Havering COVID-19 Statistics

This report brings together information published elsewhere to provide residents with a clear statement about the coronavirus pandemic in Havering. It is updated weekly.

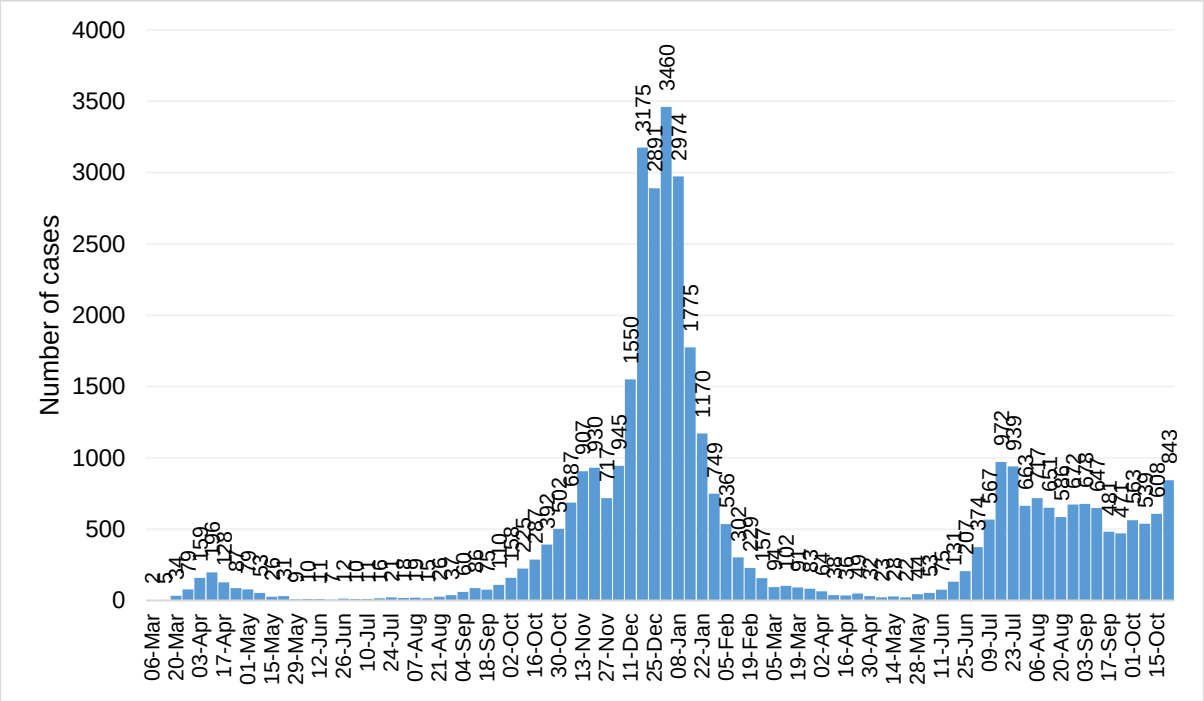
New cases of coronavirus

The number of people testing positive for coronavirus in the UK is published each day on the GOV.UK website[1].

The current situation in Havering – Week 42, ending 22 October 2021

As of 22 October 2021, 38,293 Havering residents have tested positive for coronavirus.[2]

Number of Havering residents testing positive for coronavirus each week from 13 March 2020 to 22 October 2021

