

NISRA CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OPINION SURVEY

KEY FINDINGS FROM JULY-SEPTEMBER 2021

Introduction

On 20 April 2020, NISRA launched a new Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey designed to measure how the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was affecting peoples' lives and behaviour in Northern Ireland. The NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey questionnaire is based on a similar survey that is being conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain, which can be found at this link: [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain Statistical bulletins](#)

This report provides a summary of the latest key findings from the NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion survey. The report focuses mainly on the attitudes, behaviours and circumstances of 2,048 members of the public interviewed in the period between July 2021 and September 2021.

Additional findings are now included in this report on people's perceived personal risk to them from catching Coronavirus (COVID-19), ways in which Coronavirus (COVID-19) is still affecting lives, alcohol consumption, actions taken at home to slow the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) and behavioural changes as a result of the pandemic. Further analysis is also provided over time to show trends in behaviour.

Further results from the survey will be published periodically as more data becomes available and when fieldwork periods close.

All figures published in these Key Findings are weighted estimates. More information on the weighting processes applied to these results are in the Technical Report, which accompanies this report.

Due to rounding, the percentages in the charts may not always add up to 100%. Where two or more categories are combined together, the sum of the combined proportions may not equal the sum of the individual proportions in the charts or tables due to rounding. Any differences reported in this publication are statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level.

Table of Contents

Page

<u>Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations</u>	3
<u>Personal Risk from Catching Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u>	6
<u>Diagnosis of Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u>	8
<u>Long Term Effects of Coronavirus (COVID-19) (Long COVID)</u>	10
<u>Information and Advice</u>	11
<u>Concerns about the Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u>	12
<u>Ways Coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting lives</u>	14
<u>Slowing the Spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u>	15
<u>Mental Health (GHQ-12)</u>	17
<u>Alcohol Consumption in the last twelve months</u>	18
<u>Personal Wellbeing Indicators</u>	19
<u>Loneliness</u>	22
<u>Further Information</u>	23
<u>Annex 1 List of Charts</u>	25
<u>Annex 2 List of Tables</u>	26

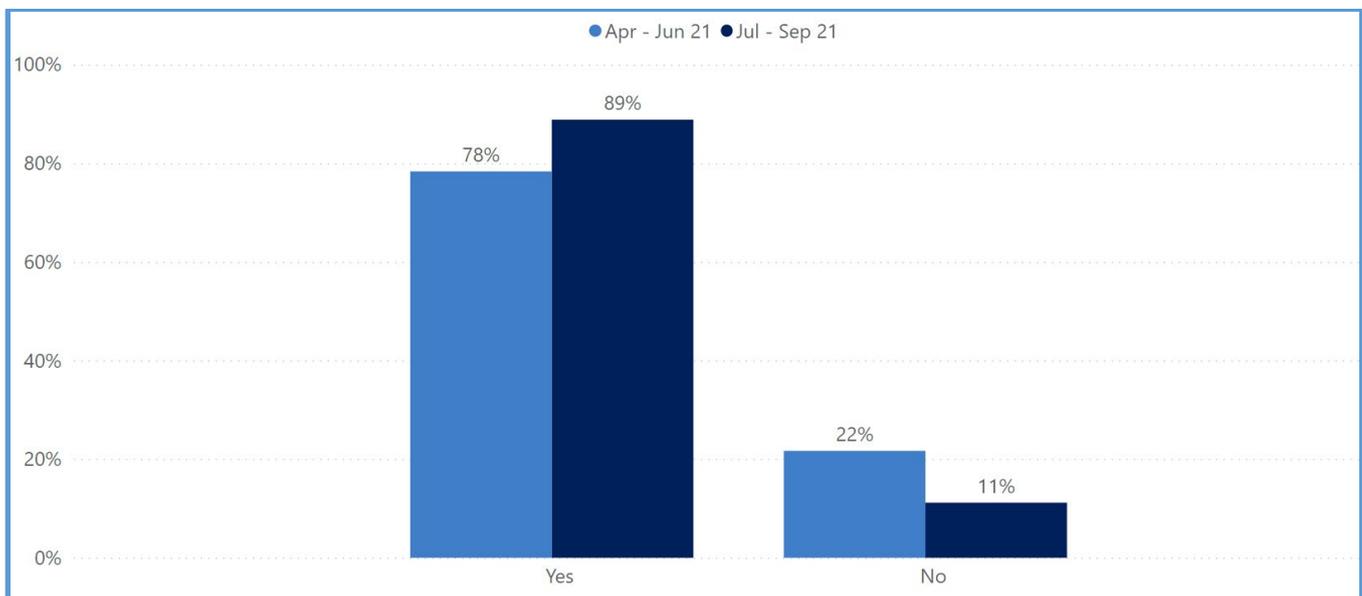
Key Findings

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) mass vaccination programme in Northern Ireland was extended to young people aged 16 and 17 years old from August 2021. Figures presented below include those young people who became eligible for the vaccination programme from that time. The data presented below are self-reported findings and should not be interpreted as official rates for the uptake of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination in Northern Ireland. Official figures on vaccination rates are available at the following link: [Vaccinations in Northern Ireland | Coronavirus in the UK \(data.gov.uk\)](https://data.gov.uk/datasets/vaccinations-in-northern-ireland).

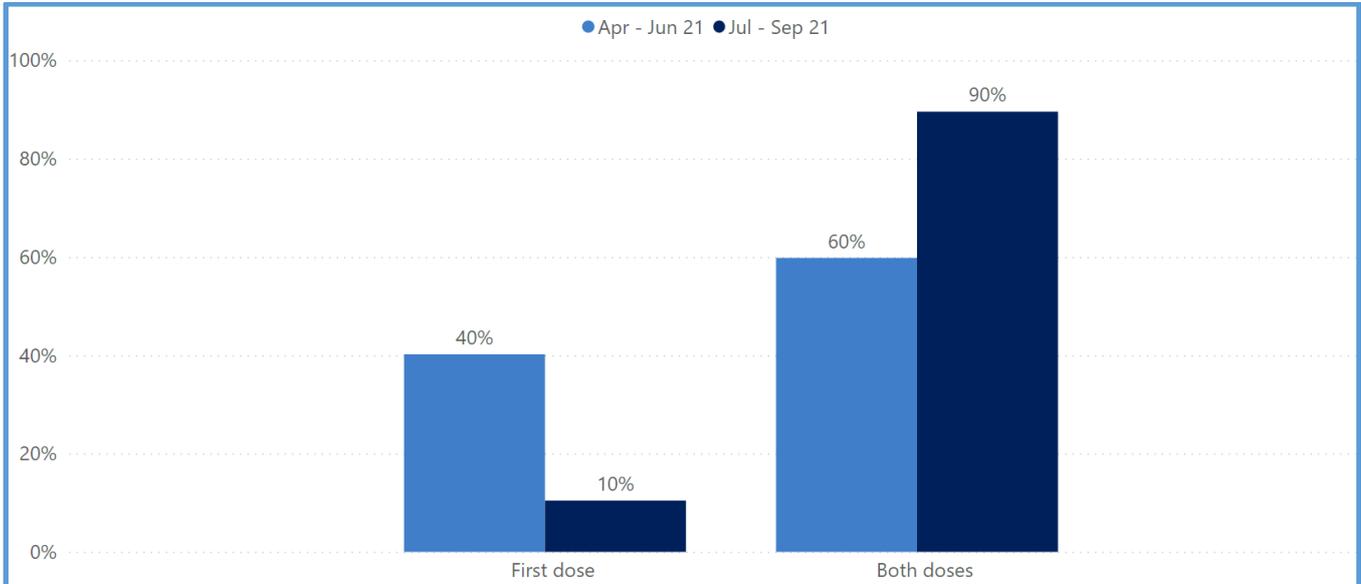
In the period July – September 2021, the vast majority of people interviewed (89%) reported that they had received a vaccine for Coronavirus (COVID-19), which was significantly higher than those interviewed in the April – June 2021 period (78%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Proportion of people who had received a vaccine or not for Coronavirus (COVID-19) by month of interview



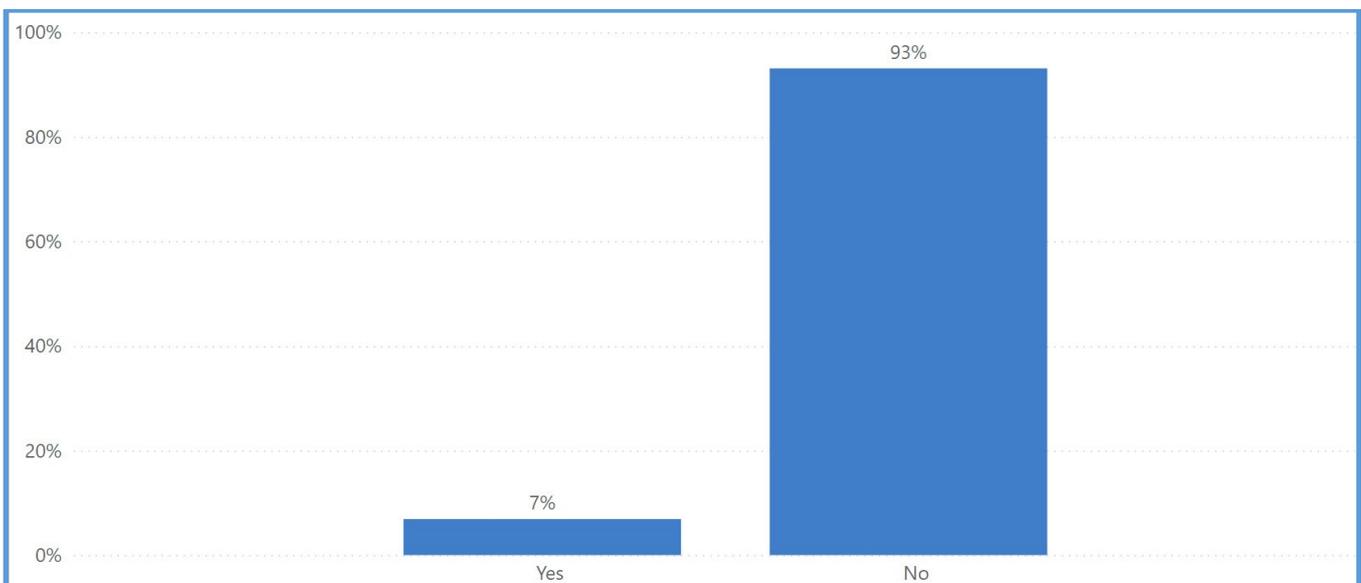
During the period July – September 2021, nine out of ten vaccinated people (90%) said that they had received both doses of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine. Again, this was significantly higher than those interviewed in the April – June 2021 period (60%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportion of people who had received either the first or both doses of the vaccine for Coronavirus (COVID-19) by month of interview



