| **Bhavjot: (w1972756)**   1. Are there any key challenges or constraints (e.g., logistical, financial, or data limitations) that we should consider when developing our analytical models and recommendations? 2. What are the biggest operational or logistical challenges Resole faces in distributing footwear to high-need areas? 3. Does Resole collaborate with any other organizations or government bodies that could provide additional data or insights for this analysis? 4. How does Resole currently identify people in need of footwear? |
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| **Kelvin: (W18984891)**   1. Do you have historical data on past distributions such as data on recipients , locations, quantities of shoes 2. How do you determine if a community’s needs have been met? 3. Have you encountered any significant challenges when it comes to predicting shoe demand 4. What specific insights would be most valuable to Resoles objectives. 5. Does Resole operate internationally or within the UK only. |
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| **Mourad: (w19609463)**   1. Have you noticed seasonal trends in demand, such as increased need in winter? 2. Do you have any insight into how awareness and outreach efforts impact distribution success? 3. Are there specific groups you prioritize (e.g., children, homeless individuals, low-income families)? 4. Do you have historical distribution data that we can use to compare need vs. supply? |
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| **Mo: (w19965495)**   1. How do you prioritise people(or whoever requests shoes)? 2. How should the model check if the person is eligible or not? 3. How would you make sure most of the eligible people are in your list? 4. What can be related to previous prisoners, refugees that will be helpful and will getting support from UC affect on being eligible? |
| --- |

| **Rawad (19885025)**   1. Are there any specific socio-economic factors or population demographics that Resole considers particularly important when targeting areas for redistribution? 2. How does Resole measure the success or impact of its redistribution efforts in terms of improving community well-being or sustainability goals? 3. Are there any seasonal or temporal trends in demand for footwear (e.g., higher demand during winter months or back-to-school periods) that we should account for in our analysis? |
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Questions to Consider:

1. Are there any areas or communities Resole already suspects need more support?
2. What type of footwear is most in demand (e.g., children’s shoes, winter boots, sports shoes)?
3. How often does Resole redistribute footwear, and is there a pattern in demand?
4. Are there any challenges in getting people to accept or use donated footwear?
5. Does Resole have any regional partners (e.g., charities, shelters) that help with distribution?
6. How quickly does Resole need insights from our analysis—should we focus on real-time updates or long-term trends?
7. What would make this project most useful for Resole’s decision-making?
8. What are the challenges Resolve has faced and how do they overcome that?

| **Main Questions:**   * What specific insights would be most valuable to Resole’s objectives? * Are there any seasonal or temporal trends in demand for footwear (e.g., higher demand during winter months or back-to-school periods) that we should account for in our analysis? * What are the biggest operational or logistical challenges Resole faces in distributing footwear to high-need areas? * Does Resole collaborate with any other organisations or government bodies that could provide additional data or insights for this analysis? * How does Resole currently identify and prioritise individuals in need of footwear, and are there specific groups (e.g., children, homeless individuals, low-income families) that receive priority in distribution? * Have you encountered any significant challenges when it comes to predicting shoe demand   **Middle Questions:**   * Do you have historical data on past distributions, such as data on recipients , locations, and quantities of shoes * Have you encountered any significant challenges when it comes to predicting shoe demand * Do you have any insight into how awareness and outreach efforts impact distribution success? * Are there any specific socio-economic factors or population demographics that Resole considers particularly important when targeting areas for redistribution? * How would you make sure most of the eligible people are in your list? * What can be related to previous prisoners and refugees that will be helpful, and will getting support from UC affect being eligible? * How do you prioritise people (or whoever requests shoes)? |
| --- |

Asking question that are in **BOLD**

| **Questions asked** | **Answers** |
| --- | --- |
| **What specific key deliverables would be most valuable to Resole's objectives?** | Cleaning, it needs to be more effective, fincancillay and …  In 5 to 10 years people should donate a lot more shoes. |
| **Are there any seasonal or temporal trends in demand for footwear (e.g., higher demand during winter months or back-to-school periods) that we should account for in our analysis?** | In the summertime we get more parents.  People like to save them as memories  We send more shoes to childrens.  Festive seasons, mostly after christmas.  From december to february |
| Does Resole collaborate with any other organisations or government bodies that could provide additional data or insights for this analysis? | They are sponsored by crep protect so they have free cleaning supplies |
| How does Resole currently identify and prioritise individuals in need of footwear, and are there specific groups (e.g., children, homeless individuals, low-income families) that receive priority in distribution? | She said that homeless people will be prioritised with running shoes as they are the most comfortable whereas a low income family/teen/child may be prioritised with air forces |
| Have you encountered any significant challenges when it comes to predicting shoe demand | Challenges are in storage and manpower (team capacity) and software issues.  Sending email and phone calls, which is tedious, (it's a long process, it is tiring)  The location also must be feasible for them too. |
| **How should we handle missing or incomplete data?** | Keep the critical information |
| Are there specific socio-economic indicators we should focus on? | Homeless, young people, and refugees |
| What are the most important insights we need to provide in our analysis? | anything that helps resole to expand and provide shoes in priority order of:  Homeless  young people  Refugees |
| On the easy read word document, why is there an asylum seeker category for employment if ‘asylum seekers’ also are included in the unable to work category? | How it was input by the user in the survey, |
| **Will we be able to receive data from the locations that act as the distributors such as soup kitchens, charities?** | Forms are given to them and they fill it out. Resole may be able to provide this data from their partnerships |

* The key service users are homeless as they are the most common, second is young people keeping them away from crime, third is refugees as they have no access to anything really.
* Have a system to have enough shoes to go in and out.
* People have jobs but they are still unable to buy shoes

***Notes:***

(i forgot about this point 👇)

About 30% of shoes are cleaned every month.

70% is redistributed.

Cleaning process:

Brush, steam cleaner, solution,

The cleaning process varies depending on the condition of the shoes.

Have two hubs…

* Bigger brands have premium prices
* They take shoes basically keeping them away from landfill

One way is keeping the shoes clean.

shoes come in conditions, and how they vary.

It is checked.

Shoes are recycled if they are not usable. To recycle they dicinerate it.

We support a range of people, and we access people through deferrals. Work with food banks, and soup kitchens.

Cleaning and storage is done manually.

It is stored in storage.

The whole process takes 3 to 4 hours. When a person asks for a shoe. (she said 2-3 hours)

To clean the solution, the minimum price is £20  
No more than 4 doing the cleaning

Cost effective distribution to people in need  
Nice packaging to customers that pay for cleaning

They fill out forms.

Use data to figure out the sizes of the shoes.

Use data from food banks and kitchens (surverys as they have their stock)  
  
Size 7 to 11  
Send out appeals for children shoes to increase supply  
  
Main challenges are networking is tedious and long winded  
  
Ideal outcome will be more effective financially environmentally and time, work with other communities to make a difference, growth in awareness  
  
Priority (left to right) Homeless, young people (for education, away from crime), refugees  
  
Christmas shoes, cold weather (december till feb)  
  
Want a circular system intake and outtake (dont have enough shoes to give to everyone thats needs it  
  
Sneaker events and when people move places they get a good supply in quantity and quality of shoes  
  
People with universal credit will still be considered for a donation of shoes  
  
Dont know statistics of areas in the uk apart from london as there are no sites in said areas  
  
Manchester birmingham cities they visit often and have partners there