



Socio-economic impact of Covid-19

City Intelligence Unit, GLA
July 2021



Contents

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [Household finances](#)
3. [Well-being](#)
4. [Families and community](#)
5. [Contact details](#)

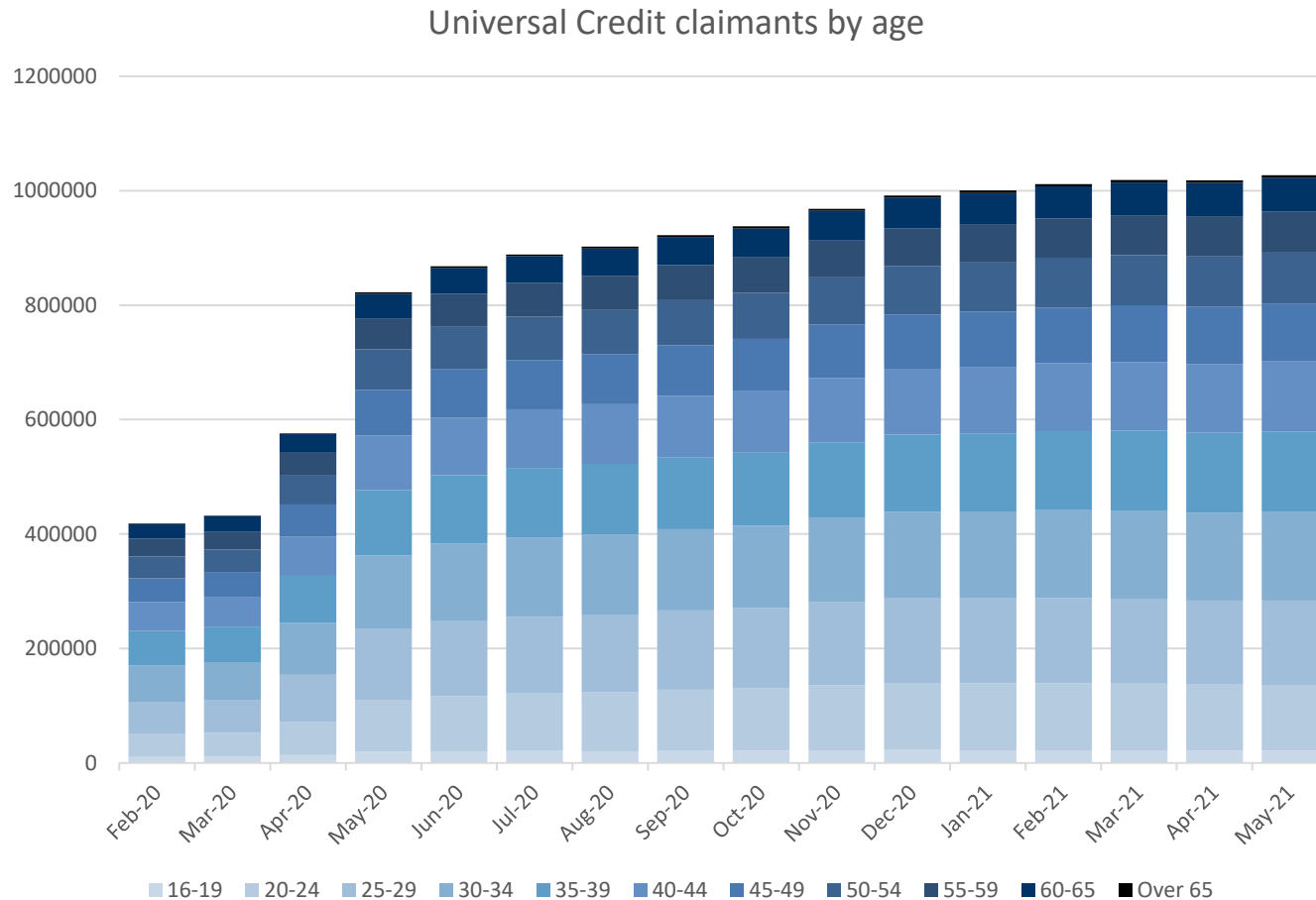
1. Introduction

- This briefing presents evidence on the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 on London and Londoners.
- It presents a number of findings on Londoners' financial position, their well-being and health, as well as data about their family lives and education.
- Topics included in the briefing focus on recent data releases that tell us how social policy issues are evolving in London since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- If you would like to know more about any of the findings or datasets featured, or would like to suggest a topic for inclusion in a future briefing, please email SocialEvidence@London.gov.uk.

2. Household finances

- Many inequalities in society have been brought into focus during the pandemic. Among them are the impacts by income level. A number of studies have looked at the impacts on different groups of lower earners, particularly looking towards the potential longer term effects.
- An [All-party parliamentary group](#) found that young adults are the most likely to have lost their jobs, or to have seen their incomes reduced, meaning that they have struggled financially. This in turn has increased issues around mental health and may have long lasting impacts for this cohort's future prospects. At the same time, the [IFS](#) finds that older workers will also face significant challenges finding suitable jobs after the end of the furlough scheme.
- Analysis by [Timewise](#) shows that part-time workers, already more likely to be on low pay, and more likely to be women, were among those most likely to be either working further reduced hours or temporarily away from work during the pandemic, and at greater risk of losing their jobs altogether.
- While prior to the pandemic low paid workers were doing relatively well, with a fast-rising minimum wage boosting earnings, this group has been particularly hard hit in terms of furlough and job losses while future prospects, according to the [Resolution Foundation](#), might include worsening job quality.
- A study from the [New Economics Foundation](#) found that due to a combination of effects in the decade before the pandemic and the reduction in income resulting from the pandemic itself, more than a third of London families will be living below a socially acceptable standard by the end of 2021. Children, lone parents and renters are highlighted as some of those most likely to be in this situation.

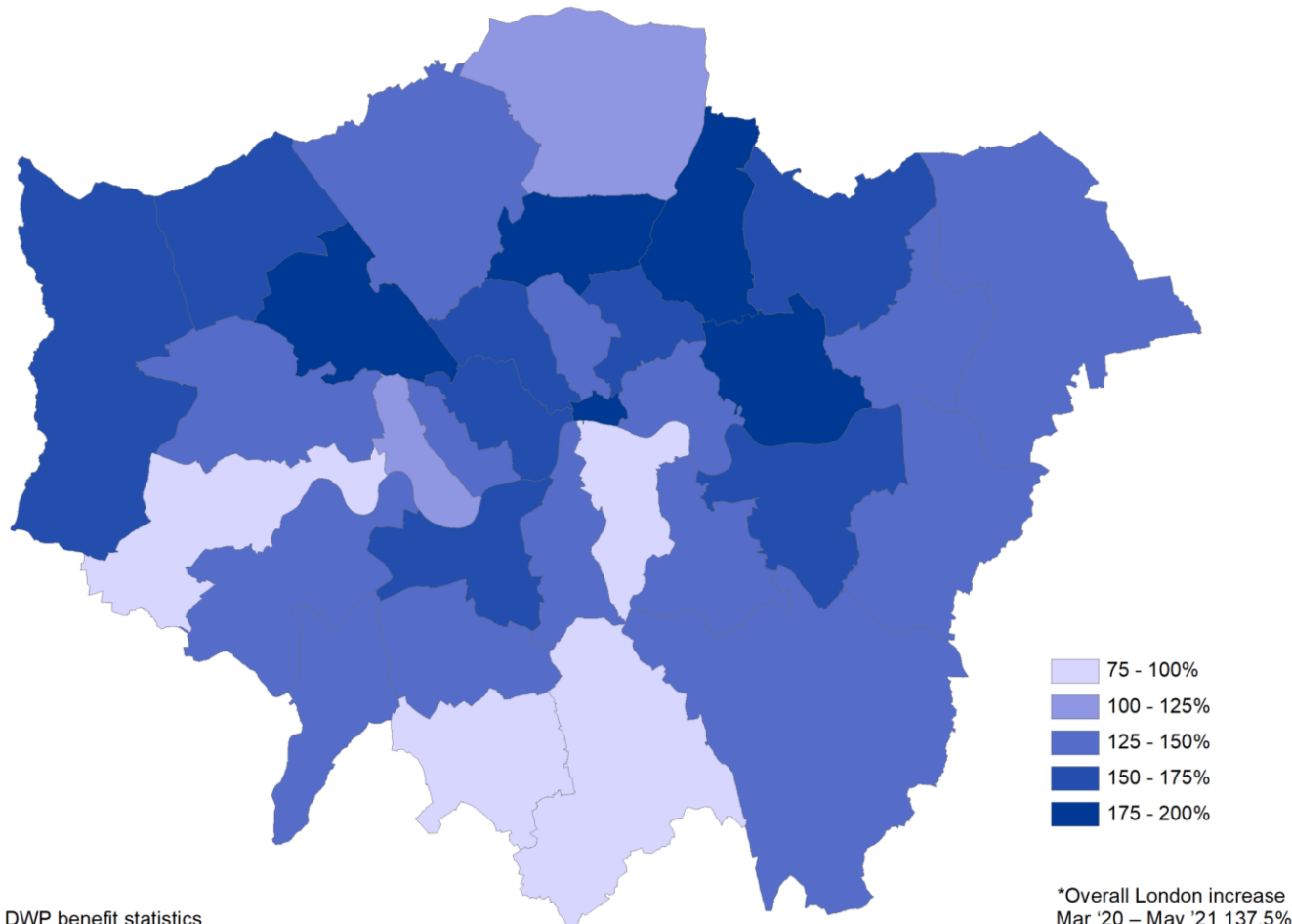
The number of Londoners claiming Universal Credit has been more stable since passing one million in February



- The number of Universal Credit (UC) claimants in the 16-19 age group has been falling, largely due to ageing. The numbers in the 20-29 age groups have also fallen since January, while the numbers of claimants in older age groups have increased over the same period.
- 35 per cent of claimants were in employment at least some of the time in March and April. The number working fully but on low income, so claiming UC to supplement their income increased by 20,000 between April and May to almost 200,000.
- 450,000 Londoners on UC were searching for work in May, with a further 175,000 doing some work but expected to look for more or better paid work. Most of these would be classed as unemployed. Both these groups are down from the numbers earlier in the year, as businesses started to open up again.
- Almost 200,000 Londoners were not expected to work due to their own health or caring responsibilities. This group had increased the least since March 2020.

