

Appendix A Additional data tables

Indicator 1.1.1 Two-year participation

Table A1: Participation in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, 1996–1997 to 2006–2007

Age group (years)	Reporting period					
	1996–1997	1998–1999	2000–2001	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007
	Per cent					
20–24	50.0	53.5	50.3	49.0	47.7	48.0
25–29	64.5	65.5	61.0	59.0	57.8	57.5
30–34	66.9	68.7	64.9	63.4	62.9	62.4
35–39	66.4	68.2	64.8	63.9	64.4	64.3
40–44	64.0	66.5	64.4	64.1	64.8	64.5
45–49	64.3	66.7	65.0	65.6	66.5	67.5
50–54	64.0	64.7	63.0	63.1	64.7	65.7
55–59	62.7	65.9	64.9	66.2	66.9	69.1
60–64	50.9	56.0	55.3	56.4	57.7	59.4
65–69	41.2	46.5	46.7	48.8	49.7	51.7
70–74	24.5	20.6	19.7	18.3	17.0	16.7
75–79	4.9	7.7	7.0	7.1	5.9	5.3
80+	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	55.9	57.8	55.3	54.7	54.6	55.0
AS rate	54.8	56.9	54.7	54.3	54.4	54.8
95% CI	54.7–54.8	56.8–56.9	54.6–54.7	54.3–54.4	54.4–54.5	54.8–54.9
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	61.2	63.7	61.1	60.6	60.8	61.1
AS rate	61.0	63.4	61.0	60.7	61.0	61.5
95% CI	60.9–61.1	63.4–63.5	60.9–61.1	60.6–60.8	60.9–61.0	61.4–61.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
5. Periods cover 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997, 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999, 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001, 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005, and 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A2: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 1996–1997 to 2006–2007

States and territories	Reporting period					
	1996–1997	1998–1999	2000–2001	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007
Ages 20 years and over (per cent)						
NSW	49.2	53.2	53.0	52.6	52.0	53.8
Vic^(a)	60.2	60.7	57.7	57.4	58.2	57.3
Qld^(b)	51.3	51.5	52.9	53.1
WA^(c)	58.1	57.3	55.0	54.2	54.0	53.9
SA	56.6	59.3	58.2	58.3	57.4	57.3
Tas	56.5	57.4	58.0	56.1	55.8	54.2
ACT	56.9	59.1	56.2	55.9	58.4	56.8
NT^(d)	55.6	56.9	55.9	54.5	52.4	48.0
Australia	54.8	56.9	54.7	54.3	54.4	54.8
Ages 20–69 years (per cent)						
NSW	55.0	59.4	59.1	58.8	58.2	60.4
Vic^(a)	66.7	67.7	64.6	64.2	65.4	64.4
Qld^(b)	57.0	57.2	58.4	59.3
WA^(c)	64.9	63.9	61.4	60.6	60.5	60.4
SA	62.9	66.0	64.9	65.1	64.1	64.0
Tas	63.3	64.5	65.2	63.1	62.9	61.1
ACT	63.5	65.7	62.8	62.7	65.5	63.8
NT^(d)	61.4	62.6	61.7	60.2	58.5	53.7
Australia	61.0	63.4	61.0	60.7	61.0	61.5

.. 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) The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for the 1996–1997 or 1998–1999 reporting periods.
- (c) The Western Australia cervical cytology registry only reported on women with a Western Australia address for the 1998–1999 to 2000–2001 reporting periods.
- (d) The Northern Territory Pap test register commenced in March 1996, therefore data have been estimated for the period January to March 1996.

Notes

- Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
- With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
- These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
- Periods cover 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997, 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999, 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001, 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005, and 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A3: Participation (number) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2006–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	104,511	86,649	73,962	37,911	26,974	8,392	7,373	4,258	350,030
25–29	131,379	103,654	79,651	40,508	28,922	8,373	8,186	4,848	405,521
30–34	152,855	118,688	87,752	44,270	32,149	9,324	8,271	4,768	458,077
35–39	154,446	126,700	90,743	47,003	35,308	10,347	8,150	4,603	477,300
40–44	145,138	117,291	85,395	44,539	34,761	10,159	7,471	3,885	448,639
45–49	137,629	110,371	79,949	41,313	33,596	10,116	7,044	3,508	423,526
50–54	111,960	91,561	64,374	33,705	28,605	8,563	6,035	2,724	347,527
55–59	92,715	77,784	54,039	27,271	24,663	7,277	5,154	1,935	290,838
60–64	67,828	56,548	38,867	18,076	18,290	5,348	3,365	1,077	209,399
65–69	44,184	38,902	24,577	12,173	12,663	3,569	2,047	553	138,668
70–74	12,339	9,196	7,647	3,282	3,980	743	456	114	37,757
75–79	3,648	2,303	2,238	877	1,335	190	100	34	10,725
80+	1,447	1,154	1,041	465	639	78	32	13	4,869
Not stated	96	0	1	0	21	1	0	0	119
Ages 20 years and over	1,160,175	940,800	690,236	351,393	281,906	82,480	63,684	32,320	3,602,994
Ages 20–69 years	1,142,645	928,147	679,309	346,769	275,931	81,468	63,096	32,159	3,549,524

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A4: Participation (per cent) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2006–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	44.7	47.3	50.3	52.0	50.3	54.3	51.0	51.2	48.0
25–29	55.9	57.9	57.7	59.1	60.3	59.9	58.7	53.9	57.5
30–34	62.2	63.8	60.6	62.3	64.6	62.3	63.9	54.4	62.4
35–39	64.1	66.6	61.7	63.5	66.3	63.1	65.9	55.5	64.3
40–44	64.0	67.6	61.7	63.2	66.8	63.4	65.8	55.0	64.5
45–49	66.9	71.5	64.4	65.3	69.4	65.1	67.3	57.3	67.5
50–54	65.0	70.6	62.0	62.5	68.4	63.8	67.8	54.3	65.7
55–59	67.9	75.0	64.7	65.5	71.9	66.3	74.3	57.9	69.1
60–64	58.1	65.2	55.4	54.6	62.7	56.6	64.8	47.8	59.4
65–69	49.1	57.9	48.0	48.3	56.5	49.5	57.9	42.3	51.7
70–74	16.0	15.9	18.8	16.0	20.5	12.4	16.4	14.6	16.7
75–79	5.2	4.4	6.2	5.0	7.3	3.6	4.4	6.4	5.3
80+	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.2	1.5
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	53.6	57.1	53.9	55.0	56.2	53.8	58.6	52.6	55.0
AS rate	53.8	57.3	53.1	53.9	57.3	54.2	56.8	48.0	54.8
95% CI	53.7– 53.9	57.2– 57.5	52.9– 53.2	53.7– 54.0	57.1– 57.5	53.9– 54.6	56.3– 57.2	47.4– 48.5	54.8– 54.9
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	60.0	63.9	59.2	60.4	63.8	61.1	63.0	54.1	61.1
AS rate	60.4	64.4	59.3	60.4	64.0	61.1	63.8	53.7	61.5
95% CI	60.3– 60.5	64.3– 64.6	59.2– 59.4	60.2– 60.6	63.8– 64.3	60.7– 61.5	63.3– 64.3	53.1– 54.3	61.4– 61.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 1.1.2 Three-year participation

Table A5: Three-year participation (number) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2005–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	136,055	110,998	93,221	47,412	34,525	10,658	9,570	5,695	448,134
25–29	164,618	129,143	98,236	49,891	35,848	10,589	10,466	6,372	505,163
30–34	191,506	149,693	109,753	55,752	40,818	12,010	10,719	6,321	576,572
35–39	185,658	150,280	107,777	56,658	42,836	12,603	10,030	5,879	571,721
40–44	175,863	140,491	102,868	53,839	42,563	12,756	9,417	4,952	542,749
45–49	161,190	127,780	92,849	48,323	39,991	11,980	8,453	4,339	494,905
50–54	130,436	105,035	74,018	38,735	33,345	10,050	7,269	3,400	402,288
55–59	106,348	87,972	61,118	30,774	28,494	8,363	5,988	2,261	331,318
60–64	75,669	60,790	42,208	19,506	19,919	5,892	3,725	1,267	228,976
65–69	51,353	43,157	26,885	13,611	14,281	3,880	2,283	612	156,062
70–74	15,305	10,703	9,133	3,820	4,561	900	549	122	45,093
75–79	4,903	3,095	2,978	1,181	1,752	256	157	49	14,371
80+	2,091	1,543	1,464	662	830	111	58	20	6,779
Not stated	185	0	1	0	26	1	0	0	213
Ages 20 years and over	1,401,180	1,120,680	822,509	420,164	339,789	100,049	78,684	41,289	4,324,344
Ages 20–69 years	1,378,696	1,105,340	808,933	414,501	332,620	98,781	77,920	41,098	4,257,889

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A6: Three-year participation (per cent) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2005–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	58.6	61.4	64.3	66.0	65.3	69.2	66.4	69.0	62.2
25–29	70.6	73.1	72.2	73.8	75.4	76.3	76.4	71.6	72.4
30–34	77.1	79.6	75.4	78.1	81.1	78.7	82.4	71.6	77.8
35–39	78.0	80.1	74.6	77.7	81.1	77.7	82.1	71.7	78.0
40–44	76.9	80.9	74.3	76.4	81.3	78.3	82.5	70.1	77.7
45–49	79.1	83.6	76.0	77.0	83.1	77.8	81.2	71.8	79.6
50–54	76.3	81.7	72.1	72.6	80.2	75.5	81.7	68.9	76.7
55–59	78.5	85.7	74.1	75.1	83.8	76.8	87.3	69.4	79.5
60–64	66.5	72.1	62.1	60.5	70.4	64.1	74.2	58.6	66.7
65–69	57.6	64.9	53.6	54.9	64.3	54.5	65.9	49.7	59.0
70–74	19.9	18.6	22.6	18.8	23.6	15.1	20.1	16.3	20.1
75–79	6.9	5.9	8.3	6.7	9.5	4.8	6.9	9.5	7.1
80+	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.7	3.5	2.1
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	65.1	68.6	65.0	66.4	68.2	65.6	72.9	68.0	66.5
AS rate	65.1	68.5	63.7	64.8	69.4	66.0	70.2	61.3	66.0
95% CI	65.0– 65.2	68.4– 68.7	63.6– 63.9	64.6– 65.0	69.1– 69.6	65.6– 66.4	69.7– 70.7	60.7– 62.0	66.0– 66.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	72.8	76.6	71.3	72.9	77.3	74.3	78.4	69.8	73.9
AS rate	72.9	77.0	71.2	72.7	77.5	74.4	78.7	68.6	74.0
95% CI	72.8– 73.1	76.8– 77.1	71.0– 71.3	72.4– 72.9	77.2– 77.8	73.9– 74.8	78.2– 79.3	67.9– 69.3	73.9– 74.1

