Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Health**

Notifiable Sexually Transmissible Infections and Blood-borne Viruses in Western Australia, Surveillance Report

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Notes:

1. All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.
2. To help place the data in this report in perspective, comparisons with other reporting periods are provided. As no formal statistical testing has been conducted, some caution should be taken with interpretation.
3. Notifications for Christmas Island, Curtin, Leonora, Perth, and Yongah Hill Immigration Detention Centres have been excluded from all analyses because of potential bias introduced through the inclusion of cases detected by screening of asylum seekers at these locations in previous years.

Summary

- The gonorrhoea notification rate increased by 27% in comparison to the previous five-year mean due an increase in testing and increased disease transmission (Figure 2).
- Despite increased testing, the syphilis notification rate decreased by 5% in comparison to the previous five-year mean due to decreased disease transmission (Figure 3).
- HIV notifications amongst Aboriginal people increased from three to six notifications in the most recent 12-month period.

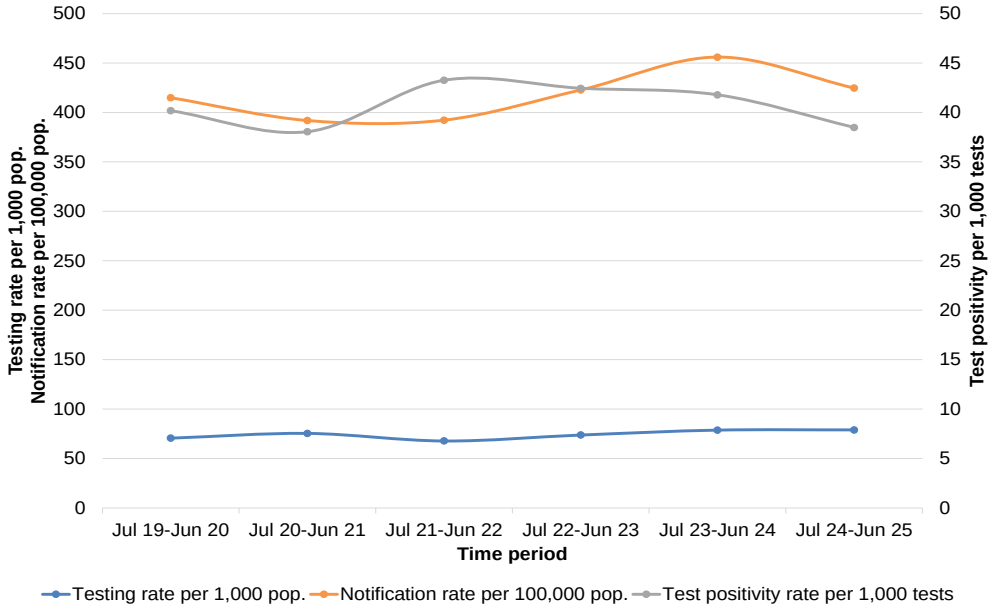
Table 1 Number and percentage change of STI and BBV notifications by reporting period, WA

Disease category	Disease	2nd quarter			12-month period: 01 Jul to 30 Jun			
		2nd quarter 2025	5 year mean for 2nd quarter[1]	2nd quarter % change[2]	01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25	01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	5 year mean for 01 Jul - 30 Jun[3]	01 Jul - 30 Jun Change[4]
STIs	Chlamydia	3,037	2,830.6	7%	12,538	13,217	11,613.0	8%
	Gonorrhoea	1,239	958.8	29%	5,119	5,145	3,816.4	34%
	Infectious syphilis	199	182.6	9%	680	653	735.8	-8%
	STI Total	**4,475**	**3,972.0**	**13%**	**18,337**	**19,015**	**16,165.2**	**13%**
BBVs	Hepatitis B (Newly acquired)	9	4.0	125%	16	29	16.6	-4%
	Hepatitis B (Unspecified)[5]	154	108.8	42%	524	491	438.2	20%
	Hepatitis B (Total)	163	112.8	45%	540	520	454.8	19%
	Hepatitis C (Newly acquired)	25	26.8	-7%	151	161	106.6	42%
	Hepatitis C (Unspecified)[5]	228	216.0	6%	759	788	808.8	-6%
	Hepatitis C (Total)	228	216.0	6%	910	949	915.4	-1%
	BBV Total	**391**	**328.8**	**19%**	**1,450**	**1,469**	**1,370.2**	**6%**
HIV	Diagnosed in WA	30	16.4	83%	82	82	72.0	14%
	Previously diagnosed overseas	18	14.2	27%	59	76	47.6	24%
	HIV Total	**48**	**30.6**	**57%**	**141**	**158**	**120**	**18%**
Combined total		**4,914**	**4,331**	**13%**	**19,928**	**20,642**	**17,655**	**13%**

