

Indicator 1 Participation

The participation indicator

The major objective of the National Cervical Screening Program is to reduce morbidity and mortality from cervical cancer by detecting treatable pre-cancerous lesions before their progression to cancer. Through increased participation, more women with pre-cancerous abnormalities can be detected and managed before progression to cervical cancer, thus reducing morbidity and mortality. In addition, increased participation will lead to the detection of early stage cancer, where treatment can reduce mortality, in more women.

The Program, through a variety of recruitment initiatives, targets women in the age group 20–69 years. The recommended screening interval for women in this age group who have been sexually active at any stage in their lives is 2 years. Pap tests may cease at the age of 70 years for women who have had two normal Pap tests within the previous 5 years. Women over 70 years who have never had a Pap test, or who request a Pap test, are screened.

Some women in the target population are unlikely to require screening. They include those who have had a total hysterectomy with their cervix removed and those who have never been sexually active. Women who have previously been diagnosed with gynaecological cancer may also not be eligible for screening.

Participation rate calculations should, in principle, exclude all three groups from the data. In practice, the data are adjusted to remove women who have had a hysterectomy but the latter two groups cannot be excluded due to the lack of reliable data. Hysterectomy rates are derived from self-reported information on hysterectomies in the 2001 National Health Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The objectives and usefulness of participation as an indicator are outlined below:

- The participation indicator measures the proportion of the target population participating in the cervical screening program in the recommended 2-year screening interval, and for the first time in this report for 3-year and 5-year intervals. The addition of participation data for 3- and 5-year intervals allows international comparisons of cervical screening performance to be made, since many other countries use a 3- or 5-year screening interval (Dickinson 2002).
- New indicators measuring the variation in participation by geographic region and by socioeconomic status aim to monitor the effectiveness of the Program in providing universal access to screening.
- Participation data are important in assessing the contribution of the cervical screening program to reducing incidence and mortality.
- The indicator can be used as a means of evaluating the effect of communication and recruitment strategies, particularly if participation rates are analysed by demographic characteristics.
- When this indicator is used in conjunction with others, it can be used to support analysis relating to target groups and screening intervals.

State- and territory-specific issues

Except for Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, where only women with a state- or territory-specific address are registered, the participation rates are based on all women who were screened in the particular state or territory. This may lead to an overestimation of numbers of women screened because of double counting of some women between states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, and inclusion of women living overseas.

Data issues

The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the ABS estimated resident population, correct as of November 2007, and adjusted for the proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions.

At the time of preparation of this report, the latest estimated resident population figures according to Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) classifications available were for the year 2005. Therefore, the denominators for participation rates by geographic location and by socioeconomic status presented in this report have been calculated using the estimated resident female population for 2005 only (adjusted for hysterectomy), rather than the average of the estimated resident populations for 2005 and 2006.

Key points

- Participation in the National Cervical Screening Program by women in the target age group 20–69 years for the 2005–2006 2-year reporting period was 60.6%. This is not a significant change from the previous non-overlapping 2-year rate for 2003–2004 of 60.7%.
- Reported here for the first time are 3- and 5-year participation rates. Nationally, the participation rates for women aged 20–69 years were 60.6% over 2 years, 73.1% over 3 years, and 85.9% over 5 years.
- The cervical screening programs in a number of other countries use a screening interval of 3 or 5 years (Dickinson 2002). The 3-year participation rate in Australia for 2004–2006 was 73.1% for women aged 20–69 years. This is comparable to the 3-year participation rates of 73% reported for New Zealand for 2003 (National Cervical Screening Programme 2005), 69.4% for England for 2007 (National Health Service 2007), 63.6% for Wales for 2007 (Cervical Screening Wales 2007), and to the previously reported average for the European Union countries of 75% (van Ballegooijen et al. 2000).
- The 5-year participation rate in Australia for 2002–2006 was 85.9% for women aged 20–69 years. This is higher than the 5-year participation rate of 79.2% reported for England for 2007 (National Health Service 2007), 74.6% for Wales for 2007 (Cervical Screening Wales 2007), and 77% for the Netherlands for 2003 (Rebolj et al. 2007), but lower than a previously estimated 5-year participation rate of 90% for Finland (Antilla & Nieminen 2000).

- In 2005–2006, participation rates by geographic region were 62.1% for major cities, 59.3% for inner regional, 57.8% for outer regional, 56.9% for remote locations, and 53.0% for very remote locations. These differences are significant.
- In 2005–2006, participation rates by socioeconomic status of area of residence were 71.5% for the first quintile, which corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status, 68.3% for the second quintile, 61.8% for the third quintile, 60.2% for the fourth quintile, and 57.3% for the fifth quintile, which corresponds to the lowest level of socioeconomic status. These differences are significant.

Indicator 1.1.1 Two-year participation rate

The percentage of women screened in a 2-year period for women aged 20 years and over and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Participation in the National Cervical Screening Program

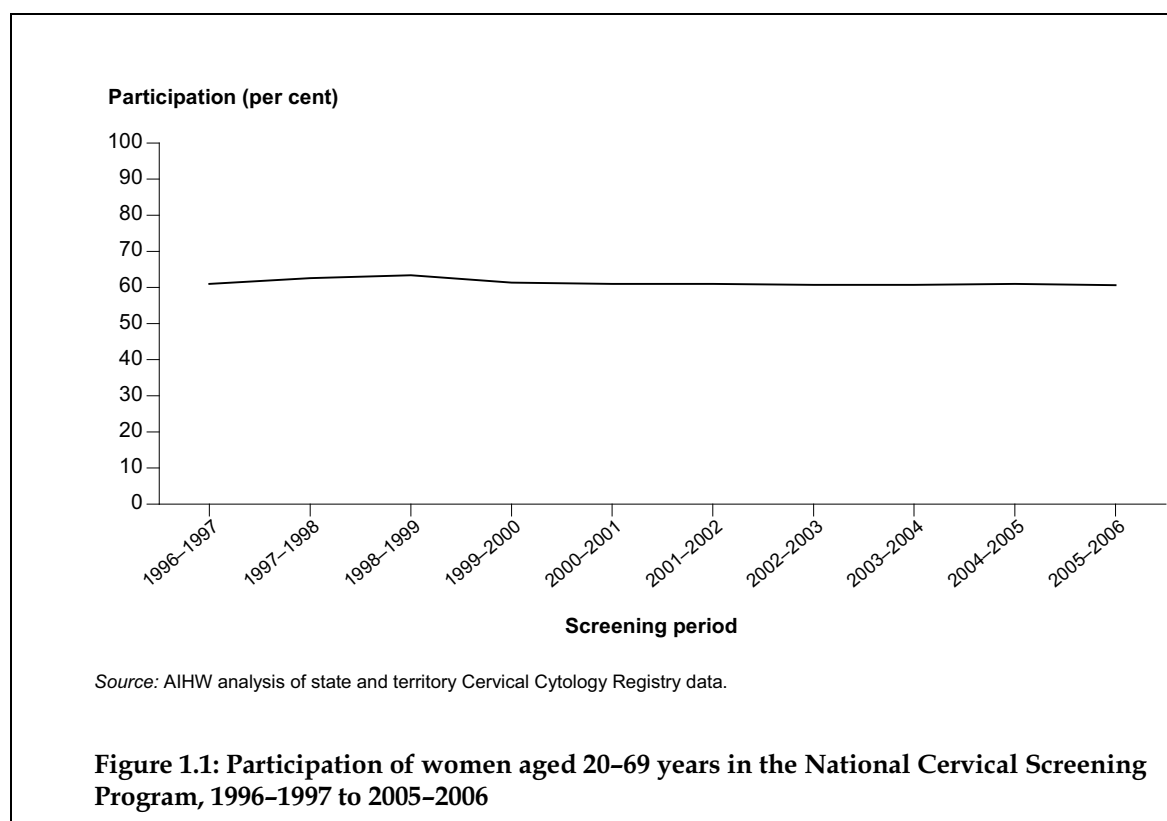


Table 1.1: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program, 1996–1997 to 2005–2006

2-year period	1996–1997	1997–1998	1998–1999	1999–2000	2000–2001	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006
AS rate (per cent)	61.0	62.6	63.4	61.3	61.0	61.0	60.7	60.7	61.0	60.6
95% CI	60.9–61.1	62.5–62.6	63.4–63.5	61.2–61.3	60.9–61.1	60.9–61.0	60.6–60.8	60.6–60.7	60.9–61.0	60.6–60.7

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.

- Participation in the National Cervical Screening Program among women in the target age group 20–69 years was 61.0% in 1996–1997 when reporting commenced. The 2-year participation rate increased to a peak of 63.4% in 1998–1999, when there was a national media campaign. Participation rates have remained at around 61.0% since 1999–2000. The 2-year participation rate for 2005–2006 was 60.6%.

Participation by age

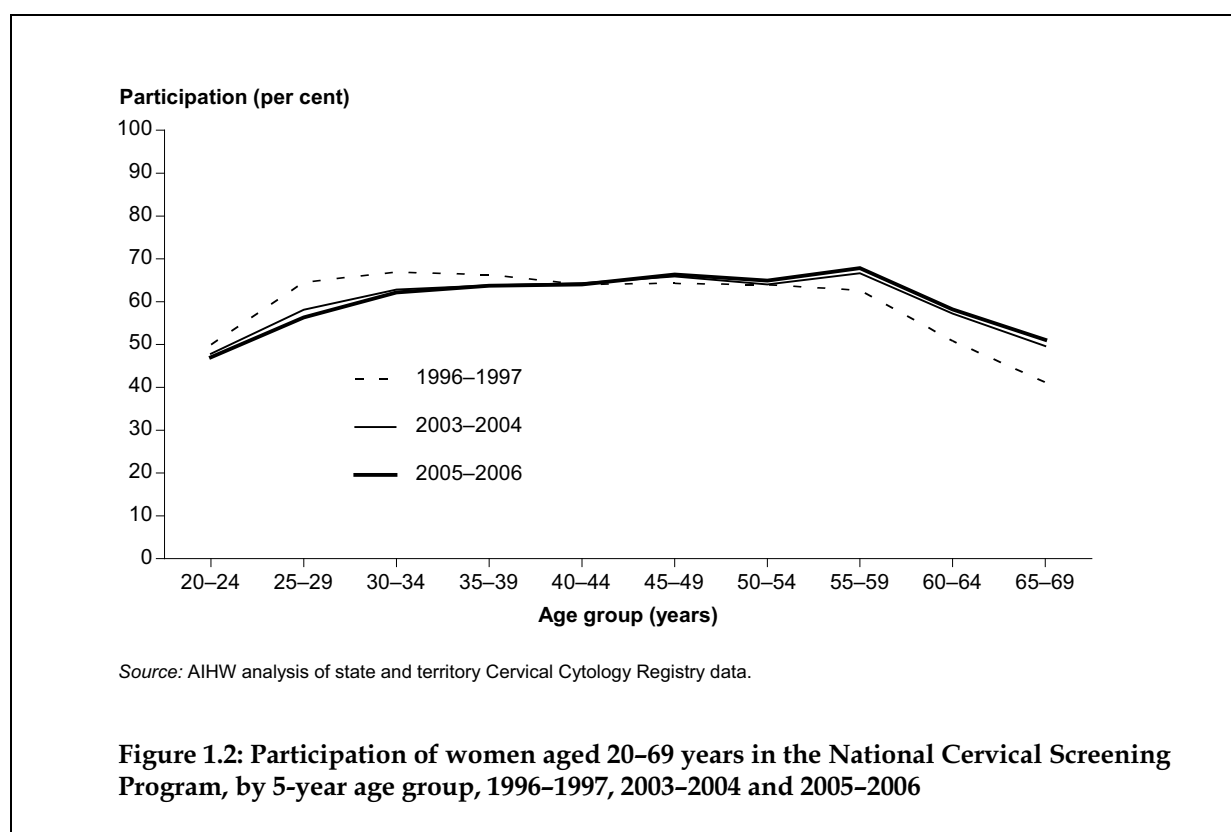


Table 1.2: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program, by 5-year age group, 1996–1997, 2003–2004 and 2005–2006

2-year period	Age group (years)										20–69 ^(a)
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	
1996–1997 (per cent)	50.0	64.5	66.9	66.4	64.0	64.3	64.0	62.7	50.9	41.2	61.0 (60.9–61.1)
2003–2004 (per cent)	47.8	58.1	62.8	63.8	64.3	65.9	64.0	66.6	57.2	49.6	60.7 (60.6–60.7)
2005–2006 (per cent)	47.0	56.3	62.1	63.7	64.0	66.3	64.9	67.8	58.2	51.1	60.6 (60.6–60.7)

(a) Rates for the target age group 20–69 years are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Notes

1. Rates for 5-year age groups are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Periods cover 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004, and 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006.

- Over the 2-year period 2005–2006, 3,505,978 women participated in the National Cervical Screening Program. Of these women, 3,452,092 (98.5%) were aged 20–69 years.
- The participation rate for the 2-year period 2005–2006 was 60.6% for women in the target age group 20–69 years.
- From 1996–1997 to 2005–2006, there was a decline in participation among women aged less than 40 years, most prominent in the 25–29 year age group, and an increase in participation among women aged 55 years and over.
- In 2005–2006, participation was highest in women aged 55–59 years (67.8%) and lowest in women aged 20–24 years (47.0%).

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Participation by state and territory

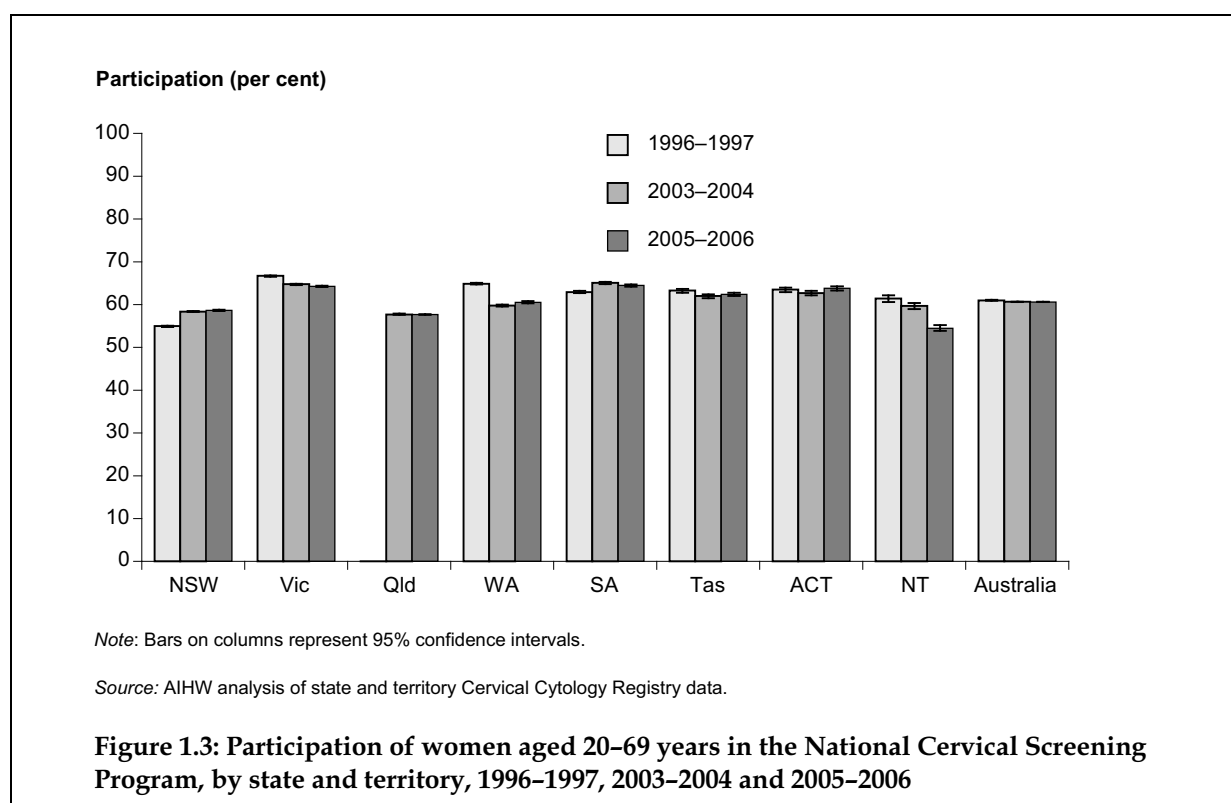


Table 1.3: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 1996–1997, 2003–2004 and 2005–2006

2-year period	NSW ^(a)	Vic ^(b)	Qld ^(c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(d)	NT ^(e)	Australia
1996–1997 (per cent)	55.0	66.7	..	64.9	62.9	63.3	63.5	61.4	61.0
95% CI	54.8–55.1	66.5–66.8	..	64.7–65.1	62.7–63.2	62.8–63.7	62.9–64.0	60.6–62.2	60.9–61.1
2003–2004 (per cent)	58.4	64.8	57.7	59.8	65.1	62.0	62.7	59.7	60.7
95% CI	58.3–58.5	64.6–64.9	57.6–57.9	59.6–60.0	64.8–65.3	61.5–62.4	62.2–63.2	59.0–60.4	60.6–60.7
2005–2006 (per cent)	58.7	64.3	57.7	60.5	64.5	62.4	63.8	54.5	60.6
95% CI	58.5–58.8	64.1–64.4	57.6–57.8	60.3–60.8	64.2–64.7	62.0–62.8	63.3–64.3	53.9–55.2	60.6–60.7

.. Not applicable.

- (a) The New South Wales Pap test register commenced in July 1996; therefore data have been estimated for the period January to July 1996.
 (b) In the 2003–2004 and 2005–2006, reporting periods the Victorian registries only registered women with a Victorian address.
 (c) The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1996–1997.
 (d) Since the National Cervical Screening Program commenced, the Australian Capital Territory has only registered women with an Australian Capital Territory address.
 (e) The Northern Territory Pap test register commenced in March 1996; therefore data have been estimated for the period January to March 1996.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Periods cover 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004, and 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006.

- In 2005–2006, there were significant declines in participation compared with 2003–2004 rates in Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory, and significant increases in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.
- The highest 2-year participation rates for 2005–2006 were in Victoria (64.3%) and South Australia (64.5%) and the lowest in Queensland (57.7%) and the Northern Territory (54.5%).

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Indicator 1.1.2 Three-year participation rate

The percentage of women screened in a 3-year period for women aged 20 years and over and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Three-year participation by age

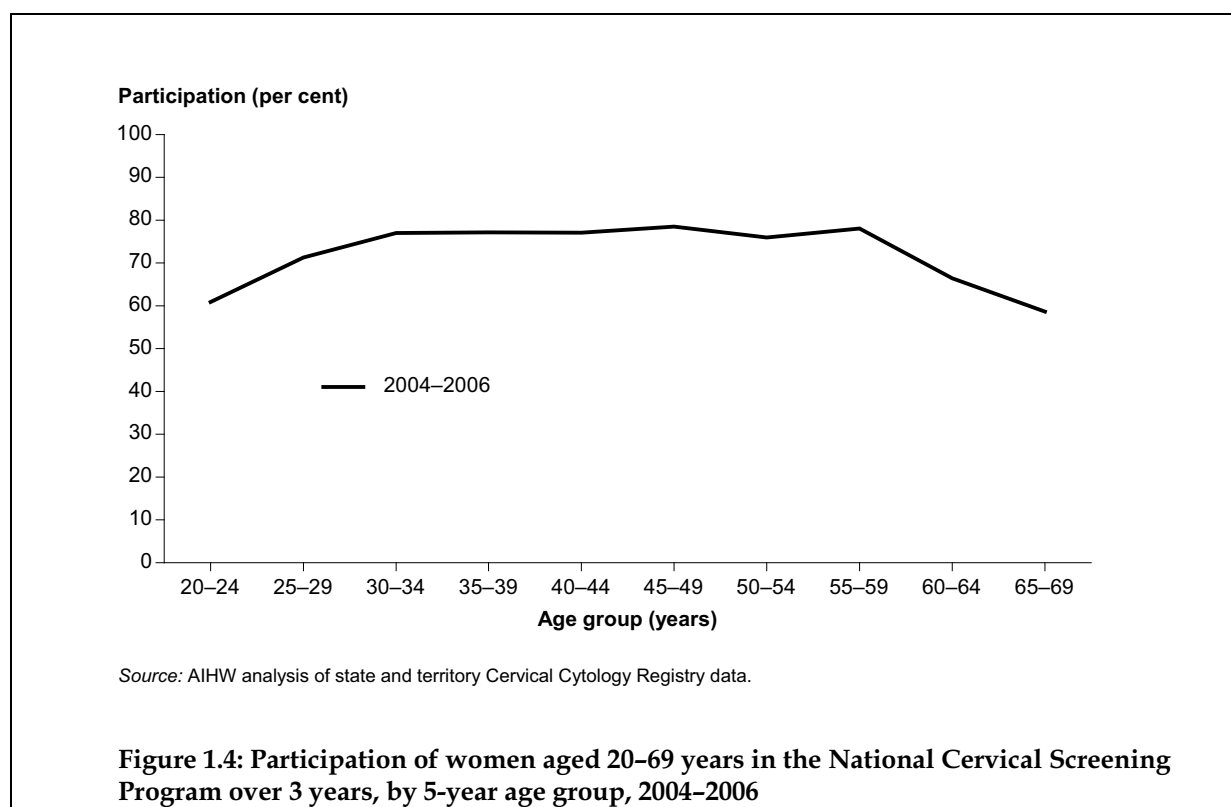


Table 1.4: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program over 3 years, by 5-year age group, 2004–2006

3-year period	Age group (years)										20–69 ^(a)
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	
2004–2006 (per cent)	60.9	71.3	77.0	77.2	77.1	78.5	76.0	78.1	66.4	58.7	73.1 (73.0–73.2)

(a) Rates for the target age group 20–69 years are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Notes

1. Rates for 5-year age groups are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2006.
5. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

- Over the 3-year period 2004–2006, 4,119,929 women participated in the National Cervical Screening Program. Of these, 4,052,821 (98.4%) were aged 20–69 years.
- The participation rate for the 3-year period 2004–2006 was 73.1% for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Three-year participation by state and territory

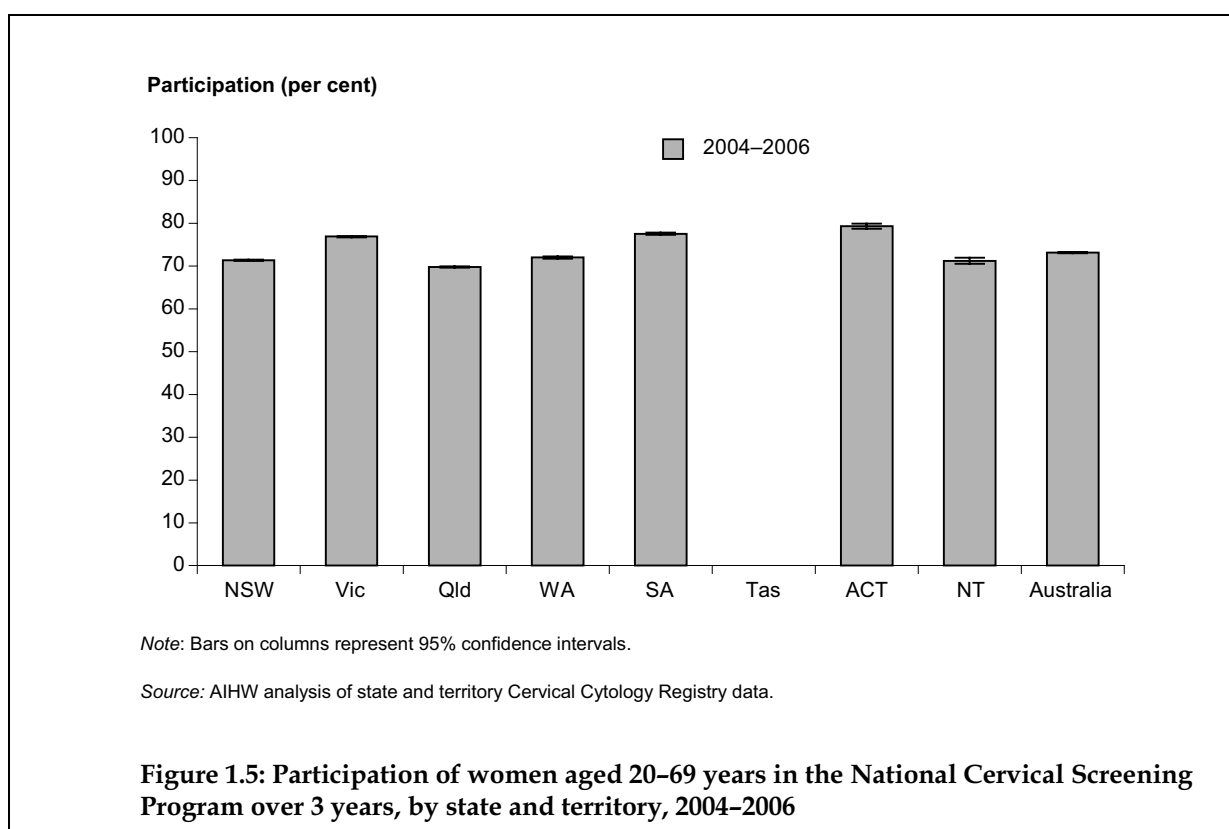


Table 1.5: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program over 3 years, by state and territory, 2004–2006

3-year period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(a)	ACT	NT	Australia
2004–2006 (per cent)	71.3	76.9	69.8	72.0	77.5	..	79.3	71.2	73.1
95% CI	71.2–71.5	76.7–77.0	69.6–69.9	71.7–72.2	77.3–77.8	..	78.7–79.9	70.5–71.9	73.0–73.2

.. Not applicable.