The vast majority of vaccinated people (93%) reported that they did not experience any difficulties when going to get their vaccine (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportion of people who experienced difficulty or no difficulty going to get a vaccine for Coronavirus (COVID-19)

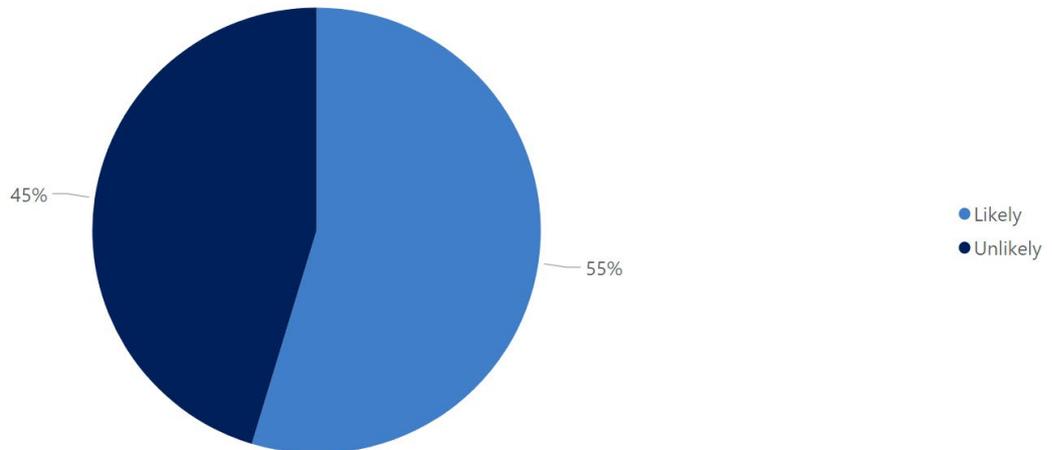


One in nine (11%) of those interviewed in the period July to September 2021 had not received a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine at the time of interview (Figure 1).

These people were asked a further question about how likely or unlikely they were to have a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine.

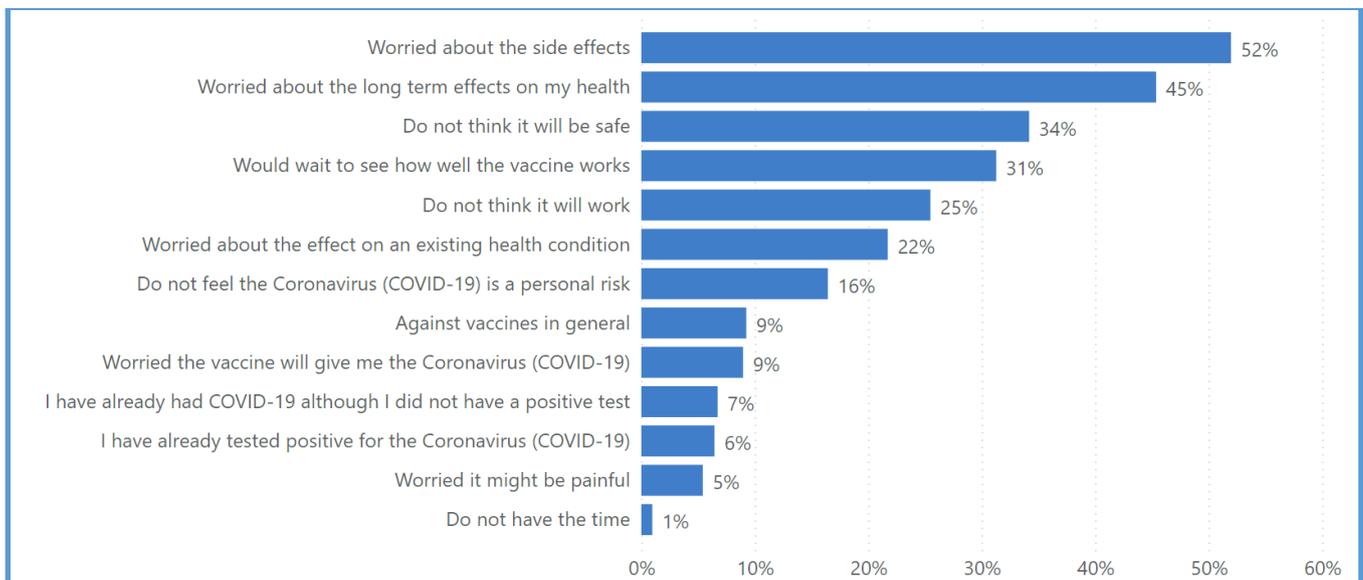
While just over half of the people concerned (55%) indicated that they were likely to take the vaccine, the remainder (45%) said that they were unlikely to do so (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Proportion of unvaccinated people who are likely or unlikely to have a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine



The most common reason given by those who said they were unlikely to have the vaccine was that they were worried about the side effects (52%). Some 45% said that they had worries about the long-term effects on their health and approximately one in three said that they did not think the vaccine was safe (34%), or they preferred to wait to see how well the vaccine works (31%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5¹: Reasons given by those unvaccinated people who said that they are unlikely to have a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine



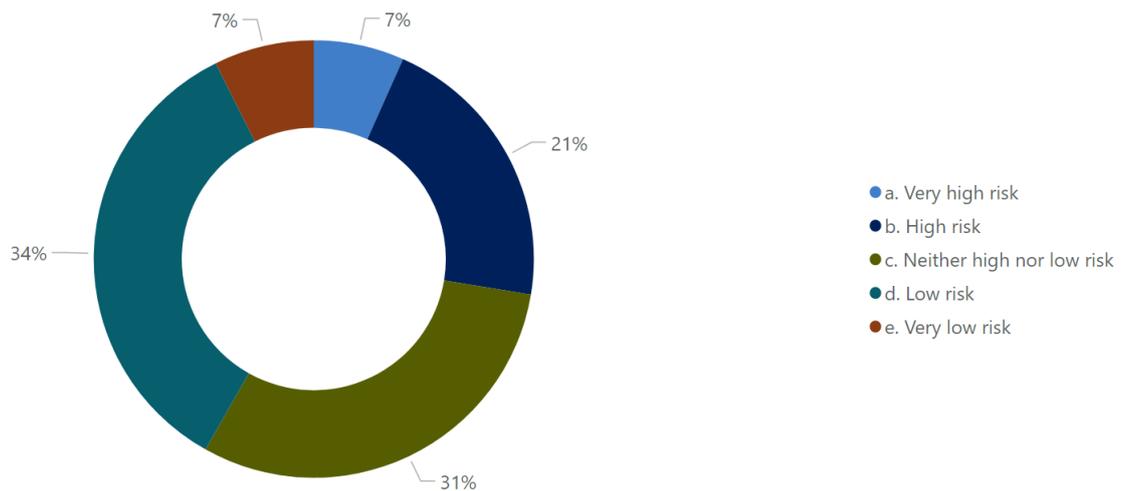
¹ Multiple responses allowed

Personal Risk from Catching Coronavirus (COVID-19)

During the months of July – September 2021, people were asked a question about their perception of the personal risk to them from catching Coronavirus (COVID-19).

Approximately, three out of ten people (28%) felt that there was a very high or high risk to them from catching Coronavirus (COVID-19). In contrast, 41% of people considered the risk to be low or very low. The remaining 31% thought that the risk was neither high nor low (Figure 6).

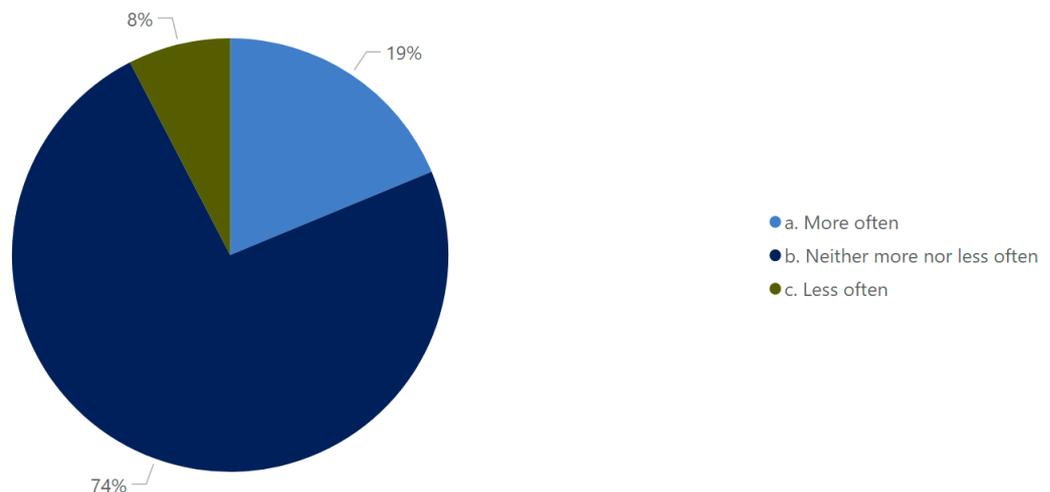
Figure 6: Perception of the personal risk to people from catching Coronavirus (COVID-19)



Those vaccinated people, who we interviewed in the period July - September 2021, were asked about their engagement in social activities since they had been vaccinated.

