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Acknowledgments

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Summary

This report is the fifth national report on the performance of the National Cervical Screening Program in Australia. Cervical screening services are provided as part of mainstream health services with general practitioners performing approximately 80% of Pap smears. The program is funded by Medicare, the Australian Government, and the state and territory governments.
There is a set of performance monitoring indicators agreed to by the National Advisory Committee to the program. This report presents statistics on the monitoring undertaken. The main features of the report are summarised below.

Participation

- The total number of women who participated in cervical screening in 2000–2001 was 3,314,787 of whom 3,244,329 (98%) were in the screening program target age group of 20–69 years. This represented an increase of 16,621 in the number of women screened in 1999–2000.
- Between the periods 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 the proportion of women in the target population (women aged 20–69 years) participating in cervical screening declined from 62.6% to 61.8%.
- Participation in screening declined in all 5-year age groups within the target population between 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 except for the youngest (20–24) and oldest (65–69) age groups which each showed a slight increase. The largest decline was in women in their thirties —decreasing from 67.0% to 64.9% for women aged 30–34 years and from 68.7% to 67.1% for women aged 35–39 years.

Early re-screening

- The recommended screening interval is 2 years following a negative smear. Of a cohort of women screened in February 2000 who had a negative Pap smear result, 32% screened again within 21 months. It is not known what proportion of this early re-screening is justified on clinical grounds.

Detection of abnormalities

- A low-grade abnormality includes atypia, warty atypia, possible cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), equivocal CIN, and CIN 1, and a high-grade abnormality is defined to include CIN 1/2, CIN 2 and CIN 3 or adenocarcinoma in situ. The ratio of histologically confirmed low-grade abnormalities to high-grade abnormalities was 1.3 for Australia in 2001, the same as in 2000. The 2001 ratio did not include data for the Northern Territory.
- In 2001, the National Cervical Screening Program detected 13,555 women in the target age group 20–69 years with high-grade abnormalities. The number of high-grade abnormalities was highest in the younger age groups. For women under 35 years of age, the rate of high-grade abnormalities was over 10 per 1,000 women screened whereas it was less than 2 per 1,000 women aged 50 years and over.

Incidence and mortality

- The number of new cases of cervical cancer in Australia has continued to decline. There were 745 new cases in Australia in 2000 compared with 1,072 detected in 1989.
- Cervical cancer is the 15th most common cause of cancer mortality in women, accounting for 262 deaths in 2001. Although there was some fluctuation from year to year, the age-standardised mortality rate from cervical cancer declined. For all women aged 20 years and over there was a decline of 5.9 per 100,000 women in 1982 to 2.8 per 100,000 in 2001. During the same period, for women in the target age group of 20–69 years the rate declined from 5.1 per 100,000 to 2.4 per 100,000. The mortality rate also declined for women aged 70 years and over from 2.7 per 100,000 in 1982 to 1.1 per 100,000 in 2001.
- Women in the target age group from remote locations experienced a relatively high mortality rate from cervical cancer—3.0 deaths per 100,000 compared with 2.3 deaths per 100,000 women in metropolitan areas. However, between the periods 1994–1997 and 1998–2001, the age-standardised cervical cancer mortality rate declined in all regions (metropolitan, rural and remote).
- Prior to 1998, only Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had Indigenous mortality registration data of sufficient quality to be publishable. In 1998, Queensland's coverage of Indigenous deaths reached an acceptable level to be included in the analysis of Indigenous mortality data. For these jurisdictions, in the period 1998–2001 there were 20 deaths from cervical cancer among Indigenous women in the target age group (an age-standardised mortality rate of 11.4 per 100,000 women). This is more than four times the corresponding rate in non-Indigenous women (2.5 per 100,000). Compared with the 1996–1999 mortality rate for Indigenous women in the target age group, which was 9.8 per 100,000, there was an increase in mortality in the 1998–2001 period. However, these rates are based on relatively small numbers of cases and may be subject to large variability. Despite the relatively large size of the apparent increase in the rate, it is still within the range of variation that would be expected due to chance.

National cervical screening monitoring indicators

This report monitors the performance of the National Cervical Screening Program using 10 indicators which measure program activity, performance and outcome. They help measure changes in disease patterns and examine the contribution health interventions may have in preventing or reducing deaths. They can also be used to help evaluate screening or other health interventions.

Screening indicators for the National Cervical Screening Program cover the areas of participation, early re-screening, low- and high-grade abnormality detection, incidence and mortality. These have been endorsed by the National Advisory Committee and state and territory cervical screening programs. Indicators are reviewed annually and, in this report, definitions of Indicators 2 and 5 have been changed compared with the definitions used in previous reports.

A listing of the 10 indicators and their definitions follows. The target age group for the National Cervical Screening Program is 20 to 69 years.

Indicator 1: Participation rate for cervical screening

Percentage of women screened in a 24-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69), for all ages (20–80+) and the target age group (20–69 years).

Indicator 2: Early re-screening

Proportion of women re-screened by number of re-screens during a 21-month period following a negative smear.

Indicator 3: Low-grade abnormality detection

Number of women with a histologically verified low-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in a 12-month period as a ratio of the number of women with a histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in the same period.

Indicator 4: High-grade abnormality detection

Detection rate for histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities per 1,000 women screened in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Indicator 5: Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma

Incidence rate of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Indicator 6: Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancer

Incidence rate of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancers per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Indicator 7: Mortality

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Periodic indicators

Periodic indicators have been developed to report on issues that are of importance in monitoring the outcomes of the cervical screening program over a longer period of time than 1 year. This longer period allows for a greater aggregation of information on issues that are subject to wide annual fluctuations and for a more confident and meaningful estimate of the outcomes. The periodic indicators presented in this report are based on a reporting period of 4 years.

Periodic incidence and mortality indicators by location

Indicator 8: Incidence by location

Incidence rate of cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by location and 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Indicator 9: Mortality by location

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by location and 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

Postcode and statistical local area information for incidence and mortality are routinely collected at the point of diagnosis or death. These data have been classified using the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification (RRMA). This classification was developed in 1994 by the then Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health as a framework by which various data sources could be analysed for metropolitan, rural and remote zones. The RRMA groups are classified according to Statistical Local Area based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) version 2.1 (DPIE & DHSH 1994). Concordance algorithms have been developed to convert statistical local area information coded according to earlier and later ASGC versions into rural, remote and metropolitan area groupings.

Table 1: Structure of the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification

Zone	Category
Metropolitan zone	Capital cities
	Other metropolitan areas (urban centre population > 100,000)
Rural zone	Large rural centres (urban centre population 25,000–99,999)
	Small rural centres (urban centre population 10,000–24,999)
	Other rural areas (urban centre population < 10,000)
Remote zone	Remote centres (urban centre population > 5,000)
	Other remote area (urban centre population < 5,000)

Source: DPIE & DHSH 1994.

Indicator 10: Indigenous mortality

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by Indigenous status and 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

This indicator examines the patterns of mortality among Indigenous women.

Identification of Indigenous status is still very fragmented and generally of poor quality in health data collections, and cervical screening data are no exception. Of the seven cervical screening indicators, only one indicator can be stratified by Indigenous status: mortality. Even for this, coverage is not complete. Only Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland are currently considered to have adequate coverage of Indigenous deaths in the registration of deaths. Therefore, only mortality data from these jurisdictions are analysed in this report.

Confidence intervals

Where indicators include a comparison between states and territories, between time periods, between geographic locations or between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women, a 95% confidence interval is presented with the rates. This is because the observed value of a rate may vary due to chance even where there is no variation in the underlying value of the rate. The 95% confidence interval represents a range over which variation in the observed rate is consistent with this chance variation. These confidence intervals can be used as an approximate test of whether changes in a particular rate are consistent with chance variation. Where the confidence intervals do not overlap, the change in a rate is greater than that which could be explained by chance. Where the intervals do overlap, then changes in the rate may be taken as approximately consistent with variability due to chance.

For example, the participation rate for Victoria in 1999–2000 was 66.2% with a confidence interval of 66.1% to 66.3%. The corresponding rate for 2000–2001 was 65.3% with a confidence interval of 65.2% to 65.4%. These two intervals do not overlap, so the difference between the 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 rates is larger than we would expect due to chance alone.

Another example is the comparison between cervical cancer mortality rates for women living in rural and remote areas. In the period 1997–2000 there were 2.4 cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 women living in rural areas. This rate had a confidence interval of 2.1 to 2.8. The corresponding rate for women in remote areas was 3.7 per 100,000, with a confidence interval of 2.2 to 5.4. These confidence intervals overlap, so despite the relatively large difference

between the two observed rates they are still consistent with chance variation. This arises from the fact that remote areas of Australia have small populations, which leads to small numbers of deaths from any specific cause, and these death rates may fluctuate from year to year over time. This in turn leads to relatively wide confidence intervals for an observed death rate.

It is important to note that this result 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 differentiate between a real difference and one which is due to chance variation.

Participation

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

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

Some women in the target population are unlikely to require screening. They include:

- those who have had a total hysterectomy with their cervix removed;
- those who have never been sexually active;
- women with a previously diagnosed gynaecological cancer.

Participation rate calculations should, in principle, exclude all three groups from the data. In practice, the data are adjusted to remove women who have had a hysterectomy but the latter two groups cannot be excluded due to the lack of reliable data.

State and territory programs have strategic plans in place to increase participation of women in cervical screening. Such strategies include targeting priority population groups including Indigenous women, rural and remote women, and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

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

- The participation indicator measures the proportion of the target population covered by the cervical screening program and the current screening policy of a 2-year interval.
- The indicator is important in assessing the contribution of the cervical screening program to changes in incidence and mortality.
- The indicator can be used as a means of evaluating recruitment practices, particularly if participation rates are analysed by demographic characteristics.
- When this indicator is used in conjunction with others, it can be used to support analysis relating to target groups and screening intervals.

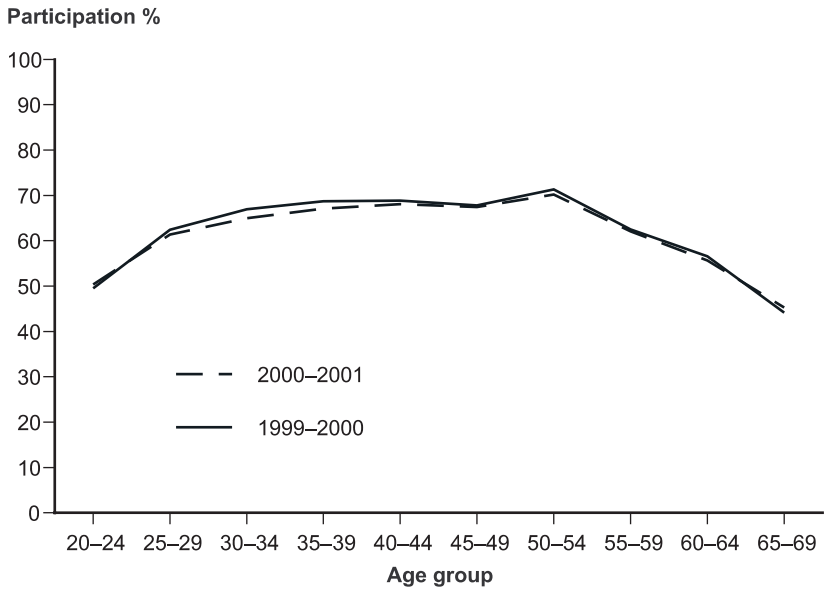
State and territory-specific issues

- Except for Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, the participation rates are based on all women who were screened in a state or territory. This may lead to a small error in the estimation of numbers of women screened because of double counting of some women between states, difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, and inclusion of women resident overseas.
- Victorian rates for the two periods are not comparable because data provided for the 1999–2000 period include non-resident women; in the 2000–2001 period women were excluded if they were not Victorian residents.

Indicator 1: Participation rate for cervical screening

Percentage of women screened in a 24-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years).

The graphs and tables below refer to the data for the target age group only. For detailed data refer to Tables 1b and 2b (pages 48 and 50).



Notes

1. Participation rates have been adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy.
2. These data exclude women who have opted not to be on the register.

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

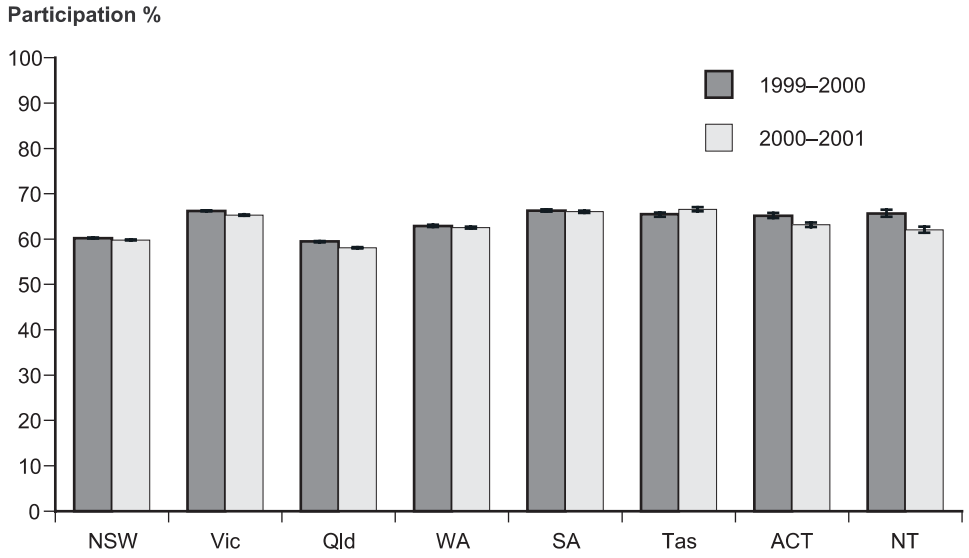
Figure 1: Participation rates in the National Cervical Screening Program by age group, Australia, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

2-year period	Age group										
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	20–69
	(Per cent)										
1999–2000	49.5	62.4	67.0	68.7	68.8	67.8	71.3	62.5	56.5	44.2	**62.6**
2000–2001	50.3	61.4	64.9	67.1	68.1	67.4	70.2	62.1	55.7	45.3	**61.8**

Note: Queensland data for the 1999–2000 period refer to the 2-year period from March 1999 to February 2001.

- The proportion of women in the target age group (20–69 years) participating in cervical screening fell from 62.6% in 1999–2000 to 61.8% in 2000–2001, a decline that is statistically significant (Table 2b, page 50).

- The total number of women screened by the National Cervical Screening Program in 2000–2001 was 3,331,408, an increase of 16,621 (0.5%) over the 1999–2000 reporting period for all ages. Of the total number screened in 2000–2001, 98% were from the target age group of 20–69 years (Table 2a, page 49).
- The age-specific participation rate was lower in 2000–2001 than in 1999–2000 in all age groups with the exception of the youngest and oldest age groups, 20–24 and 65–69 respectively (Tables 1b and 2b, pages 48 and 50).
- The age-specific participation rate was highest in the 50–54 age group with 70.2% of women screened compared with 45.3% in the 65–69 age group. As in the 1999–2000 reporting period, participation is highest in the age groups 35–39 to 50–54 but declines sharply thereafter as age increases (Tables 1b and 2b, pages 48 and 50).
- The age group with the largest difference in participation rates between the two periods was the 30–34 age group where the participation rate was 2.1 percentage points lower in 2000–2001 than in 1999–2000. Conversely, the age groups that experienced the least change in participation rates were the 45–49 and 55–59 age groups where there was only a difference of 0.4 percentage points in both groups (Tables 1a and 2a, pages 47 and 49).