(a) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2006.

- The highest 3-year participation rates for 2004–2006 were in South Australia (77.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (79.3%) and the lowest in Queensland (69.8%).

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Indicator 1.1.3 Five-year participation rate

The percentage of women screened in a 5-year period for women aged 20 years and over and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Five-year participation by age

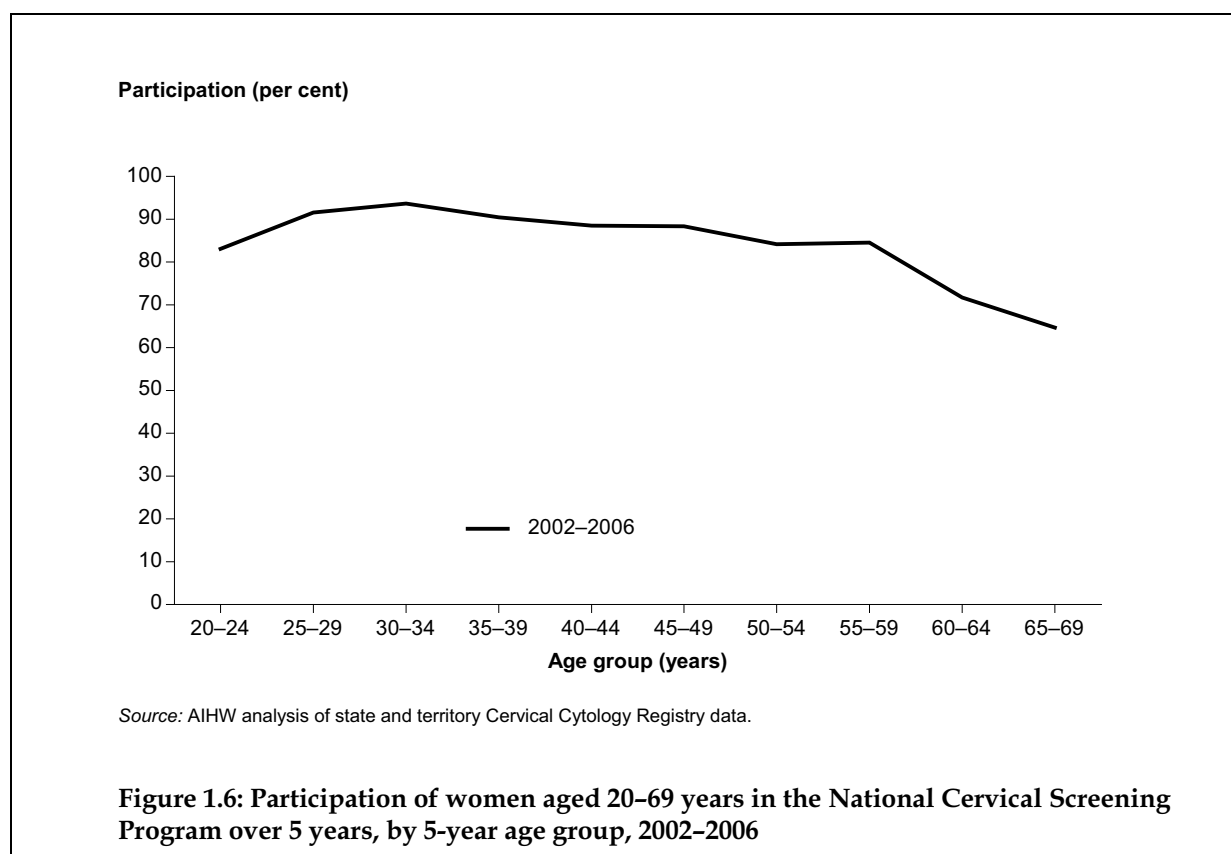


Table 1.6: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program over 5 years, by 5-year age group, 2002–2006

5-year period	Age group (years)										20–69 ^(a)
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	
2002–2006 (per cent)	83.1	91.6	93.7	90.5	88.5	88.4	84.2	84.6	71.7	64.7	85.9 (85.8–86.0)

(a) Rates for the target age group 20–69 years are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Notes

1. Rates for 5-year age groups are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2006.
5. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

- Over the 5-year period 2002–2006 4,824,166 women participated in the National Cervical Screening Program. Of these women, 4,732,320 (98.1%) were aged 20–69 years.
- The participation rate for the 5-year period 2002–2006 was 85.9% for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Five-year participation by state and territory

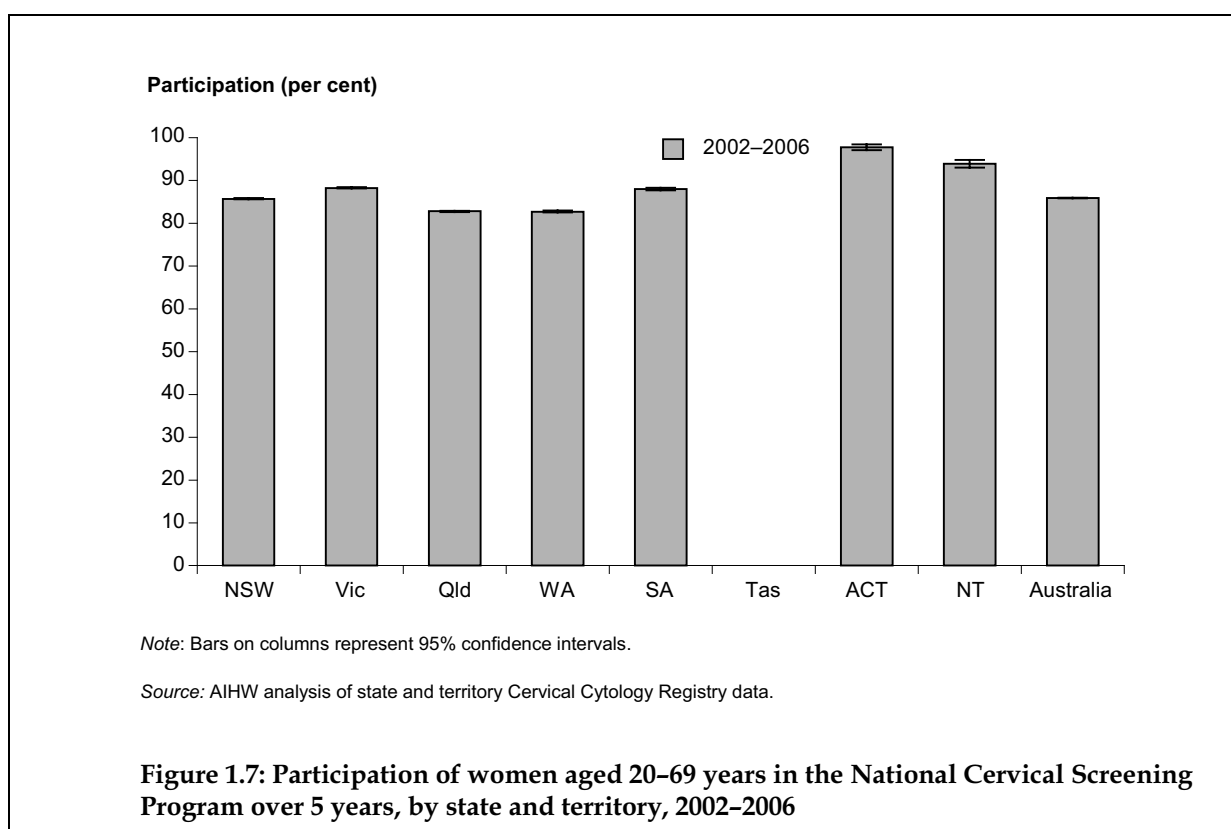


Table 1.7: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program over 5 years, by state and territory, 2002–2006

5-year period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(a)	ACT ^(b)	NT ^(b)	Australia
2002–2006 (per cent)	85.7	88.2	82.8	82.7	88.0	..	97.8	93.9	85.9
95% CI	85.6–85.9	88.1–88.4	82.6–82.9	82.5–83.0	87.7–88.3	..	97.1–98.4	93.0–94.8	85.8–86.0

.. Not applicable.

(a) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

(b) Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory have populations that are both highly transient and relatively small, which may lead to erroneously high participation rates in some age groups over a 5-year period.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2006.

- The highest 5-year participation rates for 2002–2006 were in the Australian Capital Territory (97.8%) and the Northern Territory (93.9%) and the lowest in Queensland (82.8%) and Western Australia (82.7%)

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Indicator 1.2 Participation by region

The percentage of women screened in a 2-year period by geographic region of residence for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

Participation by region



Table 1.8: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2005–2006

2-year period	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia
2005–2006 (per cent)	62.1	59.3	57.8	56.9	53.0	61.1
95% CI	62.1–62.2	59.1–59.4	57.5–58.0	56.4–57.4	52.3–53.7	61.0–61.1

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006.
5. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification was used to create the above categories (ABS 2001).
6. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

- In 2005–2006, participation rates were highest in major cities (62.1%), followed by inner regional (59.3%), outer regional (57.8%), and remote locations (56.9%), with participation lowest in very remote locations (53.0%).

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Indicator 1.3 Participation by socioeconomic status

The percentage of women screened in a 2-year period by socioeconomic status of area of residence for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

Participation by socioeconomic status

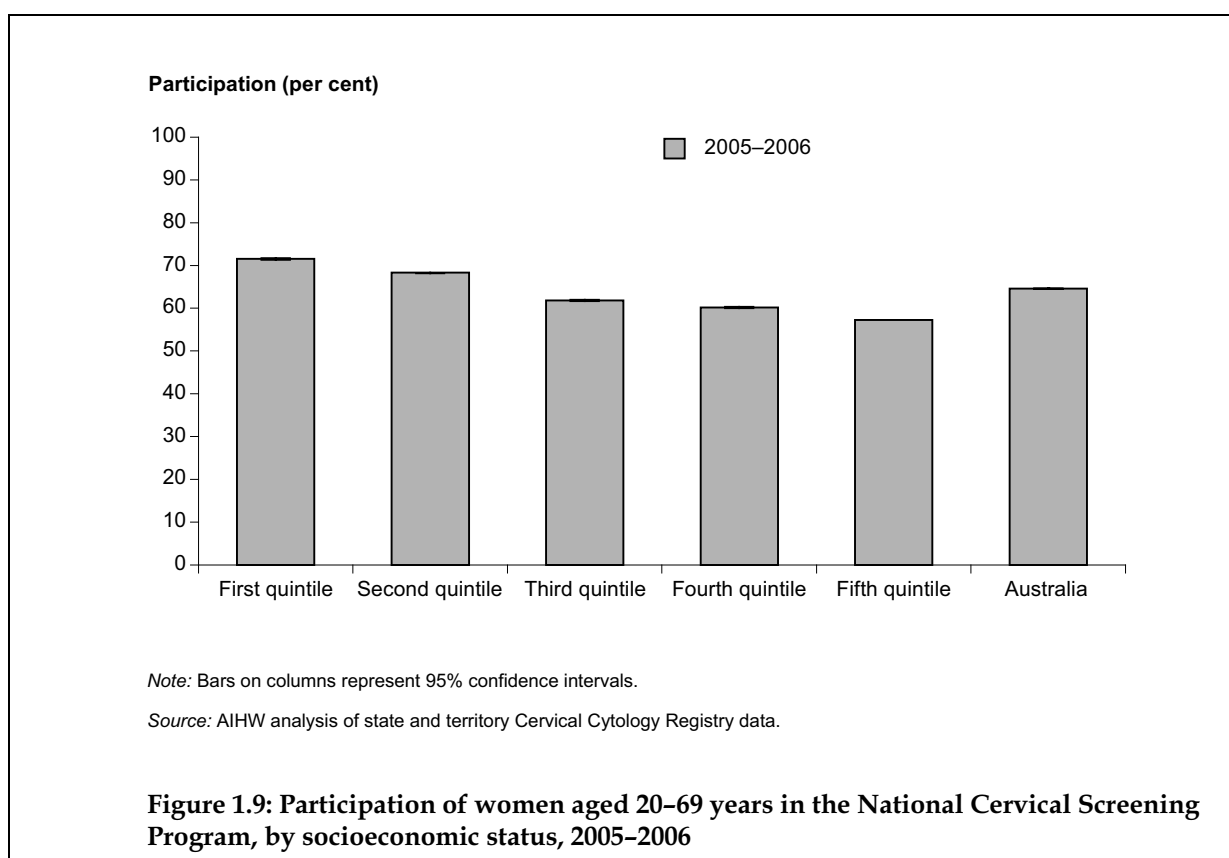


Table 1.9: Participation of women aged 20–69 years in the National Cervical Screening Program, by socioeconomic status, 2005–2006

2-year period	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Australia
2005–2006 (per cent)	71.5	68.3	61.8	60.2	57.3	64.6
95% CI	71.3–71.7	68.2–68.5	61.7–62.0	60.0–60.3	57.1–57.4	64.5–64.6

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006.
5. The first quintile corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.
6. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

- In 2005–2006, participation rates were highest in the first quintile (71.5%), which corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status, followed by the second quintile (68.3%), third quintile (61.8%), and fourth quintile (60.2%), with participation lowest in the fifth quintile (57.3%), which corresponds to the lowest level of socioeconomic status.

For more information, see tables 1–12 beginning on page 51.

Indicator 2 Early re-screening

Proportion of women re-screened, by number of re-screens, during a 21-month period following a normal Pap test for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

The National Cervical Screening Program seeks to maximise reductions in incidence and mortality of cervical cancer within a cost-effective framework. The screening program defines two key parameters for achieving these objectives – target populations and screening intervals. Compliance with these parameters is crucial to maintaining the effectiveness of the program and cost efficiency so that resources may be used to increase population coverage. For most women who have a negative test, the recommended interval before their next screen is 2 years. An early re-screen is defined as having a repeat Pap test within 21 months of a negative test result. Reasons for the choice of 21 months as the timeline for reporting are discussed under ‘Data issues’ below.

This indicator tracks over a period of 21 months a cohort of women from all states and territories who had a negative test result in February 2005 to determine the extent of early re-screening within the National Cervical Screening Program. February was selected as the index month nationally because it has been shown to be a relatively stable month in terms of the number of women who are screened. This pattern has been consistent over a number of years, partly because fewer women take holidays at this time. It is also helped by the fact that February is not a month during which public holidays are nationally gazetted. The early re-screening indicator measures the compliance with the recommended screening interval following a negative test, and is important in assessing screening coverage around the recommended interval, as significant differences may reduce program effectiveness.

This indicator should be interpreted with caution as some early re-screening after a negative Pap test report is appropriate and in accordance with the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines.

Data issues

The data for Indicator 2 published in reports before the *Cervical screening in Australia 1999–2000* report are not directly comparable with the data in this report as this indicator has been modified to change the follow-up period from 24 months to 21 months. This change was made because women often have their Pap test performed at a time convenient to them, with some choosing to have their biennial screening immediately before the 2-year anniversary. Also, prescriptions for oral contraceptives lapse at 22 months and some women are then likely to combine their Pap test with their visit to the general practitioner for renewing their prescription.

Key points

- The proportion of women who are re-screened early following a normal Pap test has continued to decline since 1999, at which time it was 32.0%. The national figure for the 2005 cohort was 24.4%, which is slightly lower than the 2004 cohort figure of 25.3%. This trend indicates greater compliance with the recommended screening interval of 2-years, which is important for maintaining the cost-effectiveness of the Program.

Trend in early re-screening

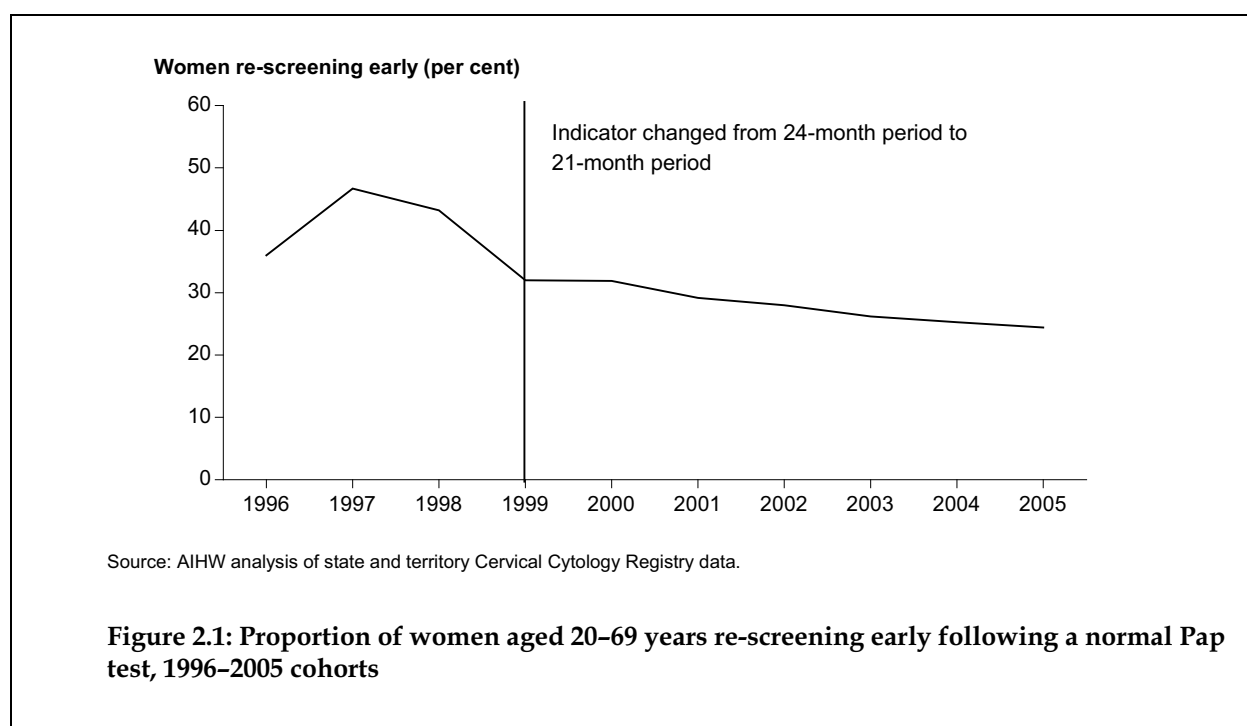


Table 2.1: Proportion of women aged 20–69 years re-screening early following a normal Pap test, by number of screens, 1996–2005 cohorts

No. of screens	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Per cent									
1 screen	28.0	37.2	34.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	24.1	22.7	22.1	21.5
2 screens	6.2	7.6	6.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4
3+ screens	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Total	36.0	46.7	43.1	32.0	31.8	29.2	28.0	26.2	25.3	24.4

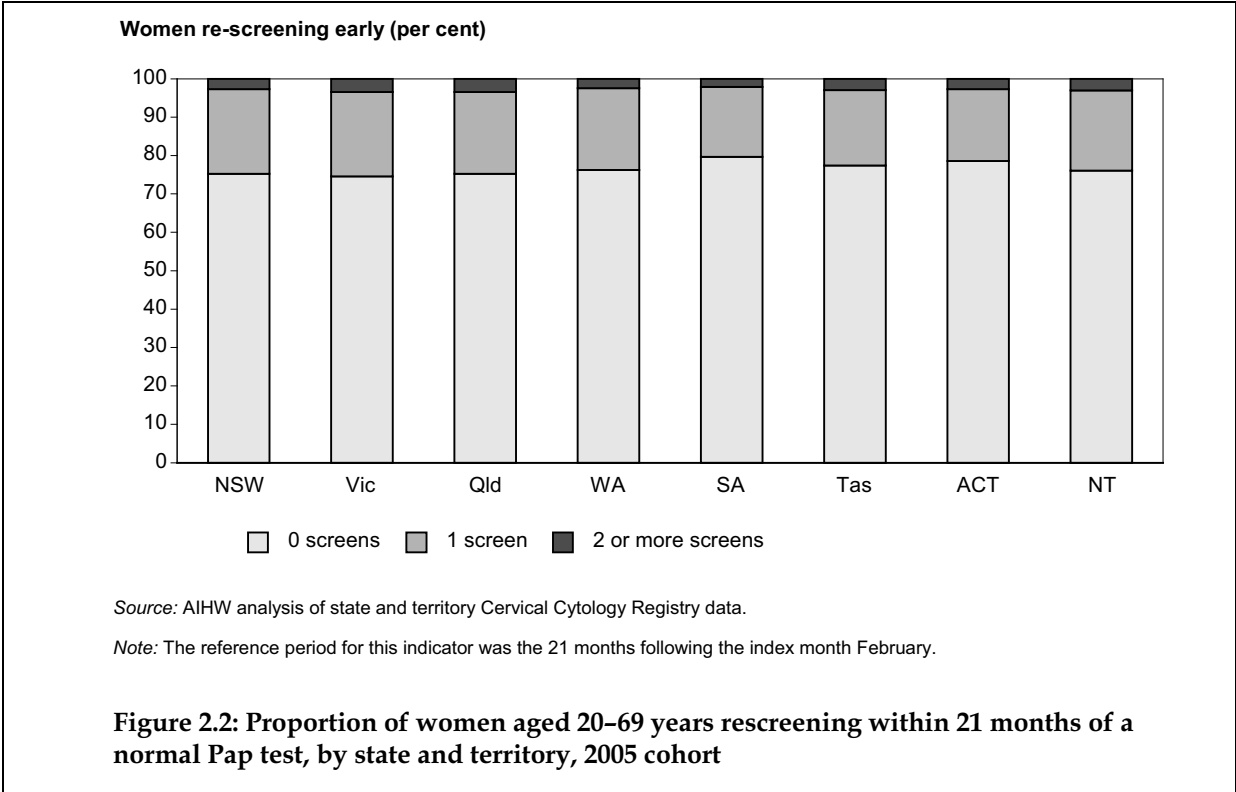
Notes

1. The indicator reported on a 2-year period following a normal Pap test up to and including 1998; in 1999 the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval; therefore, data up to and including 1998 are not directly comparable with data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 cohorts was the 2-year period 1 January to 31 December the following year.
3. From 1999 the reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February (except for Queensland where the index month for 1999 was March).

- A cohort of 203,565 women screened in February 2005 whose Pap test results were normal was tracked over a 21-month period to measure the extent of early re-screening in Australia. The proportion of women being re-screened early fell from 32.0% in the 1999 cohort to 24.4% in the 2005 cohort.

For more information, see tables 13–16 beginning on page 63.

Early re-screening by state and territory



- In the 2005 cohort, South Australia (79.7%), Tasmania (77.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (78.6%) had the highest proportion of women who did not screen again within 21 months of a normal Pap test, compared with 75.6% nationally.

For more information, see tables 13–16 beginning on page 63.

Table 2.2: Proportion of women aged 20–69 years re-screening within 21 months of a normal Pap test, by number of screens, and state and territory, 1999–2005 cohorts

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
1999 cohort									
0 screens	67.5	66.1	70.8	66.8	70.2	68.9	71.3	70.8	68.0
1 screen	28.3	28.3	24.7	29.1	25.4	26.6	24.0	25.0	27.3
2 or more	4.2	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7
2000 cohort									
0 screens	68.5	65.0	69.5	67.7	73.9	69.9	70.4	76.2	68.1
1 screen	27.6	29.4	25.6	28.6	22.4	26.4	25.3	18.9	27.3
2 or more	3.9	5.6	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.5
2001 cohort									
0 screens	70.4	67.8	72.3	71.8	76.7	73.1	72.9	76.0	70.8
1 screen	26.1	27.4	23.6	25.1	20.6	23.9	23.1	20.9	25.3
2 or more	3.5	4.8	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.9
2002 cohort									
0 screens	72.0	69.5	73.3	71.9	77.3	74.9	74.1	75.1	72.0
1 screen	24.6	25.8	22.5	24.6	20.1	21.9	22.2	20.5	24.1
2 or more	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.9
2003 cohort									
0 screens	73.6	72.7	73.9	72.9	78.5	77.1	74.0	72.8	73.8
1 screen	23.2	23.1	22.1	24.0	19.4	20.3	22.4	23.3	22.7
2 or more	3.1	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.5
2004 cohort									
0 screens	74.1	74.0	74.0	74.2	80.2	76.4	75.3	77.2	74.7
1 screen	23.0	22.1	22.1	23.4	17.6	20.8	21.4	20.2	22.1
2 or more	2.9	3.9	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.2
2005 cohort									
0 screens	75.3	74.6	75.3	76.3	79.7	77.4	78.6	76.1	75.6
1 screen	22.0	22.0	21.3	21.3	18.2	19.7	18.7	20.9	21.5
2 or more	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9

Note: From 1999, the reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February (except for Queensland where the index month for 1999 was March).

