### Commuter Behaviour Change During Lockdown

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### Commuter Behaviour Change

- What changed in terms of commuting?
- What is the impact of these changes?
- What has happened since?
- What can we learn from this?



### BUSINESS TRAVEL COMMONPLACE PRE-PANDEMIC

Pre-pandemic

88%

of staff regularly travelled within the UK for work and...

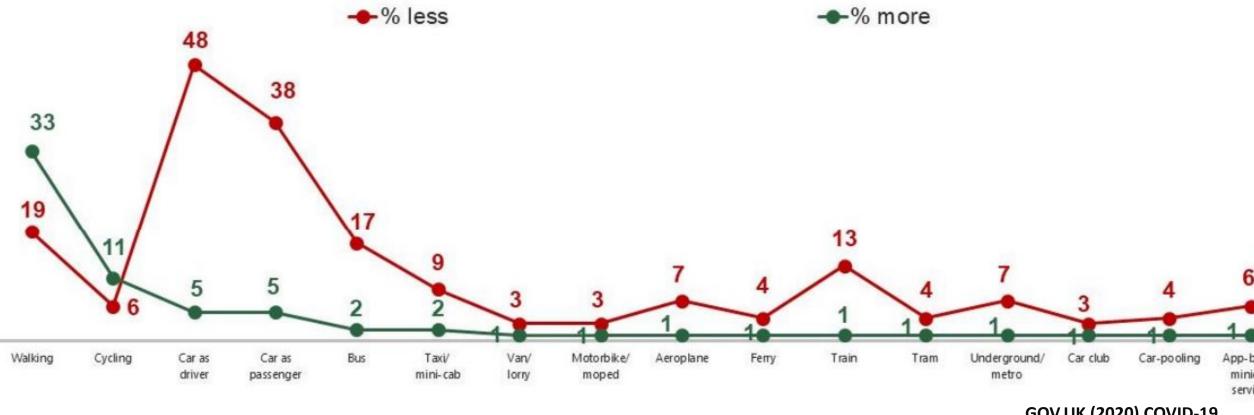
57% travelled internationally

CBI (2020) 'No Turning Back'

In the qualitative research, people talked about hopping on the train or getting into a car for short meetings without thinking about it.

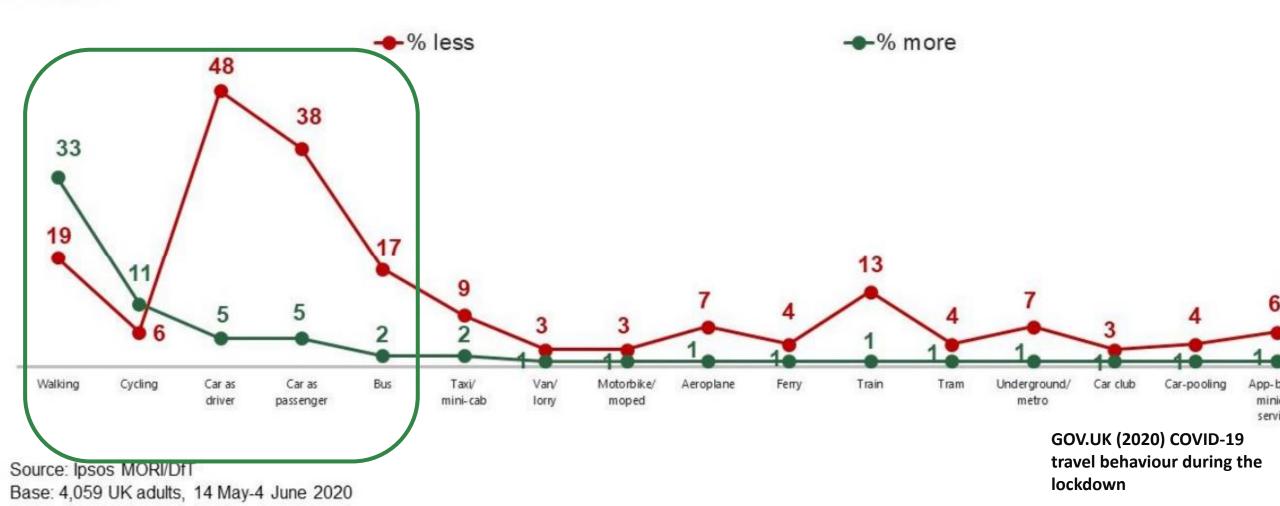
> CBI (2020) 'No Turning Back'

During the 'lockdown' period between Monday 23rd March and Sunday 10th May, would you say you travelled less often by this mode of transport than you did previously because of coronavirus, more often by this mode, or was there no change in how often you use this mode?