Notes

1. Rates are expressed as the percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
2. Queensland data for the 1999–2000 period refer to the 2-year period from March 1999 to February 2001.
3. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 2: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program by women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

2-year period/ rate	NSW	Vic[(b)]	Qld[(a)]	WA[(b)]	SA	Tas	ACT[(b)]	NT	Australia
1999–2000									
AS rate	60.2	66.2	59.5	62.8	66.2	65.5	65.1	65.6	62.6
95% CI	60.1–60.3	66.1–66.3	59.3–59.6	62.6–63.1	66.0–66.5	65.0–65.9	64.6–65.7	64.9–66.4	62.5–62.6
2000–2001									
AS rate	59.8	65.3	58.1	62.5	66.0	66.6	63.2	62.1	61.8
95% CI	59.7–59.9	65.2–65.4	57.9–58.2	62.3–62.7	65.8–66.3	66.1–67.0	62.6–63.7	61.4–62.7	61.8–61.9

(a) Queensland data for the 1999–2000 period refer to the 2-year period from March 1999 to February 2001.

(b) The Vic, WA and ACT registries register women with only a Vic, WA or ACT address respectively.

- The age-standardised participation rate for women screened in the target age group of 20–69 years in 2000–2001 ranged from 58.1% in Queensland to a high of 66.6% in Tasmania (Table 2b, page 50).
- When compared with the 1999–2000 rates, the rates are lower in all jurisdictions except Tasmania where there was a statistically significant increase from 65.5% to 66.6% in 2000–2001 (Tables 1b and 2b, pages 48 and 50). The rise in Tasmania was due, at least partially, to a television advertising campaign.

Early re-screening

The National Cervical Screening Program seeks to maximise reductions in incidence and mortality for cervical cancer. The design of the screening program defines two key parameters for achieving these objectives—target populations and screening intervals. Compliance with these parameters is crucial to maintaining the effectiveness of the program and cost efficiency in order that resources may be used to increase population coverage. For most women who have a negative smear, the recommended interval before their next screen is 2 years.

This indicator is defined as the repeating of a Pap smear within 21 months of a negative smear report. Reasons for the choice of 21 months as the time line for reporting are discussed under 'Data issues' below.

This indicator:

- tracks over a period of 21 months a cohort of women from all states and territories who had a negative smear result in February 2000 to determine the extent of early re-screening within the National Cervical Screening Program. The exception to this is Queensland where the index month is March. February was selected as the index month nationally because it has been shown to be a relatively stable month in terms of the number of women who are screened. This pattern has been consistent over a number of years, partly because fewer women take holidays at this time;
- measures the compliance with the recommended screening interval following a negative smear; and
- is important in assessing screening coverage around the recommended interval, as significant differences may reduce program effectiveness.

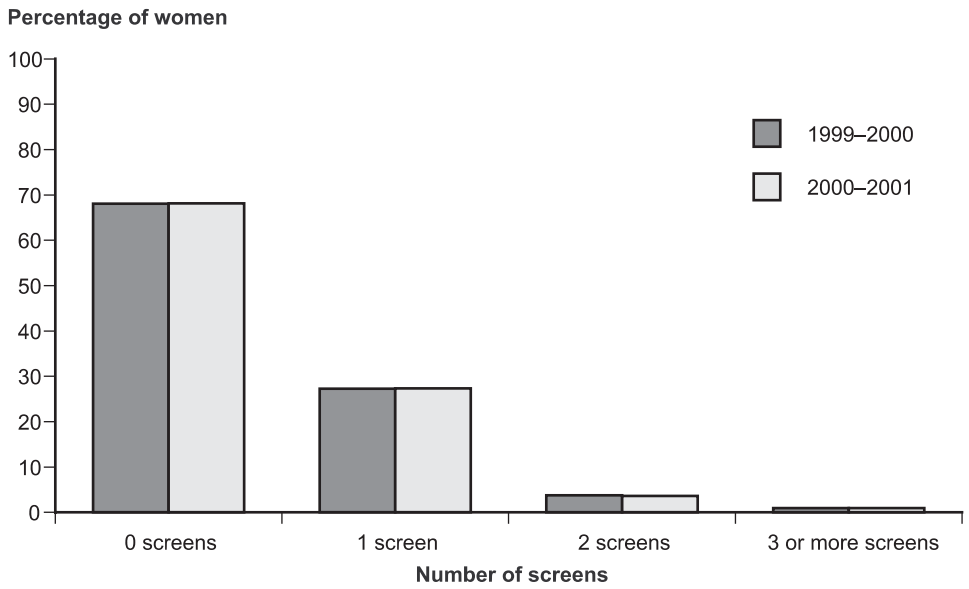
This indicator should be interpreted with caution as some early re-screening after a negative Pap smear report is appropriate and in accordance with the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines. Specifically, if a woman has a history of histologically proven high-grade abnormality, then annual screening is recommended. If a woman is being monitored after treatment or during the resolution phase of a low-grade abnormality, it is appropriate for her to be screened earlier than the 24 months interval.

Data issues

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

Indicator 2: Early re-screening

Proportion of women re-screened by number of re-screens during a 21-month period following a negative Pap smear.



Refer to Table 4 (page 51).

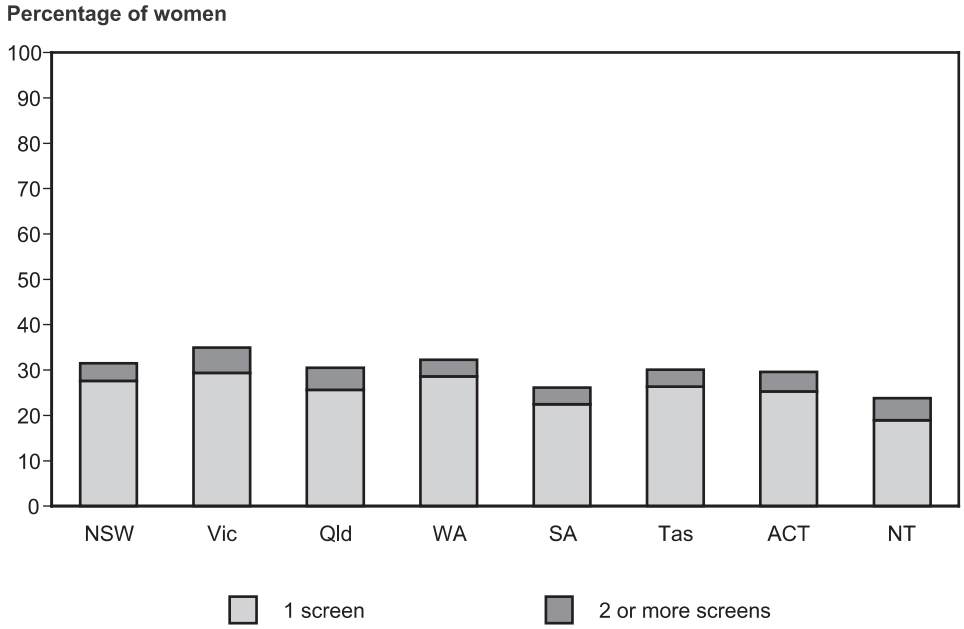
Note: The reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month February 1999 and February 2000.

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

Figure 3: Proportion of women re-screened by number of screens during the 21-month period following a negative Pap smear in February 2000, Australia

21-month period	0 screens	1 screen	2 screens	3+ screens
		(Per cent)		
Feb 1999–Nov 2000	68.0	27.3	3.8	0.9
Feb 2000–Nov 2001	68.1	27.3	3.6	0.9

- A cohort of 168,640 women screened in February 2000 whose smear results were negative were tracked over a 21-month period to measure the extent of early re-screening. When compared with the February 1999 cohort, very little difference was observed in the rate of re-screening women with a negative smear (Tables 3 and 4, page 51).
- Of this cohort, 32% were re-screened (4.5% of these were re-screened more than once) and 68% did not have any further screens in the 21-month period tracked (Table 4, page 51).



Refer to Table 4 (page 51).

Note: The reference period for this indicator was the 21 months following the index month February 2000.

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

Figure 4: Proportion of women re-screened by number of screens during the 21-month period following a negative smear in February 2000, states and territories

No. of screens	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					(Per cent)				
0 screens	68.5	65.0	69.5	67.7	73.9	69.9	70.4	76.2	68.1
1 screen	27.6	29.4	25.6	28.6	22.4	26.4	25.3	18.9	27.3
2 or more	3.9	5.6	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.5

- Of the cohort of women screened in February 2000, over 70% of women whose smear results were negative in the Northern Territory, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory did not have any further screens during the follow-up 21-month period (Table 4, page 51).
- The proportion of women having additional screens varied among the states and territories. For example, the Northern Territory experienced the lowest proportion of re-screens (23.8%) and the highest proportion was in Victoria (35.0%).

Low-grade abnormalities

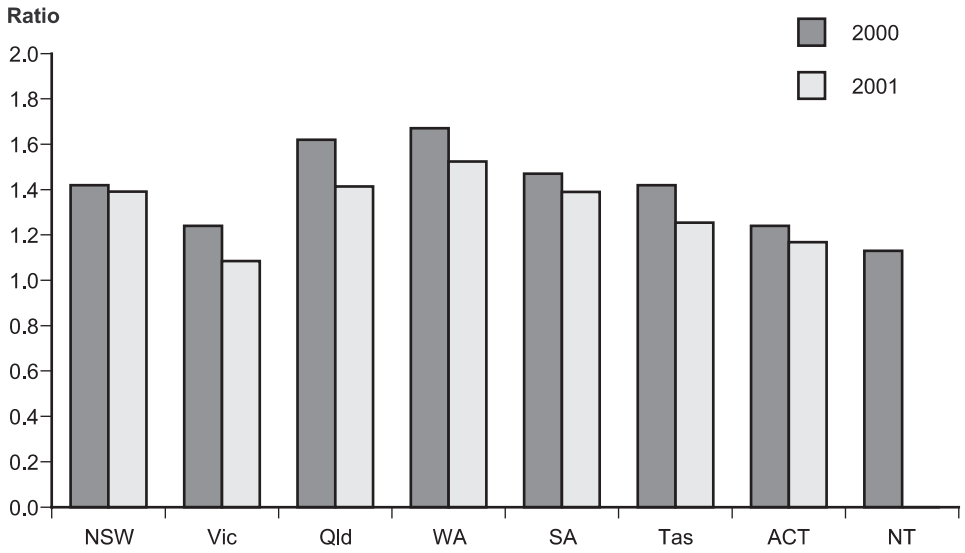
The Pap smear test is able to identify a range of abnormalities in cervical cells. Some of these abnormalities have a greater chance of becoming malignant (the so-called high-grade abnormalities), and are therefore treated aggressively. The chance of low-grade abnormalities progressing to malignant change is very much less.
In this report a low-grade intraepithelial abnormality includes:

- atypia;
- warty atypia (human papilloma virus (HPV) effect);
- possible cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) (see glossary);
- equivocal CIN;
- CIN 1; and
- endocervical dysplasia not otherwise specified (NOS).

The indicator is measured as the ratio of low-grade to high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities, all histologically verified.

Indicator 3: Low-grade abnormality detection

Ratio of number of women with a histologically verified low-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in a 12-month period to the number of women with a histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormality detected in the same period.



Refer to Tables 5a and 5b (page 52).

Note: Northern Territory data are not available for 2000–2001.

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

Figure 5: Ratio of low- to high-grade abnormalities by women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000 and 2001

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					(Ratio)				
2000	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4
2001	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	..	1.3

.. not available.

- In 2001, the ratio of histologically confirmed low-grade intraepithelial abnormalities to high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities was lower in all states and territories than in 2000. A comparison cannot be made for the Northern Territory because data for 2001 are unavailable. (When the Northern Territory data were excluded from the all-Australia 2000 data for comparison purposes, the 2000 national ratio increased from 1.4 to 1.5) (Tables 5a and 5b, page 52).
- The ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities in 2001 ranged from 1.1 in Victoria to 1.5 in Western Australia.

High-grade abnormalities

High-grade lesions have a greater probability of progressing to invasive cancer than do low-grade lesions. Therefore, one of the aims of the National Cervical Screening Program is to set a screening interval that detects most of these lesions before they progress and become invasive. This indicator measures the frequency of this type of abnormality in the screened community. A high-grade intraepithelial abnormality is defined in this report as CIN 1/2, CIN 2, CIN 3 or adenocarcinoma in situ.
The National Health and Medical Research Council has produced guidelines to assist in the management of women who have low- and high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities (DHSH 1994b). These are summarised in Appendix F.

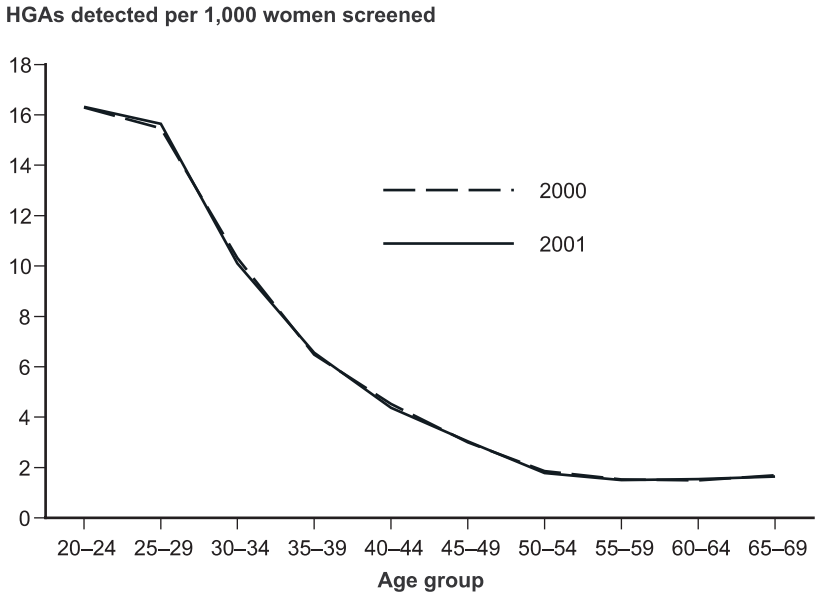
State- and territory-specific issues

- The reference period for Indicator 4 was 12 months from January to December 2001 for all states and territories.

Indicator 4: High-grade abnormality detection

Detection rate for histologically verified high-grade intraepithelial abnormalities per 1,000 women screened in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

The graph and table below refer to the data for the target age group only. For detailed data refer to Tables 6a and 6b (pages 53 and 54).



Notes

1. Northern Territory data are not available for 2001.
2. The reference period for this indicator is from January to December 2001.