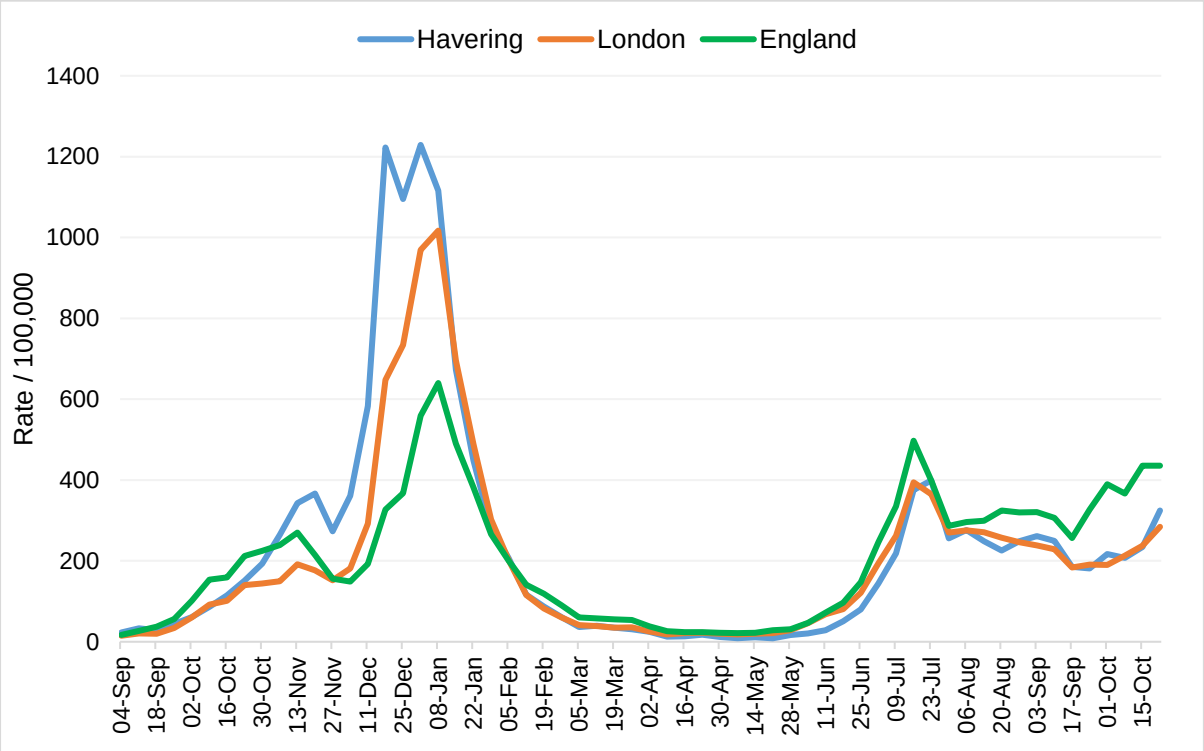


[1] From 2 July 2020 onwards, this website reported the results of testing in all settings and the data has been cleaned to remove duplicates. Previously, only pillar 1 data were shown. Pillar 1 comprises NHS and PHE labs testing NHS patients and staff, and care home residents and staff in new outbreaks; Pillar 2 comprises commercial labs testing people in the community attending regional drive through centres, mobile testing units or requesting a home test and regular testing in care homes.

[2] Prior to 12 May 2020, only NHS patients or people engaged in specific occupations could access testing, and many people do not develop symptoms and therefore do not know they should be tested; so many more people will actually have been infected.

843 cases were reported in the last week, an increase of 235 cases compared to the previous week. This equates to an incidence rate[3] of 325 new cases/100,000 population which is higher than the London average (285/100,000) but lower than the England (435/100,000) average.

Weekly rate of new cases per 100,000 population in Havering, London and England: 4 September 2020 – 22 October 2021



The number of new cases in Havering and in neighbouring areas rose significantly between September and December 2020. Rates started declining in January 2021 and by May they were below 20/100,000. Throughout June and the beginning of July rates were rising again due to the spread of the new Delta variant but declined from mid-July. Rates have started to increase again from mid-October.

Latest weekly rates show all adjacent local authorities have rates higher than 250/100,000.

Nationally, Cheltenham (1,147/100,000) has the highest rate.

[3] Rates are used as a way of comparing the number of cases across different populations of different sizes over a given period. In this instance, by calculating how many cases have been diagnosed for every 100,000 people in Havering and other selected areas (number of cases / population size x 100,000), we are able to compare the relative Covid-19 burden.