Notes: [1] Historical five-year mean (i.e., from 2020 to 2024) for the current quarter.
[2] Percentage change of the number of notifications in the current quarter compared to the historical five-year mean of the same quarter. Positive values indicate an increase compared to the historical five-year mean of the same quarter. Negative values indicate a decrease compared to the historical five-year mean of the same quarter.
[3] Historical five-year mean (i.e., from 2020 to 2024) for the current 12-month period.
[4] Percentage change of the number of notifications in the current 12-month period compared to the historical five-year mean for the same 12-month period. For interpretation of positive and negative values, see note 2.
[5] Notifications were analysed by optimal date of onset except for unspecified hepatitis B and unspecified hepatitis C notifications have been analysed by specimen date as a batch of retrospective notifications were received in March 2021.

Chlamydia

Figure 1 Chlamydia testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the chlamydia testing rate increased by 8% (from 73.2 to 78.9 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate remained stable (from 415.6 to 424.7 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate decreased by 6% (from 41.1 to 38.5 per 1,000 tests). This suggests that the stability in notifications over this period was due to a combination of increased testing and decreased disease transmission (Figure 1).

Table 2 Number and proportion of chlamydia notifications in WA by sex, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Sex	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	5,841	47%	6,239	47%
Female	6,697	53%	6,977	53%
Male:Female ratio	0.9	N/A	0.9	N/A
Total	**12,538**	**100%**	**13,217**	**100%**

Notes: N/A = Not applicable
In addition to the number of notifications above, there was one notification in a transgender person in the previous reporting period.

Table 3 Number and proportion of chlamydia notifications in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	2	0%	0	0%
10–14	52	0%	59	0%
15–19	1,977	16%	2,119	16%
20–24	3,803	30%	3,985	30%
25–29	2,775	22%	2,862	22%
30–34	1,630	13%	1,692	13%
35–39	967	8%	1,023	8%
40–44	583	5%	639	5%
45–49	321	3%	328	2%
50–54	182	1%	214	2%
55–59	127	1%	146	1%
60+	119	1%	150	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**12,538**	**100%**	**13,217**	**100%**

- Those aged 20 to 29 years comprised 52% of chlamydia notifications, and notifications among this age group remained stable in comparison to the previous 12-month period (Table 3).

Table 4 Number and rate of chlamydia notifications in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	2,016	16%	1,448.3	1,959	15%	1,463.9
Non-Aboriginal	9,985	80%	359.1	10,637	80%	387.8
Unknown	537	4%	N/A	621	5%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.2	N/A	4.0	0.2	N/A	3.8
Total	**12,538**	**100%**	**421.6**	**13,217**	**100%**	**452.4**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
N/A = Not applicable

Table 5 Number and rate of chlamydia notifications in WA by region, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

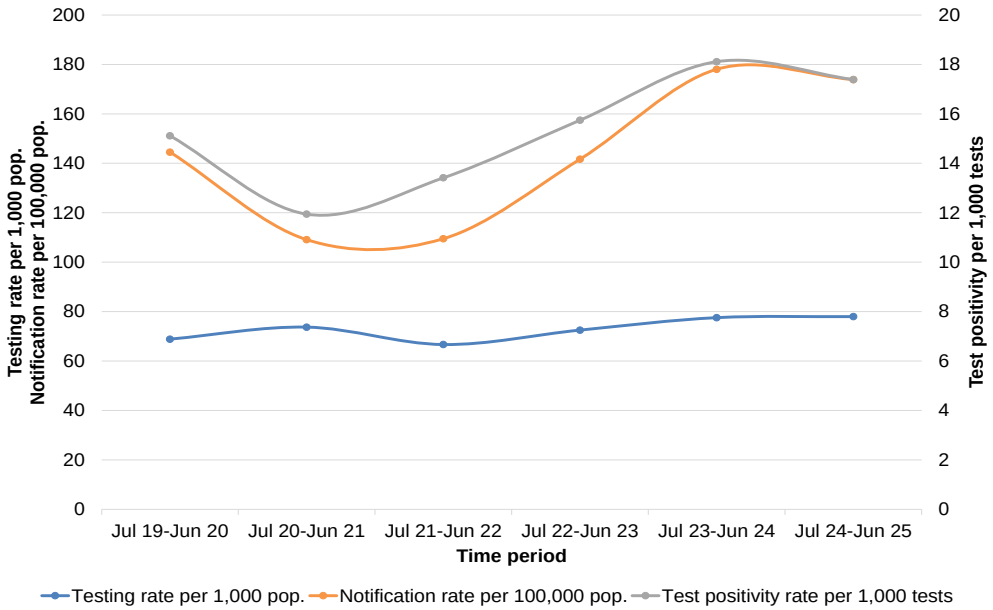
Region	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Goldfields	394	680.2	348	605.3
Great Southern	151	226.9	189	286.9
Kimberley	595	1,476.3	687	1,723.7
Metropolitan	9,860	411.8	10,400	442.9
Midwest	277	395.7	266	384.0
Pilbara	457	761.0	462	772.3
South West	559	273.9	607	302.6
Wheatbelt	166	205.6	179	223.7
Other	78	N/A	79	N/A
Unknown	1	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**12,538**	**421.6**	**13,217**	**452.4**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
Metropolitan = East Metropolitan + North Metropolitan + South Metropolitan
Other = Overseas residents diagnosed in WA
Unknown = Unknown residential address within WA
N/A = Not applicable

