



Change Britain Build Back Belief: UK Update

DEBORAH MATTINSON AND CLAIRE AINSLEY

PROGRESSIVE POLICY INSTITUTE
SEPTEMBER 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Across developed democracies, many feel an increasingly powerful sense of injustice that the economy and society no longer work for people like them, and that government is not on their side. This sentiment is fuelling support for right-wing national populists who promise easy solutions, yet, once in power, increase societal division and chaos.

PPI's project on centre-left renewal began in 2023 to exchange ideas, strategies, and tactics for making centre-left parties more competitive and improve their governing performance. Successful strategies have all had a sharp focus on a change agenda for working-class voters — what we termed the “working middle” in our original research published in July 2025 as people who felt they were working harder and harder yet felt that ‘business as usual’ politics and economics wasn't working for them, personified by strong candidates who displayed their conviction and ability to deliver for them.

Our research with working-class voters in the US, UK, Australia, Germany and France shows that they are crying out for change and for strong politicians who are willing to do what it takes to make that change happen. This report updates our original research with a deep dive into the UK, with polling and focus groups conducted in July 2026, just before Andy Burnham became Prime Minister to understand the hopes and fears of the voters who have been moving away from Labour since it was elected just two years ago.

We found that the frustration voters felt deeply before electing Labour had intensified, after what they deemed a disappointing tenure by Keir Starmer's new government. Many working-class voters who had given Labour their support in 2024 were planning to vote for other parties, from Reform UK, to the Greens. In this UK update, we outline what this means for the centre-left in the UK, and the lessons others around the world can draw as they seek to represent the change these voters are looking for.

WORKING-CLASS VOTERS MUST BE WON BACK

Labour's relationship with what was once its core vote — working-class voters — is in peril. Working-class voters judged Keir Starmer harshly (72% negative views) and feel let down.

This matters, not just because, we believe, it is Labour's moral mission to represent the working-class voters it was originally founded to serve, but also because the geographical location of working-class voters means that there are many more seats at stake where working-class voters matter. This electoral dynamic prevented Labour from winning in 2019 and enabled Labour's landslide in 2024.

VOTERS ARE IMPATIENT FOR CHANGE AND MANY — ESPECIALLY WORKING-CLASS VOTERS — ARE SCEPTICAL THAT CHANGE CAN HAPPEN

Voters are unhappy and impatient for change — they expect to see a difference very quickly - 45% within the first few months and 78% within the first year¹, so Andy Burnham's new team will need a plan for visible delivery that signals change as well as carefully manage expectations. Only 1.5% are prepared for it to take three years. Working-class voters are also significantly more sceptical that positive change will happen at all.

COST OF LIVING AND IMMIGRATION DOMINATE ISSUES OF CONCERN

The biggest issue across all voters is cost of living, whether looking through the lens of the country (70%), my community (65%) or my family (73%). At 43%, immigration is the second biggest concern — and much more pronounced amongst working-class voters at 51%. Locally, housing and anti-social behaviour dominate.

LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT BURNHAM, BUT INITIAL IMPRESSIONS WERE POSITIVE

Unless they lived in the North West, voters in July knew very little about Andy Burnham, with 39% of the population and 50% of working-class voters knowing 'little' about him. Even given this, his initial relative positivity is an opportunity.

At 35% favourable and 40% unfavourable, he scored well above his predecessor and also well above Farage (30% favourable, 62% unfavourable). Again, there is a greater challenge with working-class voters, who at 29% are much less likely to view him favourably than middle-class voters at 40%. This will have moved since Andy Burnham became PM, and early signs are encouraging.

His relative strengths are 'someone who gets things done', and 'competent' but he faces competitive challenge from Farage and, to a lesser extent, Badenoch, on crucial issues of patriotism and leadership. The focus groups with voters conducted after the poll showed that they crave a leader with the strength to make changes in the country. Andy Burnham has a window of opportunity to show he is a leader who gets things done for them.

MOST HOPE TO SEE THE ECONOMY RESET (IN THEIR FAVOUR) AND STRONGER BORDER CONTROLS

When asked what their hopes are for a Burnham government, the standout aspirations are 'growing the economy so it works for everyone' (34%) and 'stronger border controls and reducing immigration' (28%). Again, we see a sharp class divide with working-class voters less likely to choose the economy and more likely to choose immigration as their top priority than ABC1 voters.

THEIR FEARS CENTRE ON HIGHER TAXATION (THAT WILL HIT THEM) AND IMMIGRATION NOT BEING ADDRESSED

Many fear taxes going up 'for ordinary people' (29%) and more 'illegal immigration' (21%). We also heard widespread concern about 'out of control spending on net zero and welfare', 'too much focus on issues only Westminster cares about' and too much 'business as usual'.

01. Why Working-Class Voters Matter

Working-class voters matter to the centre-left in every political sense: morally and electorally. The UK Labour Party was created principally by and for working-class people, to act for them and be their voice. And working-class voters, defined by household income, social grade and education, are significantly more evenly spread across UK parliamentary constituencies than middle-class voters or graduates.

The prevalence of working-class voters in Britain and their electoral significance is not a quirk of the electoral system, but a product of a low-wage economy which has created a modern working-class much more varied than the traditional working-class. A narrow focus on the 'Red Wall' of the North of England misses the reality that there are 334 seats all across England, Scotland and Wales where weekly pay is below the mean average of £766.60 per week, compared to 241 where it is above the average, in a country in which two-thirds of adults did not go to university.

FIGURE 1: MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGE (£)

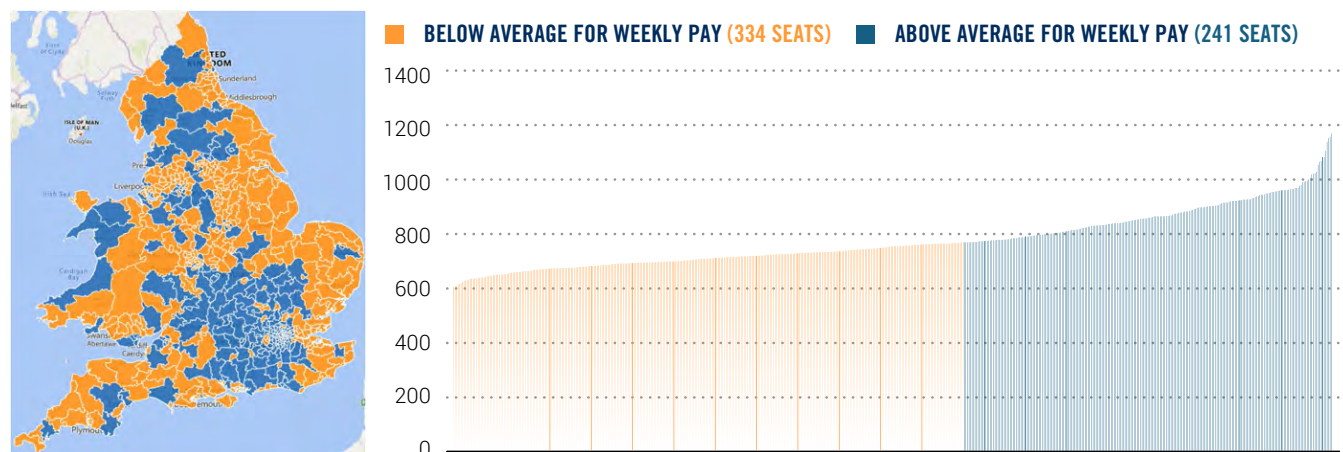
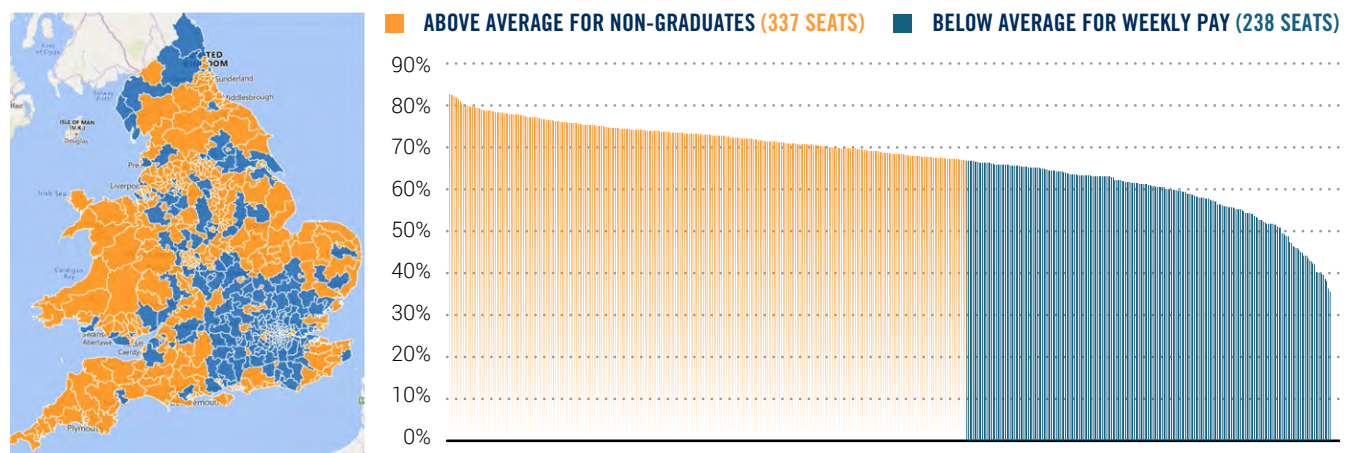