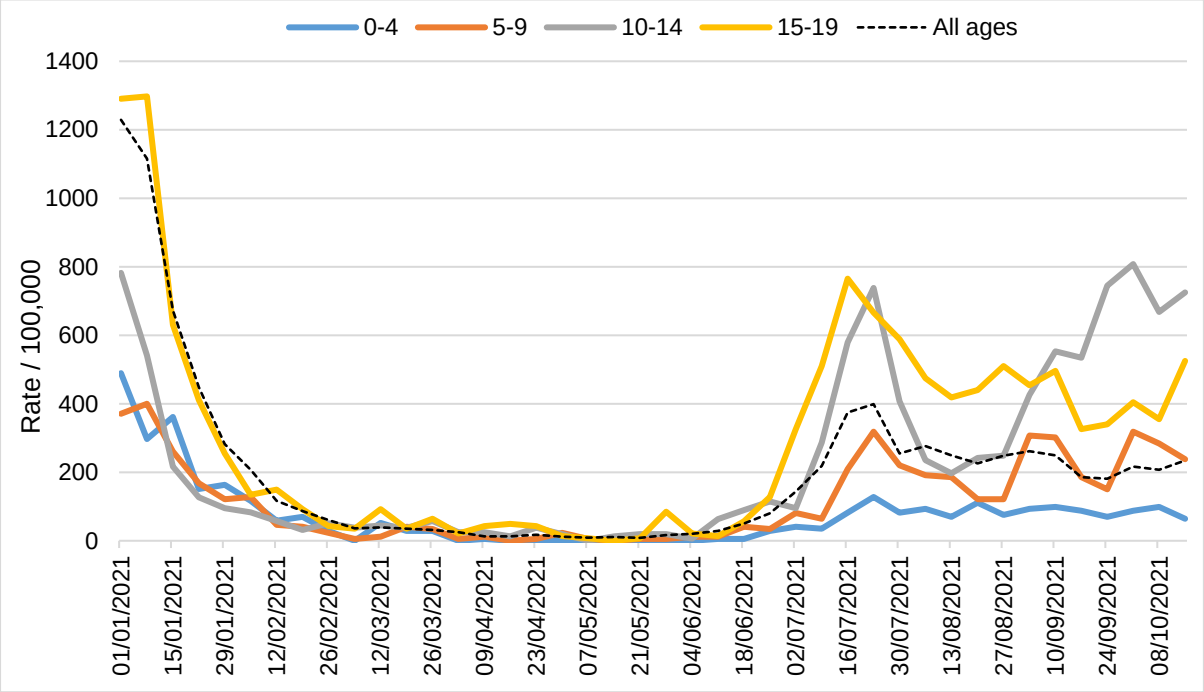
Number / rate of new cases in Havering, neighbouring areas, London and England: 16 to 22 October 2021

Area	Number of new cases in week ending 22-10-2021	Population	Weekly rate per 100,000 residents
Havering	**843**	259,552	**324.8**
Barking and Dagenham	533	212,906	250.3
Basildon	911	187,199	486.6
Brentwood	374	77,021	485.6
Epping Forest	479	131,689	363.7
Redbridge	893	305,222	292.6
Southend on sea	743	183,125	405.7
Thurrock	694	174,341	398.1
London	**25,493**	**8,961,989**	**284.5**
England	**245,250**	**56,286,961**	**435.7**
Cheltenham	1,334	116,306	1147.0

The Office for National Statistics publishes an interactive map showing the rates of new confirmed cases at locality level (small neighbourhood areas such as MSOA). Rates are suppressed where there have been fewer than 3 cases in a seven-day period. This is to protect the privacy of individuals and prevent disclosure.

The ONS map currently shows that most neighbourhoods had an incidence rate higher than 200/100,000.

Weekly rate of new cases per 100,000 population in Havering's children and young people by age group January to 15 October 2021



There is particular interest in the rate of infection amongst children as some control measures employed earlier in the pandemic e.g. teaching within bubbles, have been removed this term to reduce disruption to face-to-face teaching. While the impact on the NHS from infections amongst more vulnerable groups remains manageable due to high rates of vaccination, protecting the education of children is being prioritised.

The case rate amongst Havering's children and young people rose in the early summer months before starting to decline, mirroring the pattern seen for all other age groups as exponential spread of the delta variant was checked by high rates of vaccination.

The case rate amongst 5-9 and particularly 10-14 year olds (i.e. secondary school pupils) did increase again at the start of September when schools reopened after the summer holidays. However the rate amongst working age adults reduced during the same period so overall rates remained more or less stable and the threat to the NHS manageable.

A range of other measures continue in schools to minimise the risk of transmission and secondary school children are encouraged to test regularly with lateral flow devices. All cases amongst children must still isolate, as must any close contacts as identified by NHS Test and Trace.

Vaccination, which reduces the (already low risk) of serious illness for children – and also lowers the risk of onward transmission is also being offered to young people aged 12-15 and will further reduce the likelihood of renewed disruption to the education of young people in the borough.