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

Figure 6: High-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women by age group, Australia, 2000 and 2001

	Age group										
Year	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	20–69
	(Number per 1,000 women)										
2000	16.3	15.5	10.3	6.5	4.5	3.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	7.4
2001	16.3	15.6	10.1	6.6	4.4	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	7.3

Note: Northern Territory data are not available for 2001.

- The age-standardised rate of high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened in the target age group (20–69 years) declined from 7.4 in 2000 to 7.3 in 2001 (Tables 6a and 6b, pages 53 and 54). Northern Territory data are not available for 2001. However, when the Northern Territory data are excluded from the 2000 national data there is no change to the all-Australia rate from 2000 to 2001.
- In 2001, approximately 0.7% of the 1,875,006 women screened in the target age group (20–69 years) were found to have high-grade abnormalities (Tables 7b and 8b, pages 56 and 58).

Refer to Tables 9a and 9b (page 59).

Notes

1. The reference period for this indicator is from January to December 2001.
2. Rates are standardised to the 1991 Australian total population.
3. Northern Territory data are not available for 2001.
4. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 7: Age-standardised rate of high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000 and 2001

AS rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
2000	7.6	6.2	9.4	6.5	7.2	10.6	6.8	12.9	7.5
95% CI	7.4–7.8	6.0–6.4	9.0–9.7	6.1–6.9	6.8–7.6	9.7–11.6	5.9–7.7	11.4–14.4	7.4–7.6
2001	7.8	5.9	8.9	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.3	..	7.5
95% CI	7.6–8.1	5.7–6.1	8.6–9.3	7.7–8.5	6.4–7.3	9.4–11.3	6.4–8.2	..	7.4–7.6

.. not available.

- In 2001 the age-standardised rate of high-grade abnormalities increased in New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory and declined in all other jurisdictions—the all-Australia rate did not change between 2000 and 2001 (Tables 9a and 9b, page 59).
- In Western Australia the increase between the two reporting periods from 6.5 to 8.1 per 1,000 women screened is statistically significant (Tables 9a and 9b, page 59).
- There are considerable variations in the age-standardised rates of high-grade abnormalities between the states and territories. They ranged from 5.9 per 1,000 women in Victoria to 10.3 per 1,000 women in Tasmania.

Incidence

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

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

Stage 1a1. Measured invasion of stroma no greater than 3 mm in depth and no wider than 7 mm.

Stage 1a2. Measured invasion of stroma between 3 mm and 5 mm in depth and no wider than 7 mm. 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).

Micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma makes up the largest share of the micro-invasive cancers reported in Indicator 5. There are also other forms of micro-invasive cancers such as adenocarcinoma and adeno-squamous cell carcinoma for which data are not available for inclusion in this indicator.

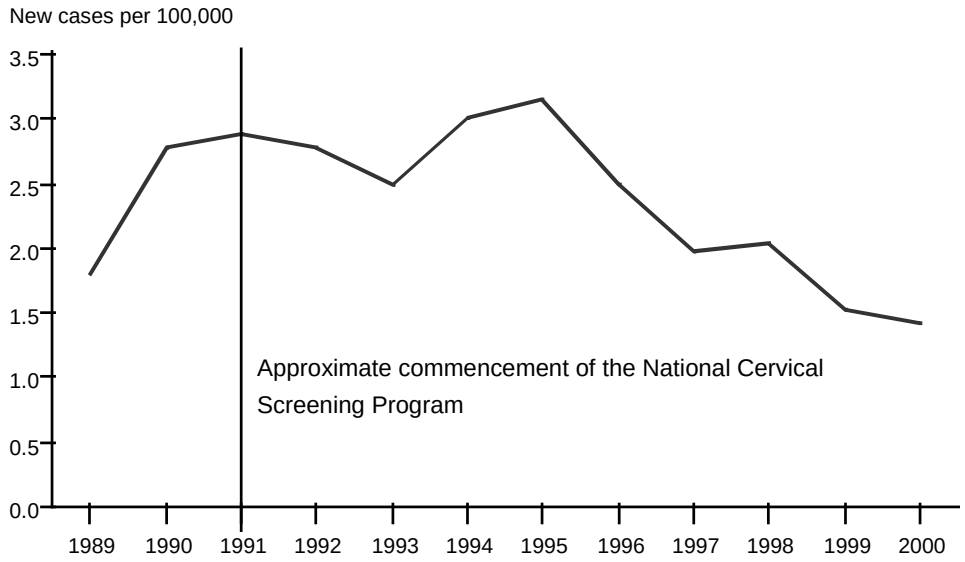
In interpreting cervical cancer incidence statistics, note that cervical screening has been available on an ad hoc basis since the 1960s, but it is only since the late 1980s and early 1990s that there has been an organised national approach to screening at a population level. The introduction of cervical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

For this report the most recent national data available on incidence are for 2000, in contrast to screening data which are available for 2001. This time lag in availability of incidence data is expected to reduce over the next 2 years.

Indicator 5: Incidence of micro-invasive cervical cancer

Incidence rates of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

The graphs and tables below refer to the data for the target age group only. For detailed data refer to Table 11 (page 61).



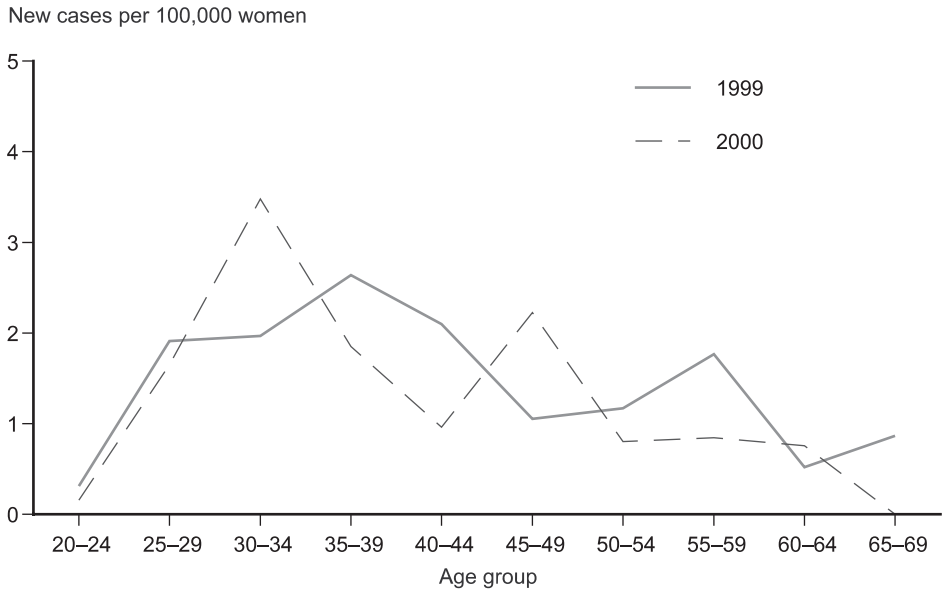
Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 8: Age-standardised incidence rates for micro-invasive squamous cell cancer, women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1989–2000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(Number per 100,000 women)											
AS rate	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4

- The age-standardised incidence rate of micro-invasive cervical cancer was 1.4 per 100,000 women in 2000 for women in the target age group of 20–69 years and 0.9 per 100,000 for women of all ages (Table 11, page 61). The rates have been declining rapidly since 1995.
- In 2000 there were 89 new cases of micro-invasive cervical cancers for all women and 86 new cases in women aged 20–69 years (Table 10, page 60).



Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 9: Age-specific incidence rates of micro-invasive squamous cell cancer, women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1999 and 2000

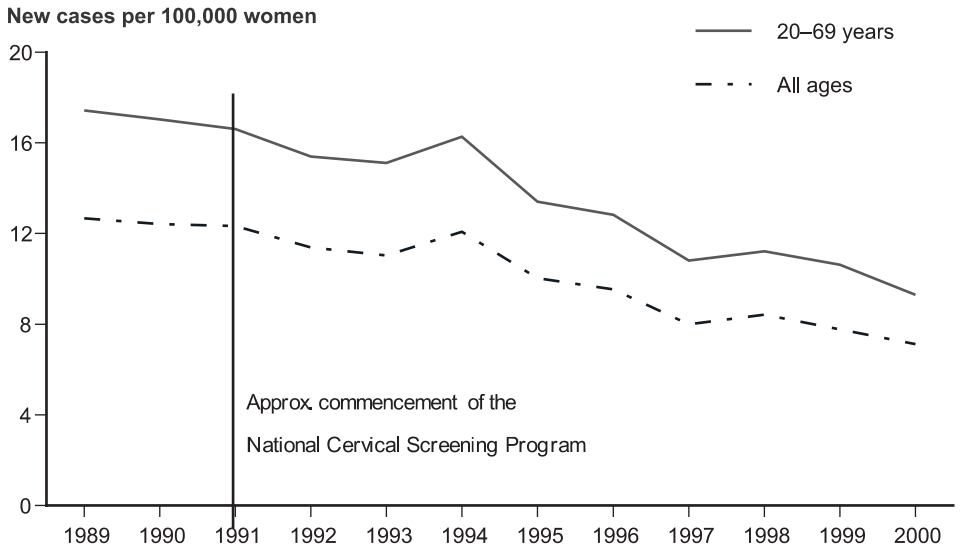
	Age group										
Year	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–34**	**35–39**	**40–44**	**45–49**	**50–54**	**55–59**	**60–64**	**65–69**	**20–69***
1999	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.5 (1.2–1.8)
2000	0.2	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.4 (1.1–1.7)

*Age-standardised rates (standardised to the Australian 1991 population) with 95% confidence intervals.

- The age-standardised incidence rate of micro-invasive squamous cell cancer was 1.4 per 100,000 women aged 20–69 years in 2000; this was statistically no different from the 1.5 per 100,000 in 1999. Hence none of the differences between 1999 and 2000 for any 5-year age group can be regarded as significant (Tables 10 and 11, pages 60 and 61).
- The highest detection rates for micro-invasive squamous cell cancer were for women in the 25–29 to 45–49 age groups.

Indicator 6: Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancers

Incidence rates of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).



Refer to Table 13 (page 54).

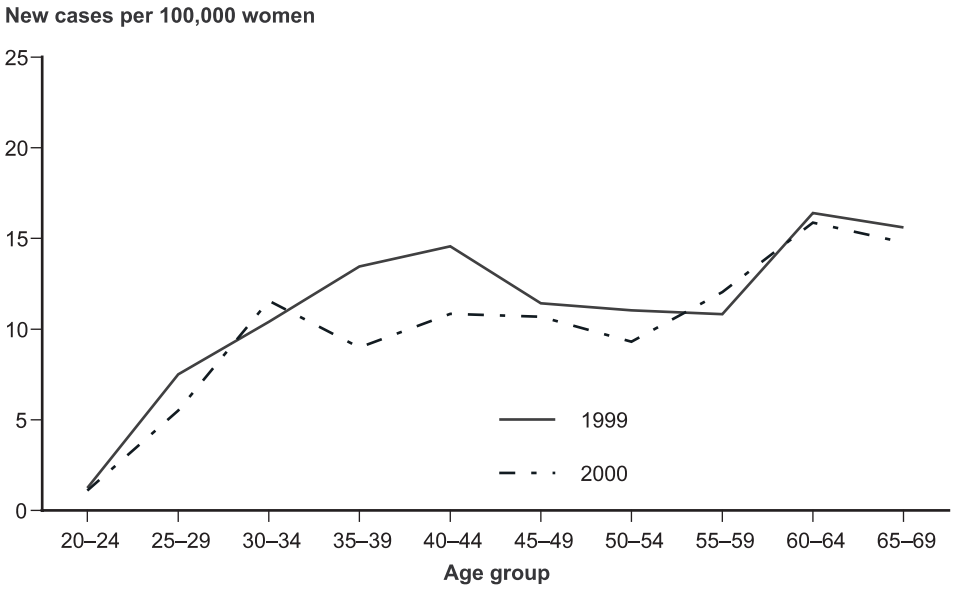
Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 10: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, Australia, 1989–2000

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(Number per 100,000 women)											
All ages	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.4	11.0	12.1	10.0	9.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.1
20–69 years	17.4	17.0	16.6	15.4	15.1	16.3	13.4	12.8	10.8	11.2	10.6	9.3

- In 2000, there were 745 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed in Australia, of these 578 were women in the target age group 20–69 years (Table 12, page 62). All but two cases of the remaining 167 were in women aged 70 years and over.
- The incidence rate of all cervical cancers declined to 7.1 per 100,000 women for all women in Australia, and to 9.3 per 100,000 women in the target group.
- Between 1989 and 2000 the age-standardised incidence rate for cervical cancer for women of all ages declined by 43.9%, and in the target age group by 56.9% (Table 13, page 63).



Refer to Table 13 (page 63).

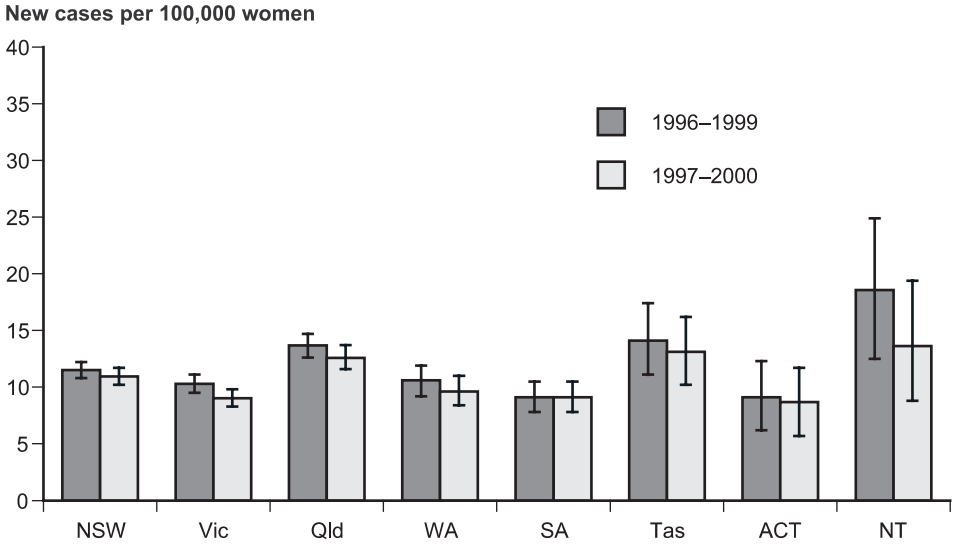
Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 11: Age-specific incidence rates of cervical cancer, Australia, 1999 and 2000

	Age group										
Year	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–34**	**35–39**	**40–44**	**45–49**	**50–54**	**55–59**	**60–64**	**65–69**	**20–69**
	(Number per 100,000 women)										
1999	1.2	7.5	10.4	13.5	14.6	11.4	11.0	10.8	16.4	15.6	**10.6**
2000	1.1	5.5	11.6	9.0	10.8	10.7	9.3	12.0	15.9	14.8	**9.3**

- The age-specific rate of cervical cancer incidence rose rapidly in women from age 20–24 through to age 30–34 years in 2000, and stabilised through to the 50–54 age group before rising again.
- In 2000, the age-specific rates of cervical cancer incidence were lower than in 1999 in all 5-year age groups ranging from 20–69, except in the 30–34 and 55–59 age groups.