Indicator 3 Low-grade abnormality detection

The ratio of the number of women with a histologically verified low-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in a 12-month period to the number of women with a histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in the same period, for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

This ratio is only based on the results for women who are referred for histological follow-up. The numerator represents those that were found to be low-grade abnormalities by the follow-up. The denominator represents those that were identified as high-grade abnormalities by the follow-up. The majority of low-grade abnormalities identified at follow-up represent cases where the initial Pap test result was incorrectly identified as high grade. Therefore, in this indicator, a lower ratio of low-grade abnormalities to high-grade abnormalities is the desired outcome.

In this report low-grade abnormalities include atypia, warty atypia, possible cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), equivocal CIN, CIN 1, and endocervical dysplasia not otherwise specified. High-grade abnormalities include CIN 1/2, CIN 2, CIN 3 and adenocarcinoma in situ.

Key points

- The ratio of low-grade to high-grade histologically verified abnormalities decreased from 1.47 in 1997 to 1.05 in 2006. There was a concurrent decline in the number of low-grade abnormalities detected as a percentage of all screens from 1.04% in 1997 to 0.78% in 2006.

Trend in ratio of low- to high-grade abnormalities

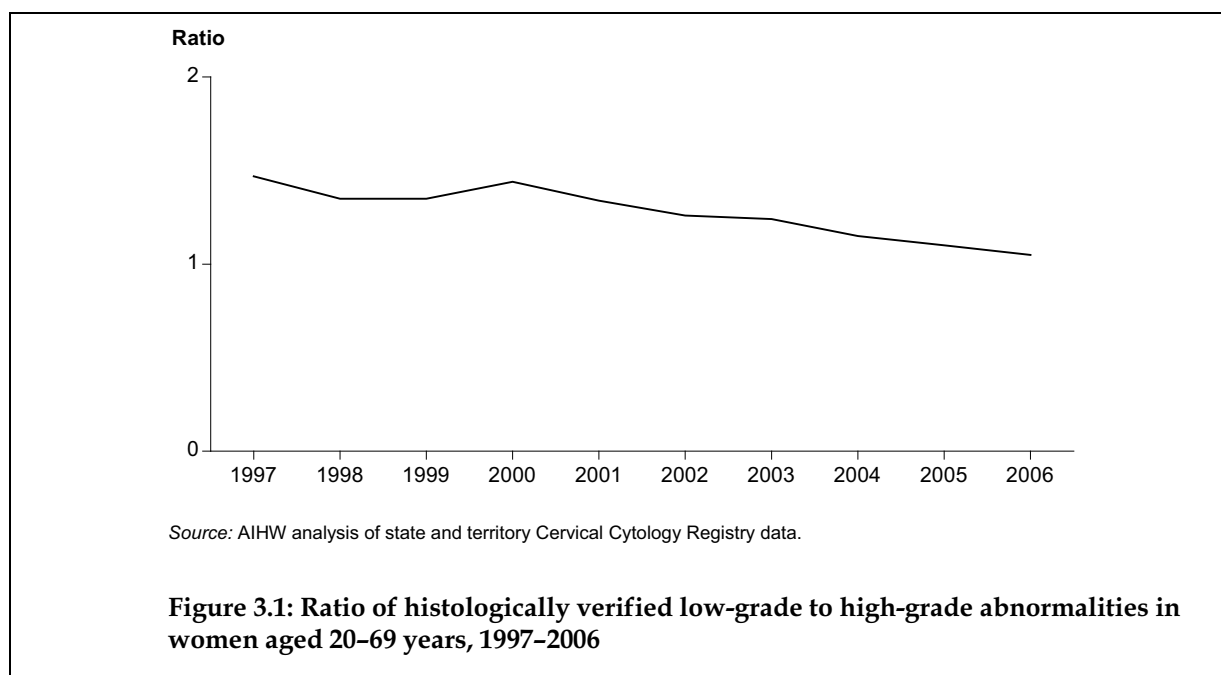


Table 3.1: Number of histologically verified low-grade and high-grade abnormalities in women aged 20–69 years, 1997–2006

Abnormalities	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Low-grade	15,314	14,411	15,753	19,985	18,126	18,781	18,443	16,627	16,274	15,118
High-grade	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,903	14,840	14,507	14,837	14,414
Total	25,706	25,115	27,439	33,836	31,681	33,684	33,283	31,134	31,111	29,532
Ratio	1.47	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.15	1.10	1.05
95% CI	1.44– 1.51	1.31– 1.38	1.32– 1.38	1.41– 1.47	1.31– 1.37	1.23– 1.29	1.22– 1.27	1.12– 1.17	1.07– 1.12	1.03– 1.07
	Per cent									
Low-grade	1.04	0.93	1.02	1.07	0.98	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.84	0.78
High-grade	0.71	0.69	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.74
Total	1.75	1.61	1.77	1.81	1.71	1.80	1.77	1.64	1.61	1.52

Notes

1. Ratio is the number of women with histologically verified low-grade abnormalities divided by the number of women with histologically verified high-grade abnormalities.
2. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.

- The screening program in 2006 detected 29,532 histologically verified abnormalities of which 15,118 were low grade and 14,414 were high grade.
- Between 1997 and 2006, the ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities diagnosed in women aged 20–69 years declined from 1.47 to 1.05.
- The percentage of abnormalities detected fell from 1.75% in 1997 to 1.52% in 2006.
- The number of low-grade abnormalities fell from 1.04% of screens in 1997 to 0.78% of screens in 2006.

For more information, see tables 17 and 18 on page 65.

Ratio of low- to high-grade abnormalities by state and territory

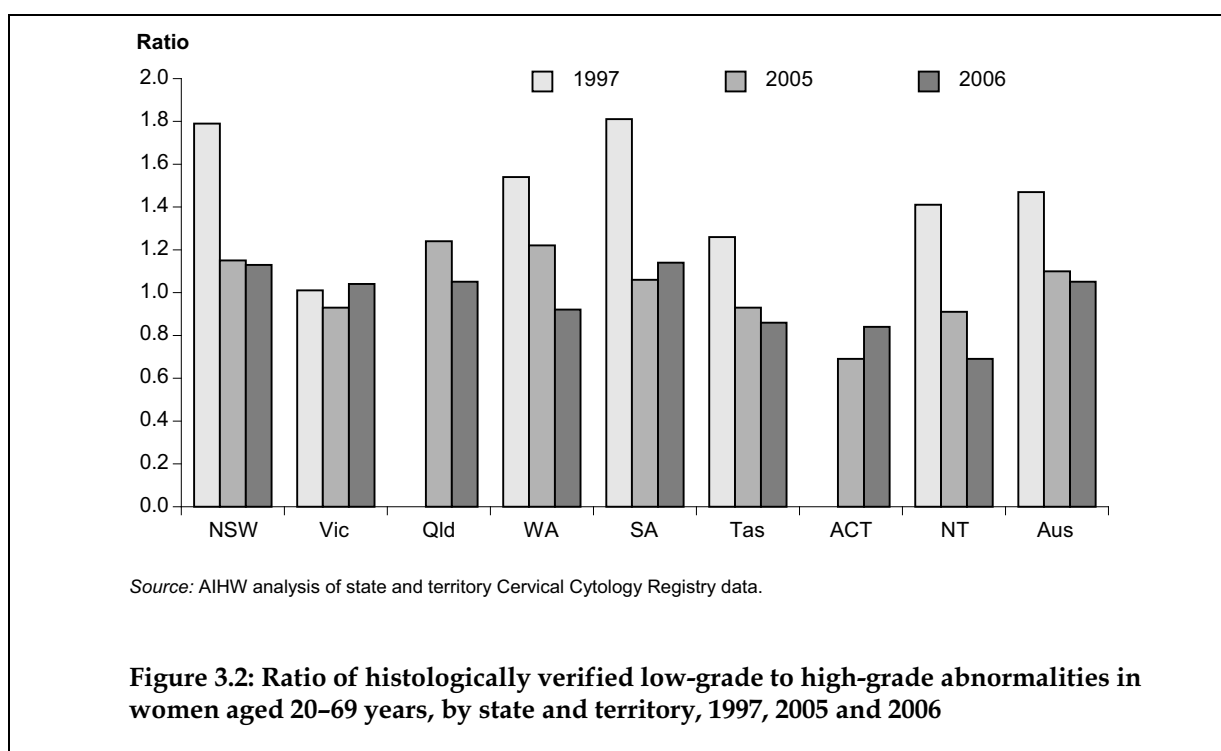


Table 3.2: Ratio of histologically verified low-grade to high-grade abnormalities in women aged 20–69 years, by state and territory, 1997–2006

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(a)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT ^(c)	Australia
	Ratio								
1997	1.79	1.01	..	1.54	1.81	1.26	..	1.41	1.47
1998	1.46	1.11	..	1.48	1.45	1.42	..	0.87	1.35
1999	1.37	1.18	..	1.70	1.43	1.36	1.24	0.88	1.35
2000	1.42	1.24	1.62	1.67	1.47	1.42	1.24	1.13	1.44
2001	1.39	1.09	1.41	1.52	1.39	1.25	1.17	..	1.34
2002	1.29	0.91	1.40	1.62	1.27	1.13	1.31	1.42	1.26
2003	1.41	0.95	1.11	1.71	1.32	0.96	1.06	1.31	1.24
2004	1.16	1.00	1.20	1.36	1.20	1.01	0.85	1.25	1.15
2005	1.15	0.93	1.24	1.22	1.06	0.93	0.69	0.91	1.10
2006	1.13	1.04	1.05	0.92	1.14	0.86	0.84	0.69	1.05

.. Not applicable.

(a) The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997–1999.

(b) Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.

(c) Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.

- In 2006, New South Wales and South Australia had the highest ratio of low- to high-grade abnormalities at 1.13 and 1.14, respectively, and the Northern Territory had the lowest at 0.69.

For more information, see tables 17 and 18 on page 65.

Indicator 4 High-grade abnormality detection

Detection rate of histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities per 1,000 women screened in a 12-month period for women aged 20 years and over and for the target age group 20–69 years.

The detection of high-grade abnormalities is an indicator of Program performance. High-grade abnormalities (HGAs) have a greater probability of progressing to invasive cancer than do low-grade lesions. Therefore, one of the aims of the National Cervical Screening Program is to set a screening interval that detects most of these lesions before they progress and become invasive. It should be emphasised, however, that high-grade abnormalities do not always progress to invasive cervical cancer, with a recent study suggesting that at least 80% of high-grade abnormalities regress (Raffle et al. 2003). Factors that influence the progression of high-grade abnormalities to invasive cervical cancer include age – with regression more likely in younger women – and extent of high-grade abnormality – with extensive and persistent high-grade abnormalities more likely to progress to invasive cervical cancer (NHMRC 2005).

The rate of detection of high-grade abnormalities is an indicator of how well the Program detects these abnormalities. The best way to interpret this rate is to look at these rates in combination with cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates, since the aim of detecting high-grade abnormalities is to reduce the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer.

This indicator measures the frequency of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities in the screened population. A high-grade intraepithelial abnormality is defined in this report as CIN 1/2, CIN 2, CIN 3 or adenocarcinoma in situ.

Data issues

The NHMRC produced guidelines in 1994 to assist in the management of women who have low-grade and high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities (DHS 1994a). These guidelines were used for the management of women with screen-detected cervical abnormalities until the end of June 2006 and are summarised in Appendix F. Changes approved by the NHMRC in 2005 for the management of asymptomatic women with screen-detected abnormalities (NHMRC 2005) were officially adopted in July 2006, but assuming a 6-month lag-time in the uptake of the guidelines is reasonable. Therefore, while the management of women over the 2-year period, on which the data for this report are based, should primarily follow the 1994 guidelines, there may be some influence of the recent introduction of the 2005 guidelines. Comparisons between these data and those from previous years should therefore be made with caution.

Key points

- The detection rate of high-grade abnormalities increased from 6.4 in 1997 to 7.3 in 2006. The rate of high-grade abnormalities was highest in women aged 20–34 years and lowest in women aged 50–69 years. This is consistent with current understanding of the natural history of high-grade abnormalities, with significant regression of high-grade abnormalities occurring in younger women (NHMRC 2005).

Trend in high-grade abnormalities detected

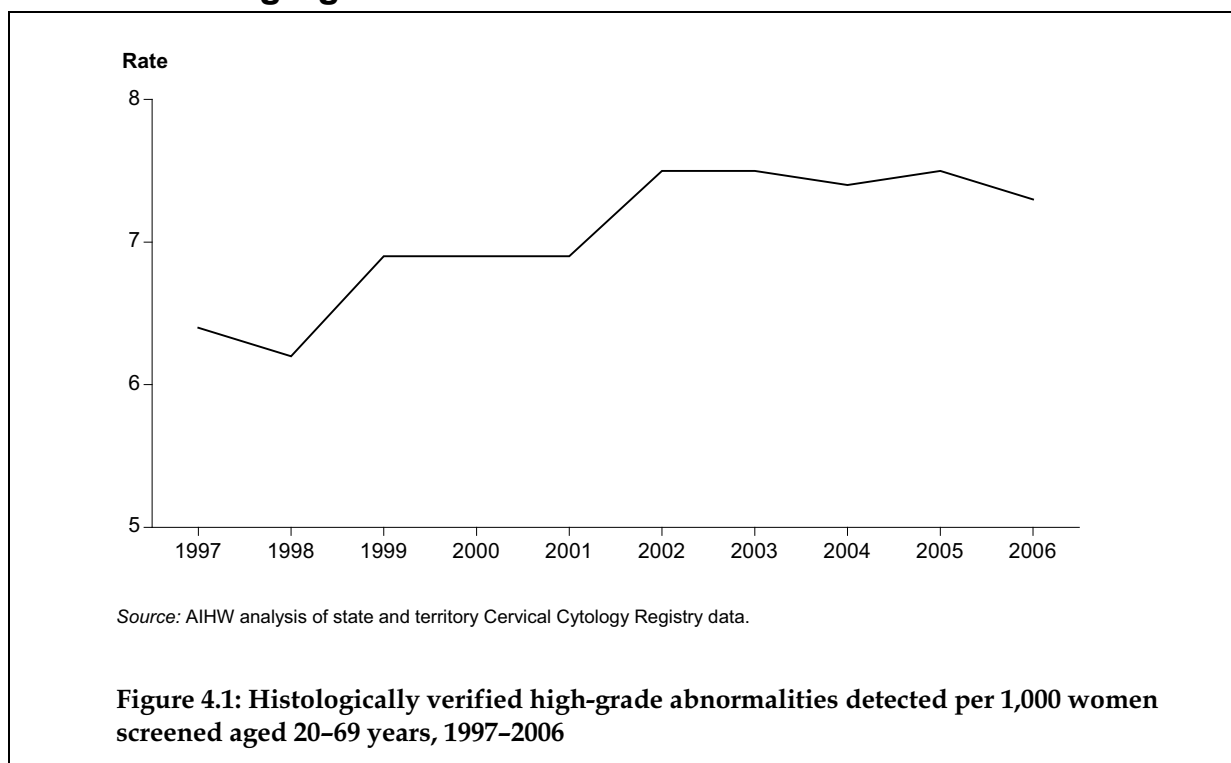


Table 4.1: Histologically-verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened aged 20-69 years, 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number detected per 1,000 women screened										
AS rate	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3
95% CI	6.2-6.5	6.1-6.3	6.8-7.1	6.8-7.0	6.8-7.0	7.4-7.6	7.4-7.6	7.3-7.5	7.3-7.6	7.2-7.4

Notes

1. Rates are the number of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. The reference period for this indicator is from 1 January to 31 December for each year.
3. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997-1999.
4. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
5. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.

- In 2006, there were 14,396 histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities detected in 1,940,566 women screened aged 20-69 years.
- The age-standardised detection rate for histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities increased significantly over the period 1997-2006, from 6.4 per 1,000 women screened in 1997 to 7.3 in 2006, for women aged 20-69 years.

For more information, see tables 19-24 beginning on page 66.

High-grade abnormalities detected by age

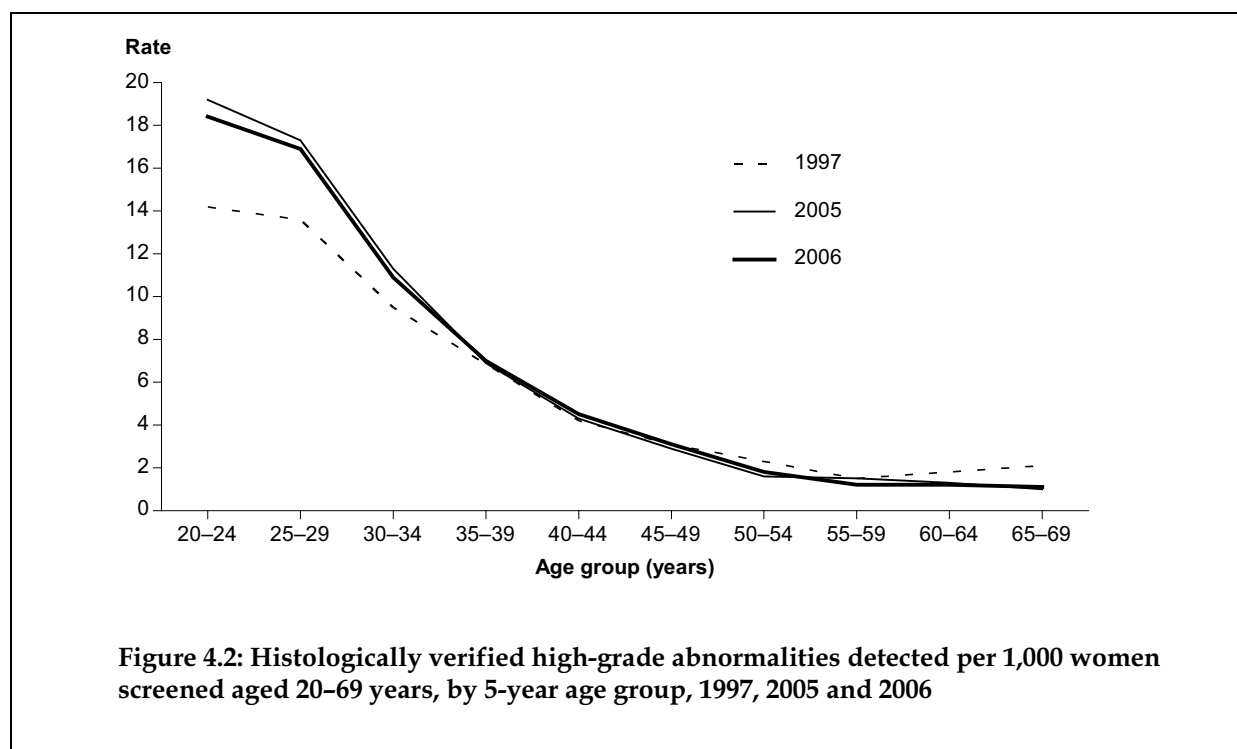


Table 4.2: Histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened aged 20-69 years, by 5-year age group, 1997-2006

Year	Age group (years)										20-69 ^(a)
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	
	Number detected per 1,000 women screened										
1997	14.2	13.6	9.5	6.3	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	6.4 (6.2-6.5)
1998	14.3	13.9	8.8	6.3	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	6.2 (6.1-6.3)
1999	16.8	15.0	10.0	6.7	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	6.9 (6.8-7.1)
2000	16.3	15.5	10.3	6.5	4.5	3.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	6.9 (6.8-7.0)
2001	16.3	15.6	10.1	6.6	4.4	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	6.9 (6.8-7.0)
2002	18.9	16.7	11.3	6.9	4.8	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	7.5 (7.4-7.6)
2003	18.5	16.9	11.0	6.9	5.0	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	7.5 (7.4-7.6)
2004	19.4	16.8	11.3	6.8	4.4	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	7.4 (7.3-7.5)
2005	19.2	17.3	11.3	6.9	4.3	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	7.5 (7.3-7.6)
2006	18.4	16.9	10.9	7.0	4.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	7.3 (7.2-7.4)

(a) Rates are the number of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

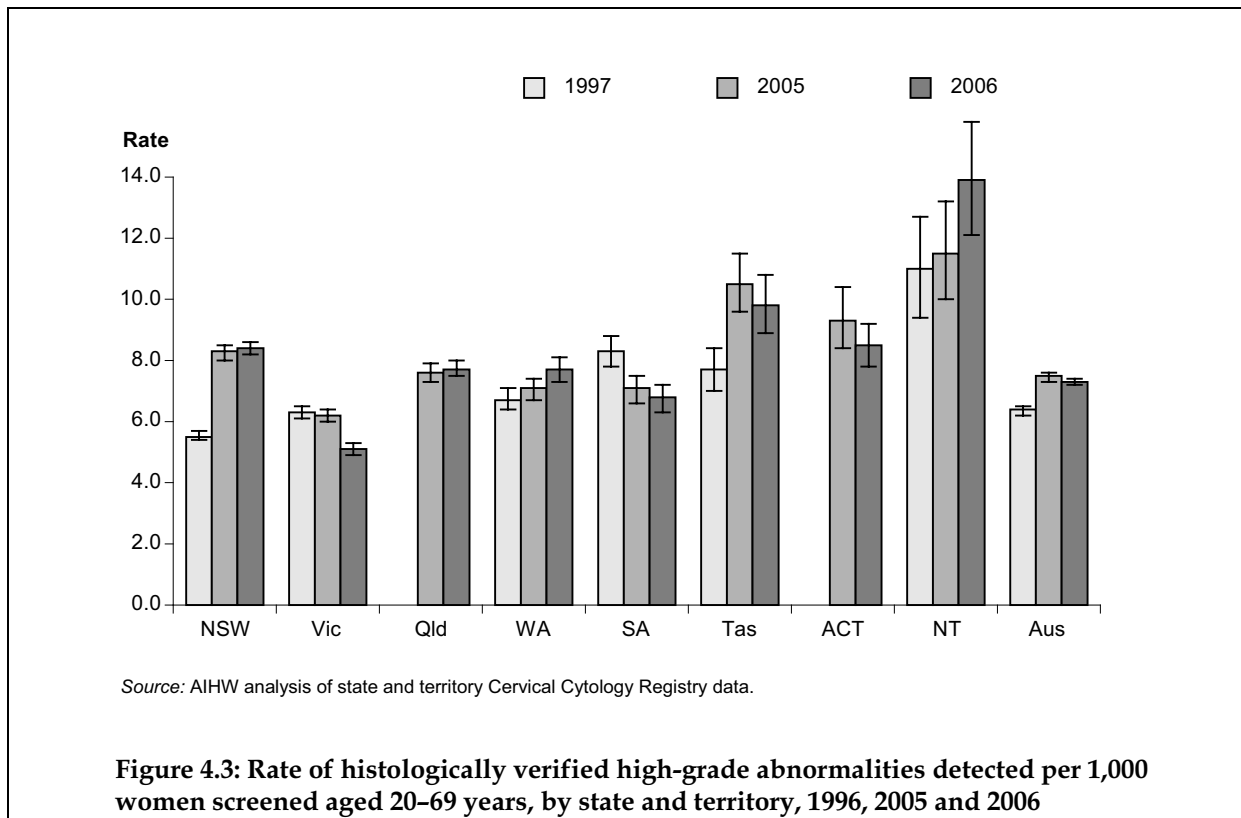
Notes

1. Rates are the number of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened.
2. The reference period for this indicator is from 1 January to 31 December for each year.
3. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997-1999.
4. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
5. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.

- The detection rate for high-grade abnormalities was much higher in the younger age groups. In 2006, the rate for women aged 20–24 years was 18.4 per 1,000 women screened compared with less than 2.0 per 1,000 women screened in women aged 50–69 years.

For more information, see tables 19–24 beginning on page 66.