- Chlamydia notification rates decreased or remained stable in most regions but increased by 12% in the Goldfields region in comparison to the previous 12-month period (Table 5).

Gonorrhoea

Figure 2 Gonorrhoea testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the gonorrhoea testing rate increased by 9% (from 71.9 to 78.0 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate increased by 27% (from 136.5 to 173.9 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate increased by 17% (from 14.9 to

17.4 per 1,000 tests). This suggests that the increase in notifications over this period was primarily due to increased disease transmission (Figure 2).

Table 6 Number and proportion of gonorrhoea notifications in WA by sex, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Sex	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	3,133	61%	3,074	60%
Female	1,985	39%	2,071	40%
Male:Female ratio	1.6	N/A	1.5	N/A
Total	**5,119**	**100%**	**5,145**	**100%**

Notes: N/A = N/A = Not applicable
In addition to the number of notifications above, there was one notification in a transgender person in the current reporting period.

Table 7 Number and proportion of gonorrhoea notifications in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	2	0%	3	0%
10–14	15	0%	37	1%
15–19	538	11%	559	11%
20–24	934	18%	1,053	20%
25–29	1,080	21%	1,031	20%
30–34	905	18%	879	17%
35–39	638	12%	607	12%
40–44	437	9%	417	8%
45–49	263	5%	222	4%
50–54	141	3%	140	3%
55–59	81	2%	89	2%
60+	85	2%	108	2%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**5,119**	**100%**	**5,145**	**100%**

- Those aged 20 to 34 years comprised 57% of gonorrhoea notifications, and notifications remained stable in this age group in comparison to the previous 12-month period. Notifications among those aged 45 to 49 years increased by 18% (Table 7).

Table 8 Number and rate of gonorrhoea notifications in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	1,433	28%	1,029.5	1,394	27%	1,041.7
Non-Aboriginal	3,565	70%	128.2	3,647	71%	133.0
Unknown	121	2%	N/A	104	2%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.4	N/A	8.0	0.4	N/A	7.8
Total	**5,119**	**100%**	**172.1**	**5,145**	**100%**	**176.1**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
N/A = Not applicable

- The number of notifications with unknown Aboriginality decreased by 9% in comparison to the previous 12-month period and represented only 2% of all notifications in the current reporting period (Table 8).

Table 9 Number and crude of gonorrhoea notifications in WA by region, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

