

# **COVID-19 Weekly Surveillance Report**

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## Summary for the week 26 June to 02 July 2023 (inclusive)

In the week of 26 June to 02 July 2023 there were:

- 1,316 COVID-19 cases reported
  - o 259 diagnosed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests
  - o 1,057 diagnosed by rapid antigen tests (RAT)
- 458 were reinfections (see definition in Table 2)
- 23 new hospital admissions and 0 new admissions into an intensive care unit
- 2 deaths, aged 88 92 years old
- 5,287 COVID-19 PCR tests conducted

### Surveillance summary

This week, **case numbers** decreased by 10% compared to the previous week. Cases diagnosed by PCR increased by 5% and by RAT decreased by 13%. **Reinfections** comprised 34% of total cases this week, compared with 35% last week.

The number of **PCR tests** conducted decreased by 12% compared to the previous week, with a 7-day average positivity rate of 5.5%.

The moving seven-day average **case rate** per 100,000 population decreased or stabilised in most regions except in the Goldfields and Great South which increased. The seven-day average case rate for the Perth metropolitan area (7 cases/100,000 population) is slightly higher than the non-metropolitan regions combined (6 cases/100,000 population).

The seven-day average **age-specific rate** stabilised in the 0–9-year age group and decreased in all other age groups. The highest rates were in the 70+ age group (9 cases/100,000 population), and the lowest rates in the 0 - 9 years age group (4 cases/100,000 population).

The 7-day average of **hospitalised cases** decreased by 8% from 154 last week to 141 this week, and **intensive care unit cases** remained the same with 3 last week and 3 this week. **New hospital admissions** related to COVID-19 decreased by 38% from 37 last week to 23 this week, and **direct intensive care unit admissions** decreased from 2 last week to no cases this week.

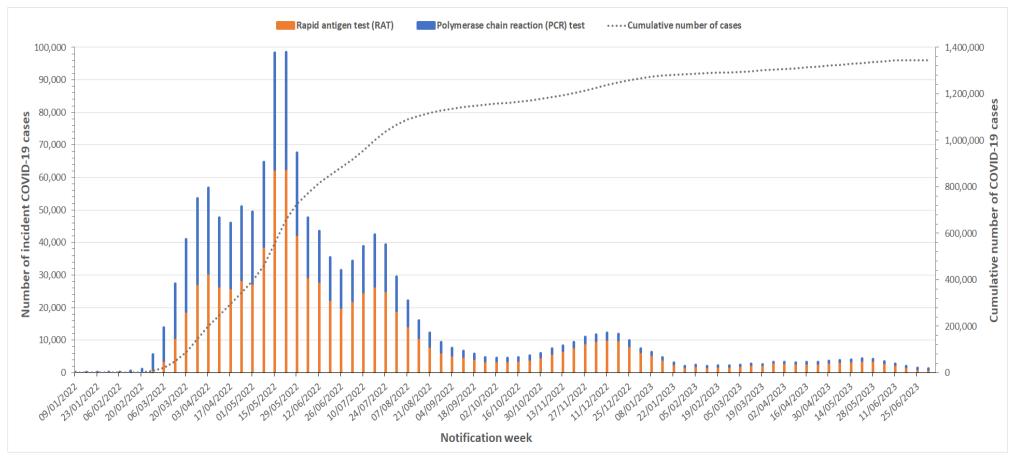
**Deaths** remained stable this week with 2 deaths reported compared to 2 last week.

This week, 48 cases were reported in the **Aboriginal population**, a 14% increase compared to last week. Case rates in the Aboriginal population are lower than the non-Aboriginal population, with a 7-day average rate ratio of 0.9 this reporting week. There were no deaths reported in the Aboriginal population this week.

**Nationally**, the moving seven-day average case rates decreased in all jurisdictions. Tasmania reported the highest rate (11 cases/100,000 population) and Northern Territory the lowest rate (4 cases/100,000 population). The rate in Western Australia was 8 cases/100,000 population.

