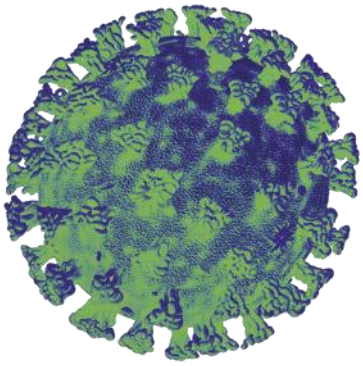
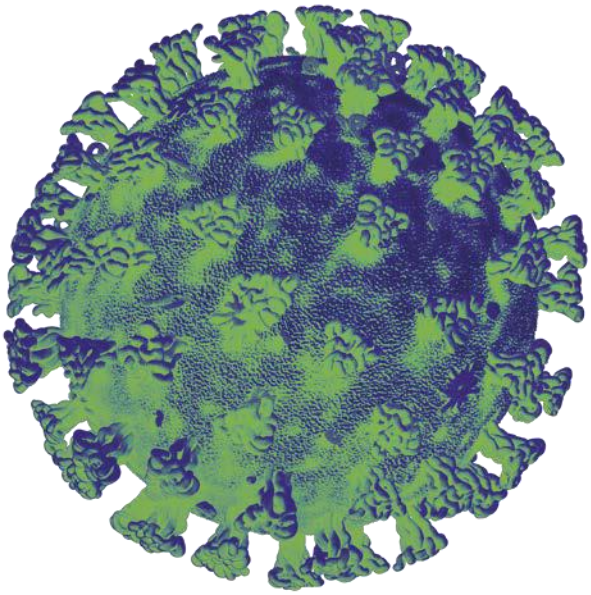
Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

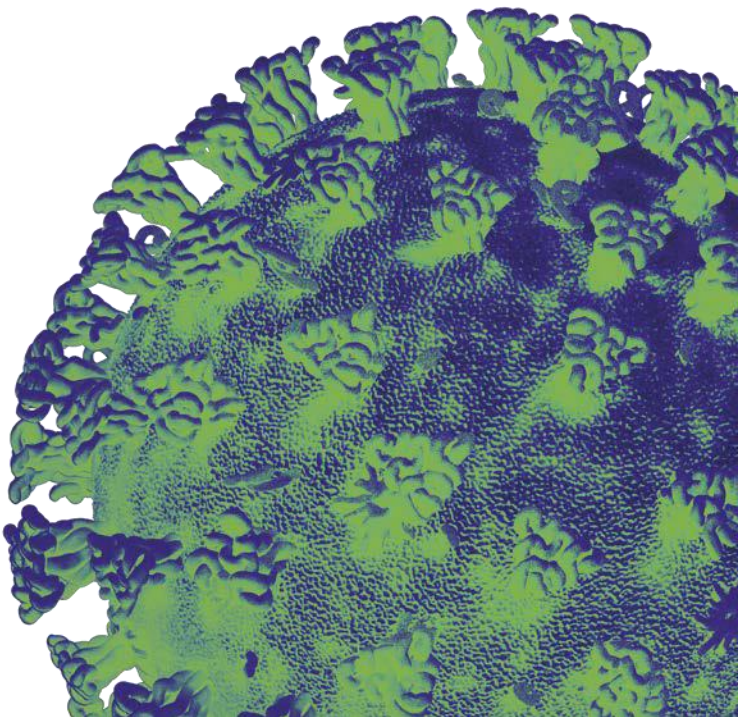
Technical Advisory Cell

Summary of advice

12th March 2021







Technical Advisory Cell: Internal Summary Brief

12 March 2021

Top-line summary

- The number of new cases in Wales continues to decrease at a national level (high confidence), although at a slower rate this week (15% compared to 31% for the previous 7 day period).
- As reported by Public Health Wales (PHW) on 11 March, incidence has decreased or remained stable in all age groups. Incidence of new cases (per 100k population) remains highest in those aged 85 years and older. It will be important to closely monitor areas where there is a slower rate of decline, particularly as additional measures start to relax, to ensure this does not lead to an increase in cases and exponential growth.
- The most recent estimate of the reproduction number (R_t) from SAGE is between 0.6 and 0.8 for Wales and the UK.
- All-Wales case incidence per 100k is 39.9, a 16% reduction from the previous week as at 9th March. However there are regional differences in case numbers- for example, cases in Merthyr Tydfil have seen a 90% increase from the previous week, with 126 cases per 100,000 population. The Isle of Anglesey and Conwy are slightly above 70 cases per 100,000 population and are slightly/increasing stable. This can largely be attributed to localised outbreak clusters and do not appear to be indicative of widespread community transmission. Other Local Authority areas continue to see falling case numbers, with Ceredigion now at less than 4 cases per 100,000 population.
- COVID-19 deaths reported by PHW continue to decrease with a 40% reduction from the previous 7 day period, however there are still almost 40 deaths per week.
- No further information is available from ONS on deaths reported this week, with the next release planned for 16 March. These lag behind the rapid surveillance data but are more complete and show 41 fewer deaths than the previous week for the reporting period ending 26 February. The number of registered deaths involving COVID-19 is at its lowest level since late October.
- As at 10 March, VOC 202012/01 (first identified in Kent) continues to be the dominant Covid-19 variant in Wales and the UK. There have been no further cases of VOC 202012/02 (the variant linked to South Africa) since the last report with 25 cases in Wales detected to date. Reducing the total number of cases continues to be the most effective way to reduce the risk of new variants emerging (high confidence).
- As at 12 March for the most recent 7 day period the number of people with confirmed COVID-19 in hospital has decreased by 31%, but remains high with a weekly average of 345 beds occupied. COVID-19 ICU occupancy has decreased by 25%, with a weekly average of 33 ICU beds occupied (in contrast, a weekly average of 20-30 beds were occupied at the beginning of the pandemic). The number of people in hospital beds recovering from COVID-19

continues to slowly decrease although it is still slightly over 700 in the most recent week.

- Whilst numbers will be higher due to ongoing data entry, as at 12 March 1,113,498 first doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given in Wales and 257,398 people have been given their second dose. A full breakdown of uptake by priority group is available later in this report here.
- As reported by Public Health England in their most recent technical briefing, a slightly increased risk of hospitalisation has been now been detected for VOC 202012/01 (first identified in Kent), supporting previous findings on the variant's impact on mortality. The first cases of VOC 202101/02 (first identified in Japan amongst travellers from Brazil) have also been detected in England. Risk assessment indicates that it is plausible that there is some degree of either immune escape or increased transmissibility, or both. The magnitude and clinical significance of these effects have yet to be determined.
- Self-reported adherence to current restrictions remains similar to previous weeks, however this indicator will be affected by individuals wider understanding of the rules and the circumstances that apply to them. Mobility data shows an increase between the 25/26 February and 1/2 March, possibly due to warmer weather at the weekend and then the return of some pupils to school. More recent data available from Apple and Facebook also suggest little change.
- Published papers from SAGE considered by the Technical Advisory Cell are available here.

