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Data report

**The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and
the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
for the National Cervical Screening Program**

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**Please note that there is the potential for minor revisions of data in this report.
Please check the online version at <www.aihw.gov.au> for any amendments.**

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AS rate	age-standardised rate
CI	confidence interval
HGA	high-grade abnormality
NCSP	National Cervical Screening Program
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SEIFA	Socioeconomic Index for Areas
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Preface

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, in collaboration with the Screening Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing and state and territory cervical screening programs, reports on the most recent data from the National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) in *Cervical screening in Australia*. This annual report allows the NCSP to be monitored against agreed national performance indicators.

Recently, the performance indicators for the NCSP were reviewed, resulting in new indicators being added and existing indicators being refined. To allow sufficient time for a report to be produced based on these new performance indicators, and in the interest of presenting data in a timely fashion, this data report presents data for the 2007–2008 reporting period based on the previous performance indicators in a series of data tables.

Readers should refer to the previous report, *Cervical screening in Australia 2006–2007*, for commentary surrounding indicators, or for additional information on data sources and classification or statistical methods.

New national performance indicators for the NCSP are expected to appear in *Cervical screening in Australia 2008–2009*.

Indicator 1 Participation in cervical screening

Indicator 1.1 Participation

Indicator 1.1.1 Two-year participation

Table 1.1: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program in overlapping 2-year periods, women 20–69 years, 1996–1997 to 2007–2008

	Reporting period											
	1996– 1997	1997– 1998	1998– 1999	1999– 2000	2000– 2001	2001– 2002	2002– 2003	2003– 2004	2004– 2005	2005– 2006	2006– 2007	2007– 2008
	Per cent											
AS rate	61.0	62.6	63.4	61.3	61.0	61.0	60.7	60.7	61.0	60.6	61.5	61.2
95% CI	60.9– 61.1	62.5– 62.6	63.4– 63.5	61.2– 61.3	60.9– 61.1	60.9– 61.0	60.6– 60.8	60.6– 60.7	60.9– 61.0	60.6– 60.7	61.4– 61.5	61.2– 61.3

Notes

1. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for the 1996–1997, 1997–1998, or 1998–1999 reporting periods.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Periods cover 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997, 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1998, 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999, 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000, 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001, 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002, 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005, 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006, 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007, and 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.2: Participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, 1997–1998 to 2007–2008

	Reporting period					
	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008
	Per cent					
20–24	51.4	51.4	50.0	47.8	47.0	47.4
25–29	65.0	62.2	60.3	58.1	56.3	56.3
30–34	68.2	65.8	64.1	62.8	62.1	61.6
35–39	67.8	65.5	64.4	63.8	63.7	64.0
40–44	65.7	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.0	64.3
45–49	66.2	64.7	65.4	65.9	66.3	67.3
50–54	64.7	63.1	63.0	64.0	64.9	66.1
55–59	64.8	64.4	65.7	66.6	67.8	69.7
60–64	53.8	54.7	56.1	57.2	58.2	60.1
65–69	44.6	45.5	48.0	49.6	51.1	51.7
70–74	21.9	19.9	18.9	17.3	16.8	16.3
75–79	8.3	7.6	7.7	6.3	5.6	4.9
80+	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.4
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	57.2	55.8	55.1	54.5	54.3	54.7
AS rate (A)	56.2	54.9	54.6	54.2	54.1	54.6
95% CI	56.1–56.3	54.9–55.0	54.6–54.7	54.1–54.3	54.1–54.2	54.5–54.6
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	62.8	61.5	61.0	60.5	60.4	60.8
AS rate (A)	62.6	61.3	61.0	60.7	60.6	61.2
95% CI	62.5–62.6	61.2–61.3	60.9–61.0	60.6–60.7	60.6–60.7	61.2–61.3

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Periods cover 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1998, 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000, 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004, 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006, and 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.3: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, women 20 years and over and women 20–69 years, 1997–1998 to 2007–2008

Reporting period	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld ^(b)	WA ^(c)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(d)	NT	
Per cent									
Ages 20 years and over									
1997–1998	52.0	60.3	..	57.5	58.7	57.9	58.8	54.4	56.2
1999–2000	52.8	58.4	52.3	55.2	58.0	56.8	56.4	57.8	54.9
2001–2002	53.2	58.0	50.7	54.3	58.4	57.8	56.6	55.7	54.6
2003–2004	52.1	57.7	51.9	53.4	58.2	55.1	56.0	53.8	54.2
2005–2006	52.3	57.2	51.7	54.0	57.7	55.4	57.0	48.8	54.1
2007–2008	53.9	56.6	53.4	53.2	56.5	52.7	56.1	50.5	54.6
Age 20–69 years									
1997–1998	58.1	66.9	..	64.2	65.2	65.1	65.4	60.2	62.6
1999–2000	58.9	65.2	58.1	61.7	64.7	63.9	63.0	63.6	61.3
2001–2002	59.4	64.9	56.3	60.7	65.2	65.0	63.3	61.4	61.0
2003–2004	58.4	64.8	57.7	59.8	65.1	62.0	62.7	59.7	60.7
2005–2006	58.7	64.3	57.7	60.5	64.5	62.4	63.8	54.5	60.6
2007–2008	60.5	63.6	59.8	59.7	63.1	59.4	63.0	56.5	61.2

.. Not applicable.

- (a) In the 1999–2000, 2001–2002, 2003–2004, 2005–2006 and 2007–2008 reporting periods, the Victorian registries only registered women with a Victorian address.
- (b) Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997–1998.
- (c) In the 1999–2000 reporting period, the Western Australia registry only registered women with a Western Australia address.
- (d) Since the National Cervical Screening Program commenced, the Australian Capital Territory has only registered women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

Notes

- Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
- With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
- These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
- Periods cover 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1998, 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000, 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002, 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004, 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006, and 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.4: Participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2007–2008

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
20–24	104,222	86,181	75,833	38,906	26,476	8,231	7,340	4,490	351,679
25–29	133,712	104,583	82,561	41,544	29,003	8,198	8,429	5,279	413,309
30–34	150,288	115,322	87,905	43,476	31,011	8,814	8,092	4,977	449,885
35–39	158,848	128,201	94,403	47,848	34,926	10,306	8,385	5,029	487,946
40–44	143,682	116,378	85,876	44,127	33,895	9,612	7,283	4,113	444,966
45–49	140,167	111,283	83,193	41,698	33,707	9,953	7,081	3,728	430,810
50–54	115,307	92,807	67,373	34,385	28,871	8,332	6,015	3,031	356,121
55–59	94,776	78,323	55,838	27,552	24,786	7,139	5,234	2,159	295,807
60–64	73,399	60,684	42,649	19,752	19,502	5,556	3,583	1,234	226,359
65–69	45,675	39,574	26,294	12,437	12,927	3,475	2,051	604	143,037
70–74	12,742	9,328	7,110	3,311	3,980	696	438	135	37,740
75–79	3,467	2,073	1,946	812	1,255	170	102	28	9,853
80+	1,433	1,104	922	432	570	80	39	16	4,596
Not stated	59	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	74
Ages 20 years and over	1,177,777	945,840	711,904	356,280	280,923	80,562	64,072	34,823	3,652,181
Ages 20–69 years	1,160,076	933,336	701,925	351,725	275,104	79,616	63,493	34,644	3,599,919

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.5: Participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2007–2008

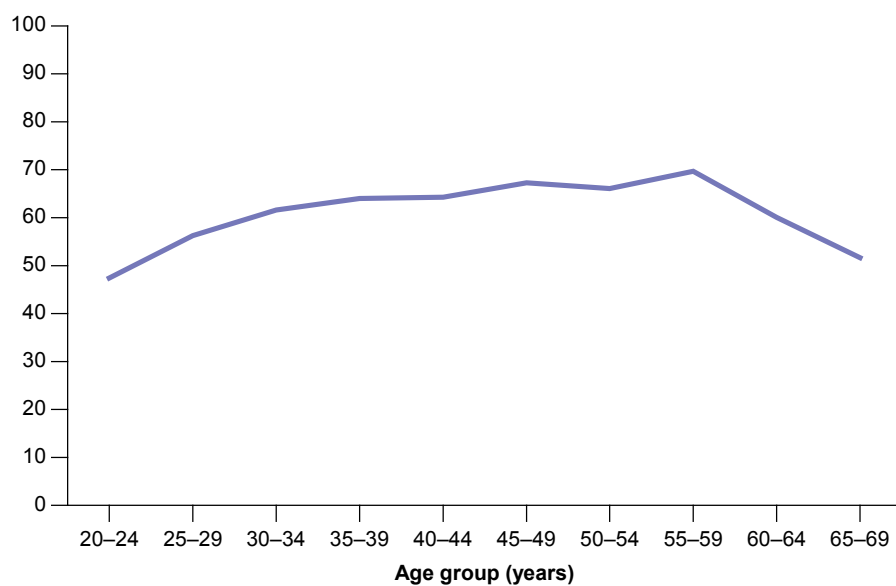
Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Per cent								
20–24	43.8	46.1	50.5	51.9	48.8	54.0	50.7	52.9	47.4
25–29	55.0	56.2	56.9	57.8	58.5	57.8	57.9	55.9	56.3
30–34	61.9	62.4	60.6	60.4	62.9	60.6	62.4	56.5	61.6
35–39	64.4	65.9	61.8	62.6	64.9	62.3	65.6	59.5	64.0
40–44	64.3	67.0	61.9	62.2	65.8	61.2	64.5	58.0	64.3
45–49	67.1	70.7	65.1	64.3	68.9	63.4	67.0	60.0	67.3
50–54	65.8	70.2	63.4	62.5	68.3	61.2	67.1	59.0	66.1
55–59	68.9	75.0	66.1	65.0	72.1	64.6	75.0	61.8	69.7
60–64	59.1	65.4	56.8	55.5	62.6	54.9	63.4	50.9	60.1
65–69	49.4	57.3	49.2	47.7	56.3	47.0	55.5	42.8	51.7
70–74	16.1	15.7	16.9	15.6	20.1	11.3	15.1	16.1	16.3
75–79	4.9	4.0	5.4	4.6	6.9	3.2	4.5	5.2	4.9
80+	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.4
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	53.6	56.3	54.2	54.2	55.4	52.2	57.8	55.3	54.7
AS rate	53.9	56.6	53.4	53.2	56.5	52.7	56.1	50.5	54.6
95% CI	53.8– 54.0	56.5– 56.7	53.2– 53.5	53.0– 53.4	56.3– 56.7	52.3– 53.1	55.6– 56.5	50.0– 51.1	54.5– 54.6
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	60.0	63.0	59.5	59.6	62.8	59.4	62.3	56.8	60.8
AS rate	60.5	63.6	59.8	59.7	63.1	59.4	63.0	56.5	61.2
95% CI	60.4– 60.6	63.5– 63.8	59.6– 59.9	59.5– 59.9	62.9– 63.3	59.0– 59.8	62.5– 63.5	55.9– 57.2	61.2– 61.3

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

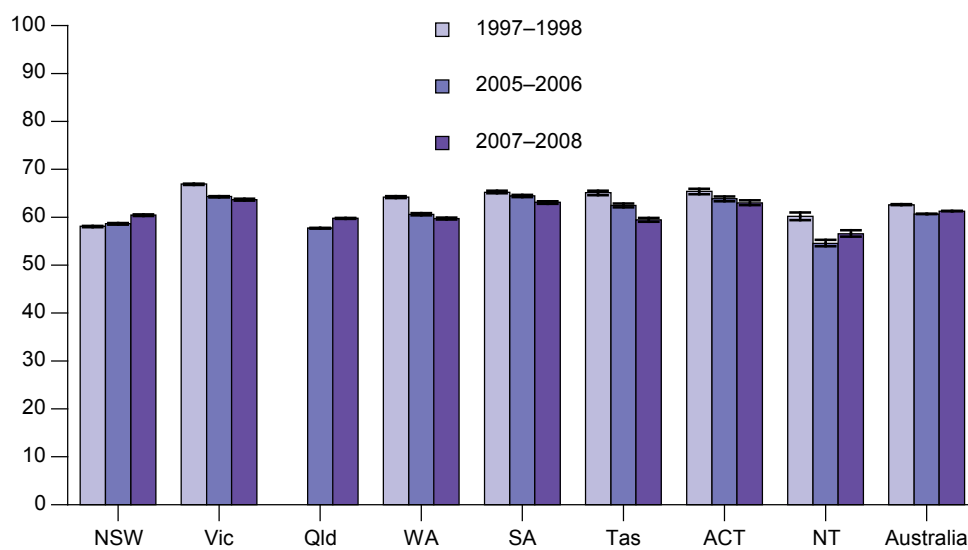
Participation (per cent)



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

Figure 1.1: Participation (age-specific) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, 2007–2008

Participation (per cent)



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 1.2: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, women 20-69 years, 1997-1998, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008

Indicator 1.1.2 Three-year participation

Table 1.6: Three-year participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2006–2008

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	129,302	111,081	95,640	48,723	34,335	10,577	9,601	5,791	445,050
25–29	164,334	130,123	101,659	51,366	36,232	10,454	10,635	6,607	511,410
30–34	184,915	144,596	109,168	54,690	39,428	11,443	10,432	6,304	560,976
35–39	191,202	153,172	112,703	57,687	43,022	12,773	10,276	6,102	586,937
40–44	173,267	139,360	103,833	53,499	41,802	12,264	9,045	5,038	538,108
45–49	166,642	130,202	96,559	49,105	40,258	12,148	8,589	4,547	508,050
50–54	135,384	107,120	77,301	39,630	33,986	10,197	7,229	3,536	414,383
55–59	110,277	89,797	63,982	31,548	28,869	8,547	6,151	2,486	341,657
60–64	84,192	65,369	46,123	21,053	21,513	6,304	3,975	1,378	249,907
65–69	55,958	44,094	28,847	13,810	14,604	4,101	2,366	695	164,475
70–74	17,105	10,747	8,895	3,893	4,665	868	537	155	46,865
75–79	4,859	2,786	2,742	1,105	1,641	234	132	41	13,540
80+	2,082	1,502	1,333	655	832	114	55	22	6,595
Not stated	99	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	125
Ages 20 years and over	1,419,618	1,129,949	848,786	426,764	341,212	100,024	79,023	42,702	4,388,078
Ages 20–69 years	1,395,473	1,114,913	835,815	421,111	334,049	98,808	78,299	42,484	4,320,952

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.7: Three-year participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2006–2008

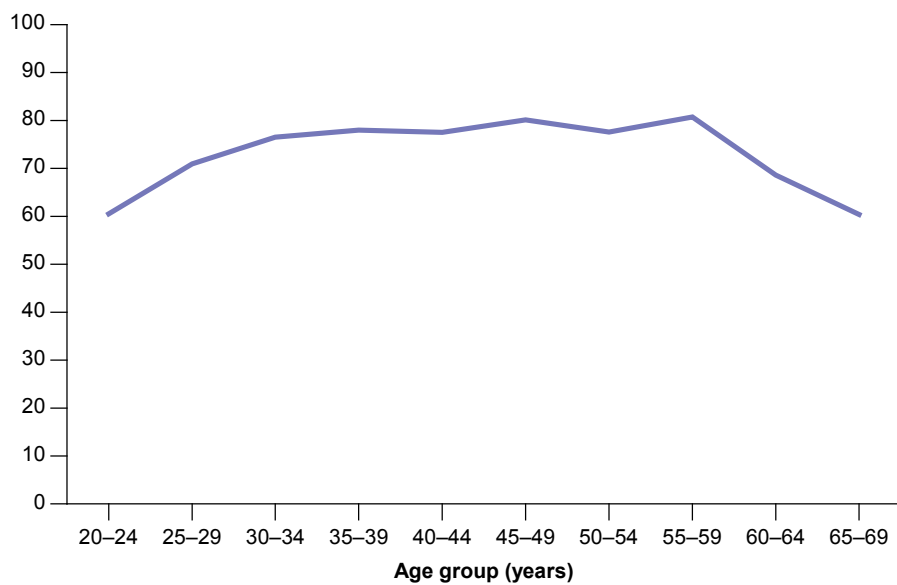
Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
20–24	54.7	60.0	64.3	65.9	63.8	69.0	66.3	68.8	60.5
25–29	68.6	71.1	71.6	73.0	74.2	74.3	74.6	71.4	70.9
30–34	75.6	77.8	75.2	76.2	79.5	77.4	80.4	71.5	76.5
35–39	78.4	79.6	75.2	76.6	80.4	77.6	81.7	72.9	78.0
40–44	76.9	80.2	74.9	75.6	80.7	77.2	79.7	71.1	77.5
45–49	80.4	83.5	76.7	76.6	82.7	77.8	81.7	73.6	80.1
50–54	77.9	81.8	73.5	72.8	80.8	75.5	80.9	69.7	77.6
55–59	80.4	86.2	76.1	75.0	83.9	77.5	88.3	72.6	80.7
60–64	70.0	72.9	63.6	61.3	71.5	64.6	73.4	59.0	68.6
65–69	61.3	64.7	55.1	53.9	64.3	56.1	65.4	51.2	60.4
70–74	21.9	18.3	21.5	18.6	23.8	14.3	18.9	19.1	20.5
75–79	6.9	5.3	7.7	6.2	9.0	4.4	5.8	7.6	6.7
80+	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.6	2.0
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	65.1	67.9	65.4	65.8	67.6	65.1	71.9	68.6	66.3
AS rate	65.3	67.9	64.2	64.3	68.9	65.6	69.3	62.2	66.0
95% CI	65.2– 65.4	67.8– 68.1	64.0– 64.3	64.1– 64.5	68.7– 69.1	65.2– 66.0	68.8– 69.8	61.5– 62.8	65.9– 66.0
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	72.7	75.9	71.8	72.3	76.7	73.9	77.5	70.5	73.7
AS rate	73.1	76.4	71.8	72.1	77.0	74.0	77.9	69.5	73.9
95% CI	73.0– 73.2	76.2– 76.5	71.6– 71.9	71.9– 72.3	76.7– 77.2	73.5– 74.4	77.3– 78.4	68.8– 70.2	73.8– 74.0

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008.