### Case data

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases by notification week and test type, Western Australia, 03 January 2022 to 02 July 2023.



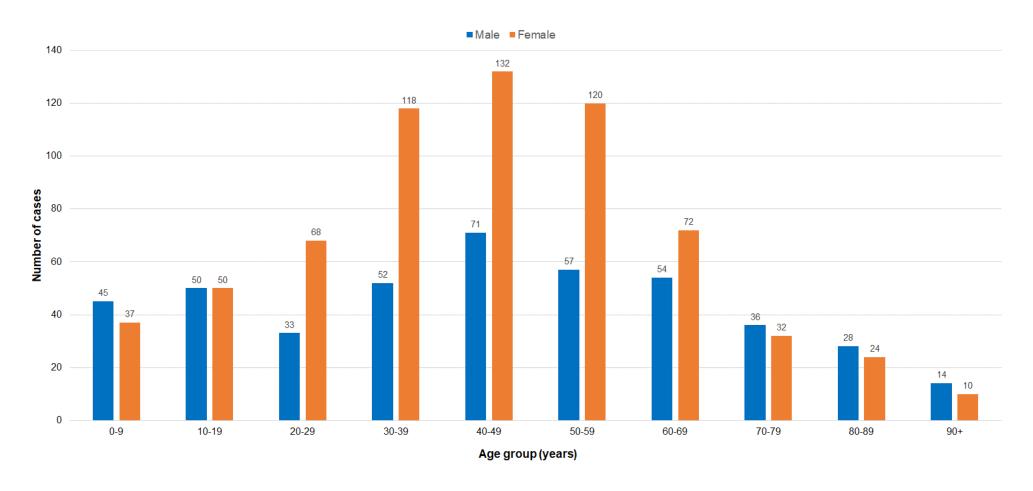
#### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Following the resumption of large passenger cruise vessels entering WA waters on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the daily and weekly number of COVID-19 notifications may intermittently be distorted by inclusion of vessel outbreak cases in WA data, irrespective of the place of residence of the cases

Notification week refers to data reported over the 7 days Monday to Sunday.

Figure 2. COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, Western Australia, 19 June to 02 July 2023.



Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Following the resumption of large passenger cruise vessels entering WA waters on 24th October 2022, the daily and weekly number of COVID-19 notifications may intermittently be distorted by inclusion of vessel outbreak cases in WA data, irrespective of the place of residence of the cases

Higher case numbers in females relative to males, particularly in those aged 20-69 years, are likely due to increased propensity of women to seek and undertake testing, whether by RAT or PCR, rather than true differences in the incidence of infection

Sex data is partially incomplete due to the unavailability of this variable during rapid antigen test registration, resulting in a discrepancy to total case numbers reported for the week.

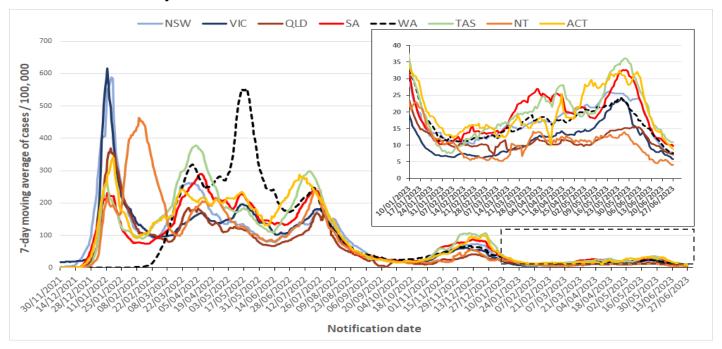
- Males: n=440 (39.9%) Females: n=663 (60.1%)
- Median age = 44 years; range: 0 to 102 years

Table 1. COVID-19 reinfections, Western Australia, 02 March 2022 to 02 July 2023.