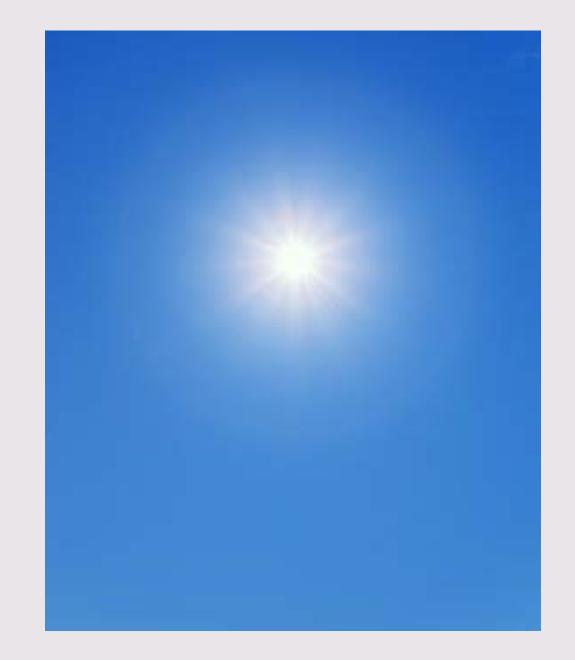
Source: Ipsos MORI/DfT Base: 4,059 UK adults, 14 May-4 June 2020 GOV.UK (2020) COVID-19 travel behaviour during the lockdown

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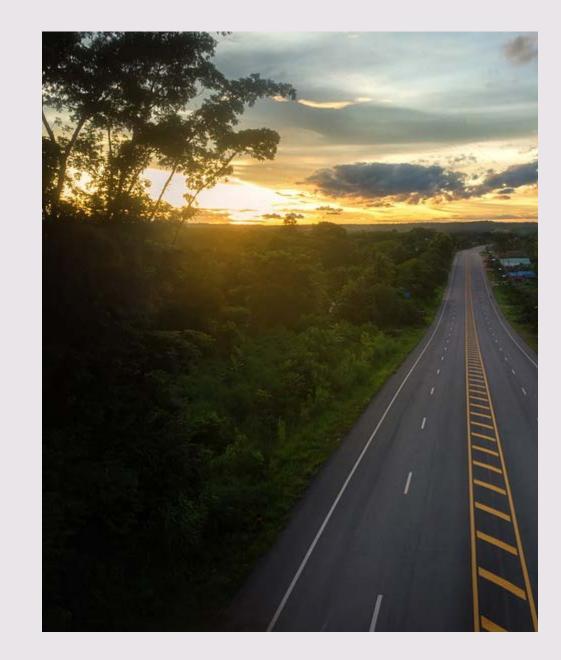
- Blue skies over cities air quality improvements
- In Delhi, levels of both PM2.5 (small particulates) and the harmful gas nitrogen dioxide fell more than 70%.
- In China, the drops in pollution resulting from coronavirus shutdowns likely saved between 53,000 and 77,000 lives-many times more than the direct toll of the virus