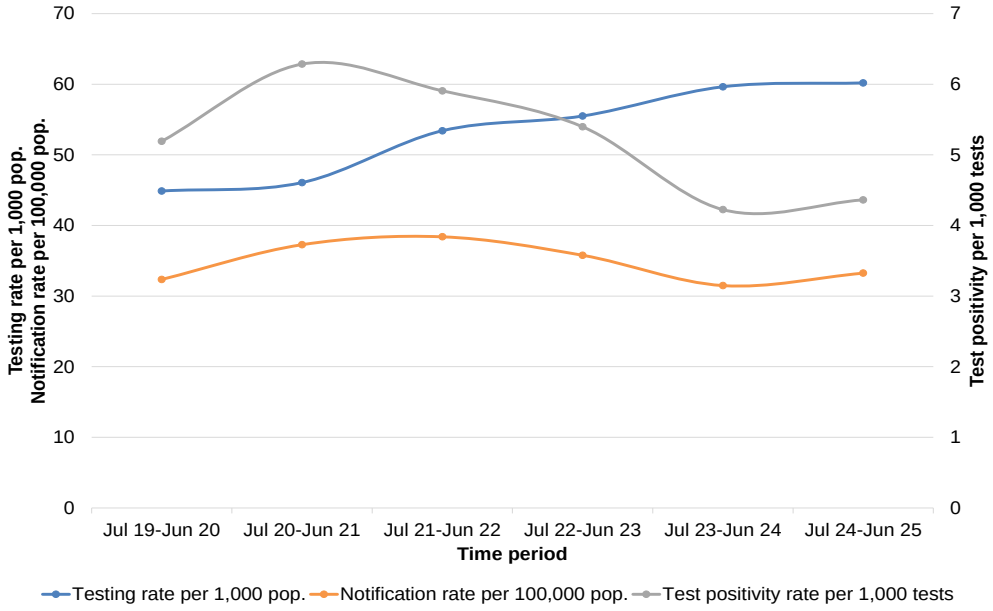
Region	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Goldfields	239	412.6	241	419.2
Great Southern	22	33.1	39	59.2
Kimberley	428	1,062.0	496	1,244.4
Metropolitan	3,730	155.8	3,800	161.8
Midwest	123	175.7	115	166.0
Pilbara	291	484.6	193	322.6
South West	191	93.6	181	90.2
Wheatbelt	63	78.0	49	61.2
Other	30	N/A	31	N/A
Unknown	2	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**5,119**	**172.1**	**5,145**	**176.1**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
Metropolitan = East Metropolitan + North Metropolitan + South Metropolitan
Other = Overseas residents diagnosed in WA
Unknown = Unknown residential address within WA
N/A = Not applicable

- Gonorrhoea notification rates decreased or remained stable in most regions but increased by 50% in the Pilbara region, 27% in the Wheatbelt region and 6% in the Midwest region, in comparison to the previous 12-month period (Table 9).

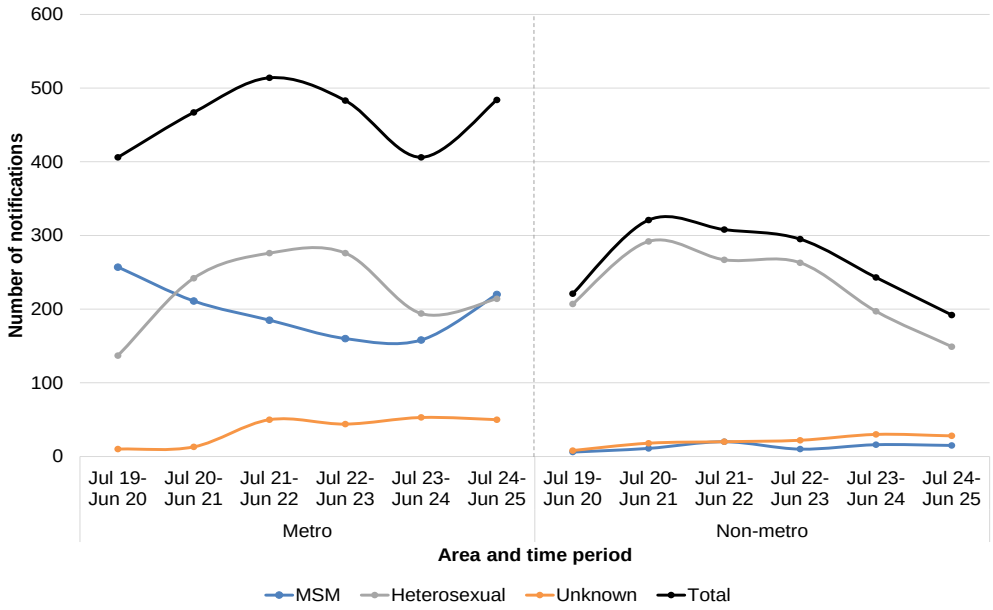
Infectious syphilis

Figure 3 Syphilis testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the syphilis testing rate increased by 16% (from 51.9 to 60.2 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate decreased by 5% (from 35.1 to 33.3 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate decreased by 19% (from 5.4 to 4.4 per 1,000 tests). This suggests that the decrease in notifications over this period was primarily due to decreased disease transmission (Figure 3).
- There were three congenital syphilis notifications in the current 12-month period.

Figure 4 Number of infectious syphilis notifications in WA by area and sexual exposure category, for the two most recent 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous 12-month period, notifications among those with an MSM exposure increased by 39% in the Perth metropolitan area (n=158 to 220), and

notifications with a heterosexual exposure decreased by 24% in the non-metropolitan area (n=197 to 149) (Figure 4).