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 1.1.3 Five-year participation

Table A7: Five-year participation (number) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2003–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	185,524	147,106	119,551	59,889	44,228	13,530	13,114	7,940	590,882
25–29	209,993	161,727	122,350	61,443	43,967	12,986	13,654	8,640	634,760
30–34	236,450	183,561	134,264	68,080	49,913	14,882	13,947	8,719	709,816
35–39	216,529	168,126	123,024	64,267	48,562	14,525	12,013	7,387	654,433
40–44	205,721	158,512	119,023	61,129	48,563	14,829	11,189	6,209	625,175
45–49	180,968	136,324	101,003	52,283	42,704	13,025	9,739	5,279	541,325
50–54	144,739	112,575	80,925	40,664	35,557	10,722	8,298	3,968	437,448
55–59	115,275	89,667	63,970	30,155	28,524	8,624	6,260	2,531	345,006
60–64	80,052	60,579	42,169	19,456	19,525	5,806	3,737	1,328	232,652
65–69	59,229	43,875	27,566	13,595	14,249	3,936	2,289	654	165,393
70–74	20,075	12,441	10,925	4,327	5,028	1,061	617	191	54,665
75–79	7,115	4,566	4,340	1,687	2,315	407	211	70	20,711
80+	3,354	2,312	2,299	999	1,143	200	94	33	10,434
Not stated	1,089	0	1	0	31	1	0	0	1,122
Ages 20 years and over	1,666,113	1,281,370	951,410	477,974	384,309	114,534	95,162	52,949	5,023,821
Ages 20–69 years	1,634,480	1,262,052	933,845	470,961	375,792	112,865	94,240	52,655	4,936,890

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
4. Period covers 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A8: Five-year participation (per cent) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2003–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	81.2	83.3	85.2	85.7	86.1	89.6	91.9	98.5	83.9
25–29	90.5	92.5	91.7	92.2	93.3	94.1	102.1	99.3	92.0
30–34	94.0	96.3	92.4	94.6	97.1	95.2	106.6	97.8	94.8
35–39	91.8	91.2	87.5	89.6	92.5	90.3	99.4	92.4	90.7
40–44	89.2	91.4	86.7	87.0	91.8	89.3	97.0	88.2	89.3
45–49	90.3	91.0	85.2	84.9	90.1	86.2	94.2	89.5	88.8
50–54	85.8	88.8	80.5	77.8	86.2	81.8	93.2	83.4	84.7
55–59	87.1	90.1	80.4	76.8	86.0	81.6	94.1	83.0	85.3
60–64	73.4	75.2	65.8	63.3	72.4	66.2	79.0	66.1	71.2
65–69	67.7	67.5	57.4	56.7	65.6	57.1	68.7	57.9	64.2
70–74	25.9	21.6	27.4	21.6	25.8	17.8	23.2	26.7	24.4
75–79	10.0	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.4	7.7	9.2	14.2	10.2
80+	3.1	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	2.4	2.8	6.0	3.4
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	78.1	79.5	77.0	76.9	77.9	75.8	89.3	89.3	78.4
AS rate	77.6	78.8	75.0	74.5	78.9	76.2	84.5	79.3	77.3
95% CI	77.5– 77.7	78.7– 78.9	74.9– 75.2	74.3– 74.7	78.7– 79.2	75.7– 76.6	83.9– 85.0	78.5– 80.0	77.2– 77.4
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	87.1	88.8	84.3	84.4	88.3	85.7	95.9	91.5	87.0
AS rate	86.7	88.4	83.5	83.4	88.1	85.6	94.8	88.3	86.4
95% CI	86.6– 86.9	88.2– 88.5	83.4– 83.7	83.1– 83.6	87.8– 88.4	85.1– 86.1	94.2– 95.4	87.5– 89.1	86.3– 86.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 1.2

Participation by geographic region

Table A9: Participation (number) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2006–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic regions					Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	
	Number					
20–24	249,141	61,964	28,384	4,914	3,261	350,030
25–29	299,895	62,289	31,675	5,722	3,413	405,521
30–34	336,721	73,342	35,814	6,136	3,532	458,077
35–39	342,479	83,442	39,369	6,262	3,396	477,300
40–44	314,601	84,663	38,772	5,701	2,860	448,639
45–49	292,407	83,519	37,865	5,206	2,631	423,526
50–54	239,946	69,404	30,669	4,043	1,899	347,527
55–59	199,386	59,383	26,170	3,211	1,379	290,838
60–64	139,786	45,873	19,618	2,283	913	209,399
65–69	91,259	31,186	13,661	1,481	513	138,668
70–74	26,035	7,368	3,645	430	136	37,757
75–79	7,785	1,840	903	110	43	10,725
80+	3,659	769	357	55	10	4,869
Not stated	96	11	6	1	0	119
Ages 20 years and over	2,543,195	665,053	306,908	45,555	23,985	3,602,994
Ages 20–69 years	2,505,621	655,064	301,997	44,959	23,797	3,549,524

Notes

1. These numbers may be underestimates because only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
2. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
3. The Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) was used to create regional categories (ABS 2001).
4. Women were placed in regional categories based on their postcode of residence, using a postcode to region concordance.
5. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A10: Participation (per cent) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2006–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic regions					Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	
	Per cent					
20–24	46.1	54.9	54.6	50.5	48.2	48.0
25–29	57.6	59.7	57.5	52.9	50.4	57.5
30–34	62.5	59.9	57.8	53.2	52.8	62.4
35–39	66.1	62.5	60.4	55.0	57.0	64.3
40–44	65.3	61.7	59.4	54.2	56.0	64.5
45–49	69.2	66.0	63.5	56.2	60.6	67.5
50–54	67.7	64.4	60.8	53.5	55.4	65.7
55–59	70.8	66.7	63.4	57.8	57.9	69.1
60–64	63.0	60.2	56.9	52.0	51.6	59.4
65–69	53.2	51.7	50.8	48.1	45.2	51.7
70–74	17.7	14.6	17.0	18.2	17.0	16.7
75–79	5.7	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.3
80+	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	55.9	53.9	53.0	50.3	51.7	55.0
AS rate	55.8	54.4	52.6	48.1	48.3	54.8
95% CI	55.7–55.8	54.3–54.5	52.4–52.8	47.6–48.5	47.7–49.0	54.8–54.9
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	61.8	61.2	59.0	53.6	53.7	61.1
AS rate	62.5	61.2	58.9	53.6	54.0	61.5
95% CI	62.4–62.5	61.0–61.3	58.7–59.1	53.1–54.1	53.3–54.7	61.4–61.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. Only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
5. The Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) was used to create regional categories (ABS 2001).
6. Women were placed in regional categories based on their postcode of residence, using a postcode to region concordance.
7. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A11: Participation (number) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region (collapsed into three broad regional groupings), 2006–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic regions			Australia
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	
	Number			
20–24	249,141	90,348	8,176	350,030
25–29	299,895	93,965	9,135	405,521
30–34	336,721	109,156	9,668	458,077
35–39	342,479	122,811	9,658	477,300
40–44	314,601	123,435	8,561	448,639
45–49	292,407	121,384	7,837	423,526
50–54	239,946	100,072	5,942	347,527
55–59	199,386	85,554	4,590	290,838
60–64	139,786	65,490	3,196	209,399
65–69	91,259	44,847	1,994	138,668
70–74	26,035	11,013	566	37,757
75–79	7,785	2,743	152	10,725
80+	3,659	1,126	65	4,869
Not stated	96	17	1	119
Ages 20 years and over	2,543,195	971,961	69,540	3,602,994
Ages 20–69 years	2,505,621	957,062	68,756	3,549,524

Notes

1. These regional groupings aid in comparison of participation by geographic region with incidence and mortality by geographic region.
2. These numbers may be underestimates because only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
4. The Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) was used to create regional categories (ABS 2001).
5. Women were placed in regional categories based on their postcode of residence, using a postcode to region concordance.
6. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A12: Participation (per cent) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region (collapsed into three broad regional groupings), 2006–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic regions			Australia
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	
	Per cent			
20–24	46.1	54.8	49.6	48.0
25–29	57.6	58.9	51.9	57.5
30–34	62.5	59.2	53.1	62.4
35–39	66.1	61.8	55.7	64.3
40–44	65.3	61.0	54.8	64.5
45–49	69.2	65.2	57.6	67.5
50–54	67.7	63.3	54.1	65.7
55–59	70.8	65.6	57.8	69.1
60–64	63.0	59.2	51.9	59.4
65–69	53.2	51.4	47.3	51.7
70–74	17.7	15.3	17.9	16.7
75–79	5.7	4.3	6.1	5.3
80+	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.5
Ages 20 years and over				
Crude rate	55.9	53.6	50.7	55.0
AS rate	55.8	53.8	48.1	54.8
95% CI	55.7–55.8	53.7–53.9	47.8–48.5	54.8–54.9
Ages 20–69 years				
Crude rate	61.8	60.5	53.6	61.1
AS rate	62.5	60.4	53.7	61.5
95% CI	62.4–62.5	60.3–60.5	53.3–54.1	61.4–61.5

Notes

1. These regional groupings aid in comparison of participation by geographic region with incidence and mortality by geographic region.
2. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
4. Only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
5. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.
6. The Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) was used to create regional categories (ABS 2001).
7. Women were placed in regional categories based on their postcode of residence, using a postcode to region concordance.
8. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 2

Early re-screening

Table A13: Number of women re-screening early following a normal Pap test, women 20–69 years, 1996–2006 cohorts

No. of screens	Year										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Per cent										
0	52,617	76,560	78,693	119,556	114,902	121,736	120,609	125,979	124,416	153,857	126,574
1	22,998	53,456	48,088	47,916	46,105	43,594	40,334	38,772	36,761	43,798	33,911
2	5,088	10,922	9,572	6,591	6,075	5,296	5,162	4,795	4,367	4,932	3,543
3	1,078	2,080	1,568	1,310	1,199	1,092	1,051	982	800	817	452
4	296	508	412	269	251	206	195	169	184	134	87
5	99	196	157	81	108	61	70	65	58	27	18

Notes

1. This 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 24 months following the index month of February.
3. The reference period for the 1999 to 2006 cohorts was the 21 months following the index month of February (in 1999 the index month for Queensland was March).
4. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
7. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A14: Proportion of women re-screening early following a normal Pap test, women 20–69 years, 1996–2006 cohorts