Month	Number of reinfections *		
Mar-2022	14		
Apr-2022	30		
May-2022	122		
Jun-2022	886		
Jul-2022	5,095		
Aug-2022	5,757		
Sep-2022	4,064		
Oct-2022	3,005		
Nov-2022	7,153		
Dec-2022	11,251		
Jan-2023	5,527		
Feb-2023	3,604		
Mar-2023	5,042		
Apr-2023	5,553		
May-2023	7,530		
June-2023^	3,478		
Total	68,194		

<sup>\*</sup> Reinfection definition: between 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2022 and 8<sup>th</sup> July 2022, COVID-19 reinfections were defined as a positive COVID-19 test that occurred more than 12 weeks after an initial infection. From 9 July 2022 to 13 October 2022, COVID-19 reinfections were defined as a positive COVID-19 test occurring 28 days after previously recovering from the virus. From 14 October 2022 to date, COVID-19 reinfections are defined as a positive COVID-19 test occurring 35 days after the date of positive test for the most recent infection. Sourced from Series of National Guidelines (SoNG)

Figure 3. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population by Australian jurisdiction, 01 December 2021 to 02 July 2023.

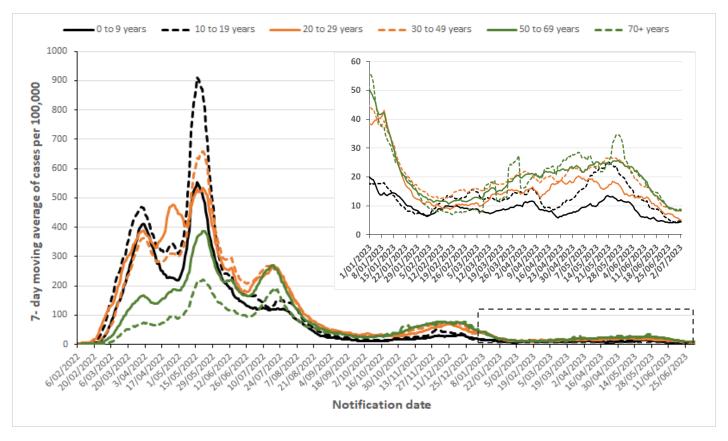


Data sourced from the jurisdictional health department datasets

Notification date refers to the date that a case is notified to the relevant jurisdictional health department
Data is only available up to and including Tuesday of current report week for all jurisdictions except Western Australia
Population denominators are sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics December 2020 estimates.

<sup>^</sup> Data up to 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2023 inclusive

Figure 4. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 age-specific rates per 100,000 population, Western Australia, 06 February 2022 to 02 July 2023.

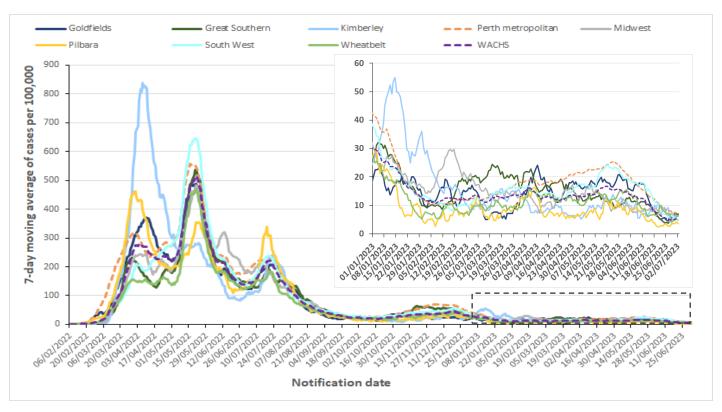


Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to the date that a case is notified to Western Australia Department of Health

Following the resumption of large passenger cruise vessels entering WA waters on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the daily and weekly number of COVID-19 notifications may intermittently be distorted by inclusion of vessel outbreak cases in WA data, irrespective of the place of residence of the cases Population denominator sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics June 2021 estimates.

