



COVID-19 Weekly Surveillance Report

Table of Contents

Summary for the week 7 November to 13 November 2022 (inclusive)	2
Hospitalisations, intensive care unit inpatients and deaths	3
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 13 November 2022.....	3
Table 1. Number of COVID-19 related deaths by vaccination status and age group, 07 November to 13 November 2022 and 01 January to 13 November 2022.....	4
Case data	5
Figure 2. COVID-19 cases by notification date and test type, Western Australia, 01 January to 13 November 2022.....	5
Figure 3. COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, Western Australia, 07 November to 13 November 2022.	6
Table 2. COVID-19 reinfections in Western Australia, 02 March to 13 November 2022.....	7
Figure 4. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people by Australian jurisdiction, 01 December 2021 to 08 November 2022.....	7
Figure 5. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 by age group, Western Australia, 08 February to 13 November 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 13 November 2022.	9
Table 3. Number of COVID-19 cases and case rates per 100,000 population by region, 07 November to 13 November 2022 and 31 October to 06 November 2022.....	10
Figure 7 (a). Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 07 November to 13 November 2022. (b) Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 07 November to 13 November 2022.	11
Aboriginal case summary	12
Figure 8. COVID-19 cases in Western Australia per 100,000 population and rate ratio by Indigenous status and notification date, 08 February to 13 November 2022.....	12
Testing data	13
Figure 9. The number of COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction tests and proportion positive by laboratory category and specimen date, 01 December 2021 to 13 November 2022.....	13
Appendix 1	14
Regional cases by postcode, 07 November – 13 November 2022.....	14

Summary for the week 7 November to 13 November 2022 (inclusive)

In the week of 07 November to 13 November 2022 there were:

- 8,379 COVID-19 cases reported
 - 1,631 with positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests
 - 6,748 with positive rapid antigen tests (RAT)
 - 1,077 were reinfections (see definition in Table 2)
- 65 new hospital admissions and 1 new admission directly into an intensive care unit
- 9 deaths reported, aged between 80 and 92 years old
- 8,907 COVID-19 PCR tests conducted

Surveillance summary

There was a 2% increase in **PCR tests** conducted in the current reporting week compared to the previous reporting week, with a 7-day average proportion of positive PCR tests of 19.5%.

Overall, **case numbers** increased by 14% compared to the previous week. Cases diagnosed by PCR increased by 2% and RAT increased by 17%.

Moving seven-day average **case rates** per 100,000 population increased across all public health regions except the Goldfields region. The seven-day average case rate for the Perth metropolitan area (47 cases/100,000 population) is tracking approximately 42% higher than Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) regions combined (33 cases/100,000 population).

The highest seven-day average **case rates** were observed in the 70+ years age group (60 cases/100,000 population), with the lowest rates being observed in the 0 – 9 years age group (19 cases/100,000 population). Nationally, the moving seven-day average case rates increased across all jurisdictions, with Tasmania having the highest rate (48 cases/100,000 population) and Queensland the lowest rate (15 cases/100,000 population).

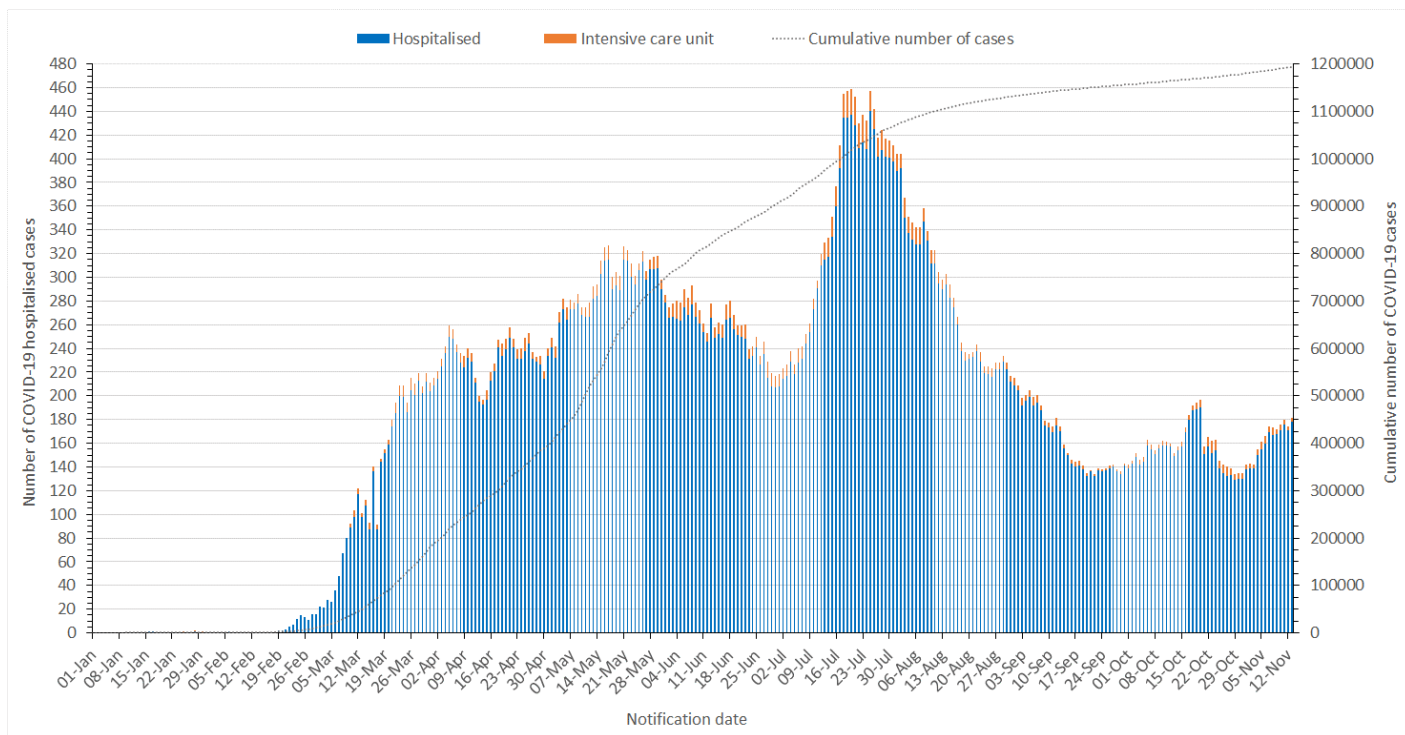
The 7-day average of **hospitalised cases** increased by 19% from 144 in the last reporting week to 171 this week. **Intensive care unit cases** decreased from 5 in the last reporting week to 4 this week. New hospital admissions related to COVID-19 increased by 7% from 61 in the last reporting week to 65 this week, and direct intensive care unit admissions remained unchanged with one this week.