There are signs of improvement for some boroughs, with reduced numbers of Universal Credit claimants

Percentage increase in number of people claiming Universal Credit March 2020 - May 2021

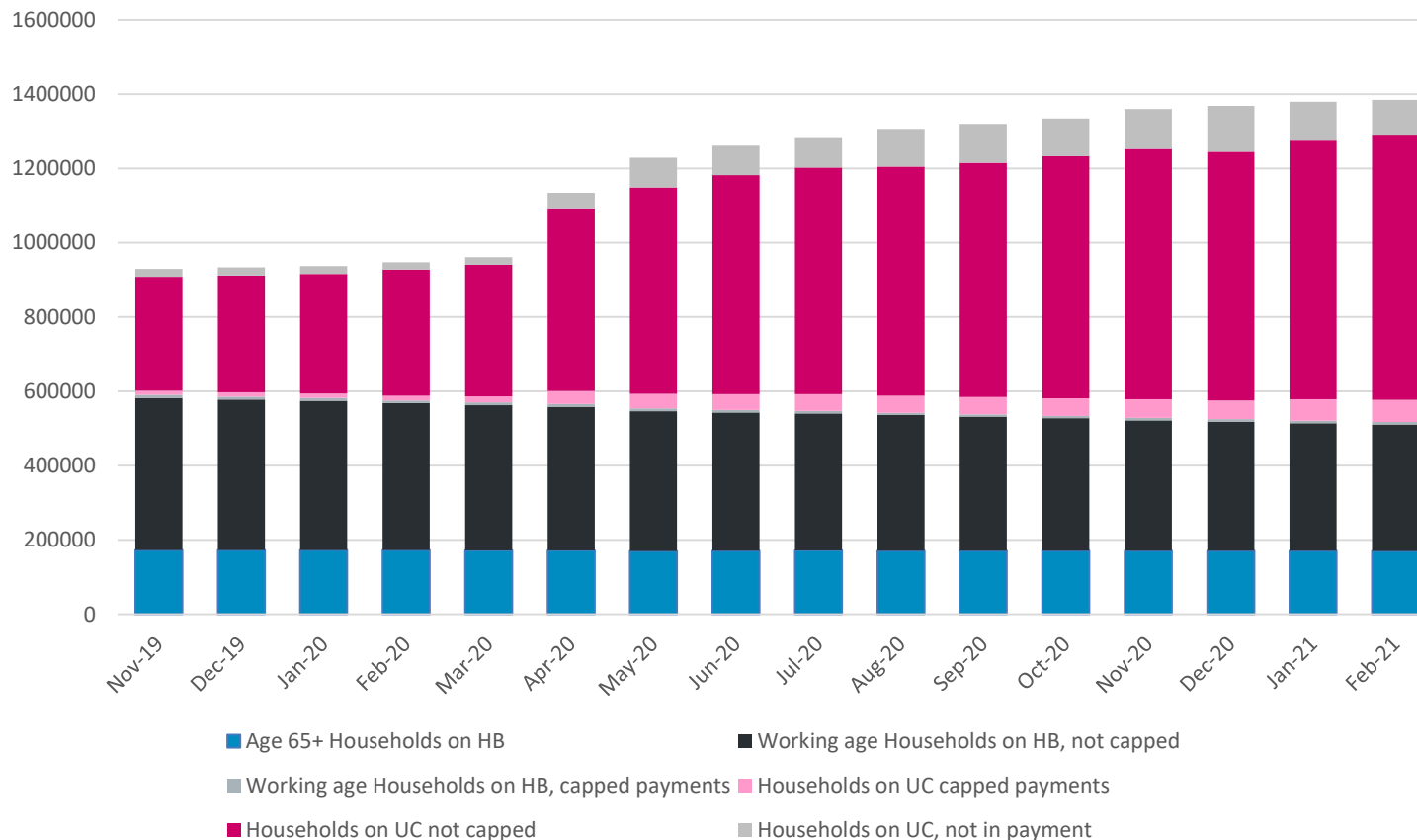


Source: DWP benefit statistics

- The number of UC claimants increased by nearly 140 per cent between March 2020 and April 2021 across London as a whole, but the picture varies between boroughs.
- Revised figures for April show that more than half of boroughs had slightly reduced numbers of UC claimants compared to the previous month, but almost all boroughs have seen that reversed in the provisional figures for May 2021. Sutton and Kingston are the exceptions with further decreases over the last month.
- Sutton, along with Croydon, has seen the lowest increase overall in UC claimants at just over 75 per cent increase from March 2020-May 2021. In contrast, the number in Brent was nearly three times as high as in March 2020 (almost 200 per cent increase).
- Newham and Croydon, despite the latter's modest increase, remain the boroughs with the largest numbers of UC claimants. Both are among the nine boroughs with at least one in five working age residents claiming UC.

66,500 London households' payments are restricted by the benefit cap

London Benefit Units claiming Housing Benefit or Universal Credit



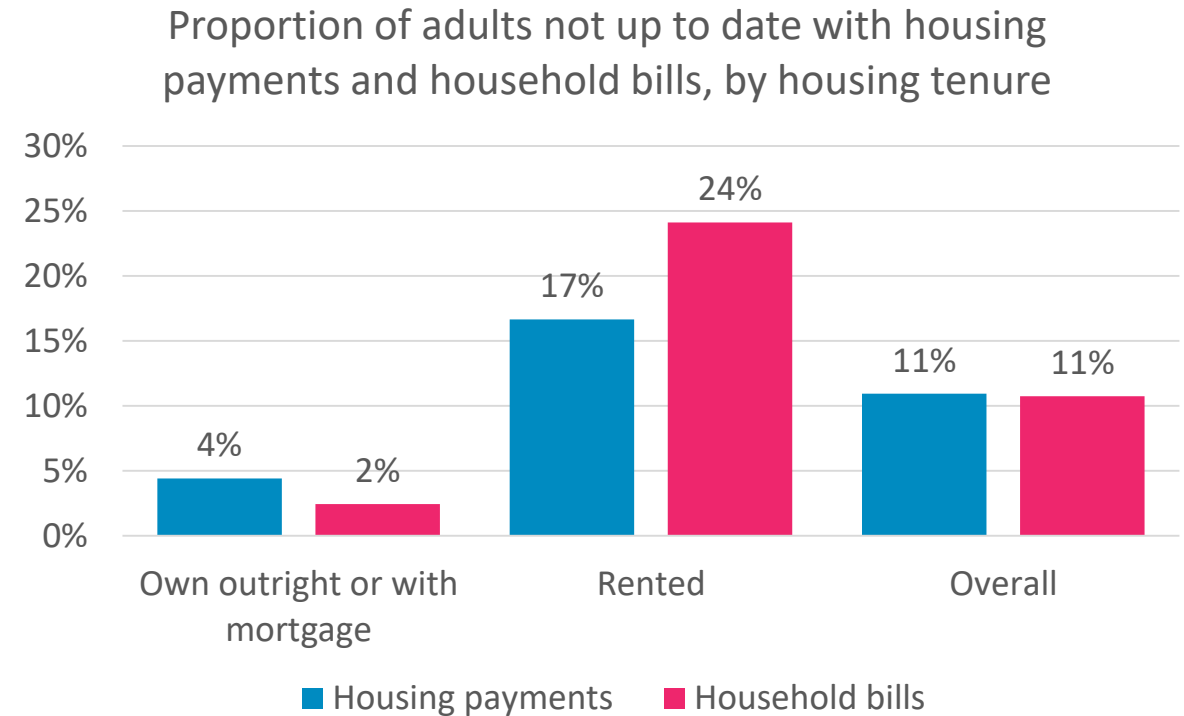
- In February 2021, more than a million benefit units were claiming help from the welfare system towards their housing payments.
- The benefit cap is applied only to benefit units of working age, not claiming disability benefits and not in work, where the amount to be paid would exceed the limits set by Government. This is higher in London than elsewhere.
- The number of London claims to which the benefit cap was applied rose by almost 10,000 between November 2020 and February 2021 to 66,500.
- One in three of all claims in GB subject to the benefit cap were in London in February, up from one in four before the pandemic.
- Londoners with capped payments are most likely to be lone parent families (30,000), although the increase has been greatest among single claimants with no children (25,000), who also have a lower payment threshold.