Refer to Tables 14b and 15b (pages 65 and 67).

Notes

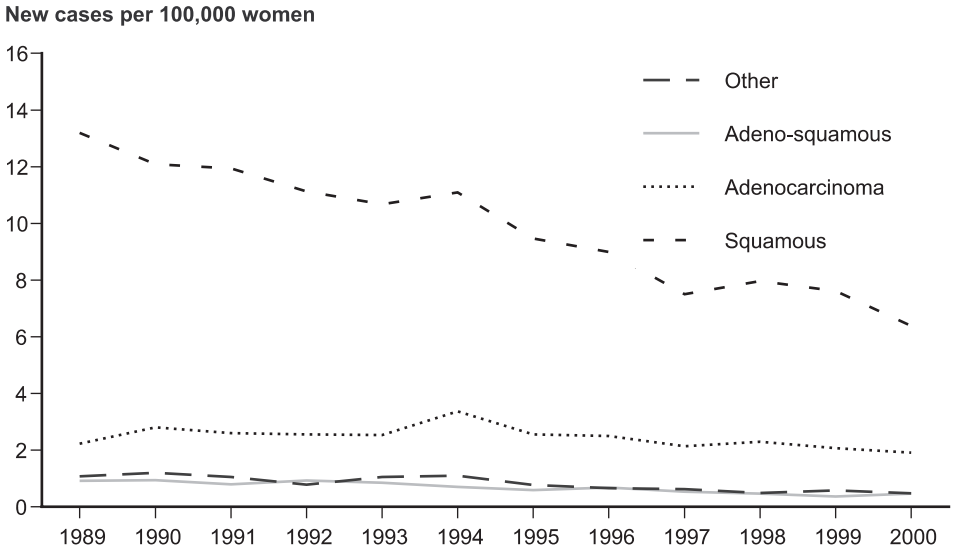
1. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
2. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 12: Age-standardised cervical cancer incidence rates by women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1996–1999 and 1997–2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
1996–1999	11.5	10.3	13.7	10.6	9.1	14.1	9.1	18.6	11.4
95% CI	10.8–12.2	9.5–11.1	12.6–14.7	9.2–11.9	7.8–10.5	11.1–17.4	6.2–12.3	12.5–24.9	10.9–11.8
1997–2000	11.0	9.0	12.6	9.6	9.1	13.1	8.7	13.6	10.5
95% CI	10.2–11.7	8.3–9.8	11.6–13.7	8.4–11.0	7.8–10.5	10.2–16.2	5.7–11.7	8.8–19.4	10.1–10.9

- In the period 1997–2000, the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest incidence at 8.0 per 100,000 women and the Northern Territory had the highest rate of cervical cancer incidence of 13.6 per 100,000 women. Queensland (12.6) was significantly above the national average (10.5) and Victoria (9.0) was significantly below.
- The incidence rate declined in all states and territories between the two periods 1996–1999 and 1997–2000 (Tables 14b and 15b, pages 65 and 67.)



Refer to Table 16b (page 68).

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 13: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer by histological type, women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1989–2000

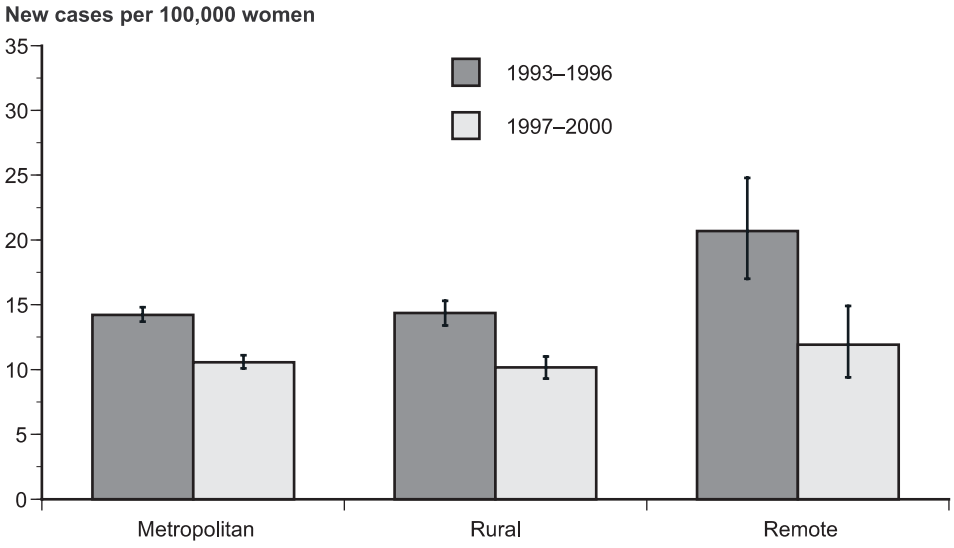
Histological type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Squamous	13.2	12.1	11.9	11.1	10.7	11.1	9.5	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.6	6.4
Adenocarcinoma	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
Adeno-squamous	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5

- In 2001, squamous cell carcinomas of the cervix accounted for 69.2% of all new cases of cervical cancer in women aged 20–69 years, adenocarcinomas 20.3%, adeno-squamous 5.3%, and the remaining 5.2% comprised a range of other mixed and unknown histologies (Table 16a, page 68).
- The trend from 1989 to 2000 for all histological types has been a decrease in the age-standardised rates of cervical cancer per 100,000 in women aged 20–69 years. However, this trend is not statistically significant for adenocarcinoma.

Indicator 8: Incidence by location

Incidence rates of cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 3-year period by location by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

The graph and table below refer to the data for the target age group only. For detailed data refer to Table 19 (page 71).



Notes

1. The age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
3. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Figure 14: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer by location by women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1993–1996 and 1997–2000

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
	1993–1996	1997–2000	1993–1996	1997–2000	1993–1996	1997–2000
AS rate	14.2	10.6	14.4	10.2	20.7	11.9
95% CI	13.7–14.8	10.1–11.1	13.4–15.3	9.3–11.0	17.0–24.8	9.4–14.9

- There were 2,327 new cases (72.9% of all new cases) of cervical cancer in metropolitan locations in the 4-year period 1997–2000, 778 new cases (24.4% of all new cases) in rural locations and 88 new cases (2.4% of all new cases) in remote locations (Table 18, page 70).

- Age-standardised cervical cancer incidence rates in the period 1997–2000, for women in the target age group 20–69 years, were higher in remote locations (11.9 per 100,000 women) than in rural (10.2) and metropolitan (10.6) locations. This difference was not statistically significant (Table 19, page 71).

Age-specific features

(Table 19, page 71)

- Very few cervical cancers occur in women under the age of 20. The incidence rate of cervical cancer increases with age.

Mortality

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

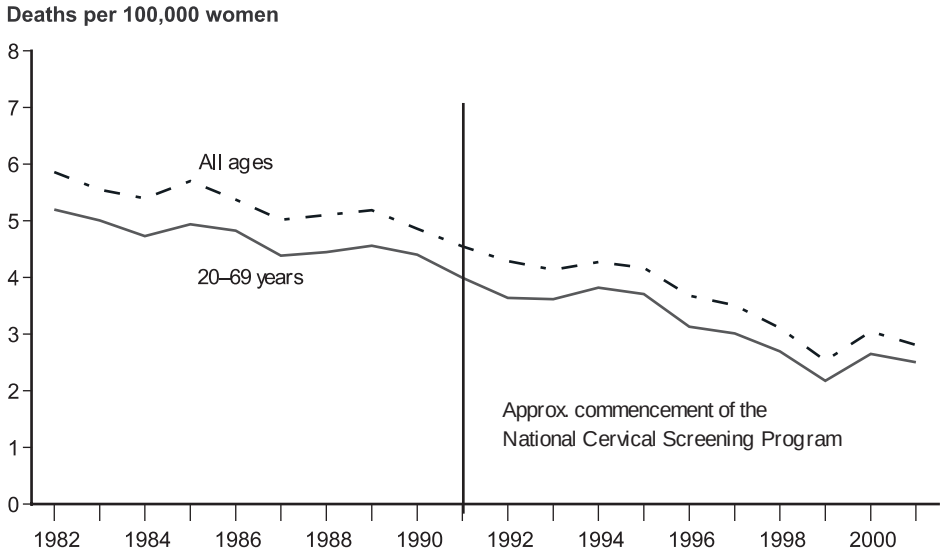
The three mortality indicators are mortality (by age and state), mortality by location (metropolitan, rural and remote), and Indigenous mortality (Indigenous and Non-Indigenous). These indicators measure the level of mortality from cervical cancer in the total female population by age and other demographic characteristics. The mortality indicators are important because from them an assessment can be made of changes in mortality in different age groups and particular target groups over time. However, note that changes in the mortality rates may not be evident for a number of years following an improvement in the participation rate. Therefore, the effectiveness of this measure needs to be viewed in the longer rather than the shorter term.

Data issues

- Two major changes that have occurred in the classification and processing of Australian mortality data require some caution when interpreting mortality data over time. They are:
  1. the introduction of the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD–10) for classifying deaths registered from 1 January 1999; and
  2. the introduction by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) of the Automated Coding System (ACS) for processing deaths registered from 1 January 1997.
- As a result of this there is now a break in the mortality data series. In order to make mortality data coded using ICD–9 and ICD–10 comparable, the ABS has derived comparability factors to adjust data based on ICD–9. These comparability factors are derived from the movements in the underlying causes of death coded in ICD–9 compared with ICD–10 (ABS 2000).
- For cervical cancer deaths, the comparability factor is 0.98, and the pre-1997 mortality data presented in this report have been adjusted accordingly. The effect of this is that the pre-1997 number of deaths appearing in this report are different from figures in previous *Cervical Screening in Australia* reports.
- Prior to 1998, only South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory had a relatively high coverage of Indigenous status identification in the deaths data. In 1998 Queensland's coverage of Indigenous deaths reached an acceptable level following the introduction of a new *Death Information Form* in 1996–97 which included a question on Indigenous status (ABS 1999). Therefore, in this report, cervical cancer deaths for Indigenous Australians include data from Queensland (for 1998 to 2000), South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Indicator 7: Mortality

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).



Refer to Table 21 (page 73).

Notes

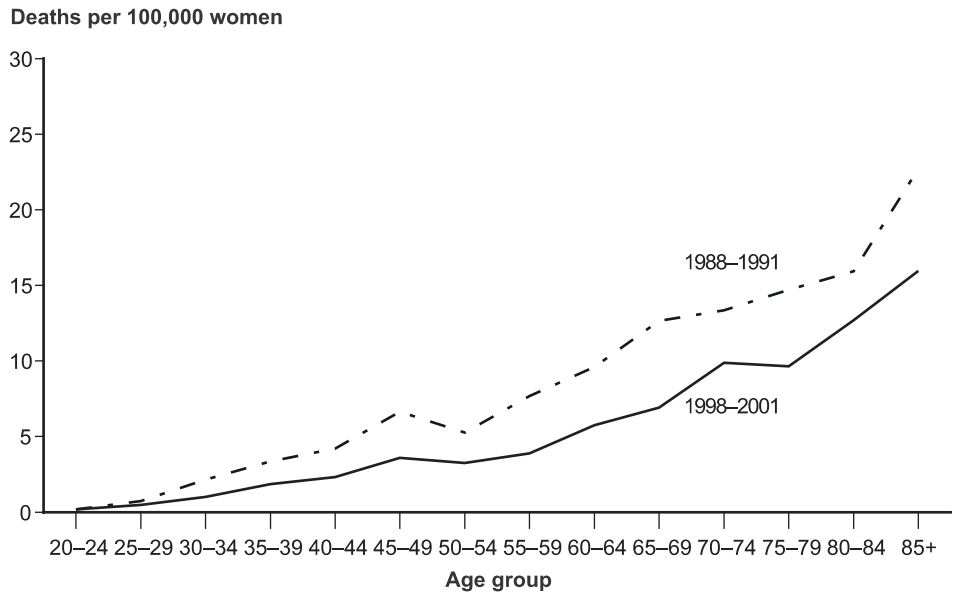
1. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration
3. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 15 years and over.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 15: Age-standardised death rates from cervical cancer, Australia, 1982–2001

	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01
All ages	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.8
20–69 years	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5

- Cervical cancer was the 15th most common cause of cancer deaths in Australian women in 2001, accounting for 262 deaths.
- The age-standardised death rate for women of all ages fell to 2.8 per 100,000 in 2001.



Notes

1. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 16: Age-specific cervical cancer death rates by age group, Australia, 1988–1991 and 1998–2001

	Age group													
Period	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–34**	**35–39**	**40–44**	**45–49**	**50–54**	**55–59**	**60–64**	**65–69**	**70–74**	**75–79**	**80–84**	**85+**
1988–1991	0.2	0.7	2.1	3.4	4.2	6.6	5.3	7.7	9.6	12.6	13.4	14.7	15.9	22.7
1998–2001	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	5.7	6.9	9.9	9.7	12.7	16.0

- In both 1988–1991 and 1998–2001 the rates of cervical cancer mortality increased with increasing age.
- The mortality between the two reference periods declined in all age groups except for the age group 20–24 years where there was no difference.
- In the period 1998–2001 the mortality in the target age group was 0.2 deaths per 100,000 women in the 20–24 years age group and rose with each successive age group to 6.9 in the 65–69 age group.

Refer to Tables 23 and 25 (pages 75 and 77).

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
4. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 17: Age-standardised cervical cancer death rates by women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1994–1997 and 1998–2001

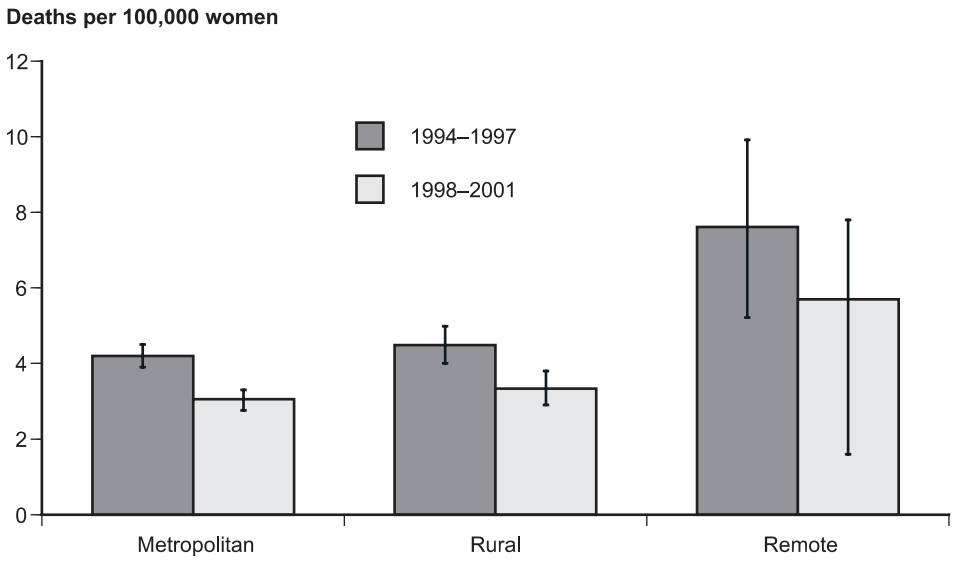
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Rate 1994–1997	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	11.0	3.4
95% CI	3.4–4.0	2.5–3.2	2.8–3.6	3.3–4.6	1.5–2.3	4.2–7.3	2.3–5.7	5.8–16.2	3.2–3.6
Rate 1998–2001	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.8	6.2	2.4
95% CI	2.0–2.7	1.7–2.4	2.4–3.4	2.1–3.4	1.5–2.8	1.4–3.9	0.6–3.1	2.2–10.3	2.2–2.6

- In 1998–2001 there were 1,046 deaths from cervical cancer in all states and territories compared with 1,273 in 1994–1997.
- The age-standardised mortality rate varied from 1.8 per 100,000 women in the Australian Capital Territory to 6.2 in the Northern Territory.
- The age-standardised death rates decreased in all jurisdictions between the two periods except in South Australia. The declines were significantly different in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Although the Northern Territory rate decreased sharply between the two periods, the rates are based on very small numbers and are subject to considerable variation.