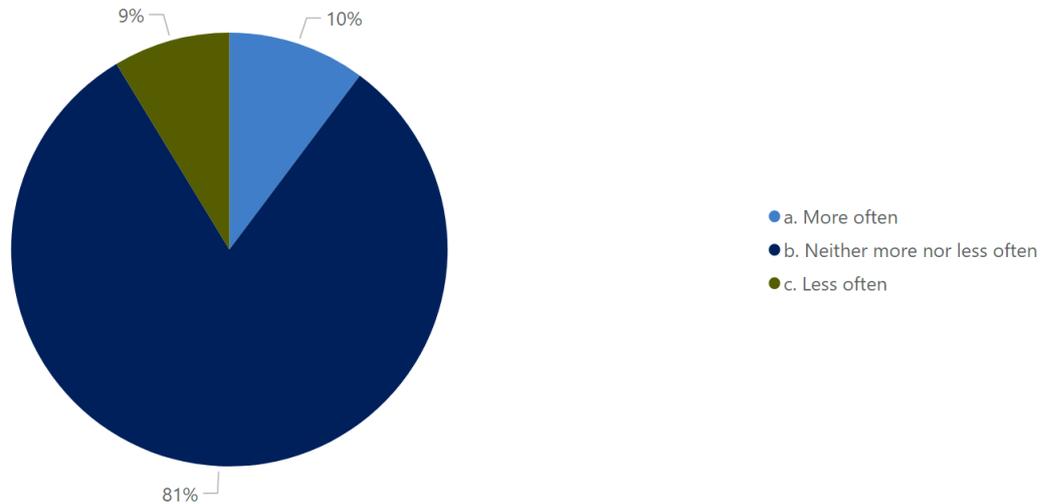
Approximately, one in five people (19%) said that they had gone shopping more often since their vaccination. Most people (74%) said that their frequency of shopping had stayed the same after they had been vaccinated, whilst 8% reported that they had shopped less often (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Proportion of people who had gone shopping more or less often since vaccination



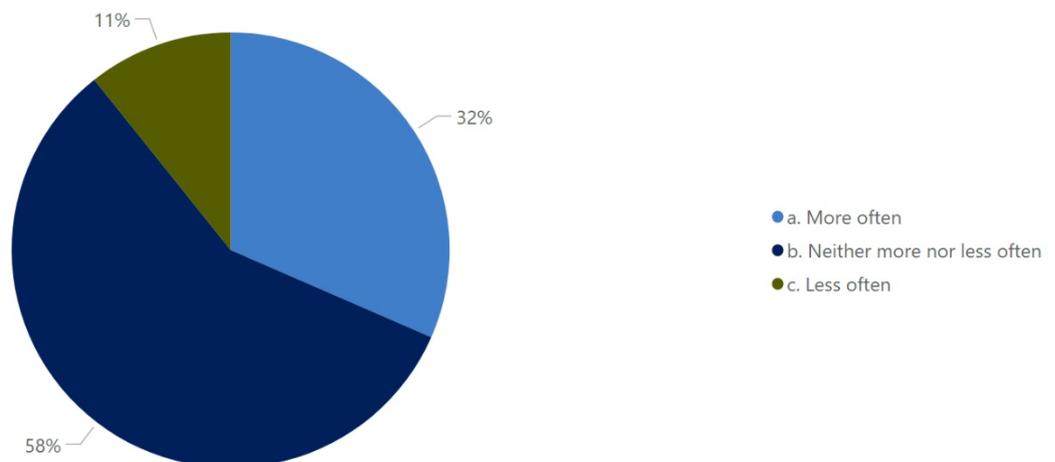
Approximately, eight in ten vaccinated people (81%) said that they had maintained the same level of social distancing with others since they had been vaccinated. One in ten (10%) said that they had maintained social distancing more often after vaccination, but a similar proportion (9%) said that they had done so less often (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Proportion of people who had maintained social distancing more or less often since vaccination



Approximately, one third of people (32%) said that they had seen people they do not live with more often since they had been vaccinated. Some 58% of people reported no change in this behaviour whilst 11% said that they had done so less often after vaccination (Figure 9).

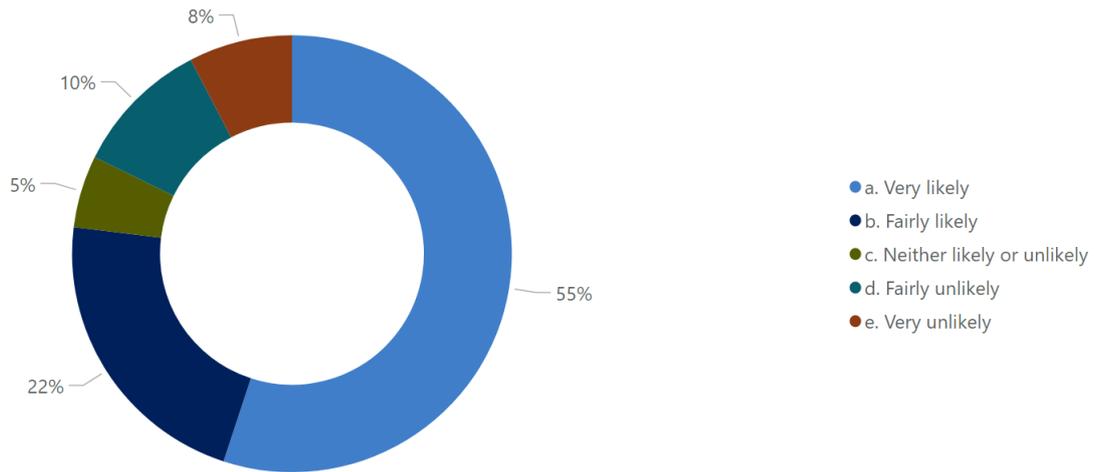
Figure 9: Proportion of people who had seen people that they did not live with more or less often since they had been vaccinated



Diagnosis of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

People interviewed in the period July - September 2021 were asked about their attitude towards Coronavirus (COVID-19) testing. Some 77% of people said that they would be likely to get a test for Coronavirus (COVID-19) if testing was offered to them, even if they did not have any symptoms (Figure 10).

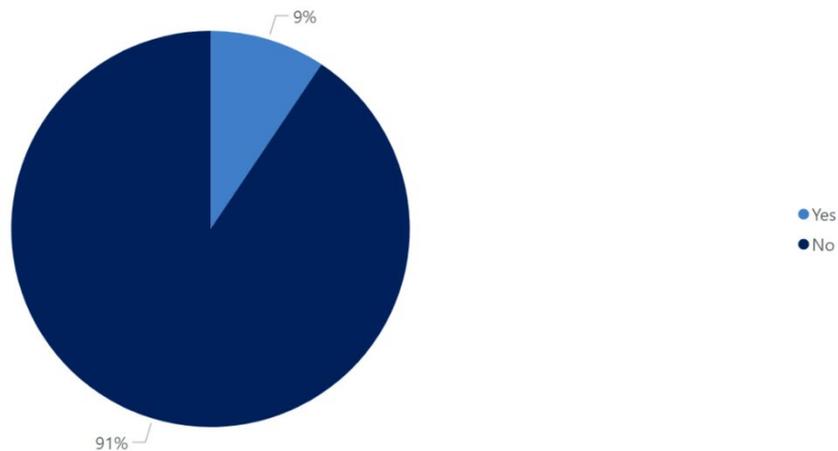
Figure 10: Proportion of people who would be likely or unlikely to get a Coronavirus (COVID-19) test if it was offered to them, even if they did not have any symptoms



People interviewed in the period July - September 2021 were asked whether they had tested positive for COVID-19.

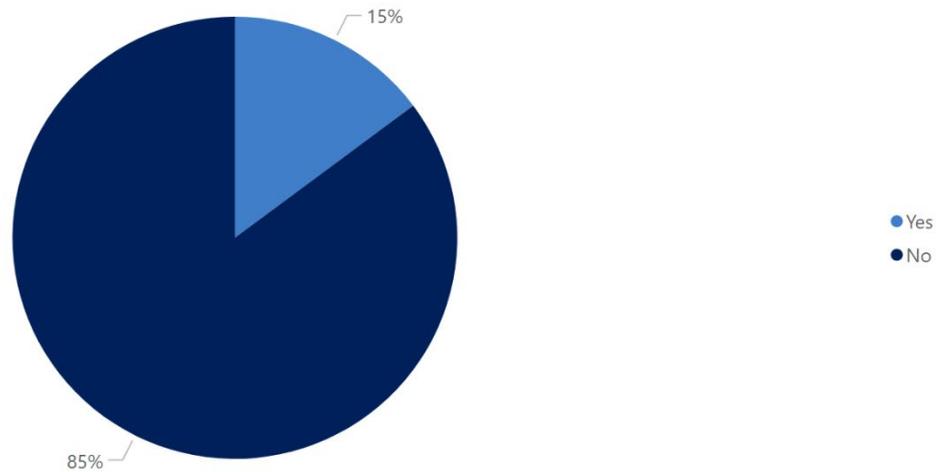
Approximately, one in eleven people (9%) reported that they had tested positive for Coronavirus (COVID-19) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Proportion of people who reported that they had tested positive or not for Coronavirus (COVID-19)