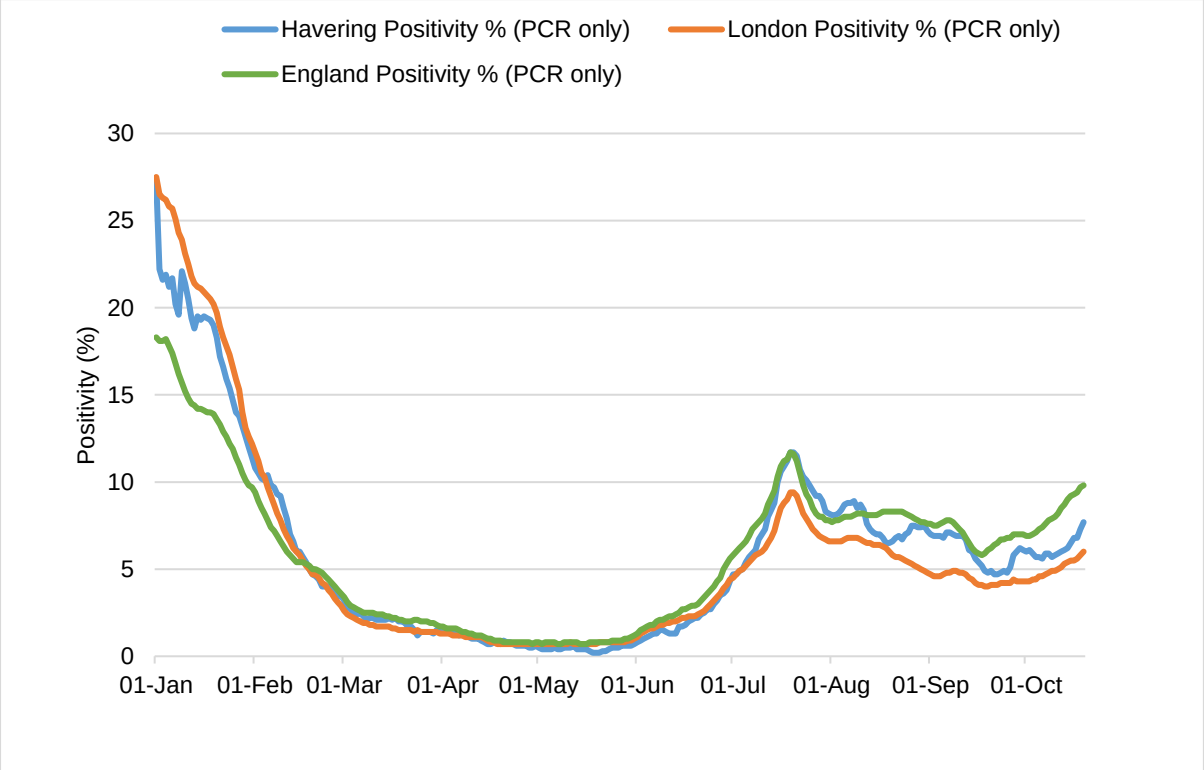
Positivity and rates of testing

More information about testing is now published at local authority level on the GOV.uk website.

Since May 2020, anyone with symptoms has been told to book a PCR test[4]. Positivity rate i.e. the % of PCR tests that test positive for coronavirus is another useful measure of the scale of new infections in the community.

At New Year, more than 25% of all PCR tests of Havering residents were positive. The positivity rate reduced to 0.2% by mid-May, increased to over 10% in July and started to decline again in August, mirroring the changes in the rate of new cases. The latest positivity rate for Havering as of 19 October was 7.7%, higher than London (6.0%) but lower than the national average (9.8%).

Weekly percentage of people testing positive (PCR test) in Havering: January to 19 October 2021



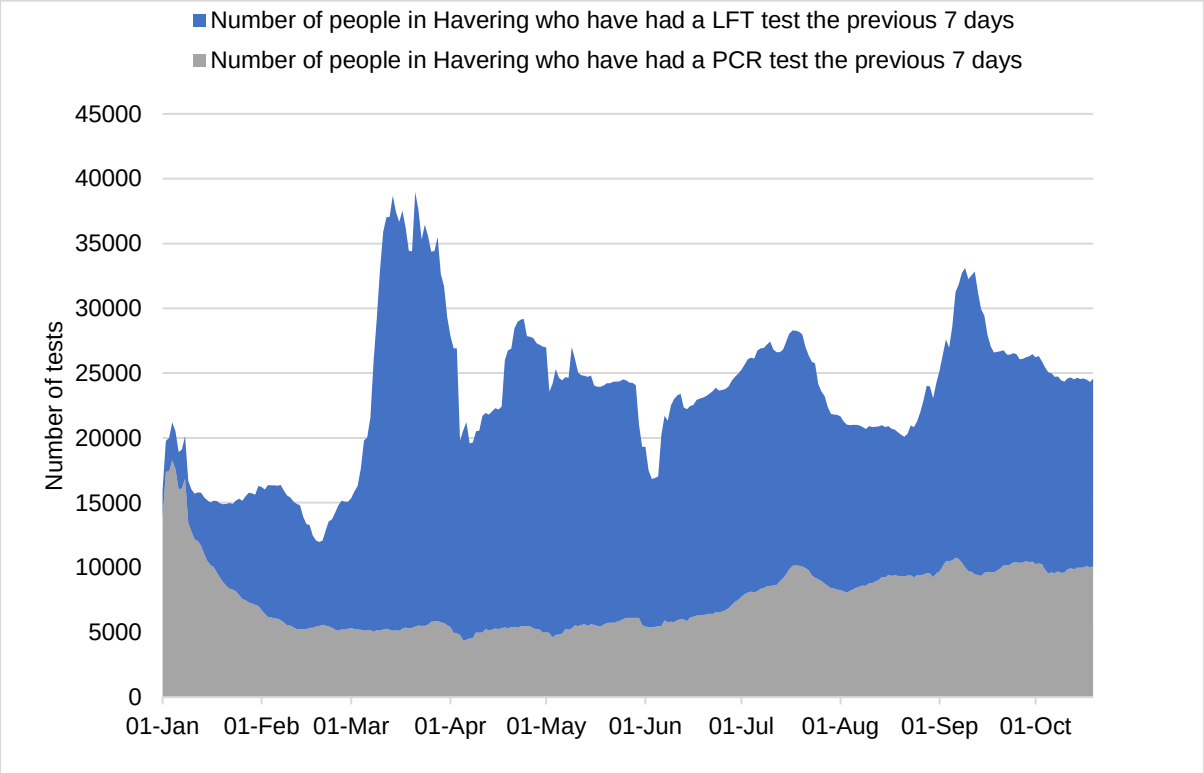
Early in January 18,000 PCRs tests per week were recorded for Havering residents. The number of PCR tests then reduced to just over 5,000 per week in early June as fewer people were experiencing symptoms that might be due to coronavirus infection. The number of tests being conducted rose over the month of July, declined for a short period in early August but have increased steadily since.