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

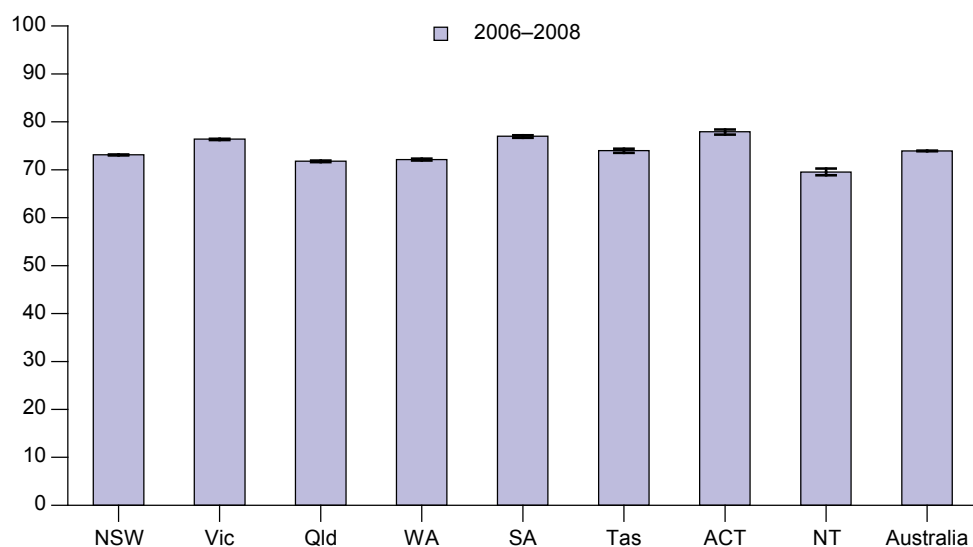
Participation (per cent)



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

Figure 1.3: Three-year participation (age-specific) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, 2006-2008

Participation (per cent)



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 1.4: Three-year participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2006–2008

Indicator 1.1.3 Five-year participation

Table 1.8: Five-year participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2004–2008

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	158,888	148,154	122,369	61,573	44,772	13,521	13,108	7,927	570,312
25–29	200,047	161,772	124,487	62,281	43,923	12,967	13,785	8,761	628,023
30–34	222,462	181,472	135,090	67,685	49,039	14,402	13,740	8,532	692,422
35–39	221,935	171,046	126,823	65,540	48,794	14,612	12,214	7,514	668,478
40–44	201,452	159,098	120,807	61,403	48,348	14,727	11,047	6,198	623,080
45–49	190,182	140,029	105,104	53,387	43,691	13,205	9,820	5,306	560,724
50–54	153,217	114,180	83,756	41,679	36,044	10,974	8,264	4,128	452,242
55–59	123,391	93,300	67,405	32,032	29,914	9,019	6,568	2,665	364,294
60–64	93,357	63,638	45,526	20,230	20,380	6,123	3,899	1,424	254,577
65–69	69,718	45,302	29,091	14,143	14,880	4,044	2,384	704	180,266
70–74	24,484	12,363	10,580	4,234	5,066	1,030	635	163	58,555
75–79	7,567	4,138	4,022	1,578	2,274	368	204	61	20,212
80+	3,489	2,240	2,089	1,022	1,144	181	94	33	10,291
Not stated	354	0	1	0	33	0	0	0	388
Ages 20 years and over	1,670,543	1,296,732	977,150	486,787	388,302	115,173	95,762	53,416	5,083,865
Ages 20–69 years	1,634,649	1,277,993	960,458	479,953	379,785	113,594	94,829	53,159	4,994,420

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of the difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.9: Five-year participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, 2004–2008

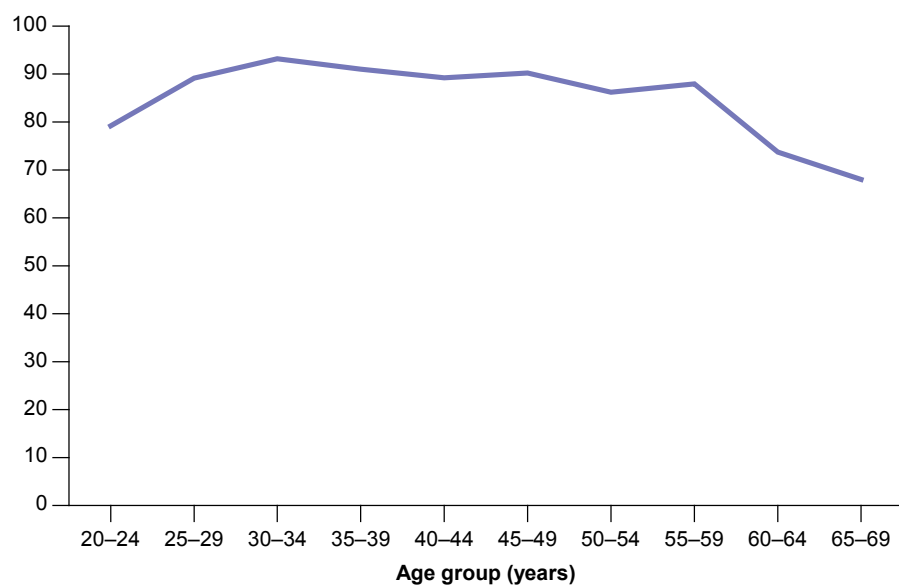
Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Per cent								
20–24	68.3	82.0	84.7	85.7	85.1	88.8	91.1	96.0	79.2
25–29	85.0	90.6	90.5	91.0	91.7	93.3	100.0	97.7	89.1
30–34	89.4	96.1	92.7	94.1	97.0	94.4	105.3	96.0	93.2
35–39	92.8	91.0	87.5	89.4	92.3	90.1	99.4	92.0	91.0
40–44	88.2	91.5	87.3	87.0	92.3	90.3	96.4	87.7	89.2
45–49	93.3	91.6	86.0	84.9	91.0	86.0	94.2	88.0	90.2
50–54	89.5	88.7	81.5	78.2	86.6	82.4	92.6	84.1	86.2
55–59	91.4	91.5	82.2	78.7	88.4	83.3	96.4	82.3	87.9
60–64	81.5	74.9	66.7	62.2	71.6	66.2	77.0	65.7	73.7
65–69	78.0	68.1	58.0	57.0	66.9	56.9	68.7	57.2	68.0
70–74	31.5	21.3	26.1	20.7	26.0	17.1	23.1	21.5	25.9
75–79	10.7	7.9	11.3	9.0	12.3	6.9	8.9	11.9	10.0
80+	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.7	5.7	3.3
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	77.5	79.2	77.1	76.7	77.9	75.5	88.5	87.9	78.0
AS rate	77.6	78.6	75.2	74.3	79.0	76.1	84.0	78.1	77.2
95% CI	77.5– 77.7	78.4– 78.7	75.1– 75.4	74.1– 74.6	78.7– 79.2	75.6– 76.5	83.4– 84.5	77.4– 78.8	77.2– 77.3
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	86.1	88.4	84.5	84.1	88.2	85.5	95.2	90.2	86.5
AS rate	86.4	88.2	83.9	83.3	88.2	85.6	94.2	87.3	86.3
95% CI	86.3– 86.5	88.0– 88.3	83.7– 84.1	83.0– 83.5	87.9– 88.5	85.1– 86.1	93.6– 94.8	86.5– 88.1	86.2– 86.4

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, the number of women screened includes all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Period covers 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2008.

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

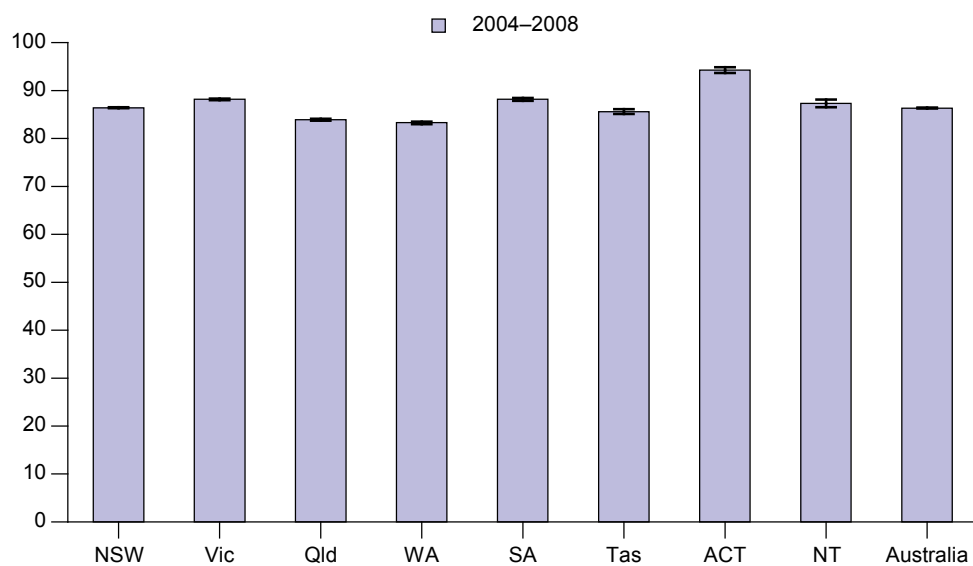
Participation (per cent)



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

Figure 1.5: Five-year participation (age-specific) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, 2004–2008

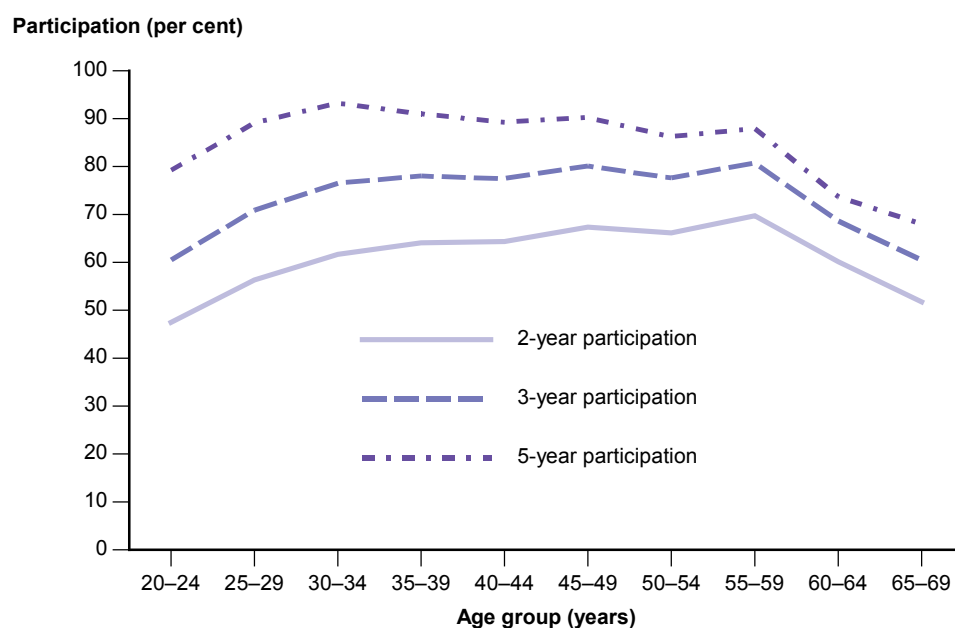
Participation (per cent)



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 1.6: Five-year participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2004–2008



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 1.7: Two-, three- and five-year participation (age-specific) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by age, women 20–69 years, 2007–2008, 2006–2008 and 2004–2008

Indicator 1.2 Participation by geographic region

Table 1.10: Participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2007–2008

Age group (years)	Geographic region					Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	
	Number					
20–24	248,639	62,917	30,525	4,889	3,555	351,679
25–29	304,036	63,997	34,470	5,844	3,831	413,309
30–34	329,402	72,567	37,248	5,971	3,689	449,885
35–39	348,860	85,817	42,321	6,409	3,687	487,946
40–44	311,717	83,446	40,148	5,728	3,051	444,966
45–49	295,618	85,486	40,435	5,408	2,754	430,810
50–54	244,101	71,424	33,209	4,306	2,182	356,121
55–59	201,603	60,782	27,920	3,278	1,491	295,807
60–64	150,788	49,555	21,948	2,446	1,000	226,359
65–69	93,539	32,495	14,485	1,548	581	143,037
70–74	26,055	7,366	3,643	420	150	37,740
75–79	7,120	1,702	835	98	34	9,853
80+	3,372	724	355	54	11	4,596
Not stated	65	6	2	1	0	74
Ages 20 years and over	2,564,914	678,284	327,543	46,399	26,016	3,652,181
Ages 20–69 years	2,528,302	668,486	322,708	45,827	25,820	3,599,919

Notes

1. These numbers may be underestimates because only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
2. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
3. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006.
4. Numbers may not sum to the total owing to rounding.
5. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 1.11: Participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2007–2008

Age group (years)	Geographic region					Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	
	Per cent					
20–24	44.6	53.8	58.5	50.3	52.6	47.4
25–29	55.1	59.3	60.7	52.6	56.7	56.3
30–34	61.6	61.6	61.9	54.5	57.9	61.6
35–39	64.6	62.2	63.4	55.8	61.5	64.0
40–44	65.0	62.2	62.7	57.0	61.7	64.3
45–49	68.1	65.2	65.8	57.4	65.8	67.3
50–54	67.2	63.9	63.2	55.3	62.4	66.1
55–59	71.1	66.8	66.5	58.0	63.4	69.7
60–64	61.0	58.0	57.7	54.0	52.3	60.1
65–69	52.3	50.2	51.1	48.3	49.0	51.7
70–74	17.1	13.9	16.3	17.2	18.2	16.3
75–79	5.2	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.7	4.9
80+	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.4
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	54.7	53.5	55.4	51.1	56.4	54.7
AS rate	54.8	54.1	55.0	48.9	52.8	54.6
95% CI	54.7–54.8	54.0–54.2	54.8–55.2	48.4–49.3	52.1–53.4	54.5–54.6
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	60.6	60.8	61.8	54.6	58.7	60.8
AS rate	61.4	60.9	61.7	54.6	59.0	61.2
95% CI	61.3–61.4	60.7–61.0	61.5–62.0	54.1–55.1	58.3–59.8	61.2–61.3

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistic's estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. Only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006.
6. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.12: Participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region (collapsed into three broad regional groupings), 2007–2008

Age group (years)	Geographic region			Australia
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	
	Number			
20–24	248,639	93,442	8,443	351,679
25–29	304,036	98,467	9,675	413,309
30–34	329,402	109,815	9,660	449,885
35–39	348,860	128,138	10,096	487,946
40–44	311,717	123,593	8,778	444,966
45–49	295,618	125,921	8,162	430,810
50–54	244,101	104,633	6,488	356,121
55–59	201,603	88,702	4,769	295,807
60–64	150,788	71,502	3,446	226,359
65–69	93,539	46,981	2,129	143,037
70–74	26,055	11,009	570	37,740
75–79	7,120	2,537	132	9,853
80+	3,372	1,079	65	4,596
Not stated	65	8	1	74
Ages 20 years and over	2,564,914	1,005,827	72,414	3,652,181
Ages 20–69 years	2,528,302	991,194	71,647	3,599,919