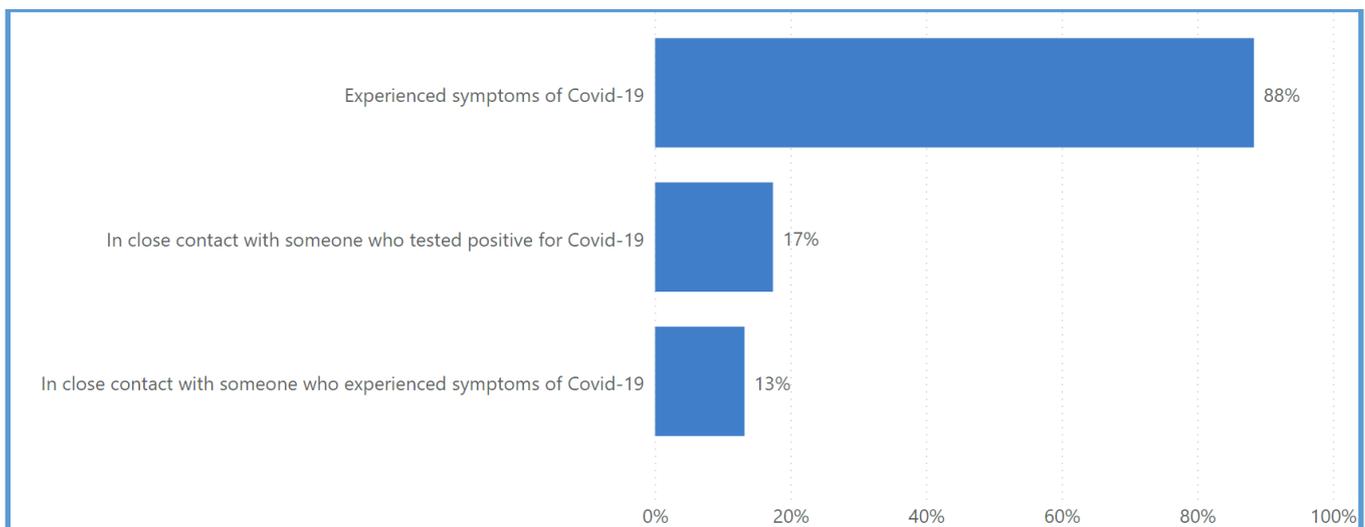
Those who had not tested positive were asked a further question about whether or not they thought they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19), 15% of whom thought that they might (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Proportion of people who had not received a positive test result but who thought they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19)



Most of the people who thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19) (88%) said that their main reason for believing so was that they had experienced symptoms of Coronavirus (COVID-19) (Figure 13).

Figure 13¹: Reasons people reported why they thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19)



¹ Multiple responses allowed

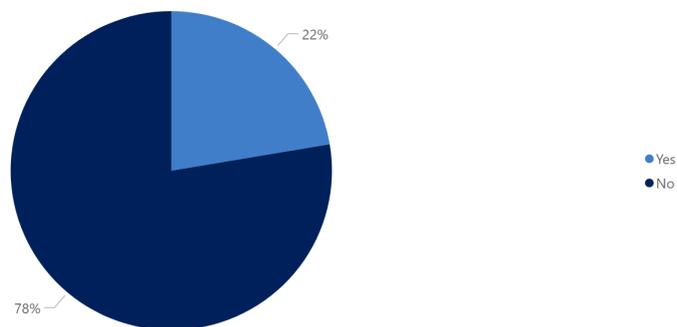
Long Term Effects of Coronavirus (COVID-19) (Long COVID)

Long COVID is a term used to describe the effects of Coronavirus (COVID-19) that can last weeks or months after the infection is gone.

Those people interviewed in July – September 2021, either who had tested positive for Coronavirus (COVID-19) or who thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19), were asked a further question about whether or not they had experienced Long COVID.

Approximately, one in five of these people (22%) reported that they had experienced Long COVID (Figure 14).

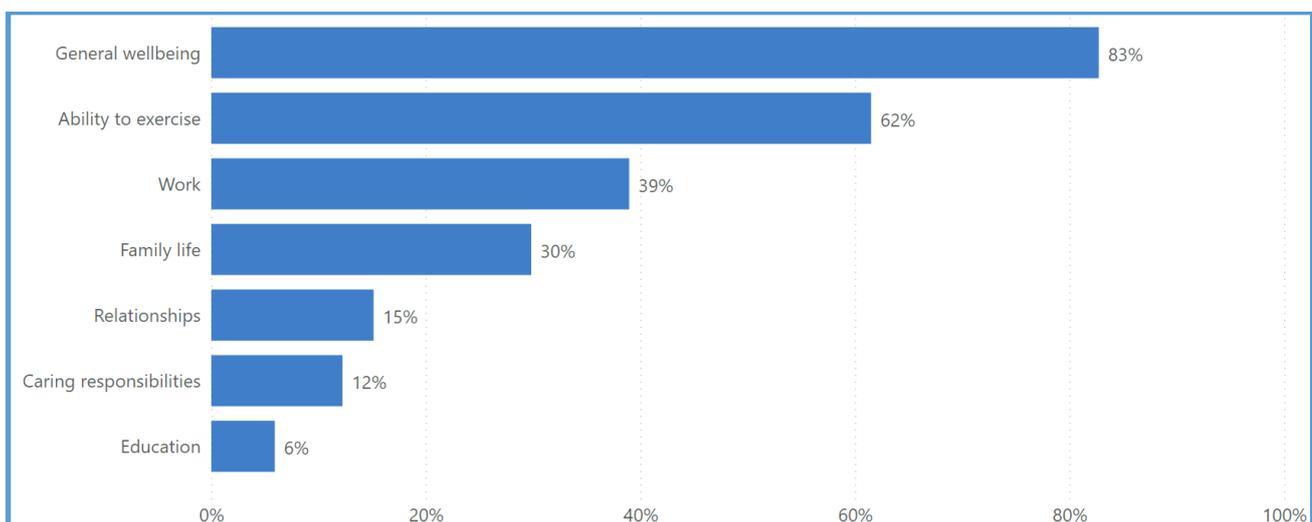
Figure 14: Proportion of people, either who had tested positive for Coronavirus (COVID-19) or who thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19), reporting Long COVID



Those people who had experienced Long COVID were asked a further question about whether or not it had negatively affected certain aspects of their life.

The vast majority of these people (83%) said that Long COVID had negatively affected their general wellbeing. Some 62% said it had negatively affected their ability to exercise and 39% reported that Long COVID had negatively affected their work (Figure 15).

Figure 15¹: Ways in which Long COVID has negatively affected certain aspects of life



¹ Multiple responses allowed

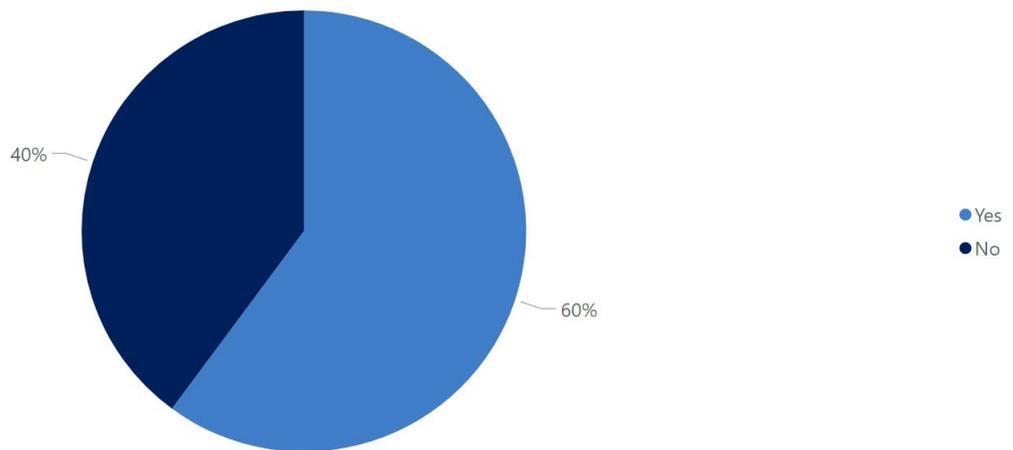
Information and Advice

Easing of stay-at-home measures

People interviewed in the period July – September 2021 were asked some questions around the easing of restrictions and the easing of stay-at-home measures.

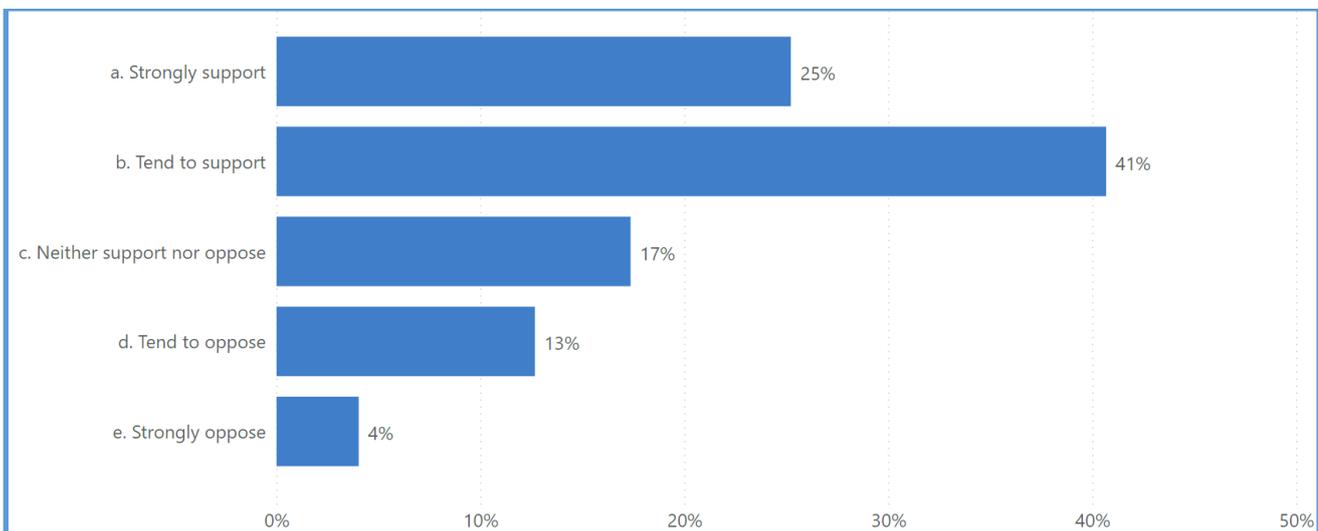
Six in ten people (60%) felt that they had enough information about government plans for easing restrictions due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, whilst 40% indicated they did not (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Sufficient information regarding government plans for easing restrictions due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak



Two thirds of people (66%) said that they supported the easing of stay-at-home measures in Northern Ireland, whilst 17% did not (Figure 17).