Figure 5. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population by health region of residence, Western Australia, 06 February 2022 to 02 July 2023.



Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to the date that a case is notified to Western Australia Department of Health

Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) region includes all non-metropolitan health regions: Central-Wheatbelt, Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Midwest, Pilbara and South West

Perth metropolitan region includes East Metropolitan Health Service, North Metropolitan Health Service and South Metropolitan Health Service Population denominator sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

Table 2. Number of COVID-19 cases and rates per 100,000 population by reporting week and health region of residence, Western Australia.

		Current report week		Previous report week		
Health Region  Perth metropolitan region		Week 26 June to 02 July		Week 19 June to 25 June 2023		
		Number	Rate^	Number	Rate^	
		1,094	51	1,251	59	
WACHS Reg	gions	212	40	204	38	
	Goldfields	19	35	13	24	
	Great Southern	29	47	15	24	
	Kimberley	7	19	12	33	
	Midwest	27	44	31	50	
	Pilbara	11	18	9	14	
	South West	84	46	87	48	
	Wheatbelt	35	46	37	49	
Other*		10	-		-	
Total		1,316	49	1,455	55	

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to the date that a case is notified to Western Australia Department of Health

Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) region includes all the non-metropolitan regions: Central-Wheatbelt, Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Midwest, Pilbara and South West

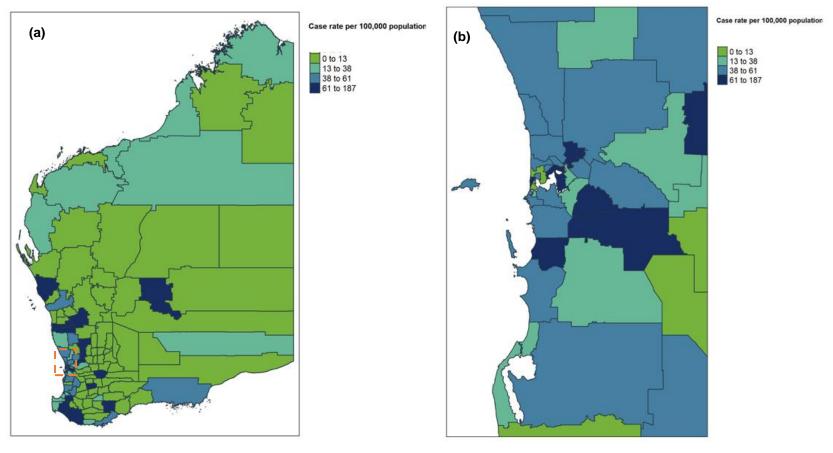
Perth Metropolitan region includes East Metropolitan Health Service, North Metropolitan Health Service and South Metropolitan Health Service

Following the resumption of large passenger cruise vessels entering WA waters on 24th October 2022, the daily and weekly number of COVID-19 notifications may intermittently be distorted by inclusion of vessel outbreak cases in WA data, irrespective of the place of residence of the cases Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

<sup>\*</sup> Other includes cases with overseas and interstate residential addresses, and cases without residential address information
^ Rate reported as cases per 100,000 population. The total rate excludes "Other" cases, as there is no denominator population representing this

Figure 6 (a). Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by Local Government Area, Western Australia, 26 June to 02 July 2023.

### (b) Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by Local Government Area, Perth metropolitan area, 26 June to 02 July 2023.