FIGURE 2: % NON-GRADUATES



2024 boundaries, House of Commons Library

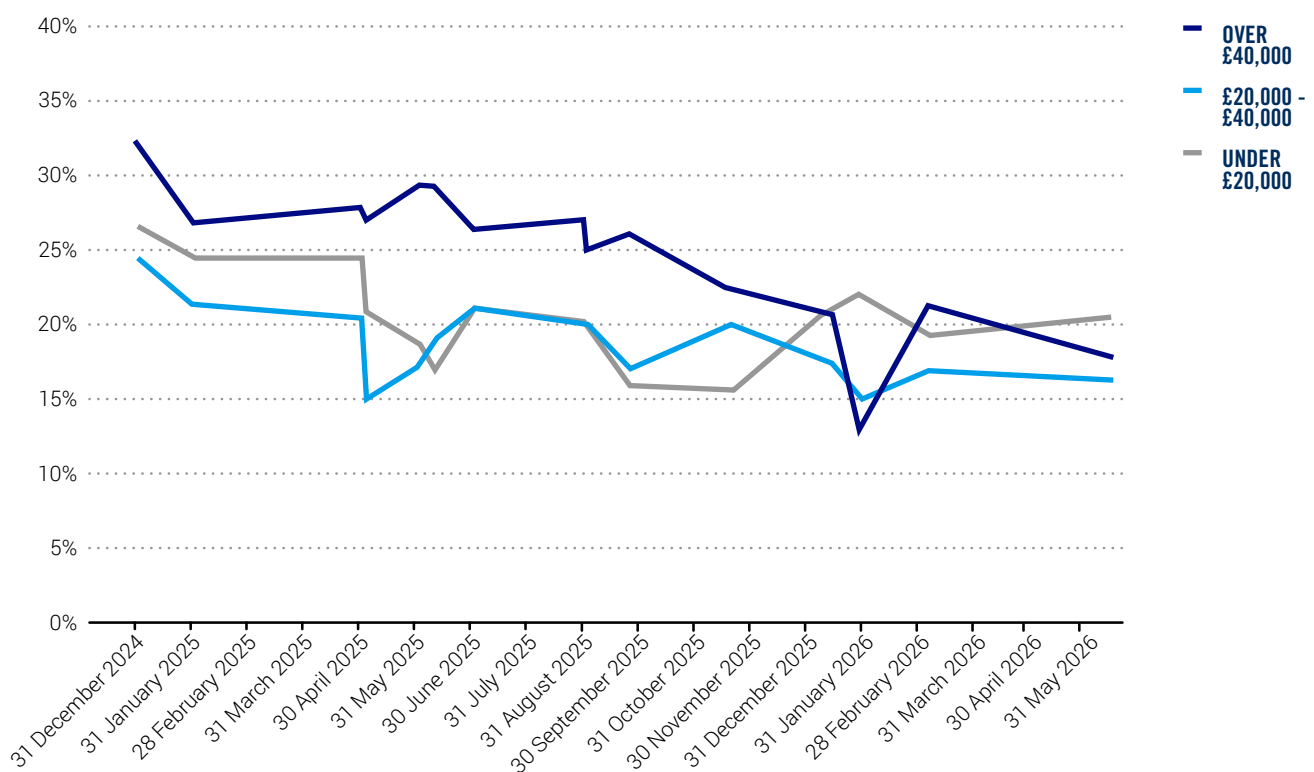
LABOUR'S FALLING WORKING-CLASS SUPPORT

Generally, working-class voters have been moving away from Labour over the past ten to twenty years, which intensified under former leader Jeremy Corbyn when Labour's vote became more concentrated amongst middle-class graduates. Keir Starmer set out to reconnect the Labour Party to the people it had been set up to serve, and managed to win more working-class voters in the constituencies necessary to secure a parliamentary majority, though Labour still performed more strongly overall amongst graduates than non-graduates. In particular, Labour won among 35- to 55-year-old working-class voters, rather than being concentrated among younger voters as at the 2019 election loss.

Analysis by Chris Clarke for PPI shows that the decline in Labour's population vote since

2024 has come from both a fall-off of middle-class and working-class voters, though support amongst the best-off and worst-off voters seems to be holding up slightly better than amongst voters in the "working middle" of social grades C2D. The timeline of Labour's fall in support since 2024 also reveals that Labour's vote fell faster with C2DE voters in earlier stages of the Starmer premiership, and then faster with ABC1 voters later on. We cannot say for sure, but it may be that early errors in government, such as on Winter Fuel Payments, significantly damaged Labour's reputation as a working-class party. The proportion of voters who said Labour was 'Not very close' or 'Not close at all' to working-class people rose sharply between just before the general election and September 2024, from 33% to 43%, having been relatively stable before that period.

