

COVID-19 Weekly Summary: 30th November 2022

Coronavirus remains a serious health risk. Residents and visitors to the borough should stay cautious to help protect themselves and others.

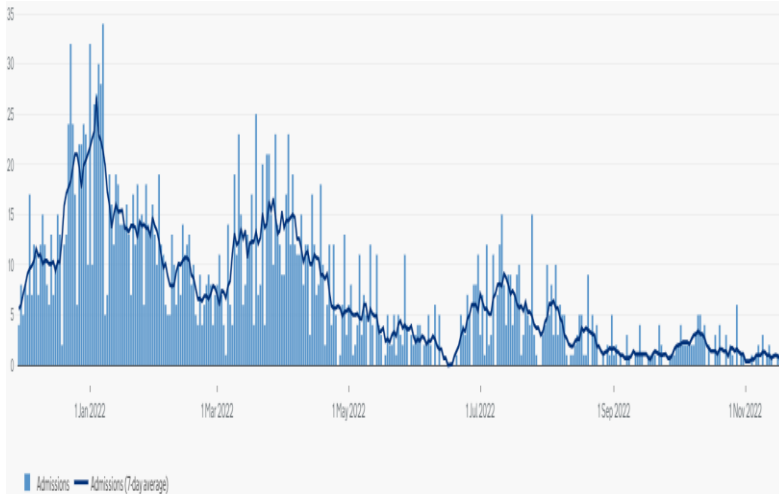
- In the week to 23rd November, Barking and Dagenham's all-age case rate fell 20.7% from 27.1 cases per 100k residents to 21.5 cases. Only 4 London boroughs have a lower case rate than Barking and Dagenham. Over the same week, the London average rate rose from 26.2 cases per 100k residents to 29.2 cases, a 11.5% increase. All London boroughs are rag rated green and, excluding the city of London, none have a case rate above 50.0 cases per 100k residents, for the second consecutive week.
- In the week to 23rd November, Barking and Dagenham's 60+ case rate rose from 25.0 cases per 100k residents to 46.4 cases, a 85.6% increase. Over the same week, the London 60+ case rate rose from 35.9 cases per 100k residents to 45.1 cases, a 25.6% increase. Excluding the City of London, all London boroughs still have a 60+ case rate that is rag rated green.
- The Autumn booster coverage percentage for borough residents aged 50 and over rose from 29.8% to 31.1% over the week to 23rd November. Residents aged 80 to 84 now have the highest rate of Autumn booster coverage of any age group aged 50 and over, which rose from 55.8% to 56.8% over the week to 23rd November.
- The number of patients in a BHRUT G&A hospital bed with COVID-19 fell from 5 in the week to 16th November to 3 in the week to 23rd November. During the same period, the number of patients in critical care remained unchanged, ending the week to 23rd November at 1. The number of COVID-19 positive hospital admissions to BHRUT hospitals over the week to 18th November is lower than the number one year ago. The number of COVID-19 positive patients in BHRUT hospitals and the number of COVID-19 positive patients in BHRUT critical care beds in the week to 20th November are also lower than they were one year ago.
- The rate of PCR testing in Barking and Dagenham fell over the week to 23rd November, from 24.5 tests per 100k residents to 20.7 tests, lower than the 25.8 London average. 14 London boroughs have a lower testing rate than Barking and Dagenham. The percentage of PCR tests that had a positive result fell from 6.3% to 5.8% over the same period leaving the boroughs positivity rag rating unchanged at amber. Levels of testing for COVID-19 remain low in Barking and Dagenham and across London.
- In the week to 18th November, no death certificates issued in the borough mentioned COVID-19. The total number of deaths in the borough was 5.2 deaths below the 2015-19 average for the same week. Negative excess mortality has been recorded in 29 of the first 46 weeks of 2022. There have been 676 COVID-19 related deaths in the borough since the start of the pandemic.

Covid-19 patients in hospital

Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Trust (BHRUT)

- Asymptomatic testing of patients in NHS health care settings will pause from 31st August, including in hospitals. This means COVID-19 positive admissions and patients in hospitals will not be directly comparable before and after this date.
- The average number of patients with Covid-19 admitted to BHRUT hospitals each day fell from 1.0 on 11th November to 0.8 on 18th November. One year prior, this value was 5.0.
- The average number of patients in hospital with Covid-19 fell from 7.1 on 13th November to 6.0 on 20th November. One year prior, this value was 61.9.
- The average number of patients in mechanical ventilation beds with Covid-19 fell from 1.6 on 13th November to 1.0 on 20th November. One year prior, this value was 11.7.

