

COVID-19 Weekly Summary: 11th January 2022

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

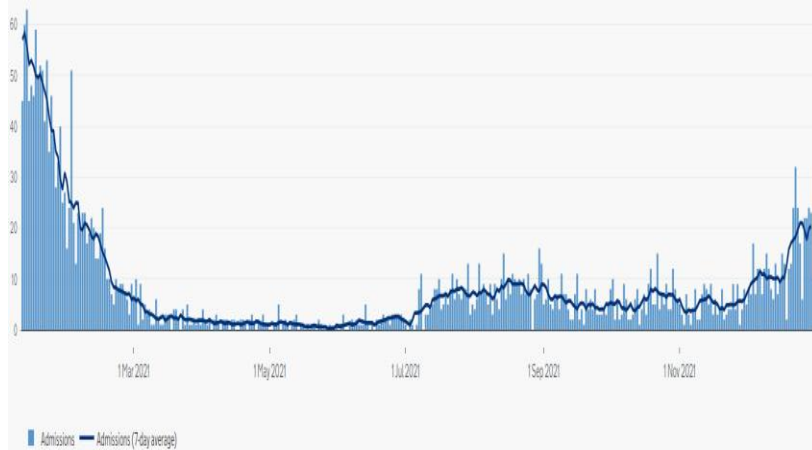
- A significant increase in Pillar 2 testing occurred in the first few days of January 2022. School age children testing prior to the return to schools following the festive period were the cause, with testing rates of those aged 5-10, 11-16 and 17-18 rising sharply. The results of this testing are not yet fully captured in the case rate over the week to 5th January, but the case rate of these age groups increased by 43.9%, 25.2% and 5.5% respectively in the week to 6th January compared to the previous week. These increases were offset by declines in the case rate for all adult age groups, whose testing rates have been stable or declined in the first week of January.
- The sharp drop in PCR tests taken over the festive period of 2021 reversed in the week to 5th January 2022. The PCR testing rate per 100k residents rose 7% over the week to 5th January to finish at 844.6 tests per 100k borough residents. Despite the increased number of PCR tests taken, PCR positivity fell 12% to 36.4. Caution should be exercised over this weeks PCR positivity rate as increased workload and staff shortages at a laboratory supporting Pillar 2 testing in the UK created a backlog of tests that affected Care Homes, Supported Living Facilities and Prisons throughout the capital. The backlog peaked on 2nd January and was not cleared until 7th January.
- The all age case rate per 100k residents in Barking and Dagenham fell over the week to 5th January 2022. This marks the first decline in the rate in five weeks. The rate fell 6% to 1,902.8 per 100k residents. Despite the fall, the borough has the third highest rate in London, whose average rate was 1,679.8 . The 60+ case rate also fell over the week to 5th January, also by 6% and for the first time in five weeks. The rate finished the week at 1,325.5 per 100k residents, which was the second highest rate in London and above the London average of 1,135.7. Although changes in case rates were positive this week, both the return to school and work by children and adults following the festive period could provide a catalyst for case rate increases in the near future.
- As of 1st January, hospital admissions, patients in hospitals and patients in mechanical ventilation beds continue to edge higher, but all remain lower than those seen this time last year. Consecutive weekly increases in the 60+ case rate in LDDDB in 5 of the last 6 weeks also suggest that pressures on hospitals in the borough may not have peaked yet, especially in light of ongoing staffing pressures.
- In the week to 6th January, 463 first dose vaccinations were provided, almost unchanged from the 469 provided in the previous week. 516 second doses were provided, up from 507 in the previous week. 2,908 third or booster doses were provided over the week to 6th January, down from 4,381 in the previous week, a second consecutive weekly decline.

Covid-19 patients in hospital

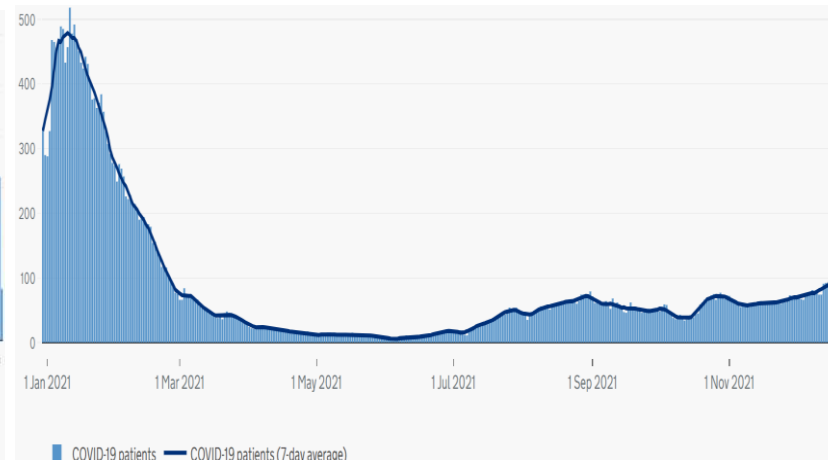
Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Trust (BHRUT)

- Admissions to BHRUT hospitals with Covid-19 and patients in BHRUT hospitals with Covid-19 continue to rise as a result of increased cases in the borough, but both metrics are lower than their values at this time last year.
- As of 30th December, the average number of patients with Covid-19 admitted to BHRUT hospitals each day is 20.4, up from 18.3 per day on the 23rd December. One year prior, this value was 49.3 and rising. 32 patients with Covid-19 were admitted to hospital on 1st January, equalling the high seen in the previous week on 23rd December.
- The 7 day average number of patients in hospital with Covid-19 has increased for the sixth consecutive week from 150.1 on the 25th December to 194.4 on the 1st January 2022. One year prior, this value was 361.0.
- In the week to 1st January 2022, the 7 day average number of patients in mechanical ventilation beds with Covid-19 has increased to 20.3, up from 18.4 on 25th December. One year prior, this value was 38.1.

