



# COVID-19 Weekly Surveillance Report

## Table of Contents

<b>Summary for the week 26 September to 02 October 2022 (inclusive)</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Hospitalisations, intensive care unit inpatients and deaths</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Figure 1. Number of active and cleared COVID-19 cases currently in hospital and intensive care unit, and cumulative number of COVID-19 notifications, by notification date, 01 January to 02 October 2022. ....	3
Table 1. Number of COVID-19 related deaths reported by vaccination status and age group, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 01 January to 02 October 2022. ....	4
<b>Case data</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Figure 2. COVID-19 cases by notification date and test type, Western Australia, 01 January to 02 October 2022. ....	5
Figure 3. COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022. ....	6
Table 2. COVID-19 reinfections in Western Australia, 02 March to 02 October 2022. ....	7
Figure 4. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people, by Australian jurisdiction, 01 December 2021 to 02 October 2022. ....	7
Figure 5. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 by age group, Western Australia, 08 February to 02 October 2022. ....	8
Figure 6. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people, by health region, Western Australia, 08 February 2022 to 02 October 2022. ....	9
Table 3. Number of COVID-19 cases and case rates per 100,000 population, by region, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 19 September to 25 September 2022. ....	10
Figure 7 (a). Locally acquired COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022. (b) Locally acquired COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 26 September to 02 October 2022. ....	11
<b>Aboriginal case summary</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Figure 8. COVID-19 cases in Western Australia per 100,000 population, and rate ratio, by Indigenous status and notification date, 08 February to 02 October 2022. ....	12
<b>Testing data</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Figure 9. The number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and proportion positive by laboratory category and specimen date, 01 December 2021 to 02 October 2022. ....	13
Table 4. Number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and testing rates, by region, Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 19 September to 25 September 2022. ....	14
Figure 10 (a). Polymerase chain reaction testing rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022. (b) Polymerase chain reaction testing rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 26 September to 02 October 2022. ....	15
<b>Appendix 1</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Regional cases by postcode, 26 September – 02 October 2022 .....	16

## Summary for the week 26 September to 02 October 2022 (inclusive)

In the week of 26 September to 02 October 2022 there were:

- 4,622 COVID-19 cases reported
  - 1,334 with positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests
  - 3,288 with positive rapid antigen tests (RAT)
  - 755 were reinfections (see definition in Table 2)
- 24 new hospital admissions and one new admission directly into an intensive care unit
- 13 deaths reported, aged between 50 and 95 years old
- 10,643 COVID-19 PCR tests conducted

### Surveillance summary

There was a 6.5% decrease in **PCR tests** conducted in the current reporting week compared to the previous reporting week, with the proportion of positive PCR tests remaining steady over the course of the week with a 7-day average of 12%.

Overall, **case numbers** decreased by 4% compared to the previous week. Cases diagnosed by PCR increased by 12% and RAT decreased by 9.4%. The steady proportion of positive PCR tests over the past week suggests the case load in the community continues to be low.

**Case rates** per 100,000 population continue to decline across public health regions. The Pilbara region has the lowest case rates during the current reporting week. The Perth metropolitan area and Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) regions have similar case rates. The highest rates were observed in the 20 to 29 and 30 to 49 years age groups, with rates continuing to decline in all age groups. Nationally, case rates per 100,000 population continues to slowly decline and appears to be stabilising across all jurisdictions.

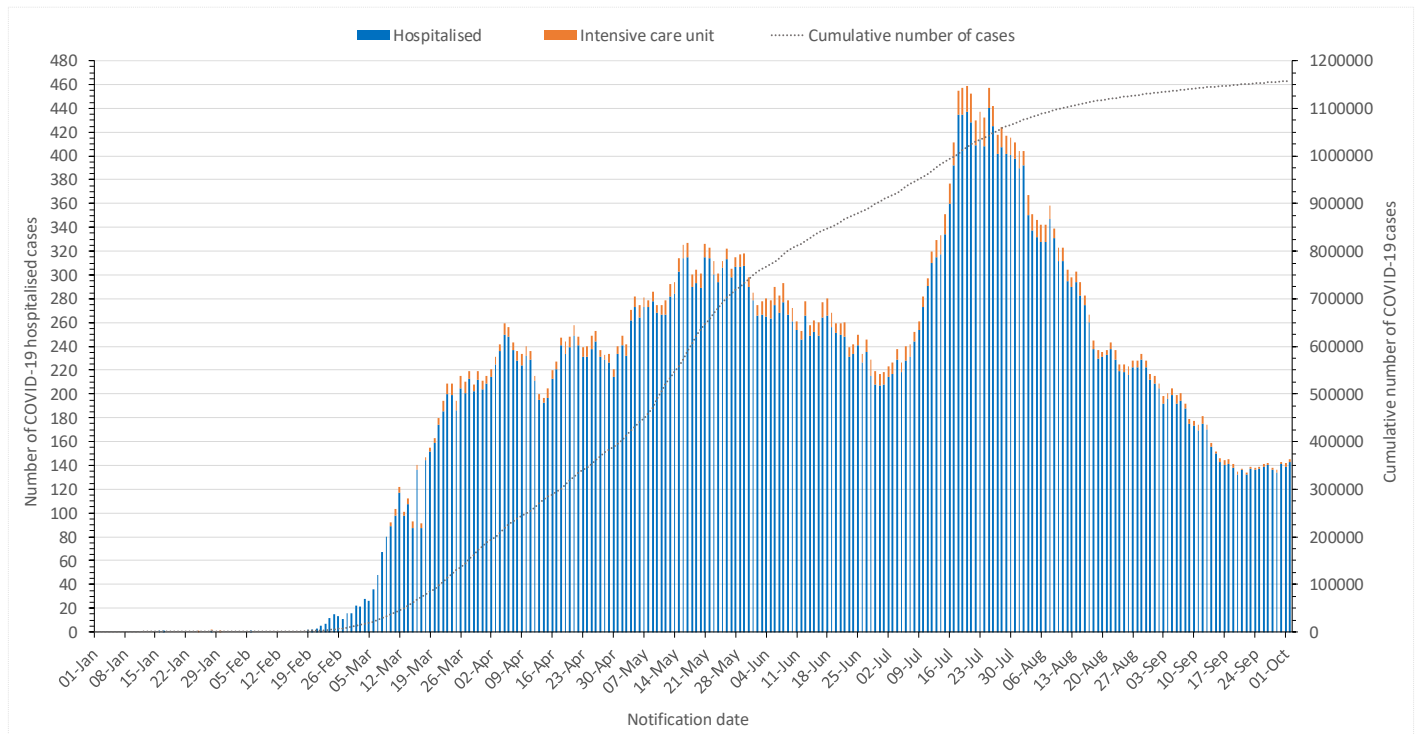
The 7-day average of **hospitalised cases** increased by 2% and **intensive care unit cases** remained the same compared to the previous reporting week. New hospital admissions related to COVID-19 decreased by 25% from 32 in the last reporting week to 24 this week, and direct intensive care unit admissions increased from zero to one case in the last reporting week.