High-grade abnormalities detected by state and territory



- The only state to have a significantly different rate of detection of high-grade abnormalities in 2006 compared with 2005 was Victoria, with a decrease from 6.2 per 1,000 women screened in 2005 to 5.1 per 1,000 women screened in 2006.
- In New South Wales, there was an overall increase in the rate of high-grade abnormalities detected from 5.5 per 1,000 women screened in 1997 to 8.4 in 2006. Western Australia had a smaller increase in the rate of high-grade abnormality detection from 6.7 per 1,000 women screened in 1997 to 7.7 in 2006. Tasmania also had an increase in the detection rate, from 7.7 in 1997 to 9.8 in 2006, as did the Australian Capital Territory, from 6.4 in 1999 (the first year for which these data are available) to 8.5 in 2006.
- In Victoria, there was an overall decrease in the rate of high-grade abnormalities detected from 6.3 per 1,000 women screened in 1997 to 5.1 per 1,000 women screened in 2006. Queensland had a decrease in the rate of high-grade abnormalities detected from 8.6 in 2000 (the first year for which these data are available) to 7.7 per 1,000 women screened in 2006. Similarly in South Australia there was a decrease in the detection rate from 8.3 in 1997 to 6.8 in 2006.
- The Northern Territory had the highest rates of high-grade abnormalities detected of all the jurisdictions for most years that these data were available between 1997 and 2006.

For more information, see tables 19-24 beginning on page 66.

Table 4.3: Rate of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, by state and territory, 1997–2006

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(a)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT ^(c)	Australia
Number detected per 1,000 women screened									
1997	5.5	6.3	..	6.7	8.3	7.7	..	11.0	6.4
95% CI	5.4–5.7	6.1–6.5	..	6.4–7.1	7.8–8.8	7.0–8.5	..	9.4–12.7	6.2–6.5
1998	5.8	5.3	..	6.2	8.9	9.6	..	12.5	6.2
95% CI	5.6–6.0	5.1–5.5	..	5.9–6.5	8.4–9.4	8.8–10.5	..	11.0–14.1	6.1–6.3
1999	7.0	6.3	..	7.1	7.9	9.1	6.4	8.3	6.9
95% CI	6.8–7.2	6.1–6.6	..	6.7–7.5	7.5–8.3	8.3–10.0	5.6–7.4	6.9–9.8	6.8–7.1
2000	7.0	5.6	8.6	5.9	6.7	9.7	6.4	12.0	6.9
95% CI	6.8–7.2	5.4–5.8	8.3–8.9	5.6–6.3	6.3–7.1	8.9–10.7	5.5–7.3	10.4–13.6	6.8–7.0
2001	7.1	5.4	8.2	7.4	6.3	9.5	7.0	..	6.9
95% CI	6.9–7.3	5.2–5.6	7.9–8.6	7.0–7.8	5.9–6.8	8.6–10.4	6.2–8.0	..	6.8–7.0
2002	7.9	6.3	8.7	7.9	6.2	8.9	7.1	10.6	7.5
95% CI	7.7–8.1	6.1–6.5	8.4–9.0	7.5–8.3	5.8–6.6	8.1–9.8	6.3–8.1	9.1–12.1	7.4–7.6
2003	7.2	7.1	8.5	7.8	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.7	7.5
95% CI	7.0–7.4	6.8–7.3	8.2–8.8	7.4–8.2	5.9–6.7	6.7–8.3	8.3–10.5	9.3–12.3	7.4–7.6
2004	8.3	6.2	7.8	7.7	5.8	9.4	8.5	9.0	7.4
95% CI	8.0–8.5	6.0–6.4	7.5–8.1	7.3–8.1	5.4–6.2	8.5–10.3	7.5–9.5	7.7–10.4	7.3–7.5
2005	8.3	6.2	7.6	7.1	7.1	10.5	9.3	11.5	7.5
95% CI	8.0–8.5	6.0–6.4	7.3–7.9	6.7–7.4	6.6–7.5	9.6–11.5	8.4–10.4	10.0–13.2	7.3–7.6
2006	8.4	5.1	7.7	7.7	6.8	9.8	8.5	13.9	7.3
95% CI	8.2–8.6	4.9–5.3	7.5–8.0	7.3–8.1	6.3–7.2	8.9–10.8	7.8–9.2	12.1–15.8	7.2–7.4

.. Not applicable.

(a) The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997–1999.

(b) Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.

(c) Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of histologically verified high-grade abnormalities detected per 1,000 women screened and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. The reference period for this indicator is from 1 January to 31 December for each year.

Indicator 5 Incidence

A major objective of the National Cervical Screening Program is to minimise the incidence of cervical cancer by detecting treatable pre-cancerous lesions before their progression to cancer. But where these pre-cancerous lesions cannot be detected, diagnosis of cancer at its earliest stage, the micro-invasive stage, is the most desirable outcome. The incidence indicators measure the incidence rates of micro-invasive and all cervical cancers, as well as incidence by geographic region.

Data issues

In 1994, the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics endorsed the following definition of micro-invasive carcinoma of the cervix:

- Stage 1a1. Measured invasion of stroma no greater than 3 millimetres in depth and no wider than 7 millimetres.
- Stage 1a2. Measured invasion of stroma between 3 millimetres and 5 millimetres in depth and no wider than 7 millimetres. The depth of invasion should be measured from the base of the epithelium, either surface or glandular, from which it originates. Vascular space involvement, either venous or lymphatic, should not alter the staging (Ostor & Mulvany 1996).

In interpreting cervical cancer incidence statistics, note that cervical screening has been available on an ad hoc basis since the 1960s, but it is only since the late 1980s and early 1990s that there has been an organised national approach to screening at a population level. The introduction of cervical screening programs which achieve higher participation rates may result in the paradox whereby, in the short term, the number of new cases of micro-invasive cancer increases because cancers are found earlier than they would have been without screening, but the rate of more advanced cancers decreases in the longer term.

For this report the most recent national data available on incidence are for 2004, in contrast to screening data which are available for 2005–2006 and mortality data which are available for 2005. This time lag in availability of incidence data is expected to reduce over the next few years.

Key points

- In 2004, incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer in 2004 was 1.6 per 100,000 women in the target age group 20–69 years, down from the peak incidence in 1995 of 3.2 per 100,000 women, and significantly lower than the rate of 2.9 new cases per 100,000 women in 1991 at the commencement of the cervical screening program.
- Incidence of all cervical cancer in 2004 was 8.9 per 100,000 women in the target age group 20–69 years, significantly lower than the rate of 17.1 new cases per 100,000 women in 1991 at the commencement of the cervical screening program.
- For women within the target age group 20–69 years, incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer was highest in the 30–34 year age group (2.9 per 100,000 women), and the incidence of all cervical cancer was highest in the 45–49 year age group

(13.3 per 100,000 women). For women of all ages, incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer remained highest in the 30–34 year age group (2.9 per 100,000 women), but incidence of all cervical cancer was highest in the 80–84 year age group (16.2 per 100,000 women).

- There were notable increases in the incidence of both micro-invasive and invasive cervical cancer in women aged 20–34 years in 2004 compared with 2003. However, there was no significant change in the overall rate of micro-invasive or invasive cervical cancer from 2003 to 2004.
- Between 1993 and 2004, the incidence of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years fell from 15.8 per 100,000 women in 1993 to 8.9 per 100,000 women in 2004. Over this time, the incidence of adenocarcinomas only decreased from 2.7 per 100,000 women in 1993 to 2.0 per 100,000 women in 2004. The inability of cervical screening to have a greater effect on the incidence rate of adenocarcinoma has been attributed to difficulties in cytological sampling of endocervical cells, diverse appearance and less well defined characteristics of adenocarcinoma, and a poorer understanding of the natural history of how glandular abnormalities give rise to adenocarcinoma (NHMRC 2005; Wang 2006).

Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in cancer registry records of new cases is not complete as Indigenous status is not yet included in pathology forms and reporting of Indigenous status is primarily sourced from hospital records.

- In 2000–2004, despite under-reporting, cervical cancer incidence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women was 16.9 new cases per 100,000 women for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined, more than double the non-Indigenous rate of 7.1 new cases per 100,000 women (AIHW unpublished data).

Indicator 5.1 Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer

Incidence rate of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Trend in incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer

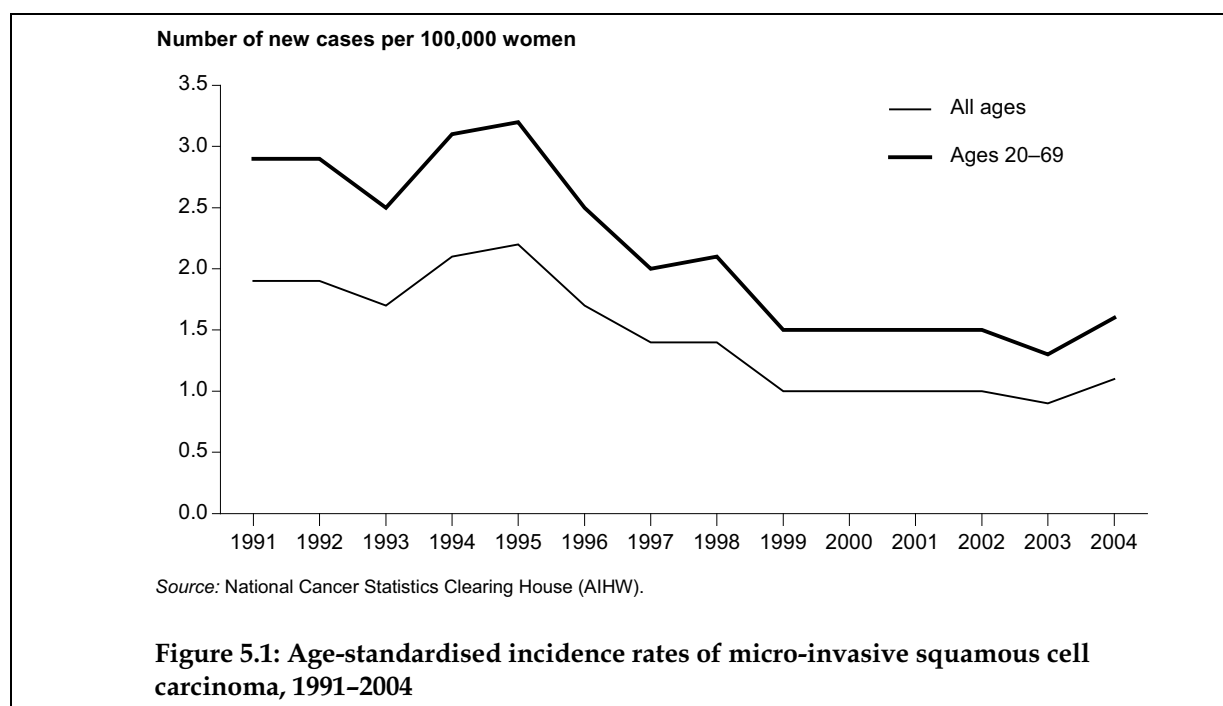


Table 5.1: Age-standardised incidence rates of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma, 1991–2004

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of new cases per 100,000 women														
All ages	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Ages 20–69 years	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6

Note: Rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In 1991, when the Program commenced, 166 new cases of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma were diagnosed, 156 of which were in the 20–69 years age group. By 2004, this number had declined to 107, with 100 of these in the 20–69 years age group.
- In 1991, the age-standardised incidence rate of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma was 1.9 per 100,000 women for women of all ages and 2.9 per 100,000 women for women aged 20–69 years. By 2004, these had decreased to 1.1 per 100,000 for women of all ages and 1.6 per 100,000 women for women in the target age group 20–69 years.

For more information, see tables 25 and 26 beginning on page 72.

Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer by age

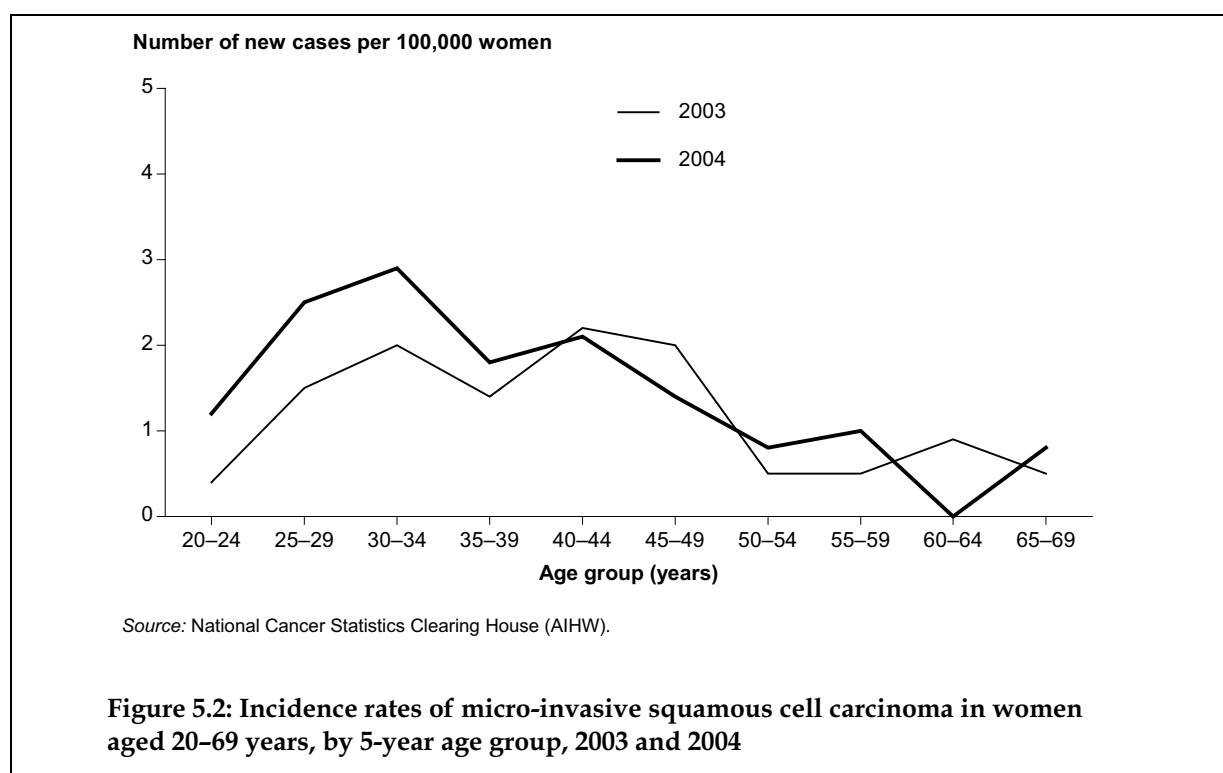


Table 5.2: Incidence rates of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma for women aged 20–69 years, by 5-year age group, 2003 and 2004

Year	Age group (years)										20–69 ^(a)
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women										
2003	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3 (1.0–1.6)
2004	1.2	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.6 (1.3–1.9)

(a) Rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Note: Rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women.

- In 2004, the highest detection rates for micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma were for women aged 30–34 years, 25–29 years and 40–44 years, at 2.9, 2.5, and 2.1 cases per 100,000 women, respectively. The rate declined with age to 1.0 or below per 100,000 women for women aged 50 years or more.
- There were increases in the rate of detection of micro-invasive cervical carcinoma in the age groups 20–34 years between 2003 and 2004. This was from 0.4 per 100,000 women to 1.2 per 100,000 women in the 20–24 year age group, from 1.5 per 100,000 women to 2.5 per 100,000 women in the 25–29 year age group, and from 2.0 to 2.9 in women aged 30–34 years.

For more information, see tables 25 and 26 beginning on page 72.

Indicator 5.2 Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancer

Incidence rate of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancer (micro-invasive and invasive) per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Trend in incidence of all cervical cancer

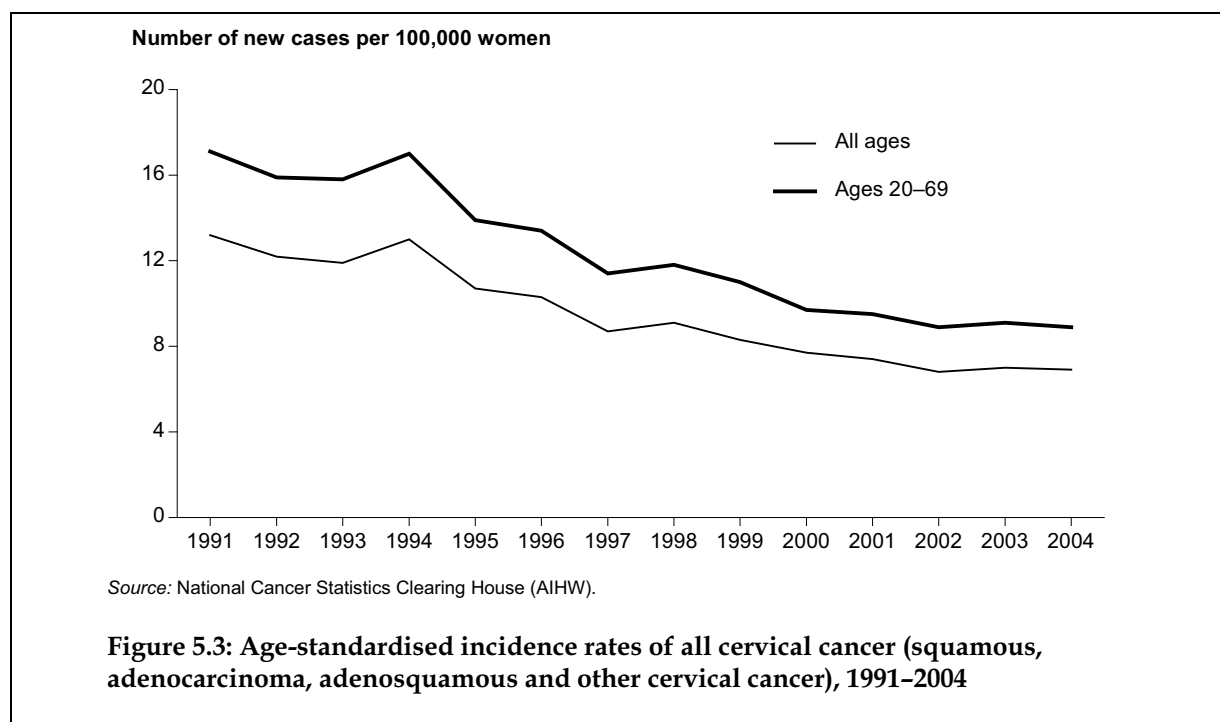


Table 5.3: Age-standardised incidence rates of all cervical cancer (squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancer), 1991–2004

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women													
All ages	13.2	12.2	11.9	13.0	10.7	10.3	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9
Ages 20–69 years	17.1	15.9	15.8	17.0	13.9	13.4	11.4	11.8	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.9

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In 1991, when the Program commenced, there were 1,090 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed in Australia, 892 of these in women aged 20–69 years. In 2004, there were 718 new cases diagnosed, with 576 in the 20–69 years age group.
- In 1991, the age-standardised incidence rate of all cervical cancer was 13.2 per 100,000 women for women of all ages and 17.1 per 100,000 women for women aged 20–69 years. In 2004, these decreased to 6.9 per 100,000 women for women of all ages and 8.9 per 100,000 women for women aged 20–69 years.

For more information, see tables 27 and 28 beginning on page 74.

Incidence by age

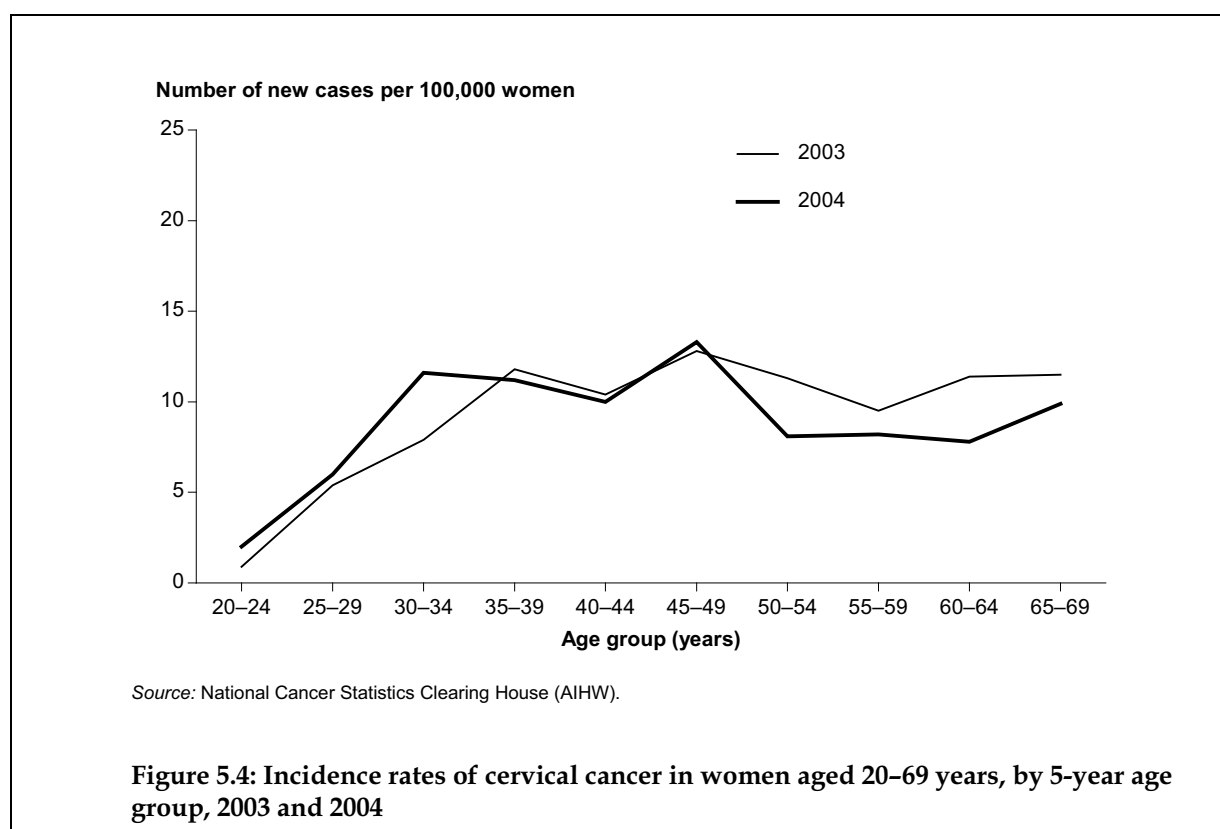


Table 5.4: Incidence rates of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, by 5-year age group, 2003 and 2004

Year	Age group (years)										20–69 ^(a)
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women										
2003	0.9	5.4	7.9	11.8	10.4	12.8	11.3	9.5	11.4	11.5	9.1 (8.4–9.9)
2004	2.0	6.0	11.6	11.2	10.0	13.3	8.1	8.2	7.8	9.9	8.9 (8.2–9.7)

(a) Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.

- For women in the target age group 20–69 years, the incidence of cervical cancer was highest in 2004 for women aged 45–49 years with 13.3 new cases per 100,000 women, and lowest for women aged 20–24 years, with 2.0 new cases per 100,000 women.
- For women of all ages, the incidence of cervical cancer was highest in 2004 for women aged 80–84 years with 16.2 new cases per 100,000 women, but still lowest for women aged 20–24 years, with 2.0 new cases per 100,000 women.

For more information, see tables 27 and 28 beginning on page 74.