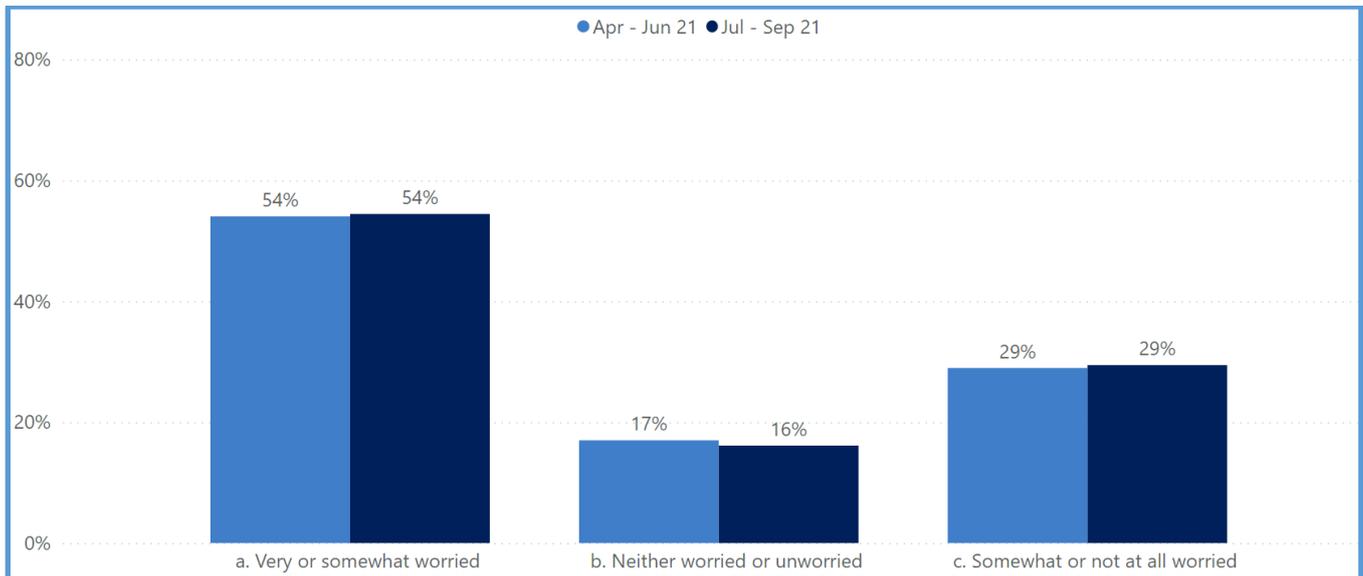
Figure 17: Proportion of people who supported or opposed the easing of stay-at-home measures put in place in Northern Ireland



Concerns about the Coronavirus (COVID-19)

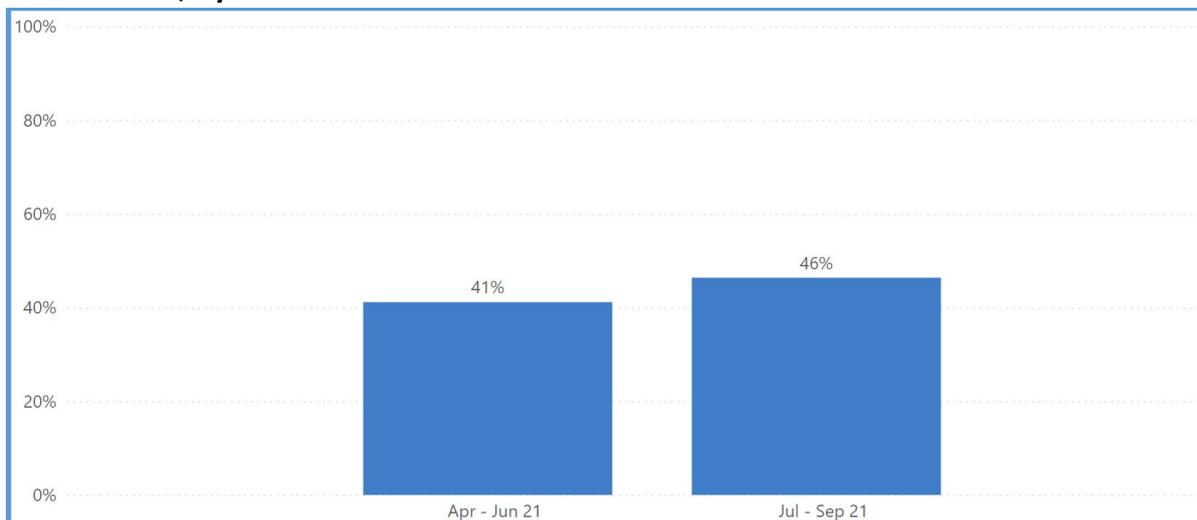
Approximately, half of people interviewed in the period July - September 2021 (54%) said that they were worried about the effect the Coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives. This finding has remained consistent over the last six months (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Levels of worry about the effect Coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their life, at time of interview



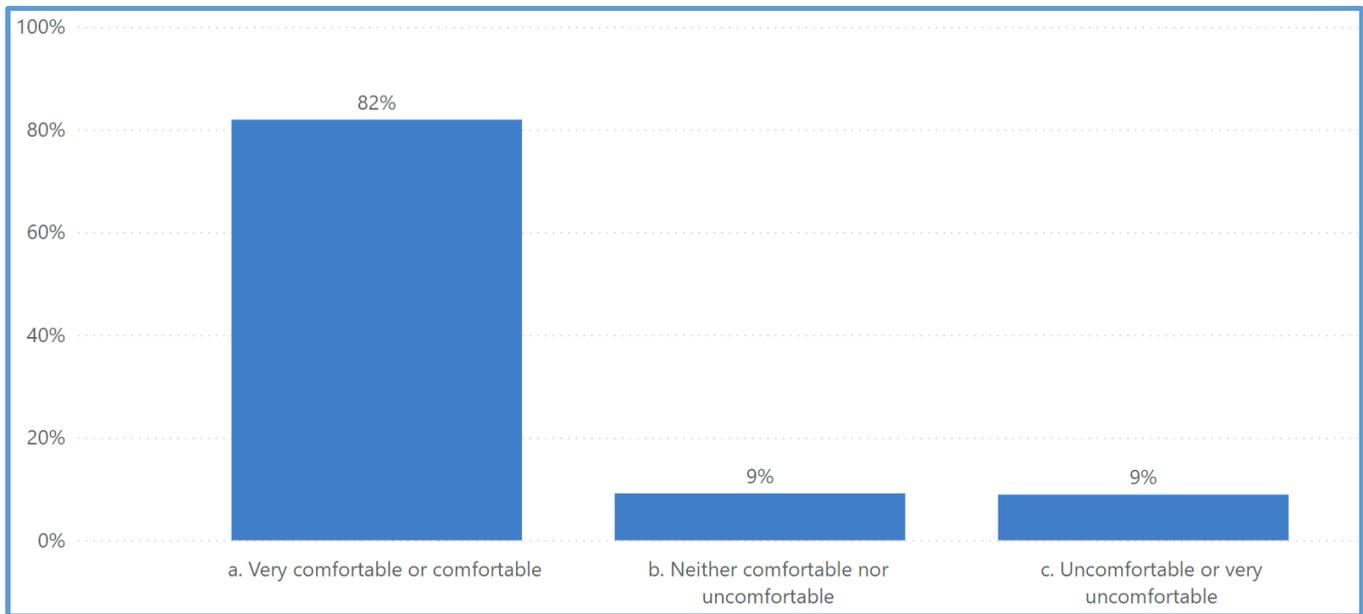
Some 46% of people interviewed in the period July - September 2021 felt that it would be more than a year before their life returns to normal, a significantly higher figure than that reported in April - June 2021 (41%) (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Proportion of people who stated it would be more than a year before their life returns to normal, by month of interview



The vast majority of people (82%) interviewed in the period July - September 2021 stated that they felt comfortable about leaving their home due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) but 9% felt uncomfortable about doing so (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Proportion of people who felt comfortable or uncomfortable about leaving their home due to Coronavirus (COVID-19)

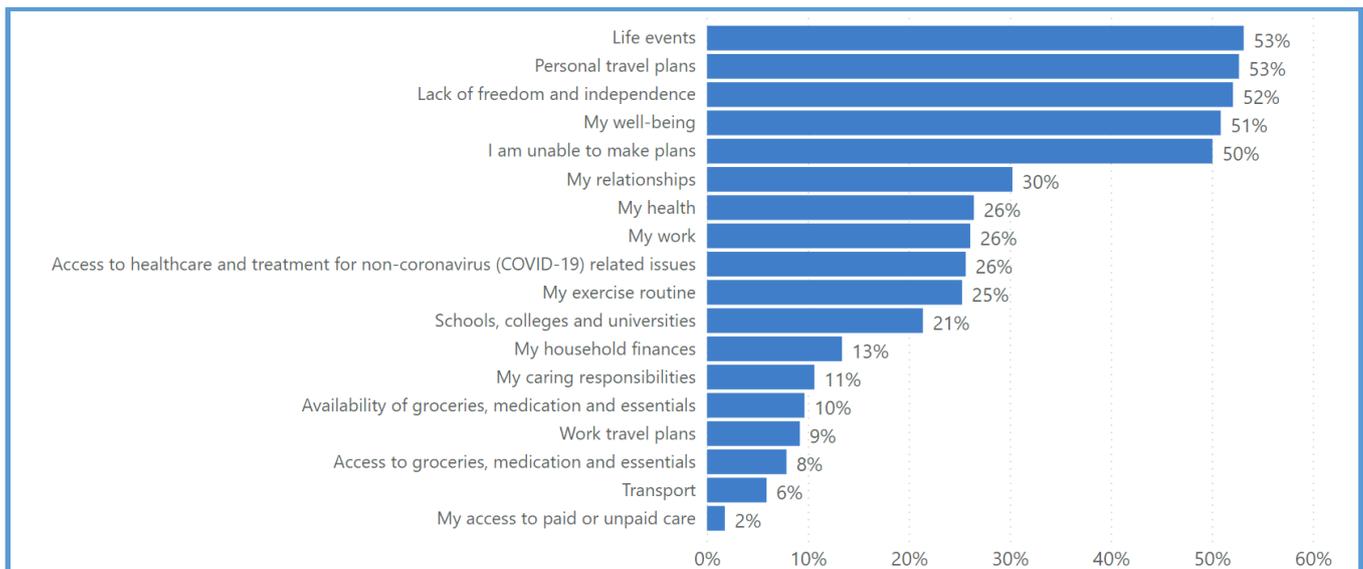


Ways Coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting lives

Those people who said that they were worried about the effect the Coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives in the period July – September 2021 were asked some additional questions about how it was affecting them.