Patients admitted to hospital



Patients in hospital



Patients in mechanical ventilation beds

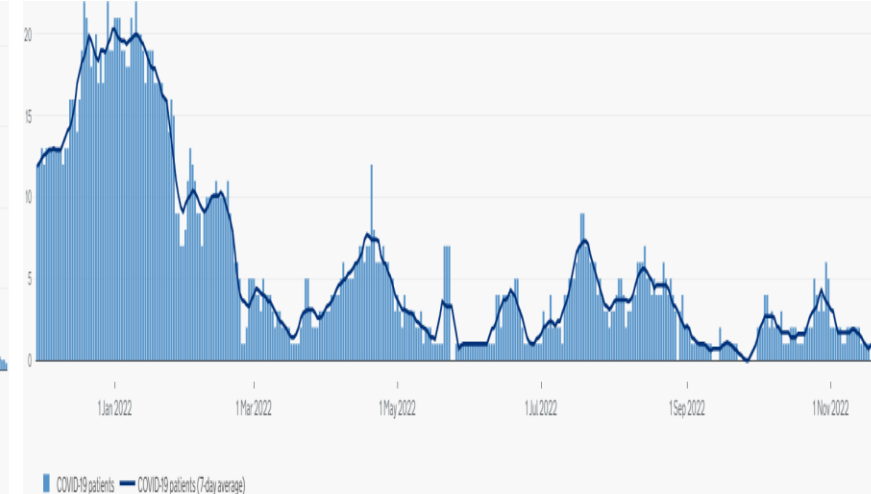
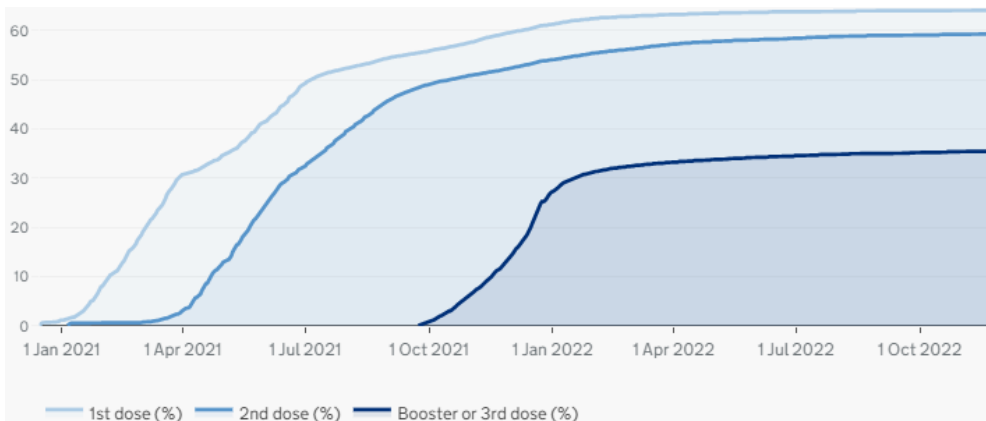


Image and data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

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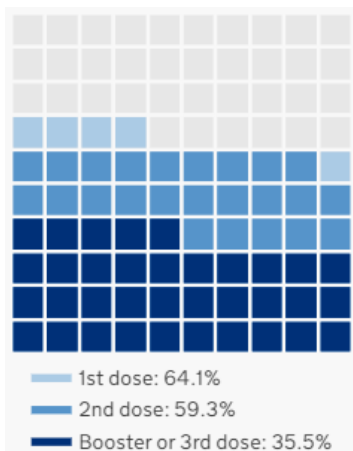
**Barking &
Dagenham**