Notes

1. These regional groupings help when comparing participation by geographic region with incidence and mortality by geographic region.
2. These numbers may be underestimates because only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
3. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
4. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006.
5. Numbers may not sum to the total owing to rounding.
6. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Table 1.13: Participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region (collapsed into three broad regional groupings), 2007–2008

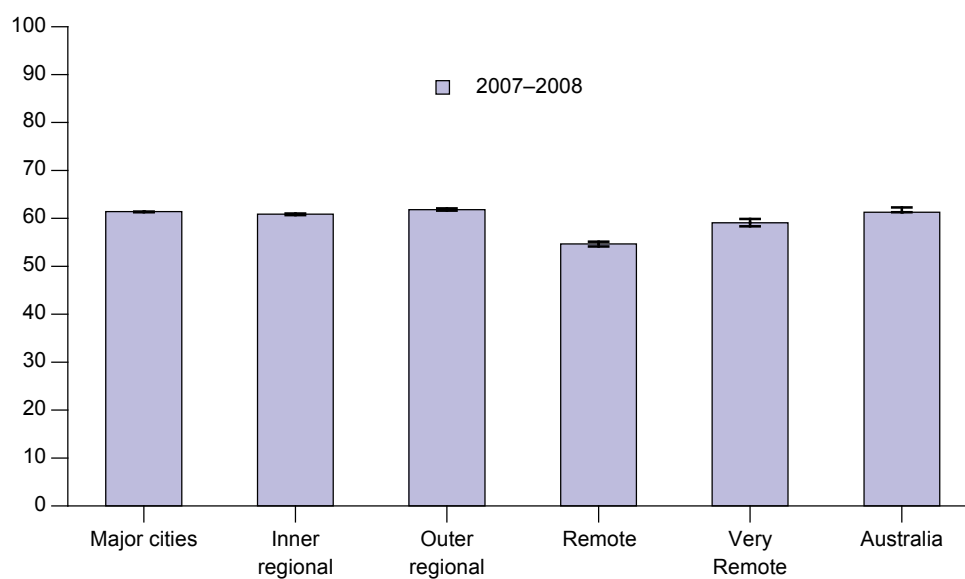
Age group (years)	Geographic region			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Australia
	Per cent			
20–24	44.6	55.3	51.3	47.4
25–29	55.1	59.8	54.2	56.3
30–34	61.6	61.7	55.7	61.6
35–39	64.6	62.6	57.7	64.0
40–44	65.0	62.4	58.6	64.3
45–49	68.1	65.4	60.0	67.3
50–54	67.2	63.7	57.5	66.1
55–59	71.1	66.7	59.6	69.7
60–64	61.0	57.9	53.5	60.1
65–69	52.3	50.5	48.5	51.7
70–74	17.1	14.6	17.5	16.3
75–79	5.2	4.0	5.3	4.9
80+	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.4
Ages 20 years and over				
Crude rate	54.7	54.1	52.9	54.7
AS rate	54.8	54.4	50.2	54.6
95% CI	54.7–54.8	54.3–54.5	49.8–50.6	54.5–54.6
Ages 20–69 years				
Crude rate	60.6	61.2	56.0	60.8
AS rate	61.4	61.1	56.1	61.2
95% CI	61.3–61.4	61.0–61.3	55.7–56.5	61.2–61.3

Notes

1. These regional groupings help when comparing participation by geographic region with incidence and mortality by geographic region.
2. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
4. Only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
5. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
6. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006.
7. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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

Participation (per cent)



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

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

Figure 1.8: Participation (age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, women 20-69 years, 2007-2008

Indicator 1.3 Participation by socioeconomic status

Table 1.14: Participation (number of women screened) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by socioeconomic status, 2007–2008

Age group (years)	Socioeconomic status					Australia
	1 (Lowest)	2	3	4	5 (Highest)	
	Number					
20–24	60,567	65,280	72,820	72,954	78,912	351,679
25–29	72,341	74,753	84,897	88,806	91,402	413,309
30–34	75,109	78,954	92,158	99,013	103,653	449,885
35–39	80,679	85,751	97,635	105,935	117,111	487,946
40–44	74,203	79,787	89,002	93,722	107,391	444,966
45–49	73,152	78,413	85,857	87,790	104,504	430,810
50–54	61,416	65,483	69,914	70,848	87,574	356,121
55–59	51,827	54,431	57,837	58,101	72,892	295,807
60–64	41,564	43,037	44,648	43,410	53,090	226,359
65–69	28,651	28,624	28,351	26,681	30,346	143,037
70–74	7,611	7,391	7,461	6,956	8,216	37,740
75–79	1,986	1,813	1,898	1,822	2,270	9,853
80+	890	811	879	905	1,033	4,596
Not stated	17	13	22	9	12	74
Ages 20 years and over	630,012	664,541	733,381	756,953	858,407	3,652,181
Ages 20–69 years	619,508	654,514	723,121	747,261	846,875	3,599,919

Notes

1. These numbers may be underestimates because only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
2. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
3. Socioeconomic status is measured using the Australian Bureaus of Statistics Socioeconomic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage. Socioeconomic status was assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the SEIFA Index for 2006.
4. 1 (lowest socioeconomic group) corresponds to the most disadvantaged socioeconomic status and 5 (highest socioeconomic group) to the least disadvantaged socioeconomic status. This is different from socioeconomic status that has been presented in previous Cervical Screening in Australia Reports.
5. Numbers may not sum to the total owing to rounding.
6. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

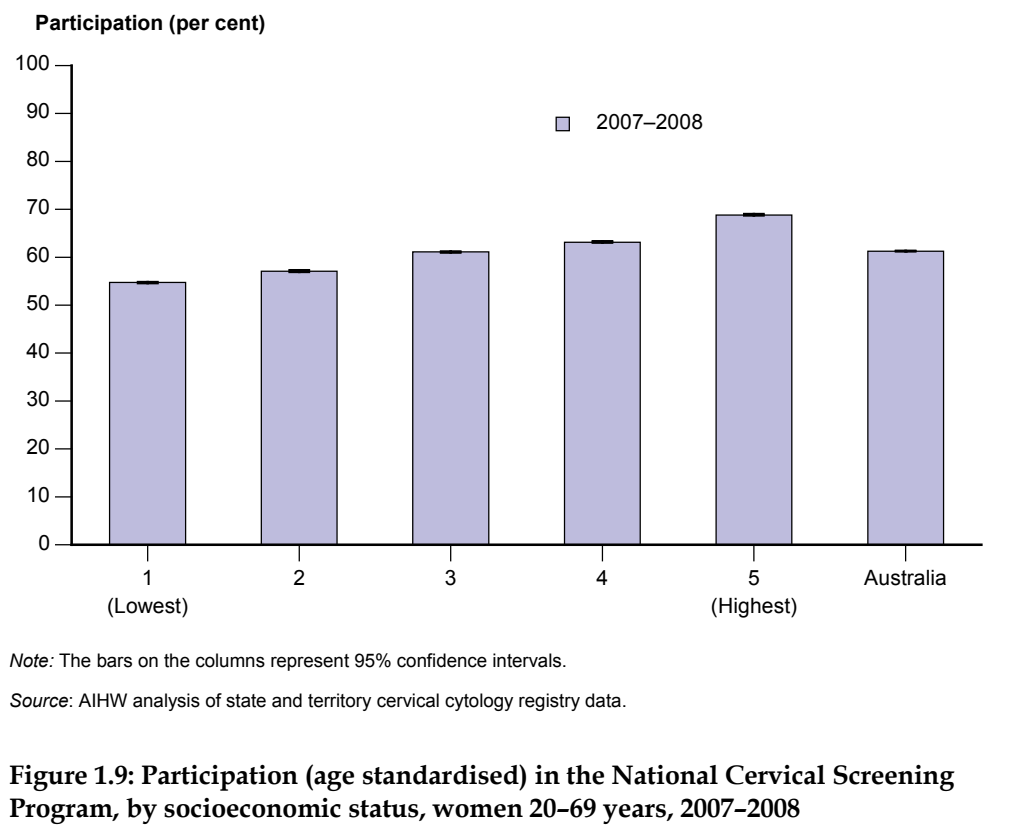
Table 1.11: Participation (age-specific and age-standardised) in the National Cervical Screening Program, by geographic region, 2007–2008

Age group (years)	Socioeconomic status					Australia
	1 (Lowest)	2	3	4	5 (Highest)	
	Per cent					
20–24	43.1	46.9	47.5	47.7	50.4	47.4
25–29	51.7	54.3	55.4	58.1	61.0	56.3
30–34	55.2	58.1	60.4	64.7	67.8	61.6
35–39	56.9	60.4	62.9	66.3	71.7	64.0
40–44	56.8	59.9	63.7	66.4	72.7	64.3
45–49	59.6	62.1	67.3	68.8	76.8	67.3
50–54	58.2	60.2	66.4	67.6	76.5	66.1
55–59	61.2	62.2	70.9	71.5	81.4	69.7
60–64	53.8	53.4	61.9	61.9	69.1	60.1
65–69	47.6	46.5	52.8	54.6	58.1	51.7
70–74	14.8	14.0	16.4	17.6	19.6	16.3
75–79	4.5	3.9	4.9	5.2	6.1	4.9
80+	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Ages 20 years and over						
Crude rate	48.4	50.2	54.7	57.1	61.8	54.7
AS rate	48.8	50.7	54.5	56.3	61.4	54.6
95% CI	48.7–48.9	50.6–50.9	54.3–54.6	56.2–56.4	61.3–61.5	54.5–54.6
Ages 20–69 years						
Crude rate	54.4	56.8	60.5	62.7	68.3	60.8
AS rate	54.7	57.0	61.1	63.1	68.8	61.2
95% CI	54.6–54.8	56.9–57.2	61.0–61.2	63.0–63.3	68.7–69.0	61.2–61.3

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of women screened as a proportion of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. The eligible female population is the average of the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident population, adjusted for the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy using national hysterectomy fractions derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 National Health Survey.
3. Only women with a postcode in the jurisdiction in which they were screened have been counted.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.
5. Socioeconomic status is measured using the ABS Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage. Socioeconomic status was assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the SEIFA Index for 2006.
6. 1 (lowest socioeconomic group) corresponds to the most disadvantaged socioeconomic status and 5 (highest socioeconomic group) to the least disadvantaged socioeconomic status. This is different from socioeconomic status that has been presented in previous cervical screening in Australia reports.
7. Period covers 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

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



Indicator 2 Early re-screening

Table 2.1: Number of women re-screening early following a normal Pap test, women 20–69 years, 1996 to 2007 cohorts

No. of tests	Year											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Number											
0	52,617	76,560	78,693	119,556	114,902	121,736	120,609	125,979	124,416	153,857	126,574	130,281
1	22,998	53,456	48,088	47,916	46,105	43,594	40,334	38,772	36,761	43,798	33,911	30,710
2	5,088	10,922	9,572	6,591	6,075	5,296	5,162	4,795	4,367	4,932	3,543	2,827
3	1,078	2,080	1,568	1,310	1,199	1,092	1,051	982	800	817	452	406
4	296	508	412	269	251	206	195	169	184	134	87	64
5+	99	196	157	81	108	61	70	65	58	27	18	19

Notes

1. This indicator reported on a 2-year period following a normal Pap test up to and including 1998. In 1999, the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval; therefore data up to and including 1998 are not directly comparable with data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 cohorts was the 24 months following the index month of February.
3. The reference period for the 1999 to 2007 cohorts was the 21 months following the index month of February (in 1999, the index month for Queensland was March).
4. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
7. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 2.2: Proportion of women re-screening early following a normal Pap test, women 20–69 years, 1996 to 2007 cohorts

No. of tests	Year											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Per cent											
0	64.0	53.3	56.8	68.0	68.1	70.8	72.0	73.8	74.7	75.6	76.9	79.3
1	28.0	37.2	34.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	24.1	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.6	18.7
2	6.2	7.6	6.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7
3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
5+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes

1. This indicator reported on a 2-year period following a normal Pap test up to and including 1998. In 1999 the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval; therefore data up to and including 1998 are not directly comparable with data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 cohorts was the 24 months following the index month of February.
3. The reference period for the 1999 to 2007 cohorts was the 21 months following the index month of February (in 1999, the index month for Queensland was March).
4. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997 and 1998.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

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

Table 2.3: Number of women re-screening within 21 months of a normal Pap test, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2007 cohort

Year	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
0	41,542	33,817	25,255	12,697	10,490	2,874	2,497	1,109	130,281
1	10,356	8,349	6,344	2,568	1,887	444	525	237	30,710
2	918	815	626	196	170	43	39	20	2,827
3	116	140	92	22	28	4	3	1	406
4	22	21	13	2	2	1	3	0	64
5+	9	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	19

Notes

1. The reference period was the 21 months following the index month of February.
2. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
3. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 2.4: Proportion of women re-screening within 21 months of a normal Pap test, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2007 cohort

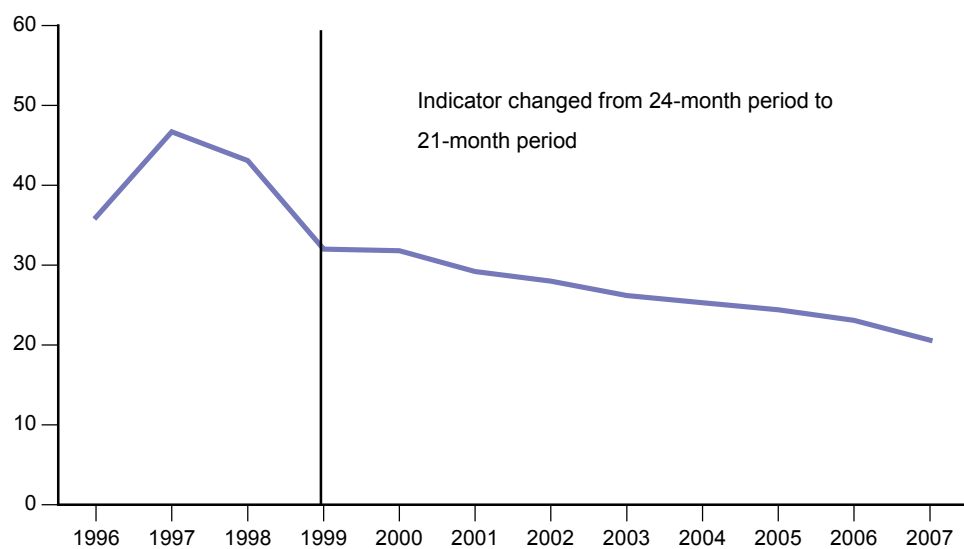
Year	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Per cent								
0	78.4	78.4	78.1	82.0	83.4	85.4	81.4	81.1	79.3
1	19.6	19.4	19.6	16.6	15.0	13.2	17.1	17.3	18.7
2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes

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

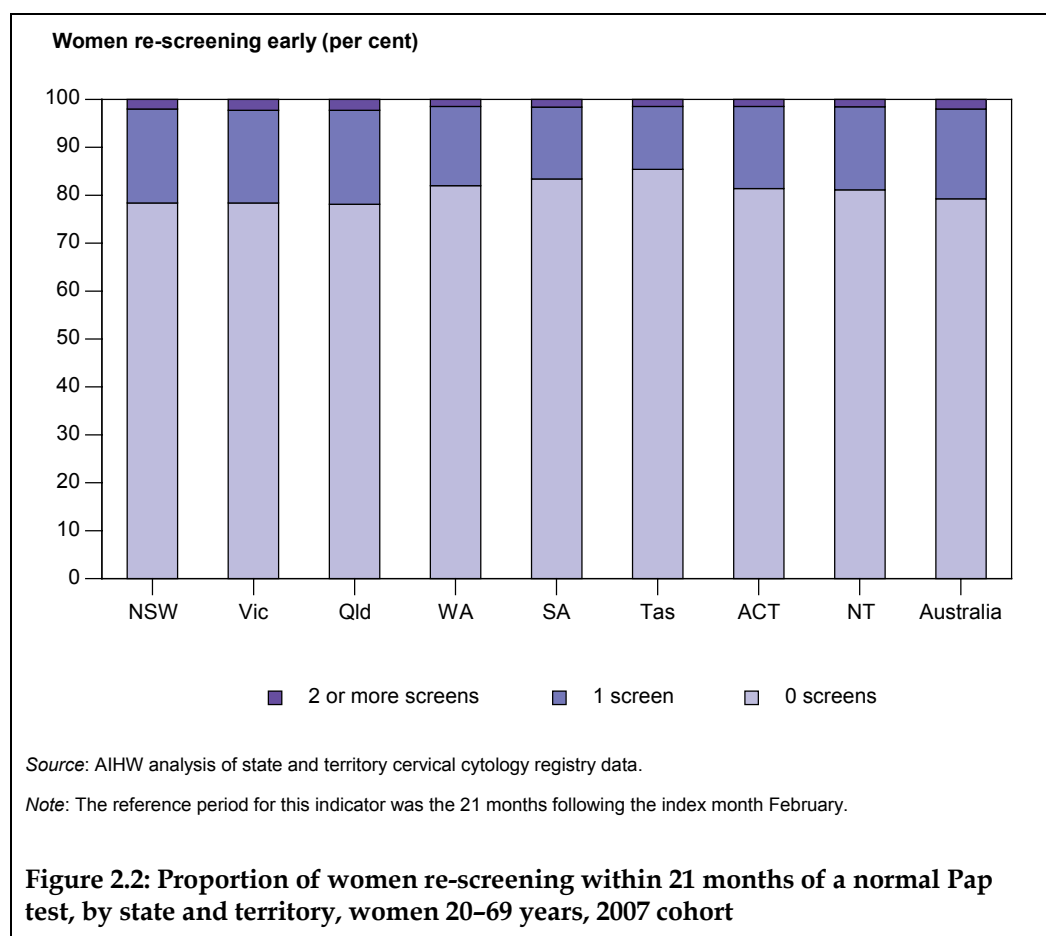
Source: AIHW analysis of state and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Women re-screening (per cent)