Table 10 Number and proportion of infectious syphilis notifications in WA by sex, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Sex	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	484	71%	405	62%
Female	196	29%	248	38%
Male:Female Ratio	2.5	N/A	1.6	N/A
WA (Total)	**680**	**100%**	**653**	**100%**

Notes: N/A = Not applicable

- The number of infectious syphilis notifications increased by 20% among males and decreased by 21% among females, resulting in a higher rate ratio compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 10).

Table 11 Number and proportion of infectious syphilis notifications in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	0	0%	0	0%
10–14	3	0%	4	1%
15–19	44	6%	43	7%
20–24	70	10%	80	12%
25–29	102	15%	111	17%
30–34	129	19%	129	20%
35–39	103	15%	94	14%
40–44	79	12%	92	14%
45–49	49	7%	42	6%
50–54	29	4%	26	4%
55–59	25	4%	16	2%
60+	47	7%	16	2%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**680**	**100%**	**653**	**100%**

- Those aged 25 to 39 years comprised 49% of infectious syphilis notifications, and notifications remained stable in the age group in comparison to the previous 12-month period. Notifications among those aged 45 years or older increased by 50% (Table 11).

Table 12 Number and rate of infectious syphilis notifications in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	206	30%	148.0	264	40%	197.3
Non-Aboriginal	467	69%	16.8	386	59%	14.1
Unknown	7	1%	N/A	3	0%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.4	N/A	8.8	0.7	N/A	14.0
Total	**680**	**100%**	**22.9**	**653**	**100%**	**22.4**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
N/A = Not applicable

- The infectious syphilis notification rate decreased by 25% among Aboriginal people and increased by 19% among non-Aboriginal people, resulting in a lower rate ratio compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 12).

Table 13 Number and rate of infectious syphilis notifications in WA by region, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Region	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Goldfields	23	39.7	41	71.3
Great Southern	11	16.5	11	16.7
Kimberley	70	173.7	69	173.1
Metropolitan	484	20.2	406	17.3
Midwest	17	24.3	24	34.7
Pilbara	50	83.3	79	132.1
South West	19	9.3	11	5.5
Wheatbelt	2	2.5	8	10.0
Other	3	N/A	3	N/A
Unknown	1	N/A	1	N/A
Total	**680**	**22.9**	**653**	**22.4**

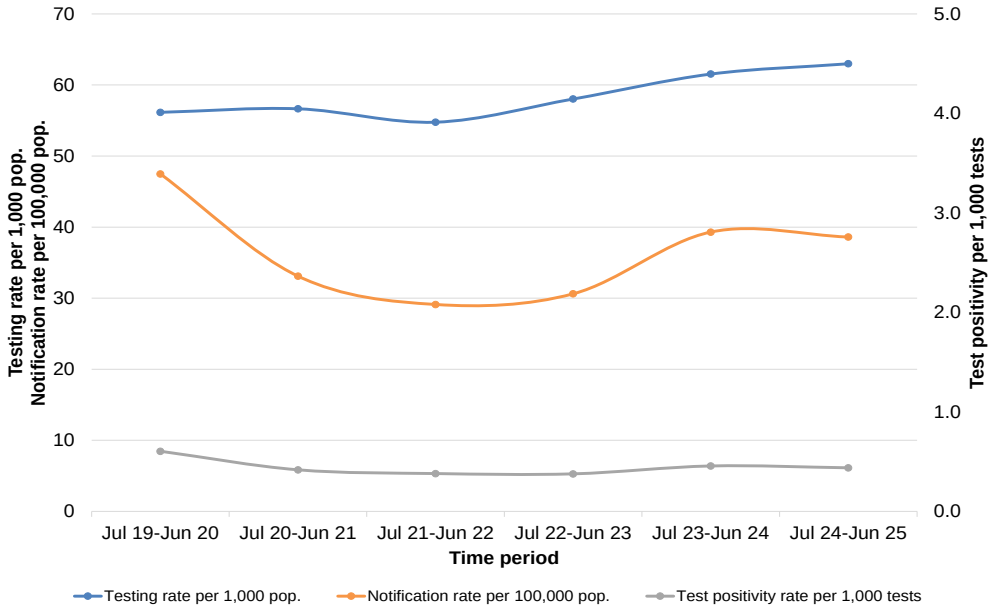
Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
Metropolitan = East Metropolitan + North Metropolitan + South Metropolitan
Other = Overseas residents diagnosed in WA
Unknown = Unknown residential address within WA
N/A = Not applicable

- The infectious syphilis notification rates decreased or remained stable in most regions but increased by 70% in the South West and 17% in the Perth metropolitan region compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 13).