There was a 44% increase in **deaths** reported in the current reporting week with 13 deaths reported compared to the 9 in the previous reporting week.

There were 356 cases in the **Aboriginal population** during the current reporting week, a 2% increase in cases compared to the previous reporting week. Case rates in the Aboriginal population are higher than in the non-Aboriginal population, with the 7-day average rate ratio increasing to 2 in the past week. No deaths were reported in the Aboriginal population during the reporting period.

# Hospitalisations, intensive care unit inpatients and deaths

Figure 1. Number of active and cleared COVID-19 cases currently in hospital and intensive care unit, and cumulative number of COVID-19 notifications, by notification date, 01 January to 02 October 2022.



**Notes**  
Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset  
Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm  
The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18<sup>th</sup> June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24<sup>th</sup> August 2022  
'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.

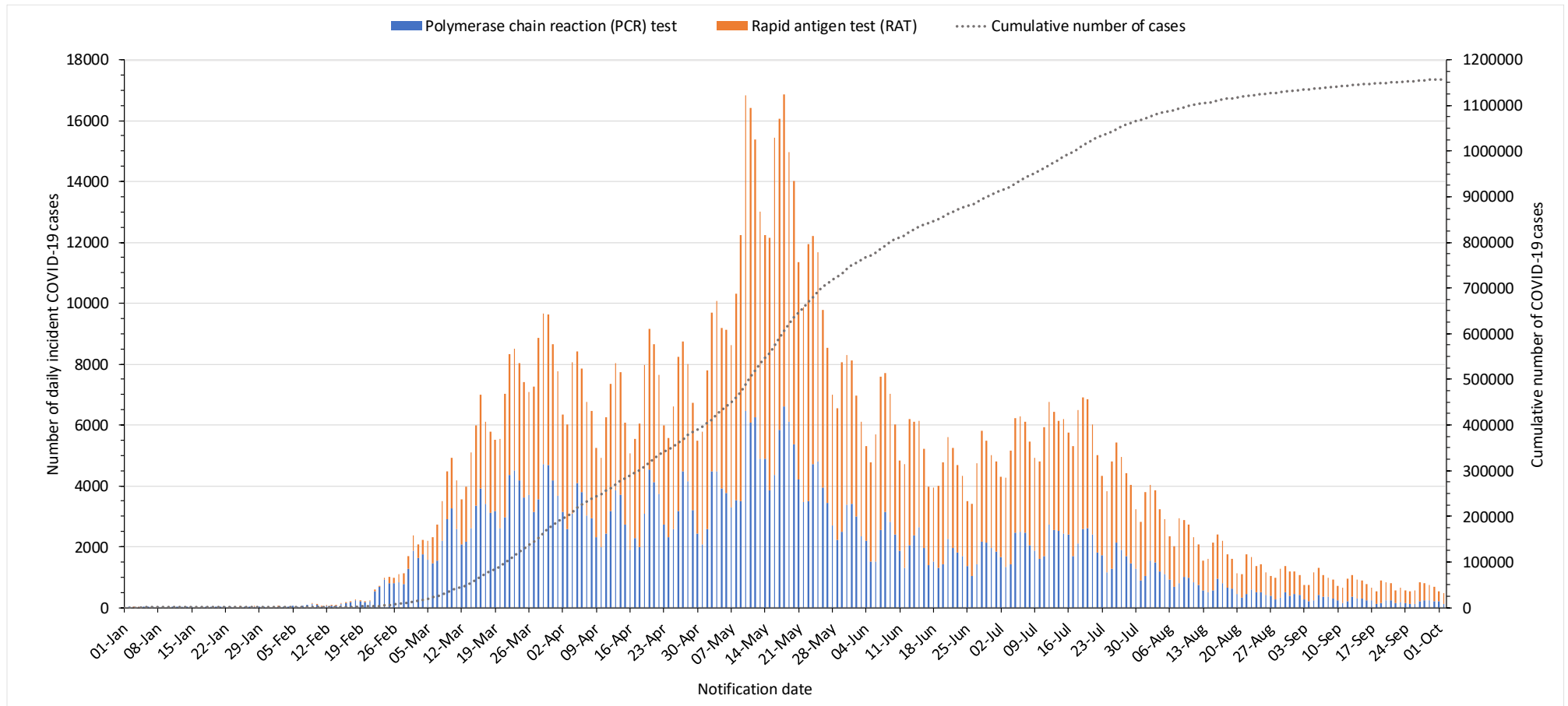
**Table 1. Number of COVID-19 related deaths reported by vaccination status and age group, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 01 January to 02 October 2022.**

	<b>Week 26 Sep – 02 Oct 2022</b>	<b>01 Jan 2022 – 02 Oct 2022</b>
<b>Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses</b>	<b>Deaths n= 13</b>	<b>Deaths n= 654</b>
<b>0</b>	0 (0%)	130 (19.9%)
<b>1</b>	0 (0%)	27 (4.1%)
<b>2</b>	2 (15%)	86 (13.1%)
<b>3+</b>	11 (85%)	411 (62.9%)
<b>Age group (years)</b>		
<b>0-9</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>10-19</b>	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)
<b>20-29</b>	0 (0%)	1 (0.2%)
<b>30-39</b>	0 (0%)	4 (0.6%)
<b>40-49</b>	0 (0%)	9 (1.4%)
<b>50-59</b>	1 (7.7%)	27 (4.1%)
<b>60-69</b>	0 (0%)	52 (8.0%)
<b>70-79</b>	3 (23.1%)	115 (17.6%)
<b>80-89</b>	5 (38.5%)	247 (37.8%)
<b>90+</b>	4 (30.7%)	197 (30%)

**Notes**  
 Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset  
 Number of vaccination doses sourced from Australian Immunisation Register. Vaccination data are available for WA residents only, therefore, the number of unvaccinated individuals (0 doses) may be overestimated  
 A high proportion of the WA population (16 years and above) is fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (as of 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2022 – 83.9% for 3+ doses, >95% for 2 doses), therefore interpretation of people who have died with both 3+ and 2 doses requires consideration within this context.  
 Hospitalisation and intensive care unit breakdown available in bi-weekly WA COVID-19 data update. Link [here](#).  
 Deaths are counted by notification date and may include historical deaths that occurred (i.e. date of death) prior to the current report week  
 Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm  
 The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022  
 Deaths are not necessarily associated with hospital and/or ICU admissions.