No. of screens	Year										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Per cent										
0	64.0	53.3	56.8	68.0	68.1	70.8	72.0	73.8	74.7	75.6	76.9
1	28.0	37.2	34.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	24.1	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.6
2	6.2	7.6	6.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes

1. This 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 24 months following the index month of February.
3. The reference period for the 1999 to 2006 cohorts was the 21 months following the index month of February (in 1999 the index month for Queensland was March).
4. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A15: Proportion of women re-screening within 21 months of a normal Pap test, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2006 cohort

Year	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
0	39,992	32,596	24,643	12,552	10,395	2,975	2,256	1,165	126,574
1	11,234	9,036	7,136	3,058	2,108	594	507	238	33,911
2	1,142	960	836	289	201	47	43	25	3,543
3	128	153	97	29	33	6	2	4	452
4	30	28	20	2	5	2	0	0	87
5	4	6	5	0	2	0	0	1	18

Notes

1. The reference period was the 21 months following the index month of February.
2. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
3. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A16: Proportion of women re-screening within 21 months of a normal Pap test, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2006 cohort

Year	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
0	76.1	76.2	75.3	78.8	81.6	82.1	80.3	81.3	76.9
1	21.4	21.1	21.8	19.2	16.5	16.4	18.1	16.6	20.6
2	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.2
3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Notes

1. The reference period was the 21 months following the index month of February.
2. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 3

Low-grade abnormality detection

Table A17: Low-grade and high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, women 20–69 years, 1997–2007

Abnormalities	Year										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number										
Low-grade	15,314	14,411	15,753	19,985	18,126	18,781	18,443	16,627	16,274	15,118	13,709
High-grade	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,903	14,840	14,507	14,837	14,414	14,479
Total	25,706	25,115	27,439	33,836	31,681	33,684	33,283	31,134	31,111	29,532	28,188
Ratio	1.47	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.15	1.10	1.05	0.95
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	0.92– 0.97
	Per cent of screens										
Low-grade	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
High-grade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Total	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4

Notes

- Ratio is the number of women with a low-grade abnormality detected by histology divided by the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology.
- The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
- Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
- Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
- With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
- These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
- There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4.
- These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A18: Ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2007

Year	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
Low-grade	5,451	2,417	2,557	1,273	1,102	285	474	150	13,709
High-grade	5,248	2,727	2,772	1,514	1,012	419	535	252	14,479
Total	10,699	5,144	5,329	2,787	2,114	704	1,009	402	28,188
Ratio	1.04	0.89	0.92	0.84	1.09	0.68	0.89	0.60	0.95
95% CI	1.00– 1.08	0.84– 0.94	0.87– 0.97	0.78– 0.91	1.00– 1.19	0.59– 0.79	0.78– 1.00	0.49– 0.73	0.92– 0.97
	Per cent of screens								
Low-grade	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
High-grade	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.7
Total	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.4

Notes

1. Ratio is the number of women with a low-grade abnormality detected by histology divided by the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology.
2. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
7. There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in small differences when comparing totals with Indicator 4.
8. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 4

High-grade abnormality detection

Table A19: High-grade abnormalities detected by histology, 1997–2007

Age group (years)	Year										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number										
20–24	2,123	2,220	2,565	2,922	2,909	3,425	3,379	3,509	3,620	3,463	3,609
25–29	2,913	3,126	3,283	3,937	3,775	3,920	3,913	3,671	3,809	3,720	3,877
30–34	2,115	2,041	2,238	2,767	2,699	3,078	2,976	3,020	3,040	2,805	2,731
35–39	1,384	1,468	1,520	1,754	1,717	1,804	1,774	1,725	1,792	1,819	1,779
40–44	795	833	888	1,113	1,080	1,195	1,250	1,135	1,096	1,123	1,069
45–49	496	447	554	628	635	642	680	653	661	723	684
50–54	240	257	275	325	319	352	332	308	307	333	324
55–59	122	145	156	178	184	218	202	202	229	198	196
60–64	106	115	109	127	136	113	147	117	132	128	113
65–69	98	52	98	100	101	86	92	69	70	84	84
70–74	72	62	61	83	54	64	38	43	35	40	26
75–79	17	21	28	31	30	21	28	31	21	19	17
80–84	9	11	6	11	12	11	13	15	19	7	9
85+	3	4	3	3	3	13	9	4	11	7	4
Age not stated	6	4	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Ages 20 years and over	10,499	10,806	11,789	13,982	13,655	14,943	14,833	14,503	14,843	14,469	14,523
Ages 20–69 years	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,833	14,745	14,409	14,756	14,396	14,466

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
5. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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 discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in small differences when comparing totals with Indicator 3.
7. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A20: High-grade abnormalities detected by histology per 1,000 women screened, 1997–2007

Age group (years)	Year										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number detected per 1,000 women screened											
20–24	14.2	14.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	18.9	18.5	19.4	19.2	18.4	17.7
25–29	13.6	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.3
30–34	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.6
35–39	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.5
40–44	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2
45–49	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8
50–54	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6
55–59	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
60–64	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9
65–69	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
70–74	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.2
75–79	..	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.1	2.9
80–84	..	6.0	3.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.2	6.7	8.8	3.5	4.9
85+	..	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.2	13.5	9.2	5.1	16.0	9.4	6.5
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	7.1
AS rate	..	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.5
95% CI		5.7–	6.3–	6.3–	6.3–	7.0–	6.9–	6.8–	7.0–	6.7–	6.3–
	..	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.1	6.7
Ages 20–69 years											
Crude rate	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.2
AS rate	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0
95% CI	6.2–	6.1–	6.8–	6.8–	6.8–	7.4–	7.4–	7.3–	7.3–	7.2–	6.9–
	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1

.. Not applicable.

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology per 1,000 women screened.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology per 1,000 women screened, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. From 1997 to 2001 inclusive South Australia grouped all women aged 70 years and over, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 years age group.
4. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
5. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
6. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
7. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
8. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A21: Number of high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, by state and territory, 2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	1,193	717	720	370	254	149	153	53	3,609
25–29	1,447	725	718	406	260	113	145	63	3,877
30–34	1,020	526	492	292	189	53	109	50	2,731
35–39	663	350	331	187	114	42	52	40	1,779
40–44	418	195	195	98	83	22	32	26	1,069
45–49	261	102	147	64	58	18	22	12	684
50–54	104	53	76	38	28	13	8	4	324
55–59	67	28	48	21	17	5	8	2	196
60–64	43	16	25	12	7	4	5	1	113
65–69	32	15	20	13	2	0	1	1	84
70–74	6	2	9	1	7	0	1	0	26
75–79	3	1	7	2	2	0	2	0	17
80–84	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	9
85+	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ages 20 years and over	5,262	2,731	2,790	1,506	1,024	419	539	252	14,523
Ages 20–69 years	5,248	2,727	2,772	1,501	1,012	419	535	252	14,466

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in small differences when comparing totals with Indicator 3.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A22: High-grade abnormalities detected by histology per 1,000 women screened, by state and territory, 2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number detected per 1,000 women screened									
20–24	19.8	14.4	16.6	16.7	17.6	31.9	21.0	21.9	17.7
25–29	18.9	12.1	15.4	17.4	16.8	24.5	17.9	22.8	16.3
30–34	11.9	8.0	9.9	12.0	11.4	10.9	13.3	19.1	10.6
35–39	7.5	4.9	6.3	7.1	6.1	7.5	6.4	15.2	6.5
40–44	5.1	3.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.3	12.3	4.2
45–49	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	6.2	2.8
50–54	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.6
55–59	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
60–64	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9
65–69	1.3	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.3	1.1
70–74	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.2
75–79	1.5	0.8	5.9	4.3	2.9	0.0	19.6	0.0	2.9
80–84	5.5	2.3	4.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	31.3	0.0	4.9
85+	5.1	0.0	0.0	26.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	8.0	5.2	7.1	7.7	6.9	9.5	8.5	14.0	7.1
AS rate	7.3	4.7	6.4	7.1	7.0	8.5	8.4	10.4	6.5
95% CI	7.0–7.6	4.5–4.9	6.1–6.7	6.3–7.9	6.3–7.7	7.7–9.4	6.6–10.4	9.1–11.8	6.3–6.7
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	8.1	5.2	7.1	7.7	7.0	9.6	8.5	14.0	7.2
AS rate	8.0	5.2	6.8	7.3	7.2	9.7	7.9	11.9	7.0
95% CI	7.8–8.2	5.0–5.4	6.6–7.1	7.0–7.7	6.7–7.6	8.8–10.7	7.2–8.6	10.5–13.5	6.9–7.1

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology per 1,000 women screened.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology per 1,000 women screened, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A23a: Number of women screened, 1997–2001

Age group (years)	Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number				
20–24	149,203	154,804	152,337	179,312	178,267
25–29	214,958	225,693	218,499	254,534	241,353
30–34	221,661	231,024	223,700	268,031	267,038
35–39	219,961	234,358	228,337	270,740	261,728
40–44	187,533	201,812	200,770	245,627	246,640
45–49	160,788	171,088	171,528	209,487	209,163
50–54	123,427	133,964	140,438	175,187	178,425
55–59	82,996	88,706	93,374	116,943	122,168
60–64	60,841	66,272	69,887	85,383	88,351
65–69	45,781	49,835	49,941	59,248	61,556
70–74	23,862	21,657	21,199	25,548	25,152
75–79	3,147	6,226	6,898	8,204	7,774
80–84	1,069	1,843	1,978	2,535	2,435
85+	22	833	685	970	929
Age not stated	359	4,492	2,441	1,975	2,058
Ages 20 years and over	1,495,608	1,592,607	1,582,012	1,903,724	1,893,037
Ages 20–69 years	1,467,149	1,557,556	1,548,811	1,864,492	1,854,689

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap smear register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
5. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A23b: Number of women screened, 2002–2007

Age group (years)	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number					
20–24	180,961	182,264	180,911	188,375	188,386	204,279
25–29	234,688	231,713	219,045	220,542	220,451	237,208
30–34	271,399	270,492	267,553	268,793	257,055	258,060
35–39	260,097	258,040	253,730	258,908	261,604	274,208
40–44	249,958	251,113	255,197	255,267	250,219	251,944
45–49	212,372	214,324	221,712	227,281	231,495	241,475
50–54	176,949	180,162	183,853	186,689	190,004	196,634
55–59	130,107	135,062	146,837	152,411	158,529	162,161
60–64	89,625	92,047	97,916	101,992	109,111	119,536
65–69	62,438	65,023	68,036	70,176	73,711	76,247
70–74	23,731	22,781	21,055	20,508	20,461	20,868
75–79	8,349	7,971	6,920	6,505	6,085	5,773
80–84	2,642	2,514	2,249	2,148	2,006	1,846
85+	965	974	789	686	742	613
Age not stated	1,857	1,841	286	164	69	45
Ages						
20 years and over	1,906,138	1,916,321	1,926,089	1,960,446	1,969,929	2,050,897
Ages 20–69 years	1,868,594	1,880,240	1,894,790	1,930,435	1,940,566	2,021,751