Vaccination uptake by vaccination date



- As of the 12th April 2022, the age used to compile vaccination figures changed from being the age on 31st August 2021, to being the age of the person on the day the data was extracted. The method of basing age on the age of the person on the 31st August 2021 becomes a less accurate metric over time, prompting the change.
- The change has moved some vaccinated people into different age categories; younger age bands were the most affected by this change.
- Many vaccinations that were previously categorised as vaccinations of children aged under 12 are now calculated in the 12-15 age group. This has raised the total number of vaccinations delivered. The number of NHS registered patients has also increased significantly thereby reducing the overall vaccination rates compared to before the metric change.
- Over the week to 22nd November, Barking and Dagenham’s 12+ first dose vaccination rate remained unchanged at 64.1%. The borough’s second dose vaccination rate remained unchanged at 59.3% and the borough’s third dose vaccination rate remained unchanged at 35.5%.
- Over the week to 23rd November, London’s 12+ first dose vaccination fell 0.1% to 68.9%. The gap between the Barking and Dagenham rate and the London rate narrowed 0.1% to 4.8%. London’s 12+ second dose vaccination rate remained unchanged at 64.8%. The gap between the Barking and Dagenham and the London average remained unchanged at 5.5%. London’s 12+ third dose vaccination rate remained unchanged at 47.3% over the same period.
- The first dose vaccination rate in the borough’s 12–15 year olds fell 0.2% to 28.4% over the week to 22nd November. This is the lowest rate in North East London and below the London average of 38.3%, which fell 0.2% over the week.
- First dose vaccination rate in the borough’s 5-11 year olds remained unchanged at 5.4% over the week to 23rd November, remaining below the London rate of 9.3%, which was unchanged over the week.

Latest vaccination uptake



First dose total
134,207

Second dose total
124,047

Booster or third dose total
74,390

Total percentage of people aged 12 and over who have received a COVID-19 vaccination, by dose, up to the latest day on which vaccine data were reported. Daily figures include all vaccines that were given up to and including the date shown. Only people who have an NHS number and are currently alive are included. The denominator used is the number of people on the National Immunisation Management Service (NIMS) database. They will differ from NHS England daily outputs, which provide operational data for the management of the vaccination programme.

Image and data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

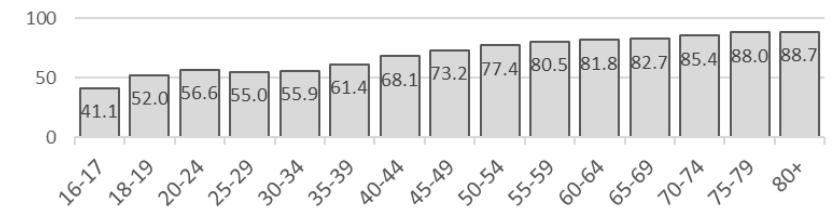
Vaccination coverage by ward and age group (residents aged 16+)

- As mentioned in the previous page, the change to the methodology for calculating resident age when vaccinated made on the 12th April 2022 means that vaccinations delivered and vaccine coverage percentages are not directly comparable between this report and reports published before the 20th April.
- Over the week to 28th November, the delivery of first, second and third doses of the vaccine roughly kept pace with the rise in the number of NHS registered patients in the borough, leaving first, second and third dose vaccine coverage rates approximately unchanged over the week.

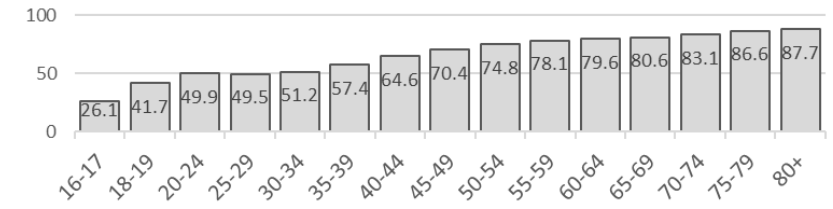
Vaccinations given to NHS registered Barking and Dagenham residents aged 16+ by ward

Ward name	Latest Data (as at 28 Nov 2022)										
	Dose 1		Dose 2		Dose 3 or Booster		Spring Booster		Dose 1 to dose 2 conversion rate (%)	NHS Registered Patients	
	Number	Coverage (%)	Number	Coverage (%)	Number	Coverage (%)	Number	Coverage (%)		Number	%
Abbey	9,724	57.7	8,918	52.9	4,687	27.8	481	2.9	91.7	16,860	8.7
Gascoigne	6,770	61.3	6,216	56.3	3,263	29.6	333	3.0	91.8	11,038	5.7
River	6,882	64.9	6,394	60.3	3,685	34.8	579	5.5	92.9	10,597	5.5
Eastbury	7,729	65.2	7,190	60.6	3,961	33.4	553	4.7	93.0	11,859	6.1
Becontree	9,364	65.8	8,772	61.7	4,837	34.0	706	5.0	93.7	14,226	7.3
Mayesbrook	6,801	66.4	6,404	62.5	3,715	36.3	562	5.5	94.2	10,245	5.3
Thames	9,450	66.4	8,704	61.2	4,343	30.5	574	4.0	92.1	14,225	7.3
Goresbrook	7,192	67.4	6,758	63.3	3,932	36.9	662	6.2	94.0	10,669	5.5
Alibon	6,827	67.7	6,406	63.5	3,807	37.7	508	5.0	93.8	10,085	5.2
Whalebone	7,638	67.9	7,166	63.7	4,219	37.5	645	5.7	93.8	11,242	5.8
Village	7,113	68.1	6,651	63.7	3,820	36.6	649	6.2	93.5	10,444	5.4
Heath	7,231	69.1	6,797	64.9	3,920	37.4	651	6.2	94.0	10,468	5.4
Parsloes	6,481	69.2	6,111	65.3	3,624	38.7	498	5.3	94.3	9,362	4.8
Chadwell Heath	7,103	70.9	6,705	67.0	4,028	40.2	745	7.4	94.4	10,013	5.2
Valence	7,490	71.0	7,087	67.2	4,245	40.2	614	5.8	94.6	10,550	5.4
Longbridge	8,414	71.9	7,947	67.9	4,570	39.0	672	5.7	94.4	11,706	6.0
Eastbrook	7,557	74.0	7,123	69.8	4,547	44.5	854	8.4	94.3	10,209	5.3
Barking and Dagenham	129,766	67.0	121,349	62.6	69,203	35.7	10286	5.3	93.5	193,798	100.0