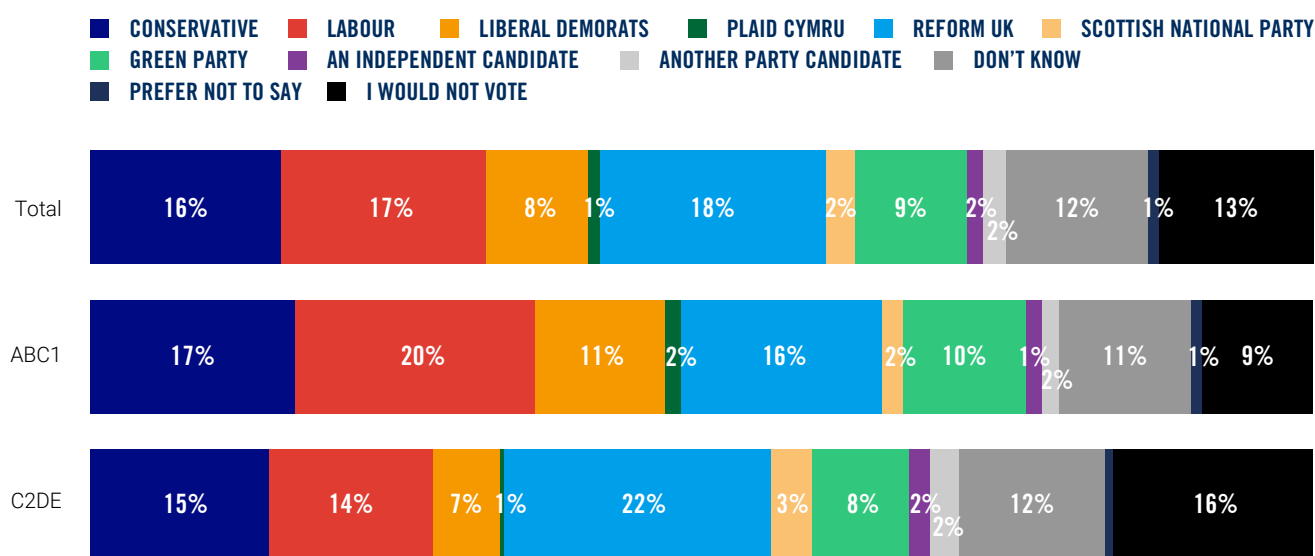
FIGURE 3: FALL IN LABOUR VOTE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SURVATION)



Reform UK is the main party challenger to Labour for working-class votes at the present time, as illustrated by a breakdown in voting intention (June 2026) by income which reveals Reform's support is strongest amongst lower-income voters. 16% of working-class voters are switching to the Greens/Lib Dems, and 20% are switching to the Conservatives or Reform UK. Working-class voters are also more likely to say they would not vote at all.

Our poll has Labour much further behind with working-class voters than with middle-class voters, when this poll was conducted just before Andy Burnham became PM. However, the disproportionately large 'would not vote' and 'don't know' categories for C2DE voters suggest there are many voters unpersuaded by the alternatives at present.

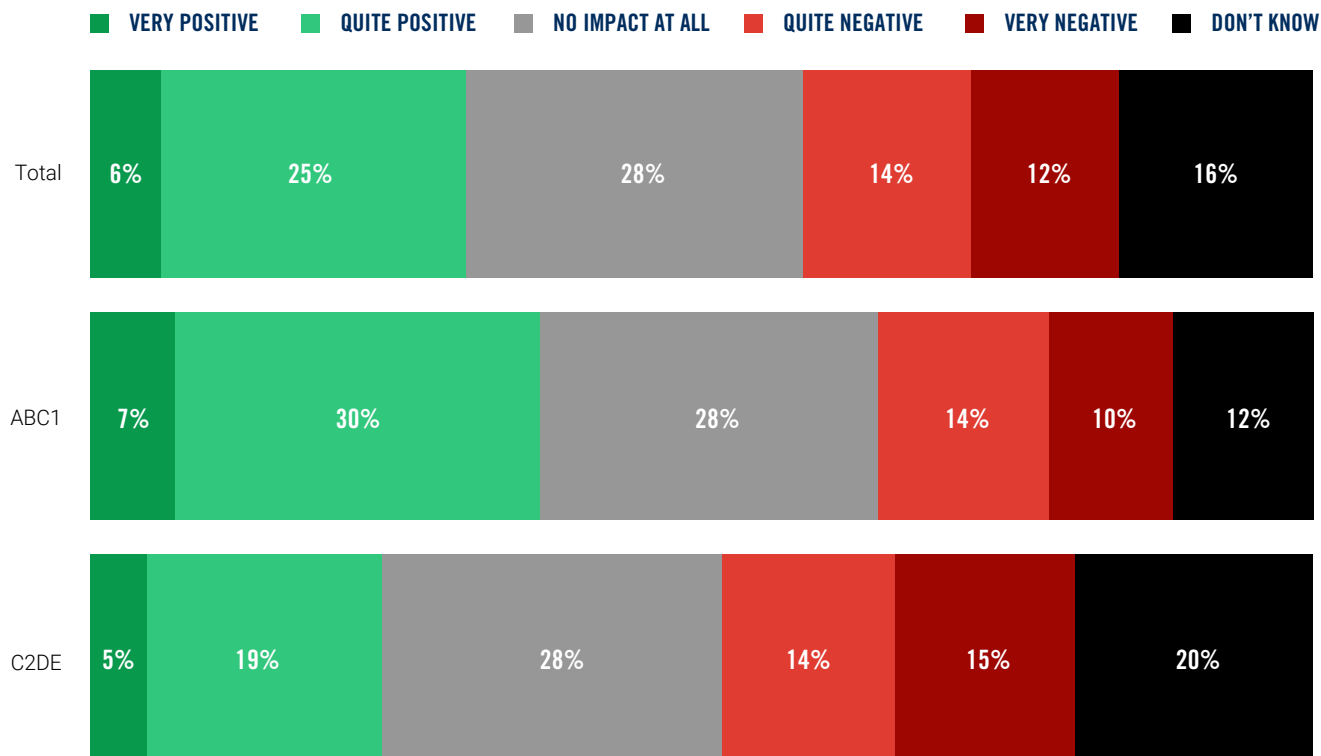
FIGURE 4: IF THERE WAS A GENERAL ELECTION TOMORROW, HOW WOULD YOU VOTE?



There is also an important distinction in the types of places Labour is losing support from. Generally speaking, Labour is losing areas with higher housing need, poorer, and higher crime to the Greens. It is losing places with low levels of education, poor health, and lack of good quality jobs to Reform. And in Britain there are many more of the latter type of areas necessary to win to form a parliamentary majority. The more Labour leans solely on its graduate vote, the more vulnerable it is to this electoral geography, and the more reliant progressives are on a split right.

The working-class voters we listened to in our research and polled felt let down by Labour two years into government. This was often put down to broken promises, even if they did not name specific pledges. In our poll, working-class voters were far less likely to believe things will get better, even with a new Prime Minister. Just 23% of working-class voters were optimistic about Andy Burnham becoming PM, compared to 37% of ABC1 voters, reflecting their deeper cynicism that politicians will deliver for them.

FIGURE 5: ANDY BURNHAM LOOKS SET TO BECOME PM ON THE 20TH JULY. OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THAT THE CHANGE IN PRIME MINISTER WILL HAVE A POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, OR NO IMPACT AT ALL ON THE STATE OF THINGS IN THE UK?