Source: DWP

Note: A 'benefit unit' is a specific term for a 'family', consisting of a single person or a couple living together along with any co-resident dependent children. Older, non-dependent, children would form separate benefit units.

In March 2021, renters were more likely to be behind with their housing payments and household bills than owners

- Eleven per cent of Londoners aged 16+ were not up to date with their rent or mortgage in March 2021.
- There is a split by household tenure with 17 per cent of renters not being up to date compared with 4 per cent of owners.
- Eleven per cent of Londoners aged 16+ were behind with some or all of their other household bills in March 2021.
- Again there is a split by household tenure with 24 per cent of renters being behind on their household bills compared with 2 per cent of owners.
- Three per cent of renters have turned to new borrowing from a bank or credit card compared with one per cent of owners.

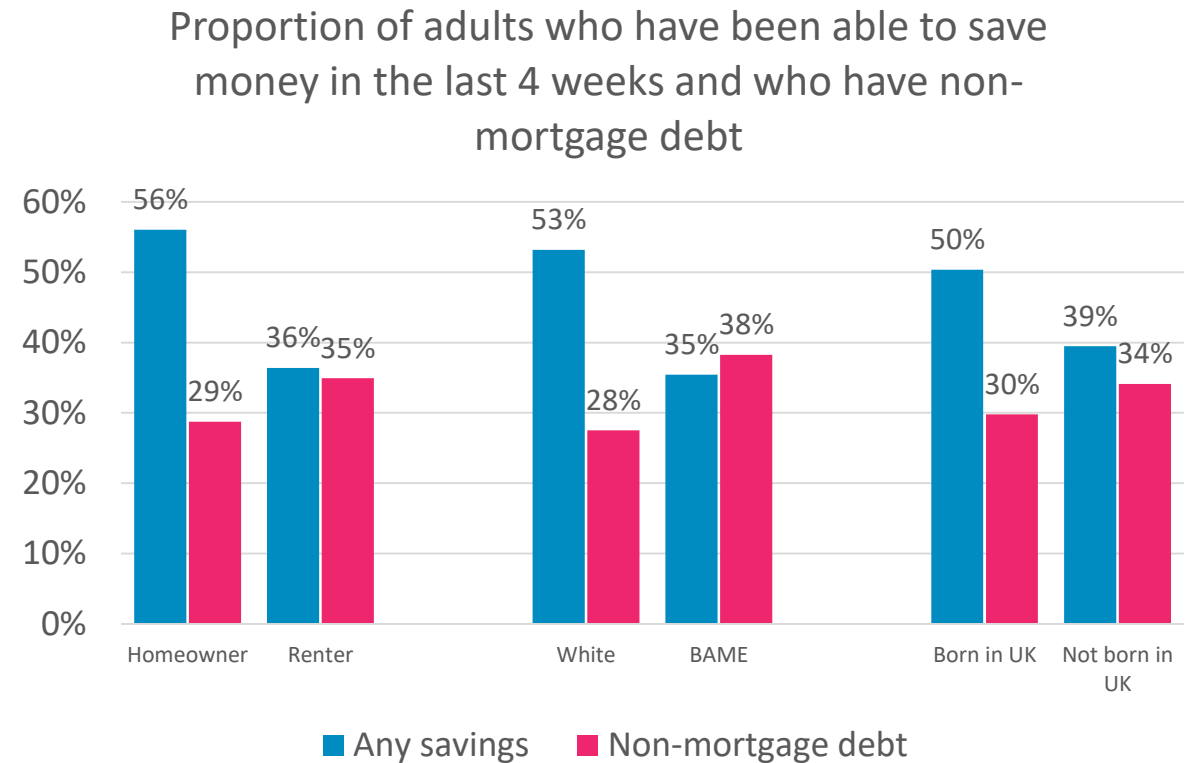


Base: Mar-21 Londoners aged 16+ Housing payments - Own outright or with mortgage: 411; Rented: 273; Overall: 705; Housing bills - Own outright or with mortgage: 741; Rented: 279; Overall: 1,050

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

Renters are more likely to say their non-mortgage debt has increased recently than owners, as well as being less able to save money

- Around a third (31 per cent) of Londoners aged 16+ say they currently owe money on debts, other than mortgages, compared to 27 per cent in November 2020, during the second lockdown.
- Renters (35 per cent) are more likely to say that they currently owe debts, other than mortgages compared to owners (29 per cent).
- Nearly half (48 per cent) of Londoners aged 16+ have been able to save some money in the last 4 weeks, other than to meet regular bills, compared to 40 per cent in July 2020 at the end of the first lockdown.
- Renters (36 per cent) are less likely to have been able to save in the last 4 weeks compared with owners (56 per cent). More owners reported savings in March 2021 in comparison to July 2020 (44 per cent), at the end of the first lockdown.
- White Londoners (53 per cent) are more likely to have been able to save compared to BAME Londoners (35 per cent) and are less likely to have non-mortgage debt, 28 percent compared to 38 pe cent respectively.



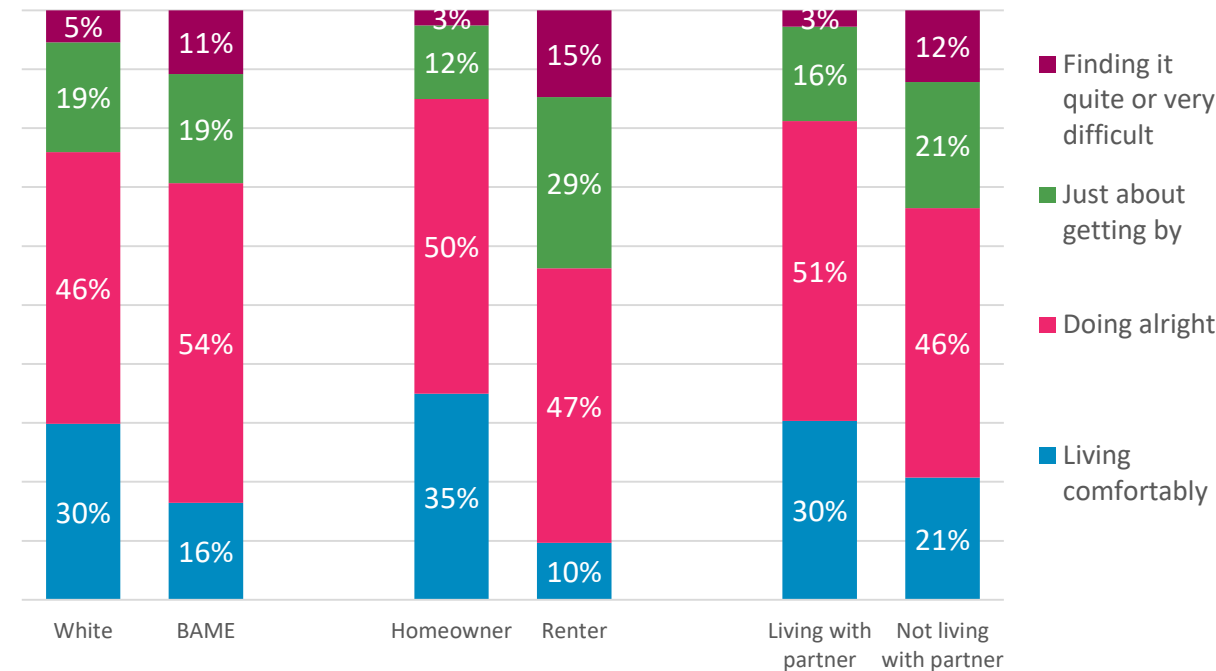
Base: Mar-21 any savings: own outright or with mortgage: 735; Rented: 281; White: 599; BAME: 422; Born in UK: 694; Not born in UK: 333.
Mar-21 non-mortgage debt: own outright or with mortgage: 733; Rented: 279; White: 599; BAME: 418; Born in UK: 690; Not born in UK: 333.

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

BAME Londoners, renters and those not living with a partner are more likely to find their current financial position quite or very difficult

- Just over a quarter (26 per cent) of Londoners have said that they are living comfortable in regards to their current financial position, a decrease from 30 per cent in April 2020, at the beginning of the pandemic.
- BAME Londoners (11 per cent) are more likely to be finding it quite or very difficult in their current financial position compared to White Londoners (5 per cent) and are less likely to be living comfortably (16 per cent compared to 30 per cent respectively).
- This disparity also exists according to household tenure with just over a third of homeowners (35 per cent) reported living comfortably in comparison to 10 per cent of renters.
- Londoners who do not live with a partner are more likely (12 per cent) to be finding their current financial position quite or very difficult in comparison to those who live with a partner (3 per cent).