## Case data

Figure 2. COVID-19 cases by notification date and test type, Western Australia, 01 January to 02 October 2022.



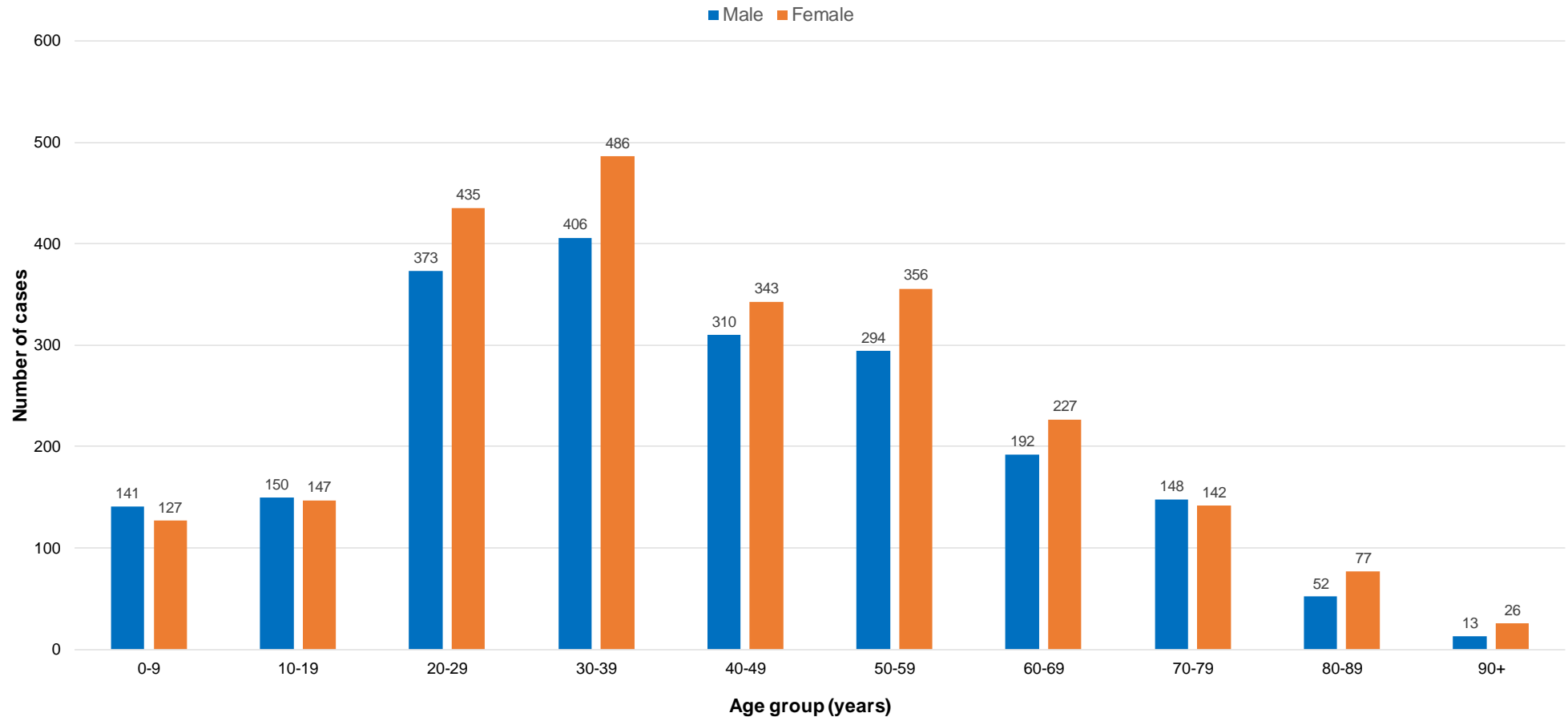
### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022.

**Figure 3. COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022.**



**Notes**

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022

Gender 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=2,079 (46.8%) Females: n=2,366 (53.2%)
- Median age = 39 years; range: 0 to 104 years

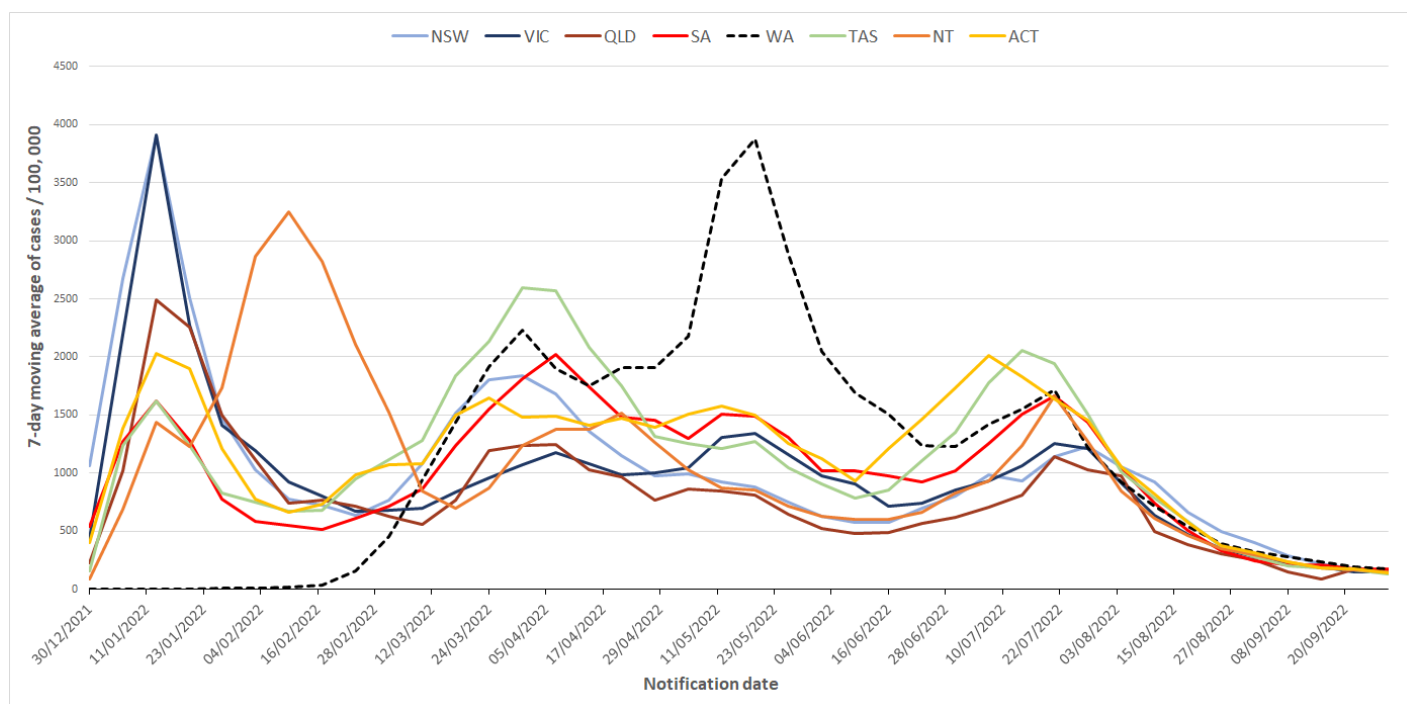
**Table 2. COVID-19 reinfections in Western Australia, 02 March to 02 October 2022.**