Patients admitted to hospital



Patients in hospital



Patients in mechanical ventilation beds

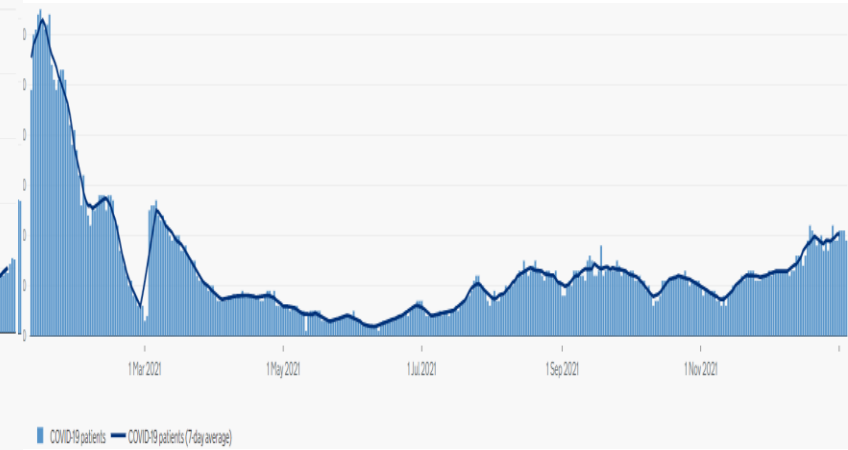


Image and data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

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**Barking &
Dagenham**

Vaccination

Covid vaccination uptake in Barking and Dagenham residents aged 12+ (9th January 2022)

First dose total

131,020

Second dose total

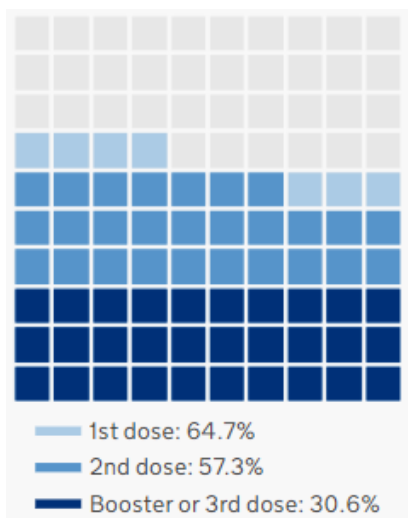
115,911

Booster or third dose total

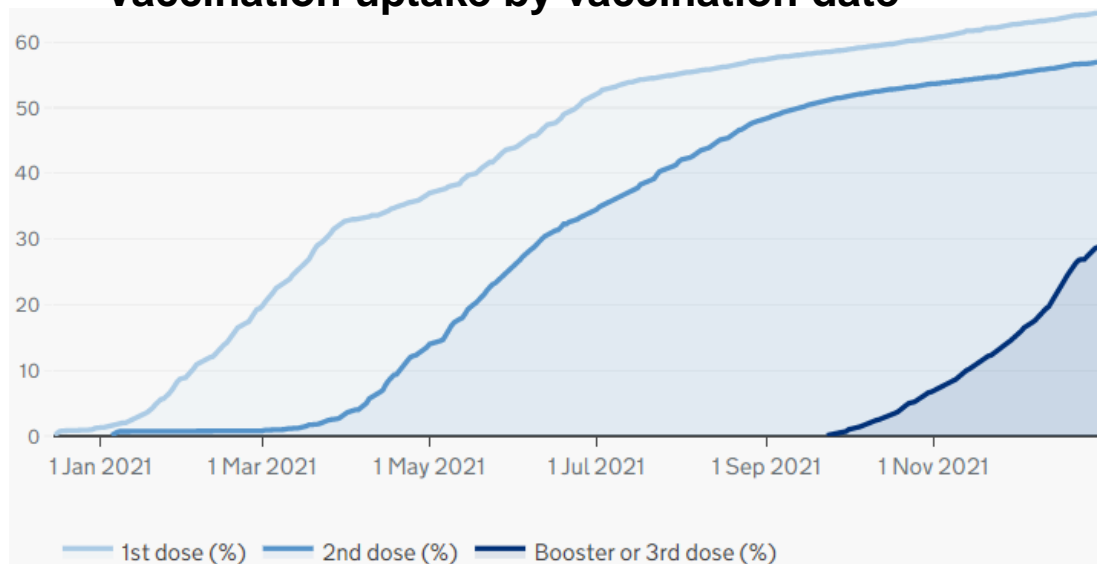
61,906

- As of the 9th January, 64.7% of the borough's population aged 12+ have had at least the first dose of the vaccine, up from 64.5% as of 2nd January, and 57.3% have had the second dose up from 57.0%.
- London's first dose vaccination rate is 68.9% up from 68.6% on 2nd January. The gap between the Barking and Dagenham rate and the London rate has widened slightly, to 4.2%. The gap between the Barking and Dagenham and London-wide second dose vaccination rate has narrowed slightly to 5.2%.
- 30.6% of the borough's population aged 12+ have had a third or booster dose, up from 29.1 % on 2nd January. 40.9% of London's 12+ population have had a third or booster dose, up from 38.9 % on 2nd January.
- As of 8th January, first dose vaccinations in the borough's 12–15-year-olds have increased to 28.5% up from 27.7% on 2nd January. This is the lowest rate in North East London and below the London average of 39.5%.

Latest vaccination uptake



Vaccination uptake by vaccination date



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.