Deaths decreased by 44% this reporting week with 9 deaths compared to 16 last week.

There were 175 cases in the **Aboriginal population** during the current reporting week, a 27% increase compared to last week. Case rates in the Aboriginal population are lower compared to the non-Aboriginal population, with the 7-day average rate ratio sitting at 0.52 this reporting week. No deaths were reported in the Aboriginal population this week.

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 13 November 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
'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 1. Number of COVID-19 related deaths by vaccination status and age group, 07 November to 13 November 2022 and 01 January to 13 November 2022.

	Week 07 Nov – 13 Nov 2022	01 Jan 2022 – 13 Nov 2022
Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses	Deaths (n= 9)	Deaths (n= 715)
0	1 (11.1%)	139 (19.4%)
1	0 (0%)	27 (3.8%)
2	3 (33.3%)	91 (12.7%)
3+	5 (55.6%)	458 (64.1%)
Age group (years)		
0-9	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
10-19	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)
20-29	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)
30-39	0 (0%)	4 (0.6%)
40-49	0 (0%)	9 (1.3%)
50-59	0 (0%)	27 (3.8%)
60-69	0 (0%)	54 (7.6%)
70-79	0 (0%)	128 (17.9%)
80-89	8 (88.9%)	271 (37.8%)
90+	1 (11.1%)	219 (30.6%)

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 28th October 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.

Deaths are counted by notification date and may include historical deaths that occurred (i.e. date of death) prior to the current report week

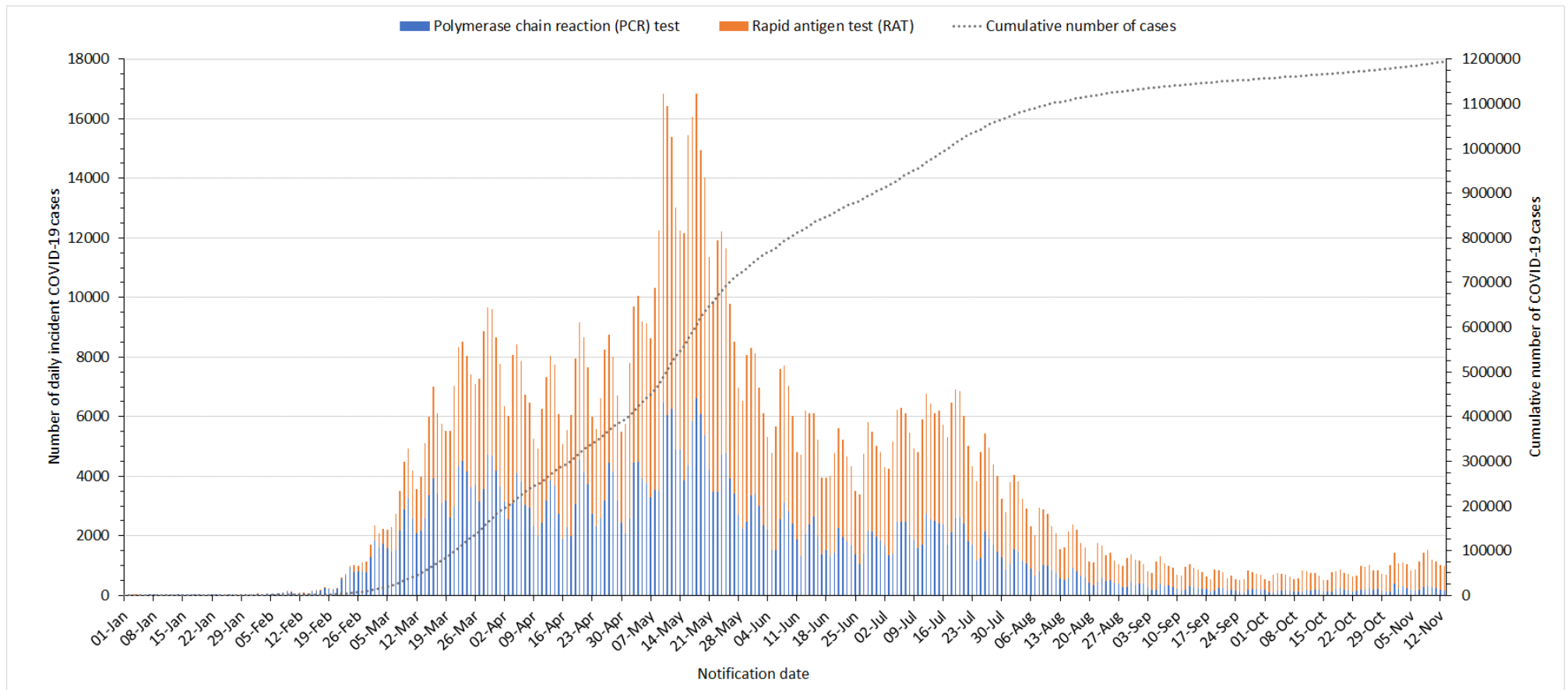
Notification date refers to data collected up to the end of the 24-hour reporting period 8pm to 8pm