Rapid Transition Alliance (2020) Lessons from Lockdown



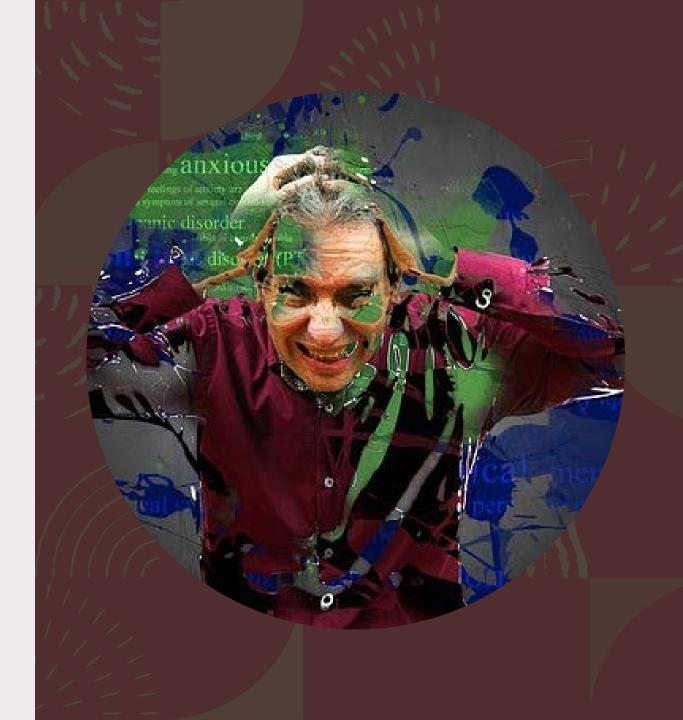
 British (car driving) commuters saved over £6million in fuel costs -March-August 2020 - by not commuting

(Findandfindmycar, 2020a)



Commuting by car is thought to induce higher levels of distress compared with alternative modes due to boredom, isolation, stress and required concentration

(Kun, 2013)



What happened to **well-being** during lockdown?

- Car commuters (commuting and not commuting) – well-being improved
- Active commuters negative impact on well-being