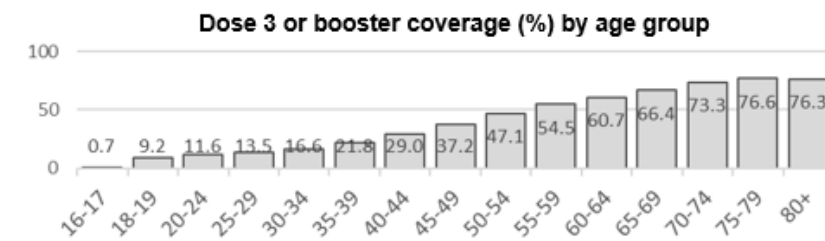
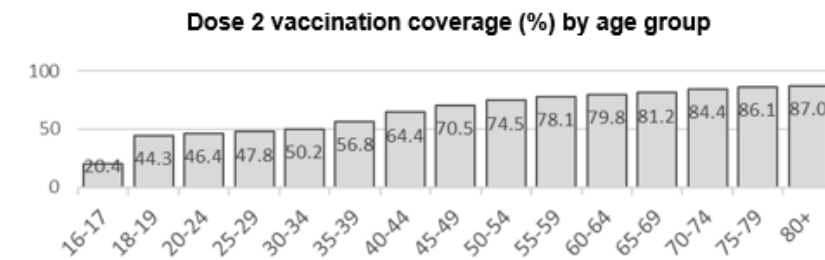
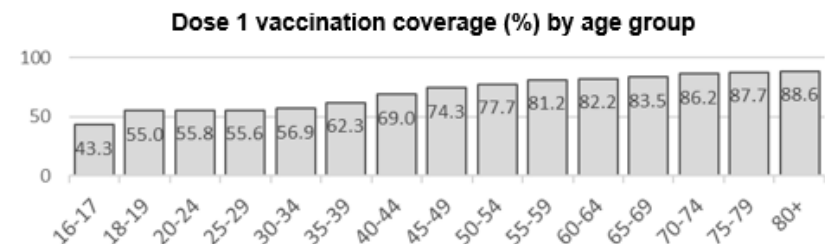
Image and data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

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

- In the week to 6th January, 463 first doses were provided, almost unchanged from the 469 provided in the previous week. 516 second doses were provided, up from 507 in the previous week. When combined with a small rise in NHS registered patients over the week, these deliveries meant first and second dose vaccination rate rose 0.2%.
- 2,908 third or booster doses were provided over the week to 6th January, down from 4,381 in the previous week, a second consecutive weekly decline. Third of booster dose vaccination increased by 1.5%.
- The gap between the least vaccinated ward (Abbey) and the most vaccinated ward (Eastbrook) narrowed for the third consecutive week, but by the narrowest of margins (0.1%). The gap is now 15.8%.

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

Ward name	Latest Data (as at 06 Jan 2022)								
	Dose 1		Dose 2		Dose 3 or booster		Dose 1 to dose 2 conversion rate (%)	NHS Registered Patients	
	Number	Coverage (%)	Number	Coverage (%)	Number	Coverage (%)		Number	%
Abbey	9,343	58.6	8,323	52.2	3,873	24.3	89.1	15,934	8.5
Gascoigne	6,663	62.4	5,929	55.5	2,750	25.7	89.0	10,682	5.7
Eastbury	7,559	65.5	6,853	59.4	3,518	30.5	90.7	11,533	6.2
River	6,703	65.6	6,081	59.6	3,255	31.9	90.7	10,211	5.5
Becontree	9,128	66.3	8,365	60.8	4,256	30.9	91.6	13,762	7.4
Thames	9,049	67.1	8,117	60.2	3,694	27.4	89.7	13,492	7.2
Mayesbrook	6,688	67.3	6,155	61.9	3,321	33.4	92.0	9,943	5.3
Alibon	6,607	67.8	6,064	62.2	3,345	34.3	91.8	9,747	5.2
Goresbrook	7,053	67.8	6,453	62.0	3,560	34.2	91.5	10,402	5.6
Village	6,941	68.8	6,416	63.6	3,395	33.7	92.4	10,083	5.4
Whalebone	7,476	69.2	6,836	63.2	3,677	34.0	91.4	10,810	5.8
Heath	7,094	69.5	6,518	63.9	3,498	34.3	91.9	10,203	5.5
Parsloes	6,353	70.0	5,862	64.6	3,224	35.5	92.3	9,077	4.9
Chadwell Heath	6,935	71.2	6,382	65.5	3,556	36.5	92.0	9,740	5.2
Valence	7,333	71.8	6,813	66.7	3,735	36.6	92.9	10,214	5.5
Longbridge	8,214	72.3	7,583	66.8	4,083	36.0	92.3	11,356	6.1
Eastbrook	7,405	74.4	6,903	69.4	4,062	40.8	93.2	9,953	5.3
Barking and Dagenham	126,544	67.6	115,653	61.8	60,802	32.5	91.4	187,142	100.0



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**

Contact Tracing

Combined (local + national) contact tracing

- In the week to 5th January, 67.4% of new Covid cases in the borough provided contact tracing information, an increase from 65.2 % in the previous week.
- Over the same period, the London average rose 1.9%, from 67.4% to 69.3%. The borough's rate is now the twelfth lowest in London, up from sixth lowest last week.