Londoners' perception of their current financial position in March 2021



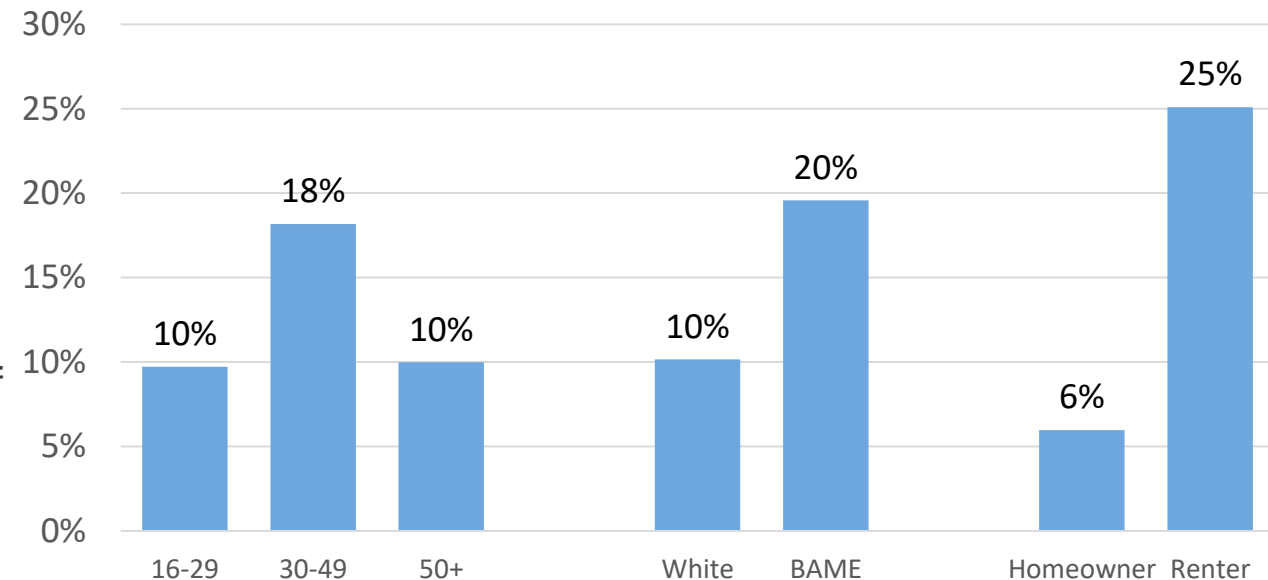
Base: Mar-21: White: 602; BAME: 429; Own outright or with mortgage: 745; Rented: 281; Living with partner: 635; Not living with partner: 421

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

In March 2021, renters were more likely to anticipate potential difficulty in paying usual bills/expenses in the next 3 months than homeowners

- In March 2021, around two thirds (64 per cent) of Londoners stated that there was no chance that they would experience difficulty paying usual bills/expenses in next 3 months, compared to 59 per cent in November 2020.
- Renters (25 per cent) are more likely to experience at least a moderate chance of difficulty (at least 34 per cent) in paying usual bills/expenses in the next 3 months in comparison to homeowners (6 per cent).
- Twenty per cent of BAME Londoners reported that there would be at least a moderate chance of difficulty compared to ten per cent of white Londoners.
- Londoners aged 30-49 (18 per cent) were more likely to report at least a moderate chance of difficulty in comparison to Londoners aged 16-29 (10 per cent) and 50+ (10 per cent).

Proportion of Londoners who reported at least a moderate chance (34 per cent chance) of difficulty in paying usual bills/expenses in the next 3 months



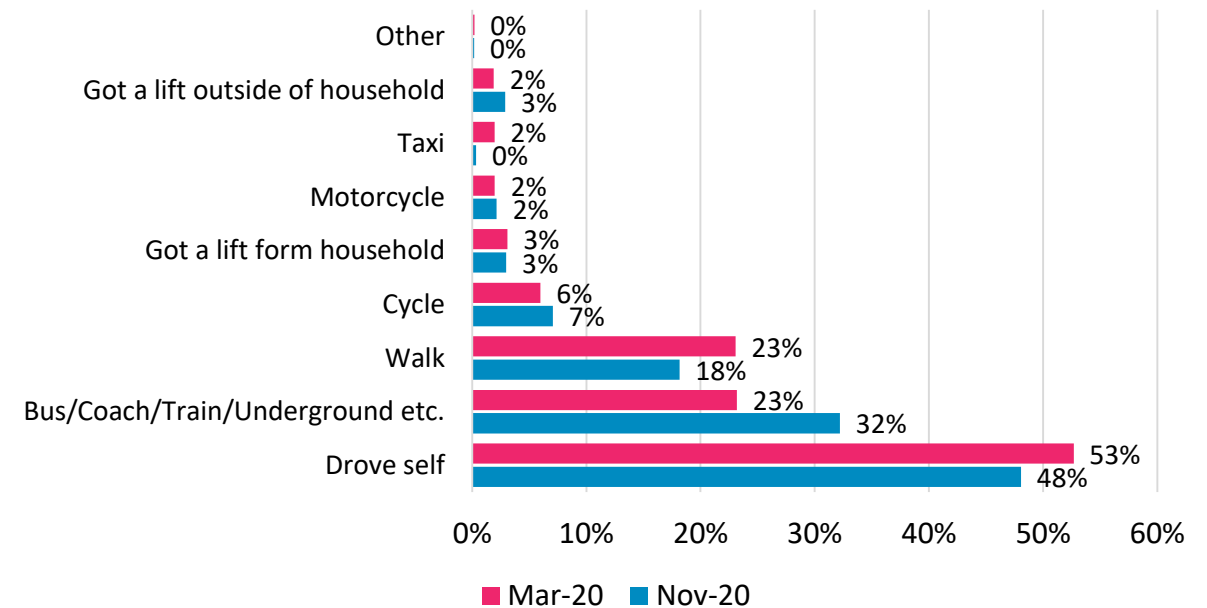
Base: Mar-21: 16-29: 120; 30-49: 310; 50+: 577; White: 590; BAME: 395; Own outright or with mortgage: 717; Rented: 262.

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

In March, if workers had to go to their place of work, it was BAME workers and workers not born in the UK who were more likely to use public transport

- In March 2020 around half (53 per cent) of workers in London who worked in the last week and did not always work from home got to their place of work by driving themselves, a slight increase from figures reported in November 2020, during the second lockdown.
- Around a quarter (23 per cent) took public transport, a decrease from 32 per cent of Londoners who took public transport in November 2020.
- BAME workers (30 per cent) are more likely to have used public transport than White workers (20 per cent) if they had to travel to their place of work.
- London workers not born in the UK (33 per cent) are also more likely to have used public transport to go to work than workers born in the UK (21 per cent).

How working Londoners got to their place(s) of work last week if they were not always working at home in March 2021 and November 2020



Base: London workers who worked in the last week and did not always work from home: Nov-20: 315; Mar-21: 288

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

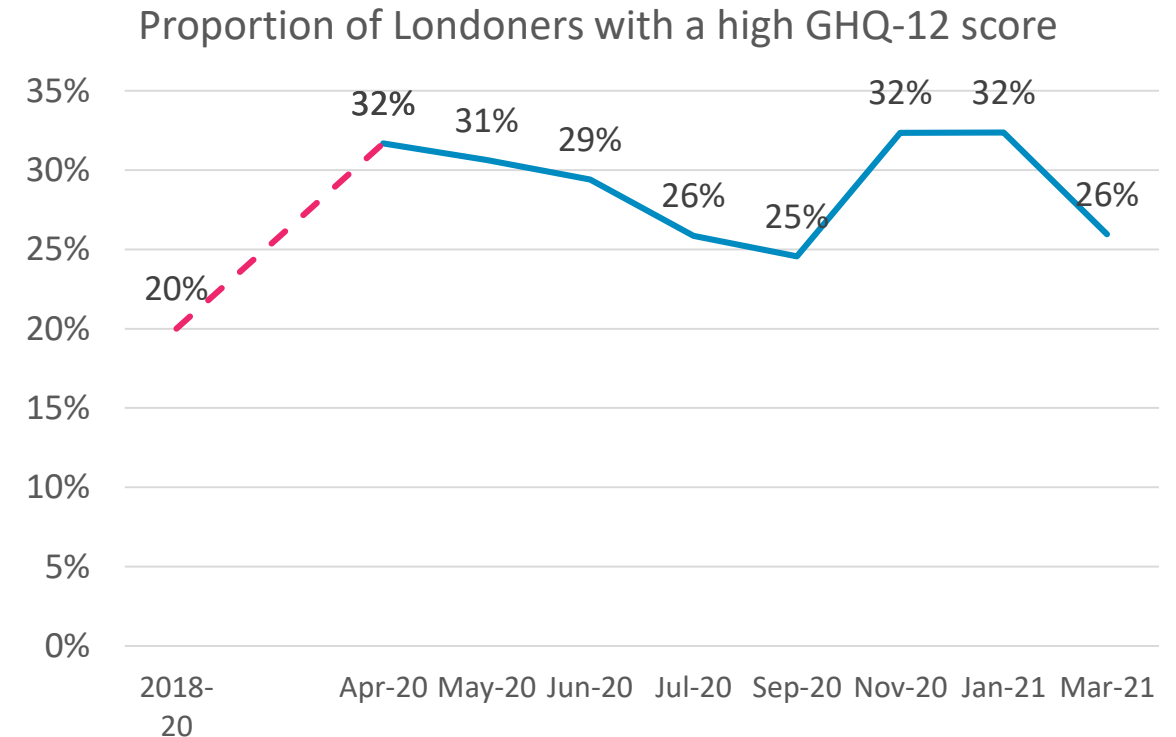
3. Wellbeing

- The impact of Covid-19 on mental health and wellbeing continues to be one of the most important challenges arising from the pandemic.
- The Covid Symptom Study has released the results of their [mental health survey](#), which calculated anxiety and depression scores during and before the pandemic. It found that spending time on devices with screens was mildly associated with higher anxiety and depression scores, and that, during the pandemic, 83 per cent of people said they had spent more time using such devices.
- The CIPD have released their annual [Good Work Index](#), which has been measuring and reporting valuable evidence on jobs and people's experience of work in the UK since 2018. Their latest data, collected during the pandemic in January and February 2021, show that inequalities in job quality persist in the UK and they emphasise the importance of the quality of jobs in the post-pandemic recovery.
- Meanwhile, experimental data from [Natural England's People and Nature Survey for England: Children's survey](#) released late last year highlights the positive role of nature in supporting children's wellbeing. However, around half (48%) of children interviewed reported that being worried about catching / spreading coronavirus had stopped them from spending more time outside.
- This section will now focus on several aspects of Londoners' wellbeing in the early part of this year.