### Top things causing driver's anxiety post-lockdown #DrivingDebunked



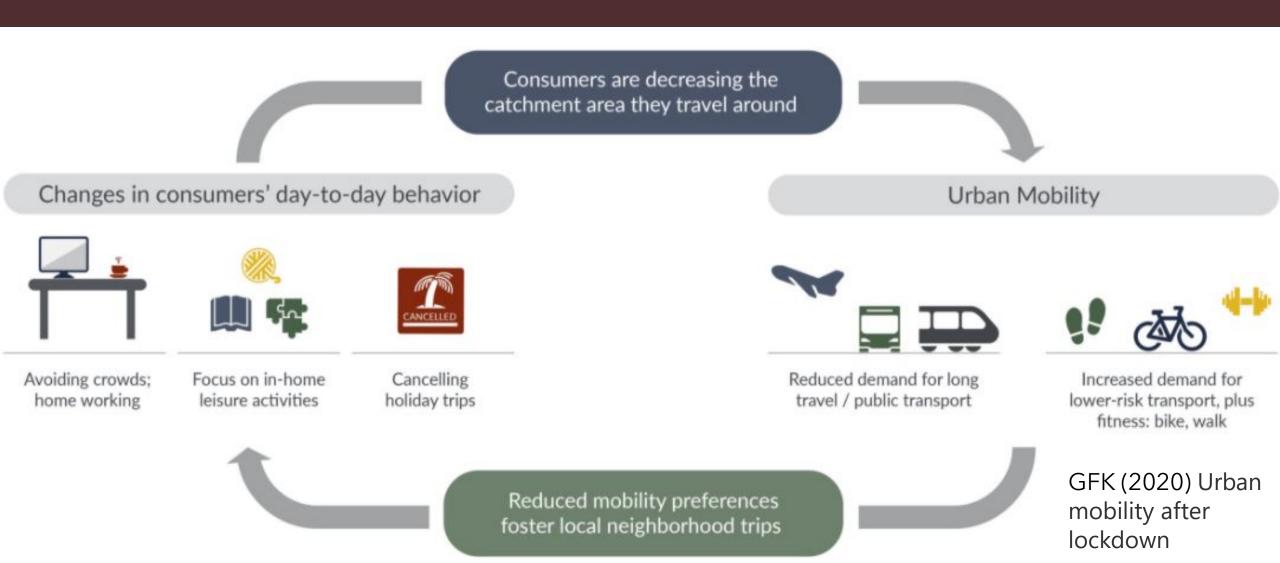




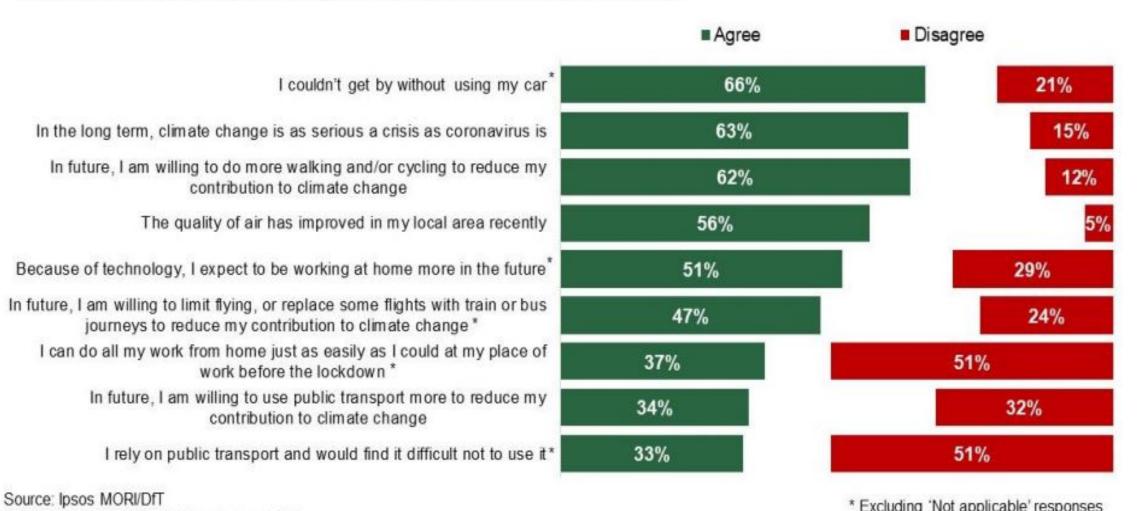
Thinking more cyclists will be on the road Other drivers not knowing how to drive properly

Having to look out for more pedestrians Not remembering the rules of the road

(Findandfund mycar, 2020b)

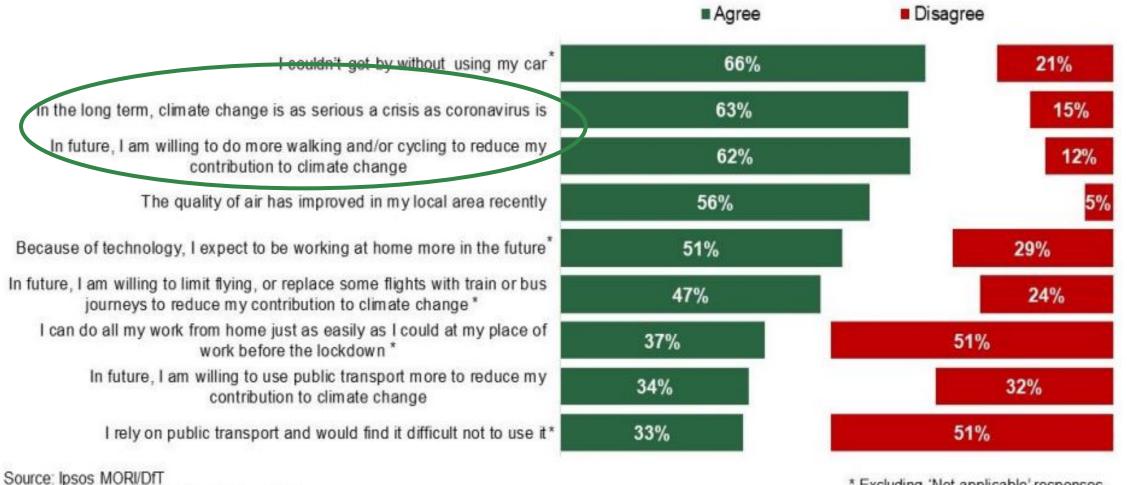


#### To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



GOV.UK (2020)

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GOV.UK (2020)

\* Excluding 'Not applicable' responses

### What has happened since lockdown? POST-PANDEMIC, LIKELY TO BE LESS BUSINESS TRAVEL IN THE UK OR INTERNATIONALLY



### QUALITATIVE FINDINGS SHOW A SHIFT IN MINDSET ON BUSINESS TRAVEL

Businesses have discovered remote ways of working (e.g. a pharma company ran the launch of a new product entirely virtually).

Customers and suppliers have got used to interacting remotely. The benefits:

- Saves time on travelling
- Can action things more quickly
- Easier to cold call on Teams than fly to China!
- Cost savings
- Reduced carbon emissions

6

It is a much more productive way of doing things. If you've got an hour's inspection of something, you can do that remotely without three days of travel, that is a win for everyone. Energy

We learnt a lot about technology. We could have clients doing site surveys in real time which meant we didn't actually have to visit those sites. We will certainly be taking that forward. **Construction** 

#### But business travel still has a role

It is seen to be harder to build and maintain trust remotely.