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table A24: Number of women screened, by state and territory, 2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	60,265	49,664	43,405	22,119	14,439	4,667	7,295	2,425	204,279
25–29	76,416	59,867	46,626	23,355	15,441	4,618	8,121	2,764	237,208
30–34	85,874	65,856	49,557	24,428	16,646	4,882	8,193	2,624	258,060
35–39	88,486	72,165	52,217	26,396	18,610	5,610	8,098	2,626	274,208
40–44	81,319	65,686	47,885	24,240	17,950	5,322	7,434	2,108	251,944
45–49	78,268	62,272	45,728	22,967	17,808	5,475	7,022	1,935	241,475
50–54	63,306	51,158	36,593	18,649	14,931	4,483	6,016	1,498	196,634
55–59	51,716	42,694	30,106	14,878	12,696	3,847	5,142	1,082	162,161
60–64	38,689	31,782	22,192	10,187	9,760	2,963	3,357	606	119,536
65–69	24,311	21,028	13,526	6,567	6,624	1,850	2,037	304	76,247
70–74	6,722	5,130	4,214	1,777	2,131	376	457	61	20,868
75–79	1,961	1,251	1,194	470	686	93	102	16	5,773
80–84	549	438	405	149	238	30	32	5	1,846
85+	197	176	64	76	79	11	8	2	613
Age not stated	41	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	45
Ages 20 years and over	658,120	529,167	393,712	196,258	148,043	44,227	63,314	18,056	2,050,897
Ages 20–69 years	648,650	522,171	387,835	193,786	144,905	43,717	62,715	17,972	2,021,751

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. 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.
3. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Indicator 5.1 Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer

Table A25: Number of new cases of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer, by age, 1991–2005

Age group (years)	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number														
0–4	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
10–14	0	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	1
20–24	0	5	1	7	1	6	3	3	2	1	2	10	3	9	5
25–29	14	14	9	17	18	18	10	17	14	12	12	13	11	16	11
30–34	32	33	32	36	41	18	28	18	13	27	22	16	16	22	18
35–39	39	24	26	31	29	36	22	27	22	13	14	13	12	14	18
40–44	30	24	17	25	30	23	21	23	14	9	6	11	16	16	23
45–49	9	14	15	26	23	11	11	18	7	15	15	13	17	11	5
50–54	12	11	17	9	12	11	8	12	7	6	9	4	3	5	7
55–59	6	12	5	5	10	7	8	2	8	4	4	6	3	7	2
60–64	7	9	7	10	11	6	6	5	2	3	4	5	4	1	2
65–69	7	9	9	8	6	10	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	3	3
70–74	5	2	4	6	5	4	5	3	2	0	2	1	4	3	0
75–79	3	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	1
80–84	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	3	1
85+	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
All ages	167	160	144	185	193	155	126	134	95	93	97	99	94	113	97
Ages 20–69 years	156	155	138	174	181	146	119	127	92	90	90	94	87	104	94

Note: Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in December 2008. 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 A26: Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer, by age, 1991–2005

Age group (years)	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	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
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
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	0.1
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	1.3	0.7
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	1.6	2.4	1.6
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	2.1	2.9	2.4
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	1.6	1.9	2.4
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	2.1	2.1	3.0
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	2.4	1.5	0.7
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	1.0
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	1.2	0.3
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	0.2	0.4
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	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	1.2	0.9	0.0
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	0.3
80–84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4
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	0.0
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	0.9
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	1.0
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	0.8– 1.1	0.9– 1.3	0.8– 1.2
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	0.9	1.0	0.9
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	0.7– 1.1	0.9– 1.3	0.7– 1.1
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	1.4	1.6	1.4
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	1.4	1.6	1.5
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	1.1– 1.7	1.3– 2.0	1.2– 1.8
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	1.4	1.7	1.5
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	1.1– 1.7	1.4– 2.0	1.2– 1.8

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinomas detected per 100,000 women, 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 A27: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, 1992–2005

Age group (years)	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number														
0–4	0	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	0
10–14	0	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	1
20–24	12	9	9	16	4	15	11	12	9	7	7	14	7	15	13
25–29	50	54	39	51	54	46	44	49	57	40	41	42	37	41	38
30–34	122	109	103	124	111	68	80	82	75	88	58	72	63	88	78
35–39	139	127	128	135	114	142	104	106	103	68	88	77	87	83	85
40–44	150	126	129	133	119	119	101	101	102	80	68	76	79	78	106
45–49	102	102	101	132	98	101	78	114	79	75	104	79	91	97	76
50–54	88	78	89	86	59	81	79	64	67	59	77	70	73	58	59
55–59	61	77	81	74	68	63	51	53	52	56	55	42	53	51	52
60–64	81	76	73	86	71	61	53	57	62	65	46	42	49	35	50
65–69	88	85	91	98	77	64	57	57	55	52	43	42	41	37	44
70–74	81	71	64	78	71	61	45	56	47	56	40	34	42	29	29
75–79	48	53	46	65	50	51	46	44	41	50	41	35	35	47	36
80–84	36	34	36	41	30	41	33	42	33	36	41	33	41	36	35
85+	33	22	21	22	33	26	28	28	19	24	29	31	30	26	32
All ages	1,092	1,023	1,011	1,143	960	940	811	867	801	758	740	689	729	724	734
Ages 20–69 years	893	843	843	935	775	760	658	695	661	590	587	556	580	583	601

Notes

1. Includes the incidence of micro-invasive and invasive cervical cancers.
2. Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in December 2008. 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 A28: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, 1992–2005

Age group (years)	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	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	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
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	0.1
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	1.0	2.2	1.8
25–29	7.2	7.8	5.7	7.5	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.7	7.8	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.6
30–34	17.1	15.0	14.1	16.9	15.2	9.4	11.2	11.6	10.5	12.3	7.8	9.5	8.2	11.5	10.2
35–39	20.9	18.7	18.6	19.3	16.0	19.5	14.0	14.1	13.6	9.0	11.7	10.4	11.8	11.3	11.4
40–44	23.5	19.6	19.9	20.2	17.8	17.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	11.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	10.0	13.6
45–49	20.3	18.9	17.6	22.2	15.9	15.8	12.1	17.4	11.9	11.1	15.2	11.4	12.8	13.4	10.3
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	11.1	8.7	8.8
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	9.3	8.6	8.4
60–64	21.9	20.8	20.3	24.1	19.9	17.1	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.4	11.3	10.0	11.4	7.8	10.6
65–69	25.1	24.1	25.6	27.6	21.7	18.0	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.1	12.4	11.8	11.3	9.9	11.4
70–74	17.0	24.3	21.1	24.6	22.0	18.7	13.7	16.9	14.1	16.8	11.9	10.2	12.8	8.9	8.9
75–79	16.0	23.1	20.0	28.5	21.4	20.9	17.9	16.4	14.6	17.4	14.0	11.9	11.8	15.7	12.0
80–84	24.8	22.5	22.7	24.5	17.4	23.2	18.3	23.1	18.0	18.9	20.3	15.6	18.6	15.7	14.8
85+	30.0	19.0	17.2	17.3	24.6	18.4	18.7	17.9	11.4	13.7	15.8	16.4	15.5	13.1	15.4
All ages															
Crude rate	12.6	11.7	11.4	12.7	10.6	10.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.1
AS rate (A)	12.7	12.2	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.3	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9
95% CI	11.9– 13.5	11.4– 12.9	11.1– 12.6	12.3– 13.8	10.1– 11.4	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	6.4– 7.4	6.4– 7.4
AS rate (W)	10.8	10.3	10.0	11.1	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9
95% CI	10.1– 11.5	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	5.5– 6.4	5.5– 6.4
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	9.0	9.2
AS rate (A)	17.1	15.9	15.8	17.0	13.8	13.4	11.4	11.8	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.2
95% CI	16.0– 18.3	14.9– 17.0	14.7– 16.9	16.0– 18.2	12.9– 14.9	12.5– 14.4	10.5– 12.3	10.9– 12.7	10.2– 11.9	9.0– 10.6	8.8– 10.3	8.1– 9.6	8.4– 9.9	8.3– 9.8	8.4– 9.9
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	8.7	8.8
95% CI	15.2– 17.3	14.1– 16.2	13.9– 15.9	15.1– 17.3	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	8.0– 9.5	8.1– 9.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, 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 A29: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1998–2001

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	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	1	0	0	0	0	6
20–24	16	5	7	3	1	3	0	0	35
25–29	56	35	46	18	14	7	8	3	187
30–34	105	60	64	37	25	8	3	1	303
35–39	122	70	90	27	25	17	8	6	365
40–44	109	71	92	43	24	6	2	4	351
45–49	133	76	74	46	25	8	4	6	372
50–54	103	51	54	27	17	7	3	5	267
55–59	73	51	44	19	14	9	2	4	216
60–64	76	55	57	17	20	4	0	1	230
65–69	78	47	37	22	13	4	4	2	207
70–74	80	46	32	24	11	4	2	0	199
75–79	66	44	28	16	15	2	3	2	176
80–84	53	43	25	19	11	1	0	0	152
85+	36	29	14	11	7	2	1	0	100
All ages	1,109	684	665	330	222	82	40	34	3,166
Ages 20–69 years	871	521	565	259	178	73	34	32	2,533

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A30: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1998–2001