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

Figure 2.1: Proportion of women re-screening early following a normal Pap test, women 20–69 years, 1996 to 2007 cohorts



Indicator 3 Low-grade abnormality detection

Table 3.1: Low-grade and high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, women 20–69 years, 1997 to 2008

Abnormalities	Year											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Number											
Low-grade	15,314	14,411	15,753	19,985	18,126	18,781	18,443	16,627	16,274	15,118	13,709	12,346
High-grade	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,903	14,840	14,507	14,837	14,414	14,479	15,822
Total	25,706	25,115	27,439	33,836	31,681	33,684	33,283	31,134	31,111	29,532	28,188	28,168
Ratio	1.47	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.15	1.10	1.05	0.95	0.78
95% CI	1.44–1.51	1.31–1.38	1.32–1.38	1.41–1.47	1.31–1.37	1.23–1.29	1.22–1.27	1.12–1.17	1.07–1.12	1.03–1.07	0.92–0.97	0.76–0.80
	Percentage of women screened											
Low-grade	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
High-grade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4

Notes

- Ratio is the number of women with a low-grade abnormality detected by histology divided by the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology.
- The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
- Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
- Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
- With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
- These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
- There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4.
- These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

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

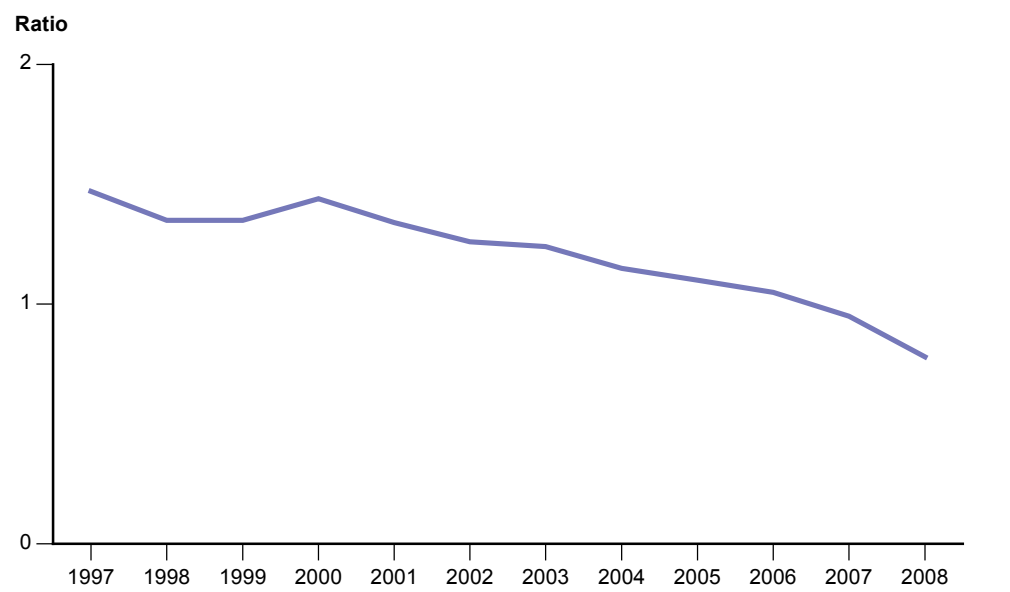
Table 3.2: Ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, by state and territory, women 20–69 years, 2008

Year	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
Low-grade	4,129	2,522	2,454	1,285	1,190	332	282	152	12,346
High-grade	5,192	3,669	2,992	1,738	1,110	462	305	354	15,822
Total	9,321	6,191	5,446	3,023	2,300	794	587	506	28,168
Ratio	0.80	0.69	0.82	0.74	1.07	0.72	0.92	0.43	0.78
95% CI	0.76– 0.83	0.65– 0.72	0.78– 0.87	0.69– 0.79	0.99– 1.16	0.62– 0.83	0.79– 1.09	0.36– 0.52	0.76– 0.80
	Percentage of women screened								
Low-grade	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
High-grade	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.8
Total	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.4

Notes

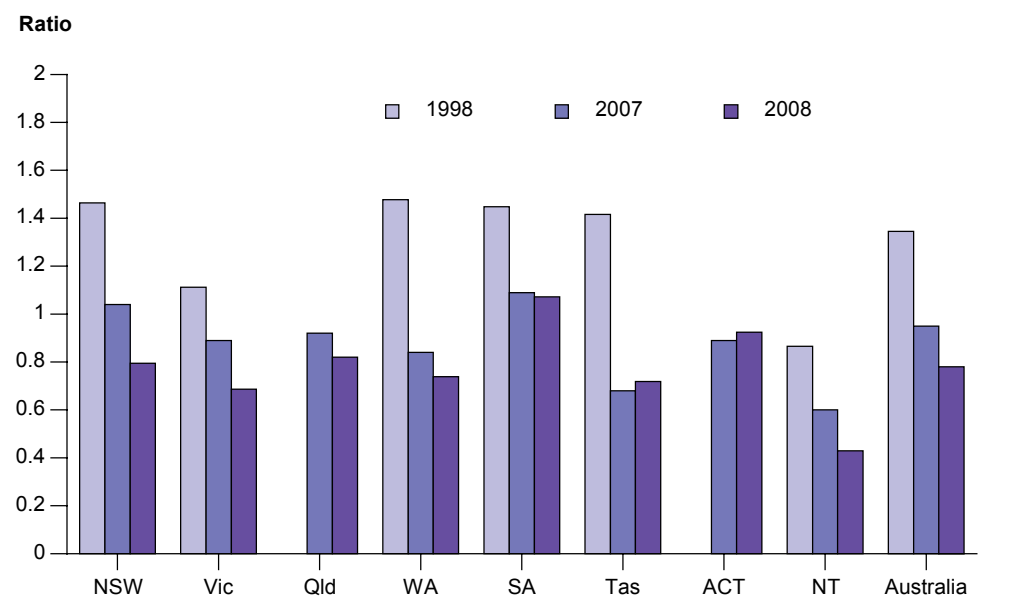
1. Ratio is the number of women with a low-grade abnormality detected by histology divided by the number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
5. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
6. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
7. There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4.
8. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

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



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

Figure 3.1: Ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, women 20–69 years, 1997 to 2008



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

Figure 3.2: Ratio of low-grade to high-grade abnormalities detected by histology, by state and territory, women 20-69 years, 1998, 2007 and 2008

Indicator 4 High-grade abnormality detection

Table 4.1: High-grade abnormality detection (number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology), 1997 to 2008

Age group (years)	Year											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Number											
20–24	2,123	2,220	2,565	2,922	2,909	3,425	3,379	3,509	3,620	3,385	3,538	3,900
25–29	2,913	3,126	3,283	3,937	3,775	3,920	3,913	3,671	3,809	3,634	3,813	4,200
30–34	2,115	2,041	2,238	2,767	2,699	3,078	2,976	3,020	3,040	2,755	2,679	3,017
35–39	1,384	1,468	1,520	1,754	1,717	1,804	1,774	1,725	1,792	1,785	1,755	2,033
40–44	795	833	888	1,113	1,080	1,195	1,250	1,135	1,096	1,101	1,055	1,102
45–49	496	447	554	628	635	642	680	653	661	711	673	747
50–54	240	257	275	325	319	352	332	308	307	326	321	381
55–59	122	145	156	178	184	218	202	202	229	195	195	195
60–64	106	115	109	127	136	113	147	117	132	125	111	151
65–69	98	52	98	100	101	86	92	69	70	82	84	88
70–74	72	62	61	83	54	64	38	43	35	40	26	28
75–79	17	21	28	31	30	21	28	31	21	19	17	14
80–84	9	11	6	11	12	11	13	15	19	7	9	12
85+	3	4	3	3	3	13	9	4	11	7	4	4
Age not stated	6	4	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Ages 20 years and over	10,499	10,806	11,789	13,982	13,655	14,943	14,833	14,503	14,843	14,172	14,281	15,872
Ages 20–69 years	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,833	14,745	14,409	14,756	14,099	14,224	15,814

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
5. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
6. There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in small differences when comparing totals with Indicator 3.
7. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 4.2: High-grade abnormality detection per 1,000 women screened (age-specific and age-standardised), 1997 to 2008

Age group (years)	Year											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number per 1,000 women screened												
20–24	14.2	14.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	18.9	18.5	19.4	19.2	18.3	17.6	20.6
25–29	13.6	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	18.5
30–34	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.5	12.4
35–39	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5	7.6
40–44	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6
45–49	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2
50–54	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
55–59	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
60–64	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2
65–69	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
70–74	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.4
75–79	..	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8
80–84	..	6.0	3.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.2	6.7	8.8	3.5	4.9	7.1
85+	..	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.2	13.5	9.2	5.1	16.0	9.5	6.6	5.8
Ages 20 years and over												
Crude rate	..	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.1	8.0
AS rate	..	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.5
95% CI	..	5.7–6.1	6.3–6.7	6.3–6.6	6.3–6.6	7.0–7.3	6.9–7.2	6.8–7.2	7.0–7.5	6.7–7.0	6.3–6.7	7.3–7.7
Ages 20–69 years												
Crude rate	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.1	8.1
AS rate	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	8.0
95% CI	6.2–6.5	6.1–6.3	6.8–7.1	6.8–7.0	6.8–7.0	7.4–7.6	7.4–7.6	7.3–7.5	7.3–7.6	7.2–7.4	6.9–7.1	7.9–8.2

.. Not applicable.

Notes

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

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

Table 4.3: High-grade abnormality detection (number of women with a high-grade abnormality detected by histology), by state and territory, 2008

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	1,167	906	773	476	271	137	89	81	3,900
25–29	1,384	987	823	458	258	112	89	89	4,200
30–34	1,049	733	518	334	196	66	53	68	3,017
35–39	714	459	358	203	151	67	38	43	2,033
40–44	358	239	224	105	88	39	17	32	1,102
45–49	259	168	131	83	62	13	9	22	747
50–54	131	69	68	38	48	12	5	10	381
55–59	63	49	38	20	13	6	2	4	195
60–64	47	38	34	7	12	8	2	3	151
65–69	20	21	25	6	11	2	1	2	88
70–74	10	4	7	2	5	0	0	0	28
75–79	1	3	5	2	2	1	0	0	14
80–84	2	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	12
85+	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 20 years and over	5,206	3,676	3,011	1,735	1,119	464	306	355	15,872
Ages 20–69 years	5,192	3,669	2,992	1,730	1,110	462	305	354	15,814

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. There are small discrepancies between the way this Indicator was calculated between the states and territories, which may result in small differences when comparing totals with Indicator 3.
4. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 4.4: High-grade abnormality detection per 1,000 women screened (age-specific and age-standardised), by state and territory, 2008

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
Number per 1,000 women screened									
20–24	20.5	19.8	18.9	22.1	20.0	31.2	23.1	32.5	20.6
25–29	18.8	17.3	18.0	20.0	16.9	26.1	19.7	29.3	18.5
30–34	12.8	11.8	10.8	14.1	12.1	14.6	12.3	24.0	12.4
35–39	8.1	6.6	6.8	7.8	8.2	12.6	8.3	15.1	7.6
40–44	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	8.0	4.4	13.5	4.6
45–49	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.4	10.5	3.2
50–54	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	5.8	2.0
55–59	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.2	1.2
60–64	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.1	2.9	1.0	4.2	1.2
65–69	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	5.9	1.1
70–74	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
75–79	0.6	2.8	5.5	4.6	3.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.8
80–84	3.6	0.0	16.1	6.5	9.5	29.4	40.0	0.0	7.1
85+	4.6	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	5.8
Ages 20 years and over									
Crude rate	8.1	7.2	7.7	9.0	7.6	11.3	8.9	17.9	8.0
AS rate	7.4	6.6	7.6	7.9	7.5	11.2	8.2	18.5	7.5
95% CI	7.1–7.7	6.4–6.9	7.0–8.2	7.4–8.4	6.9–8.0	9.4–13.2	6.2–10.3	9.4–28.3	7.3–7.7
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	8.2	7.3	7.7	9.1	7.7	11.4	8.9	18.0	8.1
AS rate	8.2	7.4	7.5	8.6	8.0	11.5	8.3	15.7	8.0
95% CI	7.95–8.40	7.16–7.64	7.3–7.8	8.2–9.0	7.6–8.5	10.5–12.6	7.4–9.3	14.1–17.5	7.9–8.2

Notes

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

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

Table 4.5a: Number of women screened, 1997 to 2002

Age group (years)	Year					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	Number					
20–24	149,203	154,804	152,337	179,312	178,267	180,961
25–29	214,958	225,693	218,499	254,534	241,353	234,688
30–34	221,661	231,024	223,700	268,031	267,038	271,399
35–39	219,961	234,358	228,337	270,740	261,728	260,097
40–44	187,533	201,812	200,770	245,627	246,640	249,958
45–49	160,788	171,088	171,528	209,487	209,163	212,372
50–54	123,427	133,964	140,438	175,187	178,425	176,949
55–59	82,996	88,706	93,374	116,943	122,168	130,107
60–64	60,841	66,272	69,887	85,383	88,351	89,625
65–69	45,781	49,835	49,941	59,248	61,556	62,438
70–74	23,862	21,657	21,199	25,548	25,152	23,731
75–79	3,147	6,226	6,898	8,204	7,774	8,349
80–84	1,069	1,843	1,978	2,535	2,435	2,642
85+	22	833	685	970	929	965
Age not stated	359	4,492	2,441	1,975	2,058	1,857
Ages 20 years and over	1,495,608	1,592,607	1,582,012	1,903,724	1,893,037	1,906,138
Ages 20–69 years	1,467,149	1,557,556	1,548,811	1,864,492	1,854,689	1,868,594

Notes

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
2. Australian Capital Territory data were not available for 1997 and 1998.
3. Northern Territory data were not available for 2001.
4. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
5. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
6. These data exclude women who have opted not to be included on a cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

Table 4.5b: Number of women screened, 2003 to 2008

Age group (years)	Year					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Number					
20–24	182,264	180,911	188,375	185,182	201,031	189,382
25–29	231,713	219,045	220,542	216,885	233,707	226,555
30–34	270,492	267,553	268,793	253,087	254,240	244,223
35–39	258,040	253,730	258,908	257,888	270,563	267,801
40–44	251,113	255,197	255,267	246,565	248,526	240,720
45–49	214,324	221,712	227,281	228,239	238,254	233,904
50–54	180,162	183,853	186,689	187,191	193,791	194,589
55–59	135,062	146,837	152,411	156,231	159,736	159,977
60–64	92,047	97,916	101,992	107,710	118,001	124,738
65–69	65,023	68,036	70,176	72,825	75,289	76,787
70–74	22,781	21,055	20,508	20,243	20,640	19,917
75–79	7,971	6,920	6,505	6,002	5,722	4,998
80–84	2,514	2,249	2,148	1,977	1,829	1,695
85+	974	789	686	739	608	694
Age not stated	1,841	286	164	69	45	35
Ages						
20 years and over	1,916,321	1,926,089	1,960,446	1,940,834	2,021,982	1,986,016
Ages 20–69 years	1,880,240	1,894,790	1,930,435	1,911,804	1,993,137	1,958,677

Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.