In particular, important for relationships and new customers/sales to have some time face-to-face.

If it is a monthly meeting, maybe every six months it will be face-to-face. **Professional services** 

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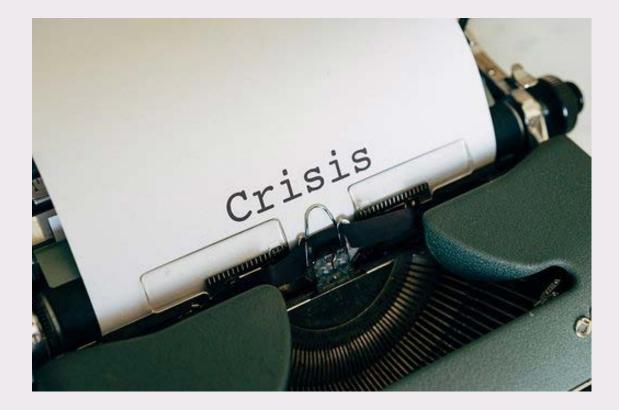
 "Reducing long-distance commuting and unnecessary travel is key to a low carbon transition"

Rapid Transition Alliance (2020) Lessons from Lockdown





#### • How do we define a 'crisis'?



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"...crisis is a perception or experience of an event or situation as an intolerable difficulty that exceeds the person's current resources and coping mechanisms." (James and Gilliland, 2001)



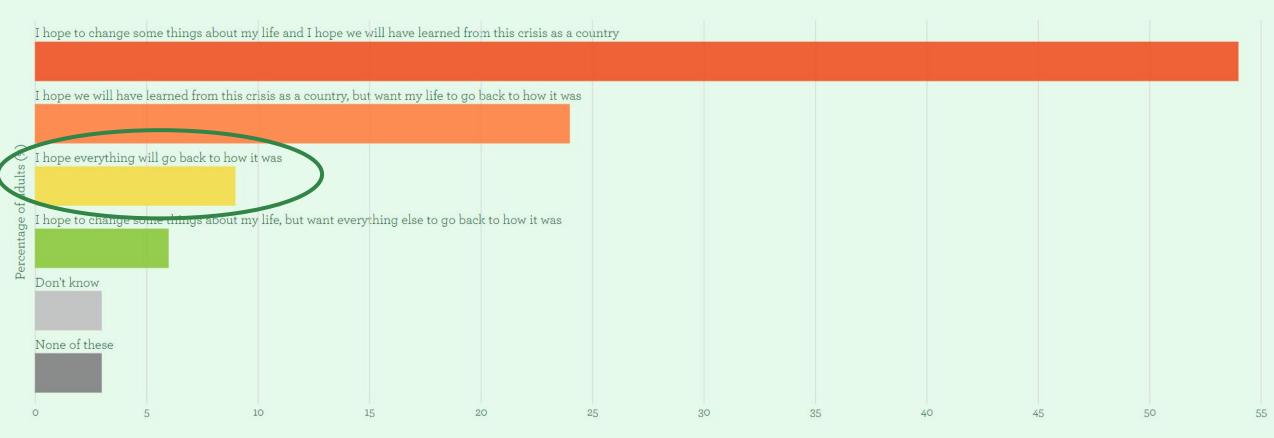
 Situational crises – sudden and unexpected, e.g. accidents or natural disasters