HIV

- The following analysis of HIV notifications data includes cases diagnosed for the first time in WA and excludes notifications of HIV cases previously diagnosed overseas.

Figure 5 HIV testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the HIV testing rate increased by 10% (from 57.4 to 63.0 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate increased by 7% (from 2.6 to 2.8 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate remained stable (at 0.4 per 1,000 tests). This suggests that the increase in notifications over this period was primarily due to increased testing (Figure 5).

Table 14 Number and proportion of HIV notifications in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods (excludes cases previously diagnosed outside WA).

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	0	0%	0	0%
10–14	0	0%	0	0%
15–19	0	0%	1	1%
20–24	2	2%	8	10%
25–29	15	18%	11	13%
30–34	20	24%	9	11%
35–39	14	17%	15	18%
40–44	11	13%	13	16%
45–49	5	6%	4	5%
50–54	4	5%	5	6%
55–59	6	7%	8	10%
60+	5	6%	8	10%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**82**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**

- Those aged 30 to 44 years comprised 46% of HIV notifications. Notifications among those aged 30 to 34 years increased 2.2-fold (Table 14).

Table 15 Number and crude rate of HIV notifications in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods (excludes cases previously diagnosed outside WA).

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	6	7%	4.5	3	4%	2.2
Non-Aboriginal	74	90%	2.7	79	96%	2.8
Unknown	2	2%	N/A	0	0%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.1	N/A	1.7	0.0	N/A	0.8
Total	**82**	**100%**	**2.9**	**82**	**100%**	**2.8**

Note: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population

- The HIV notification rate increased by 108% among Aboriginal people and remained stable among non-Aboriginal people, resulting in a higher rate ratio compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 15). It should be noted that the crude HIV notification rate for Aboriginal people is sensitive to small changes in the number of cases notified.

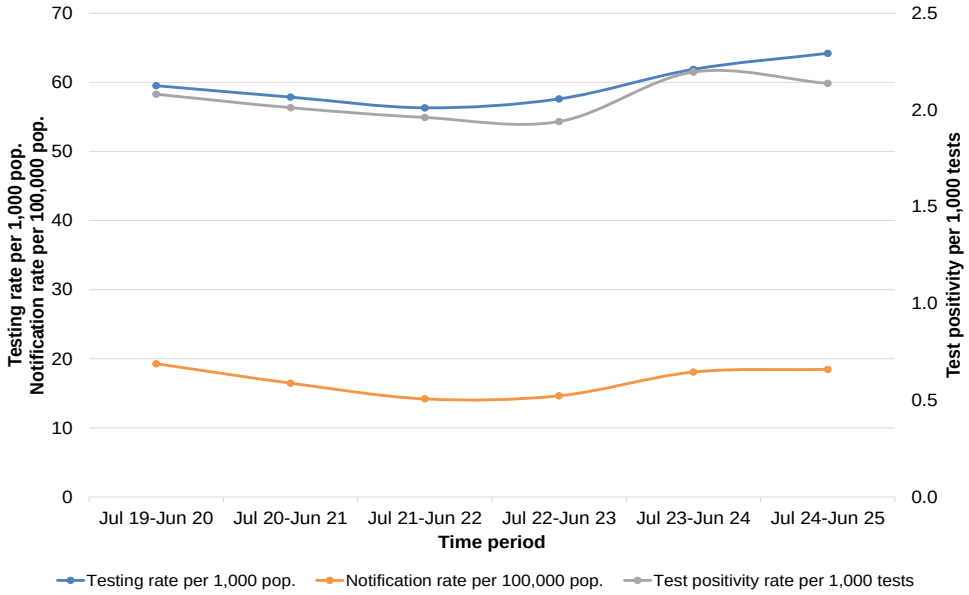
Table 16 Number and proportion of HIV notifications in WA by exposure, for the two most recent 12-month periods (excludes cases previously diagnosed outside WA).

Exposure category	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Men who have sex with men	31	38%	40	49%
Male Heterosexual	19	23%	21	26%
Female Heterosexual	18	22%	16	20%
Male and Female IDU	2	2%	1	1%
Other/unknown	12.0	15%	4.0	5%
Total	**82**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**

- In comparison to the previous 12-month period, notifications among those with an MSM al exposure decreased by 23% (n=40 to 31) (Table 16).
- In comparison to the previous 12-month period, notifications among those with a male heterosexual exposure decreased by 10% (n=21 to 18) (Table 16).
- In comparison to the previous 12-month period, notifications among those with a female heterosexual exposure increased by 13% (n=16 to 18) (Table 16).