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 13 November 2022.



Notes

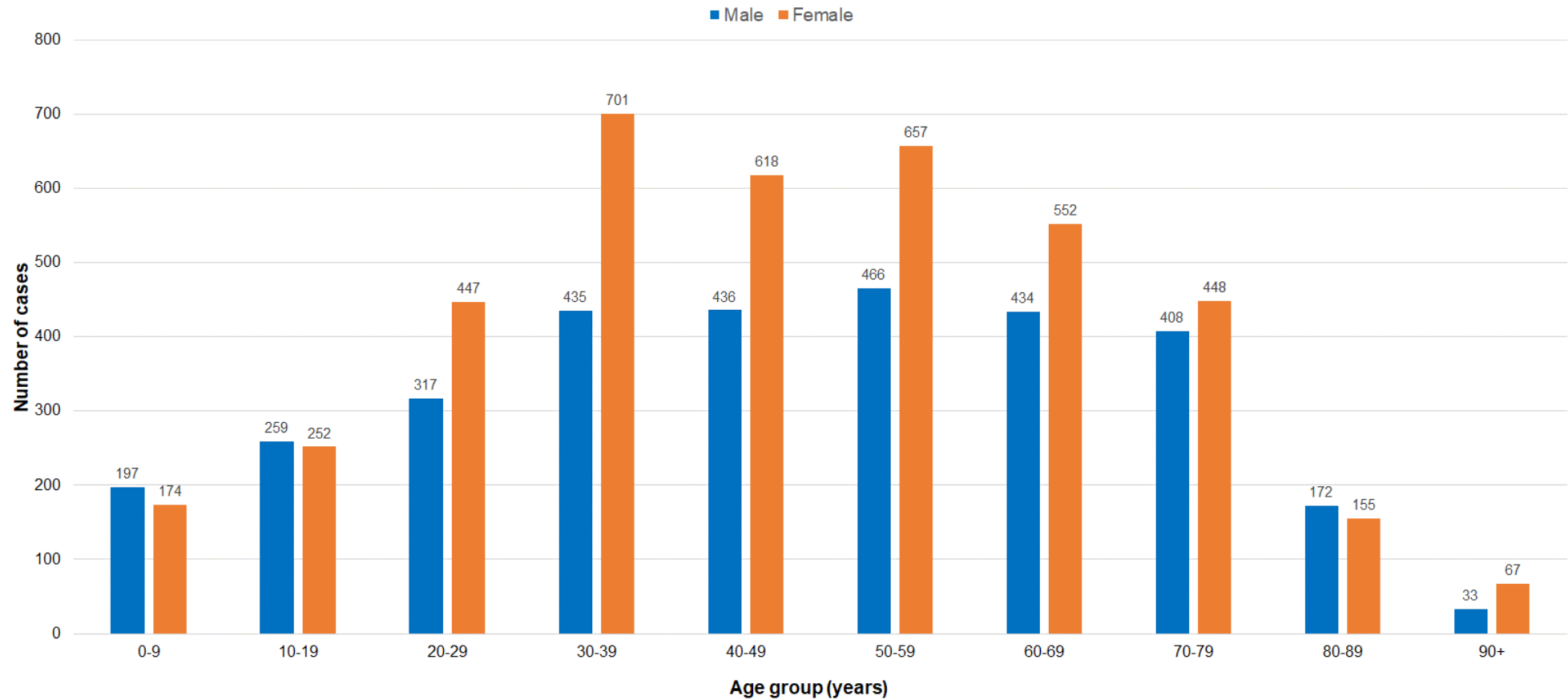
Data sourced from Western Australia Department of Health dataset

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

COVID-19 cases diagnosed onboard cruise vessels in WA are included in reporting week ending 06th November, resulting in a larger increase in cases than would be expected on current trends. These cases were identified through enhanced surveillance processes and there was no severe disease or deaths associated with these cases.