Incidence by state and territory

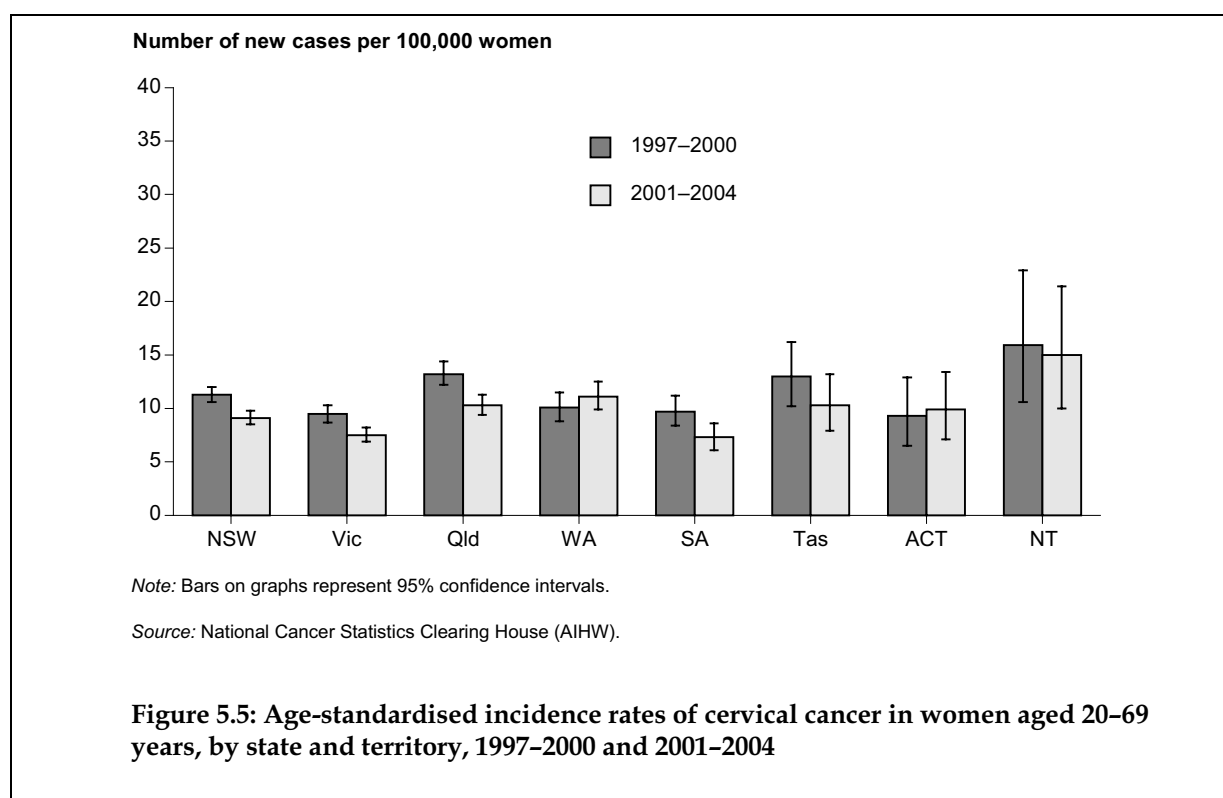


Table 5.5: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer in women aged 20-69 years, by state and territory, 1997-2000 and 2001-2004

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of new cases per 100,000 women									
1997-2000	11.3	9.5	13.2	10.1	9.7	13.0	9.3	15.9	11.0
95% CI	10.6-12.0	8.7-10.3	12.2-14.4	8.8-11.5	8.4-11.2	10.2-16.2	6.5-12.9	10.6-22.9	10.6-11.4
2001-2004	9.1	7.5	10.3	11.1	7.3	10.3	9.9	15.0	9.1
95% CI	8.5-9.8	6.9-8.2	9.4-11.3	9.9-12.5	6.1-8.6	7.9-13.2	7.1-13.4	10.0-21.4	8.7-9.5

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In the period 2001-2004, Victoria and South Australia had the lowest incidence of cervical cancer, at 7.5 and 7.3 new cases per 100,000 women, respectively, for women aged 20-69 years. The Northern Territory had the highest rate, at 15.0 per 100,000 women.
- The age-standardised incidence rate declined in all states and territories except for Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory between the periods 1997-2000 and 2001-2004. The declines were significant in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Australia as a whole.

For more information, see tables 29-32 beginning on page 76.

Incidence by histological type

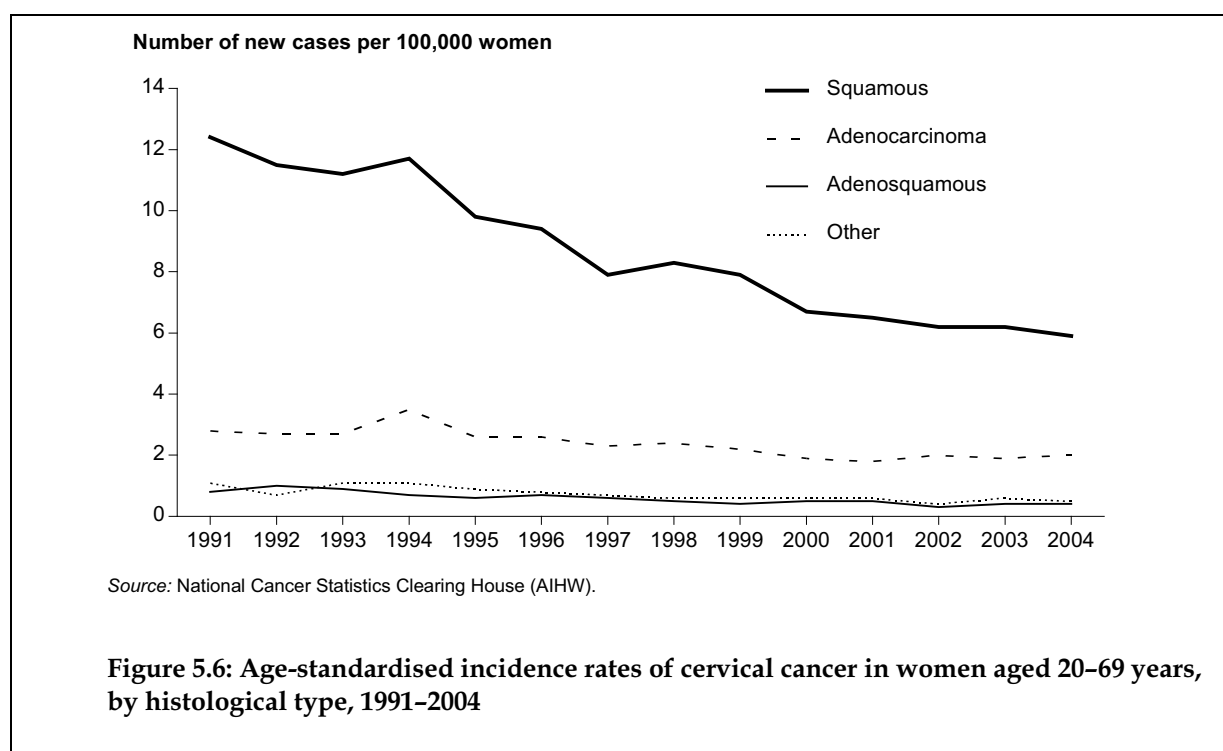


Table 5.6: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, by histological type, 1991–2004

Histological type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Squamous	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.7	9.8	9.4	7.9	8.3	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
Adenocarcinoma	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Adenosquamous	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In 2004, squamous cell carcinomas of the cervix accounted for 66.7% of all new cases of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, adenocarcinomas 22.4%, adenosquamous 4.9%, and the remaining 6.1% a range of other mixed and unknown histologies.
- With the exception of adenocarcinoma, the trend from 1991 to 2004 for all histological types has been a statistically significant decrease in the age-standardised rates of cervical cancer per 100,000 women aged 20–69 years.
- Cervical screening has been less effective in reducing adenocarcinoma incidence rates than other types of cervical cancers because these cells may be too deep in the endocervical canal to be easily detected with a Pap test (Heley 2007).

For more information, see tables 33–36 beginning on page 80.

Indicator 5.3 Incidence by region

Incidence rate of cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by geographic region for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Incidence by region

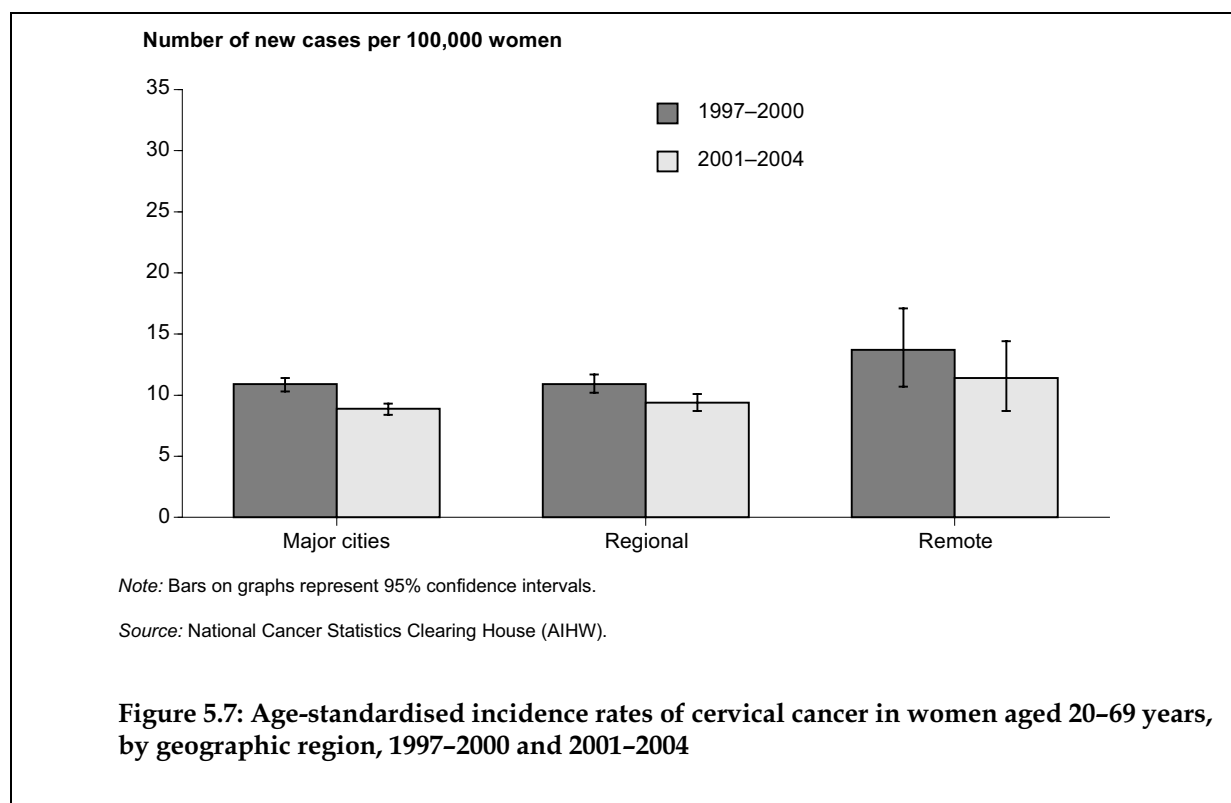


Table 5.7: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, by geographic region, 1997–2000 and 2001–2004

	Major cities		Regional		Remote	
	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004
Number of new cases per 100,000 women						
AS rate	10.9	8.9	10.9	9.4	13.7	11.4
95% CI	10.3–11.4	8.4–9.3	10.2–11.7	8.7–10.1	10.7–17.1	8.7–14.4

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In 2001–2004, there were 1,899 new cases of cervical cancer in major cities (66.1% of all new cases), 892 new cases in regional locations (31.0% of all new cases) and 78 new cases (2.7% of all new cases) in remote locations.
- In 2001–2004, age-standardised cervical cancer incidence rates for women aged 20–69 years were significantly lower in major cities (8.9 per 100,000 women) and regional locations (9.4 per 100,000 women) than in 1997–2000 (10.9 per 100,000 women). The incidence rate in remote locations did not change significantly between 1997–2000 (13.7 per 100,000 women) and 2001–2004 (11.4 per 100,000 women).

For more information, see tables 37 and 38 beginning on page 82.

Indicator 6 Mortality

Cervical cancer is one of the few cancers for which there is an efficacious screening test for detection of precursors of the disease. Most deaths due to cervical cancer are potentially avoidable (Marcus & Crane 1998). The objective of the National Cervical Screening Program is to reduce this mortality rate.

The three mortality indicators for the Program are mortality by age and state; mortality by location (major cities, regional and remote); and Indigenous mortality (Indigenous and other Australian women). However, it should be noted that changes in mortality rates may not be evident for a number of years following an improvement in the participation rate. Therefore, the effectiveness of this measure needs to be viewed in the longer rather than the shorter term.

Data issues

Two major changes that have occurred in the classification and processing of Australian mortality data require some caution when interpreting mortality data over time. They are:

1. the introduction of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) for classifying deaths registered from 1 January 1997
2. the introduction by the ABS of the Automated Coding System for processing deaths registered from 1 January 1997.

As a result, a break occurred in the mortality data series. In order to make mortality data coded using ICD-9 and ICD-10 comparable, the ABS derived comparability factors to adjust data based on ICD-9. These comparability factors are derived from the movements in the underlying causes of death coded in ICD-9 compared with ICD-10 (ABS 2000).

For cervical cancer deaths, the comparability factor is 0.98, and the pre-1997 mortality data presented in this report have been adjusted accordingly. The effect of this is that the pre-1997 number of deaths appearing in this report are slightly different from figures in some earlier *Cervical screening in Australia* reports.

Key points

- In 2005, the mortality rate for cervical cancer was 2.0 per 100,000 women for women in the target age group 20–69 years and 1.9 per 100,000 women for women of all ages. In 1991, at the start of the screening program, the mortality rate was 4.0 per 100,000 women (both for women in the target age group 20–69 years and for women of all ages).
- The highest mortality rates from cervical cancer were in women aged 85 years and over (14.3 per 100,000 women in 2002–2005).
- Mortality from cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years for the period 2002–2005 was 8.3 per 100,000 women for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 4.15 times as high as the mortality rate of 2.0 per 100,000 women for other Australian women.

Indicator 6.1 Mortality by age group

Mortality rate for cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Trend in mortality from cervical cancer

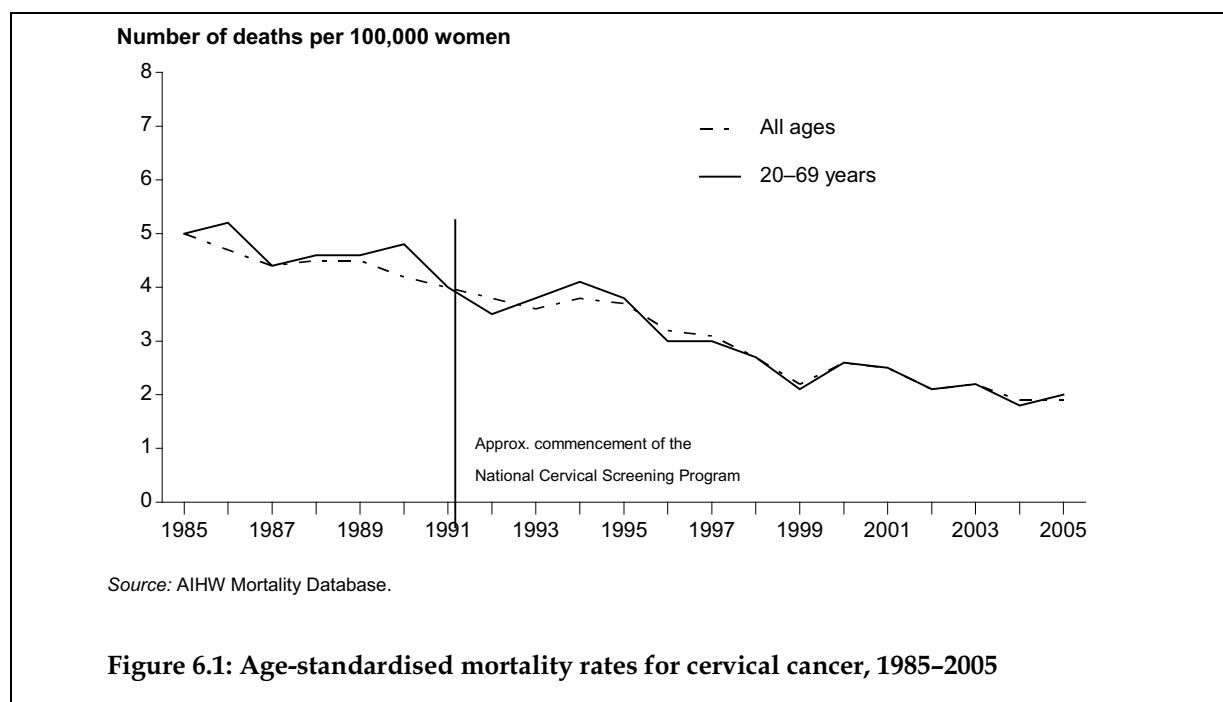


Table 6.1: Age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, 1985–2005

Age	Year																				
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05
	Number of deaths per 100,000 women																				
All ages	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9
Ages 20–69 years	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- Cervical cancer was the 18th most common cause of cancer deaths in Australian women in 2005, accounting for 216 deaths.
- The age-standardised mortality rate from cervical cancer for women of all ages has fallen from 4.0 per 100,000 women in 1991 at the start of the screening program to 1.9 per 100,000 women in 2005.

For more information, see tables 39 and 40 beginning on page 84.

Mortality by age

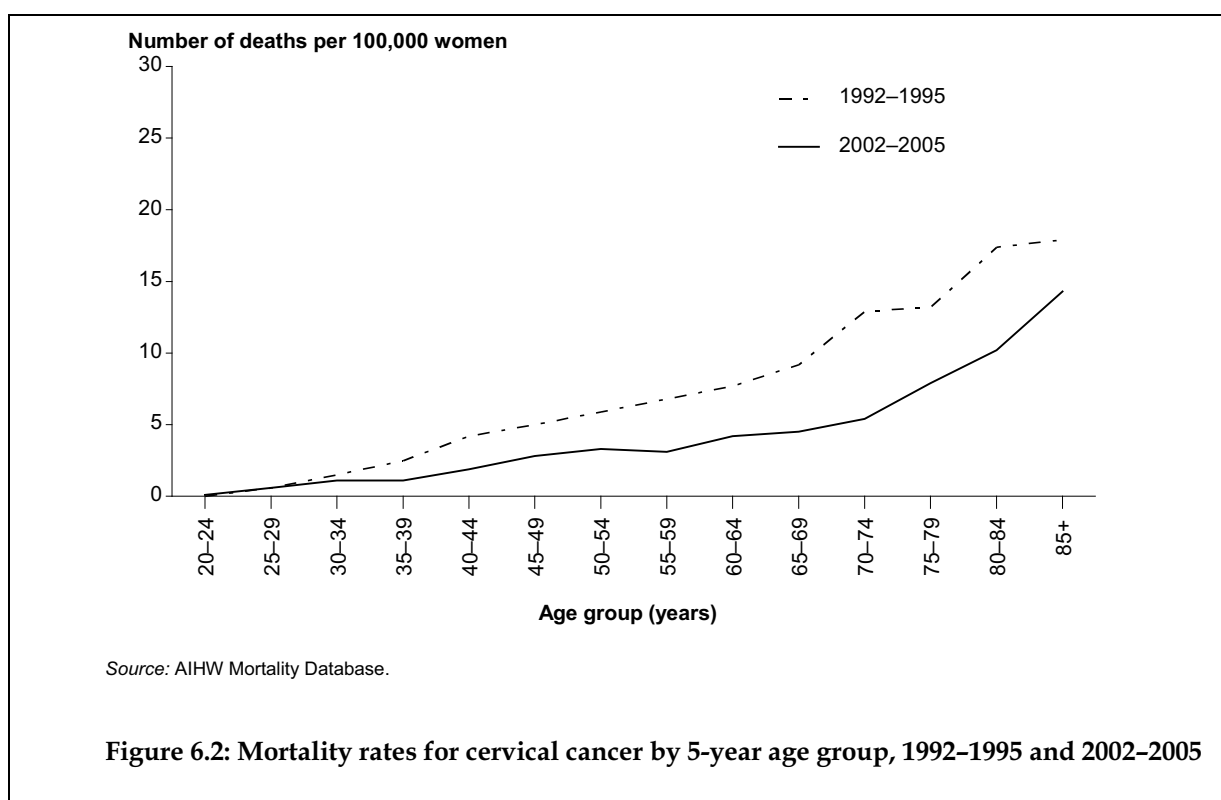


Table 6.2: Mortality rates for cervical cancer by 5-year age-group, 1992-1995 and 2002-2005

Period	Age group (years)													
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
	Number of deaths per 100,000 women													
1992-1995	0.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.8	7.7	9.2	12.9	13.2	17.4	17.9
2002-2005	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.5	5.4	7.9	10.2	14.3

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- Mortality from cervical cancer declined between the periods 1992-1995 and 2002-2005 in all age groups for women aged 30 years and over.
- Mortality rates of cervical cancer increase with age. The highest mortality rate in 2002-2005 was in women aged 85 years and over with 14.3 deaths per 100,000 women.

For more information, see tables 39 and 40 beginning on page 84.

Mortality by states and territories

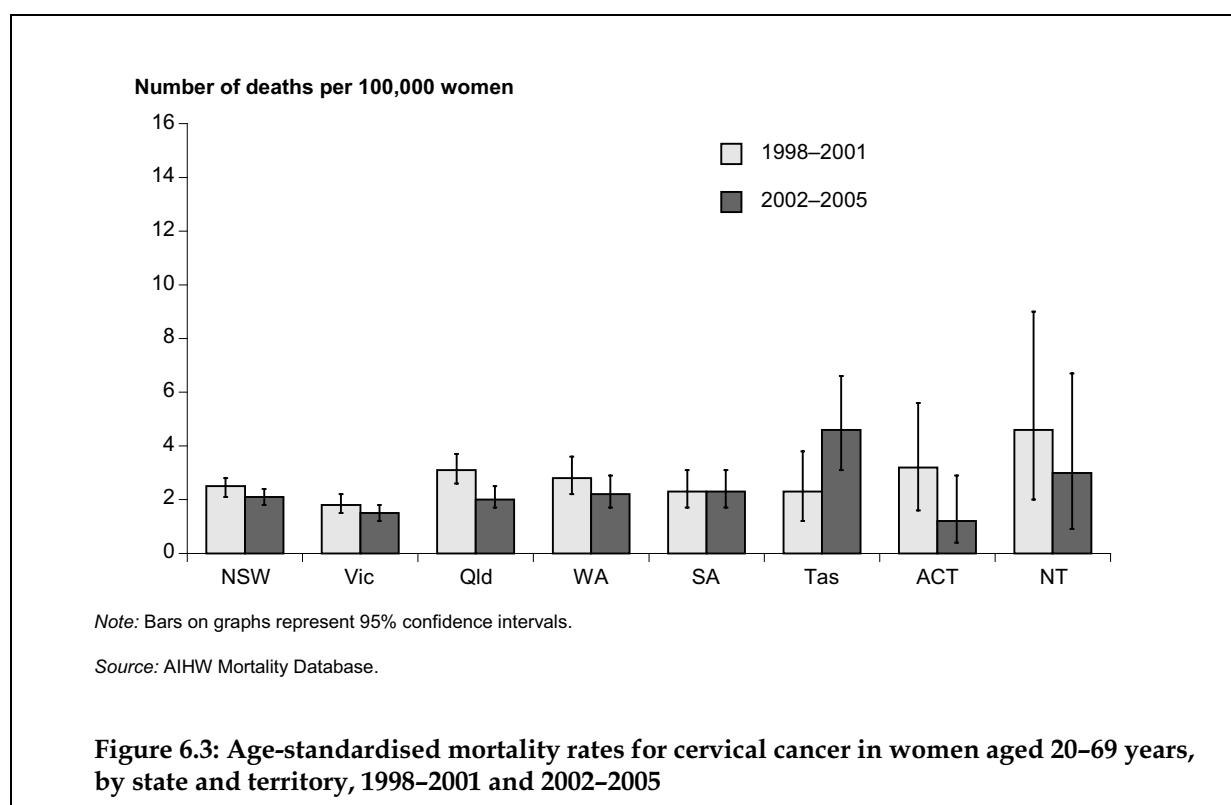


Table 6.3: Age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer in women aged 20-69 years, by state and territory, 1998-2001 and 2002-2005

Period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of deaths per 100,000 women									
1998-2001	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.6	2.4
95% CI	2.1-2.8	1.5-2.2	2.6-3.7	2.2-3.6	1.7-3.1	1.2-3.8	1.6-5.6	2.0-9.0	2.3-2.7
2002-2005	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	4.6	1.2	3.0	2.0
95% CI	1.8-2.4	1.2-1.8	1.7-2.5	1.7-2.9	1.7-3.1	3.1-6.6	0.4-2.9	0.9-6.7	1.8-2.2

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- In the 4-year period 2002-2005, there were 893 deaths from cervical cancer in Australia compared with 1,014 in 1998-2001.
- In 2002-2005, age-standardised mortality for women in the age group 20-69 years ranged between 1.2 deaths per 100,000 women in the Australian Capital Territory to 4.6 deaths per 100,000 women in Tasmania.
- In women aged 20-69 years, the age-standardised mortality rates decreased in all jurisdictions between the periods 1998-2001 and 2002-2005 except in South Australia where the rate did not change and in Tasmania where the rate increased from 2.3 to 4.6 per 100,000 women. Although the decline at the national level from 2.4 deaths per 100,000 women in 1998-2001 to 2.0 per 100,000 women in 2002-2005 was significant, the numbers in each jurisdiction, except for Queensland, were too small for any changes to be

statistically significant. Queensland had a significant decline in mortality rate from 3.1 per 100,000 women in 1998–2001 to 2.0 per 100,000 women in 2002–2005.

For more information, see tables 41–44 beginning on page 86.