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
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	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
25–29	5.7	4.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	11.2	15.0	8.0	6.4
30–34	10.9	8.1	12.2	13.1	11.7	12.2	6.0	2.9	10.5
35–39	12.0	9.3	16.1	9.1	10.7	23.1	15.5	18.4	12.1
40–44	11.2	9.9	17.3	14.8	10.5	8.3	4.0	13.9	12.1
45–49	14.9	11.5	15.0	17.1	11.6	11.9	8.1	23.9	13.9
50–54	12.6	8.4	11.9	11.5	8.4	11.3	6.8	25.2	10.9
55–59	11.5	11.0	12.8	11.0	9.1	18.5	6.9	32.2	11.6
60–64	14.0	13.8	20.6	11.9	15.1	9.6	0.0	13.3	14.7
65–69	16.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	10.7	10.7	24.5	41.3	14.9
70–74	16.9	13.3	14.2	21.6	9.0	11.4	13.5	0.0	14.9
75–79	16.4	15.0	14.8	17.4	13.9	6.5	24.0	89.2	15.6
80–84	19.5	22.2	19.6	31.0	15.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	20.1
85+	15.1	16.1	12.5	18.8	10.6	11.1	16.4	0.0	14.7
All ages									
Crude rate	8.5	7.1	9.4	8.9	7.3	8.6	6.3	9.2	8.2
AS rate (A)	8.3	6.9	9.5	9.0	7.0	8.6	6.6	12.7	8.1
95% CI	7.8–8.8	6.4–7.5	8.8–10.2	8.1–10.0	6.1–8.0	6.8–10.7	4.7–9.0	8.1–18.7	7.9–8.4
AS rate (W)	7.0	5.8	8.2	7.5	6.0	7.7	5.7	10.4	6.9
95% CI	6.6–7.5	5.3–6.2	7.6–8.8	6.7–8.4	5.2–6.9	6.1–9.7	4.0–7.7	6.9–15.0	6.7–7.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	10.7	8.6	12.7	11.0	9.4	12.4	8.2	13.6	10.5
AS rate (A)	10.7	8.6	12.8	11.1	9.3	12.3	8.3	16.3	10.5
95% CI	10.0–11.4	7.9–9.4	11.8–13.9	9.8–12.5	8.0–10.8	9.7–15.5	5.7–11.7	10.7–23.5	10.1–10.9
AS rate (W)	10.2	8.2	12.2	10.6	8.9	12.1	8.2	15.1	10.0
95% CI	9.5–10.9	7.5–8.9	11.2–13.3	9.3–11.9	7.7–10.4	9.5–15.3	5.6–11.4	10.0–21.7	9.6–10.4

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, 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 A31: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2002–2005

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	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	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
20–24	11	12	15	7	1	2	0	1	49
25–29	41	42	45	15	6	5	0	4	158
30–34	85	59	77	32	28	7	5	8	301
35–39	103	68	76	45	23	8	6	3	332
40–44	95	64	81	46	28	13	7	5	339
45–49	126	76	59	37	18	14	8	5	343
50–54	93	59	55	26	16	4	5	2	260
55–59	72	44	42	17	11	8	3	1	198
60–64	59	44	32	22	7	6	6	0	176
65–69	59	36	32	16	13	2	4	2	164
70–74	49	25	25	19	7	5	2	2	134
75–79	49	42	35	15	7	3	1	1	153
80–84	55	31	26	9	15	7	1	1	145
85+	37	32	21	15	9	4	1	0	119
All ages	935	635	621	324	189	88	49	35	2,876
Ages 20–69 years	744	504	514	263	151	69	44	31	2,320

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A32: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2002–2005

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
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	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.6	0.5	3.4	0.0	3.2	1.8
25–29	4.4	6.1	8.6	5.7	3.2	9.1	0.0	11.7	5.8
30–34	8.3	7.5	13.2	10.9	13.1	10.8	9.4	21.9	9.8
35–39	10.5	9.0	13.4	15.3	10.5	12.0	12.0	9.2	11.2
40–44	9.2	8.4	13.6	14.9	11.9	17.4	13.6	16.2	11.0
45–49	13.3	10.8	10.8	12.7	8.0	19.7	16.1	18.2	12.0
50–54	10.7	9.1	10.8	9.8	7.5	6.0	10.7	8.5	9.8
55–59	9.4	7.7	9.3	7.7	5.7	13.2	7.9	6.0	8.5
60–64	9.9	10.0	9.4	13.2	4.8	12.7	23.9	0.0	9.9
65–69	11.6	9.6	11.9	11.7	10.3	5.1	21.3	33.9	11.1
70–74	10.7	7.4	10.8	16.5	6.0	14.3	13.3	51.1	10.2
75–79	11.7	13.6	17.2	15.1	6.3	9.6	7.4	37.2	12.9
80–84	17.4	13.4	16.9	12.2	17.5	28.9	10.0	57.9	16.2
85+	13.4	15.6	15.7	22.3	11.9	18.8	12.5	0.0	15.1
All ages									
Crude rate	6.9	6.3	8.0	8.3	6.1	9.0	7.4	9.1	7.1
AS rate (A)	6.7	6.0	8.0	8.2	5.7	8.6	7.7	11.7	6.9
95% CI	6.2–7.1	5.6–6.5	7.4–8.6	7.3–9.1	4.9–6.6	6.9–10.6	5.7–10.1	7.4–17.2	6.7–7.2
AS rate (W)	5.6	5.1	6.9	7.0	4.9	7.4	6.5	9.6	5.9
95% CI	5.3–6.0	4.7–5.6	6.3–7.5	6.2–7.8	4.2–5.7	5.8–9.2	4.8–8.6	6.4–13.7	5.7–6.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	8.7	7.9	10.5	10.5	7.7	11.4	10.0	12.4	9.1
AS rate (A)	8.7	7.9	10.5	10.5	7.7	11.2	10.5	12.6	9.0
95% CI	8.1–9.3	7.2–8.6	9.6–11.4	9.2–11.8	6.5–9.1	8.7–14.2	7.6–14.2	8.3–18.2	8.7–9.4
AS rate (W)	8.2	7.6	10.2	10.1	7.4	10.9	9.8	12.3	8.7
95% CI	7.7–8.9	6.9–8.3	9.3–11.1	8.9–11.4	6.3–8.7	8.4–13.9	7.1–13.2	8.2–17.7	8.3–9.0

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, 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 A33: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, women 20–69 years, 1991–2005

Histological type	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number														
Squamous	647	611	595	639	545	529	455	490	470	403	401	389	396	388	397
Adenocarcinoma	143	140	142	194	148	147	131	141	132	118	114	123	118	128	119
Adenosquamous	42	52	47	40	34	40	33	30	24	30	32	18	26	29	19
Other	61	40	59	62	48	44	39	34	35	39	40	26	40	38	66
Total	893	843	843	935	775	760	658	695	661	590	587	556	580	583	601
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	156	155	138	174	181	146	119	127	92	90	90	94	87	104	94

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A34: Incidence (age-standardised) of cervical cancer, by histological type, women 20–69 years, 1991–2005

Histological type	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	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	6.0	6.1
Adenocarcinoma	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
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	0.5	0.3
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	0.6	1.0
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5

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

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A35: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, women of all ages, 1992–2005

Histological type	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number														
Squamous	790	751	705	788	676	670	553	613	577	525	509	486	500	492	486
Adenocarcinoma	171	156	163	224	174	167	162	166	151	136	136	135	139	148	133
Adenosquamous	50	57	56	50	39	47	39	35	26	31	36	20	31	29	23
Other	81	59	87	81	71	56	57	53	47	66	59	48	59	55	92
Total	1092	1023	1011	1143	960	940	811	867	801	758	740	689	729	724	734
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	167	160	144	185	193	155	126	134	95	93	97	99	94	113	97

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A36: Incidence (age-standardised) of cervical cancer, by histological type, women of all ages, 1992–2005

Histological type	Year														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	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	4.6
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	1.3	1.4	1.3
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	0.2
Other	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	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	1.0

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

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 5.3

Incidence by geographic region

Table A37: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1998–2001 and 2002–2005

Age group (years)	Geographic regions							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very 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	4	3	2	2	0	0	6	5
20–24	23	35	11	13	1	0	35	49
25–29	126	108	54	43	5	5	187	158
30–34	205	199	87	88	8	13	303	301
35–39	217	228	134	98	11	3	365	332
40–44	226	210	112	117	12	11	351	339
45–49	240	222	117	111	13	7	372	343
50–54	180	173	78	84	7	2	267	260
55–59	133	125	75	66	8	5	216	198
60–64	142	113	78	56	7	4	230	176
65–69	136	107	67	52	2	4	207	164
70–74	142	93	54	35	2	6	199	134
75–79	126	103	49	47	1	2	176	153
80–84	106	94	45	47	0	4	152	145
85+	67	86	31	30	2	2	100	119
All ages	2,072	1,900	992	888	86	69	3,166	2,876
Ages 20–69 years	1,628	1,521	812	728	74	55	2,533	2,320

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 (ASGC) was used to create the above categories (ABS 2001).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table A38: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1998–2001 and 2002–2005

Age group (years)	Geographic regions							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005	1998–2001	2002–2005
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	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
20–24	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.8
25–29	6.1	5.5	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.4	5.8
30–34	10.3	9.3	10.8	10.5	9.7	15.7	10.5	9.8
35–39	10.8	11.4	14.5	11.2	14.3	4.7	12.1	11.2
40–44	11.8	10.3	12.3	12.1	17.6	15.2	12.1	11.0
45–49	13.4	11.8	14.2	12.3	21.8	11.4	13.9	12.0
50–54	11.0	9.9	10.3	10.1	13.6	4.1	10.9	9.8
55–59	11.0	8.2	12.3	8.7	19.8	11.3	11.6	8.5
60–64	14.2	10.1	14.6	9.1	23.4	11.8	14.7	9.9
65–69	15.2	11.3	14.4	10.0	9.7	15.8	14.9	11.1
70–74	16.1	10.9	12.3	7.8	13.5	28.3	14.9	10.2
75–79	16.5	13.0	13.8	11.9	7.9	14.1	15.6	12.9
80–84	20.9	15.5	18.6	16.5	0.2	35.0	20.1	16.2
85+	14.5	16.0	14.6	11.8	25.6	21.1	14.7	15.1
All ages								
AS rate (A)	8.0	6.8	8.3	6.9	9.5	8.1	8.1	6.9
95% CI	7.6–8.3	6.5–7.1	7.7–8.8	6.5–7.4	7.5–11.9	6.2–10.3	7.9–8.4	6.7–7.2
AS rate (W)	6.7	5.8	7.1	6.0	8.2	6.7	6.9	5.9
95% CI	6.4–7.0	5.5–6.1	6.6–7.5	5.6–6.4	6.5–10.3	5.2–8.5	6.7–7.1	5.7–6.1
Ages 20–69 years								
AS rate (A)	10.1	8.9	10.9	9.3	13.4	9.3	10.5	9.0
95% CI	9.6–10.6	8.4–9.3	10.2–11.7	8.6–10.0	10.5–16.8	7.0–12.1	10.1–10.9	8.7–9.4
AS rate (W)	9.6	8.5	10.5	8.9	12.7	9.0	10.0	8.7
95% CI	9.2–10.1	8.1–8.9	9.8–11.3	8.3–9.6	9.9–15.9	6.7–11.7	9.6–10.4	8.3–9.0

Notes

1. The rates are presented as 4-year non-overlapping blocks of data.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, 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 6.1