TAG/TAC papers published this week:

- Technical Advisory Cell modelling update: 12 February 2021

SAGE papers published this week:

- ISARIC4C: Multicentre cohort study on symptoms and quality of life following hospitalisation for COVID-19 - presentation, 25 February 2021
- Dynamic CO-CIN report to SAGE and NERVTAG (recent cases), 25 February 2021
- ISARIC4C: Multicentre cohort study on symptoms and quality of life following hospitalisation for COVID-19 - preliminary results, 25 February 2021
- SAGE 82 minutes: Coronavirus (COVID-19) response, 25 February 2021
- SPI-M-O: Medium-term projections, 24 February 2021
- SPI-M-O: Consensus statement on COVID-19, 25 February 2021

Reproduction number and Growth Rate

- The Reproduction number (R_t) is the average number of secondary infections produced by a single infected individual. R_t is an average value over time, geographies, and communities. This should be considered when interpreting the R_t estimate for the UK given the differences in policies across the four nations. The estimate of R_t is shown as a range (90 or 95% confidence intervals) without a central estimate and is a lagging indicator.
- Care should still be taken when interpreting R_t and growth rate estimates for the UK, due to their inherently lagged nature, testing availability and, as these figures mask variation in the number of infections, how rates of transmission are changing in some parts of the country.
- The most recent estimate of the R_t for Wales from SAGE (as approved on 11 March) is predicted to be between **0.6 and 0.8** (90% confidence interval).
- Growth rate reflects how quickly the numbers of infections are changing day by day. It is an approximation of the percentage change in the number of infections each day. Growth rate is also a lagging indicator and shown as a range (90 or 95% confidence intervals) without a central estimate.
- The current daily growth rate estimated by SAGE (as approved on 11 March) is that the infection rate in Wales is shrinking by between **-7% and -4%** per day (90% confidence interval).
- The table below shows the Growth rate and R_t estimated by SAGE (as approved on 11 March) across the 4 UK Nations.

Nation	Growth rate per day	R_t
Wales	0.6 to 0.8	-7% to -4%
UK	**0.6 to 0.8**	**-7% to -4%**

- PHW also estimate R_t for Wales using data on the number of positive cases only. These figures should be interpreted with caution as the number of positive cases detected can be a reflection of the amount of testing. It is assumed there is no change in testing patterns for the duration of these estimates.
- As at 5 March, R_t in Wales is estimated by PHW to be 0.8 (95% CI: 0.7 to 0.8).

Halving time

- As at 9 March, PHW estimated the time it takes for the number of cases to half) to be 16 days, using data from 20/02/2021 to 05/03/2021 (95% CI: 10 to 49 days)
- *Halving time (and R_t and growth rates), gives an indication of the rate of change and therefore it should be treated with caution for the reasons outlined above.*

Wales Local Authority update

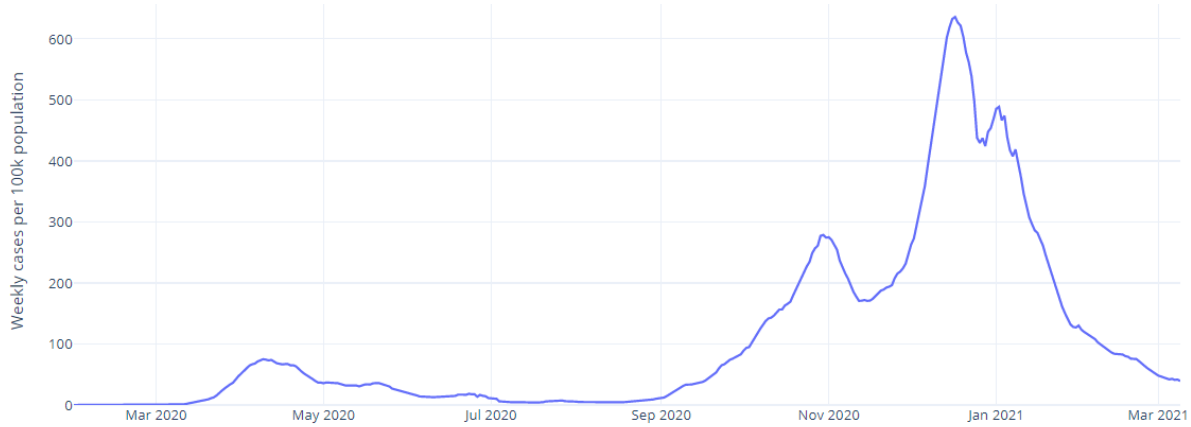
- Recent surveillance data suggest that COVID-19 infections in Wales are decreasing in most regions of Wales. Cases remain geographically widespread, however the majority of Local Authority (LA) areas are seeing decreasing overall trends in confirmed case incidence in the most recent week.
- Cases per 100,000 population for the whole of Wales for the 7 day period ending 10 March was 39.1, a 15% decrease from the previous 7-day rolling sum of 46.4. This may be early indication of a slowing in the reduction of case numbers, compared to the 31% reduction for the previous 7-day period.
- As at 10 March Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion have the lowest incidence, at Under 15 cases per 100,000. Monmouthshire, Bridgend, Carmarthenshire and Torfaen have an incidence per 100,000 of 15 to <25. Wrexham, Blaenau Gwent, Newport, Denbighshire, Powys, Neath Port Talbot, Swansea, Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff and Rhondda Cynon Taf have an incidence of 25 to <50. Conwy, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Caerphilly have an incidence of 50 to <80 and Merthyr Tydfil and the Isle of Anglesey have an incidence of over 80 cases per 100,000 population.
- Test positivity data included in the PHW dashboard is calculated using 6 week episode periods. Those who have been tested multiple times in a 6 week period are only counted once. This is different to the UK Government data in the table above, which counts all tests, resulting in a lower positivity rate.
- As reported by PHW (see below table), test positivity for COVID-19 (the proportion of total tests that were returned positive) for the whole of Wales was 3.7% for the most recent rolling 7 period, a 26% decrease from the previous 7-day rolling period of 5%.
- Test positivity is under 2.5% in Torfaen, Bridgend, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion. It is above 5% in Merthyr Tydfil, Isle of Anglesey, Conwy, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Caerphilly. All other areas are 2.5 to <5%.
- Further information is available on the PHW dashboard. Please use caution in interpreting trends for the most recent period as testing data is not always complete and figures will be subject to future revision if late data feed though.