Indicator 9: Mortality by location

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by location and 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

The graph and table below refer to the data for the target age group only. For additional data refer to Table 27 (page 79).



Notes

1. Age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
4. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 18: Age-standardised cervical cancer death rates by location, women aged 20–69 years, 1994–1997 and 1998–2001

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
	1994–1997	1998–2001	1994–1997	1998–2001	1994–1997	1998–2001
Rate	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.7	6.6	3.0
95% CI	2.8–3.4	2.1-2.5	2.9-3.8	2.3-3.1	4.3–8.8	1.7–4.6

- During the 4-year period 1998–2001, there were 709 deaths (70% of all cervical cancer deaths in that period) in metropolitan areas, 270 deaths (27% of all cervical cancer deaths) in rural areas and 35 deaths (3% of all cervical cancer deaths) in remote areas (Table 26, page 78).

- The age-standardised death rate for women in the target age group 20–69 years increased from metropolitan to rural areas and from rural to remote areas, though none of these differences were statistically significant.
- In all three regions the age-standardised mortality rates declined between the periods 1994–1997 and 1998–2001; however, only the decline in the metropolitan area was statistically significant. The largest overall mortality reduction was in remote areas (a mortality reduction of 55% between 1994–1997 and 1998–2001), but these rates are based on small numbers and therefore the decline is not statistically significant. Between the same two periods, in metropolitan areas there was a 26% decline in cervical cancer mortality, and in rural areas it was 21%.

Age-specific features

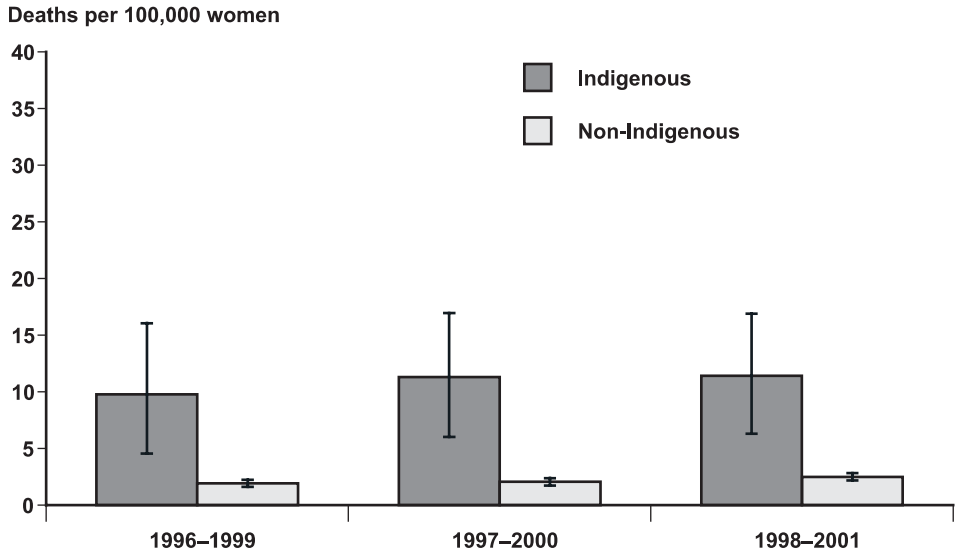
(Tables 26 and 27, pages 78 and 79)

- In metropolitan and rural locations, the death rates from cervical cancer increased with age. In remote locations, although there is a general trend of rising death rates with age, the specific pattern is less clear because of the small numbers involved in calculating the rates.
- In metropolitan locations, age-specific cervical cancer mortality increased slightly for younger ages. In rural locations, age-specific mortality declined in almost all age groups.

Indicator 10: Indigenous mortality

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 4-year period by Indigenous status and 5-year age groups (20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

The graph and table below refer to the data for the target age group only. For detailed data refer to Table 29 (page 81).



Notes

1. Age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.
4. Only Queensland (from 1998), South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard.
5. Bars on graphs represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 19: Age-standardised cervical cancer mortality rates by Indigenous status, women aged 20–69 years (Qld, WA, SA and NT), 1996–1999, 1997–2000 and 1998–2001

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	1996–1999	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**	**1996–1999**	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**
AS Rate (A)	9.8	11.3	11.4	1.9	2.1	2.5
95% CI	4.6–16.1	6.2–17.1	6.3–17.6	1.6–2.3	1.7–2.4	2.2–2.8
Note: Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths from Queensland for 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 are included in the above table.						
Excluding Queensland						
AS Rate (A)	7.9	7.2	5.5	1.8	1.9	2.0
95% CI	2.3–14.1	2.6–12.9	1.4–11.0	1.4–2.2	1.2–2.2	1.6–2.4

- Due to the difficulties of Indigenous identification in health data collections, only Indigenous mortality data from Queensland (from 1998), Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory are considered to be of publishable standard. Therefore, all cervical cancer mortality data for both Indigenous women and non-Indigenous women used in this analysis are confined to these jurisdictions.
- The age-standardised mortality rate attributable to cervical cancer among Indigenous women in the target age group in the 1998–2001 period was 11.4 per 100,000 women and was considerably higher than the mortality rate for non-Indigenous women in the same age range (2.5 per 100,000 women) (Tables 28 and 29, pages 80 and 81).
- The Indigenous cervical cancer mortality rate among women in the target age group was higher in 1998–2001 than in 1996–1999. However, these figures are not directly comparable because data from Queensland was available only from 1998. Queensland accounts for almost half of the Indigenous population when the four jurisdictions are combined. If we exclude Queensland, then death rates among Indigenous people fell between 1996–1999 and 1998–2001. Death rates for Indigenous women are based on relatively small numbers of cases and may be subject to large variability. This is reflected in the wide confidence intervals associated with the mortality rates. (Table 29, page 81).

Age-specific features

(Tables 28 and 29, pages 80 and 81)

- The numbers of deaths among Indigenous women in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory are either very small or none in many age groups and care is needed in interpreting the rates.
- Mortality rates generally increased with increasing age in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women.
- Compared with non-Indigenous women, Indigenous women experienced high rates of mortality in every age group.

Tables

Indicator 1: Participation

Table 1a: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1999–2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA[(b)]	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia
20–24	99,812	83,943	64,583	34,401	25,727	8,939	6,354	4,587	328,346
25–29	147,289	120,835	82,879	44,631	33,896	10,398	8,083	6,067	454,078
30–34	151,934	125,001	81,147	46,230	36,101	11,047	8,072	5,782	465,314
35–39	156,192	124,293	83,093	47,573	38,032	11,999	7,964	4,941	474,087
40–44	137,205	110,095	73,124	42,825	35,019	10,864	7,369	4,170	420,671
45–49	115,982	94,509	61,746	35,698	30,326	9,101	6,706	3,490	357,558
50–54	95,632	78,785	50,876	27,795	25,564	7,582	5,848	2,491	294,573
55–59	64,864	53,943	33,397	17,857	17,313	5,123	3,485	1,444	197,426
60–64	48,312	41,339	23,470	13,451	13,827	3,822	2,243	719	147,183
65–69	34,003	30,654	16,317	9,346	10,135	2,849	1,388	401	105,093
70–74	14,487	11,283	7,955	3,583	6,517	788	491	147	45,251
75–79	5,487	4,233	3,228	1,230	n.a.	321	168	79	14,746
80+	2,113	1,946	1,423	542	n.a.	140	58	20	6,242
Not stated	3,720	27	408	0	24	4	15	21	4,219
All ages	**1,077,032**	**880,886**	**583,646**	**325,162**	**272,481**	**82,977**	**58,244**	**34,359**	**3,314,787**
Ages 20–69 years	**1,051,225**	**863,397**	**570,632**	**319,807**	**265,940**	**81,724**	**57,512**	**34,092**	**3,244,329**

(a) The WA and ACT registers only register women with a WA or ACT address respectively.

(b) South Australia has grouped women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Queensland data for the 1999–2000 period refer to the 2-year period from March 1999 to February 2001.

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

Table 1b: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1999–2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA[(b)]	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia
					(Per cent)				
20–24	45.6	50.0	51.7	50.6	53.5	61.3	48.8	58.8	49.5
25–29	59.6	65.5	61.2	62.9	65.8	66.3	62.1	64.9	62.4
30–34	65.3	69.9	64.0	67.9	69.9	70.1	67.7	67.6	67.0
35–39	67.2	72.3	64.8	69.5	71.5	71.2	69.2	66.6	68.7
40–44	67.0	72.5	64.8	69.5	72.6	70.7	69.7	69.7	68.8
45–49	66.1	72.1	63.2	67.3	71.3	68.4	70.2	72.4	67.8
50–54	69.3	76.4	65.9	70.3	75.1	72.2	79.9	75.2	71.3
55–59	60.2	68.3	57.1	60.7	66.3	62.0	71.7	70.0	62.5
60–64	53.7	62.2	51.0	56.4	62.3	54.6	65.3	58.6	56.5
65–69	40.8	49.7	39.9	44.5	48.6	43.9	49.9	48.3	44.2
All ages									
Crude rate	55.2	60.4	55.4	58.5	59.5	58.9	61.4	65.3	57.5
AS rate	55.0	60.4	54.5	57.4	60.4	59.4	59.5	60.7	57.2
95% CI	54.9–55.1	60.3–60.6	54.4–54.7	57.2–57.6	60.2–60.6	59.0–59.8	58.9-60.0	60.0–61.4	57.1-57.2
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	60.7	66.6	60.2	63.5	66.7	66.0	65.3	66.4	63.1
AS rate	60.2	66.2	59.5	62.8	66.2	65.5	65.1	65.6	62.6
95% CI	60.1–60.3	66.1–66.3	59.3–59.6	62.6–63.1	66.0–66.5	65.0–65.9	64.6-65.7	64.9–66.4	62.5-62.6

(a) The WA and ACT registers only register women with a WA or ACT address respectively.

(b) South Australia has grouped women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Queensland data for the 1999–2000 period refer to the 2-year period from March 1999 to February 2001.
3. Rates are standardised to the 1991 Australian total population.

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

Table 2a: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2000–2001

Age group	NSW	Vic[(a)]	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA[(b)]	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia
20–24	98,410	81,673	62,480	33,698	25,410	8,804	6,193	4,595	321,263
25–29	143,840	114,693	79,515	43,183	32,306	10,127	7,845	5,898	437,407
30–34	153,836	125,139	81,104	46,448	36,257	10,994	8,158	5,827	467,763
35–39	154,920	121,537	80,964	47,090	37,436	11,924	7,976	5,043	466,890
40–44	140,924	112,399	74,268	43,390	35,941	11,193	7,474	4,188	429,777
45–49	118,907	95,793	62,383	36,619	30,829	9,475	6,708	3,464	364,178
50–54	99,838	82,150	52,047	29,221	26,386	8,081	6,059	2,509	306,291
55–59	68,905	56,506	35,118	18,729	18,311	5,505	3,665	1,375	208,114
60–64	50,567	42,868	24,336	14,060	14,155	4,106	2,378	766	153,236
65–69	35,430	31,124	16,749	9,621	10,236	2,974	1,519	359	108,012
70–74	14,641	10,486	8,042	3,641	6,495	798	483	149	44,735
75–79	5,341	3,617	3,098	1,173	n.a.	327	168	53	13,777
80+	2,190	1,584	1,354	542	n.a.	133	46	26	5,875
Not stated	3,720	0	320	0	20	3	9	18	4,090
All ages	**1,091,469**	**879,569**	**581,778**	**327,415**	**273,782**	**84,444**	**58,681**	**34,270**	**3,331,408**
Ages 20–69 years	**1,065,577**	**863,882**	**568,964**	**322,059**	**267,267**	**83,183**	**57,975**	**34,024**	**3,262,931**

(a) The Vic, WA and ACT registers only register women with a Vic, WA or ACT address respectively.

(b) South Australia has grouped women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

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

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

Table 2b: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2000–2001

Age group	NSW	Vic[(a)]	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA[(b)]	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia
					(Per cent)				
20–24	46.5	51.1	51.1	53.1	54.9	62.9	47.7	59.1	50.3
25–29	59.2	63.7	59.7	62.8	64.7	67.6	59.3	63.5	61.4
30–34	63.7	67.3	61.5	66.0	68.8	68.8	64.7	65.5	64.9
35–39	65.9	69.9	62.6	68.6	70.7	72.2	67.0	65.9	67.1
40–44	66.3	71.8	63.5	68.8	72.7	71.5	68.2	66.1	68.1
45–49	65.9	71.7	62.4	67.0	71.7	70.3	68.2	66.6	67.4
50–54	68.6	75.8	63.8	69.1	73.8	73.7	76.3	68.2	70.2
55–59	60.2	68.0	55.9	60.1	66.5	63.7	68.8	58.6	62.1
60–64	53.1	61.6	49.2	55.4	61.6	55.9	63.1	54.4	55.7
65–69	42.2	50.6	40.6	45.1	49.9	46.7	52.4	40.0	45.3
All ages									
Crude rate	54.7	59.4	54.0	58.2	59.3	60.4	59.3	62.4	57.8
AS rate	54.6	59.5	53.2	57.1	60.2	60.4	57.6	57.2	56.5
95% CI	54.5–54.7	59.4–59.6	53.1–53.4	56.9–57.3	60.0–60.4	60.0–60.8	57.1–58.1	56.6–57.8	56.5–56.6
Target age 20–69 years									
Crude rate	60.4	65.8	58.7	63.3	66.6	67.1	63.4	63.6	62.5
AS rate	59.8	65.3	58.1	62.5	66.0	66.6	63.2	62.1	61.8
95% CI	59.7–59.9	65.2–65.4	57.9–58.2	62.3–62.7	65.8–66.3	66.1–67.0	62.6–63.7	61.4–62.7	61.8–61.9

(a) The Vic, WA and ACT registers only register women with a Vic, WA or ACT address respectively.