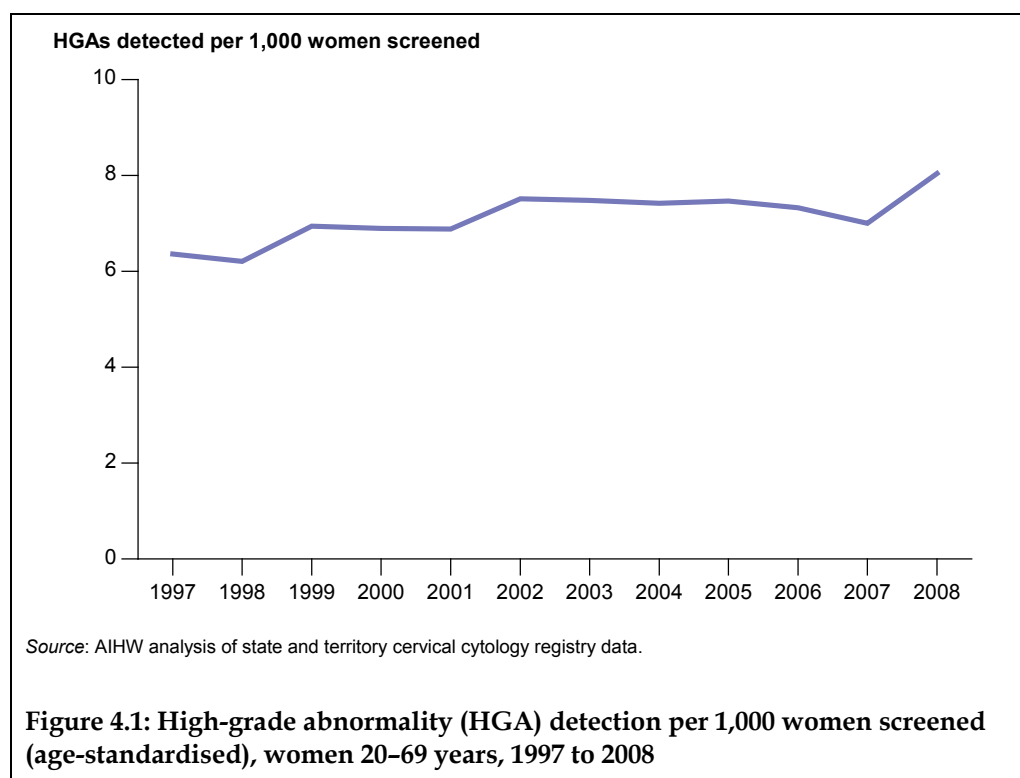
Table 4.6: Number of women screened, by state and territory, 2008

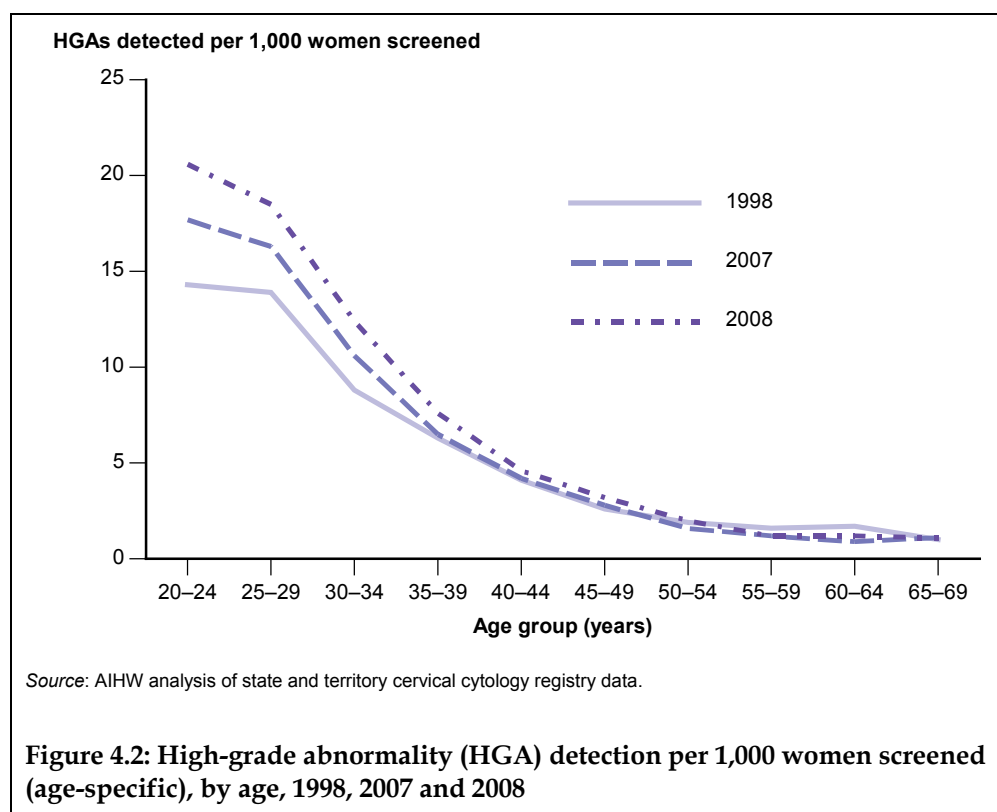
Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number								
20–24	56,985	45,661	40,896	21,555	13,548	4,386	3,859	2,492	189,382
25–29	73,699	57,201	45,640	22,917	15,258	4,290	4,511	3,039	226,555
30–34	82,121	62,357	48,183	23,691	16,203	4,518	4,319	2,831	244,223
35–39	88,261	69,816	52,498	26,156	18,360	5,304	4,553	2,853	267,801
40–44	78,268	62,814	46,874	23,916	17,748	4,848	3,878	2,374	240,720
45–49	76,765	60,102	45,964	22,388	17,694	5,068	3,828	2,095	233,904
50–54	63,414	50,569	37,440	18,490	15,421	4,221	3,300	1,734	194,589
55–59	51,630	42,375	30,502	14,626	13,210	3,540	2,851	1,243	159,977
60–64	40,488	33,512	23,919	10,805	10,561	2,768	1,976	709	124,738
65–69	24,568	21,233	14,518	6,516	6,821	1,703	1,091	337	76,787
70–74	6,890	5,009	3,539	1,722	2,088	341	244	84	19,917
75–79	1,788	1,072	916	432	637	81	58	14	4,998
80–84	552	403	311	155	211	34	25	4	1,695
85+	217	192	122	83	63	7	6	4	694
Age not stated	24	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	35
Ages 20 years and over	645,670	512,317	391,322	193,452	147,834	41,109	34,499	19,813	1,986,016
Ages 20–69 years	636,199	505,641	386,434	191,060	144,824	40,646	34,166	19,707	1,958,677

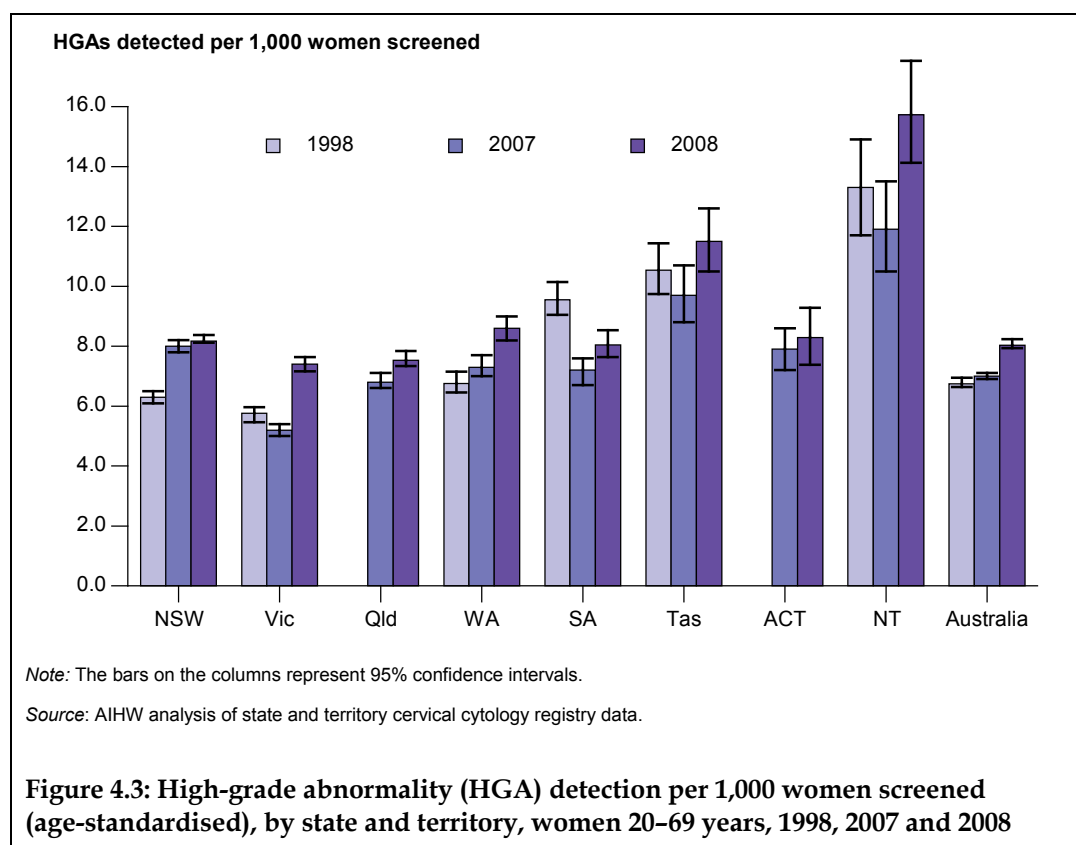
Notes

1. With the exception of Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, data include all women screened in each jurisdiction, not just those women resident in each jurisdiction.
2. These numbers may be overestimates because of double counting of some women between some states and territories. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying the state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and the inclusion of women resident overseas. However, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. These data exclude women who have opted off the cervical cytology register.

Source: State and territory cervical cytology registry data.







Indicator 5 Incidence

Indicator 5.1 Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer

Table 5.1: Number of new cases of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer, by age, 1991 to 2006

Age group (years)	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of new cases																
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20–24	0	5	1	7	1	6	3	3	2	1	2	10	3	9	5	2
25–29	14	14	9	17	18	18	10	17	14	12	12	13	10	16	11	9
30–34	32	33	32	36	41	18	28	18	13	27	22	16	16	21	18	15
35–39	40	24	26	31	29	36	22	27	22	13	14	13	12	14	18	10
40–44	30	24	17	25	30	23	21	23	14	9	6	11	16	16	23	6
45–49	9	14	15	26	23	11	11	18	7	15	15	13	17	11	5	7
50–54	12	11	17	9	12	11	8	12	7	6	9	4	3	5	7	5
55–59	6	12	5	5	10	7	8	2	8	4	4	6	3	7	2	1
60–64	7	9	7	10	11	6	6	6	2	3	4	5	4	1	2	1
65–69	7	9	9	8	6	10	2	2	3	0	2	3	2	4	3	1
70–74	5	2	4	6	5	4	5	3	2	0	2	1	4	3	0	1
75–79	3	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	1
80–84	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	3	1	2
85+	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
All ages	168	160	144	185	193	155	126	135	95	93	97	99	93	113	97	62
Ages 20–69 years	157	155	138	174	181	146	119	128	92	90	90	94	86	104	94	57

Note: Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in December 2009. These estimates may be updated at any time as case details are added, modified or deleted in the national database. These modifications may occur several years after the initial diagnosis, as additional case details are received by the state and territory cancer registries from data suppliers and then passed to the Australian Cancer Database. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but for the most part these changes are very small.

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.2: Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, 1991 to 2006

Age group (years)	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of new cases per 100,000 women																
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
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
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3
25–29	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.3
30–34	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.6	2.5	3.9	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.0
35–39	6.0	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.9	3.0	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.3
40–44	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.1	3.0	0.8
45–49	1.8	2.6	2.6	4.4	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.9
50–54	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
55–59	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
60–64	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2
65–69	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
70–74	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.3
75–79	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
80–84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8
85+	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
All ages																
Crude rate	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6
AS rate (A)	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6
95% CI	1.7–2.3	1.6–2.2	1.4–2.0	1.8–2.4	1.9–2.5	1.4–2.0	1.1–1.6	1.2–1.7	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.7–1.1	0.9–1.3	0.8–1.2	0.5–0.8
Ages 20–69 years																
Crude rate	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9
AS rate	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9
95% CI	2.5–3.4	2.4–3.4	2.1–3.0	2.6–3.6	2.7–3.7	2.1–3.0	1.7–2.4	1.8–2.6	1.2–1.9	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.1–1.7	1.3–2.0	1.2–1.8	0.7–1.1

Notes

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

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

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

Table 5.3: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, 1992 to 2006

Age group (years)	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of new cases																
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	3	1	0
20–24	12	9	9	17	4	16	11	12	9	7	7	14	7	15	13	11
25–29	50	54	39	51	54	46	44	49	57	41	41	42	37	41	39	43
30–34	122	109	103	124	111	68	80	82	75	89	58	72	63	87	78	78
35–39	139	127	128	134	114	142	104	106	103	68	88	78	87	84	84	81
40–44	150	126	128	133	119	119	101	101	102	80	68	76	79	78	106	79
45–49	103	101	101	132	98	101	78	114	79	74	103	79	91	97	77	83
50–54	88	78	90	86	59	81	79	65	67	58	77	70	72	58	58	61
55–59	61	77	81	74	68	63	51	54	52	56	55	42	51	51	50	44
60–64	80	76	73	86	71	61	53	57	62	66	46	42	49	35	51	55
65–69	88	85	91	98	77	64	57	57	55	53	43	43	42	38	44	51
70–74	81	71	64	78	71	61	45	56	47	58	40	34	42	29	28	33
75–79	48	53	46	65	50	51	46	44	41	50	41	35	36	47	35	34
80–84	36	35	36	41	30	41	33	43	33	36	41	33	40	36	34	28
85+	33	21	21	22	33	26	28	28	19	24	29	30	30	26	32	34
All ages	1,092	1,022	1,011	1,143	960	941	811	870	801	762	739	690	727	725	730	715
Ages 20–69 years	893	842	843	935	775	761	658	697	661	592	586	558	578	584	600	586

Note: Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in December 2009. These estimates may be updated at any time as case details are added, modified or deleted in the national database. These modifications may occur several years after the initial diagnosis as additional case details are received by the state and territory cancer registries from data suppliers and then passed to the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but, for the most part, these changes are very small.