Cases and Tests - All confirmed episodes - For the 7 day period ending 10-03-2021									
Local Authority	Health Board	Number	% of All Wales Total	Case Incidence per 100,000	Incidence threshold reached	Change from previous week	Proportion of tests positive (%)	Positivity threshold reached	Test Incidence per 100,000
Merthyr Tydfil	CTMUHB	87	7.1%	144.2	50 or higher	93% ↑	11.2%	5% or higher	1288.0
Isle of Anglesey	BCUHB	65	5.3%	92.8	50 or higher	27% ↑	9.5%	5% or higher	978.0
Conwy	BCUHB	82	6.6%	70.0	50 or higher	1% ↑	5.9%	5% or higher	1186.0
Flintshire	BCUHB	97	7.9%	62.1	50 or higher	5% ↑	6.0%	5% or higher	1028.8
Gwynedd	BCUHB	73	5.9%	58.6	50 or higher	-25% ↓	5.7%	5% or higher	1032.4
Caerphilly	ABUHB	92	7.5%	50.8	50 or higher	-21% ↓	4.7%	2.5 to < 5%	1092.4
Wrexham	BCUHB	61	4.9%	44.9	25 to < 50	-35% ↓	4.8%	2.5 to < 5%	942.2
Blaenau Gwent	ABUHB	30	2.4%	42.9	25 to < 50	11% ↑	3.9%	2.5 to < 5%	1112.2
Newport	ABUHB	63	5.1%	40.7	25 to < 50	-17% ↓	3.4%	2.5 to < 5%	1209.0
Denbighshire	BCUHB	35	2.8%	36.6	25 to < 50	-27% ↓	2.9%	2.5 to < 5%	1240.4
Powys	PTHB	46	3.7%	34.7	25 to < 50	-22% ↓	4.7%	2.5 to < 5%	741.5
Neath Port Talbot	SBUHB	49	4.0%	34.2	25 to < 50	-12% ↓	3.3%	2.5 to < 5%	1036.2
Swansea	SBUHB	84	6.8%	34.0	25 to < 50	8% ↑	3.4%	2.5 to < 5%	991.5
Vale of Glamorgan	CVUHB	41	3.3%	30.7	25 to < 50	32% ↑	2.9%	2.5 to < 5%	1075.0
Cardiff	CVUHB	112	9.1%	30.5	25 to < 50	-32% ↓	2.7%	2.5 to < 5%	1123.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	CTMUHB	72	5.8%	29.8	25 to < 50	9% ↑	2.7%	2.5 to < 5%	1098.8
Carmarthenshire	HDUHB	47	3.8%	24.9	20 to < 25	-42% ↓	2.6%	2.5 to < 5%	954.1
Torfaen	ABUHB	23	1.9%	24.5	20 to < 25	-41% ↓	1.9%	Under 2.5%	1258.0
Bridgend	CTMUHB	28	2.3%	19.0	15 to < 20	-39% ↓	2.0%	Under 2.5%	952.7
Monmouthshire	ABUHB	16	1.3%	16.9	15 to < 20	-43% ↓	2.0%	Under 2.5%	863.7
Pembrokeshire	HDUHB	18	1.5%	14.3	Under 15	-18% ↓	1.8%	Under 2.5%	810.7
Ceredigion	HDUHB	4	0.3%	5.5	Under 15	-64% ↓	0.8%	Under 2.5%	727.7
Unknown	Unknown	9	0.7%	-		29% ↑	-		-
Total	**Total**	**1234**	**100.0%**	**39.1**	**25 to < 50**	**-13% ↓**	**3.7%**	**2.5 to < 5%**	**1048.8**

Source: Welsh Government Dashboard, data on [PHW dashboard]

Case numbers

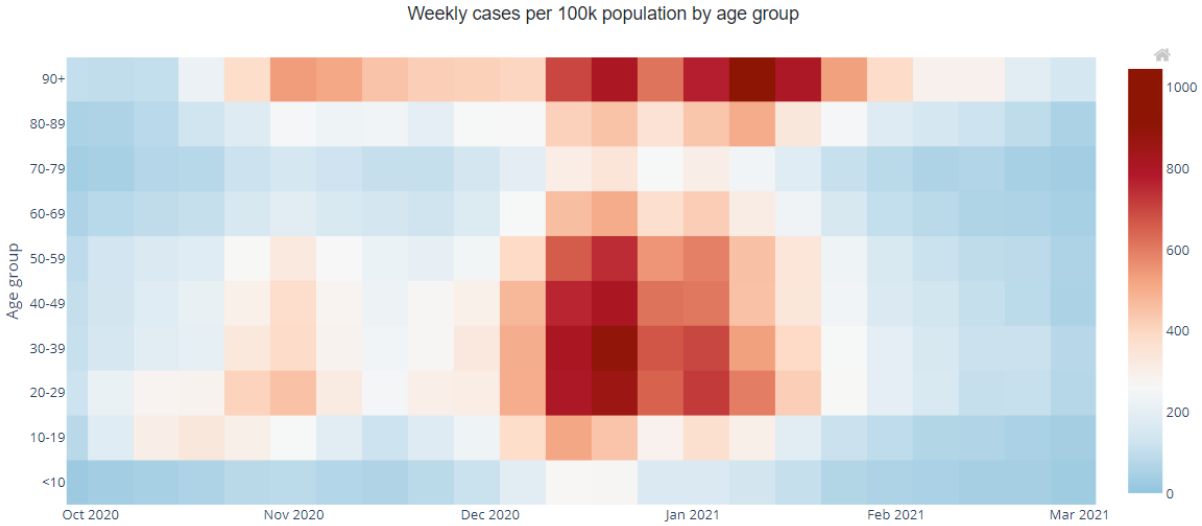
- The figure below shows that numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases per day (7 day rolling sum, per 100,000 of the population). Cases continue to show a downward trend, but less rapidly than previous weeks. The most recent data on 9th March shows 39 cases per 100k.



Source: Data from PHW as of 12th March, time period to 9th March 2021

Age profile

- The Figure below shows the number of confirmed COVID-19 episodes per 100,000 population, by week of sample collection and age group. The darker red indicates an increased number of weekly cases.
- According to PHW data, during week 09 of 2021, incidence continued to decrease in all age groups. Incidence was highest in those aged 90+ at 144.2 cases per 100k population, followed by 30-39 and 20-29 at 78.1 and 73.5 respectively.