Figure 3. COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, Western Australia, 07 November to 13 November 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

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=3,157 (43.7%) Females: n=4,071 (56.3%)
- Median age = 46 years; range: 0 to 103 years

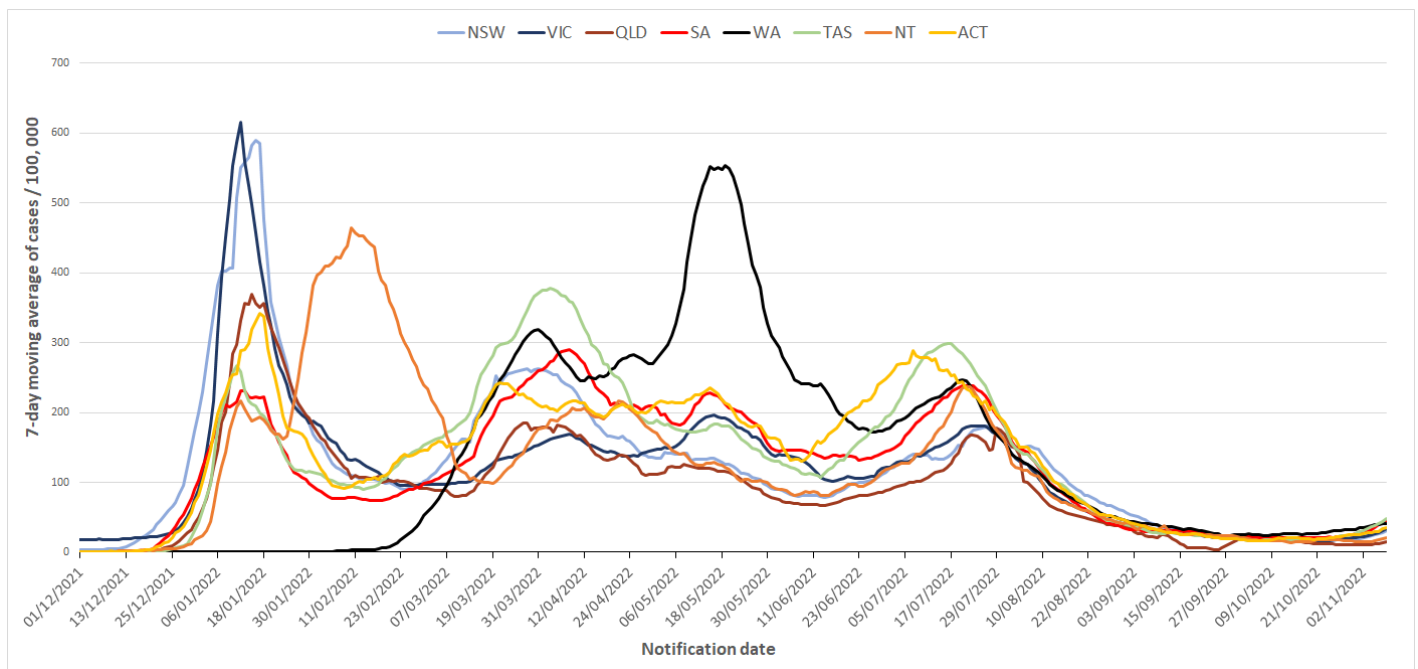
Table 2. COVID-19 reinfections in Western Australia, 02 March to 13 November 2022.

Month	Number of reinfections *
Mar-2022	14
Apr-2022	28
May-2022	105
Jun-2022	846
Jul-2022	5,040
Aug-2022	5,694
Sep-2022	4,023
Oct-2022	2,964
Nov-2022[^]	1,872
Total	20,586

* Reinfection definition as per Series of National Guidelines (SoNG) published by the Communicable Disease Network Australia (CDNA): between 2nd March 2022 and 8th 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 date, COVID-19 reinfections are defined as a positive COVID-19 test occurring 28 days after previously recovering from the virus