Proportion of completed cases, London

Week from 30 Dec 2021 to 5 Jan 2022

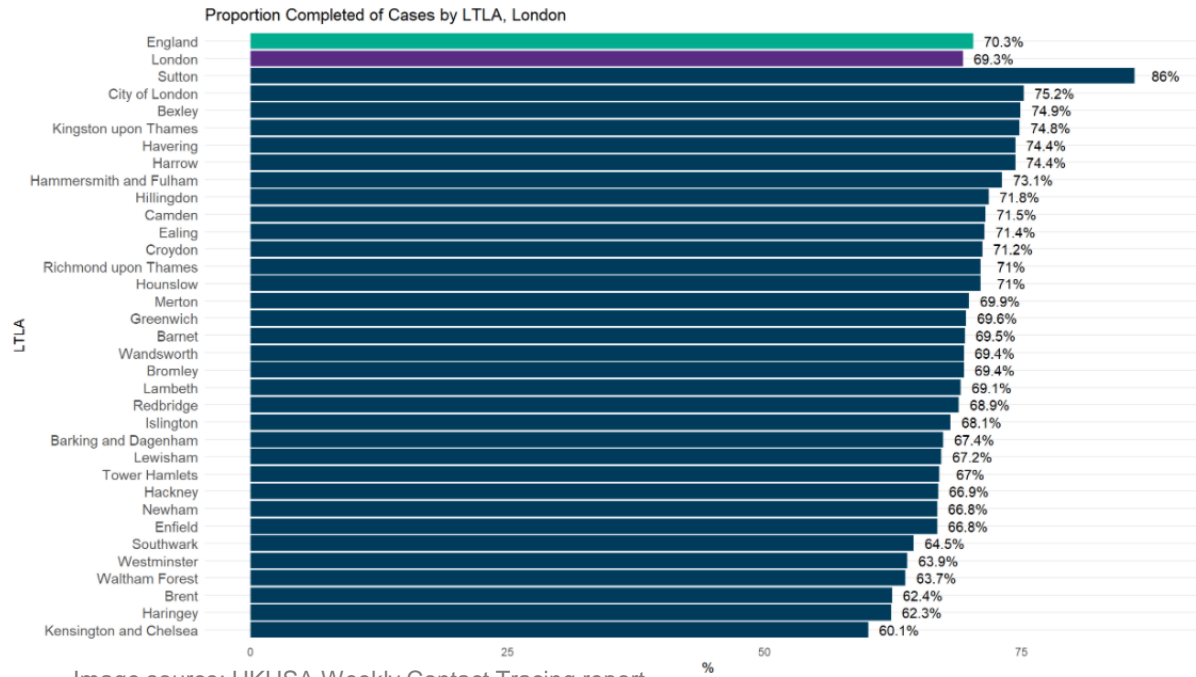
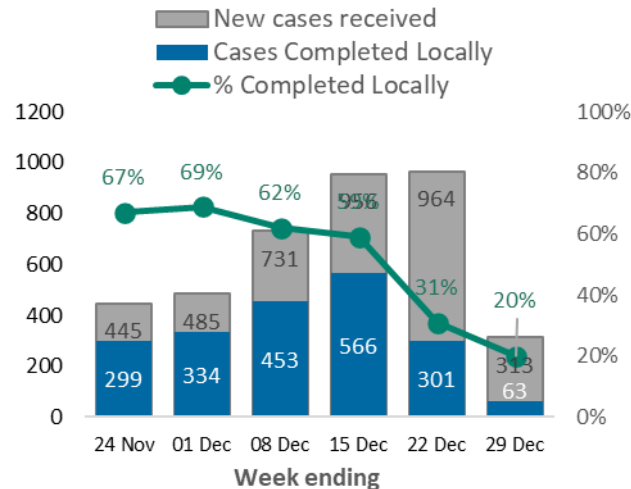


Image source: UKHSA Weekly Contact Tracing report

Local contact tracing

- The Barking and Dagenham local contact tracing completion rate has fallen over the two weeks to 29th December, from 59% on 15th December to 20% on 29th December.
- Median completion time fell from December's peak value of 59 hours on 22nd December to 46 at 29th December. This value remains less than the all London average for the same week of 76 hour median.
- The percentage of cases completed within 24 hours also improved over the week. Barking and Dagenham completed 20% of cases within 24 hrs, up from 12% in the previous week, which was also higher than the London average of 13%.

Cases completed locally



Median completion time (hours)



% completed within 24 hours



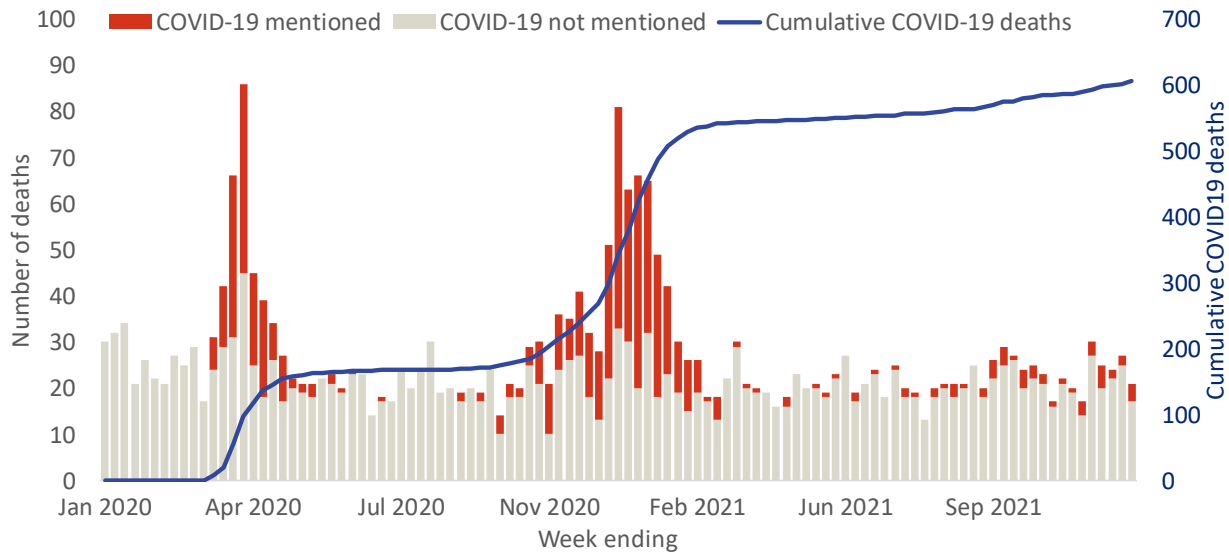
Notes: NHS Test and Trace contacts anyone testing positive for Covid-19 for information about recent contacts so that they can be advised what action to take to protect their friends, family and local community. This information also helps to identify possible outbreaks. The council's own contact tracing team will attempt contact with anyone who does not respond to initial requests for information from NHS Test & Trace.