Hepatitis B

Figure 6 Hepatitis B testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the hepatitis B testing rate increased by 9% (from 58.6 to 64.2 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate increased by 12% (from 16.5 to 18.5 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate increased by 5% (from 2.0 to 2.1 per 1,000 tests). This suggests that the increase in notifications over this period was due to a combination of increased testing and disease transmission (Figure 6).

Table 17 Number and proportion of newly acquired and unspecified hepatitis B notifications in WA, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Disease status	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newly acquired	16	3%	29	6%
Unspecified	524	97%	491	94%
Total	**540**	**100%**	**520**	**100%**

- In comparison to the previous 12-month period, the number of newly acquired hepatitis B notifications decreased by 45% and the number of unspecified hepatitis B notifications increased by 7% (Table 17).

Table 18 Number and proportion of hepatitis B notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by sex, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Sex	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	325	60%	258	50%
Female	215	40%	262	50%
Male:Female ratio	1.5	N/A	1.0	N/A
Total	**540**	**100%**	**520**	**100%**

Note: N/A = Not applicable

- The number of total hepatitis B notifications increased by 26% among males and decreased by 18% among females compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 18).

Table 19 Number and proportion of hepatitis B notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	0	0%	2	0%
10–14	1	0%	1	0%
15–19	2	0%	10	2%
20–24	12	2%	22	4%
25–29	53	10%	48	9%
30–34	88	16%	77	15%
35–39	84	16%	71	14%
40–44	72	13%	68	13%
45–49	41	8%	56	11%
50–54	46	9%	37	7%
55–59	44	8%	38	7%
60+	97	18%	90	17%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**540**	**100%**	**520**	**100%**

- Those aged 30 to 44 years comprised 45% of total hepatitis B notifications, and notifications among this age group increased by 13% in comparison to the previous 12-month period (Table 19).

Table 20 Number and rate of hepatitis B notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	35	6%	25.1	26	5%	19.4
Non-Aboriginal	471	87%	16.9	444	85%	16.2
Unknown	34	6%	N/A	50	10%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.1	N/A	1.5	0.1	N/A	1.2
Total	**540**	**100%**	**18.2**	**520**	**100%**	**17.8**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
N/A = Not applicable

- The total hepatitis B notification rate increased by 29% among Aboriginal people and by 5% among non-Aboriginal people, resulting in a slightly higher rate ratio compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 20).

Table 21 Number and rate of hepatitis B notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by region, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

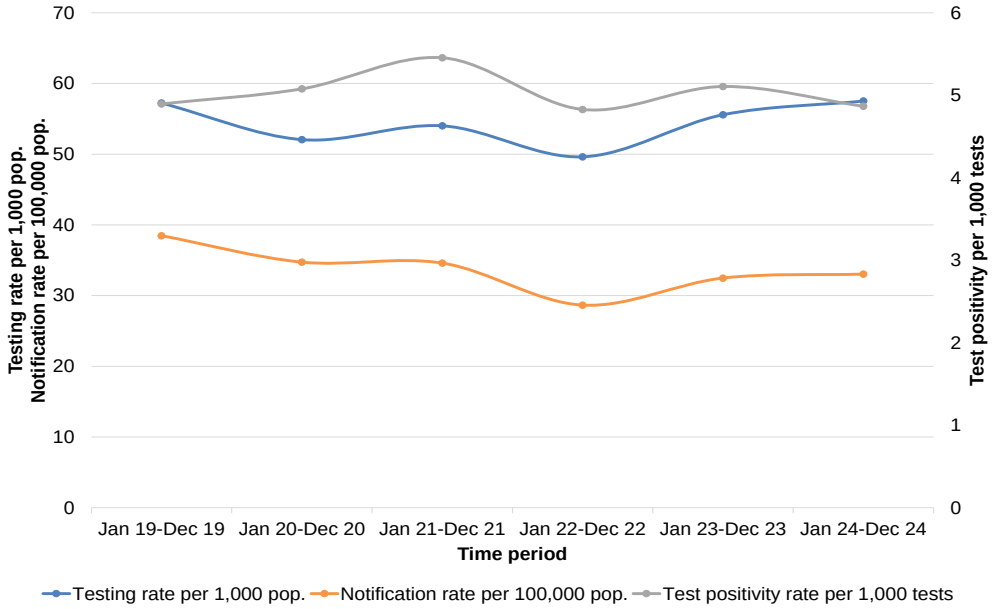
Region	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Goldfields	13	22.4	7	12.2
Great Southern	4	6.0	7	10.6
Kimberley	16	39.7	14	35.1
Metropolitan	447	18.7	450	19.2
Midwest	12	17.1	8	11.6
Pilbara	16	26.6	14	23.4
South West	16	7.8	12	6.0
Wheatbelt	6	7.4	5	6.2
Other	10	N/A	3	N/A
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**540**	**18.2**	**520**	**17.8**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
Metropolitan = East Metropolitan + North Metropolitan + South Metropolitan
Other = Overseas residents diagnosed in WA
Unknown = Unknown residential address within WA
N/A = Not applicable