[4] Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests go to a laboratory for testing. It can take a few days to receive the result from these laboratory-based tests, however a positive result is very accurate for confirming coronavirus infection.

It remains important that anyone with symptoms isolates immediately and books a test. Between a quarter and a third of cases of coronavirus do not display symptoms and yet may be infectious. Everyone is encouraged to regularly get a rapid community test using a Lateral Flow Device[5].

Havering Council began providing residents with access to rapid community testing just before Christmas and nearly 12,000 tests are now being done each week. Rapid testing home kits are also available to pupils, teaching staff and health and care staff. The increase in Lateral Flow Device Testing in September can be attributed to secondary school aged children testing as they return to school after their summer break.

Weekly number of people receiving a Lateral Flow Device Test (LFT) or Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test in Havering: January to 19 October 2021

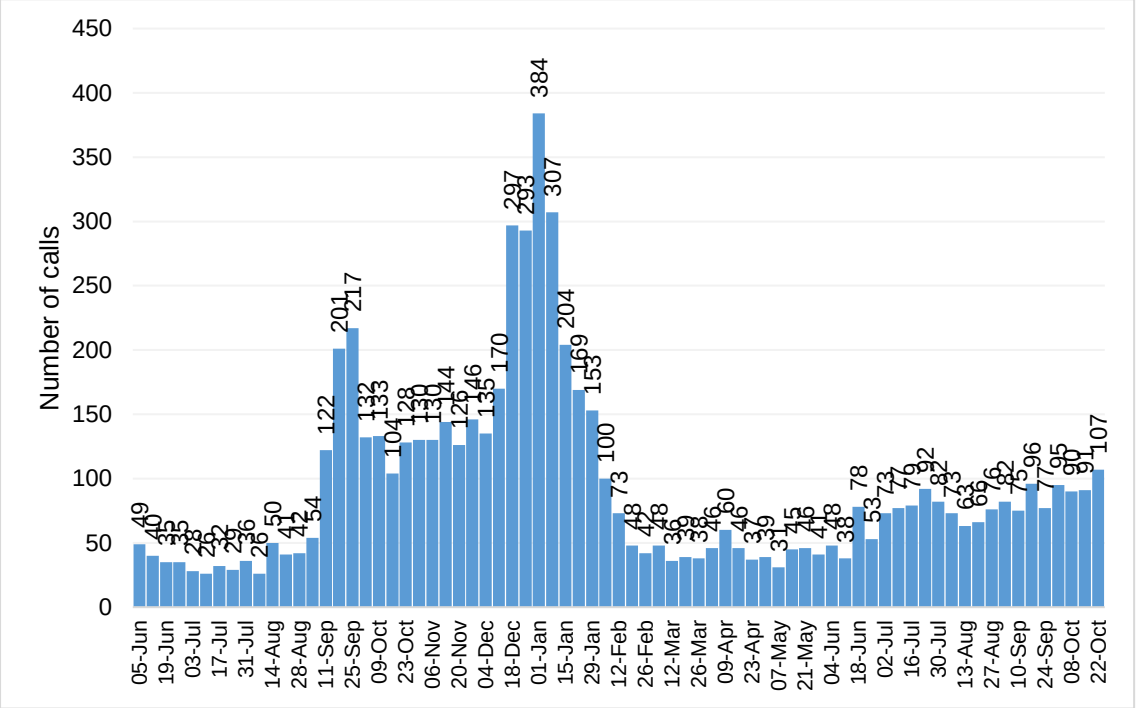


[5] Lateral flow device tests (LFT) produce results in less than an hour without the need for processing by a laboratory.