Age	Week 8 (w/c 22nd Feb)	Week 9 (w/c 1st Mar)	% change from previous week
90+	190.1	144.2	-24.15%
80-89	92.6	52.5	-43.30%
70-79	46.4	32.7	-29.53%
60-69	57.6	43.2	-25.00%
50-59	87.5	57.5	-34.29%
40-49	84.9	53.4	-37.10%
30-39	117.8	78.1	-33.70%
20-29	109.6	73.5	-32.94%
10-19	50.4	38.5	-23.61%
<10	40.9	28.1	-31.30%

Source: Welsh Government dashboard, data from PHW up to 6th as at 10th March.

Deaths

- All-cause deaths have decreased in the most recent week and are slightly above the 5 year average.
- Deaths in confirmed cases in hospital, reported through PHW mortality surveillance decreased in the most recent week.
- In deaths where information is available from PHW rapid mortality surveillance, chronic heart disease, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease are the most commonly reported risk factors (in 34%, 28% and 22% of deaths respectively).

- The figure below shows the 7 day rolling sum of COVID-19 deaths reported by PHW rapid mortality surveillance as at **9th March**, with 42 deaths for the preceding 7 day period; a 40% reduction from the previous week, and a cumulative total of 5,443 deaths.

Source: PHW as at 9 March

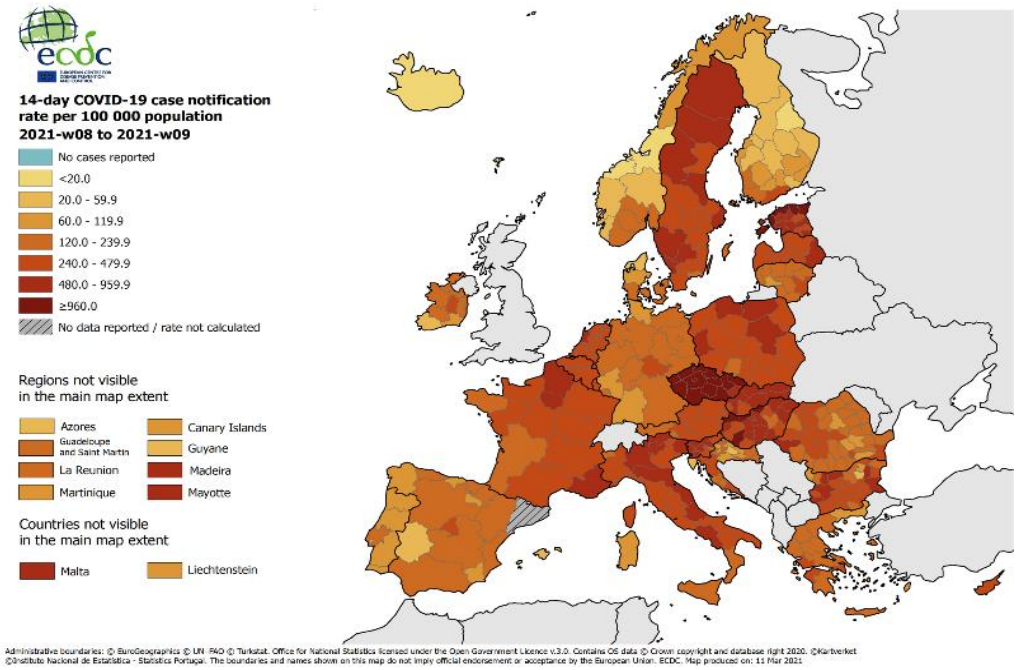
- It is important to note that this data is limited to reports of deaths of hospitalised patients in Welsh hospitals or care homes where COVID-19 has been confirmed with a positive laboratory test and the clinician suspects COVID-19 was a causative factor. It does not include patients who may have died from COVID-19 but who were not confirmed by laboratory testing, those who died in other settings, or Welsh residents who died outside of Wales. As a result the true number of deaths will be higher.

ONS: Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

- No further information is available from ONS in this week's report, as the next release is planned for 16 March.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) reports on both suspected and confirmed COVID-19 deaths using data available on completion of the death registration process and is more complete, albeit subject to a time lag.
- Of the deaths registered in the week ending **26 February**, there were provisionally **138 deaths** involving COVID-19 registered in Welsh residents. This was **18% of all deaths and 41** fewer than the previous week. The number of registered deaths involving Covid has declined for six successive weeks and is at its lowest level since late October.
- The Figure below shows ONS data of the number of deaths involving COVID-19 registered by week in Wales and the number of all cause deaths registered by week from 28 December 2019 to 26 February 2021.
- The next ONS release is planned for 16th March.

Source: data: Office for National Statistics, Release Date 9th March

International update



- 14 day Covid-19 case notification rate per 100,000 population in Europe.
- By the end of week 9 (week ending Sunday 7 March 2021), 19 countries in the EU/EEA had reported increasing case notification rates and/or test positivity. Case rates in older age groups had increased in 10 countries, 14 countries reported increasing hospital or ICU admissions and/or occupancy due to COVID-19 and nine countries reported increasing death rates. The absolute values of the indicators remain high, suggesting that transmission is still widespread. It is possible that further increases in admissions to hospital, ICU and mortality will follow in the coming weeks in those countries that are currently observing increasing case notification rates.
- Data on the picture across Europe, including caveats around data lags and variable testing policies is available here.

Covid-19 Infection Survey results (Office for National Statistics)

- No further information is available from ONS in this week's report, as the next release is planned for 16 March.
- The ONS Covid-19 Infection Survey (CIS) aims to estimate:
    - how many people in the community have the infection over a given time;
    - how many new cases in the community occur over a given period; and
    - how many people in the community are likely to have been infected at some point.
- Only private households are included in the sample – residents in care homes, communal establishments and hospitals are not included.

- Analysis of data from the ONS infection survey is helpful because it provides the only estimates of infection covering asymptomatic as well as symptomatic cases, and they are not affected by other factors such as testing capacity or the number of people coming forward for testing. The results are for private households only – the 'community population' – and do not apply to those in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.
- Please note that there is a greater lag in data from the infection survey than from other sources such as Public Health Wales.
- It is important to stress the uncertainty around these figures. Since the survey picks up relatively few positive tests overall, the results can be sensitive to small changes in the number of these positive tests.