Indicator 6.2 Mortality by region

Mortality rate for cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by geographic region for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Mortality by region

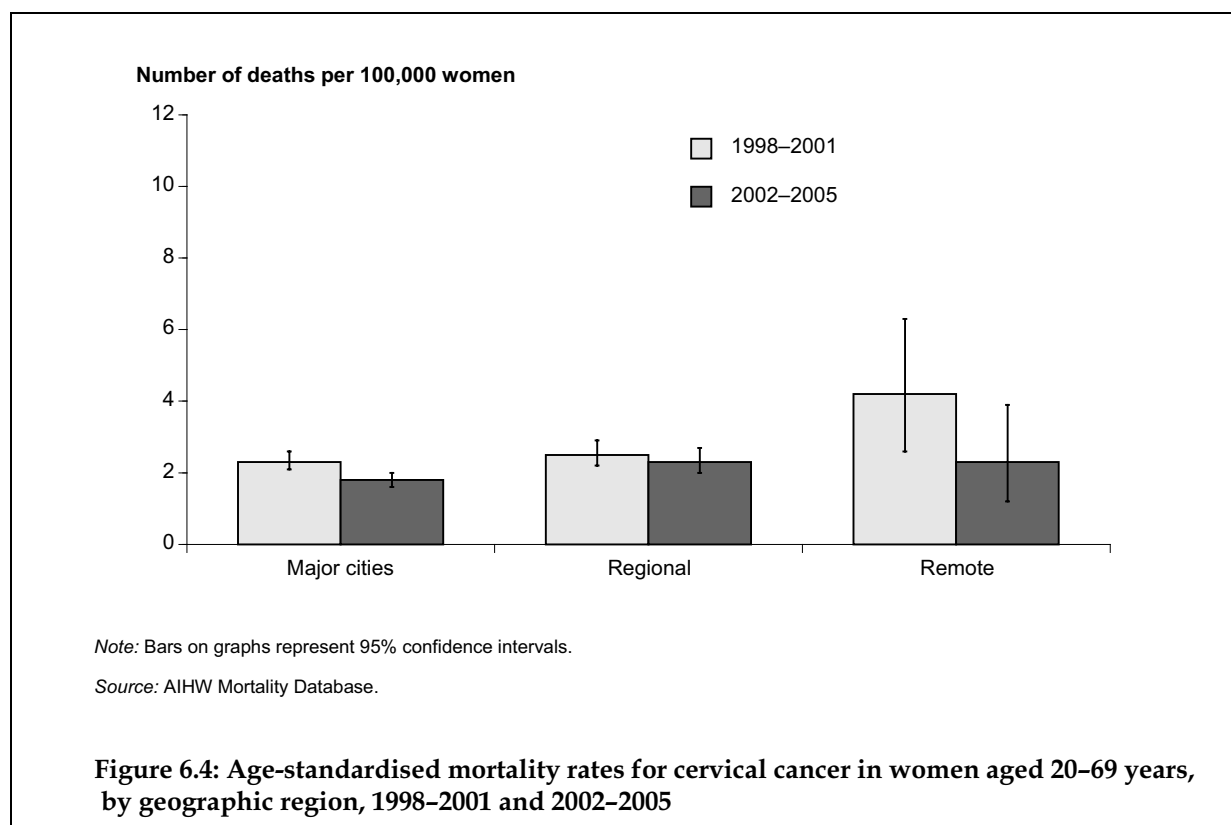


Table 6.4: Age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, by geographic region, 1998–2001 and 2002–2005

	Major cities		Regional		Remote	
	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005
Number of deaths per 100,000 women						
AS rate	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	4.2	2.3
95% CI	2.1–2.6	1.6–2.0	2.2–2.9	2.0–2.7	2.6–6.3	1.2–3.9

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

- During the 4-year period 2002–2005, there were 560 deaths in major cities (62.7% of all cervical cancer deaths in that period), 308 deaths in regional areas (34.5% of all cervical cancer deaths) and 19 deaths in remote areas (2.1% of all cervical cancer deaths).
- In women aged 20–69 years, age-standardised mortality rates from cervical cancer were 1.8 deaths per 100,000 women in major cities, 2.3 deaths per 100,000 women in regional

locations, and 2.3 deaths per 100,000 women in remote locations. These were not significantly different.

- In major cities, the age-standardised mortality rate for women aged 20–69 years declined significantly between the periods 1998–2001 and 2002–2005 whereas in regional areas there was no change between the two periods. The largest overall decline in mortality from 4.2 to 2.3 deaths per 100,000 women was in remote areas, but the small numbers of women involved precluded significance, and this apparent decline in mortality should therefore be treated with caution.

For more information, see tables 45 and 46 beginning on page 90.

Indicator 6.3 Indigenous mortality

Mortality rate for cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by Indigenous status for women of all ages and for the target age group 20–69 years.

Mortality by Indigenous status

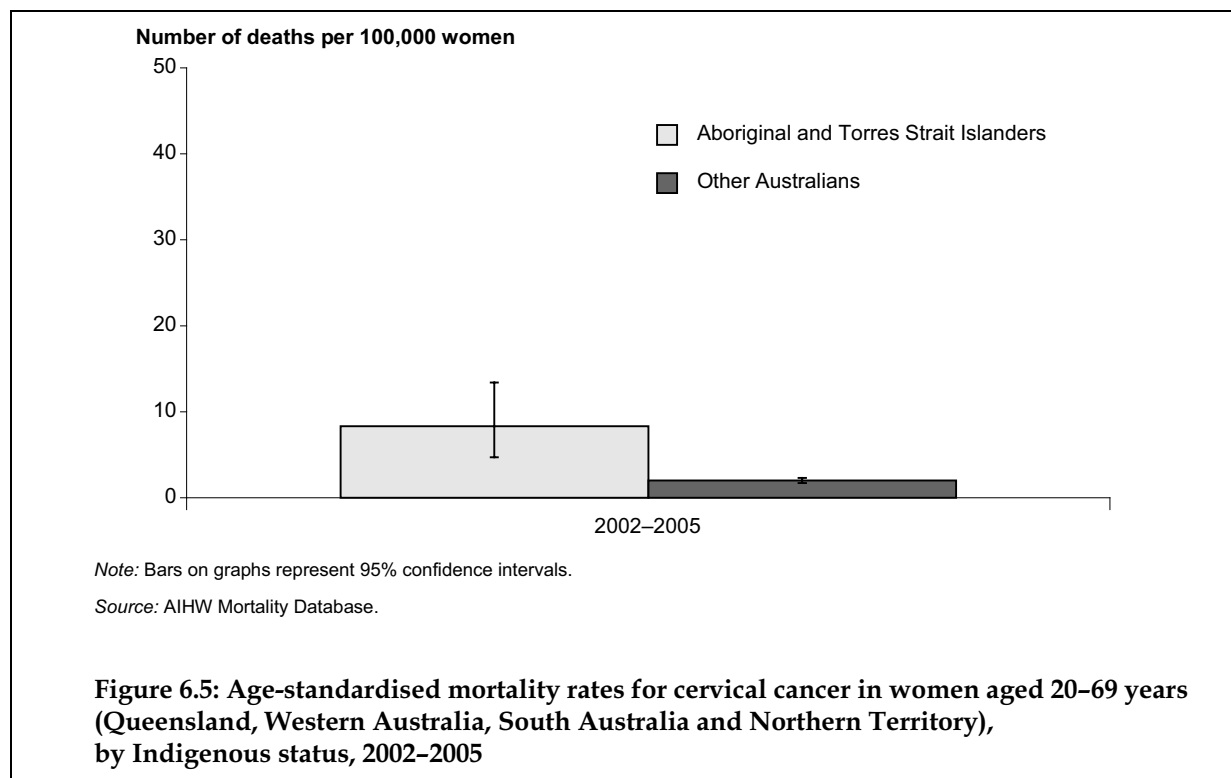


Table 6.5: Age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years (Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), by Indigenous status, 2002–2005

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women	Other Australian women
	Number of deaths per 100,000 women	
AS rate	8.3	2.0
95% CI	4.7–13.4	1.7–2.3

Notes

- Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
 - Only Indigenous mortality data from Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory are considered to be statistically reliable; therefore, cervical cancer mortality data used in this analysis are confined to these jurisdictions.
- The age-standardised mortality rate attributable to cervical cancer among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 20–69 years in the 2002–2005 period was 8.3 deaths per 100,000 women compared with 2.0 deaths per 100,000 women for other Australian women in the same age range.

For more information, see Table 47 on page 92.

Additional data tables

As well as the additional data tables that follow, trends data tables are published on the AIHW's website at www.aihw.gov.au.

Indicator 1.1.1 Two-year participation

Table 1: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by 5-year age group, 1997–1998 to 2005–2006

Age group (years)	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006
	Per cent				
20–24	51.4	51.4	50.0	47.8	47.0
25–29	65.0	62.2	60.3	58.1	56.3
30–34	68.2	65.8	64.1	62.8	62.1
35–39	67.8	65.5	64.4	63.8	63.7
40–44	65.7	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.0
45–49	66.2	64.7	65.4	65.9	66.3
50–54	64.7	63.1	63.0	64.0	64.9
55–59	64.8	64.4	65.7	66.6	67.8
60–64	53.8	54.7	56.1	57.2	58.2
65–69	44.6	45.5	48.0	49.6	51.1
70–74	21.9	19.9	18.9	17.3	16.8
75–79	8.3	7.6	7.7	6.3	5.6
80+	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6
Ages 20 years and over					
Crude rate	57.2	55.8	55.1	54.5	54.3
AS rate	56.2	54.9	54.6	54.2	54.1
95% CI	56.1–56.3	54.9–55.0	54.6–54.7	54.1–54.3	54.1–54.2
Ages 20–69 years					
Crude rate	62.8	61.5	61.0	60.5	60.4
AS rate	62.6	61.3	61.0	60.7	60.6
95% CI	62.5–62.6	61.2–61.3	60.9–61.0	60.6–60.7	60.6–60.7

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
4. For a more comprehensive understanding of the data presented above please refer Table 2 for each of the periods reported above because not all jurisdictions were able to supply data for some years and there were differences in how they reported their data for some reporting periods.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 2: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 1997–1998 to 2005–2006

Period	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld ^(b)	WA ^(c)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(d)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
Ages 20 years and over									
1997–1998	52.0	60.3	..	57.5	58.7	57.9	58.8	54.4	56.2
1999–2000	52.8	58.4	52.3	55.2	58.0	56.8	56.4	57.8	54.9
2001–2002	53.2	58.0	50.7	54.3	58.4	57.8	56.6	55.7	54.6
2003–2004	52.1	57.7	51.9	53.4	58.2	55.1	56.0	53.8	54.2
2005–2006	52.3	57.2	51.7	54.0	57.7	55.4	57.0	48.8	54.1
Ages 20–69 years									
1997–1998	58.1	66.9	..	64.2	65.2	65.1	65.4	60.2	62.6
1999–2000	58.9	65.2	58.1	61.7	64.7	63.9	63.0	63.6	61.3
2001–2002	59.4	64.9	56.3	60.7	65.2	65.0	63.3	61.4	61.0
2003–2004	58.4	64.8	57.7	59.8	65.1	62.0	62.7	59.7	60.7
2005–2006	58.7	64.3	57.7	60.5	64.5	62.4	63.8	54.5	60.6

.. Not applicable.

- (a) In the 1999–2000, 2001–2002, 2003–2004 and 2005–2006 reporting periods the Victorian registries only registered women with a Victorian address.
- (b) Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997–1998.
- (c) In the 1999–2000 reporting period the Western Australia registry only registered women with a Western Australia address.
- (d) Since the National Cervical Screening Program commenced, the Australian Capital Territory has only registered women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 3: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT^(a)	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	99,038	83,967	68,843	36,162	26,523	8,681	6,970	4,113	334,297
25–29	124,765	101,371	74,792	38,777	28,546	8,503	7,817	4,723	389,294
30–34	153,676	122,540	87,126	45,204	33,557	10,014	8,416	4,952	465,485
35–39	147,685	123,703	85,538	46,275	35,244	10,426	8,020	4,585	461,476
40–44	144,655	117,843	84,094	45,159	35,630	10,785	7,706	3,997	449,869
45–49	130,656	107,382	75,591	40,628	33,359	10,055	7,015	3,467	408,153
50–54	107,326	89,537	61,496	33,060	28,338	8,617	6,089	2,746	337,209
55–59	88,458	75,923	51,246	26,431	24,454	7,229	5,035	1,863	280,639
60–64	61,609	52,693	35,391	16,876	17,031	5,005	3,136	1,000	192,741
65–69	41,858	37,806	22,973	11,991	12,391	3,415	1,986	510	132,930
70–74	11,932	9,182	7,725	3,242	3,864	759	496	101	37,301
75–79	3,790	2,426	2,373	924	1,415	205	136	42	11,311
80+	1,566	1,183	1,080	495	617	87	49	14	5,091
Not stated	160	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	183
Ages 20 years and over	1,117,174	925,555	658,268	345,224	280,992	83,781	62,871	32,113	3,505,978
Ages 20–69 years	1,099,726	912,764	647,090	340,563	275,073	82,730	62,190	31,956	3,452,092

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

Note: These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 4: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	43.1	47.1	48.1	51.3	50.8	56.7	48.7	50.3	47.0
25–29	53.9	57.8	55.5	57.9	60.4	61.5	58.0	53.9	56.3
30–34	61.1	64.3	59.3	62.8	65.8	64.2	64.0	55.8	62.1
35–39	62.7	66.6	60.2	64.2	67.1	64.8	66.5	56.7	63.7
40–44	62.6	67.6	60.5	64.1	67.5	65.3	66.9	56.7	64.0
45–49	64.6	70.8	62.8	65.4	69.6	65.8	67.6	57.9	66.3
50–54	63.3	70.3	60.6	62.7	68.6	65.3	68.5	56.6	64.9
55–59	65.6	74.4	62.6	65.4	72.2	66.7	73.9	58.3	67.8
60–64	55.9	64.8	54.1	54.4	62.5	56.5	65.4	48.1	58.2
65–69	47.6	57.8	46.9	49.5	56.5	48.7	58.8	43.2	51.1
70–74	15.6	16.1	19.4	16.2	20.1	12.8	18.6	13.7	16.8
75–79	5.4	4.6	6.7	5.3	7.6	3.9	6.0	8.1	5.6
80+	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.6
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	52.2	57.1	52.6	55.2	56.7	55.1	58.7	53.5	54.3
AS rate	52.3	57.2	51.7	54.0	57.7	55.4	57.0	48.8	54.1
95% CI	52.2–52.4	57.1–57.4	51.6–51.9	53.8–54.2	57.5–57.9	55.0–55.8	56.6–57.5	48.2–49.3	54.1–54.2
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	58.4	63.8	57.6	60.6	64.3	62.4	63.0	54.9	60.4
AS rate	58.7	64.3	57.7	60.5	64.5	62.4	63.8	54.5	60.6
95% CI	58.5–58.8	64.1–64.4	57.6–57.8	60.3–60.8	64.2–64.7	62.0–62.8	63.3–64.3	53.9–55.2	60.6–60.7

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 1.1.2 Three-year participation

Table 5: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program over 3 years, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2004–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	129,186	108,407	87,408	45,170	33,815	..	9,085	5,412	418,483
25–29	158,839	127,797	93,941	48,141	35,833	..	10,019	6,220	480,790
30–34	191,105	153,305	108,589	55,898	42,080	..	10,636	6,548	568,161
35–39	178,994	147,265	102,437	55,078	42,569	..	9,913	5,912	542,168
40–44	175,479	141,050	101,582	53,495	43,236	..	9,457	5,107	529,406
45–49	155,053	124,378	88,251	47,090	39,210	..	8,566	4,384	466,932
50–54	125,789	103,008	71,598	37,540	32,931	..	7,305	3,486	381,657
55–59	101,855	84,701	58,139	29,034	27,538	..	6,057	2,305	309,629
60–64	69,954	57,842	39,099	18,418	18,721	..	3,678	1,258	208,970
65–69	49,586	41,583	25,406	13,139	13,841	..	2,419	651	146,625
70–74	15,565	10,910	9,329	3,744	4,469	..	664	148	44,829
75–79	5,123	3,290	3,232	1,191	1,797	..	183	57	14,873
80+	2,297	1,629	1,520	693	802	..	70	18	7,029
Not stated	350	0	0	0	26	..	0	0	376
Ages 20 years and over	1,359,175	1,105,166	790,531	408,631	336,868	..	78,052	41,506	4,119,929
Ages 20–69 years	1,335,840	1,089,336	776,450	403,003	329,774	..	77,135	41,283	4,052,821

.. Not applicable.

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

(b) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

Note: These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 6: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program over 3 years, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2004–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	56.7	61.6	62.2	64.9	65.7	..	63.9	67.1	60.9
25–29	68.9	73.3	70.4	72.4	76.2	..	75.3	72.1	71.3
30–34	75.6	79.8	73.9	77.4	81.6	..	80.6	73.3	77.0
35–39	76.4	80.1	73.2	77.1	81.4	..	82.8	74.2	77.2
40–44	75.6	81.0	73.4	76.0	81.5	..	81.6	72.5	77.1
45–49	77.3	82.9	74.4	76.5	82.6	..	82.8	74.4	78.5
50–54	74.7	81.5	71.3	72.0	80.0	..	82.1	73.3	76.0
55–59	76.5	84.5	72.4	73.5	82.4	..	90.4	74.9	78.1
60–64	64.8	72.7	61.5	60.7	70.3	..	78.9	62.7	66.4
65–69	56.9	64.3	53.0	55.1	63.8	..	73.1	57.5	58.7
70–74	20.3	19.1	23.6	18.8	23.1	..	25.2	20.5	20.8
75–79	7.2	6.2	9.1	6.9	9.6	..	8.0	11.2	7.5
80+	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	..	2.1	3.3	2.4
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	63.8	68.6	63.9	65.9	68.3	..	73.3	70.0	65.8
AS rate	63.7	68.5	62.6	64.2	69.4	..	70.9	63.8	65.3
95% CI	63.6–63.8	68.4–68.6	62.5–62.8	64.0–64.4	69.2–69.6	..	70.4–71.4	63.1–64.5	65.3–65.4
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	71.2	76.6	69.9	72.3	77.5	..	78.5	71.8	73.1
AS rate	71.3	76.9	69.8	72.0	77.5	..	79.3	71.2	73.1
95% CI	71.2–71.5	76.7–77.0	69.6–69.9	71.7–72.2	77.3–77.8	..	78.7–79.9	70.5–71.9	73.0–73.2

.. Not applicable.

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

(b) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 1.1.3 Five-year participation

Table 7: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program over 5 years, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2002–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	178,705	144,568	114,725	57,978	43,317	..	11,915	7,378	558,586
25–29	207,020	162,636	120,568	60,501	44,524	..	12,893	8,480	616,622
30–34	235,865	183,961	131,778	67,592	50,575	..	13,351	8,787	691,909
35–39	212,964	166,415	120,343	63,513	48,996	..	12,034	7,615	631,880
40–44	204,992	156,662	116,269	60,558	48,439	..	11,340	6,478	604,738
45–49	176,104	133,404	96,958	50,780	41,954	..	10,136	5,463	514,799
50–54	141,483	110,448	78,381	39,448	34,896	..	8,607	4,277	417,540
55–59	110,948	85,478	60,246	28,089	27,228	..	6,954	2,847	321,790
60–64	75,880	58,399	39,450	18,642	18,859	..	4,214	1,517	216,961
65–69	58,018	42,504	26,307	13,038	13,692	..	3,098	838	157,495
70–74	21,194	13,275	11,394	4,517	5,241	..	964	280	56,865
75–79	7,808	4,880	4,608	1,790	2,408	..	267	97	21,858
80+	3,650	2,454	2,444	1,033	1,153	..	117	36	10,887
Not stated	2,199	0	0	0	37	..	0	0	2,236
Ages 20 years and over	1,636,830	1,265,084	923,471	467,479	381,319	..	95,890	54,093	4,824,166
Ages 20–69 years	1,601,979	1,244,475	905,025	460,139	372,480	..	94,542	53,680	4,732,320

.. Not applicable.

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

(b) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

Note: These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 8: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program over 5 years, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2002–2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(c)	ACT ^{(a)(b)}	NT ^(a)	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	79.7	83.9	84.5	85.3	86.6	..	85.1	93.6	83.1
25–29	89.3	93.4	91.3	91.4	94.4	..	98.0	98.7	91.6
30–34	93.1	95.3	90.9	93.3	96.6	..	101.3	97.8	93.7
35–39	90.6	91.5	87.5	89.5	93.3	..	100.4	96.9	90.5
40–44	88.3	90.5	85.5	86.6	90.9	..	97.3	92.7	88.5
45–49	89.3	90.7	84.3	84.0	89.8	..	98.8	95.0	88.4
50–54	84.8	88.3	79.7	77.1	85.4	..	96.6	92.8	84.2
55–59	86.1	88.9	78.9	75.0	84.6	..	108.5	99.4	84.6
60–64	72.6	75.9	65.6	63.8	73.5	..	94.9	81.4	71.7
65–69	67.8	67.1	57.4	56.5	64.6	..	97.0	79.3	64.7
70–74	27.3	23.1	28.9	22.9	26.7	..	37.2	40.0	26.2
75–79	11.0	9.3	13.2	10.5	12.8	..	11.6	20.1	11.1
80+	3.5	3.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	..	3.7	6.9	3.8
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	77.5	79.6	76.5	76.6	78.0	..	91.1	93.0	78.2
AS rate	76.8	78.8	74.4	74.0	78.9	..	87.9	85.0	77.0
95% CI	76.7–77.0	78.6–78.9	74.3–74.6	73.8–74.2	78.6–79.1	..	87.3–88.4	84.3–85.8	76.9–77.0
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	86.1	88.7	83.6	83.8	88.3	..	97.3	95.1	86.5
AS rate	85.7	88.2	82.8	82.7	88.0	..	97.8	93.9	85.9
95% CI	85.6–85.9	88.1–88.4	82.6–82.9	82.5–83.0	87.7–88.3	..	97.1–98.4	93.0–94.8	85.8–86.0

.. Not applicable.

(a) Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory have populations that are both highly transient and relatively small, which may lead to erroneously high participation rates in some age groups over a 5-year period.

(b) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory registries only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

(c) Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 1.2 Participation by region

Table 9: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Unknown	Australia
							Number
20–24	230,589	55,931	26,506	4,819	3,386	744	321,975
25–29	279,691	58,641	30,027	5,767	3,564	762	378,452
30–34	331,999	74,100	35,871	6,624	3,772	735	453,101
35–39	321,373	80,030	37,452	6,467	3,381	727	449,430
40–44	304,543	84,411	38,334	6,147	2,975	774	437,185
45–49	274,302	78,371	35,356	5,363	2,551	674	396,617
50–54	226,813	65,263	28,658	4,189	1,796	567	327,284
55–59	187,498	55,646	24,193	3,258	1,307	497	272,398
60–64	123,865	41,816	17,699	2,315	790	316	186,800
65–69	84,766	29,316	12,696	1,477	495	186	128,937
70–74	24,985	7,413	3,489	452	128	40	36,508
75–79	7,929	1,947	964	135	46	11	11,032
80+	3,663	825	366	65	8	5	4,931
Not stated	150	21	10	0	0	0	181
Ages 20 years and over	2,402,167	633,730	291,621	47,079	24,198	6,038	3,404,832
Ages 20–69 years	2,365,439	623,524	286,792	46,427	24,016	5,982	3,352,180

Notes

1. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.
2. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification was used to create the above categories (ABS 2001).
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 10: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia
			Per cent			
20–24	45.8	51.9	53.0	56.6	52.8	47.6
25–29	57.4	56.6	56.3	56.4	50.7	57.2
30–34	63.1	58.1	56.7	54.6	51.7	61.5
35–39	66.8	60.9	59.6	56.9	56.0	64.9
40–44	65.7	60.9	58.9	58.8	55.2	64.0
45–49	68.6	64.2	62.6	59.1	60.6	67.1
50–54	66.9	62.8	59.7	58.5	52.8	65.2
55–59	70.1	64.8	62.2	60.8	54.0	68.1
60–64	60.6	58.5	55.1	54.6	45.5	59.5
65–69	51.5	50.0	49.1	48.4	41.9	50.9
70–74	17.5	14.9	16.5	18.6	13.7	16.8
75–79	5.9	4.4	5.2	7.0	6.7	5.5
80+	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.6
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	55.6	52.5	51.8	53.1	50.8	54.7
AS rate	55.5	52.8	51.6	51.0	47.3	54.5
95% CI	55.4–55.6	52.6–52.9	51.4–51.7	50.5–51.5	46.6–47.9	54.4–54.6
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	61.6	59.3	57.8	56.9	53.2	60.8
AS rate	62.1	59.3	57.8	56.9	53.0	61.1
95% CI	62.1–62.2	59.1–59.4	57.5–58.0	56.4–57.4	52.3–53.7	61.0–61.1

Notes

1. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Estimated resident population from 2005 only has been used, as 2006 population figures for geographic location were not available at the time of preparation of this report.
4. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
5. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
6. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification was used to create the above categories (ABS 2001).