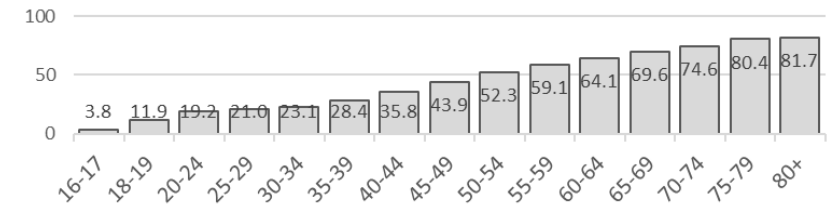
Dose 1



Dose 2



Dose 3



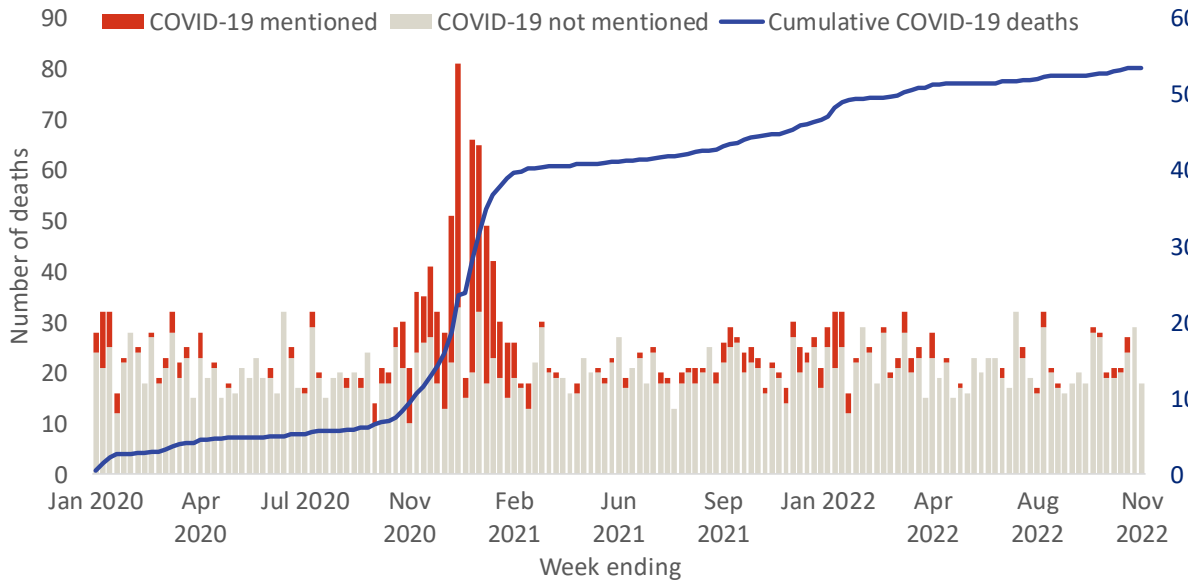
Notes: Coverage includes only borough residents registered with the NHS and can be viewed as being 'at least' the figure presented.
Data source: NIMS via the Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer.