Mortality by age group

Table A39: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, 1986–2006

Age group (years)	Year																				
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20–24	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2
25–29	6	5	3	3	10	5	5	2	6	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	5	4	5	3
30–34	12	15	12	21	14	13	15	11	11	7	13	8	5	6	10	11	6	13	7	8	6
35–39	16	20	15	18	30	25	19	25	11	16	23	18	19	7	12	12	9	12	9	2	13
40–44	26	20	24	24	36	19	27	32	28	21	20	16	19	18	14	19	13	12	13	20	20
45–49	24	19	27	31	36	29	26	23	35	32	30	28	16	25	27	23	15	22	17	25	9
50–54	25	24	19	27	17	21	13	29	37	26	13	21	24	15	19	21	32	17	15	24	16
55–59	41	32	41	20	25	25	23	20	26	34	22	24	15	14	19	20	15	19	21	17	16
60–64	41	28	41	33	34	33	31	25	24	30	21	22	28	15	24	25	19	21	15	20	28
65–69	50	46	41	54	43	35	25	30	37	37	29	30	19	21	26	20	18	20	17	12	20
70–74	32	55	34	48	25	37	45	38	33	43	41	36	28	30	37	28	18	23	17	13	15
75–79	23	29	35	29	32	30	32	28	30	30	38	32	26	26	25	30	26	29	16	23	20
80–84	23	20	34	24	8	22	35	24	26	27	22	27	26	19	23	28	26	21	23	21	26
85+	24	16	17	22	25	32	23	24	24	20	24	30	31	21	26	24	26	24	37	25	30
All ages	343	329	343	355	337	329	319	311	329	328	296	294	265	220	267	262	227	238	212	216	224
Ages 20–69 years	242	210	222	231	246	208	184	197	216	207	172	169	154	124	156	152	131	141	118	134	133

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 A40: Mortality from cervical cancer, by age, 1986–2006

Age group (years)	Year																				
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
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	0.1	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	0.0
20–24	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	0.3
25–29	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	0.4
30–34	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	0.8
35–39	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	1.7
40–44	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	2.6
45–49	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	1.2
50–54	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	2.3
55–59	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	2.5
60–64	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	5.7
65–69	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	5.1
70–74	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	4.6
75–79	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	6.7
80–84	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	10.0	8.9	10.9
85+	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	13.7	12.4	18.7	12.0	13.8
All ages																					
AS rate (A)	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	1.9
AS rate (W)	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	1.5
Ages 20–69 years																					
AS rate (A)	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	1.9
AS rate (W)	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	1.8

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table A41: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1999–2002

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
25–29	1	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	9
30–34	5	4	11	9	2	1	1	0	33
35–39	14	9	8	2	2	2	1	2	40
40–44	18	12	20	5	4	1	2	2	64
45–49	29	16	19	11	13	1	0	1	90
50–54	33	16	13	7	8	6	1	3	87
55–59	25	13	14	7	5	2	1	1	68
60–64	31	15	20	9	6	2	0	0	83
65–69	28	12	16	14	7	4	3	1	85
70–74	36	29	23	17	4	3	0	1	113
75–79	31	30	16	13	10	3	3	1	107
80–84	30	27	16	14	5	3	0	1	96
85+	35	22	16	12	7	5	0	0	97
All ages	320	208	194	121	73	33	13	14	976
Ages 20–69 years	224	124	118	68	35	26	16	11	563

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 A42: Mortality from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1999–2002

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	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	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	0.3
30–34	0.5	0.5	2.0	3.2	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.1
35–39	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.8	2.0	6.1	1.3
40–44	1.8	1.6	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.9	6.8	2.2
45–49	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.0	6.0	1.5	0.0	3.9	3.3
50–54	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.9	9.4	2.2	14.3	3.5
55–59	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.9	3.2	7.5	3.5
60–64	5.6	3.7	6.9	6.0	4.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.2
65–69	5.7	3.3	6.6	11.2	5.8	10.7	17.9	19.8	6.1
70–74	7.6	8.4	10.1	15.1	3.3	8.5	0.0	28.1	8.5
75–79	7.5	10.0	8.3	13.8	9.1	9.7	23.0	42.7	9.3
80–84	10.7	13.4	12.0	22.0	6.7	13.7	0.0	65.7	12.2
85+	14.0	11.7	13.6	19.5	10.1	26.2	0.0	0.0	13.6
All ages									
AS rate (A)	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.1	3.1	2.3	6.7	2.4
95% CI	2.0–2.5	1.7–2.3	2.3–3.1	2.7–3.9	1.6–2.7	2.1–4.3	1.2–3.9	3.0–12.2	2.2–2.5
AS rate (W)	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	4.9	1.8
95% CI	1.5–1.9	1.2–1.7	1.8–2.4	2.0–2.9	1.3–2.1	1.5–3.3	1.0–3.2	2.4–8.6	1.7–1.9
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.6	5.5	2.3
95% CI	2.0–2.6	1.3–2.0	2.3–3.3	2.1–3.5	1.7–3.2	1.8–4.7	1.2–4.8	2.5–10.2	2.1–2.5
AS rate (W)	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	5.0	2.1
95% CI	1.8–2.4	1.2–1.8	2.1–3.0	2.0–3.3	1.6–2.9	1.6–4.3	1.1–4.5	2.3–9.3	2.0–2.3

Notes

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table A43: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2003–2006

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	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	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
25–29	2	2	7	2	2	2	0	0	17
30–34	13	5	9	5	1	0	1	0	34
35–39	10	10	8	3	2	1	1	1	36
40–44	28	7	17	7	4	2	0	0	65
45–49	21	17	10	7	10	7	1	0	73
50–54	29	10	15	9	4	3	0	2	72
55–59	25	16	17	8	3	4	0	0	73
60–64	30	17	19	5	8	3	1	1	84
65–69	22	16	12	7	12	0	0	0	69
70–74	28	16	12	8	2	2	0	0	68
75–79	32	24	16	4	6	5	1	0	88
80–84	38	13	17	13	6	3	0	1	91
85+	43	22	17	16	15	1	2	0	116
All ages	322	176	177	95	75	33	7	5	890
Ages 20–69 years	181	101	115	53	46	22	4	4	526

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 A44: Mortality from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2003–2006

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	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	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
30–34	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.1
35–39	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	3.0	1.2
40–44	2.7	0.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.1
45–49	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.4	4.4	9.6	2.0	0.0	2.5
50–54	3.3	1.5	2.9	3.3	1.9	4.4	0.0	8.2	2.7
55–59	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	1.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.0
60–64	4.9	3.7	5.3	2.9	5.3	6.1	3.8	8.9	4.6
65–69	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
70–74	6.2	4.8	5.2	6.9	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.2
75–79	7.6	7.7	7.7	4.0	5.4	16.0	7.4	0.0	7.4
80–84	11.7	5.4	10.7	17.0	6.8	12.0	0.0	55.9	9.8
85+	15.0	10.4	12.1	23.0	19.1	4.5	23.8	0.0	14.2
All ages									
AS rate (A)	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.0
95% CI	1.9–2.4	1.3–1.8	1.8–2.5	1.8–2.8	1.5–2.5	2.1–4.3	0.4–2.3	0.4–5.4	1.9–2.1
AS rate (W)	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.5
95% CI	1.4–1.8	1.0–1.4	1.4–1.9	1.3–2.1	1.2–1.9	1.6–3.4	0.3–1.7	0.4–3.6	1.4–1.6
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.8	2.0
95% CI	1.8–2.4	1.2–1.8	1.8–2.7	1.5–2.7	1.6–2.9	2.1–5.1	0.3–2.4	0.5–4.7	1.8–2.2
AS rate (W)	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.2	0.9	1.6	1.8
95% CI	1.6–2.2	1.1–1.7	1.7–2.5	1.4–2.5	1.5–2.7	2.0–4.8	0.2–2.3	0.4–4.3	1.7–2.0

Notes

1. 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. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, 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 geographic region

Table A45: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1999–2002 and 2003–2006

Age group (years)	Geographic regions							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006
	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	1	3	3	0	0	0	4	3
25–29	4	10	5	6	0	1	9	17
30–34	21	21	8	11	4	2	33	34
35–39	23	27	17	8	0	1	40	36
40–44	35	36	24	25	5	4	64	65
45–49	66	46	22	26	0	1	90	73
50–54	55	39	30	31	1	1	87	72
55–59	41	50	24	21	3	2	68	73
60–64	52	45	29	36	0	3	83	84
65–69	53	42	30	25	2	2	85	69
70–74	73	43	36	23	3	2	113	68
75–79	70	58	35	27	1	3	107	88
80–84	64	58	28	31	2	1	96	91
85+	64	86	30	29	3	1	97	116
All ages	621	565	321	299	26	25	976	890
Ages 20–69 years	350	319	192	190	17	18	563	526

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. Because some postcodes cross boundaries, totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table A46: Mortality from cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1999–2002 and 2003–2006

Age group (years)	Geographic regions							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006	1999–2002	2003–2006
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	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
25–29	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6
30–34	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	5.0	2.5	1.1	1.1
35–39	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
40–44	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	6.6	5.4	2.2	2.1
45–49	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	0.4	1.9	3.3	2.5
50–54	3.2	2.2	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.7
55–59	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.7	8.3	4.2	3.5	3.0
60–64	5.1	3.8	5.3	5.7	1.4	9.9	5.2	4.6
65–69	5.9	4.3	6.4	4.8	8.6	7.9	6.1	4.5
70–74	8.3	5.1	8.1	5.2	15.2	10.3	8.5	5.2
75–79	9.0	7.3	9.5	6.9	9.1	19.0	9.3	7.4
80–84	12.2	9.2	11.3	10.8	26.4	10.2	12.2	9.8
85+	13.2	15.4	13.5	11.1	35.9	11.1	13.6	14.2
All ages								
AS rate (A)	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.0
95% CI	2.1–2.5	1.7–2.0	2.2–2.8	1.9–2.4	2.3–5.3	2.0–4.7	2.2–2.5	1.9–2.1
AS rate (W)	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.5
95% CI	1.6–1.9	1.3–1.5	1.7–2.1	1.5–1.9	1.7–3.9	1.6–3.6	1.7–1.9	1.4–1.6
Ages 20–69 years								
AS rate (A)	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.0
95% CI	2.0–2.4	1.6–2.0	2.1–2.9	2.0–2.6	1.7–4.9	1.8–4.9	2.1–2.5	1.8–2.2
AS rate (W)	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.8
95% CI	1.8–2.2	1.5–1.9	2.0–2.7	1.8–2.4	1.6–4.6	1.7–4.6	2.0–2.3	1.7–2.0

Notes

1. 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. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, 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 Islander women

Mortality in Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Table A47: Number of deaths and mortality from cervical cancer, by age, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and for other Australian women (Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), 2003–2006

Age group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women		Other Australian women	
	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	1	0.1
25–29	0	0.0	10	1.0
30–34	3	6.3	12	1.1
35–39	2	4.8	12	1.1
40–44	6	16.7	23	2.0
45–49	1	3.6	25	2.3
50–54	3	13.6	28	2.8
55–59	3	19.7	24	2.6
60–64	1	9.4	31	4.5
65–69	4	52.8	27	4.9
70–74	1	20.4	21	4.5
75+	3	49.2	105	10.2
All ages	27	..	320	..
AS rate (A)	..	10.0	..	2.0
95% CI	..	6.0–15.5	..	1.8–2.2
AS rate (W)	..	7.6	..	1.5
95% CI	..	4.8–11.4	..	1.4–1.7
Ages 20–69 years	23	..	193	..
AS rate (A)	..	10.3	..	2.0
95% CI	..	6.3–15.8	..	1.7–2.3
AS rate (W)	..	9.4	..	1.8
95% CI	..	5.8–14.4	..	1.6–2.1

.. Not applicable.

