



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

STATISTICS

Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection survey (antibodies data): 15 January to 11 February 2021

Analysis of the proportion of people in Wales testing positive for COVID-19 antibodies for 15 January to 11 February 2021.

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Antibody data was previously included in the [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey report](#).

The antibody data presented is part of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (CIS) which is run across the whole of the UK. The data can be used to identify individuals who have had the infection in the past or have developed antibodies as a result of vaccination.

The analysis presented on past infection and/or vaccination, is defined as testing positive for antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 based on findings from the COVID-19 Infection Survey. SARS-CoV-2 is the scientific name given to the specific virus that causes COVID-19.

Further information on these changes, along with estimates of antibody positivity broken down by age for each of the UK countries can be found on the [Office for National Statistics website](#).

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Proportion of people in Wales who had antibodies against COVID-19

Between 15 January and 11 February 2021, 16.4% (95% **confidence interval**: 14.0% to 19.0%) of people aged 16 and over tested positive for antibodies to the coronavirus (COVID-19).

The estimate is weighted to be representative of the overall population, and equates to around 1 in 6 people (95% confidence interval: 1 in 7 to 1 in 5), or around 416,000 individuals in total (95% confidence interval: 356,000 to 482,000).

Though there is uncertainty with the estimates, it does appear that antibody rates have increased in recent months. As more people become vaccinated the number of people with antibodies is likely to increase.

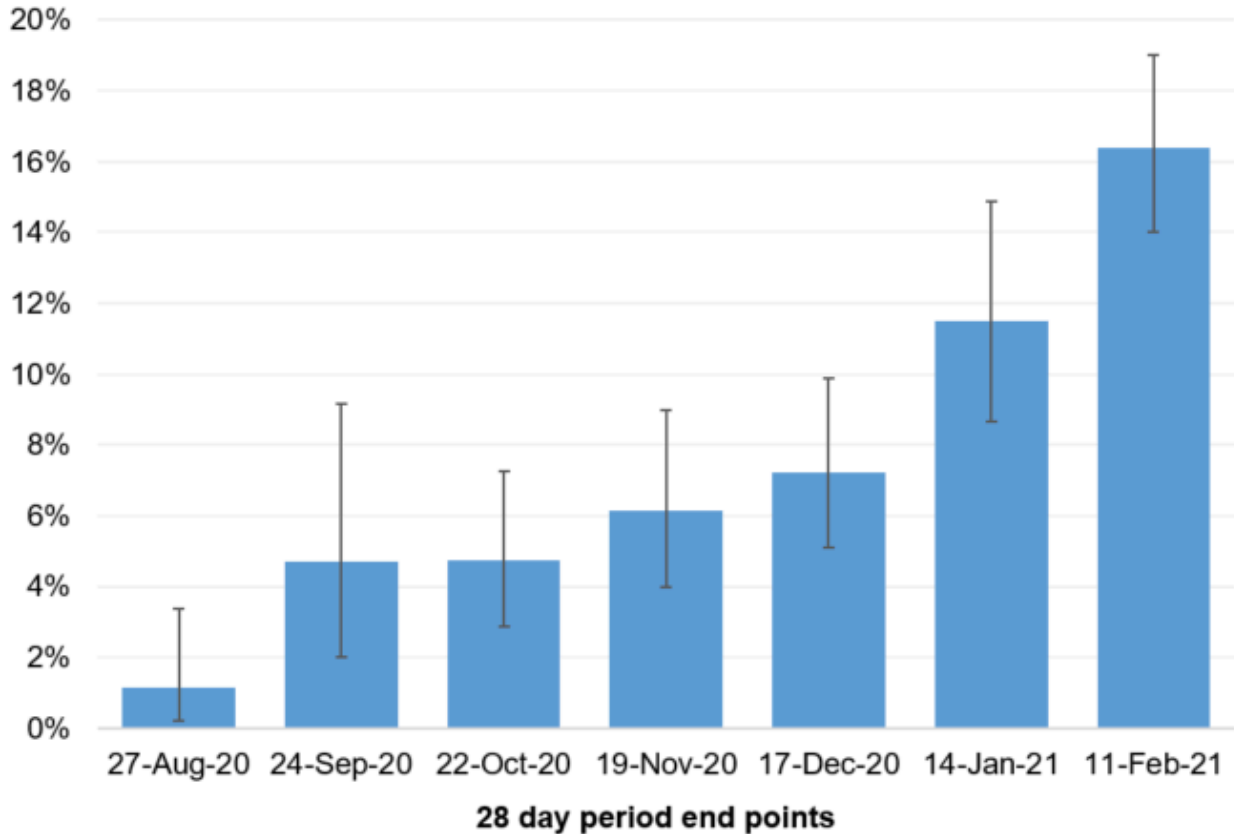
Antibody levels in the blood can decline over time, meaning that some people who have previously had COVID-19 may subsequently test negative for antibodies. For this reason, these figures should be regarded as estimates of monthly antibodies prevalence, not cumulative exposure.