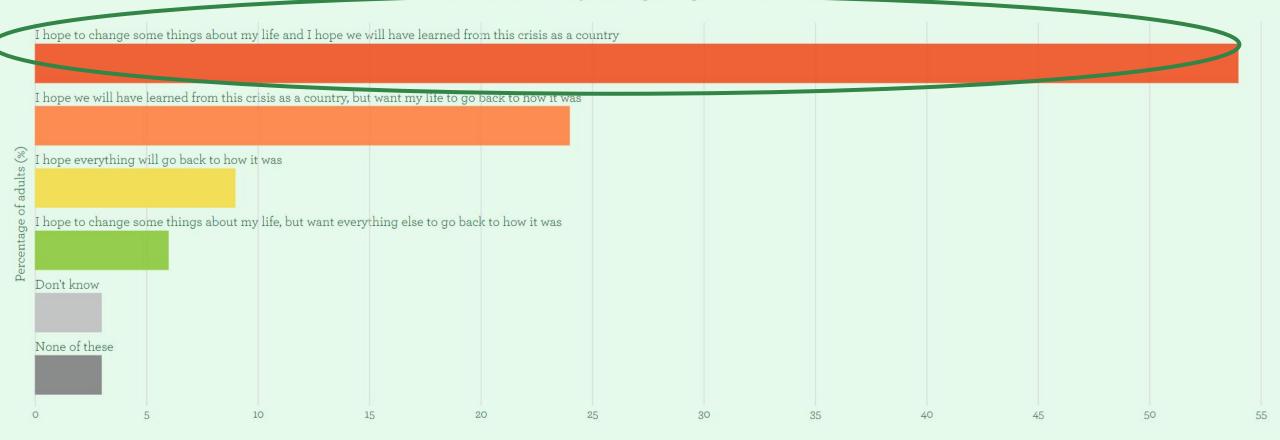
Only 9% of adults want everything to go back to how it was before								) V
I hope to change some things abo	out my life and I hope	ve will have learned from t	nis crisis as a country				(2020)	
I hope we will have learned from I hope everything will go back to I hope to change some things abo Don't know None of these	how it was							
0 5	10	15 20	25	30	35	40	45 50	5

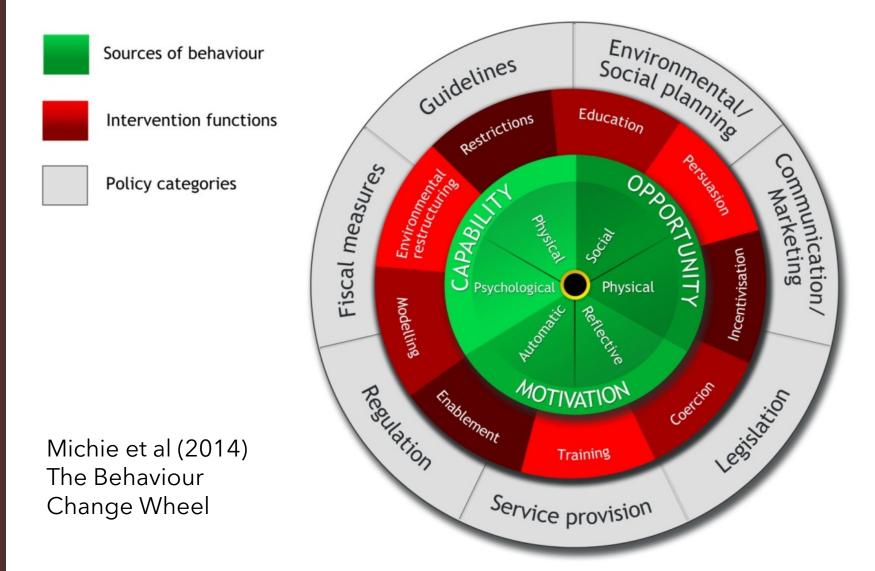
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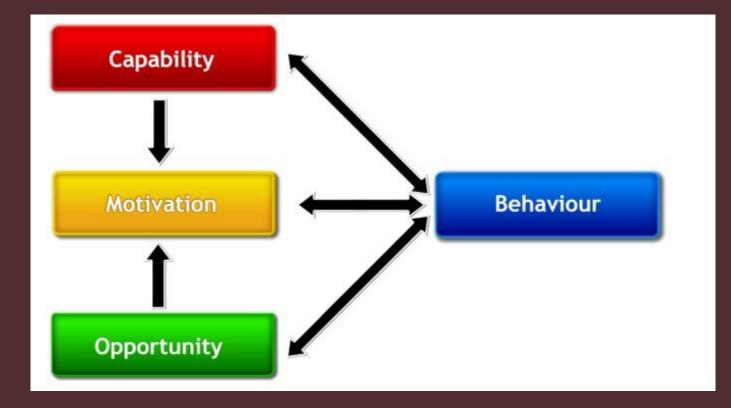
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We respond to four key triggers - PAIN

- Personal attuned to identifying actions aimed at us / does it have a 'face'
- Abrupt sensitive to sudden changes
- Immoral respond to indecent, respulsive, disgusting
- **Now** react to the present rather than the future

Marshall (2014) Don't even think about it



#### Covid 19 vs Climate Change

	Covid 19	Climate Change
Need for Policy and Leadership?		
Global issue?		
Need for innovation?		
Situational Crisis?		
Individuals capable of change?		
Individuals opportunity to change?		
Individuals motivated to change?		
Personal Abrupt Immoral Now?		