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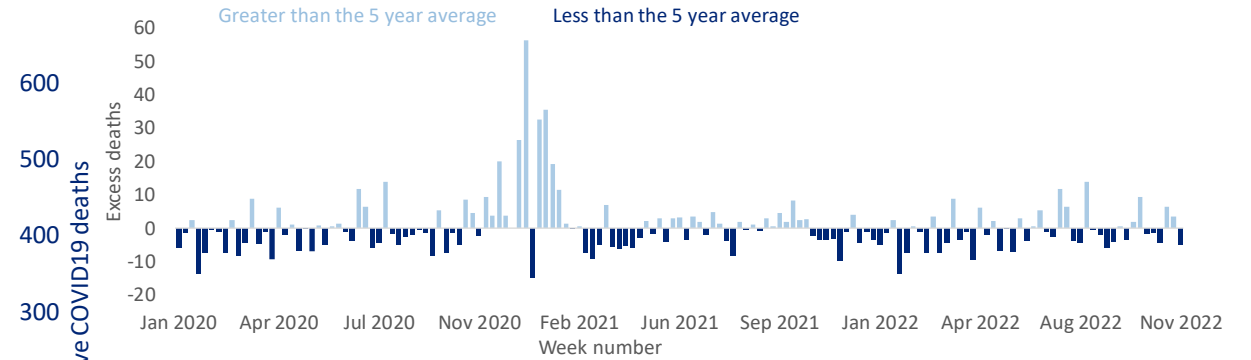
**Barking &
Dagenham**

- In the week to 18th November, 18 death certificates were issued within Barking and Dagenham, none of which mentioned COVID-19. This is 5.2 deaths below the 2015-2019 average for the same week.
- Of the first 46 weeks of 2022, 29 weeks have had a lower number of deaths than the 5 year average between 2015-19.
- In total, 676 Covid-19 related deaths have occurred in the borough since the start of the pandemic.

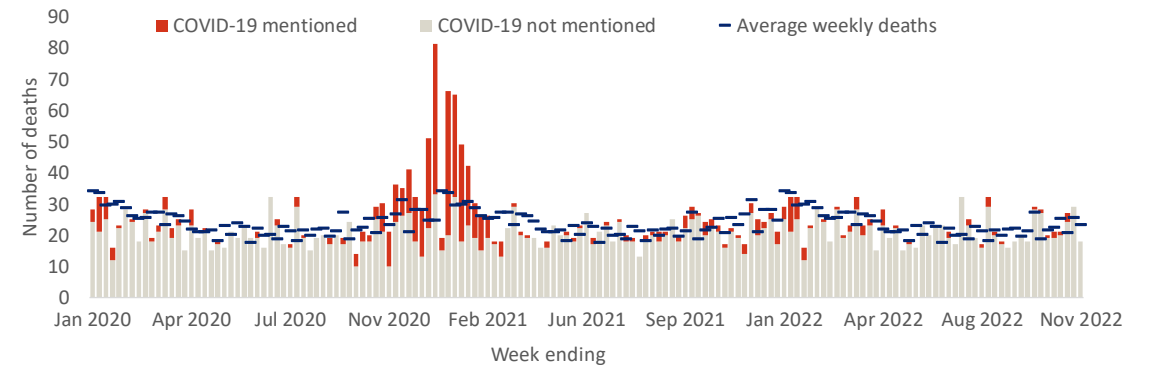
Trend in deaths that occurred from w/e 06/03/2020 to w/e 18/11/22



Excess deaths (2020 & 2021 weekly deaths minus 2015 to 2019 average for that week)