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 1.3 Participation by socioeconomic status

Table 11: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by socioeconomic status, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Unknown	Australia
	Number						
20–24	72,050	67,820	63,419	60,842	54,597	3,117	321,845
25–29	86,923	80,656	73,411	69,665	64,318	3,294	378,267
30–34	106,763	98,713	88,435	81,410	73,805	3,799	452,925
35–39	107,267	98,373	87,592	81,063	71,291	3,695	449,281
40–44	104,186	94,519	85,693	80,326	68,791	3,529	437,044
45–49	96,596	84,258	76,963	72,136	63,375	3,161	396,489
50–54	82,052	67,957	62,923	59,945	51,606	2,690	327,173
55–59	68,827	55,592	51,946	50,401	43,231	2,295	272,292
60–64	44,711	36,923	36,218	36,679	30,854	1,339	186,724
65–69	28,451	24,931	25,326	26,568	22,874	748	128,898
70–74	8,344	7,018	7,151	7,484	6,326	176	36,499
75–79	2,755	2,141	2,054	2,124	1,910	44	11,028
80+	1,272	951	971	900	821	19	4,934
Not stated	55	24	29	20	51	2	181
Ages 20 years and over	810,252	719,876	662,131	629,563	553,850	27,908	3,403,580
Ages 20–69 years	797,826	709,742	651,926	619,035	544,742	27,667	3,350,938

Notes

1. Tasmania data were not available at the time of preparation of this report.
2. The first quintile corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 12: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program, by socioeconomic status, 2005–2006

Age group (years)	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Australia
	Per cent					
20–24	50.2	51.1	50.7	51.8	45.5	50.4
25–29	64.5	63.2	57.9	59.3	55.0	60.6
30–34	72.3	69.4	62.3	60.9	57.0	65.2
35–39	77.3	73.4	65.0	62.8	59.7	68.5
40–44	75.7	72.8	64.7	62.1	58.4	67.5
45–49	79.1	75.3	67.6	64.4	63.2	70.8
50–54	77.5	72.9	65.8	63.1	60.9	68.9
55–59	81.9	75.7	68.7	65.1	63.5	71.9
60–64	72.1	66.2	59.4	57.2	56.7	62.8
65–69	60.5	57.7	50.5	49.3	50.0	53.7
70–74	20.8	18.9	16.5	16.2	16.0	17.7
75–79	7.1	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.8
80+	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	63.8	61.5	55.1	53.6	51.3	57.7
AS rate	63.9	61.0	55.1	53.7	51.1	57.6
95% CI	63.7–64.0	60.8–61.1	55.0–55.3	53.6–53.8	51.0–51.3	57.5–57.7
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	71.0	68.0	61.7	60.1	56.9	64.3
AS rate	71.5	68.3	61.8	60.2	57.3	64.6
95% CI	71.3–71.7	68.2–68.5	61.7–62.0	60.0–60.3	57.1–57.4	64.5–64.6

Notes

1. Tasmania data were unavailable at the time of preparation of this report.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population calculated as the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Estimated resident population from 2005 only has been used, as 2006 population figures for socioeconomic status were not available at the time of preparation of this report
4. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
5. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the cervical cytology register.
6. The first quintile corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 2 Early re-screening

Table 13: Number of women with repeat screenings following a normal Pap test in Australian cohorts, 1996–2005

No. of tests	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number										
0	52,617	76,560	78,693	119,556	114,902	121,736	120,609	125,979	124,416	153,857
1	22,998	53,456	48,088	47,916	46,105	43,594	40,334	38,772	36,761	43,798
2	5,088	10,922	9,572	6,591	6,075	5,296	5,162	4,795	4,367	4,932
3	1,078	2,080	1,568	1,310	1,199	1,092	1,051	982	800	817
4	296	508	412	269	251	206	195	169	184	134
5 or more	99	196	157	81	108	61	70	65	58	27

Notes

1. The indicator reported on a 2-year period following a normal Pap test up to and including 1998; in 1999 the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval; therefore data up to and including 1998 are not directly comparable with data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 cohorts was the 2-year period 1 January to 31 December the following year.
3. From 1999, the reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February (except for Queensland where the index month for 1999 was March).

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 14: Percentage of women with repeat screenings following a normal Pap test in Australian cohorts, 1996–2005

No. of tests	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Per cent										
0	64.0	53.3	56.8	68.0	68.1	70.8	72.0	73.8	74.7	75.6
1	28.0	37.2	34.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	24.1	22.7	22.1	21.5
2	6.2	7.6	6.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4
3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes

1. The indicator reported on a 2-year period following a normal Pap test up to and including 1998; in 1999 the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval; therefore data up to and including 1998 are not directly comparable with data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 cohorts was the 2-year period 1 January to 31 December the following year.
3. From 1999 the reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February (except for Queensland where the index month for 1999 was March).

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 15: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap test in the 2005 cohort, by state and territory and Australia

No. of tests	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2005 cohort
	Number								
0	70,182	31,315	23,774	12,011	9,938	2,695	2,683	1,259	153,857
1	20,550	9,229	6,717	3,354	2,277	687	639	345	43,798
2	2,134	1,173	863	333	223	86	82	38	4,932
3	307	235	170	39	36	11	9	10	817
4	40	39	41	6	2	4	2	0	134
5 or more	6	12	5	0	1	1	0	2	27

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

Notes

1. The reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 16: Proportion of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap test in the 2005 cohort, by state and territory and Australia

No. of tests	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2005 cohort
	Per cent								
0	75.3	74.6	75.3	76.3	79.7	77.4	78.6	76.1	75.6
1	22.0	22.0	21.3	21.3	18.2	19.7	18.7	20.9	21.5
2	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
5 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

(a) The Victorian and Australian Capital Territory only register women with a Victorian or Australian Capital Territory address, respectively.

Notes

1. The reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month of February.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 3 Low-grade abnormality detection

Table 17: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, 1998–2006

Abnormalities	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number								
Low-grade	14,411	15,753	19,985	18,126	18,781	18,443	16,627	16,274	15,118
High-grade	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,903	14,840	14,507	14,837	14,414
Total	25,115	27,439	33,836	31,681	33,684	33,283	31,134	31,111	29,532
Ratio	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.15	1.10	1.05
95% CI	1.31–1.38	1.32–1.38	1.41–1.47	1.31–1.37	1.23–1.29	1.22–1.27	1.12–1.17	1.07–1.12	1.03–1.07
	Per cent of screens								
Low-grade	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.78
High-grade	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.74
Total	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.52

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
5. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 18: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, by state and territory, 2006

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
Low-grade	5,787	2,725	3,053	1,419	1,104	371	475	184	15,118
High-grade	5,133	2,608	2,902	1,537	967	432	567	268	14,414
Total	10,920	5,333	5,955	2,956	2,071	803	1,042	452	29,532
Ratio	1.13	1.04	1.05	0.92	1.14	0.86	0.84	0.69	1.05
95% CI	1.09–1.17	0.99–1.10	1.00–1.11	0.86–0.99	1.05–1.24	0.75–0.99	0.74–0.95	0.57–0.83	1.03–1.07
	Per cent of screens								
Low-grade	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.78
High-grade	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.74
Total	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.52

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 4 High-grade abnormality detection

Table 19: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities, by 5-year age group, 1998–2006

Age group (years)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number								
20–24	2,220	2,565	2,922	2,909	3,425	3,379	3,509	3,620	3,463
25–29	3,126	3,283	3,937	3,775	3,920	3,913	3,671	3,809	3,720
30–34	2,041	2,238	2,767	2,699	3,078	2,976	3,020	3,040	2,805
35–39	1,468	1,520	1,754	1,717	1,804	1,774	1,725	1,792	1,819
40–44	833	888	1,113	1,080	1,195	1,250	1,135	1,096	1,123
45–49	447	554	628	635	642	680	653	661	723
50–54	257	275	325	319	352	332	308	307	333
55–59	145	156	178	184	218	202	202	229	198
60–64	115	109	127	136	113	147	117	132	128
65–69	52	98	100	101	86	92	69	70	84
70–74	62	61	83	54	64	38	43	35	40
75–79	21	28	31	30	21	28	31	21	19
80–84	11	6	11	12	11	13	15	19	7
85+	4	3	3	3	13	9	4	11	7
Age not stated	4	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ages 20 years and over	10,806	11,789	13,982	13,655	14,943	14,833	14,503	14,843	14,469
Ages 20–69 years	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,833	14,745	14,409	14,756	14,396

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
5. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 20: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened, by 5-year age group, 1998–2006

Age group (years)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number detected per 1,000 women screened									
20–24	14.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	18.9	18.5	19.4	19.2	18.4
25–29	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.8	17.3	16.9
30–34	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.9
35–39	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0
40–44	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
45–49	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1
50–54	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
55–59	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
60–64	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
65–69	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
70–74	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
75–79	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.1
80–84	6.0	3.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.2	6.7	8.8	3.5
85+	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.2	13.5	9.2	5.1	16.0	9.4
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.3
AS rate	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.9
95% CI	5.7–6.1	6.3–6.7	6.3–6.6	6.3–6.6	7.0–7.3	6.9–7.2	6.8–7.2	7.0–7.5	6.7–7.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4
AS rate	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3
95% CI	6.1–6.3	6.8–7.1	6.8–7.0	6.8–7.0	7.4–7.6	7.4–7.6	7.3–7.5	7.3–7.6	7.2–7.4

Notes

1. From 1997 through to 2001 inclusive South Australia grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 years age group.
2. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
5. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
6. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 21: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	1,267	481	780	375	203	137	158	62	3,463
25–29	1,312	743	699	398	228	110	157	73	3,720
30–34	1,014	520	571	285	188	66	108	53	2,805
35–39	626	392	327	192	135	51	61	35	1,819
40–44	417	214	184	133	98	25	37	15	1,123
45–49	264	134	150	74	47	15	24	15	723
50–54	108	59	69	33	37	10	10	7	333
55–59	64	31	48	20	18	11	4	2	198
60–64	36	22	38	9	10	6	6	1	128
65–69	25	12	26	10	3	1	2	5	84
70–74	7	9	11	6	5	2	0	0	40
75–79	9	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	19
80–84	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	7
85+	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	7
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 20 years and over	5,151	2,619	2,913	1,539	978	434	567	268	14,469
Ages 20–69 years	5,133	2,608	2,892	1,529	967	432	567	268	14,396

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 22: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number detected per 1,000 women screened									
20–24	23.3	10.3	20.3	18.2	14.4	28.7	22.3	27.7	18.3
25–29	18.9	13.2	16.6	18.0	14.9	23.7	20.1	28.8	16.7
30–34	12.0	7.8	12.0	11.5	10.8	12.6	12.8	20.3	10.8
35–39	7.5	5.7	6.8	7.4	7.1	9.2	7.6	14.4	6.9
40–44	5.2	3.3	4.0	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.8	7.0	4.5
45–49	3.6	2.2	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	7.9	3.1
50–54	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	4.9	1.7
55–59	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.8	2.0	1.2
60–64	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.2
65–69	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	18.0	1.1
70–74	1.1	1.8	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.0
75–79	4.4	0.0	3.2	3.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
80–84	1.7	4.2	7.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
85+	4.7	0.0	20.0	23.3	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	8.3	5.1	7.9	7.7	6.5	9.7	9.0	15.6	7.2
AS rate	7.7	4.7	7.6	7.5	6.5	8.8	7.4	12.2	6.8
95% CI	7.4–8.0	4.4–4.9	7.0–8.1	6.8–8.2	5.9–7.1	8.0–9.7	6.8–8.0	10.6–13.8	6.6–7.0
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	8.4	5.2	8.0	8.1	6.6	9.7	9.1	15.7	7.3
AS rate	8.4	5.1	7.7	7.7	6.8	9.8	8.5	13.9	7.3
95% CI	8.2–8.6	4.9–5.3	7.5–8.0	7.3–8.1	6.3–7.2	8.9–10.8	7.8–9.2	12.1–15.8	7.2–7.4

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. There are small differences between the way this indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 23: Number of women screened, by 5-year age group, 1998–2006

Age group (years)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number								
20–24	154,804	152,337	179,312	178,267	180,961	182,264	180,911	188,375	188,386
25–29	225,693	218,499	254,534	241,353	234,688	231,713	219,045	220,542	220,451
30–34	231,024	223,700	268,031	267,038	271,399	270,492	267,553	268,793	257,055
35–39	234,358	228,337	270,740	261,728	260,097	258,040	253,730	258,908	261,604
40–44	201,812	200,770	245,627	246,640	249,958	251,113	255,197	255,267	250,219
45–49	171,088	171,528	209,487	209,163	212,372	214,324	221,712	227,281	231,495
50–54	133,964	140,438	175,187	178,425	176,949	180,162	183,853	186,689	190,004
55–59	88,706	93,374	116,943	122,168	130,107	135,062	146,837	152,411	158,529
60–64	66,272	69,887	85,383	88,351	89,625	92,047	97,916	101,992	109,111
65–69	49,835	49,941	59,248	61,556	62,438	65,023	68,036	70,176	73,711
70–74	21,657	21,199	25,548	25,152	23,731	22,781	21,055	20,508	20,461
75–79	6,226	6,898	8,204	7,774	8,349	7,971	6,920	6,505	6,085
80–84	1,843	1,978	2,535	2,435	2,642	2,514	2,249	2,148	2,006
85+	833	685	970	929	965	974	789	686	742
Not stated	4,492	2,441	1,975	2,058	1,857	1,841	286	164	69
Ages 20 years and over	1,592,607	1,582,012	1,903,724	1,893,037	1,906,138	1,916,321	1,926,089	1,960,446	1,969,929
Ages 20–69 years	1,557,556	1,548,811	1,864,492	1,854,689	1,868,594	1,880,240	1,894,790	1,930,435	1,940,566

Notes

1. From 1997 through to 2001 inclusive South Australia grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 years age group.
2. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
5. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 24: Number of women screened, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	54,490	46,590	38,496	20,627	14,077	4,778	7,092	2,236	188,386
25–29	69,557	56,444	42,075	22,101	15,288	4,636	7,815	2,535	220,451
30–34	84,320	66,495	47,708	24,830	17,383	5,254	8,454	2,611	257,055
35–39	83,311	69,208	48,262	25,864	18,921	5,560	8,052	2,426	261,604
40–44	80,067	64,540	46,449	24,793	18,902	5,567	7,749	2,152	250,219
45–49	74,196	60,188	42,460	22,417	17,818	5,454	7,067	1,895	231,495
50–54	60,154	49,974	34,177	18,149	15,286	4,687	6,134	1,443	190,004
55–59	49,765	42,435	28,647	14,558	13,182	3,856	5,091	995	158,529
60–64	34,792	29,641	19,759	9,125	9,371	2,692	3,190	541	109,111
65–69	23,215	20,688	12,767	6,325	6,585	1,876	1,977	278	73,711
70–74	6,612	4,958	4,082	1,750	2,088	417	491	63	20,461
75–79	2,026	1,311	1,231	510	734	109	145	19	6,085
80–84	581	479	426	182	253	32	49	4	2,006
85+	214	173	150	86	98	11	8	2	742
Age not stated	57	0	0.00	0	12	0	0	0	69
Ages 20 years and over	623,357	513,125	366,689	191,317	149,998	44,929	63,314	17,200	1,969,929
Ages 20–69 years	613,867	506,204	360,800	188,789	146,813	44,360	62,621	17,112	1,940,566

Note: These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 5.1 Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer

Table 25: Number of new cases of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1991–2004

Age group (years)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number													
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	0	5	1	7	1	6	3	3	2	1	2	10	3	8
25–29	14	14	9	17	18	18	10	17	14	12	12	13	10	17
30–34	32	33	32	36	41	18	28	18	13	27	22	16	15	22
35–39	39	24	26	31	29	36	22	27	22	13	14	13	10	13
40–44	30	24	17	25	30	23	21	23	14	9	6	11	17	16
45–49	9	14	15	26	23	11	11	18	7	15	15	13	14	10
50–54	12	11	17	9	12	11	8	12	7	6	9	4	3	5
55–59	6	12	5	5	10	7	8	2	8	4	4	6	3	6
60–64	7	9	7	10	11	6	6	5	2	3	4	5	4	0
65–69	7	9	9	8	6	10	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	3
70–74	4	2	4	6	5	4	5	3	2	0	2	1	3	2
75–79	3	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	2
80–84	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	2
85+	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
All ages	166	160	144	185	193	155	126	134	95	93	97	98	86	107
Ages 20–69 years	156	155	138	174	181	146	119	127	92	90	90	94	81	100

Note: Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in November 2007. These estimates may be updated at any time as case details are added, modified or deleted in the national database. These modifications may occur several years after the initial diagnosis, as additional case details are received by the state and territory cancer registries from data suppliers and then passed to the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but for the most part these changes are very small.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 26: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1991–2004

Age group (years)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of new cases per 100,000 women														
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.2
25–29	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.5
30–34	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.6	2.5	3.9	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.9
35–39	5.9	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.9	3.0	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
40–44	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.1
45–49	1.8	2.6	2.6	4.4	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.4
50–54	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
55–59	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0
60–64	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.0
65–69	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8
70–74	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6
75–79	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
80–84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
85+	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
All ages														
Crude rate	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
AS rate (A)	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
95% CI	1.7–2.3	1.6–2.2	1.4–2.0	1.8–2.4	1.9–2.5	1.4–2.0	1.1–1.6	1.2–1.7	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.7–1.1	0.9–1.3
AS rate (W)	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
95% CI	1.5–2.1	1.5–2.0	1.3–1.8	1.6–2.2	1.7–2.2	1.3–1.8	1.0–1.5	1.1–1.5	0.7–1.1	0.7–1.1	0.7–1.1	0.8–1.2	0.6–1.0	0.8–1.2
Ages 20–69 years														
Crude rate	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
AS rate (A)	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6
95% CI	2.5–3.4	2.4–3.4	2.1–3.0	2.6–3.6	2.7–3.7	2.1–3.0	1.7–2.4	1.8–2.5	1.2–1.9	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.0–1.6	1.3–1.9
AS rate (W)	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6
95% CI	2.4–3.3	2.4–3.3	2.1–2.9	2.6–3.5	2.7–3.6	2.1–2.9	1.7–2.4	1.7–2.5	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.9	1.0–1.6	1.3–2.0

Note: Rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 5.2 Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancer

Table 27: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1991–2004

Age group (years)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number													
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	3
20–24	12	9	9	16	4	15	11	12	9	7	7	14	6	14
25–29	50	54	39	50	54	46	44	48	57	40	41	42	37	41
30–34	122	109	103	124	111	68	80	82	75	87	58	72	61	89
35–39	138	127	128	135	114	142	104	106	103	68	88	77	87	83
40–44	150	126	130	133	119	118	101	101	102	80	67	76	80	78
45–49	102	102	101	132	99	101	78	114	79	75	104	79	91	96
50–54	88	78	89	86	59	81	79	64	67	59	77	70	74	54
55–59	61	77	81	74	68	63	51	53	52	56	55	42	54	49
60–64	80	76	74	86	71	61	53	57	62	65	46	42	49	35
65–69	89	85	91	98	77	64	57	57	55	52	43	42	42	37
70–74	80	71	64	78	71	62	45	56	47	56	41	34	41	29
75–79	48	53	46	65	51	51	46	44	41	50	40	36	35	47
80–84	36	34	36	41	30	41	33	42	33	36	41	33	40	37
85+	33	22	21	22	33	25	28	28	19	24	29	31	30	26
All ages	1,090	1,023	1,013	1,142	962	939	811	866	801	757	739	690	728	718
Ages 20–69 years	892	843	845	934	776	759	658	694	661	589	586	556	581	576

Notes

1. Includes the incidence of micro-invasive and invasive cervical cancers.
2. Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in November 2007. These estimates may be updated at any time as case details are added, modified or deleted in the national database. These modifications may occur several years after the initial diagnosis as additional case details are received by the state and territory cancer registries from data suppliers and then passed to the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but for the most part these changes are very small.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 28: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1991–2004

Age group (years)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of new cases per 100,000 women														
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
20–24	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.9	2.0
25–29	7.2	7.8	5.7	7.4	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.8	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.0
30–34	17.1	15.0	14.1	16.9	15.2	9.4	11.2	11.6	10.5	12.1	7.8	9.5	7.9	11.6
35–39	20.8	18.7	18.6	19.3	16.0	19.5	14.0	14.1	13.6	9.0	11.7	10.4	11.8	11.2
40–44	23.5	19.6	20.1	20.2	17.8	17.4	14.6	14.4	14.3	11.0	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.0
45–49	20.3	18.9	17.6	22.2	16.1	15.8	12.1	17.4	11.9	11.1	15.2	11.4	12.8	13.3
50–54	21.3	18.4	20.5	19.0	12.4	16.3	14.7	11.2	11.2	9.5	11.9	10.8	11.3	8.1
55–59	17.0	21.0	21.6	19.2	17.2	15.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.8	11.1	7.8	9.5	8.2
60–64	21.6	20.8	20.6	24.1	19.9	17.1	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.4	11.3	10.0	11.4	7.8
65–69	25.3	24.1	25.6	27.6	21.7	18.0	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.1	12.4	11.8	11.5	9.9
70–74	28.3	24.3	21.1	24.6	22.0	19.0	13.7	16.9	14.1	16.8	12.2	10.2	12.5	8.9
75–79	21.3	23.1	20.0	28.5	21.9	20.9	17.9	16.4	14.6	17.4	13.7	12.2	11.8	15.7
80–84	24.8	22.5	22.7	24.5	17.4	23.2	18.3	23.1	18.0	18.9	20.3	15.7	18.2	16.2
85+	30.0	19.0	17.2	17.3	24.6	17.7	18.7	17.9	11.4	13.7	15.8	16.4	15.5	13.2
All ages														
Crude rate	12.6	11.7	11.4	12.7	10.6	10.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.1
AS rate (A)	13.2	12.2	11.9	13.0	10.7	10.3	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9
95% CI	12.4– 14.0	11.4– 12.9	11.2– 12.6	12.3– 13.8	10.1– 11.5	9.7– 11.0	8.1– 9.4	8.5– 9.8	7.8– 8.9	7.2– 8.3	6.9– 7.9	6.3– 7.3	6.5– 7.6	6.6– 7.1
AS rate (W)	11.1	10.3	10.1	11.1	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.9
95% CI	10.5– 11.8	9.7– 10.9	9.4– 10.7	10.4– 11.7	8.5– 9.7	8.2– 9.3	6.9– 7.9	7.2– 8.3	6.6– 7.6	6.0– 7.0	5.8– 6.7	5.3– 6.2	5.5– 6.4	5.7– 6.1
Ages 20–69 years														
Crude rate	16.5	15.4	15.2	16.6	13.6	13.1	11.2	11.7	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.9
AS rate (A)	17.1	15.9	15.8	17.0	13.9	13.4	11.4	11.8	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.9
95% CI	16.0– 18.3	14.9– 17.0	14.7– 16.9	15.9– 18.2	12.9– 14.9	12.5– 14.4	10.5– 12.3	10.9– 12.7	10.2– 11.9	8.9– 10.5	8.7– 10.3	8.1– 9.6	8.4– 9.9	8.2– 9.7
AS rate (W)	16.2	15.1	14.9	16.2	13.2	12.7	10.8	11.3	10.6	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.6
95% CI	15.2– 17.3	14.1– 16.2	13.9– 15.9	15.1– 17.2	12.3– 14.2	11.8– 13.7	10.0– 11.7	10.4– 12.1	9.8– 11.4	8.6– 10.1	8.3– 9.8	7.8– 9.3	8.0– 9.4	7.9– 9.4

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 29: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 1997–2000

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
20–24	13	6	13	2	0	5	0	0	39
25–29	60	33	49	14	17	8	6	2	189
30–34	118	56	78	29	29	10	2	2	324
35–39	123	72	97	29	24	20	8	8	381
40–44	122	91	84	44	24	8	5	6	384
45–49	119	86	61	40	25	5	6	4	346
50–54	112	57	51	20	17	6	2	4	269
55–59	75	54	41	17	14	5	3	3	212
60–64	78	57	55	17	21	5	1	3	237
65–69	86	49	44	19	14	5	4	0	221
70–74	77	53	35	20	13	3	2	1	204
75–79	64	45	32	14	17	4	2	3	181
80–84	51	39	23	18	10	1	2	0	144
85+	35	26	20	10	6	1	1	0	99
All ages	1,136	725	684	293	231	86	44	36	3,235
Ages 20–69 years	906	561	573	231	185	77	37	32	2,602

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 30: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 1997–2000