Month	Number of reinfections *
Mar-2022	14
Apr-2022	28
May-2022	105
Jun-2022	840
Jul-2022	5,034
Aug-2022	5,692
Sep-2022	3,746
<b>Oct-2022<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,590</b>

\* Reinfection definition as per Series of National Guidelines (SoNG) published by the Communicable Disease Network Australia (CDNA): 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 current, COVID-19 reinfections are defined as a positive COVID-19 test occurring 28 days after previously recovering from the virus

<sup>^</sup> Data from 1<sup>st</sup> October to 02<sup>nd</sup> October inclusive

**Figure 4. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people, by Australian jurisdiction, 01 December 2021 to 02 October 2022.**



**Notes**

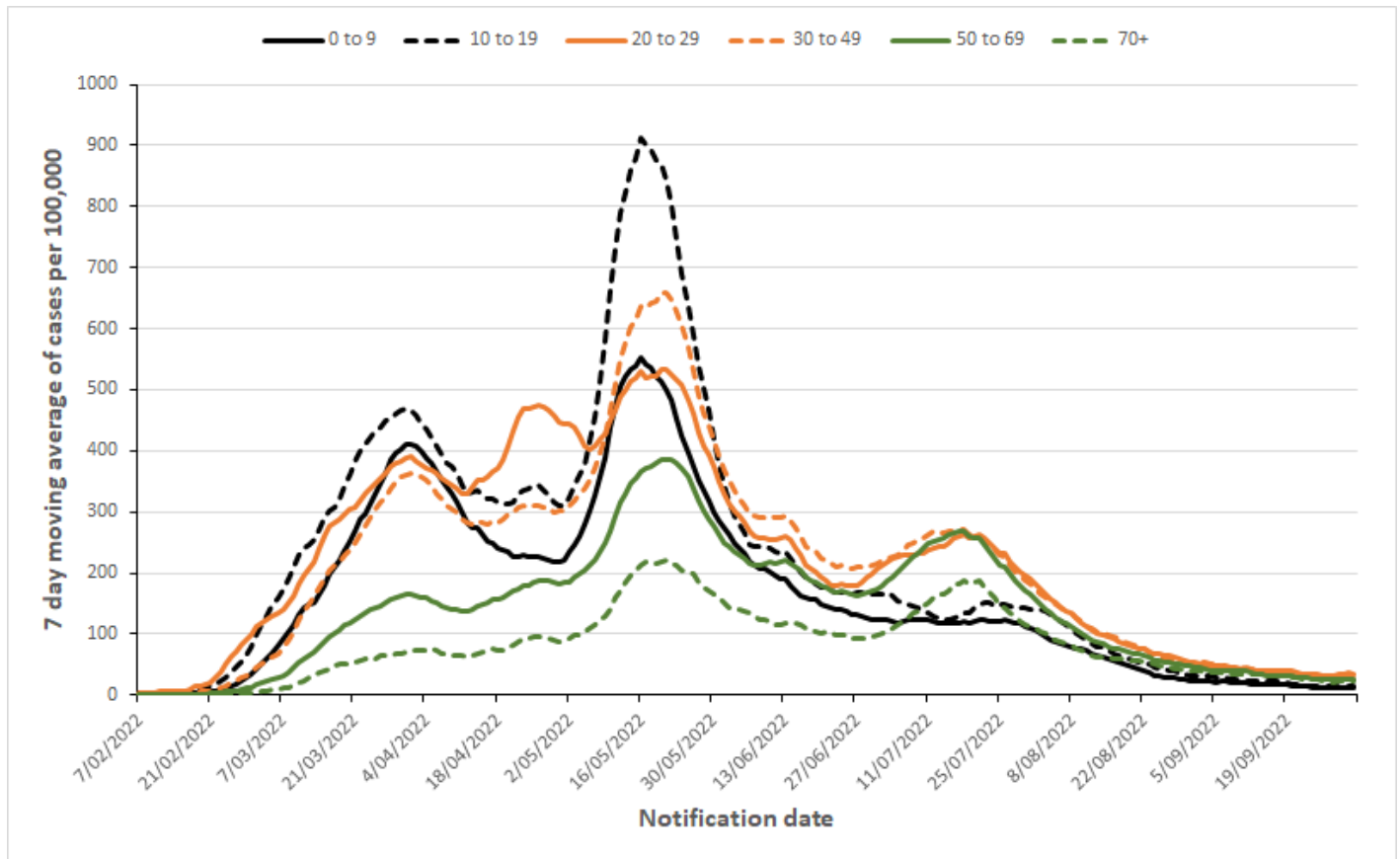
Data sourced from the respective jurisdictional health department datasets

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period in WA transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18<sup>th</sup> June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24<sup>th</sup> August 2022

Population denominators are sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics December 2021 estimates.