In March 2021, around a quarter of adults in London are experiencing poorer mental health; lower than at the start of the pandemic

- The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) helps to identify minor psychiatric disorders in the general population. Higher scores are indicative of poorer mental health.
- **In March 2021, around a quarter (26 per cent) of Londoners aged 16+ reported characteristics of poor mental health, lower than levels reported in January 2021.**
- Female Londoners (28 per cent) are more likely to display features of poorer mental health than male Londoners (24 per cent).
- White Londoners are more likely than BAME Londoners to show a GHQ-12 score of 4 or more (in March 2021: 28 per cent and 21 per cent respectively).
- Fewer Londoners living with a partner had aspects of poor mental health in March 2020 (22 per cent compared with 31 per cent not living with a partner).

Note: The General Health Questionnaire focuses on two major areas: the inability to carry out normal functions; and the appearance of new and distressing phenomena, with each of the 12 items rated on a four-point response scale. A coding method was used whereby the maximum score for any respondent is 12, with higher values indicating poorer mental health. A threshold of 4 or more was set as the difference between 'no or few mental health problems' and 'poorer mental health'.

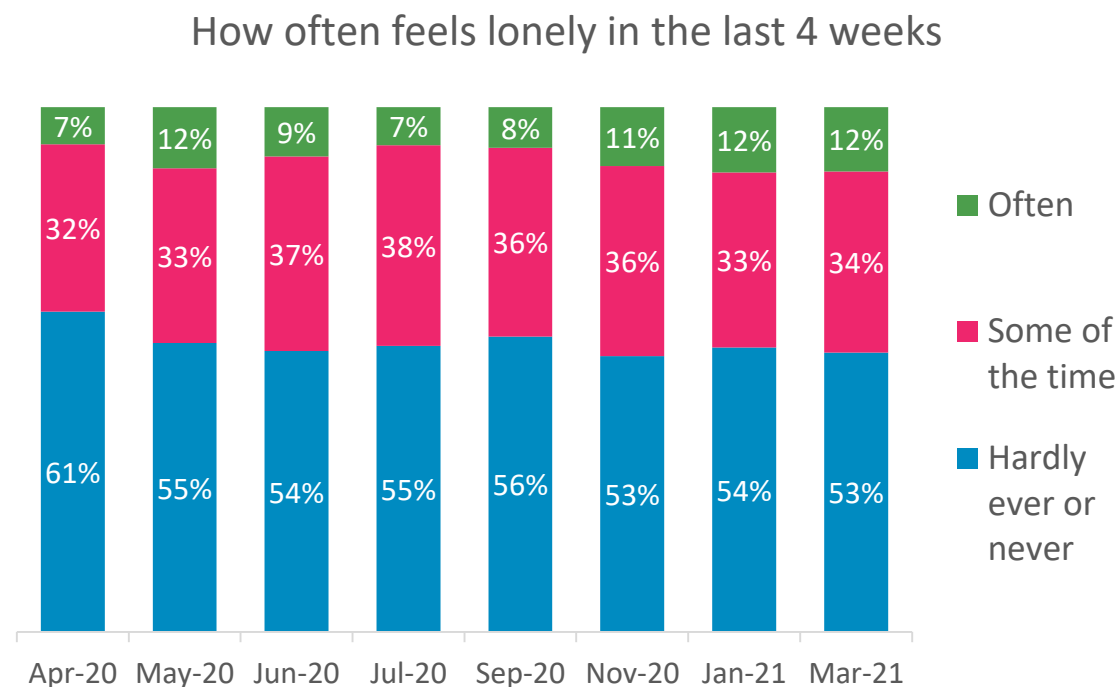


Base: Londoners aged 16+ 2018-20: 3,607; April-20: 1,617; May-20: 1,419; June-20: 1,295; July-20: 1,297; Sep-20: 1,129; Nov-20: 1,031; Jan-21: 1,042; Mar-21: 1,054

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

The proportion of Londoners reporting that they felt lonely often in the last 4 weeks has levelled off in recent months

- In March 2021, 12 per cent of Londoners aged 16+ reported that they felt lonely 'often' in the last 4 weeks. A further 34 per cent reported feeling lonely 'some of the time' in the last 4 weeks.
- Younger Londoners continue to be more likely to cite chronic loneliness (lonely often in the last 4 weeks): 23 per cent of Londoners aged 16-29 in March 2021 reported this, compared with 6 per cent of Londoners aged 50+.
- Fewer Londoners living with a partner experienced chronic loneliness in March 2021 (4 per cent compared with 21 per cent not living with a partner).

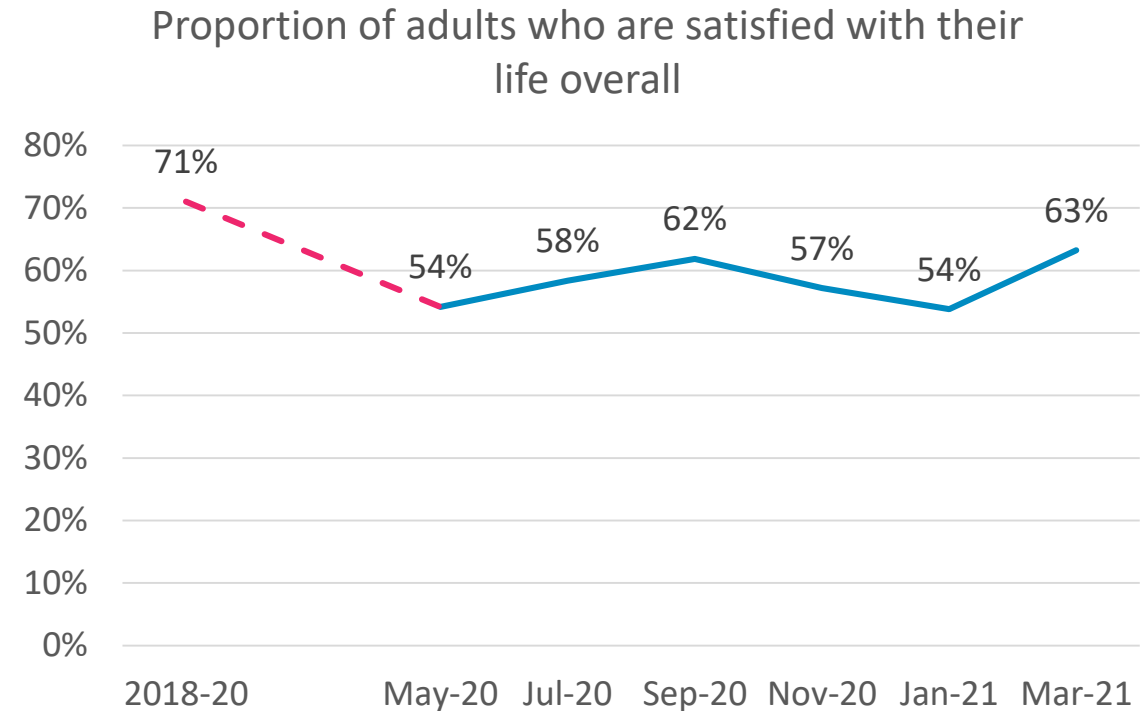


Base: Londoners aged 16+ April-20: 1,813; May-20: 1,475; June-20: 1,341; July-20: 1,349; Sept-20: 1,194; Nov-20: 1,067; Jan-21: 1,087; Mar-21: 1086

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

In March 2021 life satisfaction among Londoners was greater than in May 2020, though still below pre-pandemic levels

- **In March 2021, 63 per cent of Londoners aged 16+ reported that they were satisfied with their life overall.** This is greater than the level reported at the start of the pandemic in May 2020. The pre-pandemic estimate from this survey in 2018-20 was 71 per cent, so remains below.
- Around seven in ten (70 per cent) Londoners who are owner-occupiers are satisfied with their life currently compared with around five in ten (52 per cent) Londoners who rent.
- Londoners not living with a partner are less likely than those living with a partner to be satisfied with their life currently (52 per cent and 73 per cent respectively).