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.4: Incidence of cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, 1991 to 2006

Age group (years)	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of new cases per 100,000 women																
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
20–24	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.5
25–29	7.2	7.8	5.7	7.5	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.7	7.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.7	6.2
30–34	17.1	15.0	14.1	16.9	15.2	9.4	11.2	11.6	10.5	12.4	7.8	9.5	8.2	11.3	10.2	10.4
35–39	20.9	18.7	18.6	19.2	16.0	19.5	14.0	14.1	13.6	9.0	11.7	10.5	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.6
40–44	23.5	19.6	19.8	20.2	17.8	17.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	11.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	10.0	13.6	10.2
45–49	20.5	18.8	17.6	22.2	15.9	15.8	12.1	17.4	11.9	11.0	15.1	11.4	12.8	13.4	10.4	11.0
50–54	21.3	18.4	20.7	19.0	12.4	16.3	14.7	11.4	11.2	9.3	11.9	10.8	11.0	8.7	8.6	8.9
55–59	17.0	21.0	21.6	19.2	17.2	15.5	12.1	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.1	7.8	8.9	8.6	8.1	6.9
60–64	21.6	20.8	20.3	24.1	19.9	17.1	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.6	11.3	10.0	11.4	7.8	10.8	11.2
65–69	25.1	24.1	25.6	27.6	21.7	18.0	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.4	12.4	12.1	11.5	10.1	11.4	12.9
70–74	17.0	24.3	21.1	24.6	22.0	18.7	13.7	16.9	14.1	17.4	11.9	10.2	12.8	8.9	8.6	10.1
75–79	16.0	23.1	20.0	28.5	21.4	20.9	17.9	16.4	14.6	17.4	14.0	11.9	12.1	15.7	11.7	11.3
80–84	24.8	23.1	22.7	24.5	17.4	23.2	18.3	23.6	18.0	18.9	20.3	15.6	18.1	15.7	14.4	11.7
85+	30.0	18.2	17.2	17.3	24.6	18.4	18.7	17.9	11.4	13.7	15.8	15.8	15.5	13.1	15.4	15.6
All ages																
Crude rate	12.6	11.6	11.4	12.7	10.6	10.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9
AS rate	12.7	12.1	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.4	8.7	9.2	8.3	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.6
95% CI	11.9–13.5	11.4–12.9	11.1–12.6	12.3–13.8	10.1–11.4	9.7–11.0	8.1–9.4	8.6–9.8	7.8–8.9	7.2–8.3	6.9–7.9	6.3–7.3	6.5–7.6	6.4–7.5	6.4–7.4	6.1–7.1
Ages 20–69 years																
Crude rate	16.5	15.3	15.2	16.6	13.6	13.2	11.2	11.8	11.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.8
AS rate	17.1	15.9	15.8	17.0	13.8	13.4	11.4	11.8	11.0	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.8
95% CI	16.0–18.3	14.8–17.0	14.7–16.9	16.0–18.2	12.9–14.9	12.5–14.4	10.5–12.3	11.0–12.7	10.2–11.9	9.0–10.6	8.7–10.3	8.2–9.7	8.3–9.8	8.3–9.8	8.4–9.9	8.1–9.5

Notes

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

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.5: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1997–2001

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
	Number of new cases								
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	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
20–24	17	6	14	3	1	5	0	0	46
25–29	71	42	61	21	18	8	8	3	232
30–34	137	72	88	39	32	11	3	2	384
35–39	155	88	118	35	33	22	8	10	469
40–44	146	97	108	53	28	9	5	6	452
45–49	161	99	85	51	31	8	6	7	448
50–54	136	72	69	32	20	9	3	5	346
55–59	91	65	54	25	17	9	3	4	268
60–64	95	69	66	20	25	5	1	3	284
65–69	102	58	50	28	16	5	4	2	265
70–74	94	60	42	27	16	4	2	1	246
75–79	78	59	37	18	20	4	3	3	222
80–84	63	53	31	24	12	1	2	0	186
85+	45	35	23	14	8	2	1	0	128
All ages	1,395	876	847	391	277	102	49	46	3,983
Ages 20–69 years	1,111	668	713	307	221	91	41	42	3,194

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.6: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1997–2001

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of new cases per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
15–19	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.2
20–24	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.4	6.9	n.p.	n.p.	1.4
25–29	5.8	4.6	9.0	6.0	6.9	10.1	n.p.	n.p.	6.4
30–34	11.3	7.8	13.4	11.1	11.9	13.3	n.p.	n.p.	10.7
35–39	12.2	9.4	17.0	9.4	11.3	23.7	n.p.	24.7	12.5
40–44	12.1	10.9	16.4	14.7	9.9	10.0	n.p.	n.p.	12.6
45–49	14.6	12.0	13.9	15.3	11.5	9.6	n.p.	n.p.	13.5
50–54	13.6	9.7	12.4	11.2	8.1	11.9	n.p.	n.p.	11.6
55–59	11.7	11.4	12.9	11.8	9.0	15.0	n.p.	n.p.	11.8
60–64	14.2	14.0	19.5	11.4	15.3	9.7	n.p.	n.p.	14.8
65–69	16.6	12.9	16.8	18.4	10.5	10.7	n.p.	n.p.	15.2
70–74	15.9	13.9	15.1	19.6	10.4	9.1	n.p.	n.p.	14.8
75–79	15.8	16.4	16.0	16.0	15.1	10.6	n.p.	n.p.	16.0
80–84	18.8	22.0	19.7	31.5	13.4	3.8	n.p.	n.p.	19.9
85+	15.4	15.9	16.9	19.6	9.9	9.1	n.p.	n.p.	15.4
All ages									
Crude rate	8.6	7.4	9.6	8.5	7.3	8.5	6.2	10.1	8.4
AS rate	8.5	7.2	9.8	8.6	7.0	8.6	6.6	14.6	8.3
95% CI	8.0–8.9	6.7–7.7	9.1–10.5	7.8–9.5	6.2–7.9	7.0–10.4	4.8–8.7	9.9–20.5	8.0–8.5
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	10.9	8.9	12.9	10.5	9.3	12.4	7.9	14.5	10.6
AS rate	11.0	8.9	13.0	10.6	9.3	12.3	8.1	17.2	10.7
95% CI	10.3–11.6	8.3–9.6	12.1–14.0	9.5–11.9	8.1–10.6	9.9–15.1	5.8–11.0	12.0–23.8	10.3–11.1

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Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Age-specific rates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are unable to be shown for number of new cervical cancer cases less than 10.

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.7: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2002–2006

Age group (years)	States and territories							
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of new cases								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
20–24	14	13	20	8	2	2	0	1
25–29	52	50	62	20	7	6	0	5
30–34	102	75	99	40	35	10	6	11
35–39	119	90	97	55	31	8	7	7
40–44	129	81	96	52	33	13	8	6
45–49	156	86	89	44	20	15	11	6
50–54	112	72	72	31	17	7	5	3
55–59	83	53	53	20	14	9	4	2
60–64	75	60	44	25	14	8	6	0
65–69	81	49	44	19	16	3	4	2
70–74	63	35	29	21	8	6	2	2
75–79	60	45	44	22	9	4	1	2
80–84	61	41	31	14	15	7	1	1
85+	50	39	27	17	13	4	2	0
All ages	1,158	790	807	391	234	102	57	48
Ages 20–69 years	923	629	676	314	189	81	51	43

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.8: Incidence of cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2002–2006

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of new cases per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.0
15–19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	0.1
20–24	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.3	0.8	2.7	n.p.	n.p.	1.7
25–29	4.5	5.8	9.4	6.1	3.0	8.7	n.p.	n.p.	5.9
30–34	8.0	7.7	13.6	11.0	13.3	12.4	n.p.	24.2	9.9
35–39	9.7	9.5	13.5	14.8	11.3	9.5	n.p.	n.p.	11.1
40–44	10.1	8.5	12.8	13.5	11.2	14.0	n.p.	n.p.	10.8
45–49	13.1	9.7	12.8	12.0	7.1	16.7	17.7	n.p.	11.8
50–54	10.3	8.8	11.2	9.3	6.4	8.3	n.p.	n.p.	9.6
55–59	8.5	7.3	9.2	7.1	5.8	11.7	n.p.	n.p.	8.1
60–64	9.9	10.7	10.1	11.8	7.5	13.2	n.p.	n.p.	10.3
65–69	12.6	10.3	12.8	11.0	10.1	6.0	n.p.	n.p.	11.6
70–74	11.0	8.3	10.0	14.5	5.6	13.8	n.p.	n.p.	10.1
75–79	11.5	11.6	17.1	17.5	6.5	10.3	n.p.	n.p.	12.6
80–84	15.3	14.0	15.9	15.0	13.8	22.8	n.p.	n.p.	15.0
85+	14.2	14.9	15.7	19.8	13.5	14.7	n.p.	n.p.	15.1
All ages									
Crude rate	6.8	6.3	8.2	7.9	6.0	8.3	6.9	9.8	7.1
AS rate	6.6	6.0	8.2	7.8	5.7	8.0	7.0	12.2	6.8
95% CI	6.2–7.0	5.6–6.4	7.6–8.8	7.1–8.7	4.9–6.4	6.5–9.7	5.3–9.1	8.3–17.0	6.6–7.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	8.6	7.8	10.8	9.9	7.7	10.6	9.2	13.6	9.0
AS rate	8.6	7.8	10.9	9.9	7.7	10.5	9.6	13.5	9.0
95% CI	8.0–9.1	7.2–8.4	10.1–11.8	8.9–11.1	6.6–8.9	8.3–13.0	7.2–12.7	9.6–18.4	8.7–9.3

n.p. not published (permission not granted for the publication of rates calculated from cell counts of less than 10)

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Age-specific rates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are unable to be shown for number of new cervical cancer cases less than 10.

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.9: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, women 20–69 years, 1991 to 2006

Histological type	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of new cases															
Squamous	648	611	594	640	545	530	455	491	470	403	400	389	395	390	395	357
Adenocarcinoma	147	146	152	206	149	148	131	141	132	118	114	123	118	128	119	132
Adenosquamous	42	52	47	40	34	40	33	30	24	30	32	18	25	27	20	22
Other	56	33	50	49	47	43	39	35	35	41	40	28	40	39	66	75
Total	893	842	843	935	775	761	658	697	661	592	586	558	578	584	600	586
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	157	155	138	174	181	146	119	128	92	90	90	94	86	104	94	57

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.10: Incidence of cervical cancer (age-standardised), by histological type, women 20–69 years, 1991 to 2006

Histological type	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women															
Squamous	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.7	9.8	9.4	7.9	8.3	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.4
Adenocarcinoma	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Adenosquamous	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9

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

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.11: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by histological type, women of all ages, 1991 to 2006

Histological type	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of new cases															
Squamous	791	751	704	789	676	671	553	614	577	525	509	486	499	494	483	434
Adenocarcinoma	175	162	173	236	175	168	162	166	151	136	136	134	139	148	131	158
Adenosquamous	50	57	56	50	39	47	39	35	26	31	36	20	30	27	24	23
Other	76	52	78	68	70	55	57	55	47	70	58	50	59	56	92	100
Total	1,092	1,022	1,011	1,143	960	941	811	870	801	762	739	690	727	725	730	715
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	168	160	144	185	193	155	126	135	95	93	97	99	93	113	97	62

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Table 5.12: Incidence of cervical cancer (age-standardised), by histological type, women of all ages, 1991 to 2006

Histological type	Year															
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of new cases per 100,000 women															
Squamous	9.6	8.9	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0
Adenocarcinoma	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
Adenosquamous	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6

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

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

Indicator 5.3 Incidence by geographic region

Table 5.13: Number of new cases of cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1997–2001 and 2002–2006

Age group (years)	Geographic region							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006
Number of new cases								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	5	3	2	2	0	0	7	5
20–24	29	44	15	16	2	0	46	60
25–29	157	143	68	50	5	8	232	202
30–34	255	264	115	93	10	20	384	378
35–39	286	291	167	115	15	5	469	414
40–44	295	273	140	130	17	14	452	418
45–49	295	278	137	138	14	10	448	427
50–54	237	212	99	100	7	6	346	319
55–59	169	159	89	69	9	8	268	238
60–64	180	158	94	68	7	4	284	232
65–69	183	151	76	62	4	4	265	218
70–74	173	111	68	48	4	7	246	166
75–79	158	135	60	47	4	4	222	187
80–84	129	113	55	55	1	3	186	171
85+	91	118	35	31	2	2	128	152
All ages	2,644	2,452	1,221	1,024	103	96	3,983	3,587
Ages 20–69 years	2,088	1,973	1,001	841	92	80	3,194	2,906

Notes

- Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2001 for the period 1997–2001 and to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006 for the period 2002–2006.
- Because some postcodes cross boundaries, totals may not add up owing to rounding.

Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

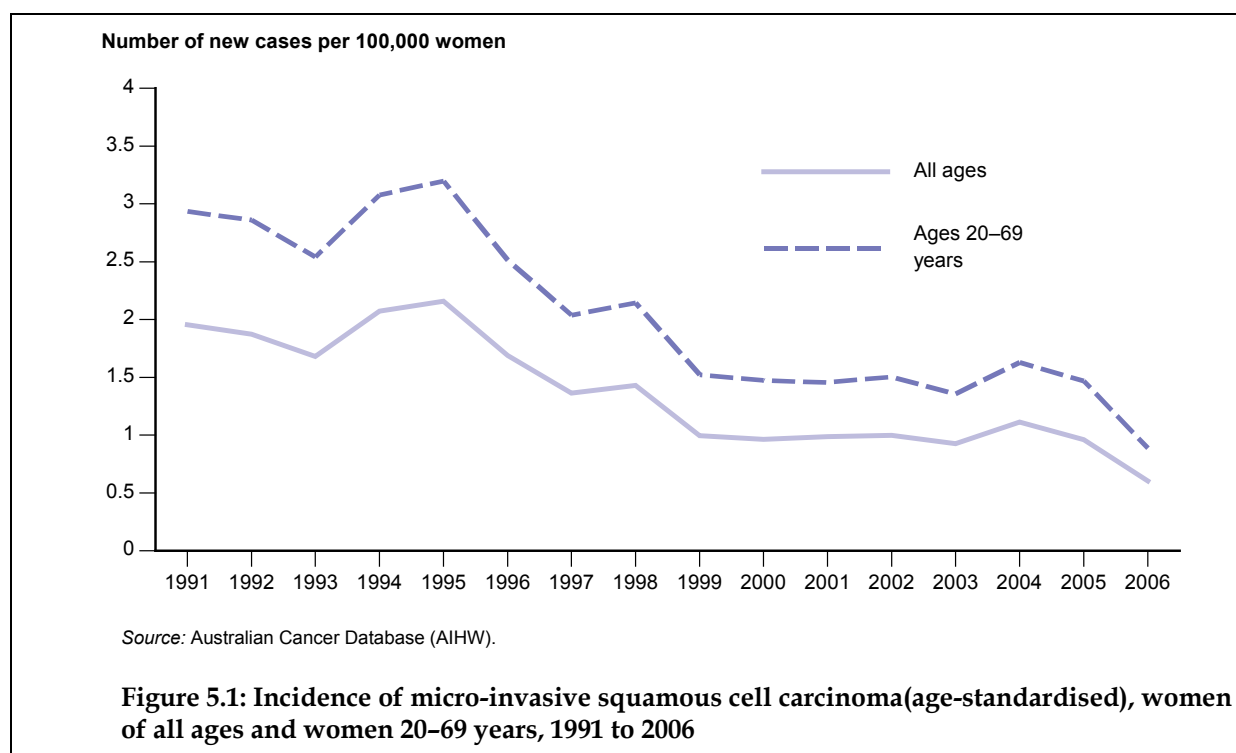
Table 5.14: Incidence of cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, geographic region, 1997–2001 and 2002–2006

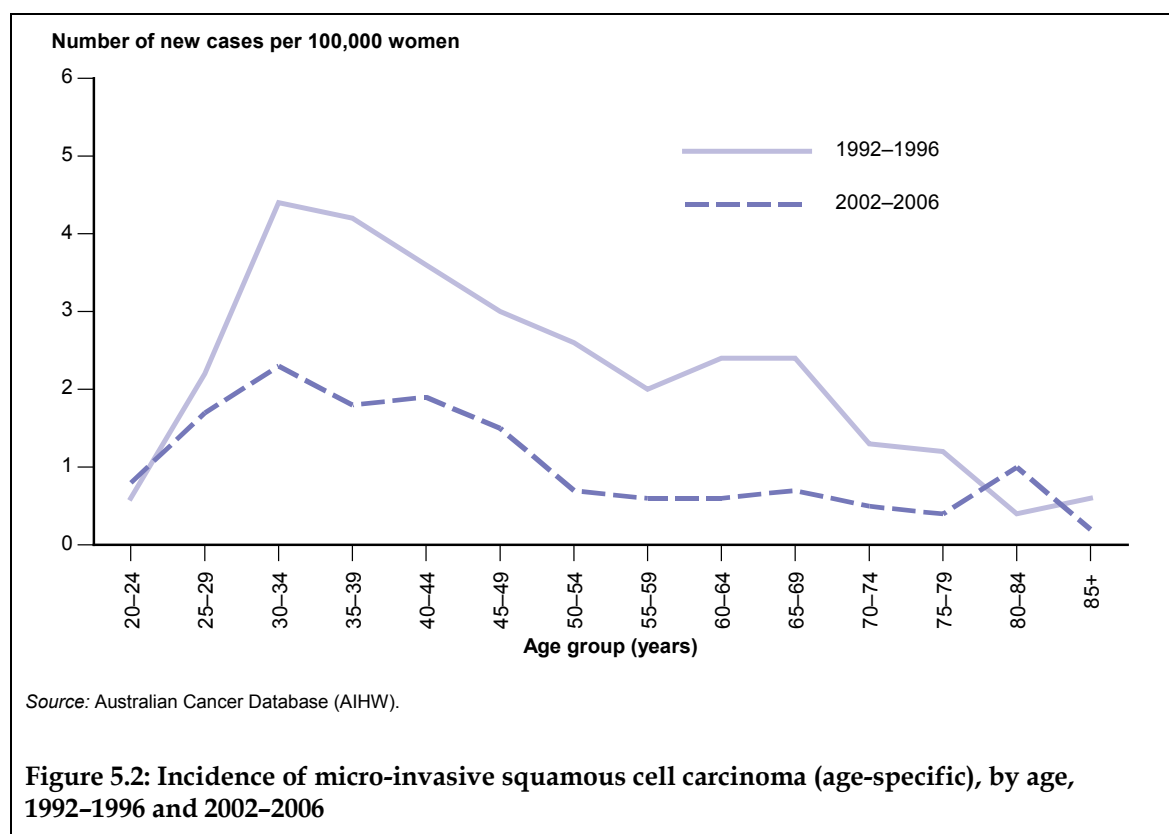
Age group (years)	Geographic region							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006	1997–2001	2002–2006
Number of new cases per 100,000 women								
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
20–24	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.7
25–29	6.1	5.6	7.2	6.3	5.1	9.2	6.4	5.9
30–34	10.3	9.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	20.8	10.7	9.9
35–39	11.4	11.1	14.4	11.3	15.4	5.9	12.5	11.1
40–44	12.4	10.4	12.5	11.5	19.3	16.0	12.6	10.8
45–49	13.3	11.3	13.4	12.8	19.4	12.4	13.5	11.8
50–54	11.9	9.4	10.8	10.0	11.2	9.5	11.6	9.6
55–59	11.4	8.0	12.0	7.6	19.9	14.6	11.8	8.1
60–64	14.6	10.7	14.4	9.2	19.2	10.1	14.8	10.3
65–69	16.2	12.2	13.0	10.1	15.0	14.4	15.2	11.6
70–74	15.8	10.2	12.6	9.2	16.7	30.8	14.8	10.1
75–79	17.0	13.2	13.6	10.4	24.5	24.5	16.0	12.6
80–84	20.4	14.3	18.7	16.4	9.3	27.7	19.9	15.0
85+	16.1	17.0	13.6	10.2	20.7	20.1	15.4	15.1
All ages								
Crude rate	8.3	7.0	8.3	7.0	8.8	8.5	8.4	7.1
AS rate	8.2	6.8	8.2	6.8	10.1	9.6	8.3	6.8
95% CI	7.9–8.5	6.5–7.1	7.8–8.7	6.4–7.2	8.2–12.3	7.7–11.7	8.0–8.5	6.6–7.1
Ages 20–69 years								
Crude rate	10.3	8.7	11.2	9.3	12.7	11.3	10.6	9.0
AS rate	10.5	8.8	10.9	9.1	13.3	11.2	10.7	9.0
95% CI	10.0–10.9	8.4–9.2	10.2–11.6	8.5–9.8	10.7–16.4	8.9–14.0	10.3–11.1	8.7–9.3