### **Barriers to active commuting**

- Capability able to cycle, safety
- Opportunity takes longer than driving; changing/shower facilities at work; gender disparity - 'trip chains'



How might we END How might we AMPLIFY START TEMPORARY MEASURES in **INNOVATIVE MEASURES in** ways that enable us to learn from the ways that lead to systemic change? experience? STRATEGIC DIRECTION How might we LET GO OF How might we **RESTART** STOP **OBSOLETE ACTIVITY** in ways PAUSED ACTIVITY in ways that add most value? that avoid regression to the norm?

STOP

START

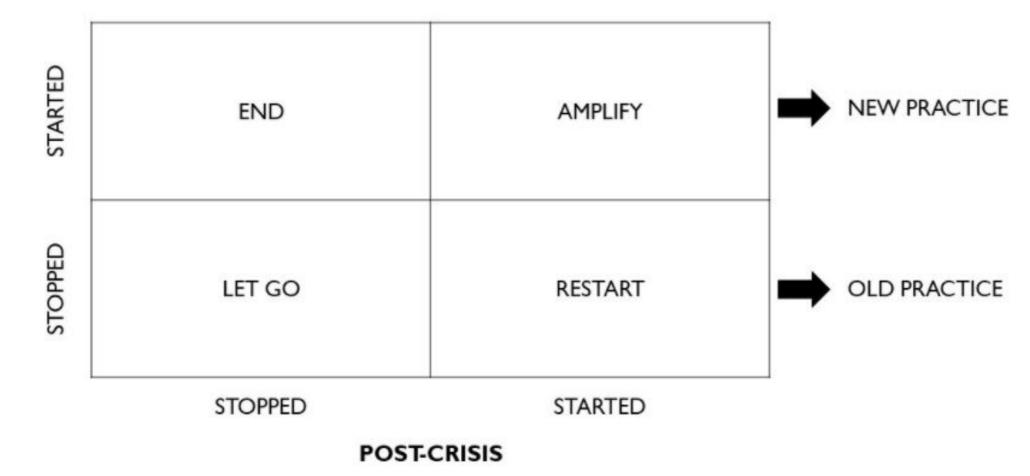
POST-CRISIS

RSA (2020) Finding the Road to Renewal

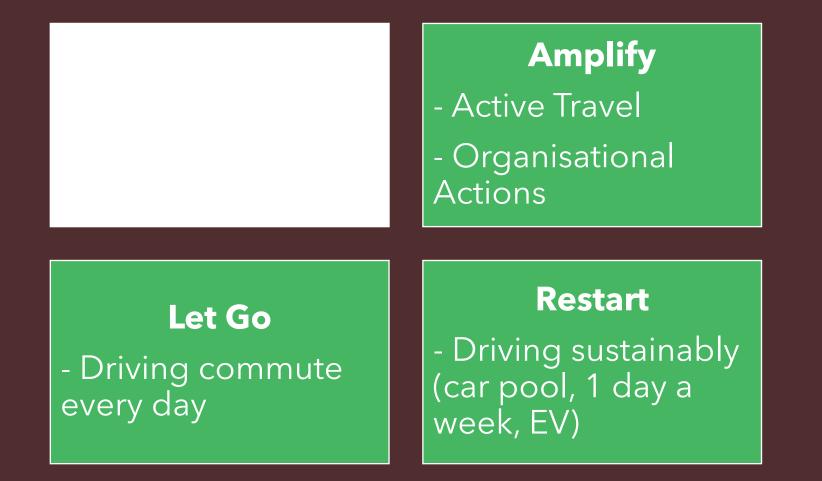
DURING CRISIS

#### Understanding crisis-response measures

**Collective Sense-making** 



DURING CRISIS



"Reducing long-distance commuting and unnecessary travel is key to a low carbon transition"

Lockdown has shown that we can make major changes in commuting and unnecessary travel behaviours – with cobenefits... air quality, stress, health, wellbeing and financial





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