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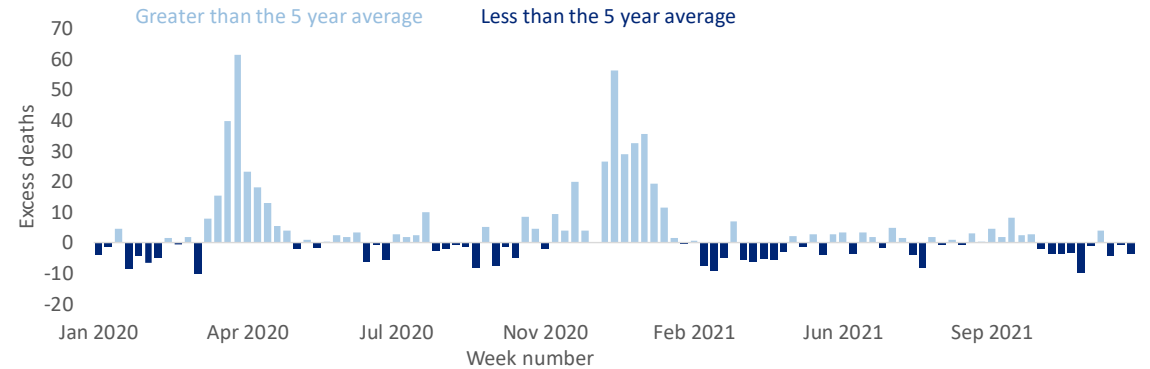
Barking & Dagenham

- In the week to 31st December, 4 Barking and Dagenham residents died with a mention of Covid-19 on their death certificate, making up 19.0% of all deaths in the borough that week. The total number of Covid-19 related deaths in the borough is now 606.
- For the week to 24th December, one additional death has been categorised as Covid related raising the number of Covid related deaths for this week from 1 to 2.
- In the week to 31st December, there were 21 deaths in total. This number of deaths is 3.6 deaths lower than the 2015-2019 average for the same week. The cumulative excess death total since January 2020 now stands at 352.8.

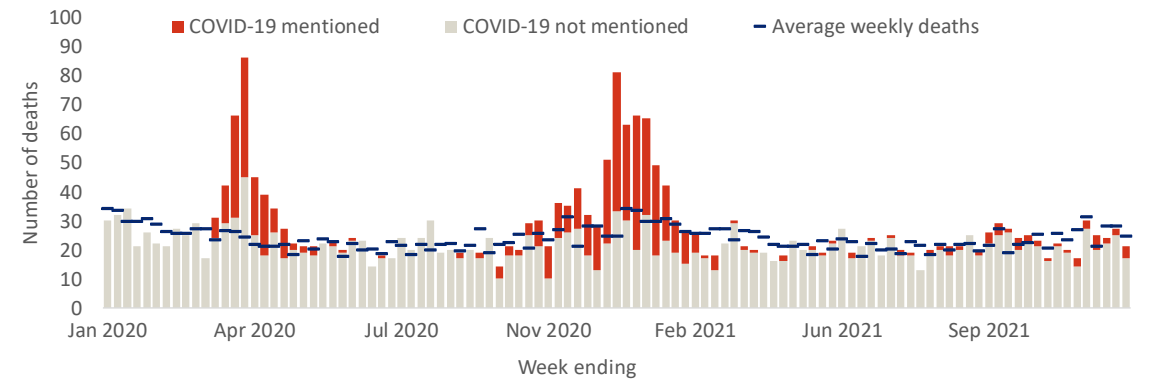
Trend in deaths that occurred from w/e 06/03/2020 to w/e 31/12/21



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



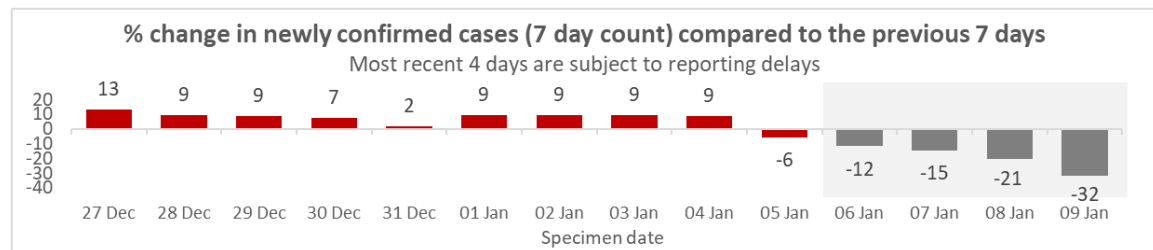
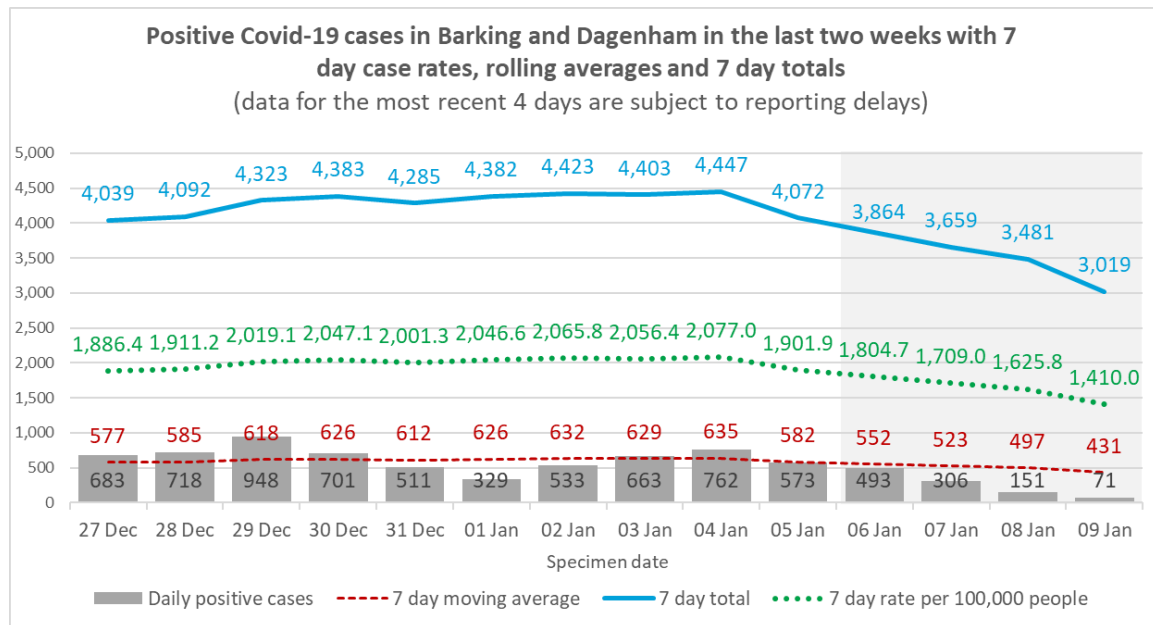
All deaths by week and weekly average occurrence 2015 to 2019