NHS 111 COVID-19 related calls

The latest NHS Digital report, shows that NHS 111 or 999 calls made by Havering residents with potential COVID-19 symptoms rose steeply in early September and increased again over the Christmas and New Year period. In January the number of calls began to fall back reaching a low level during the summer but has begun to creep up again. Latest figures show 107 calls were made in the week ending 22 October, an increase of 16 calls compared to the previous week.[6]

Number of calls made by Havering residents with potential COVID-19 symptoms each week from 5 June 2020 – 22 October 2021

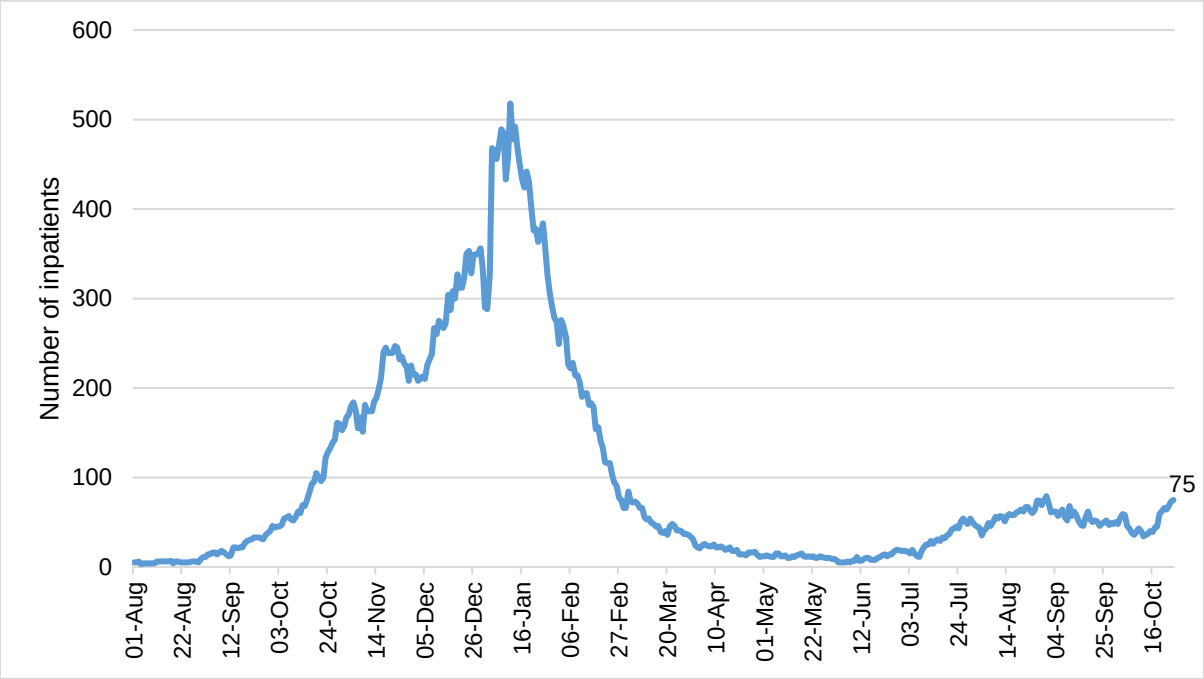


[6] This data is based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by members of the public to NHS Pathways through NHS 111 or 999 and 111 online, and is not based on the outcomes of tests for coronavirus. This is not a count of people.

Patients with COVID-19 at BHRUT Hospitals

The number of COVID-19 inpatients at BHRUT Hospitals began to rise in September 2020 initially slowly but then much more quickly before peaking in mid-January 2021 when more than 500 people were admitted. Subsequently the number fell very significantly to fewer than 10 at the start of June before starting to rise in July and August. The number slowly declined during September and early October to around 30 patients before an increase since mid-October. As of 25 October 2021, there are 75 inpatients with COVID-19.