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Chart 1: Estimated percentage of the population in Wales testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) antibodies, July 2020 to February 2021



Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, ONS

The blue bars give point estimates and the vertical lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Estimates shown for 28 day periods from 31 July 2020 to 11 February 2021.

In the 28 days up to 11 February 2021, the percentage of people aged 80 years and over testing positive for antibodies was 18.5% (95% confidence interval: 8.7% to 32.5%). For those aged 16 to 24 years, 27.1% (95% confidence interval: 16.6% to 39.9%) tested positive for antibodies.

The percentage of people testing positive for antibodies for the other age groups ranged from 8.3% to 17.8%.

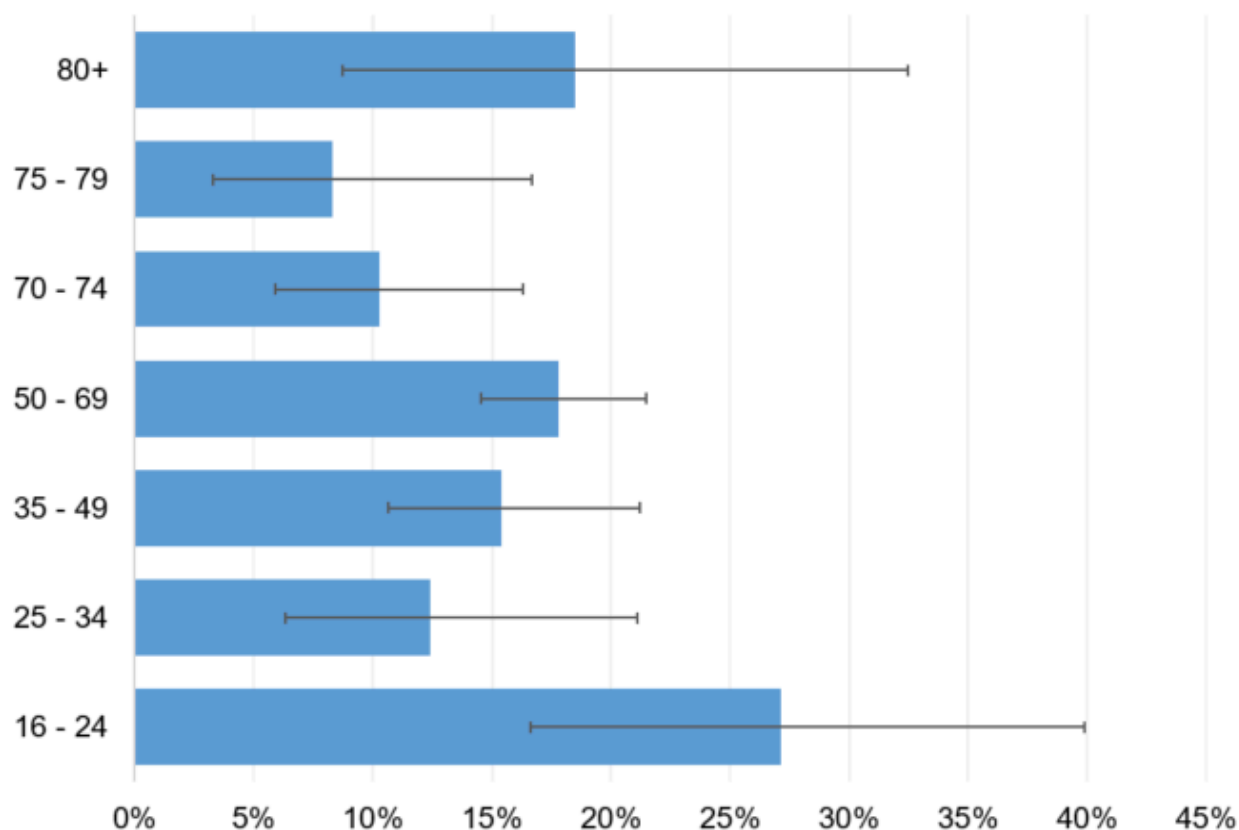
Caution should be taken in over-interpreting the latest estimates. Confidence intervals are wide and the sample size is relatively low, meaning there is higher uncertainty in these figures.

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Chart 2: Estimated proportion of people in Wales who would have tested positive for antibodies by age group, between 15 January and 11 February 2021



Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, ONS

The blue bars give estimates and the vertical lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Estimates shown for the 28 day period from 15 January to 11 February 2021.

In the 28 days up to 11 February 2021, the percentage of people testing positive for antibodies appeared to be higher for females at 20.3% (95% confidence interval: 16.7% to 24.4%) than males at 12.3% (95% confidence interval: 9.5% to 15.6%).