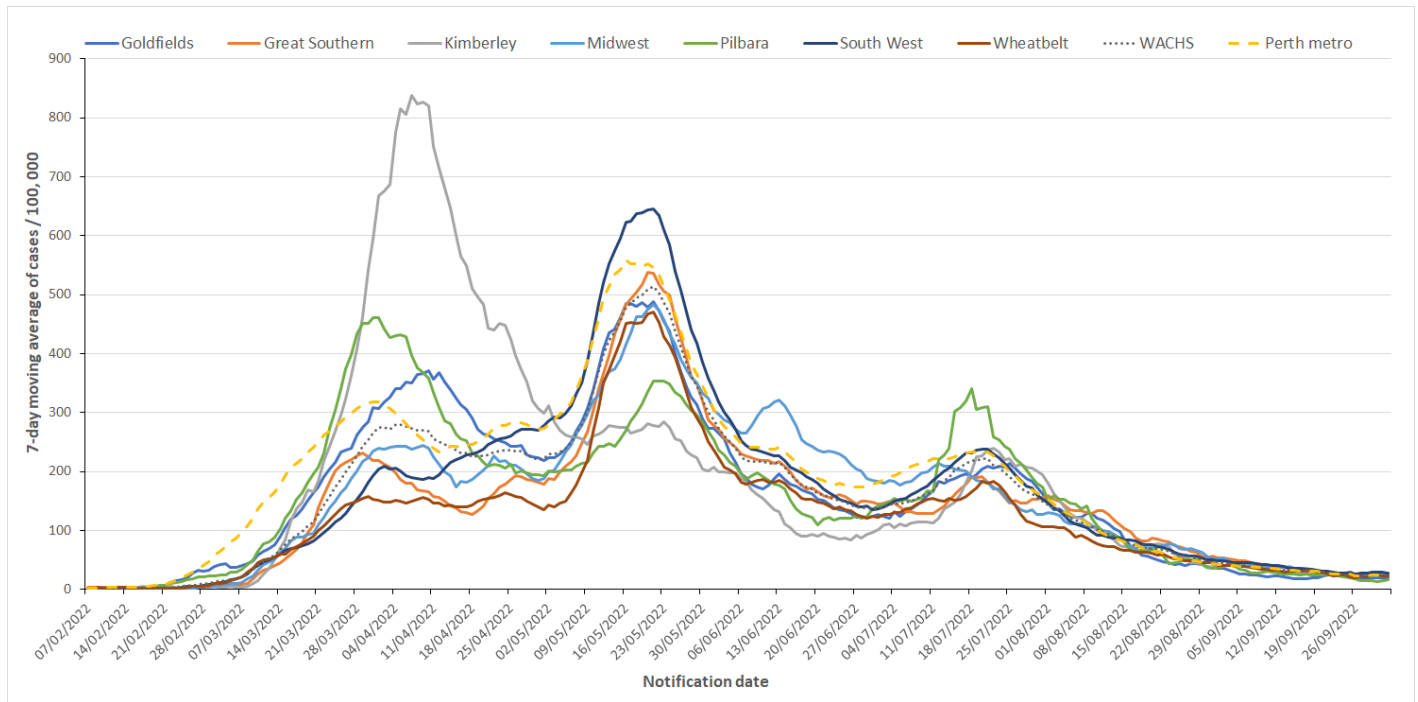
**Figure 5. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 by age group, Western Australia, 08 February to 02 October 2022.**



**Notes**  
 Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset  
 Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm  
 The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022  
 Cases include all cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally-acquired', 'interstate-acquired', 'overseas-acquired' and 'source under investigation'  
 Case data includes those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)  
 Population denominator sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics June 2021 estimates.



**Figure 6. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people, by health region, Western Australia, 08 February 2022 to 02 October 2022.**



**Notes**

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022

Cases include all cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally-acquired', 'interstate-acquired', 'overseas-acquired' and 'source under investigation'

Case data is by place of usual residence for positive case (due to unavailability of data for specific location of acquisition)

Case data includes those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)

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

Perth metro includes East Metropolitan Health Service, North Metropolitan Health Service and South Metropolitan Health Service combined

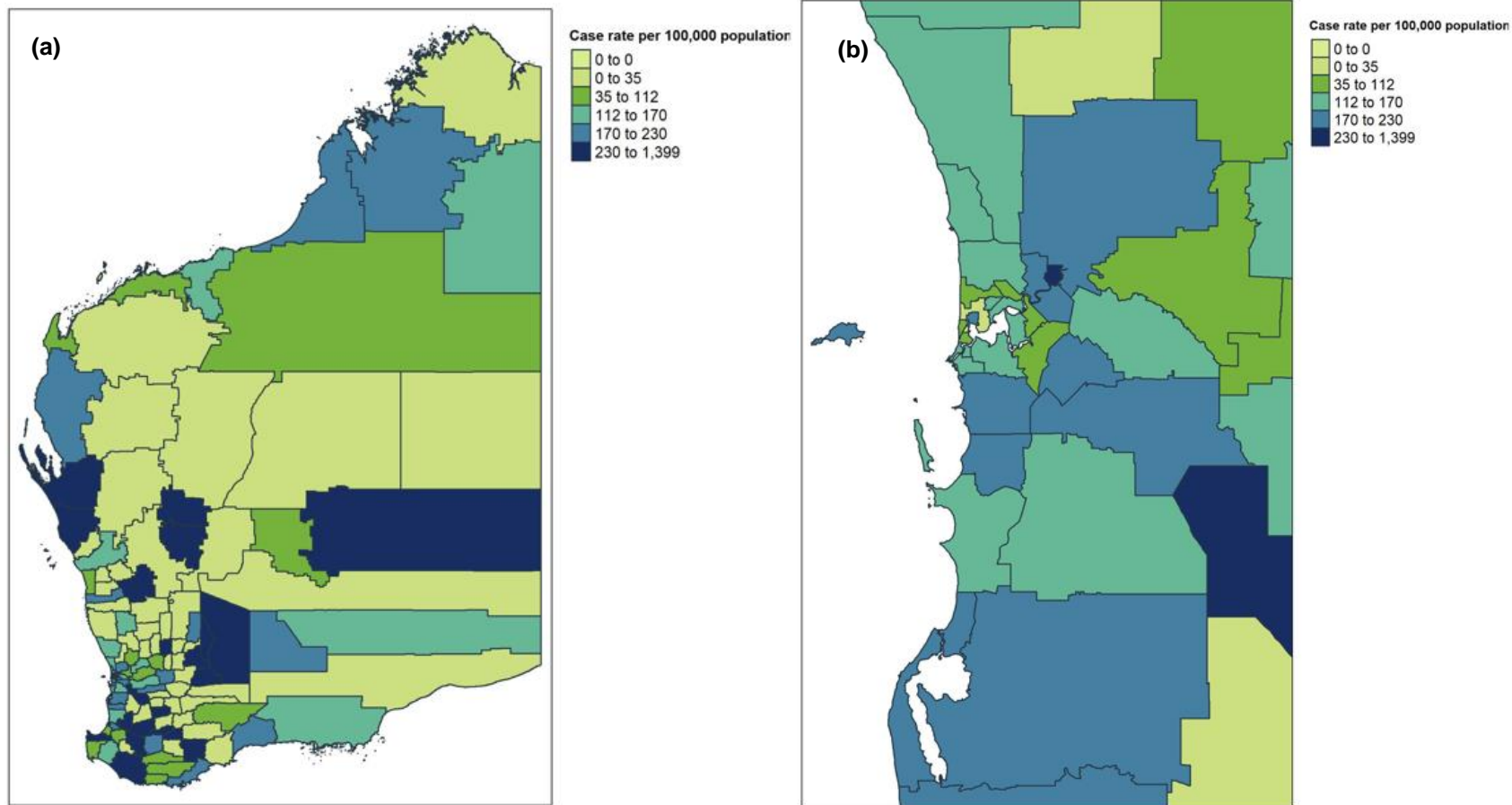
Population denominator sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