(b) South Australia has grouped women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table, they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 1991 Australian total population.

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

Indicator 2: Early re-screening

Table 3: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a negative Pap smear in February 2000, states and territories, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

No. of tests	NSW	Vic[(a)]	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia 2000–2001	Australia 1999–2000
						Number of women				
0	36,316	31,627	20,356	11,376	9,311	2,699	2,021	1,196	114,902	119,556
1	14,626	14,300	7,507	4,803	2,829	1,018	725	297	46,105	47,916
2	1,709	2,045	1,117	536	387	113	114	54	6,075	6,591
3	296	469	254	67	58	27	10	18	1,199	1,310
4	37	134	52	6	14	3	1	4	251	269
5 or more	17	66	16	4	4	0	0	1	108	81

(a) The Vic, WA and ACT registries only register women with a Vic, WA and ACT address respectively.

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 4: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a negative Pap smear in February 2000, states and territories, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

No. of tests	NSW	Vic[(a)]	Qld	WA[(a)]	SA	Tas	ACT[(a)]	NT	Australia 2000–2001	Australia 1999–2000
						Per cent of women				
0	68.5	65.0	69.5	67.7	73.9	69.9	70.4	76.2	68.1	68.0
1	27.6	29.4	25.6	28.6	22.4	26.4	25.3	18.9	27.3	27.3
2	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.8
3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7
4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
5 or more	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

(a) The Vic, WA and ACT registries only register women with a Vic, WA and ACT address respectively

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 3: Low-grade abnormality detection

Table 5a: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,381	3,701	5,016	2,075	1,541	678	273	320	19,985
High-grade	4,493	2,986	3,105	1,240	1,045	478	220	284	13,851
Ratio	**1.42**	**1.24**	**1.62**	**1.67**	**1.47**	**1.42**	**1.24**	**1.13**	**1.44**
				As a percentage of all screens in 2000					
Low-grade	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.1
High-grade	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.7

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 5b: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2001

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	Australia
Low-grade	6,416	3,099	4,086	2,308	1,335	591	291	18,126
High-grade	4,614	2,855	2,890	1,515	961	471	249	13,555
Ratio	**1.39**	**1.09**	**1.41**	**1.52**	**1.39**	**1.25**	**1.17**	**1.34**
				As a percentage of all screens in 2001				
Low-grade	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.0
High-grade	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7

Notes

1. Northern Territory data are unavailable for 2001.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Indicator 4: High-grade abnormality detection

Table 6a: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened, states and territories, 2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	17.0	13.8	19.0	13.8	13.8	27.0	13.8	24.0	16.3
25–29	15.4	13.1	19.7	14.8	13.8	18.1	9.4	23.7	15.5
30–34	10.3	8.6	12.8	9.1	10.9	12.1	12.1	15.6	10.3
35–39	6.2	5.3	8.6	5.6	6.1	10.9	5.4	12.3	6.5
40–44	5.0	3.4	5.5	3.2	4.9	7.0	3.1	11.5	4.5
45–49	2.8	2.3	4.1	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.8	6.3	3.0
50–54	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.4	3.6	1.4	1.9
55–59	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.5	3.6	1.5
60–64	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	4.7	1.5
65–69	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	9.5	1.7
70–74	3.0	2.0	2.4	n.a.	8.6	2.3	0.0	12.7	3.2
75–79	3.7	2.1	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	50.0	0.0	3.8
80–84	4.8	2.5	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
85+	6.5	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
All ages	**7.3**	**5.9**	**9.5**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**10.2**	**6.9**	**14.3**	**7.3**
Ages 20–69 years	**7.4**	**6.0**	**9.6**	**6.4**	**7.0**	**10.4**	**6.8**	**14.3**	**7.4**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 6b: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2001

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	Australia
20–24	18.2	12.6	18.9	17.8	13.7	23.7	2.2	16.3
25–29	16.5	12.7	18.0	17.6	13.3	20.4	13.0	15.6
30–34	10.4	8.1	12.1	11.0	9.4	11.8	11.1	10.1
35–39	6.2	5.2	8.1	7.2	6.4	10.0	11.3	6.6
40–44	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	7.0	9.9	4.4
45–49	3.1	2.0	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.3	3.0
50–54	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.8
55–59	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.5
60–64	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	1.5
65–69	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	4.7	1.6
70–74	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	4.8	4.4	11.7	2.1
75–79	3.7	3.9	6.0	1.2	n.a.	0.0	0.0	3.9
80–84	3.4	1.6	10.6	3.6	n.a.	17.9	0.0	4.9
85+	6.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	n.a.	0.0	0.0	3.2
All ages	**7.4**	**5.6**	**8.9**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**7.2**
Ages 20–69 years	**7.5**	**5.7**	**9.0**	**8.0**	**6.5**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**7.3**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. Northern Territory data are unavailable for 2001.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas, however the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 7a: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	924	632	665	266	196	131	46	62	2,922
25–29	1,284	880	904	379	260	105	42	83	3,937
30–34	898	619	593	249	224	75	56	53	2,767
35–39	559	373	400	158	131	73	24	36	1,754
40–44	399	217	231	84	97	44	13	28	1,113
45–49	192	128	146	50	58	23	18	13	628
50–54	107	58	75	23	33	15	12	2	325
55–59	49	31	57	11	17	5	5	3	178
60–64	40	28	20	14	18	3	2	2	127
65–69	41	20	14	6	11	4	2	2	100
70–74	24	13	10	3	31	1	0	1	83
75–79	11	5	10	1	0	0	4	0	31
80–84	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
85+	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Not stated	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
All ages	**4,536**	**3,006**	**3,131**	**1,245**	**1,076**	**479**	**224**	**285**	**13,982**
Ages 20–69 years	**4,493**	**2,986**	**3,105**	**1,240**	**1,045**	**478**	**220**	**284**	**13,851**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 7b: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2001

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	Australia
20–24	1,008	588	652	343	194	116	8	2,909
25–29	1,334	821	786	429	232	116	57	3,775
30–34	929	600	558	297	189	75	51	2,699
35–39	544	366	365	193	130	68	51	1,717
40–44	343	232	218	122	78	45	42	1,080
45–49	216	110	130	70	62	27	20	635
50–54	102	63	82	27	33	6	6	319
55–59	58	32	49	16	16	7	6	184
60–64	48	22	29	9	17	7	4	136
65–69	32	21	21	9	10	4	4	101
70–74	10	8	8	7	16	2	3	54
75–79	11	8	10	1	0	0	0	30
80–84	3	1	6	1	0	1	0	12
85+	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All ages	**4,640**	**2,872**	**2,915**	**1,525**	**977**	**474**	**252**	**13,655**
Ages 20–69 years	**4,614**	**2,855**	**2,890**	**1,515**	**961**	**471**	**249**	**13,555**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. Northern Territory data are unavailable for 2001.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 8a: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	54,311	45,637	35,011	19,340	14,251	4,849	3,332	2,581	179,312
25–29	83,176	67,289	45,787	25,623	18,861	5,813	4,489	3,496	254,534
30–34	87,608	71,913	46,487	27,275	20,521	6,217	4,611	3,399	268,031
35–39	89,792	70,492	46,677	28,213	21,478	6,679	4,474	2,935	270,740
40–44	79,978	64,332	42,141	26,282	19,986	6,288	4,180	2,440	245,627
45–49	67,717	55,487	35,455	22,617	17,160	5,216	3,779	2,056	209,487
50–54	56,503	47,826	29,398	17,830	14,521	4,348	3,316	1,445	175,187
55–59	38,304	32,441	19,203	11,521	9,678	2,972	2,001	823	116,943
60–64	27,659	24,586	13,156	8,448	7,654	2,165	1,290	425	85,383
65–69	19,011	17,734	8,744	5,856	5,372	1,546	774	211	59,248
70–74	8,019	6,600	4,195	2,358	3,594	435	268	79	25,548
75–79	2,964	2,391	1,659	905	0	168	80	37	8,204
80–84	842	798	529	300	0	39	19	8	2,535
85+	306	321	187	119	0	29	5	3	970
Not stated	1,734	0	207	0	11	0	7	16	1,975
All ages	**617,924**	**507,847**	**328,836**	**196,687**	**153,087**	**46,764**	**32,625**	**19,954**	**1,903,724**
Ages 20–69 years	**604,059**	**497,737**	**322,059**	**193,005**	**149,482**	**46,093**	**32,246**	**19,811**	**1,864,492**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 8b: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2001

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA[(a)]	Tas	ACT	Australia
20–24	55,327	46,511	34,551	19,292	14,136	4,892	3,558	178,267
25–29	81,027	64,645	43,714	24,378	17,509	5,700	4,380	241,353
30–34	89,191	73,696	46,004	27,016	20,161	6,369	4,601	267,038
35–39	88,177	69,967	45,033	26,936	20,314	6,779	4,522	261,728
40–44	81,892	66,241	42,340	25,501	20,004	6,412	4,250	246,640
45–49	69,104	56,362	35,401	21,883	17,098	5,521	3,794	209,163
50–54	58,595	48,786	29,858	18,232	14,698	4,783	3,473	178,425
55–59	40,658	33,830	20,348	11,590	10,340	3,283	2,119	122,168
60–64	29,437	24,988	13,923	8,580	7,669	2,418	1,336	88,351
65–69	20,375	17,710	9,555	5,758	5,585	1,713	860	61,556
70–74	8,283	5,923	4,572	2,321	3,344	452	257	25,152
75–79	2,945	2,071	1,665	809	0	178	106	7,774
80–84	890	626	566	278	0	56	19	2,435
85+	327	255	196	126	0	21	4	929
Age not stated	1,895	0	147	0	8	3	5	2,058
All ages	**628,123**	**511,611**	**327,873**	**192,700**	**150,866**	**48,580**	**33,284**	**1,893,037**
Ages 20–69 years	**613,783**	**502,736**	**320,727**	**189,166**	**147,514**	**47,870**	**32,893**	**1,854,689**

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

Notes

1. Northern Territory data are unavailable for 2001.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

Table 9a: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
All ages									
AS rate	7.1	5.7	8.8	5.9	6.8	9.6	7.6	12.1	7.1
95% CI	6.9–7.4	5.5–5.9	8.5–9.2	5.6–6.2	6.4–7.2	8.7–10.5	6.6–8.6	10.7–13.5	7.0–7.2
Target age 20–69									
AS rate	7.6	6.2	9.4	6.5	7.2	10.6	6.8	12.9	7.5
95% CI	7.4–7.8	6.0–6.4	9.0–9.7	6.1–6.9	6.8–7.6	9.7–11.6	5.9–7.7	11.4–14.4	7.4–7.6

Notes

1. Rates are standardised to the 1991 Australian total population.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

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

Table 9b: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2001

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	Australia
All ages								
AS rate	7.2	5.5	8.5	7.5	6.3	9.4	6.5	7.1
95% CI	7.0–7.4	5.3–5.7	8.2–8.8	7.2–7.9	5.9–6.7	8.6–10.3	5.7–7.3	6.9–7.2
Target age 20–69								
AS rate	7.8	5.9	8.9	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.3	7.5
95% CI	7.6–8.1	5.7–6.1	8.6–9.3	7.7–8.5	6.4–7.3	9.4–11.3	6.4–8.2	7.4–7.6

Notes

1. Northern Territory data are unavailable for 2001.
2. Rates are-standardised to the 1991 Australian total population.
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the likely impact of double counting is probably very small.

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

Indicator 5: Incidence of micro-invasive cervical cancer

Table 10: New cases of micro-invasive cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1989–2000

Age group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0–4	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
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20–24	1	4	0	5	1	7	1	6	3	2	2	1
25–29	13	14	14	14	9	17	16	17	10	18	14	12
30–34	28	32	31	32	32	36	42	18	27	18	14	25
35–39	10	25	40	25	26	30	29	35	21	26	20	14
40–44	17	26	30	24	17	24	30	23	21	22	15	7
45–49	6	18	9	13	15	26	23	12	11	15	7	15
50–54	4	6	11	12	17	9	12	11	8	13	7	5
55–59	5	8	7	11	5	5	9	7	8	3	8	4
60–64	7	8	7	8	7	10	11	6	5	5	2	3
65–69	2	6	7	9	10	6	7	10	2	2	3	0
70–74	0	2	4	2	3	6	5	3	4	3	2	0
75–79	1	3	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1
80–84	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
85+	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
All ages	95	152	166	157	144	181	192	153	122	131	95	89
Ages 20–69 years	**93**	**147**	**156**	**153**	**139**	**170**	**180**	**145**	**116**	**124**	**92**	**86**

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 11: Age-specific and age-standardised rates of micro-invasive cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1989–2000

Age group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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
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
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
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
25–29	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.7
30–34	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	3.5
35–39	1.5	3.8	6.0	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.8	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.9
40–44	2.9	4.2	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.0
45–49	1.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	4.4	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.2
50–54	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.8
55–59	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.8
60–64	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.8
65–69	0.6	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0
70–74	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0
75–79	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
80–84	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All ages												
Crude rate	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9
AS rate (A)	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
95% CI	0.9–1.4	1.5–2.1	1.6–2.2	1.5–2.1	1.4–1.9	1.7–2.3	1.8–2.4	1.4–1.9	1.1–1.5	1.1–1.6	0.8–1.2	0.7–1.1
AS rate (W)	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
95% CI	0.8–1.2	1.3–1.8	1.3–1.8	1.3–1.8	1.1–1.6	1.4–1.9	1.5–2.0	1.2–1.6	0.9–1.3	0.9–1.3	0.7–1.0	0.6–0.9
Ages 20–69 years												
Crude rate	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.4
AS rate (A)	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
95% CI	1.4–2.1	2.3–3.2	2.5–3.4	2.4–3.2	2.1–2.9	2.5–3.5	2.7–3.6	2.1–2.9	1.6–2.3	1.7–2.4	1.2–1.8	1.1–1.7
AS rate (W)	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.4
95% CI	1.4–2.0	2.2–3.1	2.3–3.1	2.3–3.1	2.0–2.8	2.5–3.3	2.6–3.5	2.0–2.8	1.5–2.2	1.7–2.3	1.2–1.8	1.1–1.7

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 6: Incidence of invasive squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancer

Table 12: New cases of cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1989–2000

Age group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0–4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2
20–24	16	12	12	9	10	16	4	15	10	10	8	7
25–29	67	59	49	53	37	49	52	43	44	48	55	40
30–34	130	113	120	107	105	124	112	68	78	84	74	83
35–39	122	156	140	126	129	131	110	141	99	102	102	68
40–44	128	139	150	132	128	131	118	117	102	101	104	79
45–49	94	120	104	101	101	131	99	102	79	110	76	72
50–54	82	70	90	77	89	87	58	80	74	65	66	58
55–59	83	80	63	78	79	73	69	64	51	52	49	57
60–64	85	78	81	76	76	88	71	61	52	56	63	63
65–69	100	76	89	88	91	94	78	65	57	55	54	51
70–74	67	66	79	72	63	78	71	59	45	61	46	57
75–79	51	51	48	53	46	65	50	51	45	44	42	50
80–84	28	29	35	34	37	40	30	41	32	39	33	37
85+	18	23	33	22	21	22	33	25	28	29	21	21
All ages	**1,072**	**1,073**	**1,094**	**1,028**	**1,013**	**1,131**	**957**	**933**	**797**	**858**	**793**	**745**
Ages 20–69 years	907	903	898	847	845	924	771	756	646	683	651	578