The most prevalent ways the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was affecting lives were in relation to life events (53%), personal travel plans (53%), a lack of freedom and independence (52%), well-being (51%) and being unable to make plans (50%) (Figure 21).

Figure 21¹: Proportion of people reporting the various ways the Coronavirus (COVID-19) was affecting lives



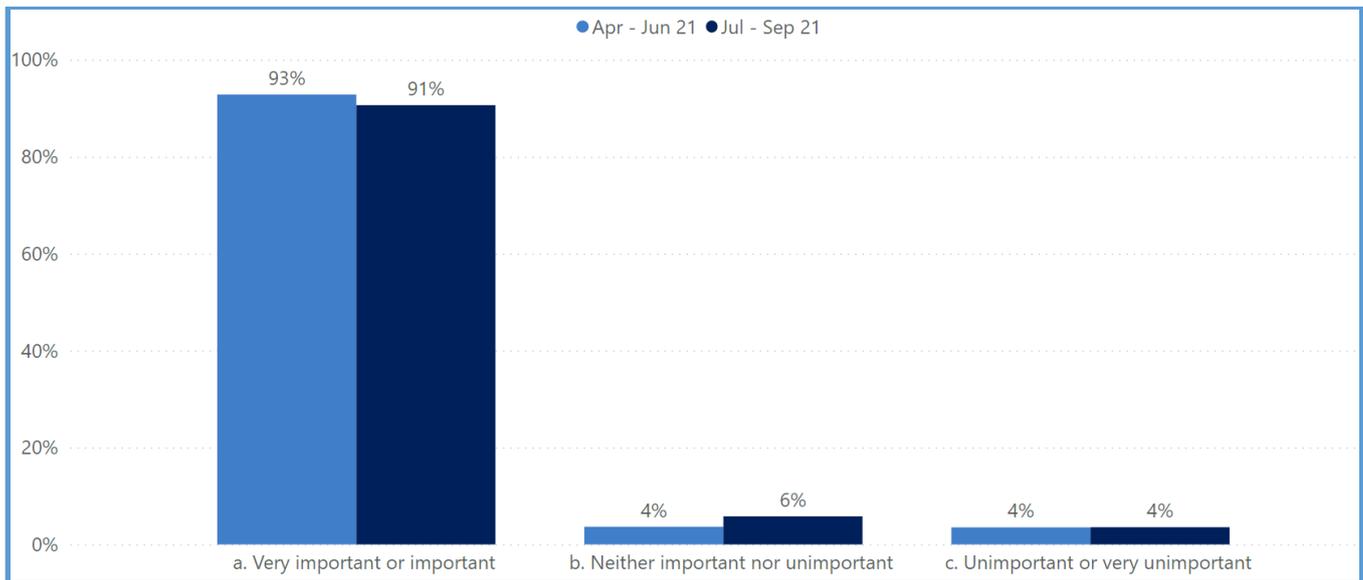
¹Multiple responses allowed

¹ Only asked of people who stated they were either very worried or somewhat worried about the impact Coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives

Slowing the Spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Most people interviewed in July - September 2021 (91%) stated that social distancing was important in slowing the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19), and this has been a consistent finding over the last six months (Figure 22).

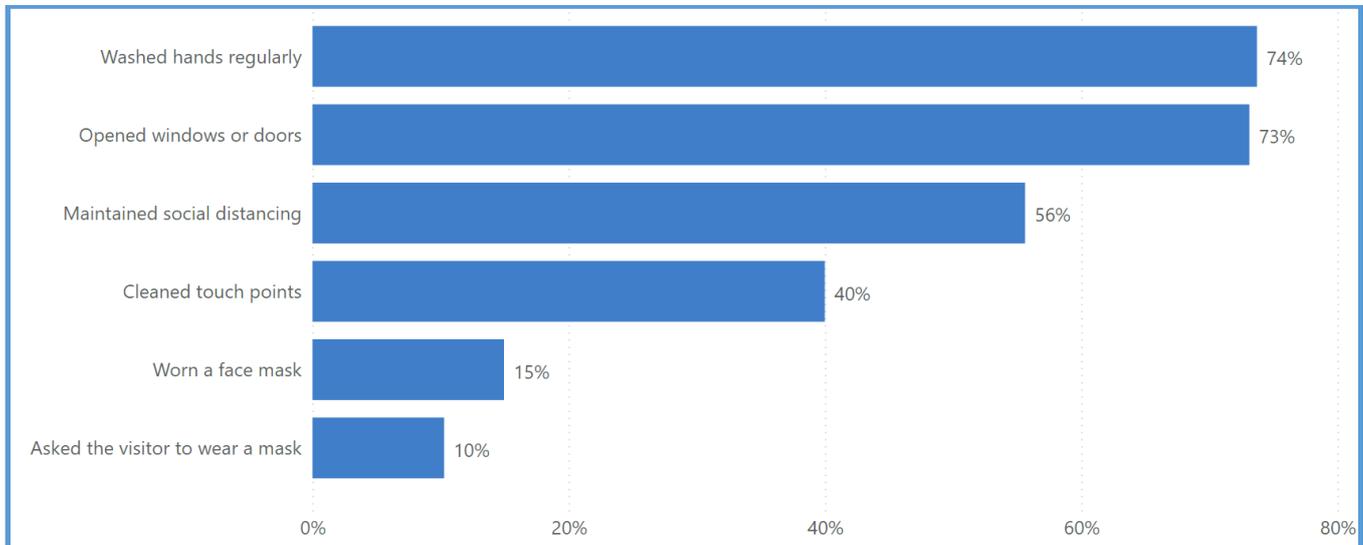
Figure 22: Proportion of people who thought social distancing was important or unimportant in slowing the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19)



Approximately, seven out of ten people (68%) interviewed in the period July - September 2021 reported that family or friends had visited them in their homes in the seven days prior to interview. These people were asked about any actions that they had taken to reduce the spread of Coronavirus when these visits took place.

Almost three quarters said that they had washed hands regularly (74%) or opened windows or doors (73%). Some 56% stated that they maintained social distancing during these visits. A small proportion of people (15%) said that they wore a face covering when family or friends visited them at home. One in ten people (10%) said that they asked family or friends to wear a face covering in their homes (Figure 23).

Figure 23¹: Actions people had taken to reduce the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in their home, when visited by friends or family in seven days prior to interview

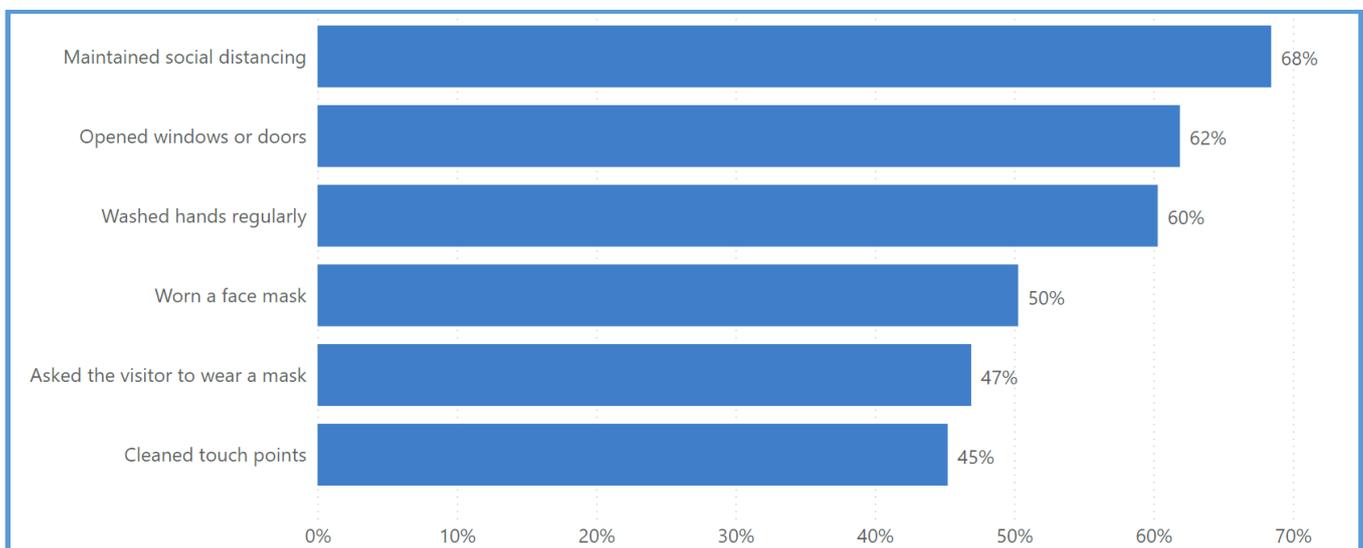


¹Multiple responses allowed

Approximately, one in four people (23%) had a visitor in their home whom they did not know (such as a tradesperson) in the seven days prior to interview.

During these types of home visits, more people appeared to take precautionary actions to reduce the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19). In particular, 68% said that they maintained social distancing during these visits and one in two wore a face covering (50%) or asked the visitor to wear a face covering (47%) (Figure 24).

