**Paris/London 2021 survey – a few key headlines 30-odd slides**

Covid and issues facing London/Paris

* **COVID dominates the issues facing our respective cities**, particularly in London (59% vs. 43% in Paris).
* **Crime and policing, housing, air quality and pollution and the cost of living** are shared issues in both cities, all sitting in the top six issues mentioned by Londoners and Parisians.
* However, **crime and policing is a notably bigger concern for Londoners than Parisians** - both pre-pandemic and now.

Experiences of the two cities in light of Covid

* **Both cities seem to have provided/adapted well for local living: satisfaction with local services has improved in London (from 37% in 2019 to 56% in 2021) as well as Parisians (from 41% to 51%).** Londoners are also now more likely to expect local services to improve in the future than they were in 2019 (37% vs 21%), as are Parisians (39% vs 31%).
* **BUT… Slight increase in Londoners saying they are certain, very or fairly likely to leave the city than 2019 (43% vs. 37%)**, with younger residents far more likely than older residents to feel this way. In Paris the picture remains largely unchanged (45% vs. 44%). Those considering leaving Paris are more likely to cite a better physical environment as a reason to leave than in London (40% vs. 26%), while Londoners considering leaving the capital are far more likely to cite affordability and housing costs as reasons.
* **Parisians are more likely to be satisfied with their standard of living now than in late 2019**, up from 38% to 47% in that period, though Londoners are more likely than Parisians to feel satisfied (57% now vs 55% in 2019 – unchanged).
* **Local area satisfaction has improved slightly in Paris** too, from 53% to 59% (London has stayed fairly flat, but higher than in Paris at 63% in 2021).
* **Londoners are far more likely than Parisians to be working from home**, while many more Parisians say they are unable to do so.
* **Parisians are slightly more likely than Londoners to say they have moved home at some point during the pandemic (23% vs. 18%)**, but the pattern in both cities is similar, driven by younger people largely moving in with parents or a partner, and those living in inner London/Paris more likely to have moved than those in outer parts of the city. And the vast majority (80% London, 75% Parisians) have stayed put throughout.
* Almost all Londoners (92%) and Parisians (90%) think it important that people have access to all local facilities they need within a 15-20 minute walk, suggesting the idea of the 15-minute city would be welcome for many.

General perceptions of the two cities

* **Three quarters (74%) of London residents believe their local area is cohesive** (‘a place where people from different social, ethnic or religious backgrounds get on well together’), a **much higher proportion than in Paris** (57%), where residents are twice as likely to *dis*agree (29% vs. 14%).
* Like 2019, **Londoners are also far more positive about the effects of immigration from outside the UK on London than those in Paris**, who in contrast are more positive about immigration *within*France. However, more Parisians think the level of immigration to Paris will increase than Londoners/to London (57% vs. 46% agree).
* **London is seen as a place of opportunity, (better to start a career or a business), but harsher (too expensive to buy property, housing less affordable, less a place to raise children).** More Londoners than Parisians perceive their city as a good place to live for young people and rich people. By contrast, more Parisians see Paris as a good place for old people, poor people and families than Londoners do in London.
* In both cities, a majority of respondents feel safe walking home both in the daytime and at night – with around a third feeling unsafe at night. **Londoners are more likely to feel ‘very safe’ than Parisians, regardless of the time of day.**

**Climate and Gender**

* Add something on climate and gender - for example, in Paris, the people who are most sensitive to the climate issue have such characteristics unlike in London... Or, the place of women in these two cities echoes the feeling of security that citizens refer to.

The future of the two cities post-pandemic

* Londoners and Parisians alike are pessimistic about the idea that air quality will improve or house prices will fall substantially. However, **residents of both cities are confident that their cities will bounce back from the pandemic. Over half of residents in both cities expect a slow recovery,** though Parisians are slightly less optimistic than Londoners about the pace of recovery overall.
* Both cities are very similar in their post-pandemic outlook with regard to things like housing affordability, culture and public services. Londoners are marginally more optimistic about improvements to public transport after COVID, however.
* Views about the greatest environmental issues facing the UK and France respectively are fairly consistent, with global warming, air pollution and dealing with waste the top three issues for residents in both cities. (…) There is widespread support for a range of environmental policies in both cities. However, perhaps reflecting their greater concern, **Londoners are typically more supportive of a range of measures, especially those relating to restricting/charging vehicles driving into the centre of the city**.
* Economic optimism about the post-pandemic future differs across population groups. Younger groups in London a bit more pessimistic than older groups about the ‘bounce back’; attitudes seem to be more even in Paris, although some age gradient
* 70% with degrees in London rate a bounce back very or fairly likely vs 60% of those with no quals; little difference inner vs outer. In Paris, it’s 62% for HE-qualified and 39% for those with primary/lower secondary qualification
* ‘standard of living to improve’: highest among 25-34 year olds in London and among the youngest two categories in Paris. In London degree-qualified at 41%, no-qualification at 30%. In Paris, it’s 63% for HE, and 39% for primary/lower secondary.

Housing, issues and post-pandemic perspectives

* The main reasons to move into current accomodations were a bit different. In London, criterion are more related to the quality of public transport and local amenities. However, in both cities one motivation was also access to culture and entertainment. The choice of a residence in outer Paris /outer London is often explained by the desire of a larger property. Access to garden and green space are significant rationale for choosing current residence. Access to green space is more likely to be decisive in London. The cost of housing has been decisive in choosing accommodation for 19% of the respondents in outer-Paris, and for the residents of inner-London.
* Both cities are seen as good places for rich people. But 33% of respondents in Paris find outer Paris a good place to live for poor people, seeing the metropolis as highly segregated ; whereas London inner and outer are both seen a bad place to live for poor people.
* More than 40% of the residents in both cities (inner and outer) say they are likely to move out of their locality within the next 5 years. In downtown Paris and London, about half of the respondents think of moving out because of affordability of housing and/or the cost of living, many of them in looking for more sq. footage , and a better physical / built environment. 24% residents in London and 22% of Paris residents are willing to move in a smaller town or village, rather than another first - tier city (12 and 18%).