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



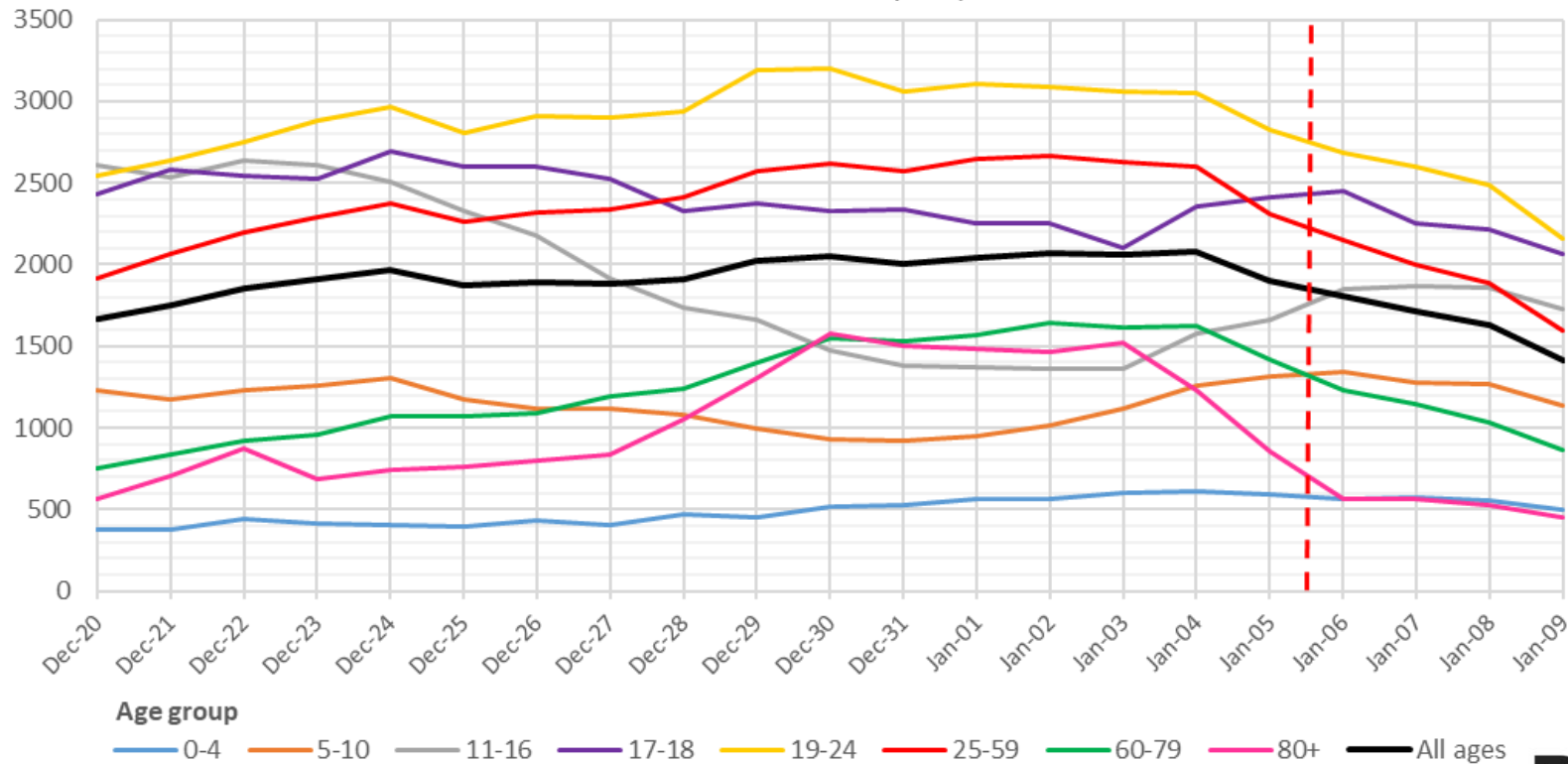
- For the week to the 5th January 2022, in Barking and Dagenham there were:
 - 4,072 newly confirmed cases, down from 4,323 in the previous week.
 - 1,901.9 new cases per 100,000 people, up from 2,019.4 in the previous week.
 - An average of 582 new cases per day, up from 618 in the previous week.
- Over the 10 days to 5th January, daily positive cases trended downwards, whilst exhibiting some volatility. The highest case count in one day in this period was 948 and the lowest was 329. When combined, the 7-day total, 7-day rate per 100k residents and 7 day moving average of positives cases all declined over the week to 5th January 2022.
- Provisional daily case counts are also currently lower than the confirmed daily case counts and provisional % changes in newly confirmed cases are also currently negative.

Data source: Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer

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

- For the second consecutive week, case rate changes in young and older age groups have moved in opposite directions. In the week to 30th December, younger age groups saw case rate declines while older groups saw an increase. In the week to 5th December, the reverse occurred.
- Case count increases occurred in the 0-4, 5-10, 11-16 and 17-18 year old age groups and case rate declines occurred in all other age groups. 5-10 year olds saw the largest case count increase, adding 72 cases in the week to 5th January, raising their case rate 31.9% from 994.3 per 100k residents to 1311.1. A large increase in Pillar 2 testing occurred in these age groups in the first few days of January 2022 in preparation for the return to school. Case rate rises following the resumption of testing in these groups suggests that the decline in case rates in the previous week may have been a result of reduced testing levels resulting in more undiagnosed cases, rather than a reduced incidence of Covid-19.
- In contrast, all age groups containing those aged 19 and above saw case rate declines. The largest decline in case rates were seen in the 80+ age group, for whom a 25 case count reduction reduced their case rate per 100k residents from 1,303.6 to 851.0 in the week to 5th January. Younger adult age groups experienced smaller case rate declines.