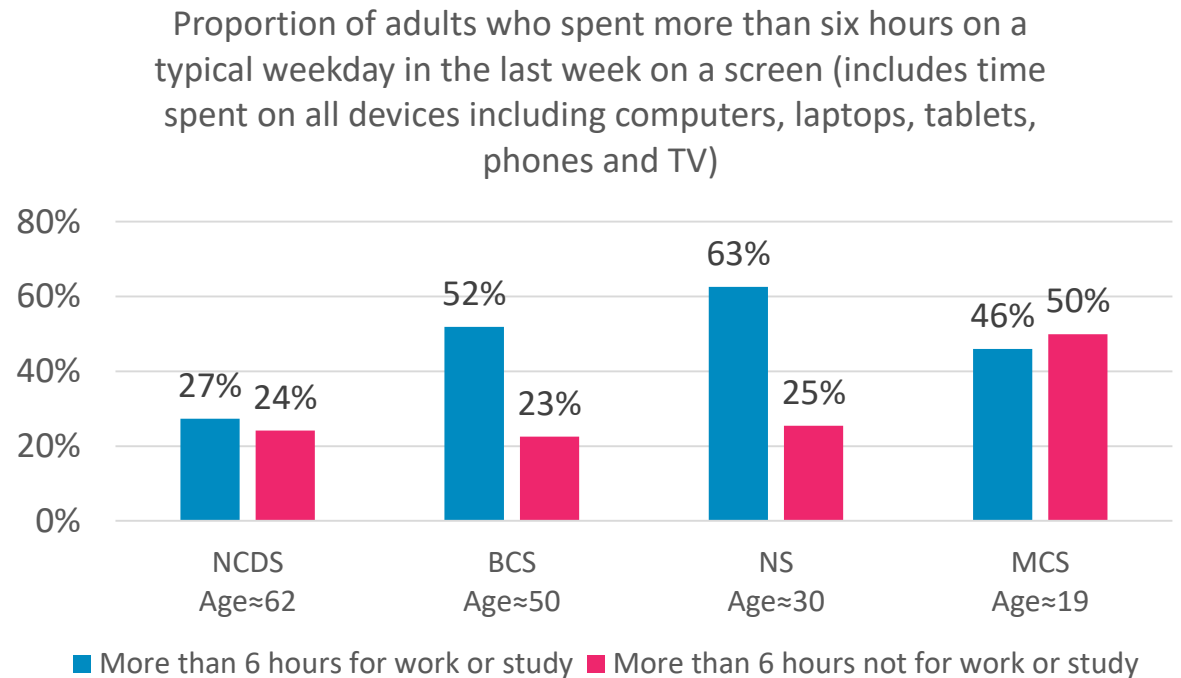


Base: Londoners aged 16+ 2018-20: 3,661; May-20: 1,426; July-20: 1,308; Sep-20: 1,138; Nov-20: 1,037; Jan-21: 1,049; Mar-21: 1063

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

Younger Londoners are more likely to be heavy screen users for non work or study reasons with around a half saying that they spend over six hours a day on a screen for these purposes

- In February/March 2021, younger Londoners were more likely to be on a screen for more than six hours a day for non work or study reasons, when asked about a typical day in the last week, compared with older Londoners.
- This was reported by around half (50 per cent) of Londoners in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), who are currently around age 19.
- This compares with 24 per cent of Londoners in the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS), who are currently around age 62, 23 per cent of Londoners in the Birth Cohort Study (BCS), who are currently around age 50 and 23 per cent of Londoners in the Next Steps (NS) study, who are currently around age 30.
- Older, working age Londoners are more likely to be heavy screen users (more than six hours a day) because of work or study reasons (52 per cent of BCS Londoners and 63 per cent of NS Londoners), compared with younger working age Londoners (46 per cent of Londoners in the MCS).



Base: Feb/Mar 2021 1958 National Child Development Study: 330; 1970 British Cohort Study: 347; Next Steps: 543; Millennium Cohort Study: 228

Source: University College London, UCL Institute of Education, Centre for Longitudinal Studies. (2021). COVID-19 Survey in Five National Longitudinal Cohort Studies: Millennium Cohort Study, Next Steps, 1970 British Cohort Study and 1958 National Child Development Study, 2020-2021. [data collection]. 3rd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 8658, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8658-3>

4. Families and community

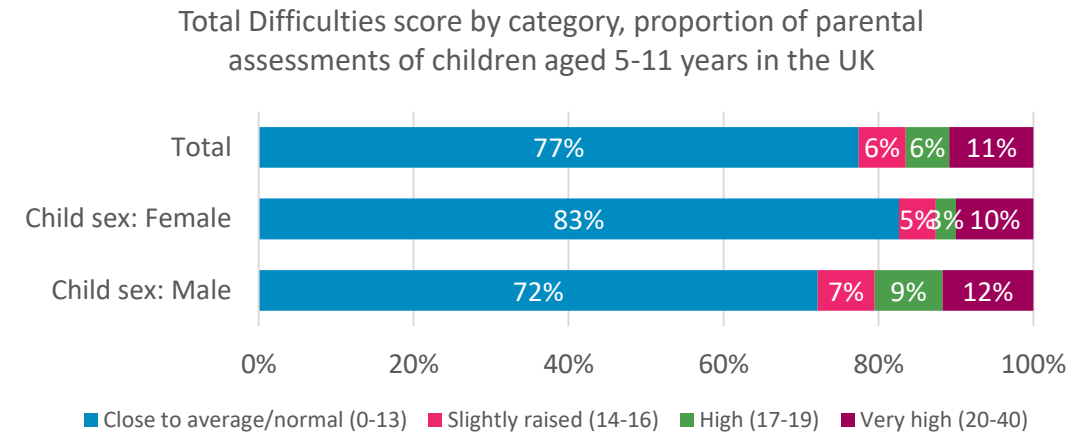
- The pandemic has resulted in large disruptions to family and community life. Evidence of this impact continues to emerge.
- Gingerbread is the leading national charity working with single parents and in May 2021 published the results of its [Caring Without Sharing research project](#), which reveals the challenges working single parents experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic. Overall, single parents did not think the unique challenges they face had been sufficiently considered in the policy and guidance response to the pandemic.
- The latest data from the National Council for Voluntary Organisations' (NCVO) monthly [Covid-19 Voluntary Sector Impact Barometer](#) has revealed a far more mixed impact from the pandemic for charities and volunteer numbers than many headlines have suggested. Around a quarter (24 per cent) of UK charities reported an increase in volunteer numbers since March 2020, compared with 36 per cent that saw a decline.
- This briefing concludes by looking at the impacts the pandemic is having on Londoners' domestic lives, as well as community cohesion and travelling behaviour.

Across the country parents of boys were more likely to assess their child with higher total difficulties than parents of girls

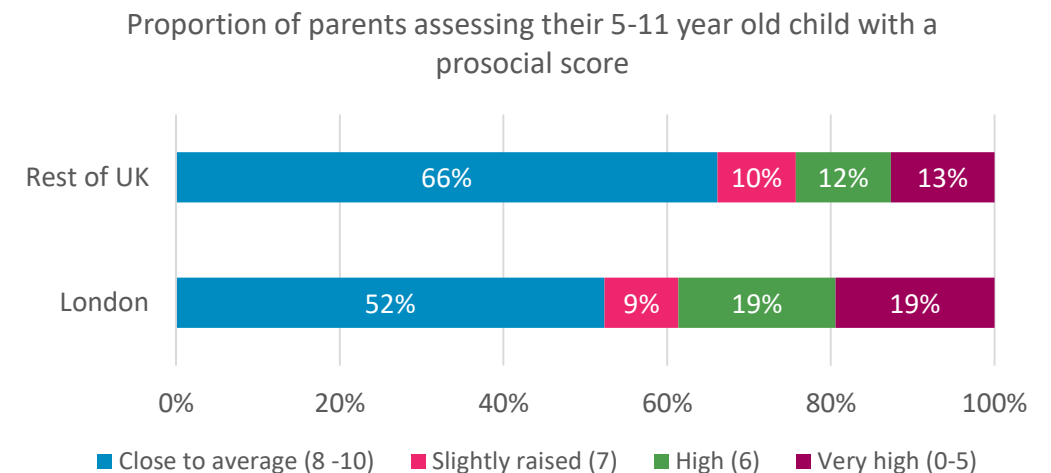
- The health and wellbeing of children can be examined by using an instrument known as the **strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ)**. The SDQ measures a child's strengths and difficulties in a number of areas: emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity-inattention, peer relationship problems, and prosocial behaviours. These are also known as SDQ subscales.
- A **total difficulties score** is the sum of scores across the SDQ subscales. The score can range from 0 to 40.
- The July, September and March waves of the Understanding Society Covid-19 Study included a SDQ for parents of 5-11 year olds. The results can be categorised as: normal (0 to 13), slightly raised (14 to 16), high (17 to 19), very high (20 to 40).
- **In March 2021, 17 per cent of parents with a 5-11 year old assessed their child as having a high or very high total difficulties score in the UK.** Boys (20 per cent) were more likely to be assessed with high and very high scores by their parents than girls (13 per cent).
- Focusing just on the prosocial behaviours subscale, parents were more likely to assess their child with high and very high scores in London (39 per cent) than in the rest of the UK (24 per cent).

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2020).
Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

Notes: Values provided by mother/main female guardian if available; or
father/main male guardian if mother/main female guardian is not available.