[^] Data from 1st November to 13th November inclusive

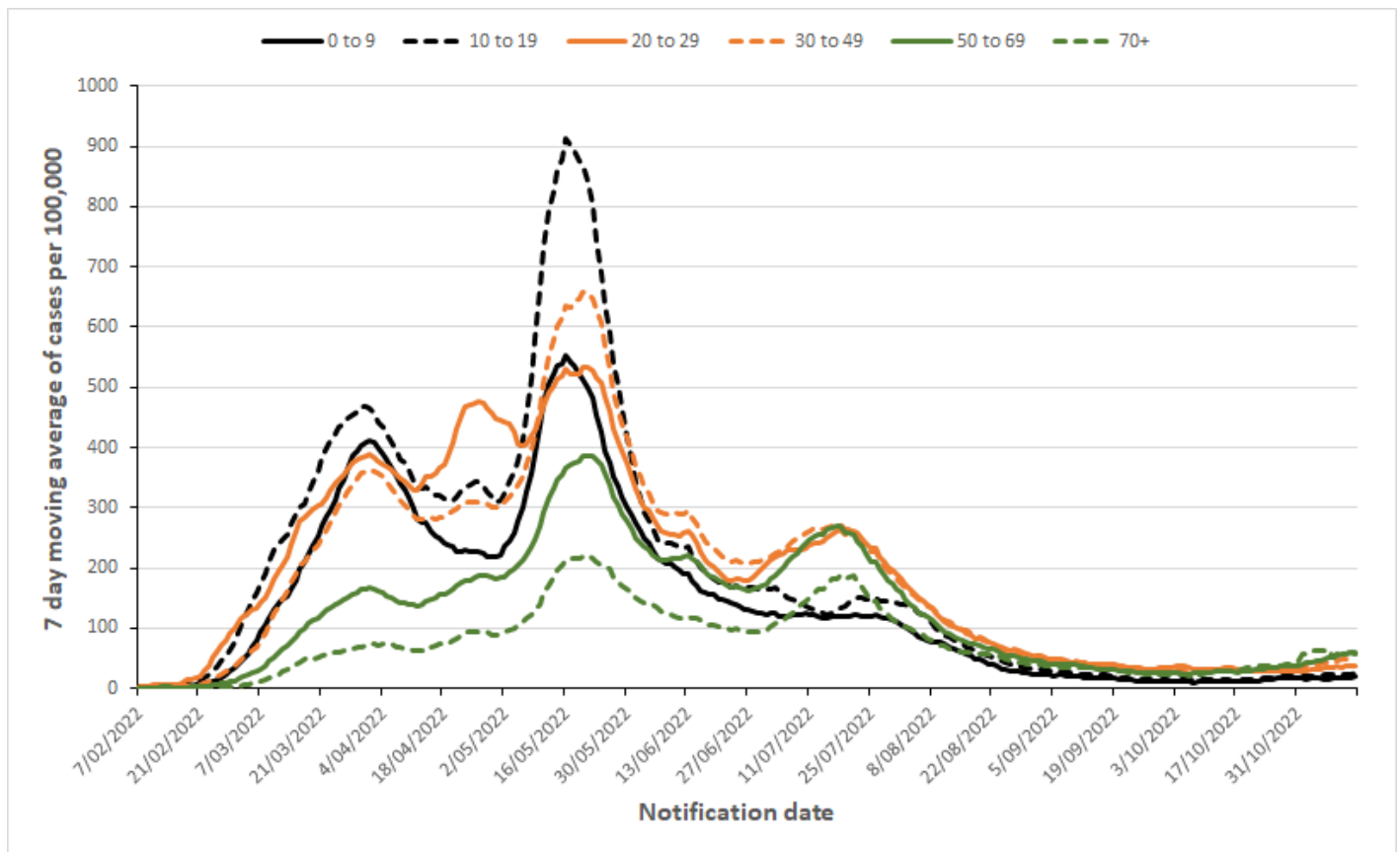
Figure 4. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population by Australian jurisdiction, 01 December 2021 to 08 November 2022.



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 18th June 2022 and then to a 4pm to 4pm cycle from 24th 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 13 November 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

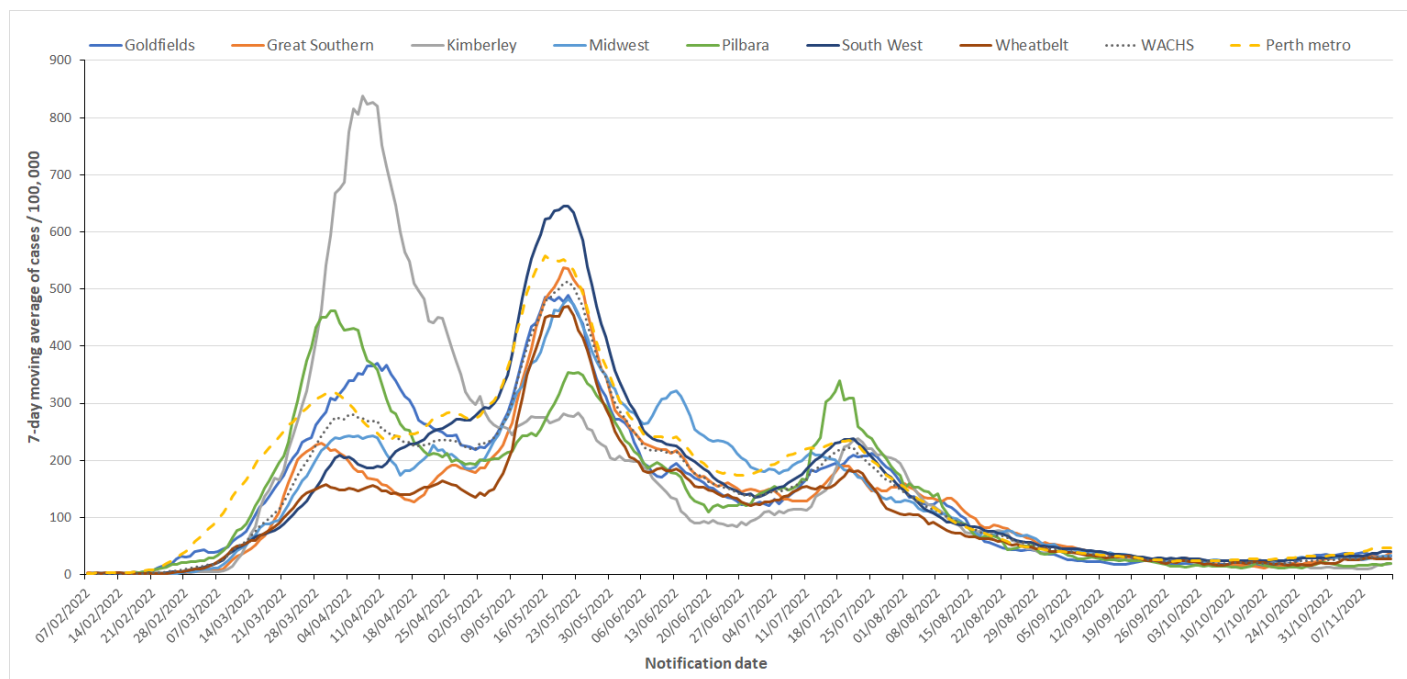
Cases include cases whose source of infection is classified as 'locally-acquired', 'interstate-acquired', 'overseas-acquired' and 'source under investigation'

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

COVID-19 cases diagnosed onboard cruise vessels in WA are included in reporting week ending 06th November, resulting in a larger increase in cases than would be expected on current trends. These cases were identified through enhanced surveillance processes and there was no severe disease or deaths associated with these cases.