Latest estimates and recent trends:

- For the week 28 February to 6 March 2021, an average of **0.27%** of the community population had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 0.18% to 0.39%).
- This equates to approximately **1 person in every 365** (95% credible interval: 1 in 560 to 1 in 255)**, or 8,300 people** during this time (95% credible interval: 5,400 to 11,800).
- The positivity rate has continued to decrease, though at a slower rate in the most recent week.

- For more information visit ons.gov.uk

Vaccination in Wales

- Whilst numbers will be higher due to ongoing data entry, as at 12 March 2021 1,113,498 first doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given in Wales and 257,398 people have been given their second dose.

Uptake by Priority Group

- The below table uses data from the Welsh Immunisation System as at 12 march to provide a provisional snapshot of vaccination coverage. Groups in each row are not mutually exclusive and some may appear in more than one; for example people aged 80 years and older who live in a care home will appear in the rows for "80 years older" and "Care home residents".

Group	**Group size**	**Received 1st dose (n)**	**Received 2nd dose (n)**	**1st dose uptake (%)**	**2nd dose uptake (%)**
Care home residents	14,086	13,453	5,003	95.5%	35.5%

Care home worker	37,426	32,079	22,676	85.7%	60.6%
Health care worker	140,847	125,083	100,000	88.8%	71.0%
Social care worker	-	166,250	20,169	-	-
80 years and older	175,996	40,091	29,157	94.5%	11.5%
Aged 75-79 years	133,428	126,748	32,711	95.0%	24.5%
Aged 70-74 years	183,694	173,343	31,360	94.4%	17.1%
Clinically extr. vulnerable aged 16-69 years	81,469	72,675	8,326	89.2%	10.2%
Aged 65-69 years	180,200	162,990	8,087	90.4%	4.5%
Clinical risk groups aged 16-64 years	336,246	169,519	6,565	50.4%	2.0%
Aged 60-64 years	205,146	110,455	17,066	53.8%	8.3%
Aged 55-59 years	232,847	81,132	24,697	34.8%	10.6%
Aged 50-54 years	227,325	68,102	23,902	30.0%	10.5%

- **Source**: PHW Rapid Covid-19 Surveillance Dashboard.

New SARS-CoV2 variants

- VOC 202012/01 (VOC1, identified in Kent) has been detected in all parts of Wales. Although overall confirmed case incidence is declining, the proportion accounted for by VOC1 has increased to between 72% and 100% (identified by the proxy indicator SGTF) across Health Boards. 5,081 genomically probable or confirmed cases have been identified as of 10/03/2021.
- There have been 25 genomically confirmed and probable cases of VOC 202012/02 (the variant linked to South Africa) in Wales (as of 10/03/2021).
- There have been three cases of the variant VUI 202102/03 linked to Nigeria identified in Wales.
- No cases of the variant VUI-202101/01 linked to Brazil have yet been identified in Wales.

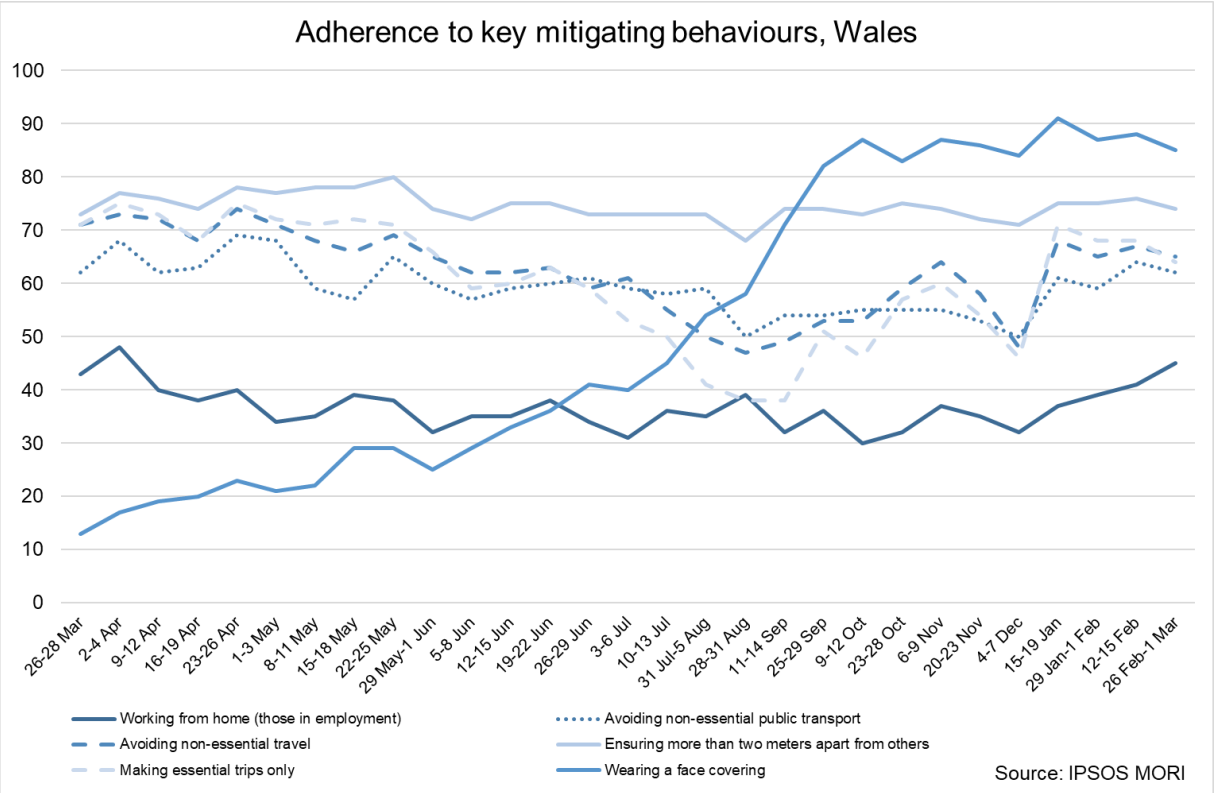
Source: Gov.uk

Adherence and understanding of current measures

- There is new data from Public Health Wales this week. The results from IPSOS MORI are the same as last week.
- The most recent IPSOS MORI data for the period 26 February – 1 March for Wales shows a similar picture to the last survey wave which was 2 weeks prior

(12 - 15 February). It should be noted that this is self-reported adherence and will be affected by individuals understanding of the rules and the circumstances that apply to them.