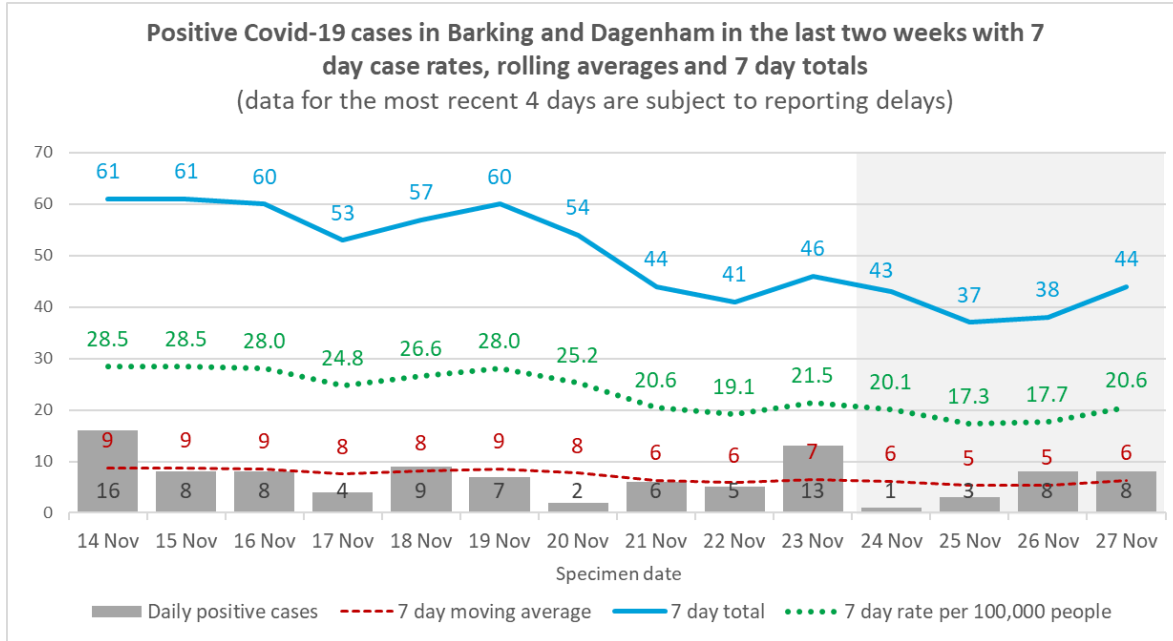
All deaths by week and weekly average occurrence 2015 to 2019



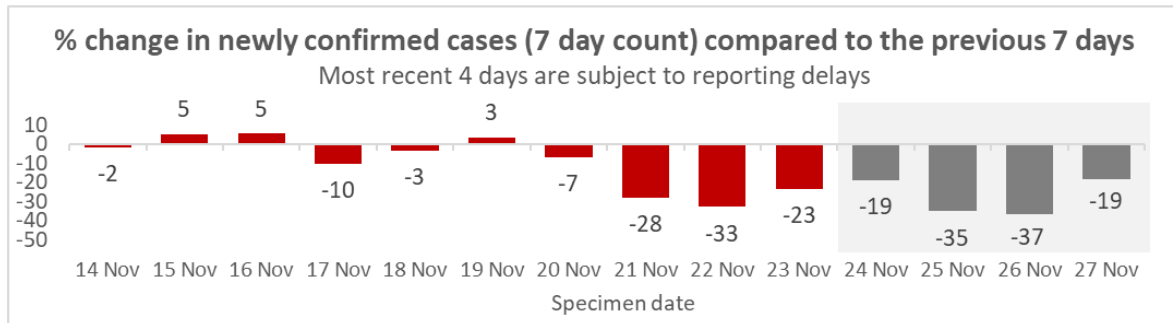
Data source: [weekly mortality data published by the ONS](#)

Please note the last release of mortality data in 2021 is expected on 21st December 2021 and the first release of 2022 is expected on 5th January 2022.

New positive COVID-19 cases in the last two weeks



- In Barking and Dagenham in the 7 days to the 23rd November there were:
 - 46 newly confirmed cases, down from 60 in the previous week.
 - 21.5 new cases per 100,000 residents, down from 28.0 in the previous week.
 - An average of 7 new cases per day, down from 9 in the previous week.
- In the week to the 23rd November, case counts in Barking and Dagenham resumed the incremental downward trend seen in 4 of the previous 5 weeks. Case counts across the borough remain low and little change from current levels is seen in the provisional data.