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of new cases per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.5	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
25–29	6.1	4.4	9.0	5.0	8.0	12.4	11.2	5.3	6.5
30–34	12.3	7.7	15.0	10.4	13.4	15.1	4.0	5.8	11.4
35–39	12.1	9.6	17.5	9.8	10.2	26.6	15.4	24.8	12.7
40–44	12.8	12.9	16.2	15.4	10.7	11.1	9.9	21.2	13.5
45–49	13.5	13.2	12.6	15.2	11.7	7.5	12.2	16.4	13.1
50–54	14.3	9.8	11.8	9.0	8.8	10.1	4.8	21.7	11.5
55–59	12.3	12.1	12.6	10.2	9.5	10.6	11.0	26.0	11.9
60–64	14.8	14.7	20.8	12.3	16.2	12.3	5.0	42.7	15.6
65–69	17.5	13.6	18.5	15.7	11.4	13.3	25.0	0.0	15.9
70–74	16.3	15.3	15.8	18.3	10.5	8.5	13.6	30.7	15.4
75–79	16.4	15.9	17.5	15.8	16.2	13.3	16.9	138.9	16.5
80–84	19.4	20.7	18.7	30.1	14.3	4.8	27.3	0.0	19.6
85+	15.4	15.1	18.9	18.1	9.5	5.8	17.9	0.0	15.3
All ages									
Crude rate	8.8	7.7	9.8	8.0	7.6	9.0	7.0	9.9	8.5
AS rate (A)	8.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	7.3	9.0	7.5	14.8	8.5
95% CI	8.2–9.2	7.0–8.1	9.2–10.8	7.3–9.2	6.4–8.3	7.2–11.2	5.4–10.1	9.4–21.8	8.2–8.8
AS rate (W)	7.4	6.3	8.6	6.8	6.3	8.3	6.3	11.7	7.2
95% CI	6.9–7.9	5.8–6.7	8.0–9.3	6.0–7.6	5.5–7.2	6.6–10.3	4.6–8.5	7.8–16.8	6.9–7.4
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	11.2	9.4	13.1	10.0	9.8	13.1	9.0	13.9	10.9
AS rate (A)	11.3	9.5	13.2	10.1	9.7	13.0	9.3	15.9	11.0
95% CI	10.6–12.0	8.7–10.3	12.2–14.4	8.8–11.5	8.4–11.2	10.2–16.2	6.5–12.9	10.6–22.9	10.6–11.4
AS rate (W)	10.7	8.9	12.8	9.6	9.4	13.0	8.9	14.9	10.5
95% CI	10.1–11.5	8.2–9.7	11.8–13.9	8.4–10.9	8.1–10.8	10.2–16.2	6.3–12.3	9.9–21.4	10.1–10.9

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 31: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2001–2004

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
20–24	14	6	12	6	1	1		1	41
25–29	44	40	42	20	6	3	2	4	161
30–34	80	64	67	31	22	7	4	5	280
35–39	110	60	75	44	26	9	7	4	335
40–44	95	49	74	40	24	11	3	5	301
45–49	141	74	68	39	19	14	8	7	370
50–54	92	63	58	33	14	6	6	3	275
55–59	76	42	39	21	11	6	3	2	200
60–64	62	40	31	22	8	4	5	0	172
65–69	59	39	28	19	11	2	3	3	164
70–74	52	28	25	23	8	6	2	1	145
75–79	55	43	30	17	8	2	2	1	158
80–84	52	40	30	12	11	5	1	0	151
85+	37	33	17	16	8	4	1	0	116
All ages	971	622	596	346	177	80	47	36	2,875
Ages 20–69 years	773	477	494	275	142	63	41	34	2,299

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 32: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2001-2004

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of new cases per 100,000 women									
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20-24	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.0	3.3	1.5
25-29	4.7	5.7	8.0	7.5	3.2	5.3	3.9	11.6	5.8
30-34	7.8	8.2	11.7	10.6	10.2	10.7	7.6	13.7	9.2
35-39	11.1	8.0	13.3	14.9	11.7	13.3	13.9	12.3	11.3
40-44	9.3	6.5	12.7	13.1	10.2	14.7	5.8	16.4	9.8
45-49	15.1	10.7	12.8	13.6	8.6	20.0	16.2	26.0	13.2
50-54	10.7	9.8	11.6	12.7	6.6	9.1	12.8	13.1	10.5
55-59	10.3	7.8	9.2	10.1	6.0	10.5	8.4	13.0	9.1
60-64	10.7	9.4	9.7	13.8	5.7	8.7	20.9	0.0	10.1
65-69	11.8	10.6	10.9	14.5	9.0	5.2	16.6	52.9	11.4
70-74	11.2	8.2	10.9	20.0	6.8	17.1	13.4	25.6	11.0
75-79	13.2	14.0	14.9	17.4	7.2	6.4	14.8	38.2	13.4
80-84	17.0	18.0	20.4	17.0	13.4	21.4	10.6	0.0	17.5
85+	13.8	16.6	13.3	24.4	10.9	19.5	13.3	0.0	15.2
All ages									
Crude rate	7.3	6.3	7.9	8.9	5.7	8.3	7.2	9.4	7.2
AS rate (A)	7.0	6.0	7.8	8.9	5.4	7.9	7.5	11.4	7.0
95% CI	6.6-7.5	5.5-6.5	7.2-8.5	8.0-9.9	4.6-6.3	6.3-9.9	5.5-9.9	7.4-16.5	6.8-7.3
AS rate (W)	5.9	5.0	6.7	7.5	4.7	6.7	6.3	9.8	6.0
95% CI	5.5-6.3	4.6-5.4	6.2-7.3	6.7-8.4	4.0-5.4	5.3-8.5	4.6-8.4	6.6-13.8	5.7-6.2
Ages 20-69									
Crude rate	9.1	7.5	10.3	11.2	7.3	10.5	9.4	13.9	9.1
AS rate (A)	9.1	7.5	10.3	11.1	7.3	10.3	9.9	15.0	9.1
95% CI	8.5-9.8	6.9-8.2	9.4-11.3	9.9-12.5	6.1-8.6	7.9-13.2	7.1-13.4	10.0-21.4	8.7-9.5
AS rate (W)	8.7	7.2	10.0	10.7	7.0	9.9	9.3	14.3	8.7
95% CI	8.1-9.3	6.6-7.9	9.1-10.9	9.5-12.0	5.9-8.3	7.6-12.7	6.6-12.6	9.7-20.4	8.3-9.1

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 33: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, for women aged 20–69 years, 1991–2004

Histological type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number													
Squamous	646	611	596	638	546	529	455	490	470	403	400	389	394	384
Adenocarcinoma	143	140	143	194	148	147	131	141	132	118	114	123	124	129
Adenosquamous	42	52	47	40	34	40	33	30	24	30	32	18	26	28
Other	61	40	59	62	48	43	39	33	35	38	40	26	37	35
Total	892	843	845	934	776	759	658	694	661	589	586	556	581	576
Micro-invasive	156	155	138	174	181	146	119	127	92	90	90	94	81	100

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 34: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer, by histological type, for women aged 20–69 years, 1991–2004

Histological type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women													
Squamous	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.7	9.8	9.4	7.9	8.3	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
Adenocarcinoma	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Adenosquamous	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Micro-invasive	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 35: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, all ages, 1991–2004

Histological type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number													
Squamous	788	751	706	787	677	670	553	613	577	525	508	487	495	490
Adenocarcinoma	171	156	164	224	174	167	162	166	151	136	136	135	145	149
Adenosquamous	50	57	56	50	39	47	39	35	26	31	36	20	31	28
Other	81	59	87	81	72	55	57	52	47	65	59	48	57	51
Total	1,090	1,023	1,013	1,142	962	939	811	866	801	757	739	690	728	718
Micro-invasive	166	160	144	185	193	155	126	134	95	93	97	98	86	107

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 36: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer, by histological type, all ages, 1991–2004

Histological type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women													
Squamous	9.6	8.9	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
Adenocarcinoma	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Adenosquamous	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Micro-invasive	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1

Note: Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 5.3 Incidence by region

Table 37: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by 5-year age group and geographic region, 1997–2000 and 2001–2004

Age group (years)	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004
	Number							
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	3	5	2	1	0	0	5	6
20–24	24	27	13	13	2	1	39	41
25–29	129	108	53	46	5	6	189	161
30–34	213	187	99	81	9	11	324	280
35–39	231	224	134	105	15	5	381	335
40–44	253	190	115	102	16	9	384	301
45–49	234	238	101	118	10	13	346	370
50–54	188	183	74	88	6	4	269	275
55–59	140	122	67	68	5	9	212	200
60–64	149	115	78	51	8	4	237	172
65–69	156	105	63	55	2	4	221	164
70–74	146	98	54	41	3	5	204	145
75–79	123	113	54	42	4	3	181	158
80–84	101	98	41	51	1	2	144	151
85+	71	84	27	30	1	2	99	116
All ages	2,163	1,899	976	892	86	78	3,235	2,875
Ages 20–69 years	1,718	1,500	798	727	76	66	2,602	2,299

Notes

1. The numbers are presented as 4-year non-overlapping blocks of data.
2. In the periods 1997–2000 and 2001–2004, there were 11 and 7 cases, respectively, that were excluded from these data because the respective postcodes were not able to be matched to the coding used for this analysis.
3. Because some postcodes cross boundaries, totals may not add up due to rounding.
4. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification was used to create the above categories (ABS 2001).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 38: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group and geographic region, 1997–2000 and 2001–2004

Age group (years)	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004
Number of new cases per 100,000 women								
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
20–24	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
25–29	6.2	5.5	7.0	6.7	5.6	8.2	6.5	5.8
30–34	10.9	8.8	12.2	9.8	10.6	12.9	11.4	9.2
35–39	11.6	11.2	14.4	11.8	19.2	6.8	12.7	11.3
40–44	13.5	9.4	13.0	10.6	23.2	13.1	13.5	9.8
45–49	13.3	12.8	12.5	13.4	17.7	20.4	13.1	13.2
50–54	12.1	10.5	10.3	10.7	11.3	7.4	11.5	10.5
55–59	12.1	8.5	11.5	9.5	12.7	21.3	11.9	9.1
60–64	15.3	10.5	15.3	8.6	26.8	11.1	15.6	10.1
65–69	17.2	11.4	13.4	11.1	6.9	14.4	15.9	11.4
70–74	16.6	11.4	12.5	9.2	18.4	28.1	15.4	11.0
75–79	16.7	14.3	15.7	10.9	30.7	18.2	16.5	13.4
80–84	20.5	16.9	17.5	18.7	11.9	17.0	19.6	17.5
85+	16.2	16.2	13.4	12.2	13.0	23.0	15.3	15.2
All ages								
AS rate (A)	8.5	6.9	8.3	7.1	10.5	9.2	8.5	7.0
95% CI	8.1–8.8	6.6–7.2	7.8–8.8	6.6–7.6	8.3–13.0	7.2–11.5	8.2–8.8	6.8–7.3
AS rate (W)	7.1	5.8	7.1	6.1	8.9	7.7	7.2	6.0
95% CI	6.8–7.5	5.6–6.1	6.7–7.6	5.7–6.5	7.1–11.0	6.1–9.7	6.9–7.4	5.7–6.2
Ages 20–69 years								
AS rate (A)	10.9	8.9	10.9	9.4	13.7	11.4	11.0	9.1
95% CI	10.3–11.4	8.4–9.3	10.2–11.7	8.7–10.1	10.7–17.1	8.7–14.4	10.6–11.4	8.7–9.5
AS rate (W)	10.3	8.5	10.5	9.1	13.1	10.9	10.5	8.7
95% CI	9.9–10.8	8.1–8.9	9.8–11.3	8.4–9.8	10.2–16.3	8.4–13.8	10.1–10.9	8.3–9.1

Notes

1. The rates are presented as 4-year non-overlapping blocks of data.
2. Rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 6.1 Mortality by age group

Table 39: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1985–2005

Age group (years)	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05
	Number																				
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20–24	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
25–29	6	6	5	3	3	10	5	5	2	6	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	5	4	5
30–34	20	12	15	12	21	14	13	15	11	11	7	13	8	5	6	10	11	6	13	7	8
35–39	17	16	20	15	18	30	25	19	25	11	16	23	18	19	7	12	12	9	12	9	2
40–44	18	26	20	24	24	36	19	27	32	28	21	20	16	19	18	14	19	13	12	13	20
45–49	21	24	19	27	31	36	29	26	23	35	32	30	28	16	25	27	23	15	22	17	25
50–54	25	25	24	19	27	17	21	13	29	37	26	13	21	24	15	19	21	32	17	15	24
55–59	31	41	32	41	20	25	25	23	20	26	34	22	24	15	14	19	20	15	19	21	17
60–64	41	41	28	41	33	34	33	31	25	24	30	21	22	28	15	24	25	19	21	15	20
65–69	52	50	46	41	54	43	35	25	30	37	37	29	30	19	21	26	20	18	20	17	12
70–74	43	32	55	34	48	25	37	45	38	33	43	41	36	28	30	37	28	18	23	17	13
75–79	29	23	29	35	29	32	30	32	28	30	30	38	32	26	26	25	30	26	29	16	23
80–84	26	23	20	34	24	8	22	35	24	26	27	22	27	26	19	23	28	26	21	23	21
85+	29	24	16	17	22	25	32	23	24	24	20	24	30	31	21	26	24	26	24	37	25
All ages	359	343	329	343	355	337	329	319	311	329	328	296	294	265	220	267	262	227	238	212	216
Ages 20–69																					
years	230	242	210	222	231	246	208	184	197	216	207	172	169	154	124	156	152	131	141	118	134

Notes

- Deaths were derived by year of registration.
- A comparability factor of 0.98 was applied to mortality data for years before 1997 because, in processing deaths registered from 1 January 1997, Australia adopted the use of the Automated Coding System and introduced ICD-10 codes. The comparability factor provides a link between the two data series (that is, pre-1997 and 1997–2004). Comparability factors close to 1.0 indicate there were no significant coding differences between automated ICD-10 and manual ICD-9 coding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 40: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, 1985–2005

Age group (years)	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05
Number of deaths per 100,000 women																					
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
30–34	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.0
35–39	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.6	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.5	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.3
40–44	3.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.9	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.6
45–49	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.3	3.4
50–54	7.1	6.8	6.4	4.9	7.1	4.2	5.0	3.0	6.8	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.6
55–59	8.4	11.1	8.8	11.3	5.4	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.9	8.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	3.1	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.5	2.8
60–64	11.3	11.2	7.7	11.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.1	6.6	8.5	5.8	6.0	7.5	3.9	6.0	6.1	4.5	4.9	3.3	4.3
65–69	17.8	16.4	14.6	12.5	15.7	12.4	10.0	7.2	8.5	10.5	10.5	8.3	8.5	5.4	6.1	7.5	5.8	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.1
70–74	16.6	12.3	20.5	12.8	18.1	9.4	13.2	15.4	12.6	10.5	13.4	12.6	11.0	8.5	9.0	11.1	8.4	5.4	7.0	5.2	4.0
75–79	16.0	11.8	14.8	17.1	13.7	14.7	13.5	14.1	12.4	13.3	13.0	15.7	12.5	9.7	9.3	8.7	10.3	8.8	9.8	5.3	7.7
80–84	22.9	19.0	15.8	26.6	17.6	5.6	14.8	23.3	14.9	15.8	15.9	12.2	15.0	14.3	10.4	12.1	13.9	12.3	9.5	10.1	8.9
85+	33.1	24.9	16.1	16.7	20.9	23.2	29.4	19.5	19.3	18.4	14.6	16.6	20.1	19.8	12.6	14.8	13.1	13.8	12.4	18.8	12.1
All ages																					
AS rate (A)	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9
AS rate (W)	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5
Ages 20–69 years																					
AS rate (A)	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0
AS rate (W)	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 41: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 1998–2001

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
25–29	1	4	4	2	1	0	1	0	13
30–34	5	4	8	10	3	1	1	0	32
35–39	21	7	11	4	2	2	1	2	50
40–44	25	13	18	8	2	0	2	2	70
45–49	28	21	18	9	13	0	1	1	91
50–54	34	12	15	7	4	3	2	2	79
55–59	25	13	17	4	6	1	1	1	68
60–64	30	19	27	7	6	2	0	1	92
65–69	29	12	15	14	8	5	3	0	86
70–74	39	33	23	16	7	4	0	1	123
75–79	34	28	15	11	10	5	2	2	107
80–84	33	27	14	12	7	2	0	1	96
85+	41	26	16	11	5	2	1	0	102
All ages	347	221	202	115	74	27	15	13	1,014
Ages 20–69 years	200	107	134	65	45	14	12	9	586

Notes

1. Numbers were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived by year and state of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 42: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 1998–2001

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of deaths per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4
30–34	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.1
35–39	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.9	6.1	1.7
40–44	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.8	0.9	0.0	4.0	6.9	2.4
45–49	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	6.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	3.4
50–54	4.2	2.0	3.3	3.0	2.0	4.8	4.5	10.1	3.2
55–59	3.9	2.8	4.9	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5	8.1	3.7
60–64	5.5	4.8	9.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	0.0	13.3	5.9
65–69	5.9	3.4	6.3	11.4	6.6	13.4	18.4	0.0	6.2
70–74	8.2	9.5	10.2	14.4	5.7	11.4	0.0	29.4	9.2
75–79	8.4	9.6	8.0	12.0	9.3	16.3	16.0	89.2	9.5
80–84	12.2	13.9	11.0	19.6	9.7	9.4	0.0	70.1	12.7
85+	17.1	14.4	14.3	18.8	7.6	11.1	16.4	0.0	15.0
All ages									
AS rate (A)	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	7.5	2.5
95% CI	2.2–2.8	1.9–2.4	2.5–3.3	2.6–3.8	1.7–2.7	1.7–3.7	1.5–4.4	3.3–13.9	2.4–2.7
AS rate (W)	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	5.2	1.9
95% CI	1.7–2.1	1.4–1.8	2.0–2.6	2.0–2.9	1.3–2.1	1.2–2.8	1.2–3.5	2.5–9.3	1.8–2.0
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.6	2.4
95% CI	2.1–2.8	1.5–2.2	2.6–3.7	2.2–3.6	1.7–3.1	1.2–3.8	1.6–5.6	2.0–9.0	2.3–2.7
AS rate (W)	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	4.2	2.3
95% CI	2.0–2.6	1.4–2.0	2.4–3.4	2.0–3.4	1.5–2.8	1.1–3.5	1.5–5.2	1.8–8.2	2.1–2.5

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived by year and state of registration.
3. Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 43: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2002–2005

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25–29	2	1	5	3	2	2	0	1	16
30–34	12	4	9	7	1	0	1	0	34
35–39	10	9	5	1	2	3	1	1	32
40–44	22	7	17	4	5	3	0	0	58
45–49	24	15	12	9	11	7	1	0	79
50–54	27	16	15	11	9	7	0	3	88
55–59	28	15	14	7	3	5	0	0	72
60–64	32	14	13	7	6	2	1	0	75
65–69	22	15	12	7	9	0	1	1	67
70–74	28	17	14	7	3	2	0	0	71
75–79	31	25	20	5	7	4	2	0	94
80–84	37	18	15	13	4	3	0	1	91
85+	35	26	13	16	18	4	0	0	112
All ages	313	182	164	98	80	42	7	7	893
Ages 20–69 years	182	96	102	56	48	29	5	6	524

Notes

1. Numbers were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived by year and state of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 44: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group, and state and territory, 2002–2005

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of deaths per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.6	0.0	2.9	0.6
30–34	1.2	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.1
35–39	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	4.5	2.0	3.1	1.1
40–44	2.1	0.9	2.8	1.3	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
45–49	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.9	9.8	2.0	0.0	2.8
50–54	3.1	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.2	10.5	0.0	12.7	3.3
55–59	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	1.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.1
60–64	5.4	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.0	4.2
65–69	4.3	4.0	4.5	5.1	7.2	0.0	5.3	16.5	4.5
70–74	6.1	5.0	6.1	6.1	2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.4
75–75	7.4	8.1	9.8	5.0	6.3	12.8	14.7	0.0	7.9
80–84	11.7	7.8	9.8	17.6	4.7	12.4	0.0	57.6	10.2
85+	12.7	12.8	9.8	23.8	23.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	14.3
All ages									
AS rate (A)	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.9	1.2	2.9	2.0
95% CI	1.9–2.3	1.4–1.9	1.8–2.4	1.9–2.9	1.7–2.7	2.8–5.3	0.5–2.5	0.8–6.5	1.9–2.2
AS rate (W)	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	3.1	0.9	2.1	1.5
95% CI	1.4–1.8	1.0–1.4	1.3–1.9	1.4–2.2	1.3–2.1	2.2–4.3	0.4–1.9	0.8–4.6	1.4–1.7
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	4.6	1.2	3.0	2.0
95% CI	1.8–2.4	1.2–1.8	1.7–2.5	1.7–2.9	1.7–3.1	3.1–6.6	0.4–2.9	0.9–6.7	1.8–2.2
AS rate (W)	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	4.3	1.2	2.7	1.9
95% CI	1.7–2.2	1.1–1.7	1.6–2.3	1.6–2.7	1.6–2.8	2.8–6.2	0.4–2.8	0.9–6.1	1.7–2.0

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived by year and state of registration.
3. Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Indicator 6.2 Mortality by region

Table 45: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by 5-year age group and geographic region, 1998–2001 and 2002–2005

Age group (years)	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005
	Number							
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	3	1	2	2	0	0	5	3
25–29	7	8	5	7	0	1	13	16
30–34	21	25	6	8	5	1	32	34
35–39	27	21	21	10	1	1	50	32
40–44	41	33	23	21	6	3	70	58
45–49	64	52	25	26	0	1	91	79
50–54	52	50	26	36	1	1	79	88
55–59	41	47	24	24	3	0	68	72
60–64	62	36	28	36	2	1	92	75
65–69	52	42	32	22	2	3	86	67
70–74	76	47	42	24	4	0	123	71
75–79	66	61	38	29	2	3	107	94
80–84	71	56	22	32	2	1	96	91
85+	70	79	30	31	2	2	102	112
All ages	650	560	323	308	33	19	1,014	893
Ages 20–69 years	367	315	192	193	23	13	586	524

Notes

1. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
2. The number of deaths is presented as 4-year non-overlapping blocks of data.
3. In 1998–2001 and 2002–2005, there were 8 and 6 deaths, respectively, that were excluded from these data because the respective postcodes were not able to be matched to the coding used for this analysis or postcodes were not provided.
4. Because some postcodes cross boundaries, totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 46: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group and geographic region, 1998–2001 and 2002–2005

Age group (years)	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005
Number of deaths per 100,000 women								
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
25–29	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6
30–34	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	6.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
35–39	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1
40–44	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.2	9.3	4.5	2.4	1.9
45–49	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	0.4	1.9	3.4	2.8
50–54	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.3	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.3
55–59	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.1	8.6	0.0	3.7	3.1
60–64	6.1	3.2	5.3	5.9	8.5	3.0	5.9	4.2
65–69	5.8	4.4	6.9	4.3	9.1	11.9	6.2	4.5
70–74	8.6	5.6	9.5	5.3	21.4	0.1	9.2	5.4
75–79	8.7	7.8	10.7	7.3	15.1	20.5	9.5	7.9
80–84	14.0	9.3	9.1	11.3	23.0	13.7	12.7	10.2
85+	15.1	14.6	14.2	12.4	28.4	20.3	15.0	14.3
All ages								
AS rate (A)	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.2	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.0
95% CI	2.3–2.6	1.8–2.1	2.3–2.8	2.0–2.5	3.0–6.4	1.5–3.9	2.4–2.7	1.9–2.2
AS rate (W)	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.9	1.5
95% CI	1.7–2.0	1.3–1.6	1.7–2.2	1.5–1.9	2.3–4.8	1.1–2.9	1.8–2.0	1.4–1.7
Ages 20–69 years								
AS rate (A)	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.0
95% CI	2.1–2.6	1.6–2.0	2.2–2.9	2.0–2.7	2.6–6.3	1.2–3.9	2.3–2.7	1.8–2.2
AS rate (W)	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9
95% CI	1.9–2.4	1.5–1.9	2.0–2.7	1.9–2.5	2.5–5.9	1.1–3.6	2.1–2.5	1.7–2.0

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year non-overlapping blocks of data.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Indicator 6.3 Indigenous mortality

Table 47: Number of deaths and age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for cervical cancer, by 5-year age group and Indigenous status (Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), 2002–2005

Age group (years)	Indigenous Australians		Other Australians	
	Number	Number of deaths per 100,000 women	Number	Number of deaths per 100,000 women
0–4	0	0.0	0	0.0
5–9	0	0.0	0	0.0
10–14	0	0.0	0	0.0
15–19	0	0.0	1	0.1
20–24	0	0.0	0	0.0
25–29	0	0.0	10	1.0
30–34	2	4.2	15	1.4
35–39	1	2.5	8	0.7
40–44	5	14.4	22	1.9
45–49	1	3.8	29	2.7
50–54	5	23.6	34	3.4
55–59	1	7.0	21	2.4
60–64	0	0.0	24	3.7
65–69	3	41.3	26	4.9
70–74	2	41.2	22	4.8
75+	3	49.4	107	10.7
All ages	23	..	319	..
AS rate (A)	..	9.4	..	2.0
95% CI	..	5.4–15.0	..	1.8–2.3
AS rate (W)	..	6.9	..	1.6
95% CI	..	4.2–10.6	..	1.4–1.7
Ages 20–69 years	18	..	189	..
AS rate (A)	..	8.3	..	2.0
95% CI	..	4.7–13.4	..	1.7–2.3
AS rate (W)	..	7.4	..	1.8
95% CI	..	4.3–12.0	..	1.6–2.1

.. Not applicable.

Notes

1. Deaths were derived by state and year of registration.
2. The number of deaths is presented as a 4-year block of data.
3. Only Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard.
4. Rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001(A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.