02. How they lost faith

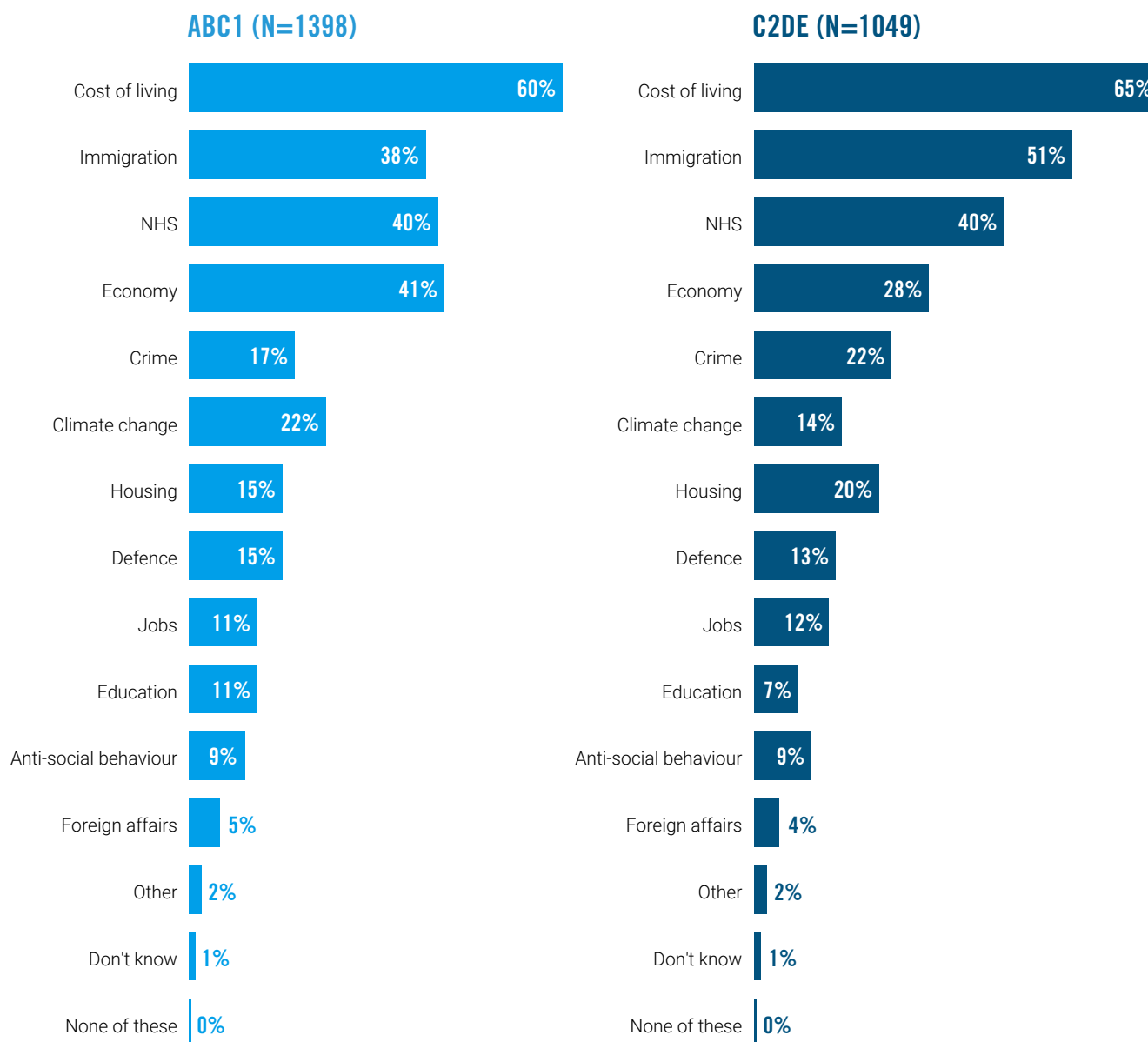


LIVES HARDER THAN EVER

We listened to working-class voters in Sunderland and North Kent who had voted Labour in 2024. All of them felt their situation had worsened significantly since then, with cost-of-living dominating concerns, as borne out by our poll, which showed both ABC1 and C2DE

voters citing it as the top priority for themselves, their community and their country. Immigration came second for C2DE voters, but was also a top priority for ABC1 voters. Both sets of voters felt Labour had been 'too soft' on immigration – even more so for working-class voters.

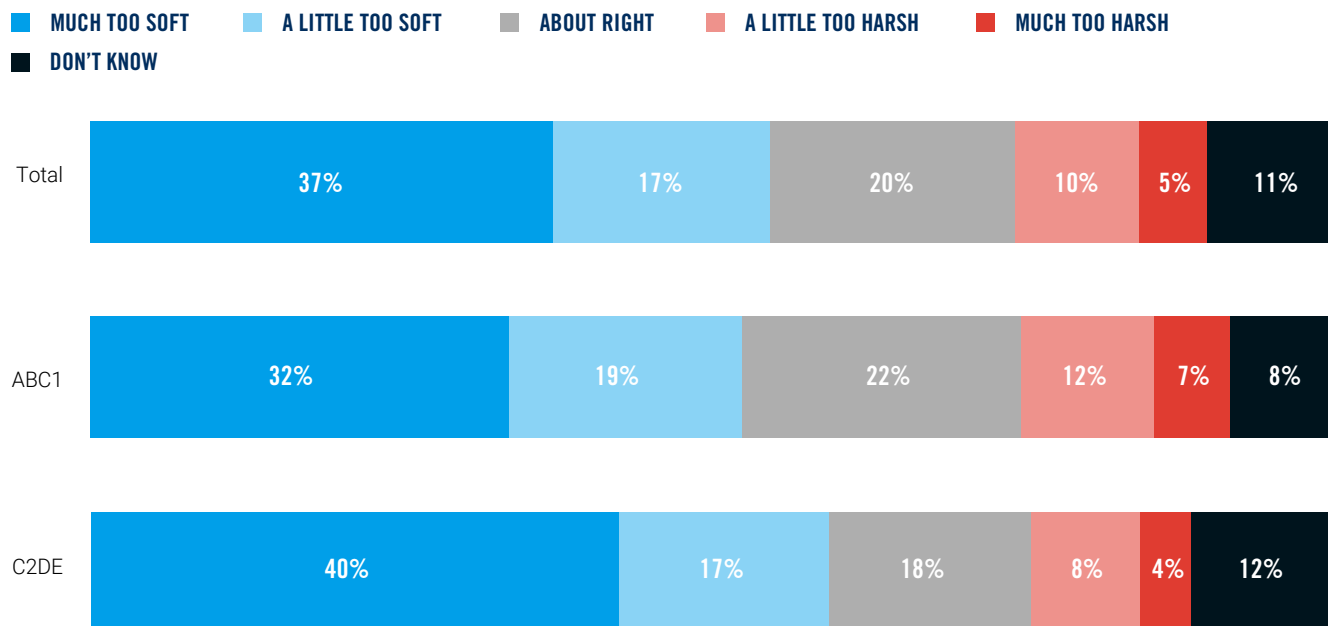
FIGURE 6: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING BRITAIN TODAY?
(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE).



Immigration, and to an extent welfare that wasn't deemed available to them, symbolised an economy that they feel doesn't work for them. The voters in Sunderland were strident about what they perceived as a lack of government control over immigration, describing how

they were seeing firsthand asylum hotels and groups of men behaving anti-socially in their locality. They also spontaneously brought up international aid, believing it to have increased in recent years.

FIGURE 7: OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THE LABOUR PARTY HAS BEEN TOO SOFT, TOO HARSH, OR ABOUT RIGHT ON... PLEASE SELECT ONE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM. — THEIR APPROACH TO IMMIGRATION OVERALL
(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE)



Crime was also a concern in our poll and in our groups, particularly for the women we spoke to in Sunderland. People believe crime to be on the rise, with a wider sense of lawlessness, sometimes but not always linked to unmanaged immigration. We have recently conducted research in France ahead of next year's significant Presidential election, where personal safety in neighbourhoods and on public transport was the prominent concern, driving support to the populist right, and underlines how important it is for centre-left parties to prioritise visible efforts to keep people safe locally.

There was a deep sense of urgency across the groups, with frequent worries about insecure employment and joblessness that we have not heard before: some even speculating about worst-case scenarios such as being made homeless.

“10 years, which is [Andy Burnham’s] aim to have it all up and running, say, is too long. Chances are I could be homeless in 10 years if things go up the way they go up and my wages don't. So 10 years is too long. So what are we going to do now?”