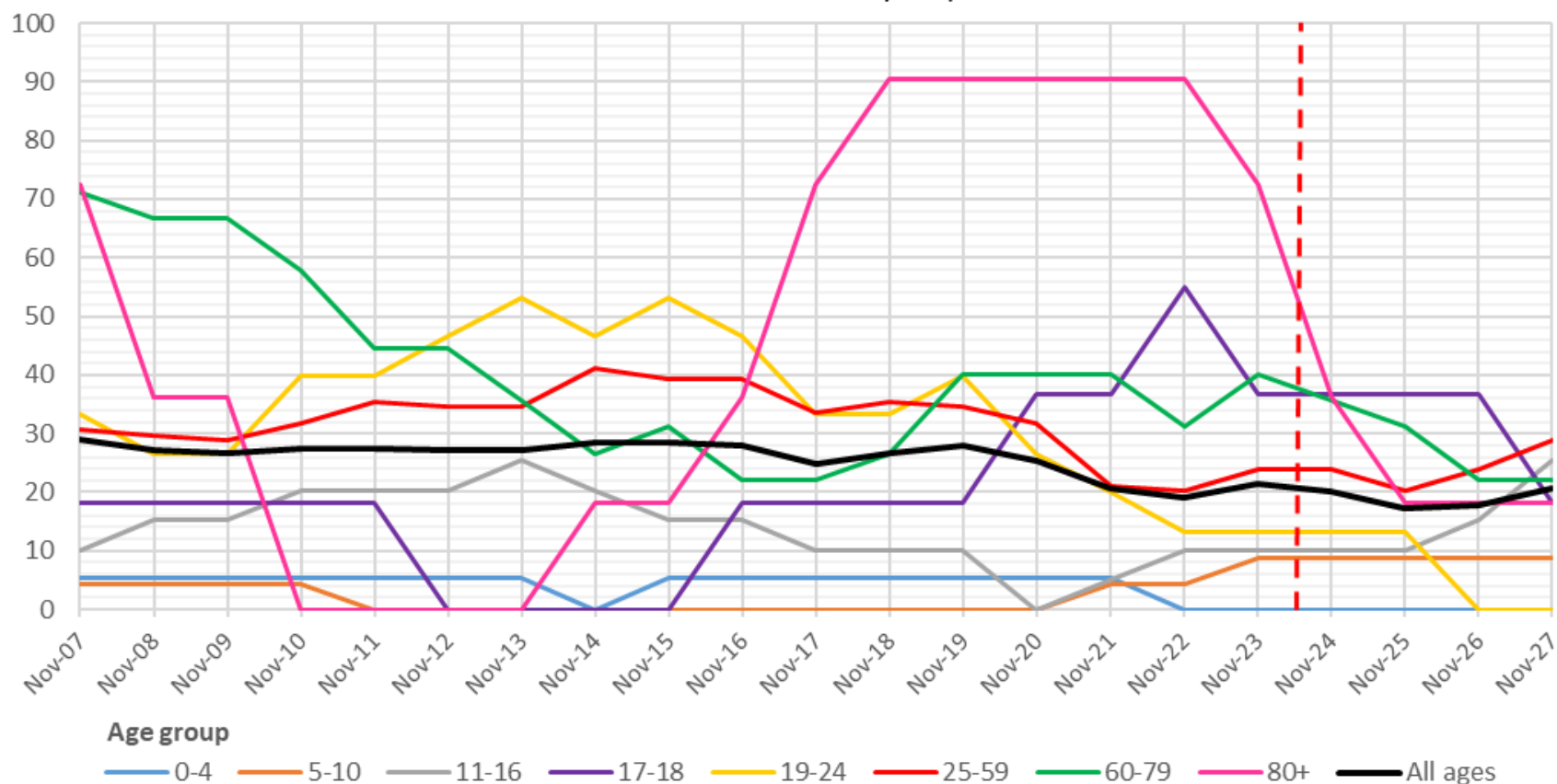
Data source: Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer

Age-specific case rates per 100k people, Barking and Dagenham

- In the week to the 23rd November, 3 age groups saw their case counts increase. The 5-10 year old and 17-18 year old age groups saw very small case count rises. The 80+ age group saw the largest rate increase, from 36.2 cases per 100k residents to 72.4 cases, the highest rate of any age group in the week to 23rd November. The next highest case rate at the end of the week to 23rd November was 40.0 cases per 100 residents, within the 60-79 year old group. The 0-5 year old group finished the week identifying no cases, giving this group a case rate of 0.0 cases per 100k residents.