**Table 3. Number of COVID-19 cases and case rates per 100,000 population, by region, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 19 September to 25 September 2022.**

	Region	Week 26 September to 02 October 2022		Week 19 to 25 September 2022	
		Number for current week	Rates for current week (cases/100,000 pop)	Number for previous week	Rates for previous week (cases/100,000 pop)
<b>WACHS Regions</b>	<b>Goldfields</b>	75	139	83	154
	<b>Great Southern</b>	118	192	107	174
	<b>Kimberley</b>	56	155	63	175
	<b>Midwest</b>	107	172	100	161
	<b>Pilbara</b>	65	103	77	123
	<b>South West</b>	361	199	364	200
	<b>Wheatbelt</b>	120	158	116	152
<b>WACHS total*</b>		<b>902</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Other**</b>		83	-	112	-
<b>Metropolitan</b>		3,637	171	3,799	178
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,622</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>181</b>

**Notes**  
 Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset  
 Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm  
 The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022  
 Cases include all cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally acquired', 'interstate acquired', 'overseas acquired' and 'source under investigation'  
 Case data is by place of usual residence for positive case (due to unavailability of data for specific location of acquisition)  
 Case data includes those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)  
 \*Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) includes Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Midwest, Pilbara, South West and Wheatbelt public health regions combined  
 Total excludes WACHS\*  
 Metropolitan includes East Metropolitan Health Service, North Metropolitan Health Service and South Metropolitan Health Service combined  
 \*\*Other includes overseas and interstate residential addresses, and cases whom had no residential data available  
 Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

Figure 7 (a). Locally acquired COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022. (b) Locally acquired COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 26 September to 02 October 2022.



**Notes**

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022

'Locally acquired' cases include all cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally acquired' and 'source under investigation' only (excludes interstate and overseas-acquired cases)

Case data is represented on the map by place of usual residence for positive case (due to unavailability of data for specific location of acquisition)

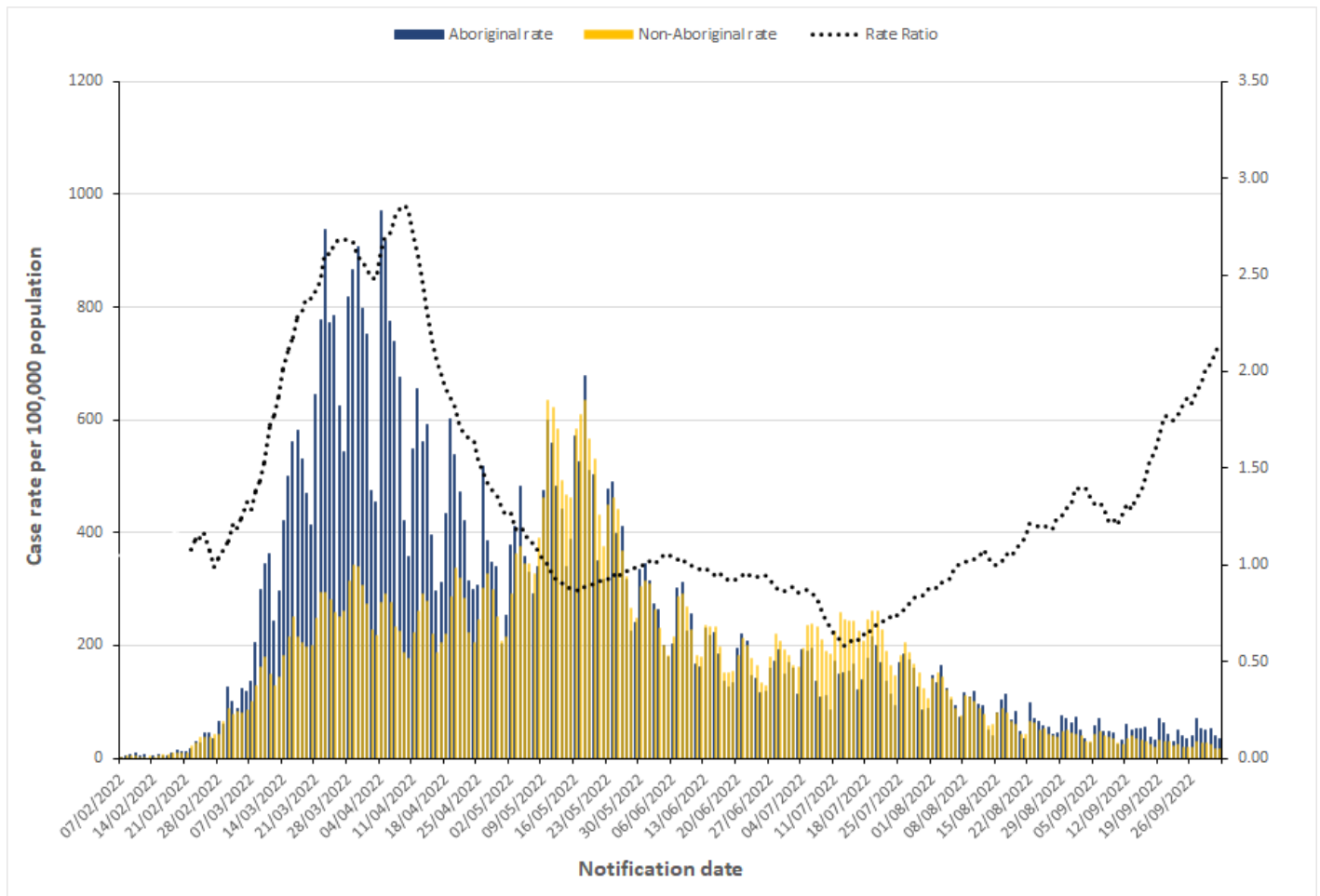
Case data includes those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)