Note: The above table includes the incidence of micro-invasive and invasive cervical cancers.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 13: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1989–2000

Age group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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
15–19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
20–24	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
25–29	9.5	8.3	7.0	7.7	5.4	7.2	7.6	6.1	6.0	6.5	7.5	5.5
30–34	19.2	16.3	16.9	14.8	14.4	16.9	15.3	9.4	10.9	11.8	10.4	11.6
35–39	18.9	23.8	21.1	18.6	18.7	18.8	15.4	19.3	13.3	13.5	13.5	9.0
40–44	21.5	22.5	23.5	20.6	19.8	19.9	17.7	17.2	14.7	14.3	14.6	10.8
45–49	20.6	25.1	20.7	18.8	17.6	22.0	16.1	15.9	12.3	16.8	11.4	10.7
50–54	21.1	17.5	21.8	18.2	20.5	19.2	12.2	16.1	13.8	11.3	11.0	9.3
55–59	23.0	22.3	17.6	21.3	21.0	18.9	17.4	15.7	12.1	11.9	10.8	12.0
60–64	22.9	21.0	21.9	20.8	21.1	24.7	19.9	17.1	14.3	15.0	16.4	15.9
65–69	29.2	21.8	25.3	24.9	25.6	26.5	22.0	18.3	16.2	15.7	15.6	14.8
70–74	25.2	24.4	28.0	24.6	20.8	24.6	22.0	18.0	13.7	18.4	13.8	17.1
75–79	23.7	23.1	21.3	23.1	20.0	28.5	21.4	20.9	17.5	16.3	15.0	17.4
80–84	20.9	20.8	24.1	22.5	23.4	23.9	17.4	23.2	17.8	21.4	18.0	19.5
85+	17.4	21.8	30.0	19.0	17.2	17.3	24.6	17.7	18.8	18.6	12.6	12.0
All ages												
Crude rate	12.7	12.5	12.6	11.7	11.4	12.6	10.5	10.1	8.5	9.1	8.3	7.7
AS rate (A)	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.4	11.0	12.1	10.0	9.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.1
AS rate (W)	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	9.1	9.9	8.2	7.8	6.5	6.9	6.4	5.8
Ages 20–69 years												
Crude rate	17.4	17.0	16.6	15.4	15.2	16.4	13.5	13.1	11.0	11.5	10.8	9.5
AS rate (A)	17.4	17.0	16.6	15.4	15.1	16.3	13.4	12.8	10.8	11.2	10.6	9.3
AS rate (W)	17.0	16.7	16.2	15.0	14.7	15.9	13.0	12.6	10.5	11.0	10.4	9.1

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 14a: New cases of cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1996–1999

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
20–24	11	8	16	3	0	5	0	0	43
25–29	61	37	48	13	16	7	5	3	190
30–34	105	57	72	30	26	12	0	2	304
35–39	147	94	103	33	24	24	9	10	444
40–44	130	108	91	52	24	8	5	6	424
45–49	134	91	65	34	25	6	5	7	367
50–54	122	60	54	21	14	5	3	6	285
55–59	65	62	41	19	16	5	4	4	216
60–64	80	60	47	17	18	7	1	2	232
65–69	89	49	51	22	12	4	4	0	231
70–74	83	57	28	22	12	4	3	2	211
75–79	65	45	37	14	14	5	1	1	182
80–84	53	46	19	15	8	2	2	0	145
85+	35	29	20	13	5	0	1	0	103
All ages	**1,182**	**804**	**693**	**308**	**214**	**94**	**43**	**43**	**3,381**
Ages 20–69 years	944	626	588	244	175	83	36	40	2,736

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 14b: Age-specific rates of cervical cancer, states and territories, 1996–1999

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.2	1.2	3.1	1.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
25–29	6.3	5.0	9.0	4.6	7.5	10.7	9.5	8.0	6.6
30–34	10.9	7.9	14.0	10.8	11.9	17.7	0.0	5.9	10.6
35–39	14.6	12.7	19.0	11.3	10.2	31.7	17.5	31.9	14.9
40–44	13.9	15.6	18.0	18.5	10.8	11.2	10.0	21.9	15.2
45–49	15.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	11.8	9.1	10.2	30.4	14.1
50–54	16.4	10.9	13.3	10.2	7.7	8.9	7.8	35.2	12.9
55–59	11.1	14.4	13.3	12.0	11.2	11.0	15.7	38.6	12.6
60–64	15.6	15.8	18.6	12.9	14.2	17.7	5.3	29.9	15.7
65–69	17.9	13.5	21.4	18.2	9.6	10.5	25.3	0.0	16.5
70–74	17.7	16.6	12.8	20.6	9.7	11.3	20.8	63.3	16.0
75–79	17.3	16.6	21.0	16.7	13.9	17.1	9.1	49.3	17.3
80–84	20.8	24.9	15.9	25.6	11.7	9.8	29.2	0.0	20.1
85+	16.3	17.8	20.0	24.9	8.4	0.0	19.5	0.0	16.8
All ages									
Crude rate	9.3	8.6	10.1	8.6	7.1	9.8	6.9	12.1	9.0
AS rate (A)	8.6	7.8	9.8	8.2	6.5	9.7	6.7	14.6	8.4
95% CI	8.1–9.1	7.3–8.4	9.2–10.5	7.3–9.1	5.7–7.5	7.9–11.7	4.7–9.0	9.8–19.8	8.1–8.7
AS rate (W)	7.1	6.4	8.1	6.6	5.4	8.0	5.6	12.3	6.9
95% CI	6.7–7.5	5.9–6.9	7.5–8.7	5.8–7.3	4.7–6.2	6.4–9.8	3.9–7.4	8.4–16.4	6.7–7.2
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	11.8	10.5	13.7	10.7	9.3	14.1	8.9	17.9	11.6
AS rate (A)	11.5	10.3	13.7	10.6	9.1	14.1	9.1	18.6	11.4
95% CI	10.8–12.2	9.5–11.1	12.6–14.7	9.2–11.9	7.8–10.5	11.1–17.4	6.2–12.3	12.5–24.9	10.9–11.8
AS rate (W)	11.3	10.1	13.3	10.3	8.9	13.5	9.0	18.8	11.1
95% CI	10.6–12.1	9.4–10.9	12.2–14.3	8.9–11.6	7.7–10.2	10.6–16.5	5.8–11.9	12.6–25.1	10.7–11.6

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 15a: Number of new cases of cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1997–2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
20–24	12	5	12	2	0	4	0	0	35
25–29	63	32	46	13	16	9	6	2	187
30–34	118	55	76	28	28	10	2	2	319
35–39	122	69	91	31	22	20	8	8	371
40–44	123	95	85	44	21	8	5	5	386
45–49	119	85	56	39	24	5	5	4	337
50–54	113	54	46	20	18	6	2	4	263
55–59	73	56	40	15	14	5	3	3	209
60–64	78	58	54	16	21	4	1	2	234
65–69	86	47	44	19	12	6	3	0	217
70–74	78	55	34	21	14	3	3	1	209
75–79	64	45	32	14	17	4	2	3	181
80–84	51	40	19	18	10	1	2	0	141
85+	35	25	20	11	6	1	1	0	99
All ages	**1,138**	**722**	**656**	**291**	**223**	**86**	**43**	**34**	3,193
Ages 20–69 years	907	556	550	227	176	77	35	30	2,558

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 15b: Age-specific rates of cervical cancer, states and territories, 1997–2000

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.4	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
25–29	6.4	4.3	8.5	4.6	7.6	13.9	11.3	5.3	6.4
30–34	12.3	7.6	14.7	10.0	13.0	15.1	4.0	5.8	11.2
35–39	12.0	9.3	16.5	10.5	9.4	26.7	15.6	25.0	12.3
40–44	12.9	13.5	16.4	15.4	9.3	11.1	10.0	17.8	13.6
45–49	13.6	13.0	11.6	14.9	11.2	7.5	10.2	16.7	12.8
50–54	14.5	9.3	10.7	9.1	9.4	10.1	4.9	21.8	11.3
55–59	12.0	12.6	12.3	9.1	9.5	10.7	11.1	26.5	11.7
60–64	14.9	15.0	20.5	11.7	16.2	9.9	5.1	28.4	15.4
65–69	17.5	13.1	18.5	15.7	9.8	15.9	18.7	0.0	15.6
70–74	16.6	16.0	15.3	19.3	11.4	8.5	20.5	30.7	15.8
75–79	16.4	15.9	17.5	15.9	16.2	13.3	16.9	142.5	16.5
80–84	19.6	21.4	15.5	30.4	14.4	4.8	27.8	0.0	19.2
85+	15.5	14.6	18.9	19.9	9.5	5.8	17.9	0.0	15.3
All ages									
Crude rate	8.9	7.6	9.4	8.0	7.4	9.0	6.9	9.4	8.4
AS rate (A)	8.2	6.9	9.1	7.5	6.7	8.8	6.6	12.6	7.8
95% CI	7.6–8.6	6.4–7.4	8.4–9.8	6.7–8.5	5.8–7.7	7.1–10.8	4.6–8.6	7.6–17.8	7.5–8.1
AS rate (W)	6.7	5.6	7.5	6.0	5.5	7.4	5.4	9.7	6.4
95% CI	6.3–7.1	5.2–6.1	6.9–8.1	5.3–6.7	4.7–6.3	5.8–9.1	3.9–7.0	6.2–13.0	6.1–6.6
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	11.3	9.3	12.6	9.8	9.3	13.1	8.6	13.1	10.7
AS rate (A)	11.0	9.0	12.6	9.6	9.1	13.1	8.7	13.6	10.5
95% CI	10.2–11.7	8.3–9.8	11.6–13.7	8.4–11.0	7.8–10.5	10.2–16.2	5.7–11.7	8.8–19.4	10.1–10.9
AS rate (W)	10.7	8.9	12.2	9.3	8.9	12.7	8.5	13.6	10.2
95% CI	10.0–11.4	8.1–9.6	11.1–13.2	8.2–10.6	7.6–10.3	9.8–15.7	5.8–11.5	8.7–19.0	9.8–10.6

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 16a: New cases of cervical cancer by histological type for women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1989–2000

Histological type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Squamous	687	641	650	612	597	630	545	529	449	484	466	398
Adenocarcinoma	116	148	144	141	142	192	147	148	129	140	127	117
Adeno-squamous	48	50	43	51	47	40	34	40	32	30	23	30
Other	56	64	61	43	59	62	45	39	36	29	35	30
Total	**907**	**903**	**898**	**847**	**845**	**924**	**771**	**756**	**646**	**683**	**651**	**575**
Micro-invasive	*93*	*147*	*156*	*153*	*139*	*170*	*180*	*145*	*116*	*124*	*92*	*86*

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 16b: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by histological type for women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1989–2000

Histological type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Squamous	13.2	12.1	11.9	11.1	10.7	11.1	9.5	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.6	6.4
Adenocarcinoma	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
Adeno-squamous	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Micro-invasive	*1.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.5*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*2.5*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*1.4*

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 17a: New cases of cervical cancer by histological type for women, all ages, Australia, 1989–2000

Histological type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Squamous	808	769	792	753	706	780	675	667	546	609	574	520
Adenocarcinoma	136	171	172	157	164	222	173	168	159	166	147	137
Adeno-squamous	53	56	50	56	56	50	39	47	38	35	25	31
Other	75	77	80	62	87	78	70	51	54	48	47	54
Total	**1,072**	**1,073**	**1,094**	**1,028**	**1,013**	**1,130**	**957**	**933**	**797**	**858**	**793**	**742**
Micro-invasive	*95*	*152*	*166*	*157*	*144*	*181*	*192*	*153*	*122*	*131*	*95*	*89*

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 17b: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by histological type for women, all ages, Australia, 1989–2000

Histological type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Squamous	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.1	6.8	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.9
Adenocarcinoma	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Adeno-squamous	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Micro-invasive	*1.1*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*1.6*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.0*	*0.9*

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 8: Incidence by location

Table 18: New cases of cervical cancer by age and location, 1993–1996 and 1997–2000

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
Age group	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	1	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	3	4	2	1	0	0
20–24	33	27	10	8	2	0
25–29	130	139	42	42	9	6
30–34	277	229	117	80	15	10
35–39	367	255	128	100	16	16
40–44	349	276	132	91	13	19
45–49	322	254	92	74	18	9
50–54	221	202	83	55	9	6
55–59	196	149	77	57	12	3
60–64	211	163	78	66	8	5
65–69	229	161	84	53	15	3
70–74	200	161	64	43	8	5
75–79	147	131	61	48	4	2
80–84	103	103	41	36	4	2
85+	75	74	23	24	3	1
All ages	**2,863**	**2,327**	**1,034**	**778**	**137**	**88**
Ages 20–69 years	2,335	1,854	842	626	118	78

Note: The numbers are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Table 19: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by age and location, 1993–1996 and 1997–2000

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
Age group	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**	**1993–1996**	**1997–2000**
0–4	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
10–14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
20–24	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.3	0.0
25–29	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.9	9.5	6.5
30–34	13.1	10.9	16.4	12.2	15.5	10.8
35–39	18.2	11.8	17.7	13.1	18.3	18.2
40–44	18.3	13.6	19.7	12.5	18.7	24.4
45–49	18.3	13.3	15.4	11.1	30.2	14.1
50–54	16.6	12.0	17.2	9.2	20.2	11.1
55–59	17.9	11.9	17.6	11.6	35.2	7.6
60–64	21.2	15.5	19.0	15.0	28.1	17.3
65–69	22.9	16.7	21.1	13.1	67.5	13.4
70–74	22.0	17.2	18.3	11.7	44.3	25.5
75–79	22.0	16.8	23.9	16.1	33.8	15.0
80–84	21.2	19.7	22.7	17.8	47.6	21.9
85+	19.7	15.9	16.8	13.9	41.1	12.6
All ages						
AS rate (A)	15.0	11.3	15.1	10.6	22.9	12.8
95% CI	14.5–15.6	10.9–11.8	14.2–16.0	9.8–11.4	19.0–27.0	10.0–15.9
AS rate (W)	14.4	10.8	14.4	10.2	21.8	12.1
95% CI	13.9–15.6	10.4–11.8	13.5–16.0	9.4–11.4	18.3–27.0	9.7–15.9
Ages 20–69 years						
AS rate (A)	14.2	10.6	14.4	10.2	20.7	11.9
95% CI	13.7–14.8	10.1–11.1	13.4–15.3	9.3–11.0	17.0–24.8	9.4–14.9
AS rate (W)	13.9	10.3	13.9	9.9	20.3	11.4
95% CI	13.4–14.4	9.9–10.8	13.0–14.9	9.1–10.6	16.6–24.3	9.0–14.5