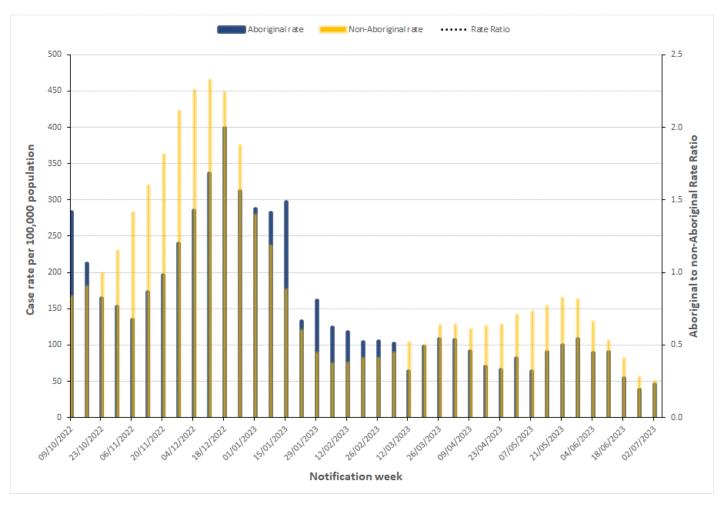
#### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset Notification date refers to the date that a case is notified to Western Australia Department of Health Areas on the map are defined by Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries

Cases are represented on the map according to their place of usual residence in an LGA (no information for specific location of acquisition) Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

# **Aboriginal case summary**

Figure 7. COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population and rate ratio by Aboriginal status and notification week, Western Australia, 09 October 2022 to 02 July 2023.



#### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification week refers to data reported over the 7 days Monday to Sunday

Aboriginal status is defined as those who identify as 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origin'/'Aboriginal but not TSI origin'/'TSI but not Aboriginal origin'

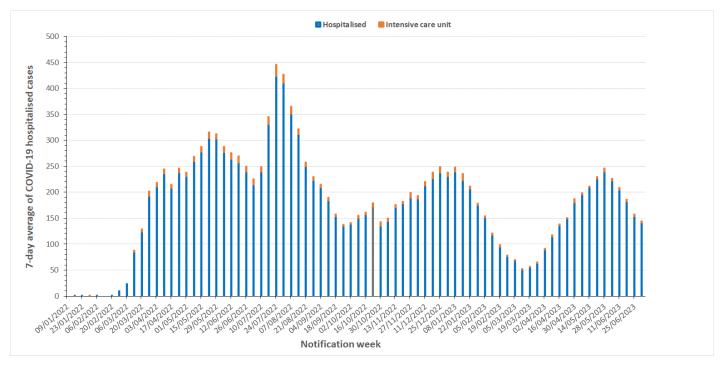
Cases where Aboriginal status was not stated were designated as non-Aboriginal

Population denominator data were sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates

Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Aboriginal rate by the non-Aboriginal rate, with a 7-day average of the respective rate ratios applied to smooth the trend

# Hospitalisations, intensive care unit (ICU) inpatients and deaths

Figure 8. 7-day average of COVID-19 cases currently in hospital or in ICU, 09 January 2022 to 02 July 2023.



#### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification week refers to data reported over the 7 days Monday to Sunday

'Hospitalised' relates to active and cleared COVID-19 cases that are current hospital inpatients. The reason for admission may be unrelated to COVID-19 for some people

'Intensive care unit' (ICU) is a subset of hospitalised and relates to active/cleared COVID-19 cases that are currently in an ICU
The definition of COVID-19 related hospitalisation was updated on 21 October 2022 to exclude cases where more than 60 days have passed since their positive COVID-19 test. This new definition more accurately captures cases in whom COVID-19 may have contributed to their reason for ongoing hospitalisation. Data reported after 21 October cannot be compared directly to data recorded prior to that date.