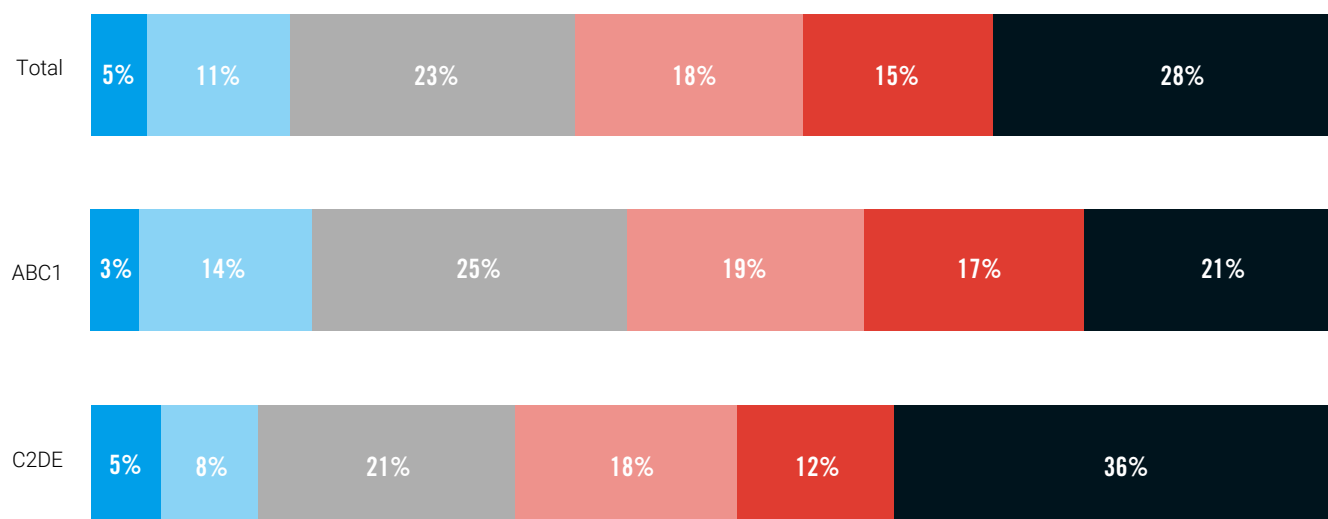
**Woman who voted Labour 2024,
working-class, North Kent**

Our poll suggests that voters link business to growth and shows that many felt overall Labour had been too anti-business. In our focus groups, some blamed the employer NI increase for job losses.

FIGURE 8: AND DO YOU THINK THAT LABOUR HAVE BEEN TOO PRO BUSINESS, TOO ANTI BUSINESS OR HAVE GOT THE BALANCE ABOUT RIGHT?

(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE)

■ MUCH TOO PRO BUSINESS
 ■ A LITTLE TOO PRO BUSINESS
 ■ ABOUT RIGHT
 ■ A LITTLE TOO ANTI BUSINESS
■ MUCH TOO ANTI BUSINESS
 ■ DON'T KNOW

**HOPES AND FEARS**

Given the sense of urgency and deep disillusionment, it is not surprising that voters want to see fast action on the issues that matter most to them. The most important priorities for the new PM are 'growing the economy in a way that works for everyone' and 'stronger border controls/reducing immigration', both cited as the top hopes by voters, but the former prioritised by ABC1 voters and the latter, on immigration, prioritised by C2DE voters. In our focus groups, hopes were expressed in tangible ways they could see for themselves – affording the basics, small luxuries, a steady income, solving crimes and so on.

The different order of priorities for voters by social class was reflected in their answers about

their fears about the new PM. Middle-class voters said their top concern would be 'taxes on normal people going up' and working-class voters said it was 'more illegal immigration', with other concerns like 'out of control spending on net zero and welfare' and 'too much focus on issues that only the Westminster bubble care about at the expense of issues that matter to ordinary people.'

Voters' impatience for change meant they expect to see results quickly, 3 to 6 months in most cases, and around half want change by Christmas, with no significant social class distinction in people's sense of urgency.

FIGURE 9: WHAT DO YOU MOST HOPE FOR FROM ANDY BURNHAM AS PRIME MINISTER?
(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE)

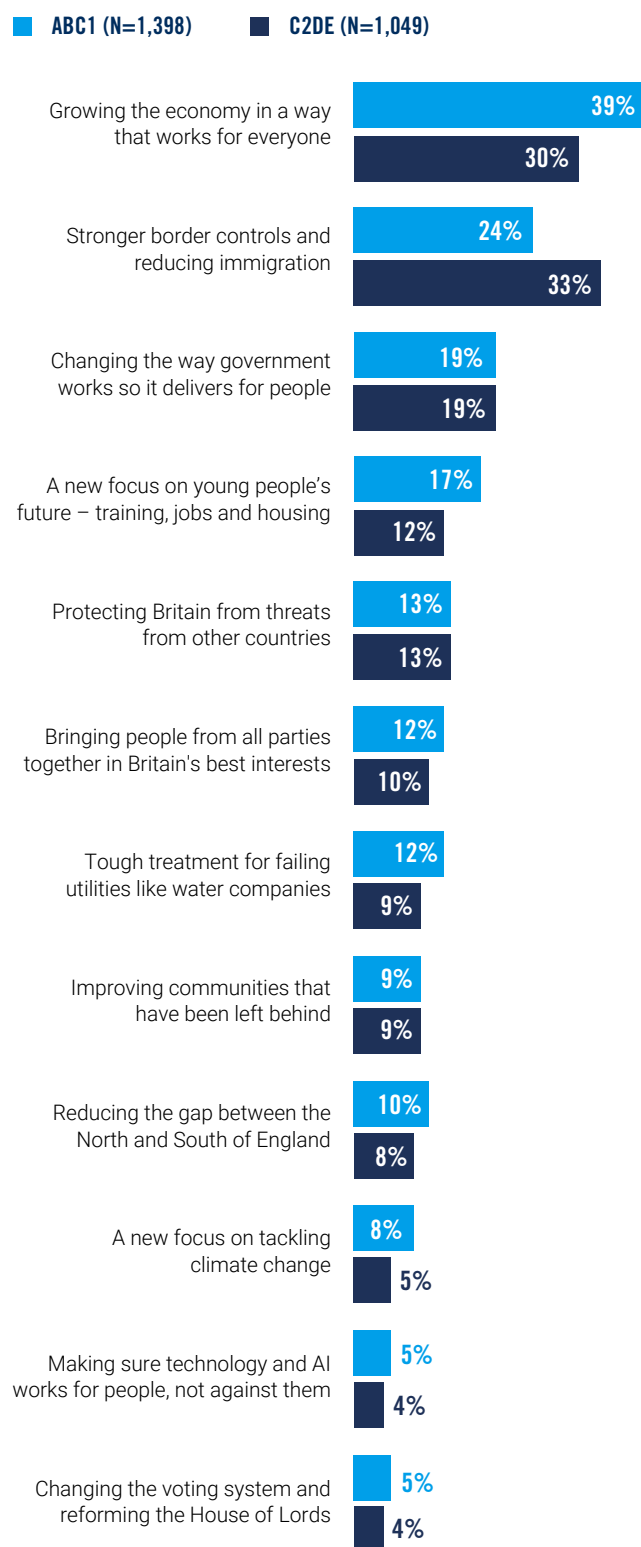


FIGURE 10: WHAT, IF ANYTHING, MOST CONCERNS YOU ABOUT ANDY BURNHAM TAKING OVER AS PRIME MINISTER?
(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE)