Notes

1. The numbers are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

Indicator 7: Mortality

Table 20: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1982–2001

Age group	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01
0–4	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
10–14	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	2
25–29	7	8	10	6	6	5	3	3	10	5	5	2	6	3	1	2	6	2	4	2
30–34	13	12	13	20	12	15	12	21	14	13	15	11	11	7	13	8	5	6	10	12
35–39	12	18	19	17	16	20	15	18	30	25	19	25	11	16	23	18	19	7	12	15
40–44	22	20	20	18	26	20	24	24	36	19	27	32	28	21	20	16	19	18	14	23
45–49	24	28	26	21	24	19	27	31	36	29	26	23	35	32	30	28	16	25	27	35
50–54	29	26	25	25	25	24	19	27	17	21	13	29	37	26	13	21	24	15	19	27
55–59	41	40	21	31	41	32	41	20	25	25	23	20	26	34	22	24	15	14	19	23
60–64	47	36	41	41	41	28	41	33	34	33	31	25	24	30	21	22	28	15	24	6
65–69	39	49	43	52	50	46	41	54	43	35	25	30	37	37	29	30	19	21	26	18
70–74	35	30	33	43	32	55	34	48	25	37	45	38	33	43	41	36	28	30	37	27
75–79	34	20	29	29	23	29	35	29	32	30	32	28	30	30	38	32	26	26	25	14
80–84	21	22	26	26	23	20	34	24	8	22	35	24	26	27	22	27	26	19	23	19
85+	18	21	21	29	24	16	17	22	25	32	23	24	24	20	24	30	31	21	26	39
All ages	**342**	**330**	**327**	**359**	**343**	**329**	**343**	**355**	**337**	**329**	**319**	**311**	**329**	**328**	**296**	**294**	**265**	**220**	**267**	**262**
Ages 20–69 years	234	238	218	230	242	210	222	231	246	208	184	197	216	207	172	169	154	124	156	163

Note: Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 21: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1982–2001

Age group	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01
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
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
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
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
25–29	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3
30–34	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.6
35–39	2.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.6	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.5	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.0
40–44	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.9	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.1
45–49	6.4	7.6	6.9	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	2.5	3.8	4.0	5.1
50–54	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	4.9	7.1	4.2	5.0	3.0	6.8	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.5	3.1	4.2
55–59	11.1	10.7	5.5	8.4	11.1	8.8	11.3	5.4	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.9	8.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	3.1	4.0	4.6
60–64	14.2	10.6	11.5	11.3	11.2	7.7	11.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.1	6.6	8.5	5.8	6.1	7.6	4.0	6.2	1.5
65–69	13.5	16.8	14.9	17.8	16.4	14.6	12.5	15.7	12.4	10.0	7.2	8.5	10.5	10.5	8.3	8.5	5.4	6.1	7.5	5.2
70–74	15.0	12.5	13.2	16.6	12.3	20.5	12.8	18.1	9.4	13.2	15.4	12.6	10.5	13.4	12.6	11.0	8.5	9.1	11.2	8.1
75–79	21.3	11.6	16.7	16.0	11.8	14.8	17.1	13.7	14.7	13.5	14.1	12.4	13.3	13.0	15.7	12.5	9.7	9.2	8.7	4.8
80–84	19.6	19.9	23.4	22.9	19.0	15.8	26.6	17.6	5.6	14.8	23.3	14.9	15.8	15.9	12.2	15.1	14.4	10.6	12.3	9.4
85+	22.7	25.6	24.7	33.1	24.9	16.1	16.7	20.9	23.2	29.4	19.5	19.3	18.4	14.6	16.6	20.1	19.9	12.7	15.2	21.3
All ages																				
AS rate (A)	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.8
As rate (W)	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5
Ages 20–69 years																				
AS rate (A)	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4
As rate (W)	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4

Notes

1. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 15 years and over.
2. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 22: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1994–1997

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25–29	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	12
30–34	13	11	8	5	1	1	0	0	39
35–39	24	16	10	9	5	2	0	2	68
40–44	37	15	13	9	3	5	3	1	86
45–49	54	23	17	14	6	5	3	6	128
50–54	39	19	23	10	3	3	3	0	100
55–59	37	20	20	15	7	6	2	2	109
60–64	39	19	13	8	7	9	1	2	98
65–69	52	40	19	14	5	4	1	2	137
70–74	60	42	25	10	10	7	2	1	157
75–75	46	32	34	7	11	3	2	1	136
80–84	34	29	14	10	14	1	1	0	103
85+	36	23	10	15	9	4	1	0	98
All ages	473	293	212	126	81	50	21	17	1,273
Ages 20–69 years	296	167	129	84	37	35	15	15	778

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 from place of usual residence and by year of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 23: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1994–1997

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.4
30–34	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4
35–39	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.6	0.0	6.4	2.3
40–44	4.0	2.2	2.6	3.2	1.4	7.0	6.0	3.6	3.1
45–49	6.2	3.6	3.6	5.5	2.8	7.6	6.1	26.1	4.9
50–54	5.3	3.5	5.7	4.9	1.6	5.3	7.8	0.0	4.6
55–59	6.3	4.6	6.5	9.5	4.9	13.1	7.8	19.3	6.4
60–64	7.6	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.5	22.7	5.3	29.9	6.7
65–69	10.5	11.0	8.0	11.6	4.0	10.5	6.3	44.1	9.8
70–74	12.8	12.2	11.4	9.4	8.1	19.8	13.8	31.7	11.9
75–75	12.3	11.8	19.3	8.3	10.9	10.3	18.1	49.3	13.0
80–84	13.3	15.7	11.7	17.1	20.5	4.9	14.6	0.0	14.4
85+	16.8	14.1	10.0	28.7	15.1	24.4	19.5	0.0	16.0
All ages									
AS rate (A)	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.0	3.1	6.8	5.5	13.1	4.5
95% CI	4.4–5.3	3.6–4.4	4.1–4.9	4.6–5.5	2.8–3.3	6.2–7.4	5.0–6.0	12.0–14.3	4.1–4.9
AS rate (W)	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.5	6.3	4.6	11.0	3.8
95% CI	3.8–4.6	3.0–3.7	3.3–4.0	3.8–4.6	2.2–2.7	5.7–6.9	4.2–5.0	10.0–12.0	3.5–4.2
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	11.0	3.4
95% CI	3.4–4.0	2.5–3.2	2.8–3.6	3.3–4.6	1.5–2.3	4.2–7.3	2.3–5.7	5.8–16.2	3.2–3.6
AS rate (W)	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.6	1.8	5.6	3.8	9.7	3.2
95% CI	3.2–3.9	2.4–3.0	2.6–3.3	3.0–4.2	1.4–2.2	4.1–7.2	2.2–5.5	5.1–14.4	3.0–3.4

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 20 years and over.
4. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 24: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1998–2001

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
25–29	0	4	6	5	1	3	0	0	14
30–34	23	11	9	5	8	0	0	0	29
35–39	25	15	5	6	2	1	0	1	56
40–44	33	14	25	8	7	2	2	1	67
45–49	32	27	30	11	6	2	1	0	96
50–54	30	20	19	8	5	5	3	1	79
55–59	26	14	18	10	5	2	1	2	72
60–64	20	10	9	3	3	0	0	3	89
65–69	12	13	12	9	5	2	1	1	96
70–74	31	23	10	11	13	2	0	1	131
75–79	27	10	8	3	4	0	1	0	109
80–84	35	18	11	15	5	2	2	1	95
85+	51	40	38	20	10	6	4	2	108
All ages	**261**	**158**	**151**	**86**	**50**	**24**	**12**	**10**	**1,046**
Ages 20–69 years	203	130	135	66	42	17	8	9	603

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 from place of usual residence and by year of registration.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 25: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1998–2001

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
30–34	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
35–39	2.5	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	3.1	1.9
40–44	3.4	2.0	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.5	2.3
45–49	3.6	4.1	6.1	4.1	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.0	3.6
50–54	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.4	2.5	8.1	6.9	5.1	3.3
55–59	4.1	3.0	5.2	5.8	3.3	4.1	3.5	16.4	3.9
60–64	3.7	2.5	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	39.6	5.7
65–69	2.5	3.6	5.0	7.3	4.1	5.3	6.1	20.4	6.9
70–74	6.6	6.7	4.5	10.0	10.7	5.7	0.0	29.2	9.9
75–75	6.7	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	9.7
80–84	13.1	9.4	8.7	24.9	7.0	9.5	26.3	72.6	12.7
85+	21.5	22.4	34.1	34.3	15.2	33.0	65.9	177.8	16.0
All ages									
AS rate (A)	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	10.4	3.3
95% CI	2.7–3.5	2.3–3.0	3.1–3.9	3.4–4.3	2.4–3.1	2.8–3.6	2.8–3.6	9.2–11.7	2.9–3.7
AS rate (W)	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.6	8.9	3.0
95% CI	2.5–3.1	2.1–2.7	2.9–3.7	3.0–3.8	2.2–2.8	2.7–3.5	2.3–2.9	7.8–10.0	2.6–3.3
Ages 20–69 years									
AS rate (A)	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.8	6.2	2.4
95% CI	2.0–2.7	1.7–2.4	2.4–3.4	2.1–3.4	1.5–2.8	1.4–3.9	0.6–3.1	2.2–10.3	2.2–2.6
AS rate (W)	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.8	6.3	2.4
95% CI	2.0–2.6	1.7–2.4	2.4–3.4	2.1–3.4	1.4–2.6	1.4–4.1	0.6–3.1	2.2–10.3	2.2–2.6

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates were averaged over 4 years to smooth annual variations that may occur in the smaller states and territories.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 20 years and over.
4. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 26: Deaths from cervical cancer by age and location, 1994–1997 and 1998–2001

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
Age group	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**
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	1	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	1	4	0	3	0	0
25–29	9	9	3	9	0	1
30–34	25	38	12	17	1	1
35–39	51	36	14	16	2	3
40–44	52	64	30	26	2	2
45–49	88	79	28	27	9	3
50–54	71	61	24	27	4	3
55–59	74	58	29	19	4	1
60–64	63	37	28	10	5	1
65–69	87	37	40	15	7	3
70–74	107	67	44	22	3	2
75–75	94	39	37	10	2	4
80–84	70	65	29	21	2	3
85+	73	115	24	48	0	8
All ages	864	709	343	270	40	35
Ages 20–69 years	520	423	209	169	33	18

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 rolling blocks of data.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 27:Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age and location, 1994–1997 and 1998–2001

	Metropolitan		Rural		Remote	
Age group	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**	**1994–1997**	**1998–2001**
0–4	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
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0
25–29	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.1
30–34	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.1
35–39	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.4
40–44	2.7	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.6
45–49	4.9	4.6	14.3	4.1	4.1	4.5
50–54	5.0	4.6	8.2	3.5	4.6	5.3
55–59	6.5	6.6	10.8	4.4	3.9	2.4
60–64	6.3	6.9	17.7	3.5	2.3	3.3
65–69	8.8	10.0	30.0	3.8	3.7	12.6
70–74	11.6	12.4	16.8	7.2	6.0	10.5
75–75	13.7	14.2	16.2	4.8	3.4	28.8
80–84	14.0	15.6	22.5	12.2	10.7	30.0
85+	18.2	17.0	0.0	23.6	27.8	85.5
All ages						
AS rate (A)	4.2	3.1	4.5	3.3	7.6	5.7
95% CI	3.9–4.5	2.8-3.3	4.0-5.0	2.9-3.8	5.2-9.9	3.9-7.8
AS rate (W)	3.8	2.8	4.0	3.1	7.3	4.5
95% CI	3.5–4.1	2.5–3.0	3.6–4.5	2.7–3.5	5.0–9.5	3.0–6.2
Ages 20–69 years						
AS rate (A)	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.7	6.6	3.0
95% CI	2.8–3.4	2.1–2.5	2.9–3.8	2.3–3.1	4.3–8.8	1.7–4.6
AS rate (W)	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.7	6.7	2.9
95% CI	2.8–3.4	2.1–2.5	2.9–3.8	2.3–3.1	4.3–9.1	1.6–4.4

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 20 years and over.
4. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 28: Deaths from cervical cancer by age and Indigenous status, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory, 1996–1999, 1997–2000 and 1998–2001

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
Age group	**1996–1999**	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**	**1996–1999**	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**
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	0	0	0
20–24	0	0	0	0	0	3
25–29	1	1	1	5	6	11
30–34	1	2	1	8	13	21
35–39	2	2	3	11	15	11
40–44	5	5	3	19	17	38
45–49	2	5	1	21	30	46
50–54	1	0	1	19	21	32
55–59	1	2	3	17	24	32
60–64	2	2	3	27	34	15
65–69	2	3	4	20	31	23
70–74	3	4	2	34	35	33
75+	3	3	11	76	91	106
All ages	23	29	33	256	317	371
Ages 20–69 years	17	22	20	147	191	232

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 rolling blocks of data.
3. Only Queensland (from 1998), South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 29: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age and Indigenous status, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory, 1996–1999, 1997–2000 and 1998–2001

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
Age group	**1996–1999**	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**	**1996–1999**	**1997–2000**	**1998–2001**
0–4	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
10–14	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
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	2.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.1
30–34	3.3	5.6	2.4	1.1	1.5	2.1
35–39	7.8	6.7	8.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
40–44	24.5	20.7	10.6	2.5	1.9	3.6
45–49	13.0	27.1	4.5	2.9	3.5	4.7
50–54	8.5	0.0	4.9	3.1	2.8	3.6
55–59	12.5	21.4	27.0	3.7	4.3	4.8
60–64	31.0	27.0	34.1	6.9	7.3	2.7
65–69	42.1	55.3	58.2	5.5	7.3	4.8
70–74	101.8	115.6	48.4	9.9	8.8	7.2
75+	79.7	70.6	214.3	12.1	12.1	12.0
All ages						
AS rate (A)	16.7	19.7	25.8	2.3	2.5	3.3
95% CI	8.5–26.3	11.0–30.0	16.9-36.1	2.0–2.7	2.1–2.8	3.0-3.6
AS rate (W)	16.0	18.2	19.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
95% CI	9.1–23.5	11.7–25.6	12.6-25.8	2.5–3.2	2.7–3.3	2.7-3.3
Ages 20–69 years						
AS rate (A)	9.8	11.3	11.4	1.9	2.1	2.5
95% CI	4.6–16.1	6.2–17.1	6.3–17.6	1.6–2.3	1.7–2.4	2.2–2.8
AS rate (W)	10.6	12.9	11.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
95% CI	5.3–16.8	7.6–18.8	6.4–16.4	1.9–2.6	2.1–2.8	2.2–2.8

Notes

1. The age-standardised rates are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Deaths derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
3. Rates for all ages are based on data for women aged 20 years and over.
4. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 1991 population (A) and the World Standard Population (W).
5. Only Queensland (from 1998), South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard.
6. The increases in indigenous age-standardised rates for all ages are related to the inclusion of Queensland data for 1998–2001. Queensland accounts for almost half of the Indigenous population when the four jurisdictions are combined. When Queensland data is excluded, the 1998–2001 mortality rate falls to 17.2 for all ages and 9.7 for ages 20–69.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.