Figure 24¹: Actions people had taken to reduce the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in their home, when visited by other people such as a tradesperson in seven days prior to interview



¹Multiple responses allowed

Mental Health GHQ-12

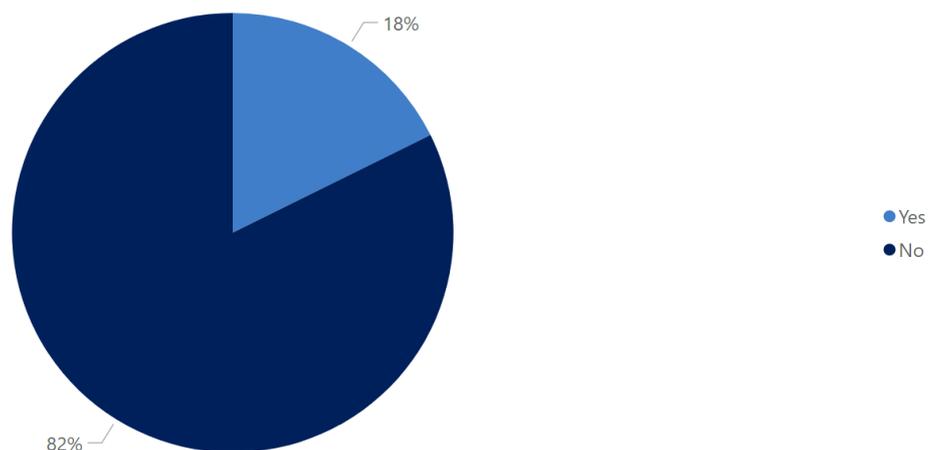
People interviewed in the survey since January 2021 have been asked the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)¹. This allows us to track mental well-being over time.

The GHQ is a screening tool designed to detect the possibility of psychiatric morbidity in the general population. The questionnaire used contains 12 questions about recent general levels of happiness, depression, anxiety and sleep disturbance. An overall score of between zero and twelve is constructed, with a score of 4 or more being classified as a respondent with a possible psychiatric disorder, and referred to as a 'high GHQ-12 score'.

High GHQ-12 scores

In the latest period July - September 2021, some 18% of people had a high GHQ-12 score, which could indicate a possible mental health problem (Figure 25). This was similar to the figure reported by people interviewed in April - June 2021 (19%) and the most recent pre-pandemic figure published from the Health Survey Northern Ireland² for 2019-20, which found that 19% of people in Northern Ireland had a high GHQ-12 score.

Figure 25: Proportion of people with a high GHQ-12 score



¹ General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) ©David Goldberg, 1978

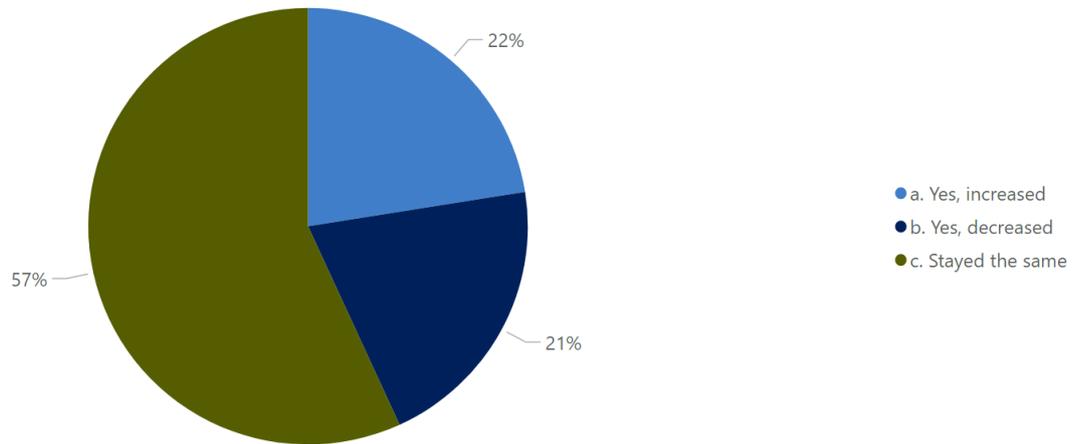
² Users should be aware that the GHQ-12 questionnaire was completed by self-completion in the 2019-20 Health Survey Northern Ireland, whereas the GHQ-12 questionnaire was administered over the telephone in the NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey. It is not known what effect, if any, the change in data collection mode has on GHQ-12 outcomes and, therefore, caution should be applied when making comparisons between the two sets of results.

Alcohol Consumption in the last twelve months

People who were interviewed in the period July - September 2021 were asked about their alcohol consumption in the last twelve months.

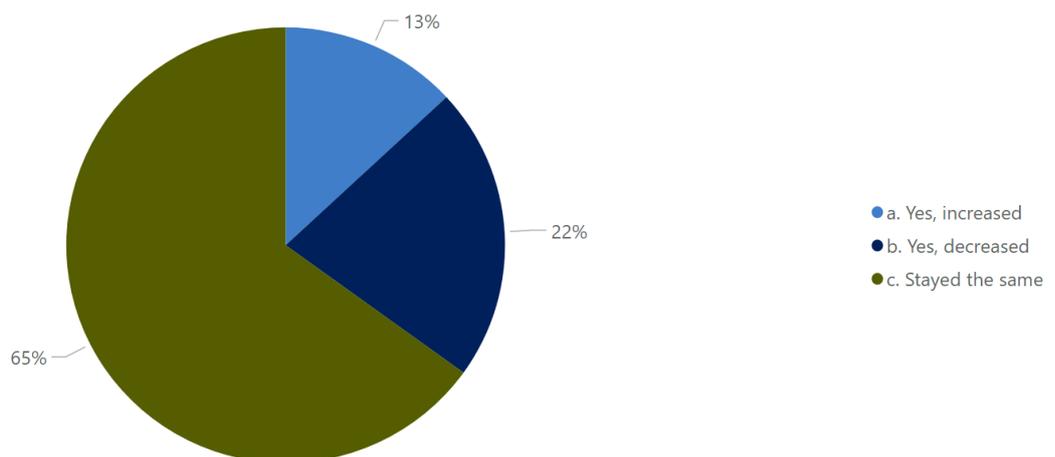
Of those people who drink alcohol, 22% said that the number of days per week on which they have drunk alcohol has increased in the last 12 months. Some 57% said the number of days per week on which they have drunk alcohol has stayed the same, whilst 21% of people reported a reduction in the number of days per week in which they consumed alcohol (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Proportion of people who reported that the number of days per week on which they have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months has changed or stayed the same



Of those people who drink alcohol, 13% said that the amount of alcohol they have drunk on a typical day in the last 12 months has increased. Some 65% reported that their alcohol consumption had stayed at the same level, whilst 22% said that the amount they had drunk on a typical day in the last 12 months had decreased (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Proportion of people who reported that the amount of alcohol they have drunk on a typical day has changed or stayed the same



Personal Wellbeing Indicators

This section contains estimates of reported 'life satisfaction', feeling that things done in life are 'worthwhile', 'happiness' and 'anxiety' for those people interviewed in the reporting period.

Personal wellbeing statistics are reported on in two different ways; (i) the average (mean) rating and (ii) the proportion of respondents scoring within each of the thresholds.

People are asked to respond to each question on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely". This means that a **higher score** indicates **better wellbeing** in relation to 'life satisfaction', 'worthwhile' and 'happiness', and a **lower score** indicates **better wellbeing** for 'anxiety'.

(i) Average (mean) Wellbeing ratings

The average (mean) wellbeing ratings across the four measures of personal wellbeing for people interviewed in July – September 2021 were:

- 7.66 out of 10 for 'life satisfaction'
- 7.98 out of 10 for **feeling that what you do in life is 'worthwhile'**
- 7.74 out of 10 for 'happiness' yesterday
- 2.93 out of 10 for 'anxiety' yesterday

The average (mean) wellbeing ratings of people interviewed in the period July - September 2021 were not significantly different compared to those reported in the period April – June 2021 (Table 1).

For the same period (July – September 2021), the average (mean) wellbeing ratings for 'life satisfaction' and 'worthwhile' were similar to those reported by NISRA in 2020/21³.

However, levels of 'happiness' were significantly higher than those reported by NISRA in 2020/21, signifying better wellbeing for this measure.

The average (mean) wellbeing rating for 'anxiety' in July-September 2021 was significantly lower than that reported by NISRA in 2020/21, signifying better wellbeing in this measure also (Table 1).

³ [Well being in Northern Ireland 2020/21 | The Executive Office \(executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk\)](https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk)

Table 1: Comparing Personal Wellbeing averages with the latest NISRA published data (2020/21)

Average (mean)	Life Satisfaction	Worthwhile	Happiness	Anxiety
July – September 21	7.66	7.98	7.74*	2.93*
April – June 21**	7.61	7.95	7.64	3.06
Wellbeing in NI 20/21	7.63	7.96	7.51*	3.16*

*A significant difference has been observed

**Apr – Jun 21 data has not been compared with 20/21 data in this table.

(ii) The proportion of respondents scoring within each of the Personal Wellbeing thresholds

Labelling of Thresholds

Life satisfaction, Worthwhile and Happiness scores

Anxiety scores*

Response on an 11 point Scale	Label	Response on an 11 point Scale	Label
0 to 4	Low	0 to 1	Very low
5 to 6	Medium	2 to 3	Low
7 to 8	High	4 to 5	Medium
9 to 10	Very high	6 to 10	High

* A lower score indicates better wellbeing for anxiety.