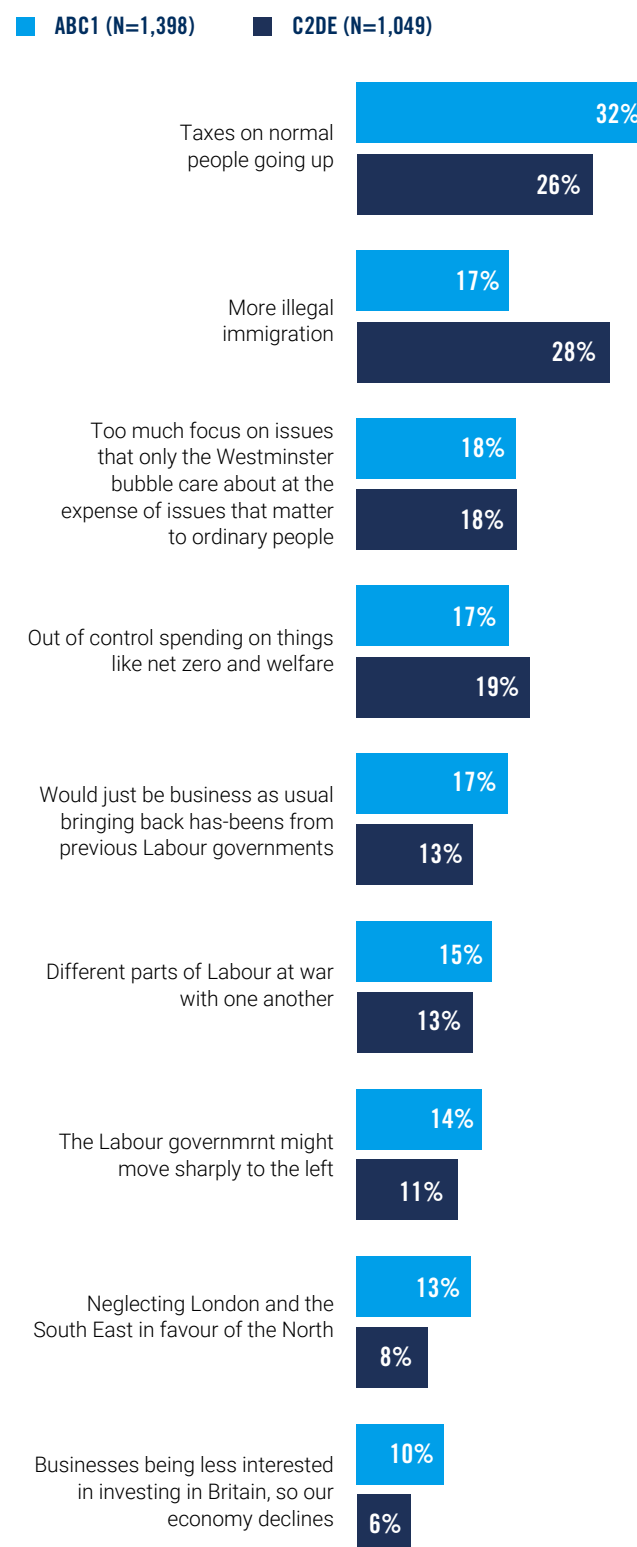
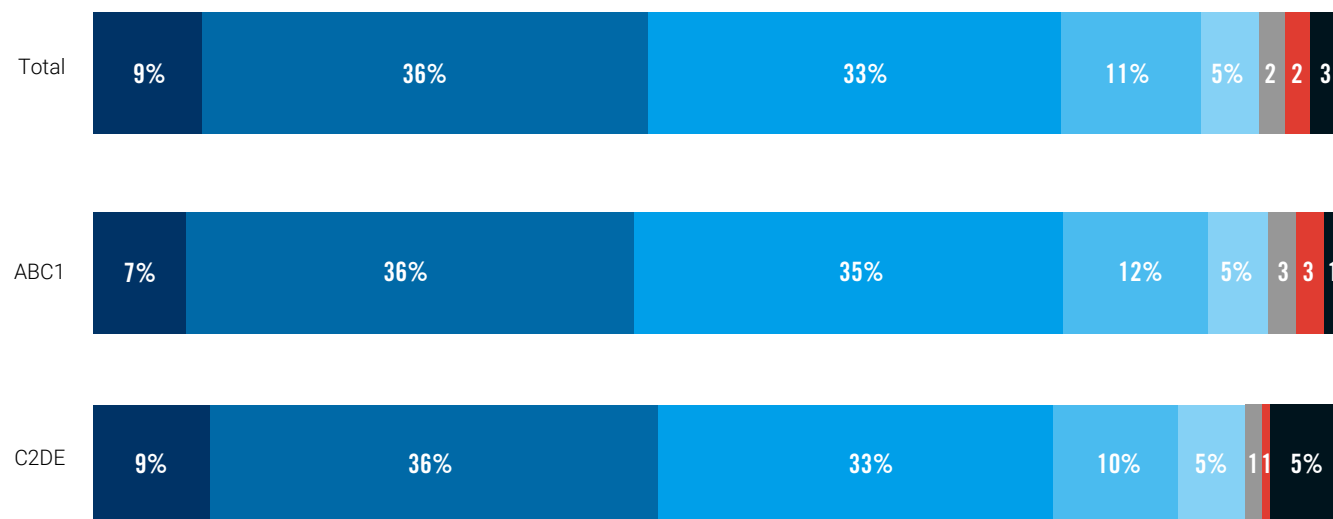


FIGURE 11: YOU SAID THAT YOU THINK ANDY BURNHAM WILL HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE UK. HOW QUICKLY DO YOU EXPECT TO SEE POSITIVE CHANGE?

(% OF RESPONDENTS, SPLIT BY SOCIAL GRADE)

- WITHIN THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- WITHIN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- WITHIN THE FIRST 18 MONTHS OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- WITHIN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- WITHIN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF HIS TIME IN POWER
- I BELIEVE IT WILL TAKE LONGER THAN THREE YEARS
- DON'T KNOW



03. How to build back belief now

In our original ‘[Build Back Belief](#)’ report, we proposed a framework based on the research and examples of successful campaigns from around the world, which shows how politicians can build back belief that government can be a force for good for them again.

A POLITICIAN THAT STANDS UP FOR ME

Show you understand working-class voters — and will fight for them

In an uncertain world, people are looking for strong leaders who can guide them and their country. When we asked about leadership in this latest work in the UK, voters talked again and again about ‘backbone’, yearning for leaders with strength and the courage of conviction to see through the changes needed. Their patriotism was displayed in how they showed they would stand up for people like them.

“We need somebody with some backbone to actually shout for the people of this country.”

Woman who voted Labour 2024, working-class, North Kent

The two other important leadership qualities were empathy and ‘getting things done’ for people like them. ‘Just do what you say’ was a common

refrain in the recent groups, when asked what people want from a new PM.

“Now's the time to show you [can do] what you say, basically. It's all good saying it like all the other past Prime Ministers. But it's time for action.”

Woman who voted Labour 2024, working-class, North Kent

Our polling found that Andy Burnham is less well-known with working-class voters than middle-class voters (50% of C2DE voters had not heard of him compared to 30% of ABC1 voters), and much better known and liked in the North West of England. Working-class voters were also 13 percentage points less likely to take a favourable view of him. Compared to other current party leaders in Britain, Andy Burnham is perceived by working-class voters as more likely to be someone who ‘gets things done’, but Conservative leader Kemi Badenoch is perceived as slightly ahead on strength and competence, and both she and Reform UK leader Nigel Farage

are perceived as more patriotic than the other leaders. There are more working-class voters who are favourable to Nigel Farage but also many more who strongly dislike him. Andy Burnham and Kemi Badenoch were level in standing with

working-class voters, and both received positive comments in our focus groups. It is striking that most of the opinions on the leaders amongst C2DE voters are negative.