- Trends in the total hepatitis B notification rate varied between regions and the small number of notifications in most non-metropolitan regions makes it difficult to interpret any changes in trends (Table 21).

Hepatitis C

Figure 7 Hepatitis C testing rate, notification rate and test positivity rate in WA over the past six 12-month periods.



- In comparison to the previous five-year mean, the hepatitis C testing rate increased by 5% (from 53.1 to 55.9 per 1,000 pop.), the notification rate decreased by 5% (from 33.0

to 31.3 per 100,000 pop.), and the test positivity rate decreased by 6% (from 5.1 to 4.8 per 1,000 tests) (Figure 7).

Table 22 Number and proportion of hepatitis C notifications in WA by disease status, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Disease status	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newly acquired	151	17%	161	17%
Unspecified	759	83%	788	83%
Total	**910**	**100%**	**949**	**100%**

Table 23 Number and proportion of hepatitis C notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by sex, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Sex	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	653	72%	674	71%
Female	257	28%	275	29%
Male:Female ratio	2.5	N/A	2.5	N/A
Total	**910**	**100%**	**949**	**100%**

Note: N/A = Not applicable

Table 24 Number and proportion of hepatitis C notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by age group, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Age group (Years)	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0–9	3	0%	1	0%
10–14	1	0%	0	0%
15–19	23	3%	31	3%
20–24	98	11%	123	13%
25–29	132	15%	128	13%
30–34	149	16%	120	13%
35–39	96	11%	133	14%
40–44	90	10%	91	10%
45–49	58	6%	96	10%
50–54	64	7%	57	6%
55–59	58	6%	63	7%
60+	138	15%	106	11%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**910**	**100%**	**949**	**100%**

- Those aged 25 to 34 years comprised 31% of total hepatitis C notifications, and notifications among this age group increased by 13% in comparison to the previous 12-month period. Notifications among those aged 45 to 49 years decreased by 40% (Table 24).

Table 25 Number and rate of hepatitis C notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by Aboriginality, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Aboriginality	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25			Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Aboriginal	330	36%	237.1	331	35%	247.3
Non-Aboriginal	524	58%	18.8	551	58%	20.1
Unknown	56	6%	N/A	67	7%	N/A
Aboriginal:Non-Aboriginal ratio	0.6	N/A	12.6	0.6	N/A	12.3
Total	**910**	**100%**	**30.6**	**949**	**100%**	**32.5**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
N/A = Not applicable

- The total hepatitis C notification rate remained stable among Aboriginal people and decreased by 6% among non-Aboriginal people, resulting in a slightly higher rate ratio compared to the previous 12-month period (Table 25).

Table 26 Number and rate of hepatitis C notifications (newly acquired + unspecified) in WA by region, for the two most recent 12-month periods.

Region	Current reporting period 01 Jul 24 - 30 Jun 25		Previous reporting period 01 Jul 23 - 30 Jun 24	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Goldfields	22	38.0	30	52.2
Great Southern	46	69.1	53	80.5
Kimberley	16	39.7	21	52.7
Metropolitan	694	29.0	712	30.3
Midwest	34	48.6	40	57.8
Pilbara	22	36.6	26	43.5
South West	59	28.9	47	23.4
Wheatbelt	15	18.6	16	20.0
Other	2	N/A	4	N/A
Unknown	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**910**	**30.6**	**949**	**32.5**

Notes: Rate = Crude notification rate per 100,000 population
Metropolitan = East Metropolitan + North Metropolitan + South Metropolitan
Other = Overseas residents diagnosed in WA
Unknown = Unknown residential address within WA
N/A = Not applicable

- Trends in the total hepatitis C notification rate varied between regions. Most notable were the 23% increase in the South West region, 27% decrease in the Goldfields region and 25% decrease in the Kimberley region (Table 26).

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