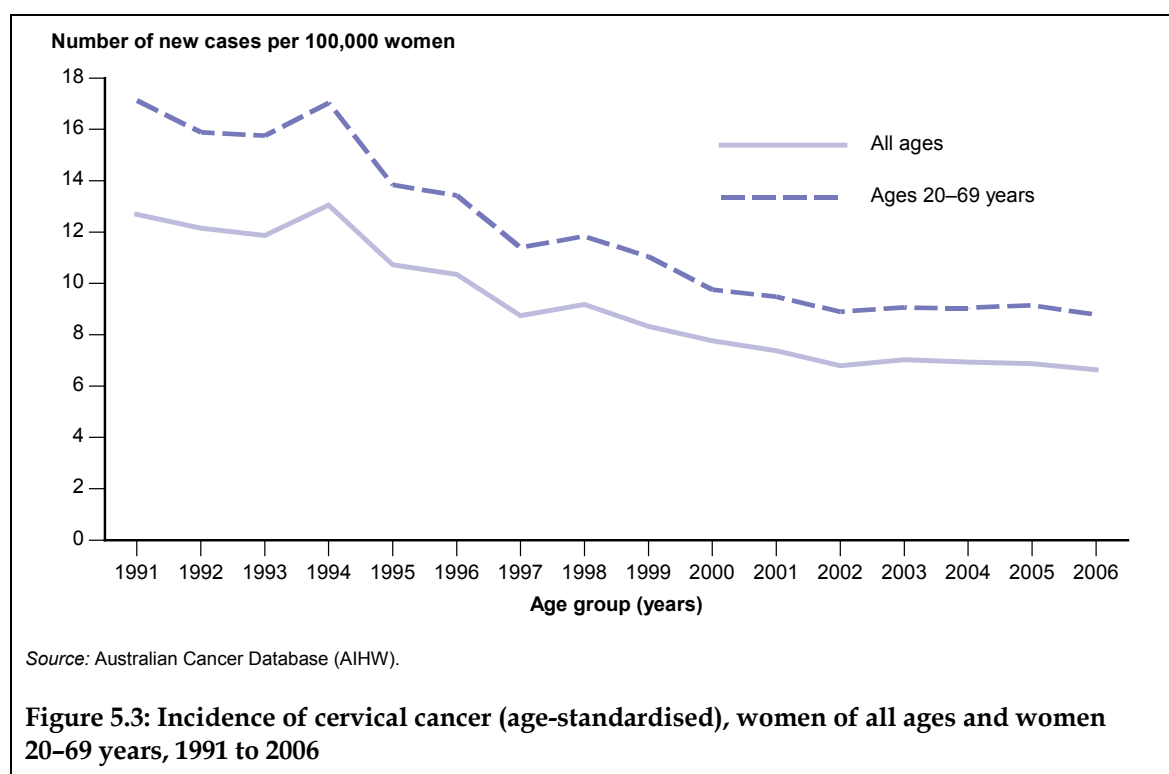
Notes

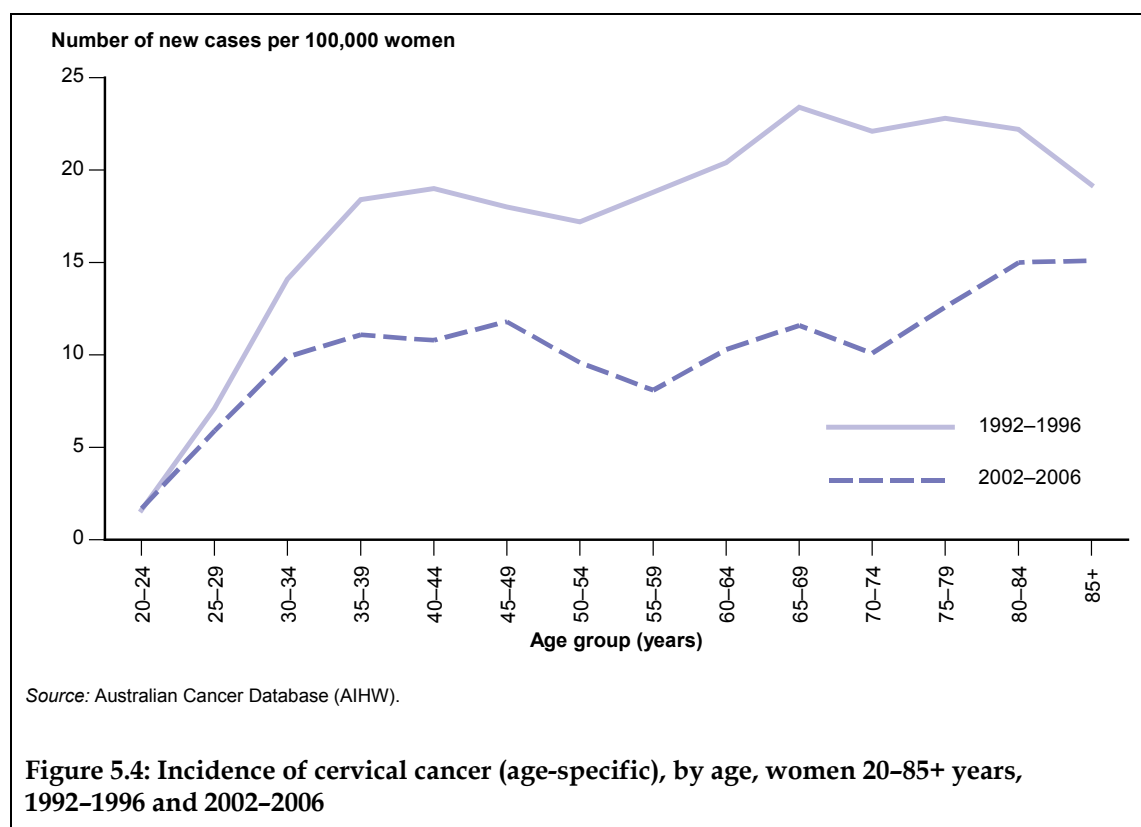
1. Crude rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of cervical cancers detected per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2001 for the period 1997–2001 and to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006 for the period 2002–2006.

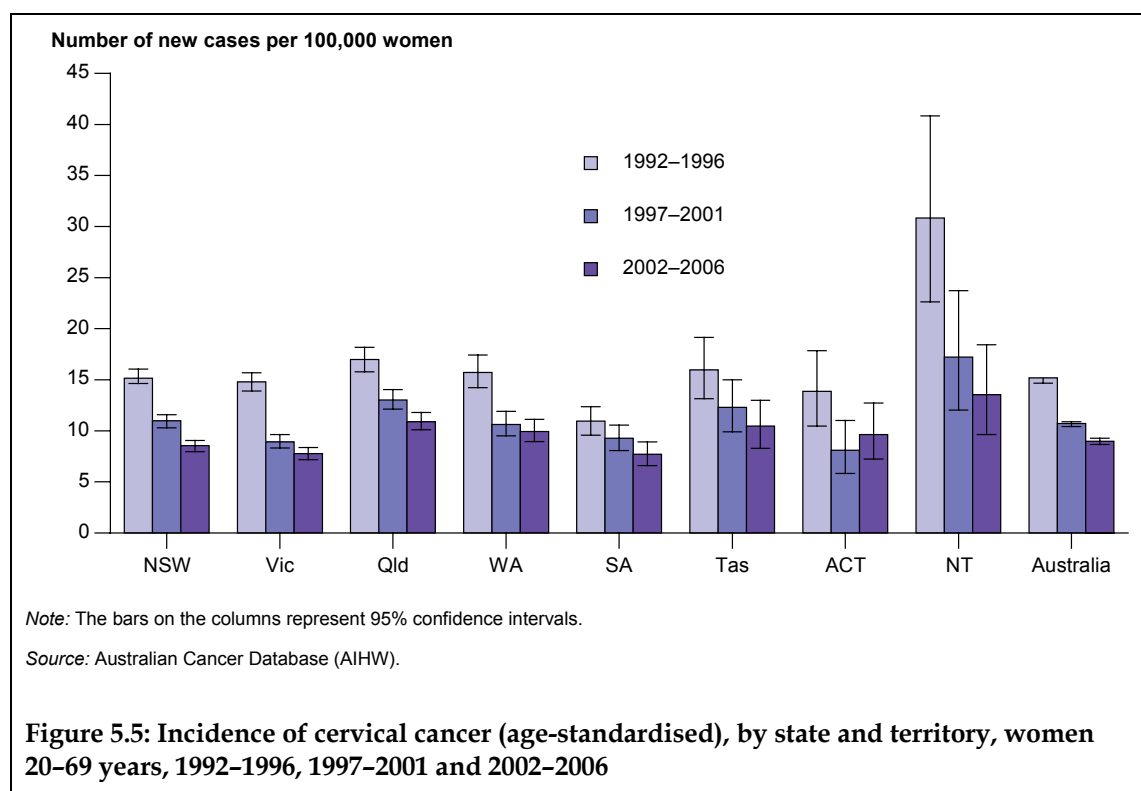
Source: Australian Cancer Database (AIHW).

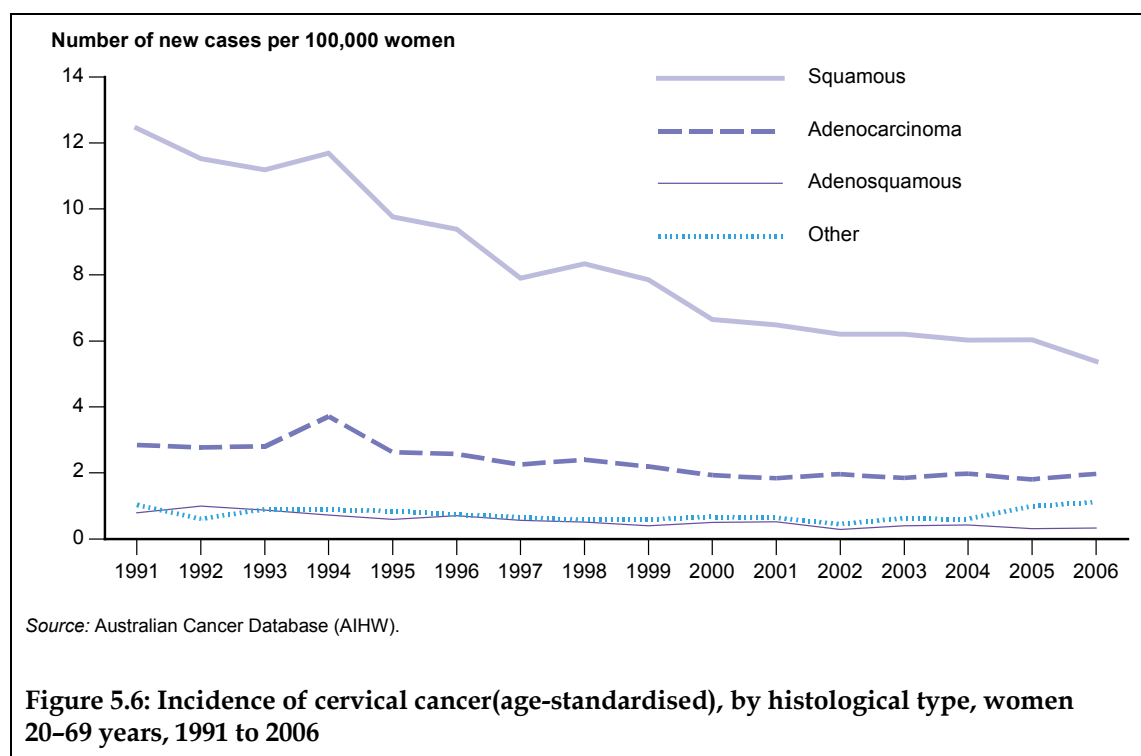


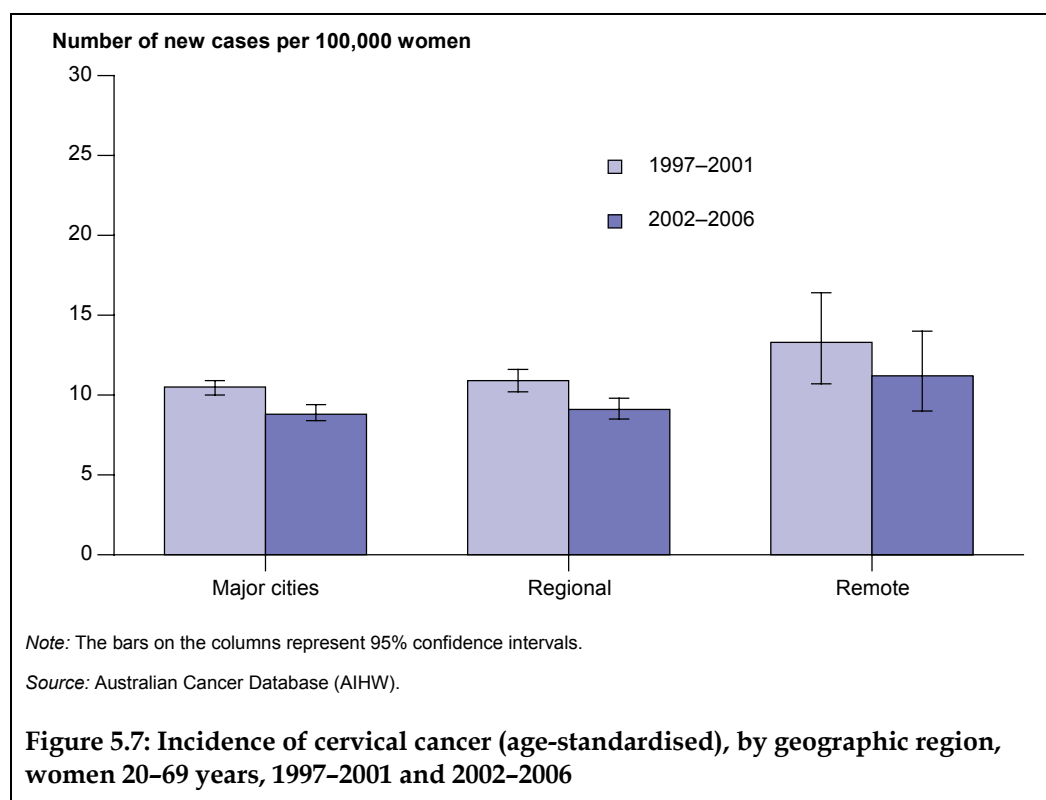












Indicator 6 Mortality

Indicator 6.1 Mortality by age

Table 6.1a: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, 1986 to 1996

Age group (years)	Year										
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	Number of deaths										
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20–24	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
25–29	6	5	3	4	9	6	5	1	6	3	2
30–34	11	16	11	21	14	14	14	12	12	6	12
35–39	17	21	14	19	32	22	20	25	9	18	22
40–44	25	20	25	25	33	20	29	31	30	17	21
45–49	21	21	27	31	36	26	26	24	36	32	31
50–54	24	25	19	26	18	20	13	31	34	28	13
55–59	38	38	35	23	24	24	22	20	27	36	21
60–64	41	28	38	36	32	33	30	25	25	28	23
65–69	52	46	43	53	41	33	25	31	38	37	27
70–74	33	53	37	46	28	35	47	37	33	42	40
75–79	23	30	34	30	33	30	30	29	30	29	40
80–84	22	22	34	22	8	25	32	23	27	27	23
85+	22	16	18	24	23	33	22	23	25	21	22
All ages	334	341	338	362	332	324	316	312	334	327	295
Ages 20–69 years	235	221	215	238	240	200	184	200	219	207	171