FIGURE 12: PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP TRAITS AMONG C2DE VOTERS (NET)

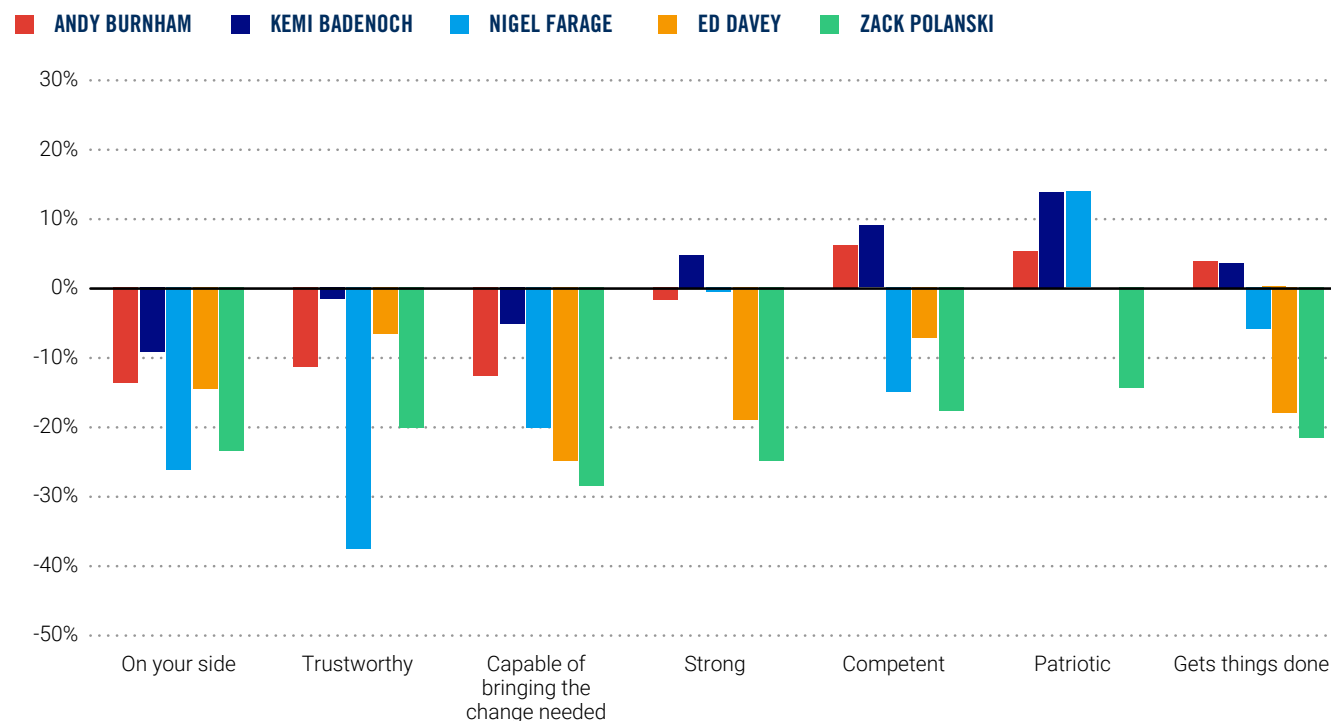
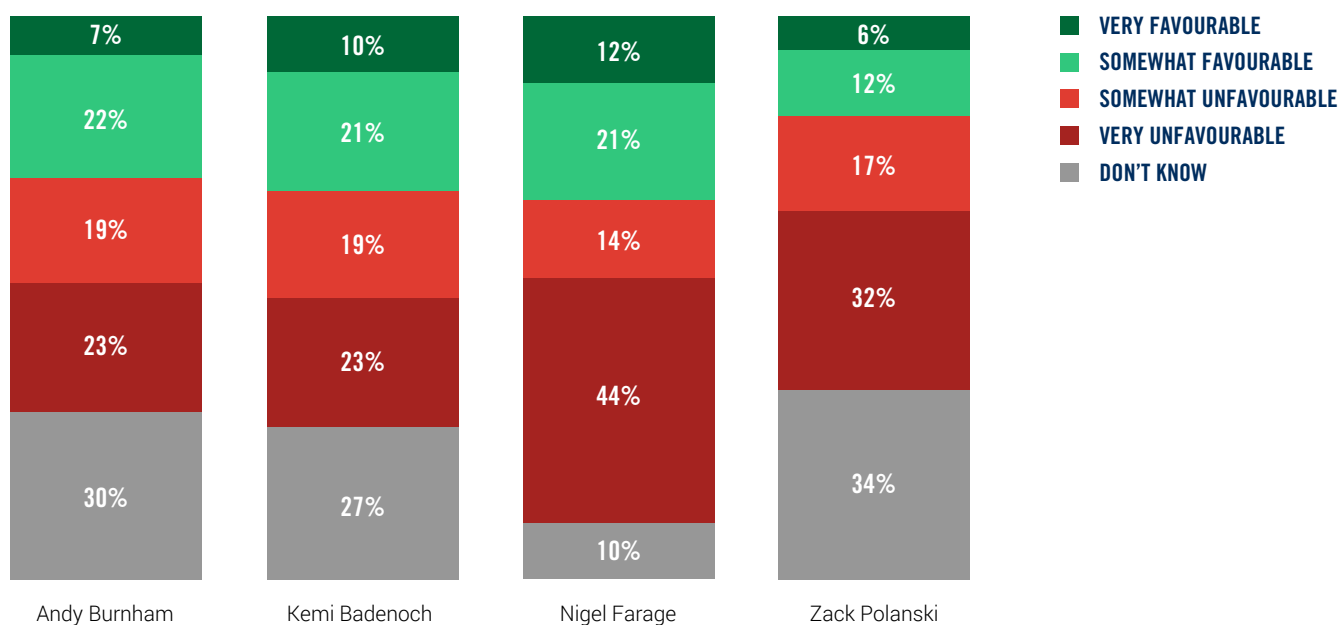


FIGURE 13: FAVOURABILITY AMONG C2DE VOTERS OF THE CURRENT LEADERS





AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR ME

Hyperlocal, hyper-personal changes to make life more affordable and fairer

Growing the economy in a way that works for everyone was the overall top priority for voters in our poll, and cost of living continues to dominate the conversations in focus groups. Tackling the affordability of everyday goods and services, including managing inflation, has to be the number one priority for any government. Our focus groups also showed that people were more worried about the job market locally than they had been; even if they are currently in work, they felt that conditions were getting harder for employers and workers.

We tested a range of ideas to make life more affordable, such as subsidising energy bills and capping bus fares, and the standout winner was reducing the tax burden on working people by raising the personal allowance paid for by increasing taxes on the very wealthy.

“Definitely the tax one. If you can't raise our wages, we need to recoup so that we can at least keep up with what inflation is. So the only other way to do that is to make our tax allowance more, so that we can afford to... you know, like, still go out and do a food shop.”

2024 Lab, working-class woman, North Kent

Voters in our groups were more sceptical about ideas where the positive benefit to them was unclear. For example, one voter who actually worked for Thames Water said nationalising it would cost taxpayers too much money even if the principle was right, and in general they were unsure about how devolution might work and what it might mean for them. Responses depended in part on their own experiences of local government: in North Kent especially, people could not see why more devolution equals a better deal for them given they had generally poor perceptions of local governance; this was easier to understand in Sunderland, where they had a high-profile metro mayor.