Base: UK parents aged 16+ (1,364), Child sex: female (636), Child sex: male (717)



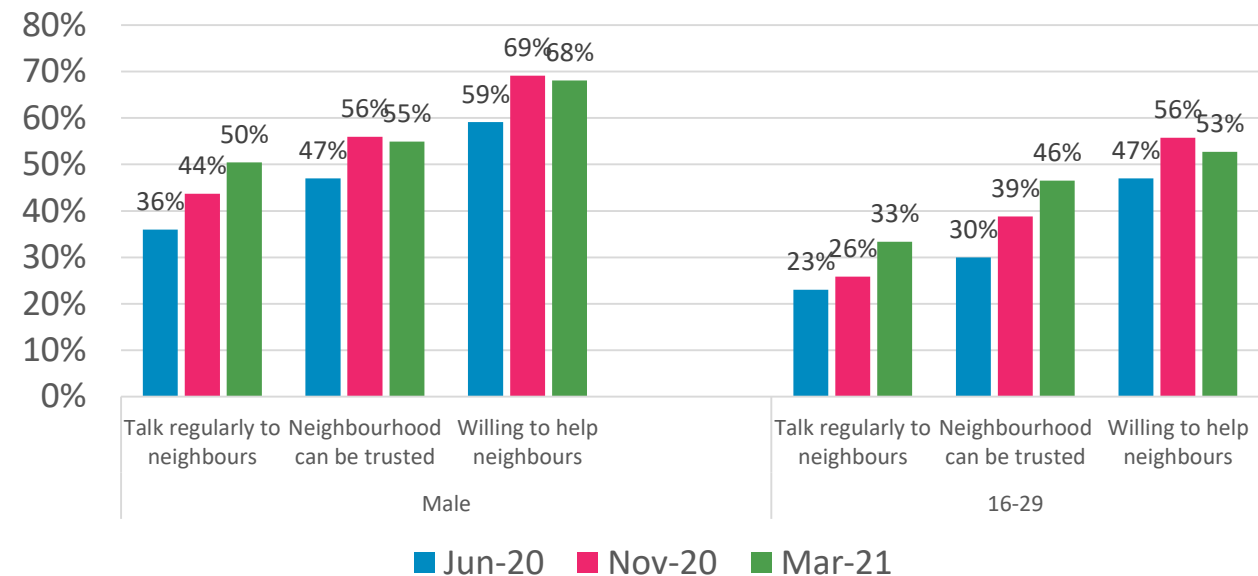
Base: Parents aged 16+: Rest of the UK (1,154),
London (127)

CITY INTELLIGENCE

More Londoners have reported that they talk regularly to their neighbours, trust people in their neighbourhood and are willing to help their neighbours since June 2020

- In March 2021, more Londoners were likely to talk regularly to their neighbours (49 per cent) trust people in their neighbourhood (51 per cent) and be willing to help their neighbours (62 per cent) compared to June 2020 (42 per cent, 46 per cent and 59 per cent respectively).
- Adult Londoners aged 50+ were more likely to talk regularly to their neighbours, trust people in their neighbourhood and be willing to help their neighbours than any other age group.
- But, more Londoners aged 16-19 reported being more likely to talk regularly to their neighbours, trust people in their neighbourhood and be willing to help their neighbours compared to June 2020.
- Male Londoners were more likely to report talking regularly to their neighbours, trusting people in their neighbourhood and being willing to help their neighbours compared to June 2020.

Percentage of Londoners who talk regularly to their neighbours, trust people in their neighbourhood and who would be willing to help their neighbours

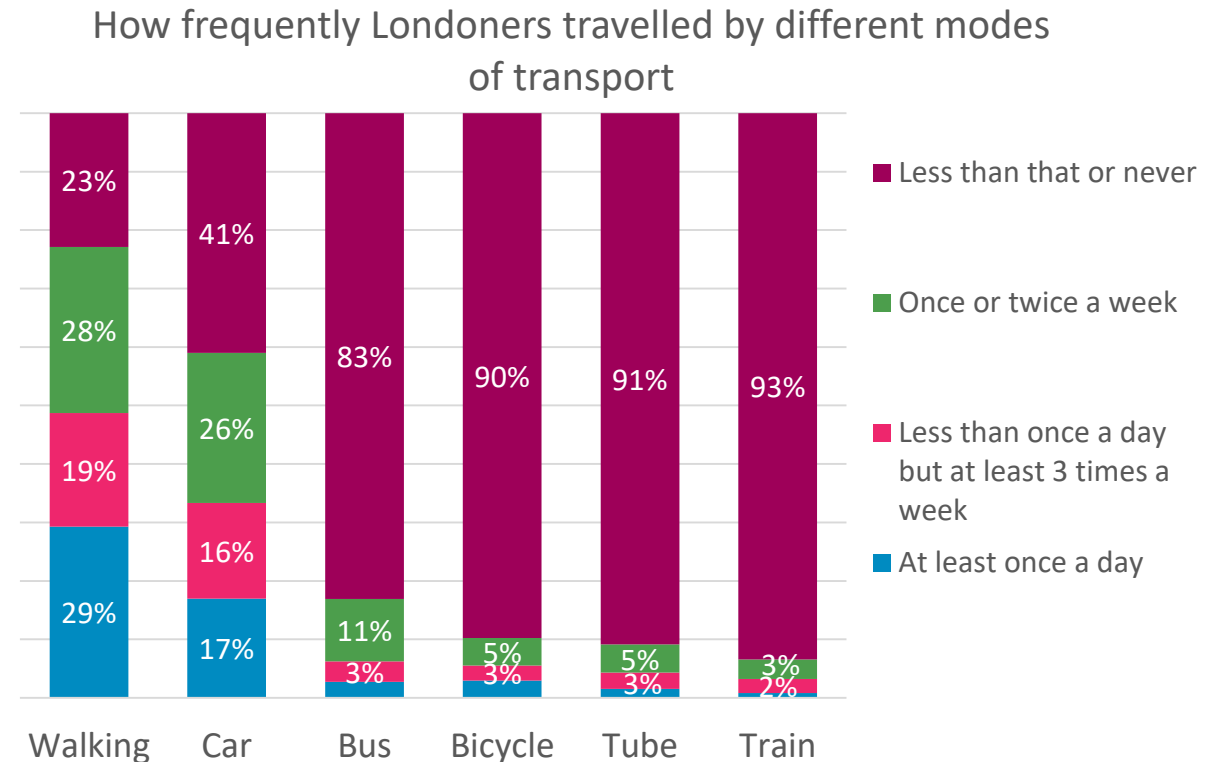


Base: Londoners aged who talk regularly to their neighbours 16-19 Jun-20: 173, 16-19 Nov- 20: 117; 16-19 Mar-21: 135; Male Jun-20: 535; Male Nov-20: 423; Male Mar-21: 444.
Londoners who trust people in their neighbourhood 16-19 Jun-20: 174, 16-19 Nov- 20: 118; 16-19 Mar-21: 136; Male Jun-20: 537; Male Nov-20: 423; Male Mar-21: 444.
Londoners who are willing to help their neighbours 16-19 Jun-20: 174, 16-19 Nov- 20: 118; 16-19 Mar-21: 137; Male Jun-20: 539; Male Nov-20: 422; Male Mar-21: 442.

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

In March, most Londoners were getting around by walking and travelling by car, and not using public transport

- In March 2021, the large majority of Londoners aged 16+ did not use public transport (bus, train or tube) to get around, though of the three modes bus travel was the most likely to be used (at least once a week by 17 per cent of Londoners).
- Renters (27 per cent) are more likely to have travelled by bus at least once a week in March compared to home owners (11 per cent).
- Walking and car travel were the modes of travel that Londoners most frequently used in March; 77 per cent of Londoners reported walking somewhere at least once a week, while 59 per cent of Londoners reported travelling by car at least once a week.
- Homeowners (68 per cent) were more likely to have travelled by car at least once a week compared to renters (45 per cent) in March.
- Fewer Londoners not born in the UK (45 per cent) reported using a car at least once a week compared to Londoners born in the UK (64 per cent).