Population denominator sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics June 2021 estimates.

Figure 6. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population by health region, Western Australia, 08 February 2022 to 13 November 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 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 metropolitan region 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.

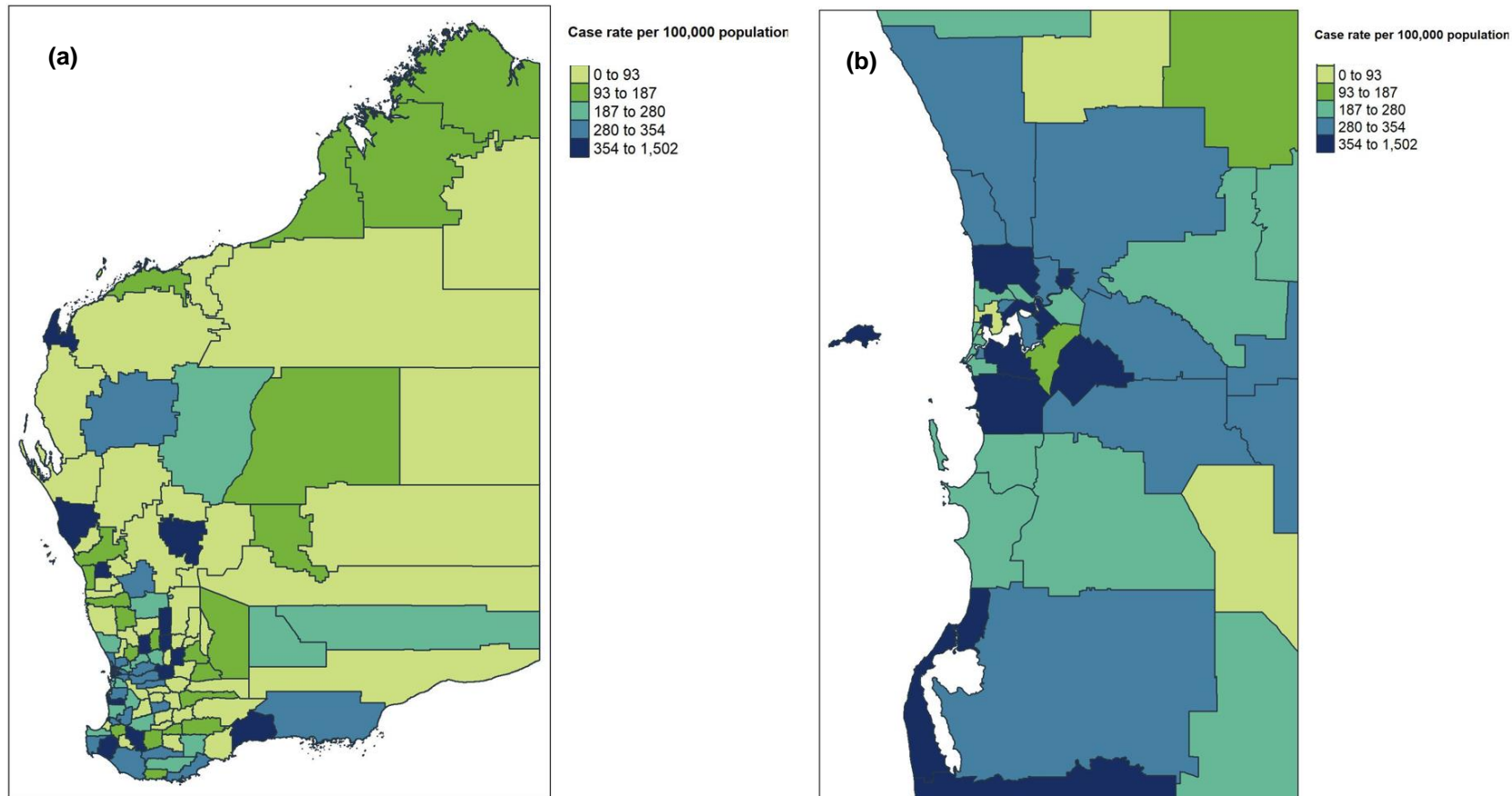
Table 3. Number of COVID-19 cases and case rates per 100,000 population by region, 07 November to 13 November 2022 and 31 October to 06 November 2022.

	Region	Week 07 November to 13 November 2022		Week 31 October to 06 November 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)
WACHS Regions	Goldfields	120	222	138	256
	Great Southern	167	272	130	212
	Kimberley	48	133	23	64
	Midwest	151	243	121	195
	Pilbara	76	121	69	110
	South West	522	287	417	229
	Wheatbelt	146	192	136	179
WACHS total*		1,230	230	1,034	194
Other**		69	-	497	-
Perth Metropolitan		7,080	332	5,846	275
Total		8,379	315	7,377	277

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 COVID-19 cases diagnosed by either polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and/or 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*
 Perth Metropolitan region includes East Metropolitan Health Service, North Metropolitan Health Service and South Metropolitan Health Service combined
 **Other includes cases with overseas and interstate residential addresses, and cases without residential address information
 COVID-19 cases diagnosed onboard cruise vessels in WA are included in reporting week ending 06th November, resulting in a larger increase in cases than would be expected on current trends. These cases were identified through enhanced surveillance processes and there was no severe disease or deaths associated with these cases
 Population denominator is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates.