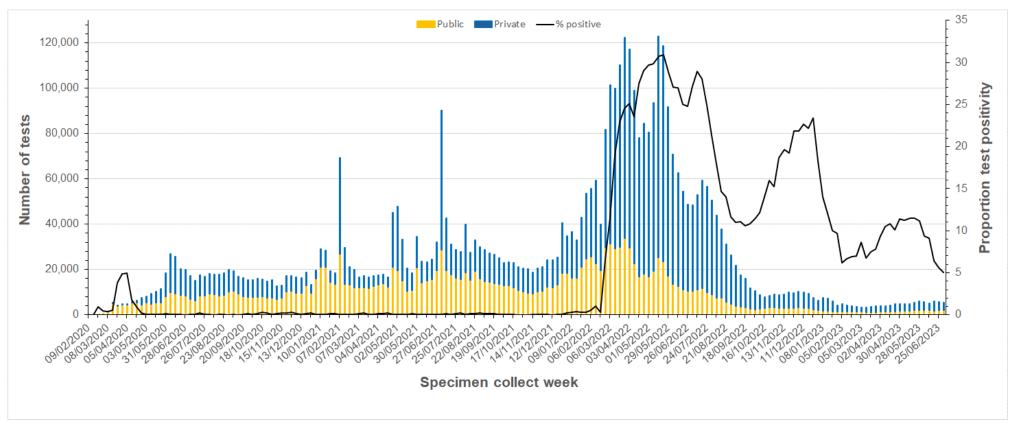
Table 3. Number of COVID-19 related deaths by sex and age group, 26 June to 02 July 2023 and 01 January 2022 to 02 July 2023.

	Current report week	Year 2022 to date
	Week 26 June - 02 July 2023	1 Jan 2022 – 02 July 2023
Sex	Deaths (n= 2)	Deaths (n= 1,102)
Female	2 (100.0%)	540 (49%)
Male	0 (0.0%)	562 (51%)
Unspecified	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Age group (years)		
0-9	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
10-19	0 (0%)	2 (0.2%)
20-29	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
30-39	0 (0%)	7 (0.6%)
40-49	0 (0%)	13 (1.2%)
50-59	0 (0%)	33 (3.0%)
60-69	0 (0%)	74 (6.6%)
70-79	0 (0%)	203 (18.5%)
80-89	1 (50.0%)	421 (38.3%)
90+	1 (50.0%)	349 (31.6%)

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset
Deaths are counted by notification date and may include historical deaths that occurred (i.e. date of death) prior to the current report week
Deaths are not necessarily associated with hospital and/or ICU admissions

# **Testing data**

Figure 9. Number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and positivity by laboratory category and week of specimen collection, 09 February 2020 to 02 July 2023.



#### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australian public and private pathology laboratories Specimen collect week refers to specimens collected between Monday to Sunday

Number of tests includes both positive and negative tests

From 01 October 2022, testing at private pathology providers requires a referral from a GP

From 03 March 2023, Murdoch COVID-19 public PCR testing clinic closed. From this time forward public access to COVID-19 PCR testing is only via GP referral to private pathology providers.

# **Appendix 1**

### Number of regional cases by postcode, 26 June 2023 to 02 July 2023

WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 16 June to 02 July 2023	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 June to 02 July 2023
Goldfields	6430	9	South West (continued)	6275	<5
	6432	<5	(continued)	6280	11
	6437	<5		6281	<5
	6450	6		6284	<5
Great Southern	6317	1		6285	<5
	6330	24		6302	<5
	6333	<5		6311	<5
	6338	<5		6312	<5
Kimberley	6725	5		6375	<5
	6740	<5		6390	<5
Midwest	6515	<5		6401	11
	6517	<5	VA(I) (I) - I(	6403	<5
	6530	17	Wheatbelt -	6466	<5
	6532	5		6502	<5
	6623	<5		6503	<5
	6630	<5		6510	<5
	6701	<5		6516	<5
Pilbara	6710	<5		6560	<5
	6714	<5		6564	<5
	6722	<5		6566	<5
	6751	<5		6603	<5
	6753	<5			
South West	6220	<5			
	6225	5			
	6226	<5			
	6229	<5			
	6230	23	]		
	6232	<5			
	6233	14			
	6237	<5			
	6239	<5			
	6258	8			
	6271	<5			

### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Exact number of cases less than 5 not reported for confidentiality

Notification date refers to the date in which a case is notified to Western Australia Department of Health

Case data is based on the residential postcode of each case

Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) includes Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Midwest, Pilbara, South West and Wheatbelt public health regions

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