Areas on the map are defined by Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries

Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

## Aboriginal case summary

Figure 8. COVID-19 cases in Western Australia per 100,000 population, and rate ratio, by Indigenous status and notification date, 08 February to 02 October 2022.



### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022

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

Cases include those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)

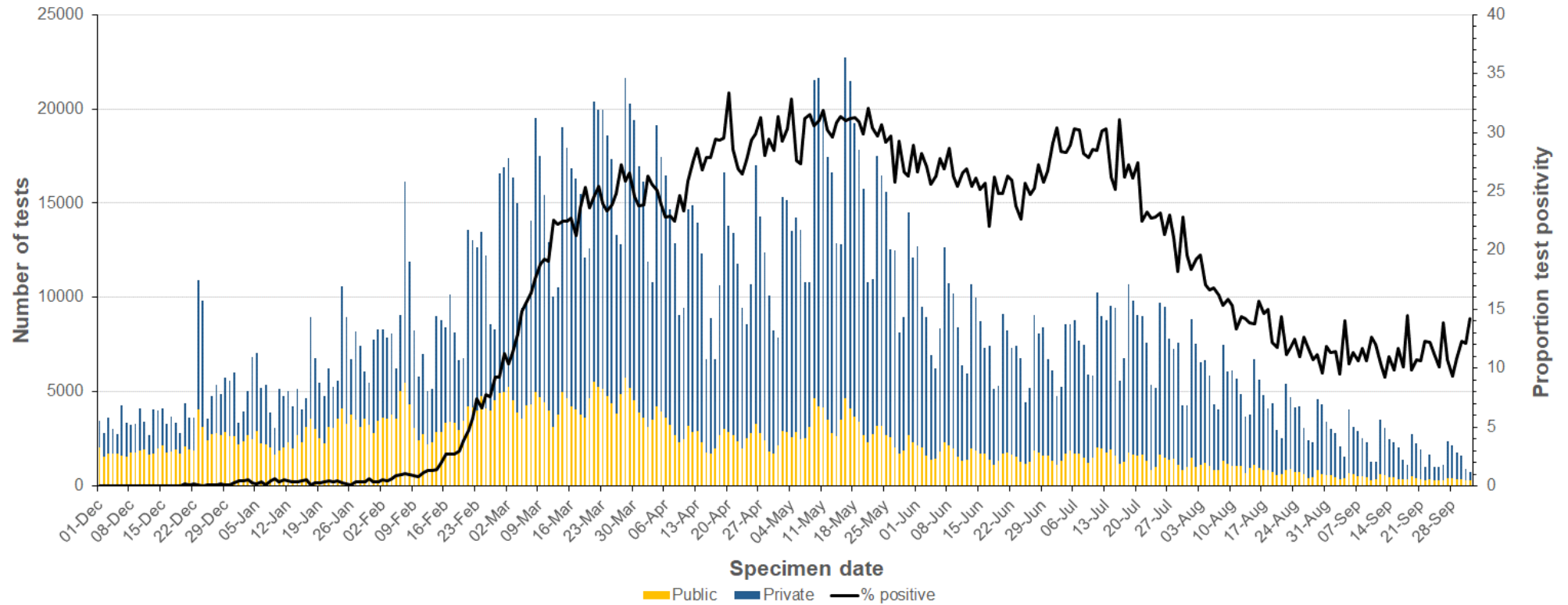
Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates

Rate ratio is calculated as Aboriginal rate/Non-Aboriginal rate, with a 7-day average of the respective rate ratios applied to smooth the trend

Rate ratio is only plotted from 22nd February 2022 onwards due to there being too few case numbers prior to this date.

## Testing data

Figure 9. The number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and proportion positive by laboratory category and specimen date, 01 December 2021 to 02 October 2022.



### Notes

Data sourced from Western Australian public and private pathology laboratories

Specimen date refers to the date that specimen was collected

Number of tests includes both positive and negative tests.