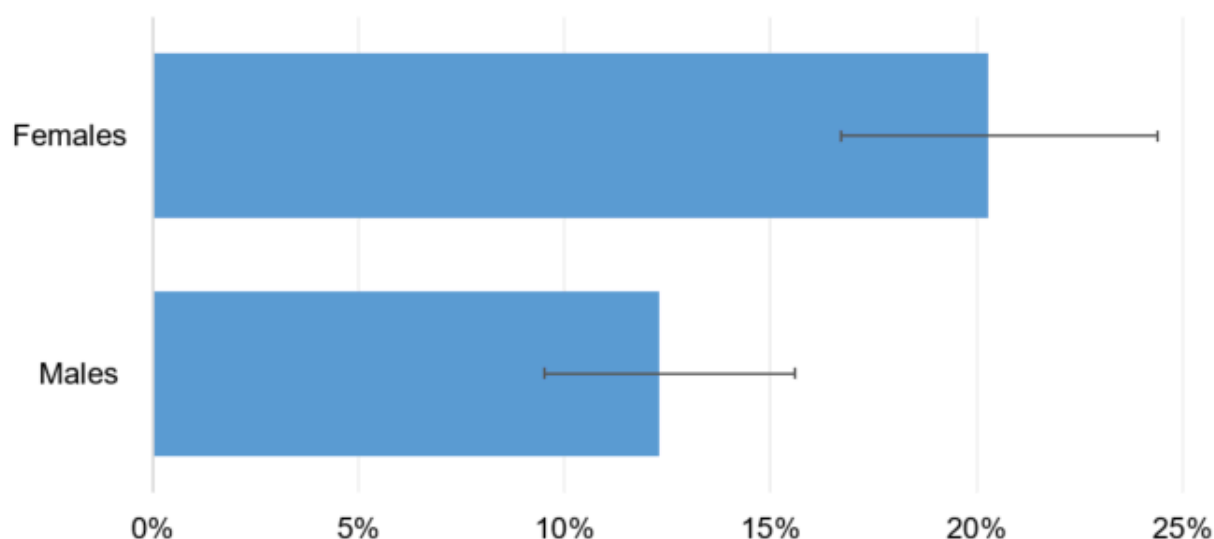
Caution should be taken in over-interpreting the latest estimates. Confidence intervals are wide and the sample size is relatively low, meaning there is higher uncertainty in these figures.

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Chart 3: Estimated percentage of the population in Wales testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) antibodies by sex, between 15 January and 11 February 2021



Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, ONS

The blue bars give estimates and the vertical lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Estimates shown for the 28 day period from 15 January to 11 February 2021.

Definitions

Community population

This survey covers people living in private households only and this is referred to as the community population. Residents in hospitals, care homes and/or other institutional settings are excluded.

Confidence intervals

A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of an estimate, showing the precision of a sample estimate. The 95% confidence intervals are calculated so that if we repeated the study many times, 95% of the time the true unknown value would lie between the lower and upper confidence

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limits. A wider interval indicates more uncertainty in the estimate. Overlapping confidence intervals indicate that there may not be a true difference between two estimates.

Positivity rate

The estimated proportion of people who test positive for antibodies against coronavirus (COVID-19) at a point in time.

Quality and methodology information

The reporting of antibody estimates has recently changed. Weighted estimates for 28-day periods of antibody positivity are now presented, rather than monthly estimates. Please note that these estimates cannot be directly compared with previously published monthly antibody estimates.

The analysis presented is based on blood test results taken from a randomly selected subsample of individuals aged 16 years and over, which are used to test for antibodies against SARS-CoV-2. This can be used to identify individuals who have had the infection in the past or have developed antibodies as a result of vaccination.

One way the body fights infections like COVID-19 is by producing small particles in the blood called antibodies. It takes between two and three weeks after infection or vaccination for the body to make enough antibodies to fight the infection. Antibodies remain in the blood at low levels, although these levels can decline over time to the point that tests can no longer detect them. Having antibodies can help to prevent individuals from getting the same infection again.

The presence of antibodies is measured to understand who has had coronavirus (COVID-19) in the past and the impact of vaccinations. Once infected, the length of time antibodies remain at detectable levels in the blood is not fully known. It is also not yet known how having detectable antibodies, now or at some time in the past, affects the chance of getting COVID-19 again.

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These statistics refer to infections reported in the community, by which we mean private households. These figures exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes and/or other institutional settings. The population used in this analysis relates to the [community population](#) aged 16 years and over.

It is important to note that there is a significant degree of uncertainty with the estimates. This is because, despite a large sample of participants, the number of positive cases identified is small. Estimates are provided with 95% confidence intervals to indicate the range within which we may be confident the true figure lies.

Further information on antibody test results is published by the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) and includes antibody information for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The estimates for [Northern Ireland](#) and [Scotland](#) are published by the respective administrations, as we do here for Wales.

Further information about quality and methodology can be found on the [ONS website](#) and the survey pages on the [Oxford University site](#).

More information about the [COVID-19 Infection Survey in Wales](#).

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of](#)

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Wales report.

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Next update

16 March 2021

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