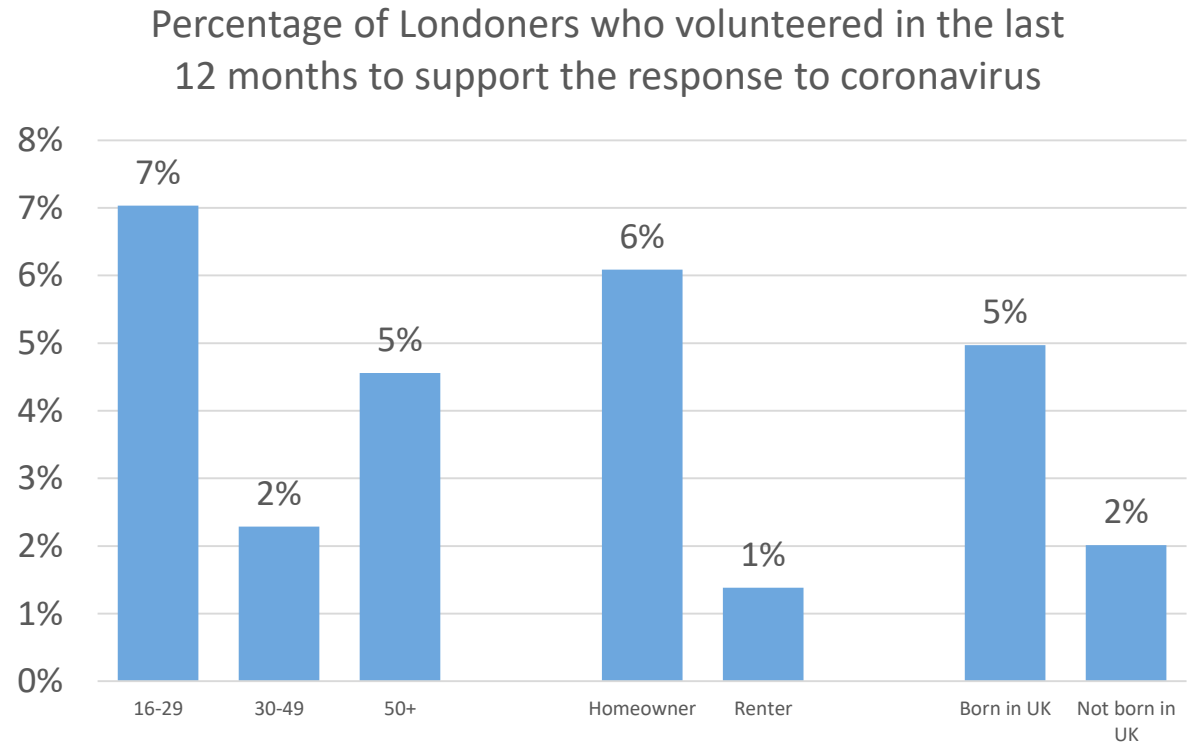


Base: Mar-21 Londoners aged 16+ Walking: 1,060; Car: 1,058; Bus: 1,064; Tube: 1,061 Bicycle: 1,061 Train: 1,064

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

In March 2021, four percent of Londoners had volunteered in the last 12 months to support the response to coronavirus

- In March 2021, 13 per cent of Londoners had volunteered in the last 12 months, with 4 per cent of Londoners volunteering in the last 12 months to support the response to coronavirus.
- Londoners aged 16-19 (7 per cent) and 50+ (5 per cent) were more likely to have volunteered in the last 12 months to support the response to coronavirus compared to those aged 30-49 (2 per cent).
- Homeowners (6 per cent) were more likely to have volunteered in the last 12 months to support the response to coronavirus compared to renters (1 per cent).
- Five percent of Londoners born in the UK said that they had volunteered in the last 12 months to support the coronavirus pandemic, in comparison to two percent of Londoners not born in the UK.



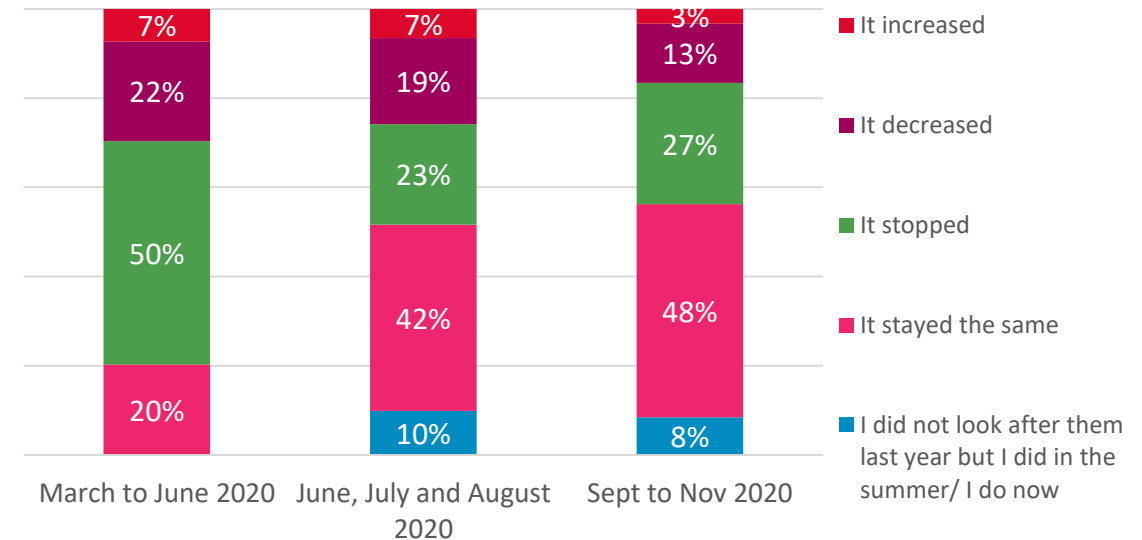
Base: Mar-21: 16-29: 135; 30-49: 323; 50+: 604; Homeowner: 750; Renter: 282; Born in UK: 701; Not born in UK: 341

Source: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2021). Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020.

By the end of 2020, around four in ten grandparents in London reported that the care they provided for their grandchildren had decreased or stopped entirely, compared with the previous year

- In November/December 2020, **around three quarters (72 per cent)** of Londoners aged 50+ who are grandparents of children aged under 16 reported that in the first national lockdown period (March to June 2020) the amount of care they provided for their grandchildren **decreased or stopped completely**, when they had been providing care previously.
- During the summer months of June, July and August 2020, this decreased so that just **42 per cent** reported that care had decreased or stopped completely compared with the previous year. The same proportion (42 per cent) reported that the amount of care was the same as the previous year.
- When asked to think of the period from early September until November/December 2020, the proportion reporting a decrease in caring time was around the same at **40 per cent**, with 48 per cent of grandparents reporting that care levels were the same as the previous year.

Change in the amount of time grandparents aged 50+ in London of children under 16 looked after grandchildren without their parents being present, compared with the same time last year



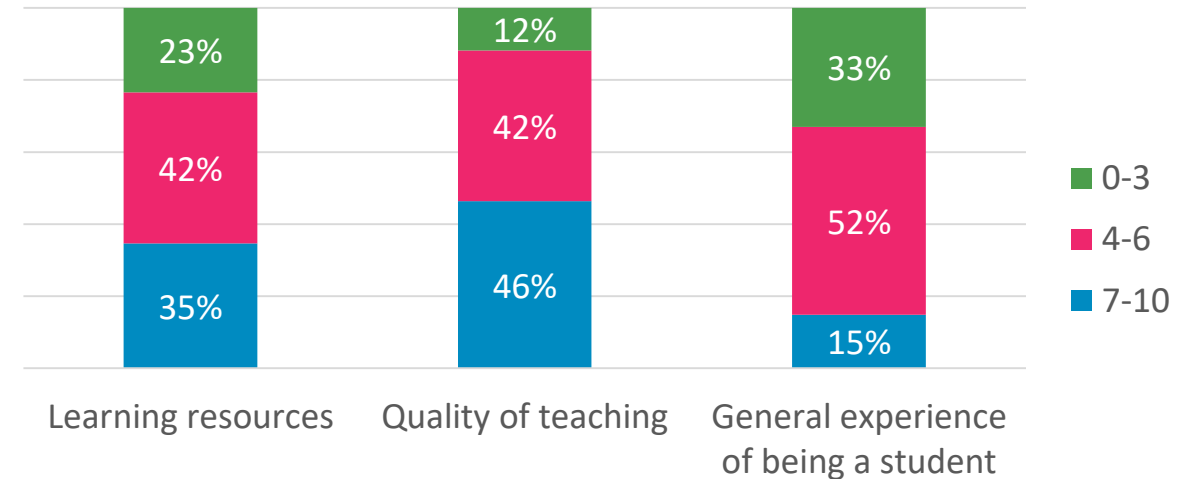
Base: Nov/Dec 2020 Londoners aged 50+ who are grandparents who looked after at least one grandchild aged under 16 without their parents present before lockdown started: March to June 2020: 120; Londoners aged 50+ who are grandparents of at least one grandchild aged under 16: June, July and August 2020: 232; Sept to Nov 2020: 232

Source: Steptoe, A. et al. (2021). English Longitudinal Study of Ageing COVID-19 Study, Waves 1-2, 2020. [data collection]. 2nd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 8688, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8688-2>

In February/March 2021 the opinions of 18-21 year old students were broadly unanimous in believing that their educational progress has suffered since the start of the academic year

- Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) members were born in 2000-02, so a large proportion are still in education (school, college or university).
- The majority of these students (59 per cent) believe that their educational progress has suffered a lot because of the pandemic, while a further 28 per cent believe that their progress has suffered a little (so 86 per cent believe that their progress has suffered to some extent).
- Of these young Londoners still in education, around a third (35 per cent) were satisfied with the learning resources provided by their learning establishment since September 2020 (score of 7 or more on an 11-point scale).
- Satisfaction with the quality of teaching provided by their learning establishment since September 2020 was higher at 46 per cent of students.
- However, only 15 per cent of students were satisfied with the general experience of being a student at their learning establishment since September 2020.

London Millennium Cohort Study members in education and their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with particular elements provided by their learning establishment (0 'completely dissatisfied' and 10 'completely satisfied')



Base: Millennium Cohort Study Feb/Mar 2021: 277

Source: University College London, UCL Institute of Education, Centre for Longitudinal Studies. (2021). COVID-19 Survey in Five National Longitudinal Cohort Studies: Millennium Cohort Study, Next Steps, 1970 British Cohort Study and 1958 National Child Development Study, 2020-2021. [data collection]. 3rd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 8658, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8658-3>

5. Contact details

If you would like to know more about any of the findings or datasets featured, or would like to suggest a topic for inclusion in a future briefing, please email SocialEvidence@London.gov.uk