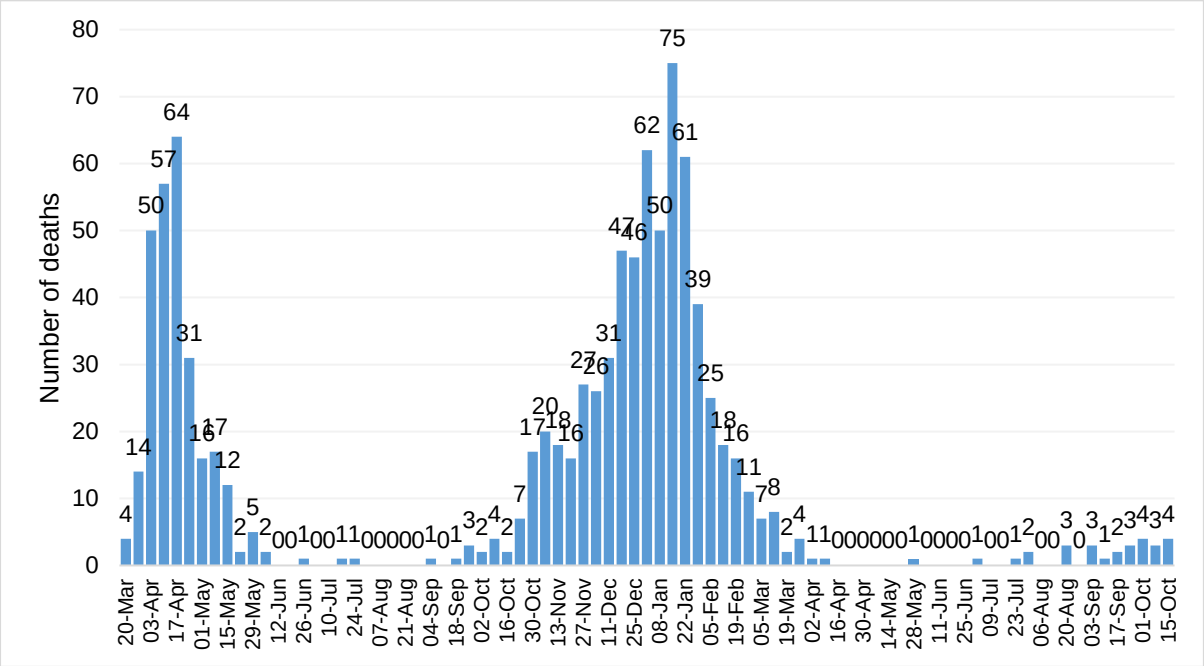
Number of COVID-19 inpatients at BHRUT hospitals August 2020 to 25 October 2021



Deaths due to coronavirus

The Office for National Statistics publishes information regarding the number of deaths with COVID-19. The latest data (for the week ending 15 October 2021) shows there were 4 COVID-19 related deaths in Havering in the preceding week. In total the number of deaths in Havering with COVID-19 is 953.

Number of COVID-19 related deaths each week from 29 March 20 to 15 October 2021



Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine

The NHS in England is currently offering first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to everyone aged 18 and over. Most children and young people aged 12 to 17 are currently only being offered a first dose. The NHS are contacting people who are most at risk from Covid-19 and who have already had 2 doses of a vaccine offering a booster. Vaccine uptake data is published for Havering, East London, London and England and can be accessed at NHS.uk[7].

The latest data for the period 8 December 2020 to 17 October 2021 shows 80% of the population in Havering have had their first dose of the vaccine which is similar to the national average (81%) but higher than East London (67%) and London (68%) average.

76% of the population in Havering have had their second dose of the vaccine which is higher than East London (61%) and London (63%) and similar to the national average (76%).

Number and percentage of people vaccinated in London and England: 8 December to 17 October 2021

Vaccination 1st Dose

Age group	Havering		East London		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
18-24	13,438	64.6%	118,174	52.6%	521,135	54.2%	3,519,586	66.1%
25-29	11,472	62.2%	138,816	56.4%	600,391	58.4%	2,887,685	64.2%
30-34	13,380	64.6%	153,790	56.6%	644,714	58.1%	3,205,624	66.9%
35-39	14,701	71.0%	143,668	60.4%	610,236	60.7%	3,238,049	71.4%
40-44	14,424	77.4%	128,390	67.3%	577,113	66.4%	3,201,441	77.3%
45-49	14,078	81.7%	111,351	73.0%	526,739	72.0%	3,256,171	81.1%
50-54	15,714	86.2%	105,036	76.9%	513,332	76.3%	3,660,423	86.4%
55-59	15,983	89.8%	94,103	80.8%	473,648	80.2%	3,654,152	89.5%
60-64	14,209	91.7%	76,485	83.1%	381,123	82.9%	3,175,004	92.0%
65-69	11,321	92.5%	57,729	86.2%	292,594	85.5%	2,695,617	93.4%
70-74	11,571	93.0%	47,281	87.9%	254,093	87.1%	2,705,883	94.5%
75-79	8,726	98.6%	33,263	92.1%	185,828	91.9%	2,066,002	100.1%
80+	12,849	98.3%	47,506	91.4%	260,330	91.1%	2,725,466	99.6%
Total	**171,866**	**80.1%**	**1,255,592**	**66.9%**	**5,841,276**	**68.3%**	**39,991,103**	**80.6%**