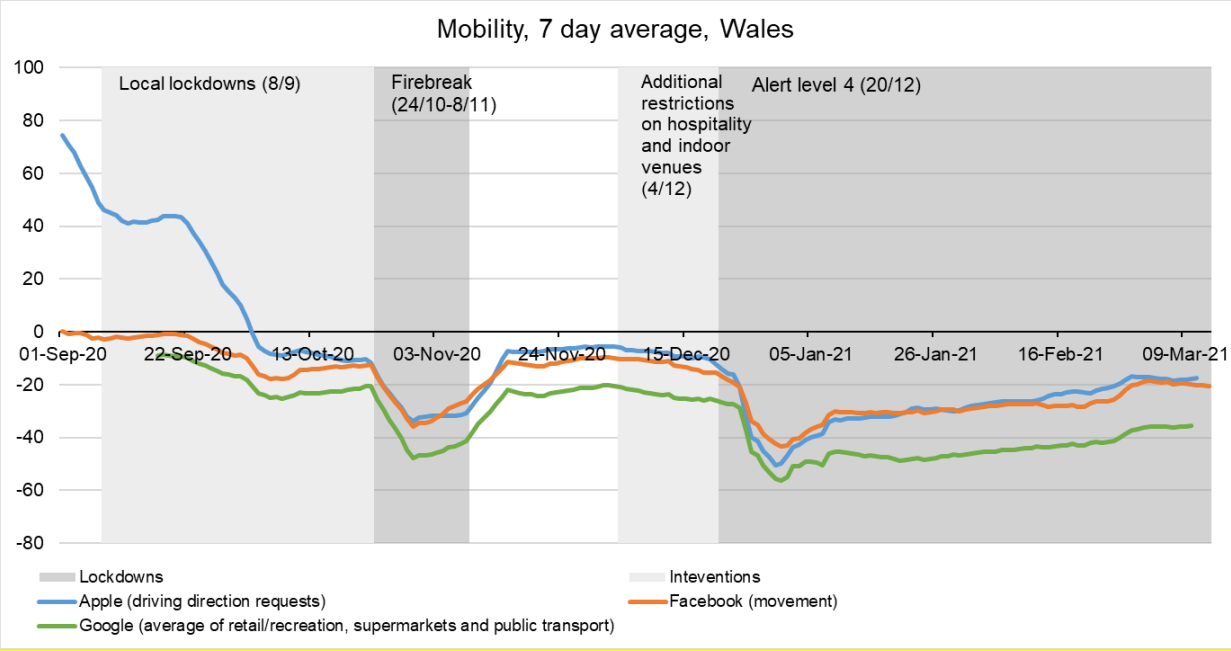
- The figure below represents data collected online by IPSOS MORI as part of a multi-country survey on the Global Advisor platform. Each of the waves has included c.500 respondents in Wales. The sample is broadly representative of the adult population aged 16-74. Data is weighted to reflect the age and gender profile of the Welsh population aged 16-74. All samples have a margin of error around them. For a sample of around 500, this is +/- 4.8 percentage points.



- The latest results from the Public Engagement Survey on Health and Wellbeing during Coronavirus Measures for the period 1 March – 7 March show that 59% of people say they understand the current restrictions in Wales 'very well'. A further 33% reported understanding the restrictions 'fairly well'. The survey also shows that 49% of people said they were following coronavirus restrictions 'completely' and a further 45% reported majority compliance. 22% reported having people outside their household/permitted extended household come into their house, whilst 14% reported going into others people's houses. These results have been broadly the same since alert level 4 started.

Mobility

- Since the increase in mobility at the end of February there has been little change in the first 7-10 days of March in most of the data.

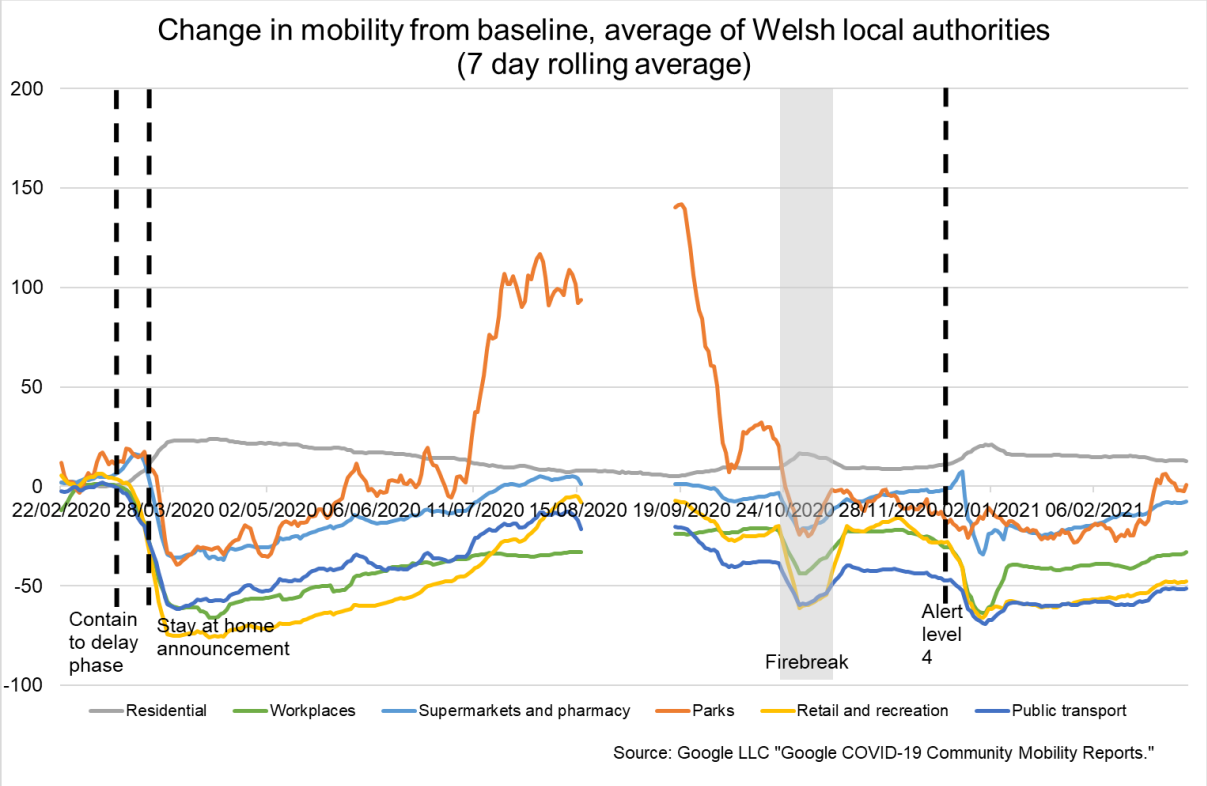


- Mobility of Facebook users in Wales shows movement was 21% below the baseline for the week to the 13 March. This is lower than the week before (19%). The percentage of users staying put (near to home) was 31%, higher than the week before (30%). The baseline is the average value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 4-week period 2 February – 29 February 2020.