Notes

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Appendix B National Cervical Screening Program contact list

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Appendix C Data sources and classifications

Data sources

Data used in this report are derived from multiple sources and are summarised below. All data are based on calendar years.

Indicator	Description	Data source
1	Participation in cervical screening	National Cervical Screening Program
2	Early re-screening	National Cervical Screening Program
3	Low-grade abnormality detection	National Cervical Screening Program
4	High-grade abnormality detection	National Cervical Screening Program
5.1	Incidence of micro-invasive cervical cancer	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
5.2	Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancer	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
5.3	Incidence by geographic region	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
6.1	Mortality from cervical cancer	AIHW Mortality Database
6.2	Mortality by geographic region	AIHW Mortality Database
6.3	Mortality by Indigenous status	AIHW Mortality Database

National Cervical Screening Program data

The National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) has both national and state and territory components. Although policy is usually decided at a national level, coordination of screening activity is the responsibility of the individual state or territory. Each of the eight states and territories in Australia has a cervical cytology registry that manages the cervical cytology register in their jurisdiction. The provision of data from the register to the AIHW is coordinated by the cervical screening program in each state and territory. Data for participation, early re-screening, and low- and high-grade abnormality detection are sourced from the cervical cytology register in each state and territory and then compiled into national figures to allow national monitoring of the NCSP.

NCSP data from state and territory cervical cytology registers includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction. The two exceptions to this are Victoria, which only supplies data on women resident in Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory, which only registers women resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

National monitoring of the NCSP commenced in 1996–1997, with cervical cytology registries established in most states and territories at this time. The commencement dates for the cervical cytology registry in each state and territory are shown below:

States and territories	Date registry commenced
New South Wales	July 1996
Victoria	November 1989
Queensland	February 1999
Western Australia	July 1994
South Australia	June 1993
Tasmania	May 1994
Australian Capital Territory	March 1995
Northern Territory	March 1996

Limitations in the data specific to each indicator are detailed in the preamble for each indicator within the body of the report, and footnotes have been provided advising limitations of data where jurisdictions were not able to supply data or where there were differences in how data were reported for some reporting periods. For some states and territories the absence of data is due to a later commencement date for the cervical cytology registry.

Data sourced from state and territory cervical cytology registers in previous *Cervical screening in Australia* reports were based primarily on the 1994 NHMRC *Guidelines for the management of women with screen-detected abnormalities* (NHMRC 1994). In 2005, the NHMRC approved revised guidelines as a result of an improved understanding of the natural history of HPV and its link to cervical cancer. Particularly, this involves evidence of the pivotal role of persistent infection with high-risk HPV subtypes as a necessary, but not sufficient, cause for cervical malignancy to occur, and that most HPV infections acquired by women resolve without medical intervention (NHMRC 2005).

The major changes in the revised guidelines include: the use of a new terminology for the classification of cervical cytology reporting—the Australian Modified Bethesda System 2004 (AMBS 2004); repeat Pap test for most women with low-grade squamous change; more conservative management of women with biopsy proven CIN 1; colposcopy for all women with atypical glandular cell reports; and the use of HPV testing as test of cure following treatment for high-grade abnormalities (CIN 2 and CIN 3) (NHMRC 2005).

While there will still be some influence of the 1994 Guidelines on the data presented in this report, the introduction of the 2005 Guidelines six months into the reporting period means that effects of the new Guidelines on data may be seen in this report. The next report, *Cervical screening in Australia 2007–2008* will be the first report based solely on data collected under the 2005 Guidelines.

Incidence data

Incidence data in this report come from the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (NCSCCH), a national collection of cancer statistics held and operated by the AIHW. The NCSCCH receives data from individual state and territory cancer registries on cancers diagnosed in residents of Australia, and produces reports on national incidence.

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 to 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).

Some incidence figures are based on a reporting period of 4 years rather than 12 months. This longer period allows for a greater aggregation of information on issues that are subject to wide fluctuations and for a more confident and meaningful estimate of the outcomes.

Mortality data

Mortality data in this report come from the AIHW's National Mortality Database. The National Mortality Database is a national collection of de-identified information for all deaths in Australia and is maintained by the AIHW. Information on the characteristics and causes of death of the deceased is provided by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and coded nationally by the ABS. Information on the cause of death is supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death, or by a coroner. The data are updated each calendar year.

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 numbers of deaths appearing in this report are slightly different from figures in some earlier *Cervical screening in Australia* reports.

Data have been analysed using the year of occurrence of death. This is because mortality data by year of occurrence of death is a more accurate reflection of mortality during a particular year than year of registration data.

All states and territories have provision for the identification of Indigenous deaths on their death registration forms. However, the coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous varies across states and territories and over time. While the identification of Indigenous deaths is incomplete in all state and territory registration systems, four jurisdictions (Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory) have been assessed by the ABS and the AIHW as having adequate identification. These four jurisdictions represent approximately 60% of the Indigenous population of Australia.

Some mortality figures are based on a reporting period of 4 years rather than 12 months. This longer period allows for a greater aggregation of information on issues that are subject to wide fluctuations and for a more confident and meaningful estimate of the outcomes.

Population data

The ABS estimated resident female population was used to calculate participation, incidence and mortality rates in this report.

Participation rates were calculated using the average of the estimated resident female population for the 2-year, 3-year or 5-year reporting period. In this report, denominators for participation rates have been calculated using the average of the ABS estimated resident population for 2006 and 2007 (for 2-year participation) the average for 2005, 2006 and 2007 (for 3-year participation), and the average of the ABS estimated resident population for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (for 5-year participation). These average populations have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the ABS 2001 National Health Survey.

Table A48: National hysterectomy fractions, 2001

Age group (years)	Percentage of women who have not had a hysterectomy
18–19	100.0
20–24	100.0
25–29	100.0
30–34	98.9
35–39	95.6
40–44	90.6
45–49	82.5
50–54	76.5
55–59	66.2
60–64	68.9
65–69	66.8
70–74	68.1
75–79	67.9
80+	69.0

Source: ABS 2002.

There may be some variation in published participation rates because of different sources of estimated resident population data between national reports and state and territory reports. Further, national denominators are adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the ABS 2001 National Health Survey, whereas state and territory reports may use hysterectomy fractions for their state or territory, which will give more reliable figures at the jurisdictional level.

The age-standardised rates in this publication were calculated using the total estimated resident Australian population at June 2001. Where appropriate, rates are also standardised to the World Health Organization (WHO) World Standard Population for international comparison.

Table A49: Australian Standard Population and WHO World Standard Population

Age group (years)	2001 Australian Standard Population (A) ^(a)		World Standard Population (W) ^(b)	
		Number		Per cent
0–4		1,282,357		8.86
5–9		1,351,664		8.69
10–14		1,353,177		8.60
15–19		1,352,745		8.47
20–24		1,302,412		8.22
25–29		1,407,081		7.93
30–34		1,466,615		7.61
35–39		1,492,204		7.15
40–44		1,479,257		6.59
45–49		1,358,594		6.04
50–54		1,300,777		5.37
55–59		1,008,799		4.55
60–64		822,024		3.72
65–69		682,513		2.96
70–74		638,380		2.21
75–79		519,356		1.52
80–84		330,050		0.91
85+		265,235		0.63
Total		19,413,240		100.00

Note: The World Standard Population is the WHO World Standard Population Distribution (%), based on the world average population 2000–2025.

Sources:

(a) ABS 2002.

(b) Ahmad et al. 2002.

Classifications

Geographic region

Geographic region is classified according to the Australian Bureau of Statistic's Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure, which groups geographic areas into six categories. These categories, called Remoteness Areas (RAs), are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Australia (ARIA). ARIA is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. Accessibility is judged purely on distance to one of the metropolitan centres. A higher ARIA score denotes a more remote location. The six RAs of the ASGC Remoteness Structure are listed in the table below; the sixth 'Migratory' area is not used in this publication.

Residential address postcodes of participants were mapped to CDs in 2006 and then classified to the five main RAs, ranging from *Major cities* to *Very remote* areas. As some postcodes can span different RAs, a weighting for each RA is attributed to the postcode. This

can result in non-integer counts for remoteness classifications. For example, the Northern Territory postal area 0822 is classified as 70.54% *Very Remote*, 6.64% *Remote* and 22.82% *Outer Regional*. Participants with postcode 0822 have their counts apportioned accordingly.

Tables in this report based on geographical location are rounded to integer values. Where figures are rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and sums of the component items.

Table A50: Remoteness areas for the ASGC

Region	Collection districts within region
Major cities of Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2
Inner regional Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
Outer regional Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
Remote Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
Very remote Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
Migratory	Areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs

Socioeconomic status

Socioeconomic status classifications are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD). Geographic areas are assigned a score based on attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. It does not refer to the socioeconomic situation of a particular individual but instead refers to the area in which a person lives. A low score means an area has many low income families, people with little training and high unemployment, and may be considered disadvantaged relative to other areas. Areas with high index scores may be considered less disadvantaged relative to other areas.

Quintiles based on the level of the index are used for analysis where the first quintile represents the least disadvantaged fifth of the population and the fifth quintile the most disadvantaged.

Appendix D Statistical methods

Comparisons and tests of statistical significance

This report includes statistical tests of the significance of comparisons of rates between population groups. Any statistical comparison applied to one variable must take account of any other potentially relevant variables. For example, any comparison of participation by state must also take account of differences in the distribution of age and sex between the states. These other variables are known as 'confounding' variables.