Figure 7 (a). Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, regional Western Australia, 07 November to 13 November 2022.

(b) Locally acquired COVID-19 weekly case rates per 100,000 population by LGA, Perth metropolitan area, 07 November to 13 November 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 refers to cases where source of infection is classified as 'locally acquired' and 'source is under investigation' only (excludes interstate and overseas-acquired cases)

Cases are represented on the map according to their place of usual residence (no information for specific location of acquisition)

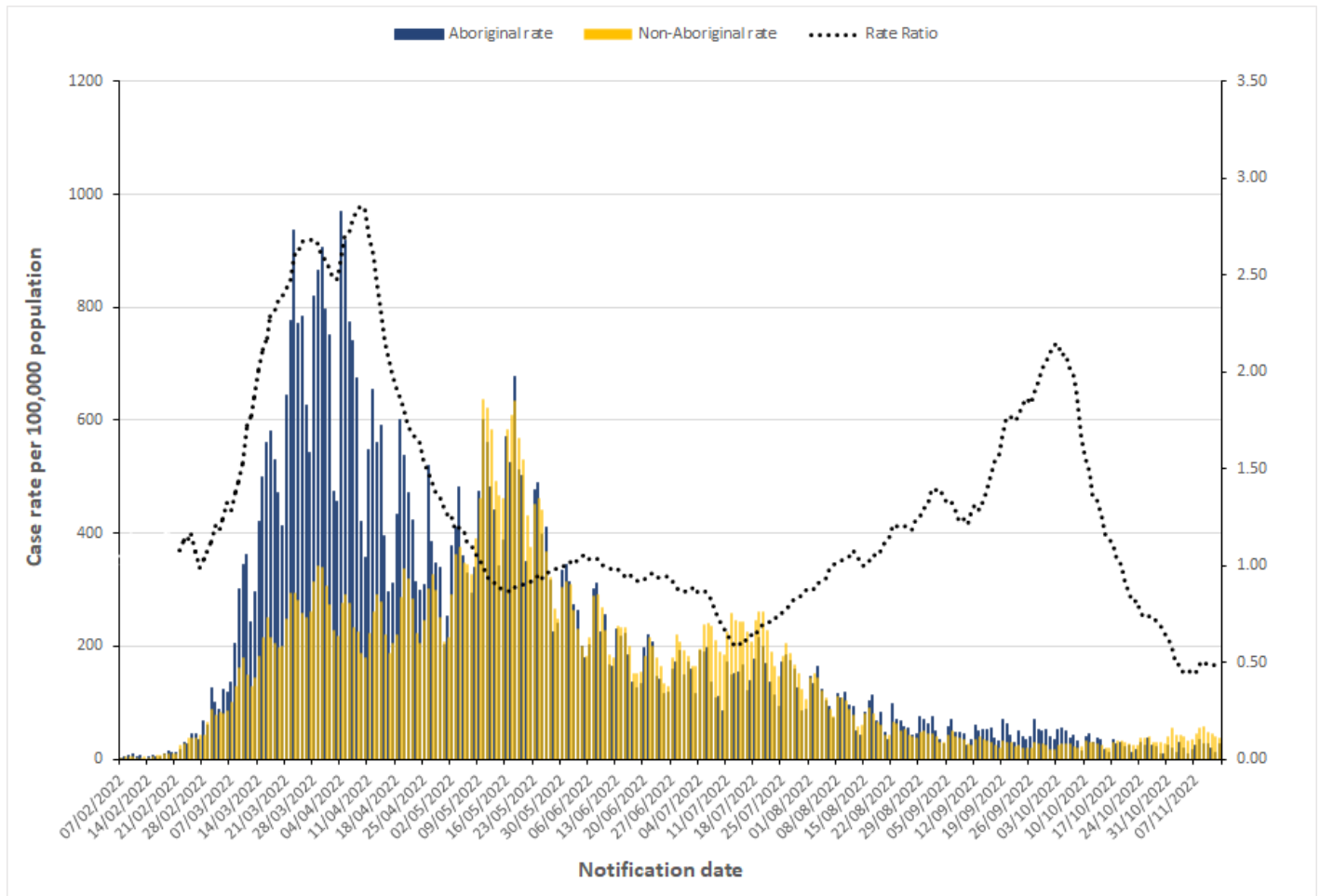
Cases include those detected by either polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests or rapid antigen tests (RAT)