- Apple data for the week to the 11 March shows that requests for driving directions in Wales were unchanged from the previous week at 82% of the baseline. Requests for walking directions were lower whilst requests for public transport directions were similar to the previous week relative to the baseline. The baseline is the 13th of January 2020.

- The Google mobility data to the week of the 9 March for residential (i.e people spending time at home) were the same as the week before at 13% above the baseline. Workplaces were up (at 34% below the baseline, up from 35%). Retail & recreation mobility was the same as last week (48% below the baseline) and supermarkets & pharmacy were also unchanged (8% below the baseline). Public transport mobility was the same whilst parks decreased over the week relative to the baseline.

- The figure below shows the change in mobility in Wales using Google mobility data. The figures are based on the average of the local authorities that have data. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3–Feb 6, 2020. The data for several categories is not available for August 17th – September 10th due to the data not meeting quality thresholds.



- Anonymised and aggregated mobile phone data from O2 for the week to the 5 March shows an increase in trips compared to the week before. Trips starting in Wales rose by 3 percentage points to 59% of the baseline. The baseline for the O2 data is the same day of the week in the first week of March.

Research

- There are currently 16,641 Welsh patients recruited to COVID-19 public health studies, an increase of 3,644 since last report.

COVID-19 weekly surveillance and epidemiological summary from PHW

As at 11 March 2021:

- The proportion of calls to NHS 111 and NHS Direct related to possible COVID-19 symptoms are stable compared to the previous week.
- Overall GP consultations for any Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and suspected COVID remain on a decreasing trend, with some small weekly fluctuations.
- The overall number of ambulance calls have increased, but calls possibly related to COVID-19 remained stable in the most recent week compared to the previous week.

- The all-Wales number of lab confirmed COVID-19 episodes has continued to decrease in the most recent week. Sample positivity for testing episodes was 4.3% in week 09.
- During week 09, incidence decreased or remained stable in all age groups. Incidence was highest in those aged 85+.
- Confirmed case incidence has decreased or remained stable in all regions of Wales. Testing episode positivity continues to decrease nationally.
- At a national level, confirmed case admissions to hospitals and confirmed cases who are inpatients in hospital decreased compared to the previous week. In the most recent week, admissions to critical care wards decreased compared to the previous week.

Areas of recent activity

- Although the distribution of cases at MSOA level in the most recent week still suggests geographically wide-spread activity, the number of MSOAs with confirmed cases and the number of cases per MSOA are stable. The median number of cases per MSOA has decreased compared to 2021 week 08, the range of case numbers increased slightly.
- There was a decrease in the number of incidents reported in the most recent week.

Other respiratory viruses

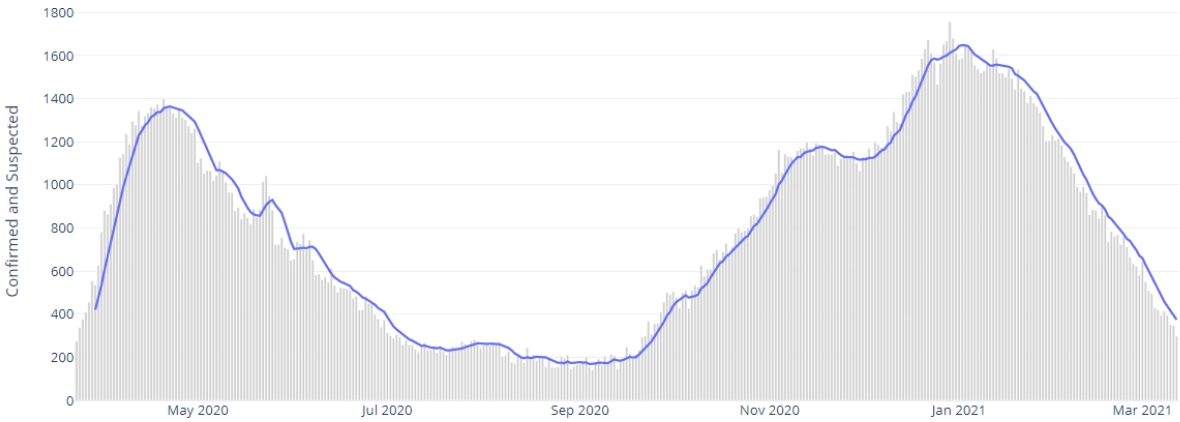
- Influenza is not currently circulating in Wales.

Further information, including Schools surveillance data, is available on the PHW dashboard.

Hospital bed and ICU occupancy

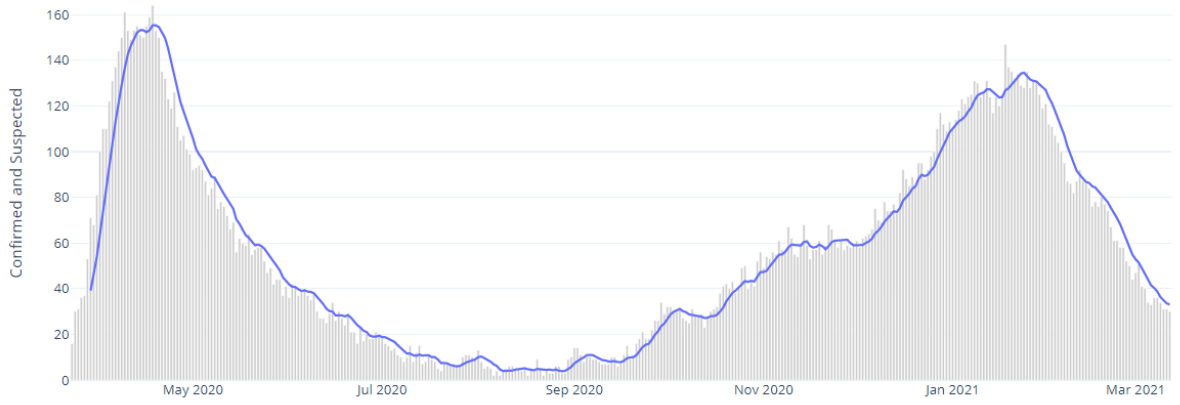
- The figure below shows the hospital occupancy of suspected and confirmed Covid-19 positive patients over the first and second wave of the pandemic (7 day rolling average, as at 12 March). For the most recent period the average hospital occupancy was 375, a 31% reduction from the preceding 7 day period.