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 and for ethnicity-specific rates are based on GLA 2016 based housing-led ethnic group projections for 2020.

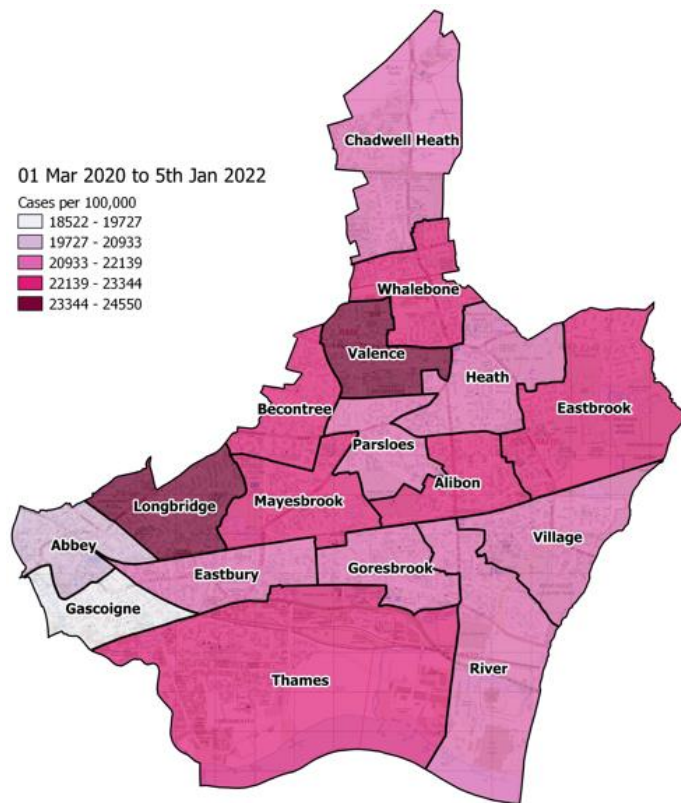
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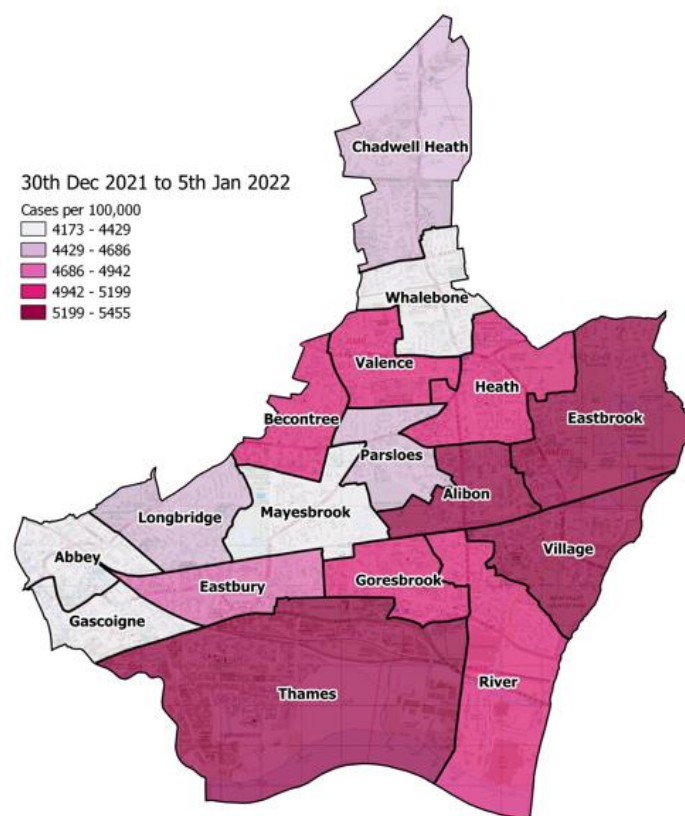
Cumulative and fortnightly confirmed cases by ward

- 8,395 cases were identified in Barking and Dagenham in the two weeks to the 5th January 2022, down from 10,340 cases in the two weeks to 29th December. This fall reduced the fortnightly case rate per 100k residents, from 4,829 on 29th December to 3,921 on 29th December.
- In the 2 weeks to 5th January, case rates in Alibon, Eastbrook and Village have remained elevated. Heath, a ward that neighbours both Eastbrook and Alibon is now also exhibiting an elevated case rate relative to its historical rates.

Cumulative case rates



Case rates for the most recent fortnight



Cases and case rates by ward

Ward	Number of cases		Case rate		Population estimate (ONS mid-2020)
	1st Mar 2020 to 5th Jan 2022	23rd Dec 2021 to 5th Jan 2022	1st Mar 2020 to 5th Jan 2022	23rd Dec 2021 to 5th Jan 2022	
Abbey	3,507	545	21,716.5	3,375	16,149.0
Alibon	2,706	471	24,809.8	4,318	10,907.0
Becontree	3,722	652	24,515.9	4,295	15,182.0
Chadwell Heath	2,723	397	23,754.7	3,463	11,463.0
Eastbrook	2,845	505	24,617.1	4,370	11,557.0
Eastbury	3,007	521	23,198.6	4,019	12,962.0
Gascoigne	2,503	409	20,333.1	3,323	12,310.0
Goresbrook	2,909	484	23,863.8	3,971	12,190.0
Heath	2,846	508	23,503.2	4,195	12,109.0
Longbridge	3,433	495	26,519.9	3,824	12,945.0
Mayesbrook	2,781	404	24,848.1	3,610	11,192.0
Parsloes	2,638	431	23,478.1	3,836	11,236.0
River	2,927	501	24,070.7	4,120	12,160.0
Thames	3,957	640	24,787.0	4,009	15,964.0
Valence	2,865	452	26,095.3	4,117	10,979.0
Village	2,911	521	24,388.4	4,365	11,936.0
Whalebone	3,092	459	24,032.3	3,568	12,866.0
Total	51,372	8,395	23,993.6	3,921	214,107.0