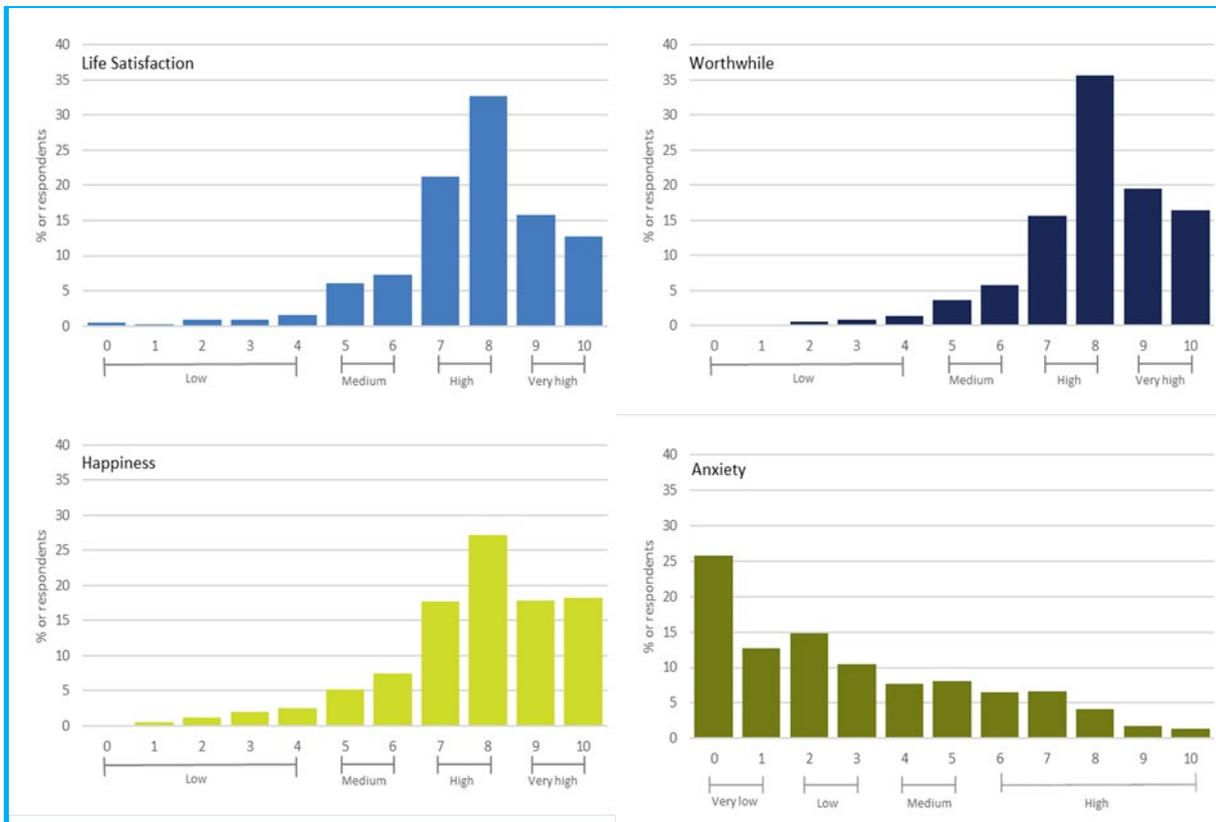
The proportion of people reporting ‘Very high’ (score of 9 or 10) levels of personal wellbeing in the period July-September 2021, indicating better personal wellbeing was:

- 29% for ‘**life satisfaction**’
- 36% for feeling that what you do in life is ‘**worthwhile**’
- 36% for ‘**happiness**’.

In terms of ‘**anxiety**’, where a lower score indicates better personal wellbeing, 38% of people reported a ‘Very low’ score (0 or 1).

Figure 28 shows the distribution of scores for each personal wellbeing measure. All four personal wellbeing measures are skewed towards the positive end of the scale (note that a lower score in the anxiety scale represents better personal wellbeing).

Figure 28: Proportion of respondents scoring 0 to 10 on each of the personal wellbeing scales



For the period July - September 2021, the proportion of people reporting 'Very high' personal wellbeing for 'life satisfaction', 'worthwhile', 'happiness' and 'Very Low' for 'anxiety' was similar to that reported in the period April - June 2021 and that reported by NISRA in 2020/21 (Table 2).

Table 2: Comparing the proportion of people reporting better personal wellbeing with the latest NISRA published data for 2020/21

	Very high (score of 9 or 10)			Very low Score (0 or 1)
Proportion of people reporting better wellbeing scores	Life Satisfaction	Worthwhile	Happiness	Anxiety
July – September 21	29%	36%	36%	38%
April – June 21**	30%	37%	35%	38%
Wellbeing in NI 20/21	30%	37%	33%	36%

**Apr – Jun 21 data has not been compared with 20/21 data in this table.

Loneliness

This measure asks people the question, ‘How often do you feel lonely?’ with the following 5 response options: ‘often/always’, ‘some of the time’, ‘occasionally’, ‘hardly ever’ and ‘never’. This question, therefore, measures the frequency with which people report feeling lonely, but not the level of loneliness that they experience.

Some 5% of people interviewed in the period July - September 2021 reported feeling lonely ‘often/always’. This is significantly lower than the figure reported for the time period April – June 2021 (7%), signifying better wellbeing in this measure.

The proportion of people reporting ‘never’ feeling lonely in July – September 2021 (26%) was significantly higher than the figure reported by NISRA in 2020/21 (21%). In contrast, the proportion of people feeling ‘hardly ever’ lonely in July – September 2021 (35%) was significantly lower than the figure reported by NISRA in 2020/21 (39%) (Table 3).

Table 3: Frequency of loneliness reported by people aged 16+

	Often/always	Some of the time	Occasionally	Hardly ever	Never
July – September 21	5%*	15%	20%	35%*	26%*
April – June 21**	7%*	14%	18%	37%	24%
Wellbeing in NI 20/21	6%	14%	20%	39%*	21%*

*A significant difference has been observed

**Apr – Jun 21 data has not been compared with 20/21 data in this table.

[Further Information](#)

NISRA would like to thank the survey interviewers and members of public who collected and provided the data for this report.

[Results and Tables](#)

Each chart in the report is also supported by an excel spreadsheet which provides confidence intervals for each estimate. Additional tables for other variables asked from April 2021 onwards have also been published in this release, where validated data is of a sufficient quality to release. A visual representation of these findings can also be found at the following webpage:

[NISRA Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Opinion Survey Visualizations](#)

[Technical Report](#)

The technical report includes further details on the sampling method, data collection mode, respondent selection, fieldwork, weighting, sampling error, confidence intervals, significant differences and strengths and limitations of the survey:

[NISRA Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Opinion Survey Technical Report](#)

[Previous Publications](#)

Previous publications of the NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey Key Findings are available at: [NISRA Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Opinion Survey Previous Results | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency](#)

[Related Links to Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Statistics](#)

The latest data and analysis on Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Northern Ireland and its effects on the economy and society can be found at the following link:

[NI summary statistics - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) statistics](#)

[Further Research](#)

NISRA is currently working with research partners on the Northern Ireland Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey. The household study helps provide a better understanding of the Coronavirus and helps the Government work out how to manage the pandemic better moving forward. The latest findings for Northern Ireland from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey can be found at:

[NI Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey](#)

Further results from the NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey will be published periodically as more data becomes available and when fieldwork periods close.

Contacts

We welcome feedback from users. For more information about the data used in this publication, please contact the following:

Media Queries:

E-mail: dof.pressoffice@finance-ni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9081 6724

Out of hours please contact the

Duty Press Officer: 028 9037 8110

Responsible Statistician:

Nicola Ann Shiels
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency,
Colby House,
Stranmillis Court,
Belfast BT9 5RR

E-mail: Nicola.Shiels@nisra.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9025 5064

Annex 1 List of Charts

Page

Figure 1:	Proportion of people who had received a vaccine or not for Coronavirus (COVID-19) by month of interview	3
Figure 2:	Proportion of people who had received either the first or both doses of the vaccine for Coronavirus (COVID-19) by month of interview	4
Figure 3:	Proportion of people who experienced difficulty or no difficulty going to get a vaccine for Coronavirus (COVID-19).....	4
Figure 4:	Proportion of unvaccinated people who are likely or unlikely to have a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine	5
Figure 5:	Reasons given by those unvaccinated people who said that they are unlikely to have a Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine	5
Figure 6:	Perception of the personal risk to people from catching Coronavirus (COVID-19)	6
Figure 7:	Proportion of people who had gone shopping more or less often since vaccination	6
Figure 8:	Proportion of people who had maintained social distancing more or less often since vaccination	7
Figure 9:	Proportion of people who had seen people that they did not live with more or less often since they had been vaccinated.....	7
Figure 10:	Proportion of people who would be likely or unlikely to get a Coronavirus (COVID-19) test if it was offered to them, even if they did not have any symptoms	8
Figure 11:	Proportion of people who reported that they had tested positive or not for Coronavirus (COVID-19)	8
Figure 12:	Proportion of people who had not received a positive test result but who thought they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19).....	9
Figure 13:	Reasons people reported why they thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19)	9
Figure 14:	Proportion of people, either who had tested positive for Coronavirus (COVID-19) or who thought that they might have had Coronavirus (COVID-19), reporting Long COVID.....	10
Figure 15:	Ways in which Long COVID has negatively affected certain aspects of life.....	10
Figure 16:	Sufficient information regarding government plans for easing restrictions due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.....	11
Figure 17:	Proportion of people who supported or opposed the easing of stay-at-home measures put in place in Northern Ireland.....	11
Figure 18:	Levels of worry about the effect Coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their life, at time of interview.....	12
Figure 19:	Proportion of people who stated it would be more than a year before their life returns to normal, by month of interview	12
Figure 20:	Proportion of people who felt comfortable or uncomfortable about leaving their home due to Coronavirus (COVID-19)	13
Figure 21:	Proportion of people reporting the various ways the Coronavirus (COVID-19) was affecting lives	14
Figure 22:	Proportion of people who thought social distancing was important or unimportant in slowing the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19).....	15
Figure 23:	Actions people had taken to reduce the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in their home, when visited by friends or family in seven days prior to interview	16

Figure 24:	Actions people had taken to reduce the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in their home, when visited by other people such as a tradesperson in seven days prior to interview	16
Figure 25:	Proportion of people with a high GHQ-12 score	17
Figure 26:	Proportion of people who reported that the number of days per week on which they have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months has changed or stayed the same	18
Figure 27:	Proportion of people who reported that the amount of alcohol they have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months has changed or stayed the same.....	18
Figure 28:	Proportion of respondents scoring 0 to 10 on each of the personal wellbeing scales.....	21

Annex 2 List of Tables

Page

Table 1:	Comparing Personal Wellbeing averages with the latest NISRA data (2020/21).....	20
Table 2:	Comparing the proportion of people reporting better personal wellbeing with the latest NISRA data for 2020/21	21
Table 3:	Frequency of loneliness reported by people aged 16+.....	22