  Hospital bed occupancy of suspected and confirmed COVID-19 positive patients (7 day rolling average)



- The Figure below shows the intensive care unit (ICU) occupancy of suspected and confirmed Covid-19 positive patients over the first and second wave of the pandemic (7 day rolling average, as at 12 March). For the most recent period the average hospital occupancy was 33, a 25% reduction from the preceding 7 day period.

COVID-19 Confirmed ICU Occupancy (7 day rolling average)

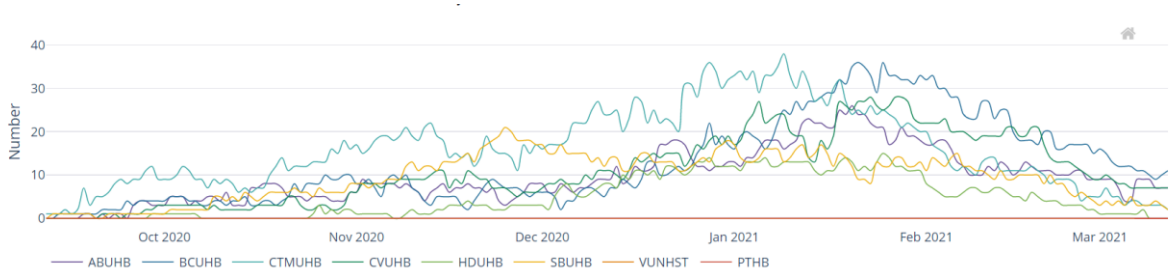


- The number of people recovering from COVID-19 continues to drop slowly although is still slightly over 700 in the most recent week.
- When considering data on capacity (201 beds) and occupancy (150 beds) reported to us by local health boards, Level 3 ICU across Wales is approximately 71% occupied with 25% COVID and 75% non-COVID patients (as at 12 March). However, there are normally approximately 152 critical care

beds (Level 3 ICU equivalent) and so hospitals are creating additional critical care bed capacity due to increased demand. Therefore, critical care units in Wales are at just under 100% of their normal critical care capacity and 1:1 nursing staffing ratio for all critical patients may not be possible for all patients.

- The Figure below shows the total number of people who have tested Covid-19 positive and are in ICU in hospitals across the different health boards in Wales. Data as at 12 March.

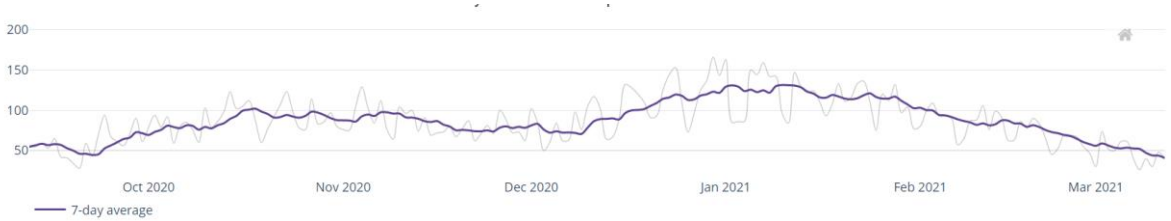
Daily L3 ICU Confirmed COVID19 Patients (last 6 months)



BCUHB:11	CV UHB: 7	ABUHB: 7	SBUHB: 2
CTMUHB: 2	PTHB: 0	VUNHST: 0	HDUHB: 0

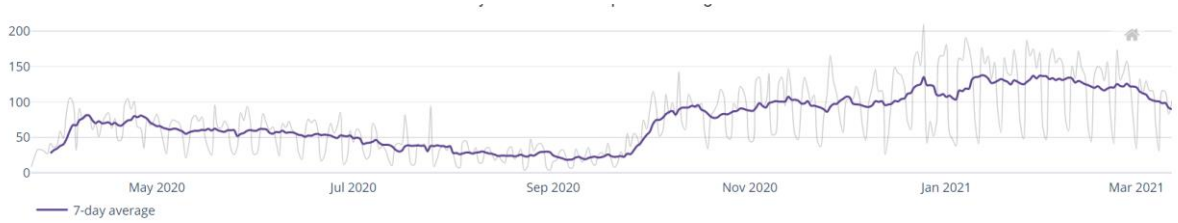
- The Figure below shows the number of people admitted to hospital and are either suspected (SUS) or confirmed as having Covid-19 (COV+). The purple line represents the total number over a rolling 7 day average, whilst the fainter grey lines show the actual figures at that time. Data as at 12 March- the rolling 7 day average is 40.7, a 23% reduction from the previous 7 day period.

Daily COV+/SUS Hospital Admissions (last 6 months)



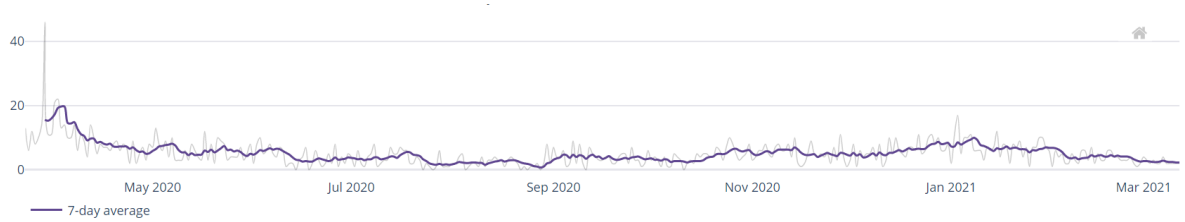
- The Figure below shows the number of hospital discharges of people who are either suspected (SUS) or confirmed as having Covid-19 (COV+). The purple line represents the total number over a rolling 7 day average, whilst the fainter grey lines show the actual figures at that time. Data as at 12 March- the rolling 7day average is 90, a 14% reduction from the previous 7 day period.

Daily COV+/SUS Hospital Discharges



- The Figure below shows patients admitted to the intensive care units and are either suspected (SUS) or confirmed as having Covid-19 (COV+). The purple line represents the total number over a rolling 7 day average, whilst the fainter grey lines show the actual figures at that time. Data as at 12 March- the rolling 7day average is 2.29, a 5% reduction from the previous 7 day period.

Daily COV+/SUS L3 ICU Admissions



Professional Head of Intelligence Assessment (PHIA) probability yardstick

- Where appropriate, TAC advice will express Likelihood or confidence in the advice provided using the PHIA probability yardstick to ensure consistency across the different elements of advice.