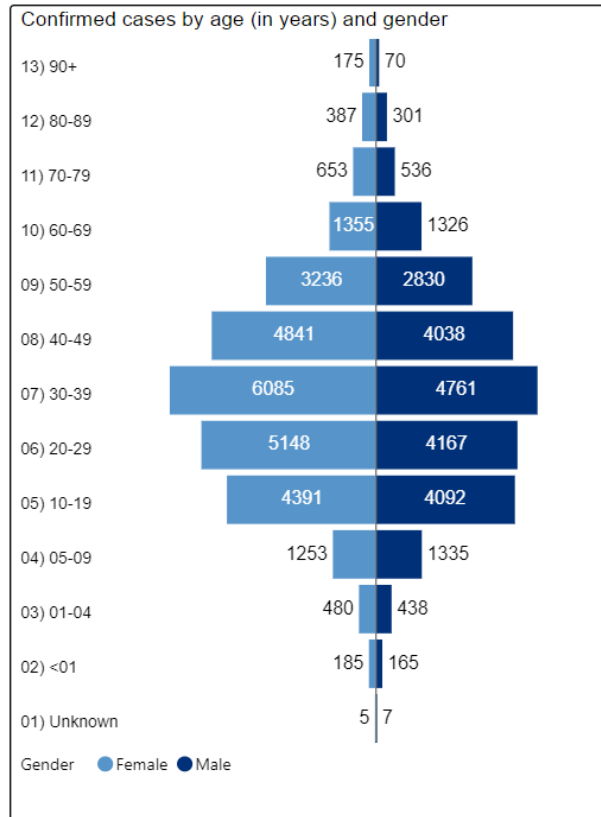
Data source: Covid-19 Situation Awareness Explorer

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Barking & Dagenham

Cumulative view of cases since 1st March 2020

- From the beginning of the pandemic to the 9th January 2022, 52,413 Barking and Dagenham residents have tested positive; an estimated 24.4% of the population, up from 23.0% at the 3rd January. This metric only counts the first time a resident tests positive for Covid-19.
- The highest single number of cases recorded on one day was previously reported as 922, on the 29th December 2021. This figure has since been revised upward to 948.
- The latest spike in cases has been distributed among age groups in line with over and under representation relative to the population previously observed; those aged 60 and over are marginally unrepresented, those under 10 are underrepresented by approximately 5.0% and those aged between 10 and 59 are overrepresented.



People Tested Positive

52,413

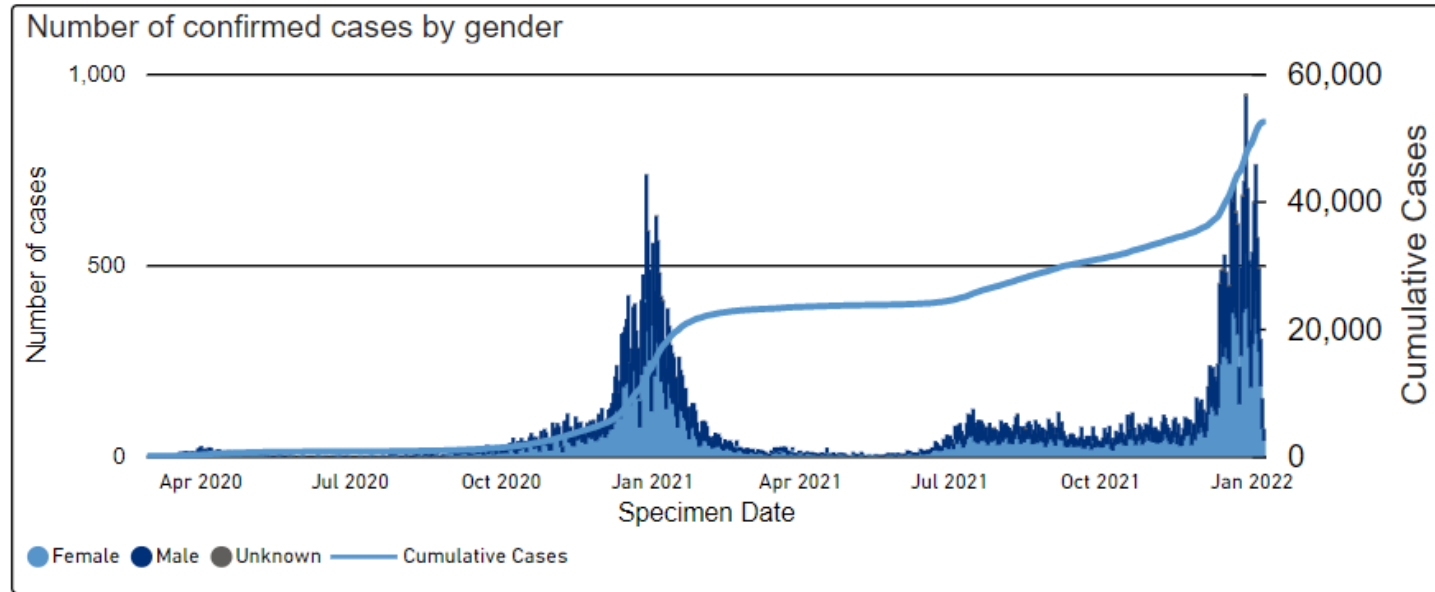


Image source: Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer.

Director of Public Health recommended actions

- Be ready for a reduction in Plan B measures and maintain any measures that will keep the level of infection at a manageable level. Ongoing system readiness will be crucial for tackling spikes in cases.
- Effective management of infections in schools and limit onward spread in households.
- Accelerate vaccination in 12-15 year olds, pregnant women and over 50s. Support a targeted hyperlocal approach to reach these groups as well as underserved communities, those experiencing homelessness and minority ethnic groups.
- Prevention is still key. Continue to promote public health messaging around testing, contact tracing, isolation and mask wearing in public spaces.
- Encourage residents to maintain vigilance, workplace Covid security and regular LFD testing for those returning to work, education and socialising.
- Closely monitor epidemic expansion across age groups and neighbourhoods, and hospitalisations/ deaths in vaccinated >60s.
- Support those residents who are required to self-isolate. Ensure timely payment of the £500 support package for those who are eligible.
- 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.