Barking and Dagenham, age-specific 7 day case rates per 100,000 people

Data for most recent 4 days is provisional

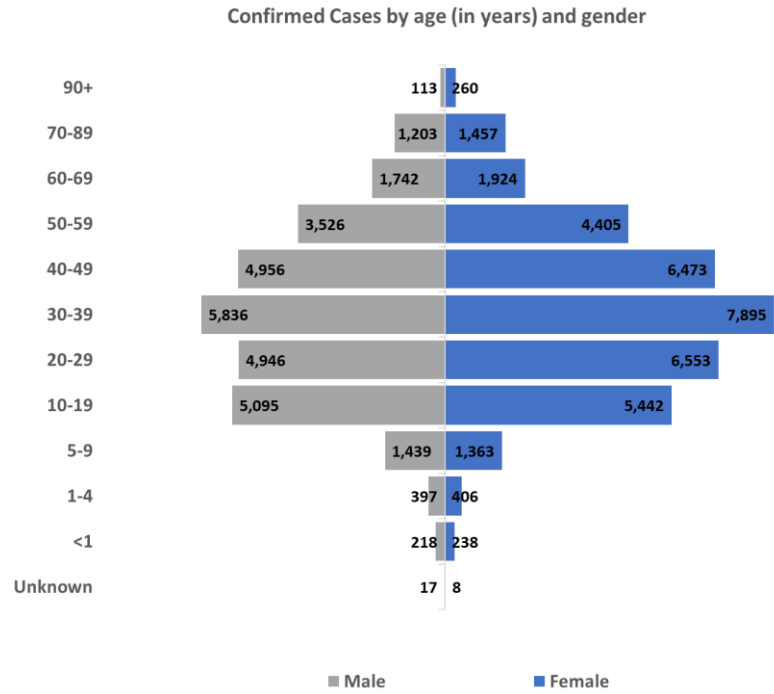


Data source: Case counts are from Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer. The denominators for age-specific rates are based on ONS MYE2020.

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Cumulative view of cases since 1st March 2020



- From the beginning of the pandemic to the 27th November 2022, in Barking and Dagenham there have been 73,333 episodes of infection. This metric now counts the first and subsequent times a resident tests positive for COVID-19. This number would represent an estimated 34.2% of the population if each episode affected a different borough resident.
- Cases in the week to 27th November have not changed the overall distribution of cases among borough residents. Residents aged 60 and above are still fractionally underrepresented in case numbers, relative to their proportion of the population. Adults aged 20 to 59 remain slightly overrepresented and women in these age groups are slightly more overrepresented than men. Children aged 9 and under remain the most underrepresented demographic in case counts.

Episodes of Infection
73,333

Cases By Specimen Date & Gender

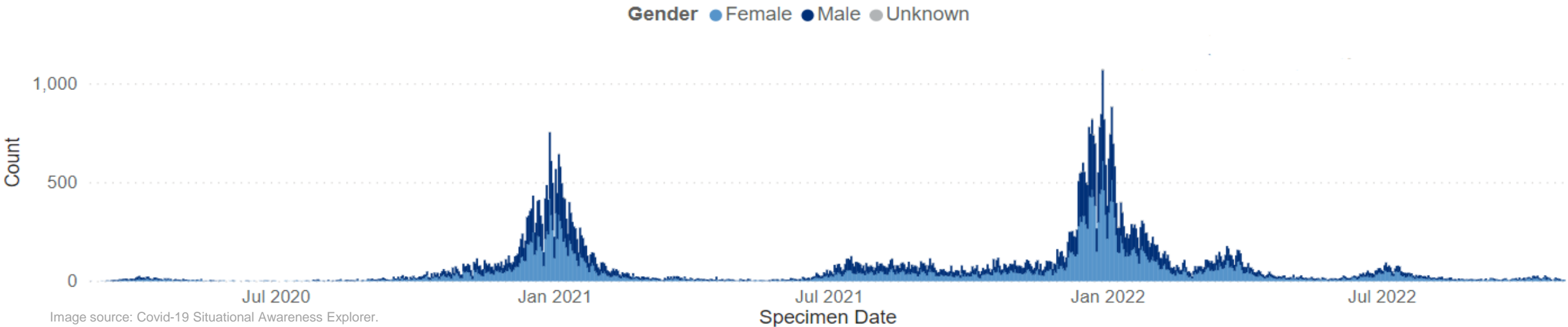


Image source: Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer.

Director of Public Health recommended actions

- Assure our arrangements are consistent with London's plans, resilient and proportionate to protect the vulnerable as we transition back to normality in a pandemic.
- Ensure messaging reflects the need to continue COVID-19 testing in NHS healthcare settings for asymptomatic vulnerable individuals, and all symptomatic individuals beyond the pause of routine asymptomatic testing on 31st August 2022.
- Maintain the ability to reintroduce key measures in the event of future variants and consider the infrastructure and workforce needed to respond rapidly to outbreaks and increases in cases.
- Maintain a targeted vaccination approach to school age, pregnant women and over 50s as well as underserved communities, those experiencing homelessness and minority ethnic groups.
- Deliver the autumn booster vaccination programme to all adults aged over 75, all residents in care homes for older adults, and all aged 12 and above who are immunosuppressed and prepare for delivery of the autumn booster campaign.
- Continue to promote public health messaging in line with 'living with Covid' and ensure residents understand the ongoing importance of 'hands, face, space' both as a prevention measure and to manage personal risk.
- Monitor levels of COVID-19 across age groups and neighbourhoods, as well as hospitalisations and deaths in vaccinated over 60s.
- Consider how to use the staff trained in fixed term Covid roles as a reserve workforce for future health protection incidents and emergencies that require more than a BAU response.