Vaccination 2nd Dose

Age group	Havering		East London		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
18-24	11,178	53.7%	92,411	41.1%	418,056	43.5%	2,931,720	55.1%
25-29	10,049	54.5%	118,707	48.3%	525,959	51.2%	2,523,773	56.1%
30-34	11,987	57.9%	136,486	50.2%	578,855	52.2%	2,878,704	60.1%
35-39	13,554	65.5%	130,337	54.8%	557,654	55.4%	2,986,917	65.8%
40-44	13,535	72.6%	118,235	62.0%	537,213	61.8%	3,017,327	72.8%
45-49	13,473	78.2%	103,934	68.1%	496,126	67.8%	3,116,825	77.7%
50-54	15,261	83.8%	99,393	72.8%	487,983	72.6%	3,546,847	83.8%
55-59	15,605	87.7%	89,627	77.0%	451,369	76.4%	3,552,103	87.0%
60-64	13,932	89.9%	73,330	79.7%	366,147	79.6%	3,097,720	89.8%
65-69	11,152	91.1%	55,952	83.5%	284,215	83.1%	2,655,916	92.0%
70-74	11,460	92.1%	46,253	86.0%	248,631	85.2%	2,677,598	93.5%
75-79	8,662	97.9%	32,595	90.2%	182,151	90.0%	2,046,753	99.1%
80+	12,679	97.0%	46,391	89.3%	254,064	88.9%	2,691,480	98.4%
Total	**162,527**	**75.7%**	**1,143,651**	**60.9%**	**5,388,423**	**63.0%**	**37,723,683**	**76.0%**

[7] Please note that the National Immunisation Service (NIMS) data is used in these calculations. NIMS data is considered the most accurate source for estimating the size of the population and is derived from the GP registration database

Implications

As from 5 January 2021 the government introduced a National Lockdown, requiring everyone to stay at home except for specific purposes. From 12 April, the restrictions have gradually been relaxed as the 4 tests that Government is using to make decisions are being met (GOV.UK). Most legal restrictions to control COVID-19 were lifted on 19th July 2021. Some requirements will remain legally enforceable e.g. anyone who tests positive must isolate. From 4 October 2021, the rules for international travel to England will change from the red, amber, green traffic light system to a single red list of countries and simplified travel measures for arrivals from the rest of the world. The rules for travel from countries and territories not on the red list will depend on your vaccination status (for more information see GOV.UK).

We must all remain vigilant, continue to test regularly, isolate immediately whenever needed and get vaccinated with both doses as soon as possible.

In addition, everyone can continue with four simple actions to protect ourselves and each other:

- Wash hands - keep washing your hands regularly
- Cover face - wear a face covering in enclosed or crowded spaces
- Make space – avoid enclosed or crowded spaces as far as possible
- Fresh air – better still, meet family, friends etc. outside if possible.

And we must comply with the expectations of NHS test and trace:-

- If you develop symptoms, you must isolate immediately and get tested as soon as possible
- If you test positive, you must
    - self-isolate for a minimum 10 full days, and until symptom free (you can stop self-isolating after the 10 days if you do not have any symptoms or you just have a cough or changes to your sense of smell or taste – these can last for weeks after the infection has gone)

        - and share information with the NHS test and trace service when they get in touch so that your close contacts don't inadvertently spread the infection further.
    - If you've been in close contact with someone who has COVID-19, you must self-isolate for 10 full days, unless you are double vaccinated or aged under 18 years and 6 months.
    - From 16th August, if you are double vaccinated or aged under 18 years and 6 months, you will not need to self-isolate following close contact with someone who has COVID-19. Young people and double vaccinated individuals identified as close contacts will continue to be advised to take a PCR test, to detect the virus and variants of concern. Anyone who tests positive following the PCR test will still be legally required to self-isolate, irrespective of their age or vaccination status.

Detailed guidance for households with possible or confirmed infection is available on the GOV.UK website

Visit the Council website for more information on how you can do your bit and tell us what you're doing to keep your community safe.

Please note:

The data presented here are as shown on the specified website on the date given. They may be subject to amendment by PHE or ONS at a later date.

Further information will be added to this page as it becomes publicly available. Contact PHI@havering.gov.uk for further information and previous data.

Last Updated: 25 October 2021