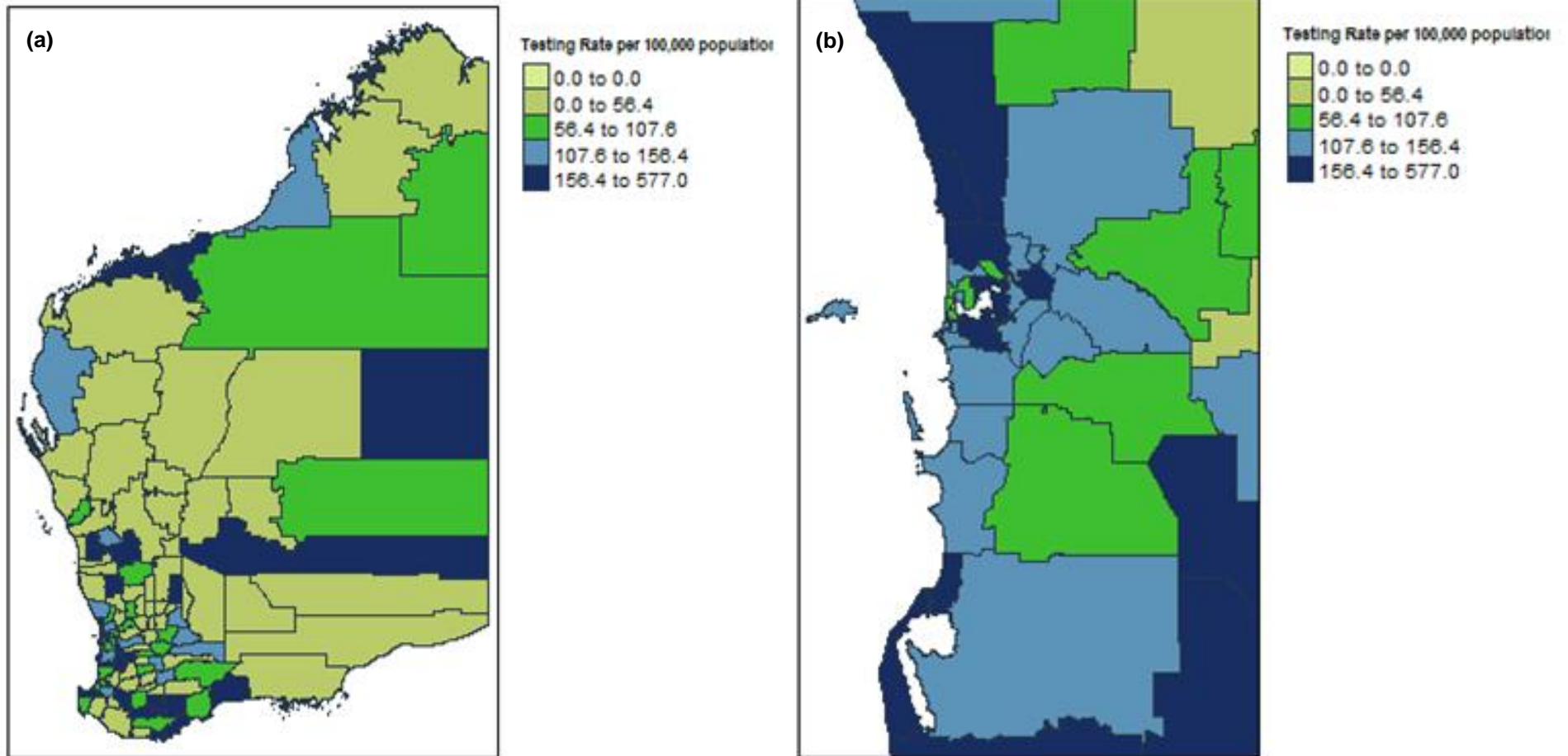
From 01 October, testing at private pathology providers require a referral from a GP

**Table 4. Number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and testing rates, by region, Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022 and 19 September to 25 September 2022.**

	Region	Week 26 September to 02 October 2022		Week 19 to 25 September 2022	
		Number for current week	Rates for current week (tests/100,000 pop)	Number for previous week	Rates for previous week (tests/100,000 pop)
<b>WACHS Regions</b>	<b>Goldfields</b>	129	239	134	248
	<b>Great Southern</b>	193	315	204	333
	<b>Kimberley</b>	89	247	86	239
	<b>Midwest</b>	110	177	132	213
	<b>Pilbara</b>	240	382	263	419
	<b>South West</b>	524	288	486	267
	<b>Wheatbelt</b>	161	211	123	161
<b>WACHS total *</b>		1,446	271	<b>1,428</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Other**</b>		195	-	184	-
<b>Metropolitan</b>		9,002	423	9,775	459
<b>Total</b>		10,643	400	11,387	428

**Notes**  
 Data sourced from Western Australian public and private pathology laboratories  
 Number of tests includes both positive and negative tests  
 Region of residential address for person tested  
 \*Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) includes Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Midwest, Pilbara, South West and Wheatbelt public health regions  
 Total excludes WACHS\*  
 \*\*Other includes overseas and interstate residential addresses  
 Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

Figure 10 (a). Polymerase chain reaction testing rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 26 September to 02 October 2022. (b) Polymerase chain reaction testing rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 26 September to 02 October 2022.



**Notes**

Data sourced from Western Australian pathology laboratories and includes both positive and negative tests  
 RAT testing numbers could not be included due to the department only receiving positive RAT tests  
 Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates  
 Testing data is represented on the map by place of usual residence for person tested (due to unavailability of data for place of test)  
 Areas on the map are defined by Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries.

# Appendix 1

## Regional cases by postcode, 26 September – 02 October 2022

WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022
Goldfields	6340	<5	Midwest (continued)	6630	<5	South West (continued)	6280	71
	6346	<5		6638	5		6281	34
	6430	25		6640	<5		6282	<5
	6431	<5		6701	10		6284	<5
	6432	14		6707	<5		6285	6
	6437	<5	Pilbara	4870	<5	6290	<5	
	6438	<5		6714	23	Wheatbelt	4510	<5
	6440	5		6716	<5		5305	<5
	6442	7		6720	<5		6041	<5
	6445	<5		6721	6		6042	<5
6450	16	6722		16	6044		<5	
Great Southern	6317	11		6751	<5		6302	<5
	6324	<5		6753	7		6304	<5
	6328	<5		6758	<5		6306	<5
	6330	87		6760	<5		6308	<5
	6333	6	7607	<5	6312		28	
	6335	<5	South West	6220	10	6313	<5	
	6338	<5		6223	<5	6315	6	
	6348	<5		6224	<5	6355	<5	
	6394	<5		6225	22	6356	<5	
	6395	<5		6230	82	6359	<5	
6396	<5	6232		26	6369	<5		
Kimberley	6725	25		6233	33	6375	<5	
	6726	6		6236	5	6383	<5	
	6728	15		6237	5	6401	14	
	6743	<5		6239	<5	6407	<5	
	6765	<5	6240	<5	6414	<5		
	6770	5	6244	<5	6415	14		
Midwest	6517	<5	6253	<5	6422	<5		
	6525	<5	6254	<5	6423	<5		
	6528	<5	6255	6	6425	<5		
	6530	60	6256	<5	6426	7		
	6532	9	6258	20	6473	<5		
	6535	<5	6260	6	6485	<5		
	6536	6	6262	<5	6502	<5		
	6537	<5	6271	<5	6503	<5		
	6623	<5	6275	<5	6510	<5		



WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 26 Sept to 02 Oct 2022
Wheatbelt (continued)	6516	<5						
	6560	<5						
	6562	<5						
	6566	5						
	6516	<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 data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

The reporting period transitioned to a 6pm to 6pm cycle from 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th August 2022

Cases include all cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally acquired', 'interstate acquired', 'overseas acquired' and 'source under investigation'

Case data is based on the residential postcode of each case. The case may have an isolation address based in another regional postcode.

Case data includes those determined by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)

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

**This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with disability.**

© Department of Health 2022

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.

[health.wa.gov.au](http://health.wa.gov.au)