Crude rates

A crude rate is defined as the number of events over a specified period of time (for example, a year) divided by the total population. For example, a crude cancer incidence rate is similarly defined as the number of new cases of cancer in a specified period of time divided by the population at risk. Crude mortality rates and cancer incidence rates are expressed in this report as number of deaths or new cases per 100,000 population. Crude participation rate is expressed as a percentage.

Age-specific rates

Age-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases occurring in each specified age group by the corresponding population in the same age group expressed as a percentage or a number per 1,000 or 100,000 population. This rate may be calculated for particular age and sex groupings, for example:

Age-specific cervical cancer incidence rate in females aged 50–54 years

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{New cases aged 50 - 54 years}}{\text{Female population aged 50 - 54 years}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{78}{650,212} \times 100,000 \\ &= 12.0 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

Age-standardised rates (AS rates)

Rates are adjusted for age to facilitate comparisons between populations that have different age structures, for example, between youthful and ageing communities. There are two different methods commonly used to adjust for age. In this publication, we use direct standardisation in which age-specific rates are multiplied against a constant population (the 2001 Australian Standard Population unless otherwise specified). This effectively removes the influence of age structure on the summary rate that is described as the age-standardised rate. The method may be used for the calculation of participation, incidence and mortality rates.

The method used for this calculation comprises three steps:

1. Calculate the age-specific rate (as shown above) for each age group.
2. Calculate the expected number of cases in each 5-year age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population and dividing by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates and 100 for the participation rate).
3. To give the age-standardised rate, sum the expected number of cases in each group, divide by the total of the standard population and multiply by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rate and 100 for participation rates).

Confidence intervals

Population numbers for incidence and mortality and screening have a natural level of variability for a single year above and below what might be expected in the mean over many years. The percentage variability is small for large population numbers but high for small numbers such as mortality in a young age group. One measure of the likely difference is that standard error, which indicates the extent to which a population number might have varied by chance in only 1 year of data.

In the 95% confidence interval, there are about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

The 95% confidence intervals (CIs) in this report were calculated using a method developed by Dobson et al. (1991). This method calculates approximate confidence intervals for a weighted sum of Poisson parameters.

Interpretation of confidence intervals

Where indicators include a comparison between states and territories, between time periods, between geographic regions, between socioeconomic status, or between Indigenous and other Australian women, a 95% confidence interval (CI) is presented along with the rates. This is because the observed value of a rate may vary due to chance, even where there is no variation in underlying value of the rate. The 95% confidence interval represents a range (interval) over which variation in the observed rate is consistent with this chance variation. In other words, there is a 95% confidence that the true value of the rate is somewhere within this range.

These confidence intervals can be used as a guide to whether changes in a particular rate are consistent with chance variation. Where the confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between rates is greater than that which could be explained by chance and is regarded as statistically significant.

For example, the 2-year participation rate for women aged 20–69 years in Queensland in 2006–2007 was 59.3% with a confidence interval of 59.2% to 59.4%. The corresponding rate for 2004–2005 was 58.4% with a confidence interval of 58.3% to 58.6%. These two intervals do not overlap, so the difference between the 2004–2005 and 2006–2007 rates is larger than we would expect due to chance alone.

Another example is the comparison between cervical cancer incidence rates for women in the target age group in *Remote and very remote* areas. In the period 1998–2001 there were 13.4 new cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 women living in *Remote and very remote* areas. This rate had a confidence interval of 10.5 to 16.8. The 2002–2005 rate for women living in remote

areas was 9.3 deaths per 100,000 women, with a confidence interval of 7.0 to 12.1. These confidence intervals overlap, so despite the relatively large differences between the two observed rates they are still consistent with chance variation. This arises from the fact that *Remote and very remote* areas of Australia have small populations, resulting in small numbers of cervical cancer cases, and that these rates may fluctuate a great deal from year to year. This in turn leads to relatively wide confidence intervals for an observed incidence rate.

It is important to note that a result such as in this second example does not imply that the difference between the two rates is definitely due to chance. Instead, an overlapping confidence interval represents a difference in rates which is too small to allow differentiation between a real difference and one which is due to chance variation.

Glossary

Adenocarcinoma: a carcinoma arising from the glandular cells of the cervical canal.

Adenosquamous carcinoma: a carcinoma made up of *malignant* glandular cells and *malignant* squamous cells.

Age-standardised rate: a method of removing the influence of age when comparing populations with different age structures. This is usually necessary because the rates of many diseases vary strongly (usually increasing) with age. The age structures of the different populations are converted to the same 'standard' structure, which allows comparison of disease rates (AIHW 2006).

Atypia: abnormality in a cell.

Benign: not *malignant*.

Cancer death: a death where the *underlying cause of death* is indicated as cancer. Persons with cancer who die of other causes are not counted in the *mortality* statistics in this publication.

Cancer (malignant neoplasm): a large range of diseases in which some of the body's cells become defective, and begin to multiply out of control. These cells can invade and damage the area around them, and can also spread to other parts of the body to cause further damage (AIHW 2006).

Cervical cancer: this term, covers all cancers specific to the uterine cervix, including *micro-invasive* cervical cancer. Types of cervical cancers include squamous cell carcinoma, *adenocarcinoma* (including mucoepidermoid and adenoid carcinomas), *adenosquamous*, and other and unspecified carcinomas. The term 'all cervical cancer' denotes all these types of cervical cancer, unless otherwise specified.

Cervical cytology register: a database that stores *Pap test* results and related test results for women in each state and territory of Australia. The term cervical cytology register is often used interchangeably with the terms *Pap test* register and Pap smear register.

Cervical cytology registry: the component of each state and territory cervical screening program which maintains the cervical cytology register. The term cervical cytology registry is often used interchangeably with the terms *Pap test* registry and Pap smear registry.

Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN): squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix is mostly preceded, over a period of years, by a spectrum of asymptomatic abnormalities known as cervical *neoplasia* (CIN) graded as CIN 1 (I) (mild *dysplasia*), CIN 2 (II) (moderate *dysplasia*) and CIN 3 (III) (severe *dysplasia* and carcinoma in situ). CIN usually occurs at least a decade before cervical cancer. If CIN remains untreated some women will develop cervical cancer and others will progress to cervical cancer despite treatment (AIHW: Jelfs 1995).

Colposcopy: a microscopic examination of the lower genital tract with a magnifying instrument called a colposcope. This method of conservative evaluation allows the clinician to more accurately assess the cytologic abnormality by focusing on the areas of greatest cellular abnormality and by sampling them with a biopsy to attain diagnosis (NCSP 2004).

Confidence interval (CI): a range determined by variability in data, within which there is a specified (usually 95%) chance that the true value of a calculated parameter lies.

Dysplasia: abnormal development or growth patterns of cells (NCSP 2004).

Endocervix: the inside of the uterine cervix or the mucous membrane lining of the cervix.

Epidemiology: the study of the patterns and causes of health and disease in populations, and the application of this study to improve health (AIHW 2006).

Epithelium: tissue lining the outer layer of a body or lining a cavity (for example, vagina or mouth) (NCSP 2004).

Exfoliate: to break away or remove (shed) cells. In the context of this report it refers to the removal of cells from a person for the purpose of a *Pap test*.

High-grade abnormalities (HGA): in this report high-grade abnormalities are defined as CIN1/2, CIN 2, CIN 3 (see *CIN*), endocervical *dysplasia* not otherwise specified, and adenocarcinoma in situ.

Histology: the microscope study of the minute structure and composition of tissues.

Human papillomavirus (HPV): the virus that causes genital warts and which is linked in some cases to the development of more serious cervical cell abnormalities (NCSP 2004).

Hysterectomy: refers to the surgical procedure whereby all or part of the uterus is removed.

Hysterectomy fraction: the proportion of women who have not had their uterus removed by *hysterectomy*.

ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases – a coding system used to identify the primary site of the malignancy. This classification is in its 10th revision.

Incidence: the number of new cases (for example, of an illness or event) occurring during a given period (AIHW 2006).

Indigenous Australian: a person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated (AIHW 2006).

Intraepithelial: the area within the layer of cell tissues forming the epidermis of a body cavity. These cells comprise contiguous cells having minimum intercellular substance (NCSP 2004).

Invasive cancer: a *tumour* whose cells have a tendency to invade healthy or normal tissue.

Low-grade abnormalities: in this report low-grade abnormalities are defined as *atypia*, warty *atypia* (*HPV* effect), possible *CIN*, equivocal *CIN*, and *CIN* 1.

Malignant: abnormal changes consistent with cancer.

Metastasis: the process by which cancerous cells are transferred from one part of the body to another, for example, via the lymphatic system or the bloodstream.

Micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma (micro-invasive cancer): a lesion in which the cancer cells have invaded just below the surface of the cervix, but have not developed any potential to spread to other tissues.

Mortality: see *Cancer death*.

Neoplasia: the new and abnormal development of cells that may be harmless or cancerous (*malignant*) (NCSP 2004).

New cancer case: a person who has a new cancer diagnosed for the first time. One person may have more than once cancer and therefore may be counted twice in *incidence* statistics if it is decided that the two cancers are not of the same origin. This decision is based on a series of principles set out in more detail in a publication by Jensen et al. (1991).

Pap test: a test prepared for the study of *exfoliated* cells from the cervix. The terms Pap test and Pap smear are often used interchangeably.

Radiation therapy: the treatment of disease with any type of radiation, most commonly with ionising radiation, such as X-rays, beta rays and gamma rays.

Screening: the performance of tests on apparently well people in order to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case.

Significant difference: where rates are referred to as significantly different, or one rate is deemed significantly higher or lower than another, these differences are statistically significant. Rates are deemed statistically significantly different when their *confidence intervals* do not overlap, since their difference is greater than what could be explained by chance. See 'confidence intervals' in Appendix D for more information.

Squamous cells: thin and flat cells, shaped like soft fish scales. They line the outer surface of the cervix (ectocervix). They meet with columnar cells in the squamo-columnar junction. Between 80% and 85% of cancers of the cervix arise from squamous cells. Abnormalities associated with squamous cells are most likely abnormalities to be picked up by *Pap tests* (NCSP 2004).

Squamous cell carcinoma: a carcinoma arising from the squamous cells of the cervix.

Stroma: the supporting framework of an organ.

The Institute: the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Tumour: an abnormal growth of tissue. Can be *benign* (not a cancer) or *malignant* (a cancer) (AIHW 2006).

Underlying cause of death: the condition, disease or injury initiating the sequence of events leading directly to death; that is, the primary, chief, main or principal cause (AIHW 2006).

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