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

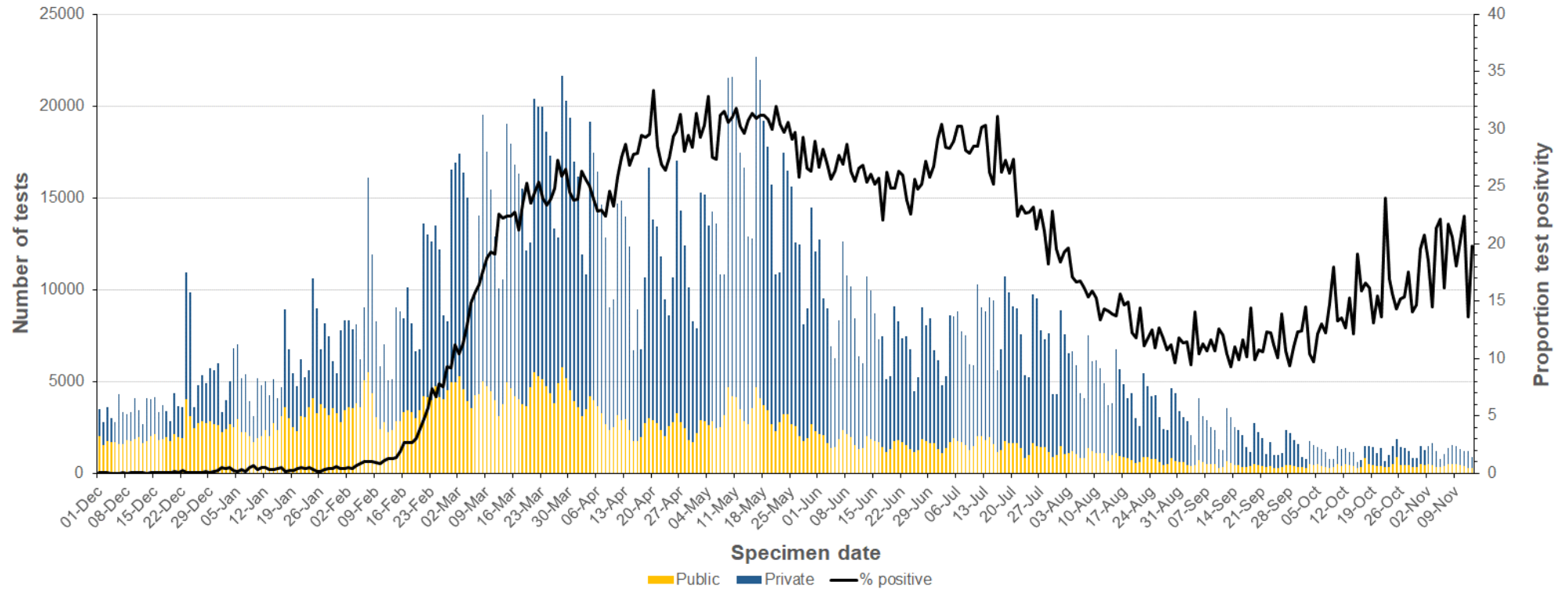
Figure 8. COVID-19 cases in Western Australia per 100,000 population and rate ratio by Indigenous status and notification date, 08 February to 13 November 2022.



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
 Indigenous 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 Indigenous status was not stated were designated as non-Indigenous
 Cases include those detected by both polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and rapid antigen tests (RAT)
 Population denominator data were sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 estimates
 Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous 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 as prior to this, case numbers were too low.

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 13 November 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

Appendix 1

Regional cases by postcode, 07 November – 13 November 2022

WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022	
Goldfields	6346	<5	Midwest (continued)	6620	<5	South West (continued)	6256	<5	
	6429	<5		6623	<5		6258	15	
	6430	51		6630	<5		6260	<5	
	6432	15		6638	5		6262	<5	
	6437	<5		6642	<5		6271	8	
	6438	<5		6701	<5		6275	6	
	6442	6		6705	<5		6280	66	
	6448	<5		6707	22		6281	24	
	6450	38		Pilbara	6140		<5	6282	<5
	6646	<5			6710		<5	6284	13
Great Southern	6317	7	6713		<5	6285	24		
	6318	<5	6714		37	6286	<5		
	6321	<5	6716		<5	6288	<5		
	6324	12	6720		<5	6290	10		
	6327	<5	6721		7	6398	7		
	6328	<5	6722		6	Wheatbelt	6041	<5	
	6330	117	6751		<5		6043	<5	
	6333	9	6753		7		6044	<5	
	6335	<5	6754	<5	6302		13		
	6336	<5	6760	<5	6303		<5		
6341	<5	6762	<5	6304	7				
6348	6	South West	6219	<5	6306		<5		
6395	<5		6220	7	6312		15		
Kimberley	6725		25	6221	<5		6315	<5	
	6726		<5	6224	<5		6365	<5	
	6728		8	6225	26	6367	<5		
	6743		8	6230	148	6369	<5		
	6770		<5	6231	<5	6375	<5		
	6798		<5	6232	46	6383	15		
Midwest	6514		<5	6233	62	6390	5		
	6519		<5	6236	6	6401	17		
	6522	<5	6237	7	6407	<5			
	6525	7	6239	8	6410	6			
	6530	72	6251	<5	6413	<5			
	6532	23	6253	<5	6415	<5			
	6535	<5	6254	<5	6426	<5			
	6536	<5	6255	10	6460	<5			

WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022	WACHS Regions	Postcode	Week 07 Nov to 13 Nov 2022
Wheatbelt (continued)	6461	<5						
	6475	<5						
	6485	<5						
	6501	<5						
	6502	<5						
	6503	<5						
	6510	<5						
	6511	<5						
	6560	<5						
	6562	6						
	6566	7						
	6603	<5						
	6606	<5						
	6609	<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

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