Economic change must be personal, local, and felt by the people who are feeling the squeeze — high-level narratives can rebound off voters if it doesn't speak to their own experience. There is an important lesson from the US experience where 'investing in America' messages from the Biden administration did not translate to voters who were feeling the pain of rising prices in the shops. When people tell politicians they want change, they mean change they can see and feel.

If local politicians can provide tangible symbols of progress connected to the actions of government working for them, it can demonstrate commitment to local areas and show that government can deliver for them.

A FUTURE WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ME

An offer to symbolise the future – on housing, education, employment – for “working middle” families

People want relief now – ‘breathing space’ as Andy Burnham has called it, introducing caps on bus fares and a sales tax cut on energy in his first few days as PM. But they also want to know the country is headed in a direction which is going to create more opportunities for them and their families in the future.

As well as showing politicians are doing everything they can to relieve daily pressures, people want to see a distinctive long-term vision promising a better deal for the next generation when it comes to education, employment, housing, and newer issues like AI and mental health.

Tellingly, our poll showed strong support for ‘a new focus on young people’s futures – training, jobs and housing’, which is reflected in the focus group discussions where people are concerned about the prospects for the next generation. Crucially, they want their children and those around them to feel hopeful, not just those of the very well-off who can take care of themselves or the least well-off who tend to get government support that this group misses out on. The early decisions by the new PM on energy bills and bus fares had a universal message, which can win wider public support and avoid zero-sum thinking, which pits groups against one another.

It is also worth remembering that stronger border controls and reducing immigration was the top priority for C2DE voters for the new PM. Until the government can assure people it has effective controls of national borders, it is likely that hard-pressed voters will be more inclined to continue viewing resources as a zero-sum game. Therefore, the focus on effective government control of immigration and community integration needs to be continued.

“It's difficult to say [how devolution would make a difference], because I've not really seen it being done, so it's hard to picture what it's going to mean in the long term. It could be a positive thing, but until it's tried, I'm just not sure.”

2024 Lab, working-class man, North Kent

 **A MESSAGE THAT
CONNECTS WITH ME**

Articulating a destination for the country
where all the changes lead

The new PM is already demonstrating how politicians can have a different political language and conversation with voters. This direct-to-voter communication is a hallmark of the successful centre-left politicians we highlighted in our original research, from winning Democrats in the US to Labor candidates in Australia. What they all did so effectively was present themselves as they are, as the champions of their local place and people, working hard on their behalf to get things done for them.

Most ordinary people are paying little attention to politics outside of election times, so getting their attention and using it wisely to demonstrate how each of the changes lead to the overall destination is vital.

**“It's hard not to agree with him.
He's saying the right things.
He's saying that he knows and
he understands. But can he
physically make the changes
that the others have not?”**

2024 Lab, working-class man, North Kent

Any new PM faces an immediate barrier that voters are weary of politicians promising too much, again, and not delivering it. Andy Burnham faces the additional pressure that people are impatient for change, and there will be pressure for an election sooner than 2029, when it would be due. Our polling showed that the question of an early election was deeply partisan – with opponents wanting a chance sooner. Our focus groups showed that most people we heard from were more focussed on whether the new PM had a plan and what it was, than having an early general election. Demonstrating this destination and plan for getting there is an absolute early priority.

**“I think give him a chance. He
seems like he's going to try and
help, so see what he can do.”**

2024 Lab, working-class woman, Sunderland

04. The Task Ahead

Labour's stunning success in 2024 in Britain after losing the previous four elections, and rapid decline in popularity once in government, offers a salutary tale for centre-left parties around the world. Parties need to retain their resolute focus on the voters who put them in power, and show to them every day how they are standing up for them and leading a country they will make work for them.

Many people are anxious about the state of the world and their own locality, and are looking to strong leaders with a clear plan. If the centre-left wants to secure more sustainable wins, then it needs to have the agenda and the candidates with the strength and conviction to offer that leadership. Otherwise, the populist right will continue gaining ground. With important elections on the horizon in the US and Europe, Britain offers another case study in the successful formula to win from opposition but also a lesson in the challenges of governing in a complex world.

The centre-left in Britain is at a crossroads where new Labour Prime Minister Andy Burnham has the chance to reset the relationship with the voters who put their support behind Labour just two years ago. Some are willing to give Labour

a hearing with a new leader, others less so. But almost all want to see the rapid change they voted for: an economy that works for them, more secure borders, and opportunities for the next generation.

For them, and the new PM and his team, the clock is ticking. They are already impatient for change and frustrated by the last two years, on top of years of feeling repeatedly let down by the mainstream parties. We can see from other countries where this sentiment ends if not addressed: in rising support for the divisive national populists. As Andy Burnham has said, he wants to bring back hope to people. His success in doing so will rest on convincing people that his government has the strength of leadership and a plan to do so.

POSTSCRIPT

It is important to acknowledge the very positive start that Andy Burham and his new government have made so far. By the last week of August, just five weeks after transition, all published polls now show Labour with a small lead over Reform. Convergent's analysis suggests that this recovery is strongest amongst the most financially squeezed '24 Labour voters, though weakest in Wales and Scotland.

This initial improvement is underpinned by highly favourable scores for Burnham personally:

YouGov place him at 13% net positive — clearly in the lead ahead of his opponents and the highest score recorded for a PM since May 2020 when Boris Johnson was enjoying a surge in popularity, post-Covid.

Mid-August, Convergent asked voters what they had noticed from the new government. Cheaper bus fares and energy bills came top at 20% and 14% respectively, but 54% said they had not yet noticed anything, so this is very much a work in progress. The same firm's MRP modelling suggests that the poll lead achieved is enough to make Labour the largest party but not yet enough for an overall majority.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Deborah Mattinson is a leading British pollster and strategist, who was Director of Strategy to UK Labour leader Keir Starmer July 2021 until Labour won the General Election of July 2024. Prior to this, she cofounded the research and strategy consultancy Britain Thinks, and was pollster to Gordon Brown when he was British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then as Prime Minister. She is the author of two books on public opinion, "Talking to a Brick Wall" (2010), and "Beyond the Red Wall" (2020). In 2024, Deborah was nominated for a life peerage by Keir Starmer, and sits in the House of Lords as Baroness Mattinson of Darlington.

Claire Ainsley is Director of PPI's project on Center-left Renewal. From 2020-22 she was Executive Director of Policy to Keir Starmer, Leader of the Opposition and the U.K. Labour Party. Prior to this, she was Executive Director of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. In May 2018, she authored "The New Working Class: How to Win Hearts, Minds and Votes."

Notes

- 1 Poll commissioned by PPI conducted by Convergent Opinion of 2,498 GB adults, fieldwork 10-12 July 2026. Source for figures is the Convergent poll for PPI, unless otherwise stated. Focus groups were held on 14 and 16 July, in Sunderland and the surrounding area, and North Kent. Convergent is a member of the British Polling Council and tables for this poll can be found on their website.



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Founded in 1989, PPI started as the intellectual home of the New Democrats and earned a reputation as President Bill Clinton's "idea mill." Many of its mold-breaking ideas have been translated into public policy and law and have influenced international efforts to modernize progressive politics.

Today, PPI is developing fresh proposals for stimulating U.S. economic innovation and growth; equipping all Americans with the skills and assets that social mobility in the knowledge economy requires; modernizing an overly bureaucratic and centralized public sector; and defending liberal democracy in a dangerous world.

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