Notes

- Deaths between 1986 and 2006 were derived by year of death; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death.
- Due to the introduction of Automated Coding System and ICD-10 in 1997, there is a break in this time series between 1996 and 1997. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these data. Comparability factors between ICD9 and ICD10 have not been applied to data before 1997. As a result, these data may differ to mortality data published in previous reports.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database

Table 6.1b: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, 1997 to 2007

Age group (years)	Year										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of deaths											
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
20–24	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1
25–29	1	6	2	4	1	2	5	4	5	3	1
30–34	9	4	7	9	11	6	13	7	8	7	7
35–39	17	19	8	12	11	10	12	9	1	14	12
40–44	15	19	18	17	17	12	14	12	19	23	17
45–49	25	16	27	27	22	16	21	18	23	10	14
50–54	19	24	16	18	23	31	16	15	24	16	26
55–59	23	13	15	19	22	13	18	21	20	14	11
60–64	20	29	15	23	26	19	21	15	21	28	28
65–69	31	20	21	24	23	15	20	18	14	19	14
70–74	35	29	30	37	29	16	24	16	13	15	12
75–79	32	23	27	24	30	26	30	15	23	22	20
80–84	26	25	19	24	29	25	21	22	24	25	21
85+	32	30	20	26	27	24	24	37	25	29	24
All ages	285	260	226	265	271	217	239	210	221	227	208
Ages 20–69 years	160	153	130	154	156	126	140	119	136	136	131

Notes

1. Deaths between 1986 and 2006 were derived by year of death; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death.
2. Due to the introduction of Automated Coding System and ICD-10 in 1997, there is a break in this time series between 1996 and 1997. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these data. Comparability factors between ICD9 and ICD10 have not been applied to data before 1997. As a result, these data may differ to mortality data published in previous reports.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database

Table 6.2a: Mortality from cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, 1986 to 1996

Age group (years)	Year										
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of deaths per 100,000 women											
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	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
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
20–24	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
25–29	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3
30–34	1.7	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.6
35–39	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.9	4.9	3.2	2.9	3.6	1.3	2.5	3.0
40–44	5.0	3.7	4.3	4.1	5.4	3.1	4.6	4.8	4.6	2.5	3.0
45–49	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.3	4.9	4.1	6.1	5.2	4.9
50–54	6.5	6.7	4.9	6.8	4.4	4.7	3.0	7.2	7.6	6.0	2.6
55–59	10.3	10.4	9.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.2	7.1	9.2	5.0
60–64	11.2	7.7	10.3	9.8	8.7	9.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.0	6.3
65–69	17.1	14.6	13.1	15.4	11.8	9.5	7.2	8.8	10.8	10.5	7.7
70–74	12.6	19.8	13.9	17.3	10.5	12.5	16.1	12.3	10.5	13.0	12.3
75–79	11.8	15.3	16.7	14.1	15.1	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.3	12.6	16.5
80–84	18.2	17.4	26.6	16.1	5.6	17.5	21.4	14.2	16.4	15.9	12.8
85+	22.8	16.1	17.7	22.8	21.3	30.3	18.6	18.5	19.2	15.3	15.2
All ages											
Crude rate	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2
AS rate	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2
95% CI	4.1–5.1	4.1–5.0	4.0–4.9	4.1–5.1	3.7–4.6	3.5–4.4	3.3–4.2	3.3–4.1	3.5–4.3	3.3–4.1	2.8–3.6
Ages 20–69 years											
Crude rate	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.9
AS rate	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.0
95% CI	4.4–5.7	4.1–5.3	3.9–5.1	4.2–5.4	4.1–5.3	3.3–4.5	3.0–4.0	3.3–4.4	3.6–4.7	3.3–4.4	2.6–3.5

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Deaths between 1986 and 2006 were derived by year of death; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death.
4. Due to the introduction of Automated Coding System and ICD-10 in 1997, there is a break in this time series between 1996 and 1997. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these data. Comparability factors between ICD9 and ICD10 have not been applied to data before 1997. As a result, these data may differ to mortality data published in previous reports.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database

Table 6.2b: Mortality from cervical cancer, by age, 1997 to 2007

Age group (years)	Year										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of deaths per 100,000 women											
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	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
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
25–29	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1
30–34	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
35–39	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.8	1.5
40–44	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.2
45–49	3.9	2.4	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.8
50–54	3.5	4.2	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.8	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.7
55–59	5.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.4	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.7
60–64	5.5	7.8	3.9	5.8	6.4	4.5	4.9	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.3
65–69	8.8	5.7	6.1	7.0	6.6	4.2	5.5	4.8	3.6	4.8	3.4
70–74	10.7	8.8	9.0	11.1	8.7	4.8	7.3	4.9	4.0	4.6	3.6
75–79	12.5	8.6	9.6	8.3	10.3	8.8	10.1	5.0	7.7	7.3	6.7
80–84	14.5	13.7	10.4	12.6	14.4	11.9	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	8.6
85+	21.4	19.1	12.0	14.8	14.7	12.7	12.4	18.7	12.0	13.3	10.5
All ages											
Crude rate	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
AS rate	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
95% CI	2.7–3.4	2.4–3.0	2.0–2.6	2.3–3.0	2.3–2.9	1.8–2.3	1.9–2.5	1.6–2.1	1.7–2.2	1.7–2.2	1.5–2.0
Ages 20–69 years											
Crude rate	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
AS rate	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
95% CI	2.4–3.3	2.2–3.1	1.8–2.6	2.2–3.0	2.1–3.0	1.7–2.4	1.8–2.6	1.5–2.2	1.7–2.4	1.7–2.4	1.6–2.2

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Deaths between 1986 and 2006 were derived by year of death; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death.
4. Due to the introduction of Automated Coding System and ICD-10 in 1997, there is a break in this time series between 1996 and 1997. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these data. Comparability factors between ICD9 and ICD10 have not been applied to data before 1997. As a result, these data may differ to mortality data published in previous reports.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database

Table 6.3: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 1998 to 2002

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number of deaths								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
25–29	1	4	4	3	1	0	1	1	15
30–34	7	4	10	11	3	1	1	0	37
35–39	26	9	12	4	3	4	0	2	60
40–44	28	15	23	8	4	1	2	2	83
45–49	36	22	21	12	13	2	1	1	108
50–54	45	21	17	9	9	7	1	3	112
55–59	33	13	18	7	5	3	1	2	82
60–64	36	23	31	10	7	4	0	1	112
65–69	36	15	20	15	9	5	2	1	103
70–74	46	36	27	19	8	4	0	1	141
75–79	40	33	21	14	11	6	3	2	130
80–84	41	34	20	16	6	4	0	1	122
85+	45	31	20	16	9	5	1	0	127
All ages	424	262	245	144	88	46	13	17	1,239
Ages 20–69 years	224	124	118	68	35	26	16	11	719

Notes

1. Deaths were derived by year of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 6.4: Mortality from cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, state and territory, 1998 to 2002

Age group (years)	States and territories								Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
Number of deaths per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.4
30–34	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.0
35–39	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	4.4	0.0	4.9	1.6
40–44	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	3.1	5.5	2.3
45–49	3.2	2.6	3.4	3.5	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.2	3.2
50–54	4.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	9.0	1.8	11.8	3.6
55–59	4.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.5	4.8	2.7	12.4	3.4
60–64	5.3	4.6	8.8	5.5	4.2	7.5	0.0	10.2	5.7
65–69	5.9	3.3	6.6	9.7	5.9	10.7	9.6	16.1	5.9
70–74	7.8	8.3	9.6	13.6	5.2	9.1	0.0	22.9	8.5
75–79	7.9	8.9	8.8	12.1	8.1	15.6	18.8	69.7	9.1
80–84	11.8	13.7	12.2	20.4	6.5	14.8	0.0	54.5	12.6
85+	14.7	13.5	14.0	21.4	10.7	21.5	12.5	0.0	14.6
All ages									
Crude rate	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.8	1.6	3.7	2.6
AS rate	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	3.5	1.9	7.1	2.4
95% CI	2.2–2.7	1.8–2.3	2.4–3.1	2.6–3.7	1.6–2.5	2.5–4.7	1.0–3.2	3.6–12.3	2.3–2.6
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.5	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.4
AS rate	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	1.9	5.7	2.4
95% CI	2.2–2.8	1.4–2.0	2.4–3.3	2.2–3.4	1.7–2.9	2.3–5.1	0.8–3.4	2.9–10.1	2.2–2.6

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Deaths were derived by year of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 6.5: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, state and territory, 2003–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories							
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of deaths								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20–24	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
25–29	3	2	7	2	2	2	0	0
30–34	18	5	11	5	1	0	1	1
35–39	12	15	8	5	5	0	2	1
40–44	30	9	24	12	5	3	0	2
45–49	27	19	11	8	10	8	3	0
50–54	36	14	21	13	6	4	1	2
55–59	28	20	18	11	3	4	0	0
60–64	40	23	26	6	10	3	3	2
65–69	30	17	16	8	12	2	0	0
70–74	30	23	12	9	3	3	0	0
75–79	40	29	20	6	8	5	0	2
80–84	44	17	23	15	8	5	0	1
85+	52	31	19	19	14	2	2	0
All ages	391	225	217	121	87	41	12	11
Ages 20–69 years	225	125	143	71	54	26	10	8

Notes

- Deaths between 2003 and 2006 were derived by year of death and state of usual residence; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 6.6: Mortality from cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, state and territory, 2003–2007

Age group (years)	States and territories								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number of deaths per 100,000 women									
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
30–34	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.1
35–39	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.0	3.2	2.4	1.3
40–44	2.4	0.9	3.2	3.1	1.7	3.3	0.0	5.2	2.2
45–49	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.5	8.7	4.8	0.0	2.3
50–54	3.3	1.7	3.2	3.8	2.2	4.7	1.7	6.4	2.9
55–59	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.7	1.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
60–64	5.0	3.9	5.6	2.7	5.1	4.7	8.7	13.7	4.8
65–69	4.6	3.5	4.5	4.5	7.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.4
70–74	5.3	5.4	4.1	6.1	2.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
75–79	7.7	7.5	7.7	4.7	5.8	12.8	0.0	55.0	7.4
80–84	10.7	5.6	11.5	15.5	7.2	16.0	0.0	43.7	9.7
85+	14.2	11.4	10.5	21.3	14.0	7.1	18.5	0.0	13.3
All ages									
Crude rate	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.1
AS rate	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.4	4.0	2.0
95% CI	1.8–2.3	1.4–1.8	1.8–2.4	1.9–2.7	1.5–2.3	2.1–4.0	0.7–2.5	1.6–7.7	1.8–2.1
Ages 20–69 years									
Crude rate	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.0
AS rate	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.0
95% CI	1.8–2.3	1.2–1.8	1.8–2.6	1.7–2.7	1.5–2.7	2.0–4.6	0.9–3.4	1.2–5.5	1.8–2.1

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Deaths between 2003 and 2006 were derived by year of death and state of usual residence; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Indicator 6.2 Mortality by geographic region

Table 6.7: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, geographic region, 1998–2002 and 2003–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic region							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007
Number of deaths								
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	3	3	4	0	0	0	7	4
25–29	7	10	7	7	0	1	15	18
30–34	25	27	8	12	4	3	37	42
35–39	30	37	27	10	1	1	60	48
40–44	48	45	28	31	7	9	83	85
45–49	76	54	30	31	0	1	108	86
50–54	72	58	38	38	1	1	112	97
55–59	51	56	28	25	3	3	82	84
60–64	72	66	36	41	2	6	112	113
65–69	63	54	36	29	4	2	103	85
70–74	89	50	46	28	4	2	141	80
75–79	82	76	45	29	2	5	130	110
80–84	87	72	32	38	2	2	122	113
85+	85	101	39	37	3	1	127	139
All ages	790	710	404	356	36	37	1,239	1,105
Ages 20– 69 years	447	409	242	224	24	28	719	662

Notes

- Deaths between 1998 and 2006 were derived by year of death and place of usual residence; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and place of usual residence.
- Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2001 for the period 1997–2001 and to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006 for the period 2002–2006.
- Because some postcodes cross boundaries, totals may not add up owing to rounding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Table 6.8: Mortality from cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, geographic region, 1998–2002 and 2003–2007

Age group (years)	Geographic region							
	Major cities		Inner and outer regional		Remote and very remote		Australia	
	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007	1998– 2002	2003– 2007
Number of deaths per 100,000 women								
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
25–29	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5
30–34	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	4.0	3.2	1.0	1.1
35–39	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
40–44	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	7.8	10.4	2.3	2.2
45–49	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.8	0.3	1.6	3.2	2.3
50–54	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.7	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.9
55–59	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.6	6.8	5.5	3.4	2.7
60–64	5.7	4.2	5.4	5.2	6.7	15.1	5.7	4.8
65–69	5.6	4.2	6.1	4.6	14.1	6.7	5.9	4.4
70–74	8.2	4.6	8.3	5.3	16.9	9.0	8.5	4.9
75–79	8.5	7.5	10.0	6.3	13.3	27.9	9.1	7.4
80–84	13.4	9.0	10.3	10.9	21.4	13.0	12.6	9.7
85+	14.4	13.9	14.3	11.9	31.0	10.4	14.6	13.3
All ages								
Crude rate	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.1
AS rate	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.1	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.0
95% CI	2.2–2.5	1.7–2.0	2.3–2.8	1.9–2.3	2.7–5.6	2.7–5.5	2.3–2.6	1.8–2.1
Ages 20–69 years								
Crude rate	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.9	2.4	2.0
AS rate	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.4	2.0
95% CI	2.0–2.5	1.6–2.0	2.2–2.9	1.9–2.5	2.3–5.3	2.7–5.8	2.2–2.6	1.8–2.1

Notes

1. Crude rates are the number deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women.
2. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
3. Deaths between 1998 and 2006 were derived by year of death and place of usual residence; deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and place of usual residence.
4. Geographic regions were assigned using the woman's residential postcode according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2001 for the period 1997–2001 and to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification for 2006 for the period 2002–2006.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Indicator 6.3 Mortality in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women

Table 6.9: Number of deaths from cervical cancer, by age, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and for non-Indigenous women (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), 2003–2007

Age group (years)	NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT ^(a)		Australia ^(b)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander	Non-Indigenous	
	Number of deaths		
0–4	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0
15–19	0	1	1
20–24	0	3	4
25–29	1	12	18
30–34	7	29	42
35–39	4	27	48
40–44	14	59	85
45–49	1	55	86
50–54	6	72	97
55–59	4	55	84
60–64	6	77	113
65–69	5	60	85
70–74	2	52	80
75–79	4	71	110
80–84	1	89	113
85+	1	102	139
All ages	56	764	1,105
Ages 50–69 years	48	449	662

(a) 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' and 'non-Indigenous' are for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Data from these jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in death registration data at the time this report was prepared.

(b) All women in Australia, which includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and women in the 'not-stated' category for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

Notes

- Deaths between 2003 and 2006 were derived by year of death and state of usual residence; and deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 6.10: Mortality from cervical cancer (age-specific and age-standardised), by age, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and for non-Indigenous women (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), 2003–2007

	NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT ^(a)			
Age group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander	Non-Indigenous	Australia ^(b)	
	Number of deaths per 100,000 women			
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20–24	0.0	0.1	0.1	
25–29	1.2	0.5	0.5	
30–34	8.3	1.1	1.1	
35–39	5.1	1.0	1.3	
40–44	20.5	2.2	2.2	
45–49	1.8	2.1	2.3	
50–54	13.8	3.1	2.9	
55–59	12.6	2.6	2.7	
60–64	27.9	4.6	4.8	
65–69	32.9	4.4	4.4	
70–74	19.2	4.5	4.9	
75–79	60.5	6.8	7.4	
80–84	28.9	10.9	9.7	
85+	33.5	13.9	13.3	
All ages				
Crude rate	4.9	2.2	2.1	
AS rate (A)	9.9	1.9	2.0	
95% CI	7.1–13.3	1.8–2.1	1.8–2.1	
Ages 50–69 years				
Crude rate	8.3	2.0	2.0	
AS rate (A)	10.6	1.9	2.0	
95% CI	7.7–14.2	1.7–2.1	1.8–2.1	

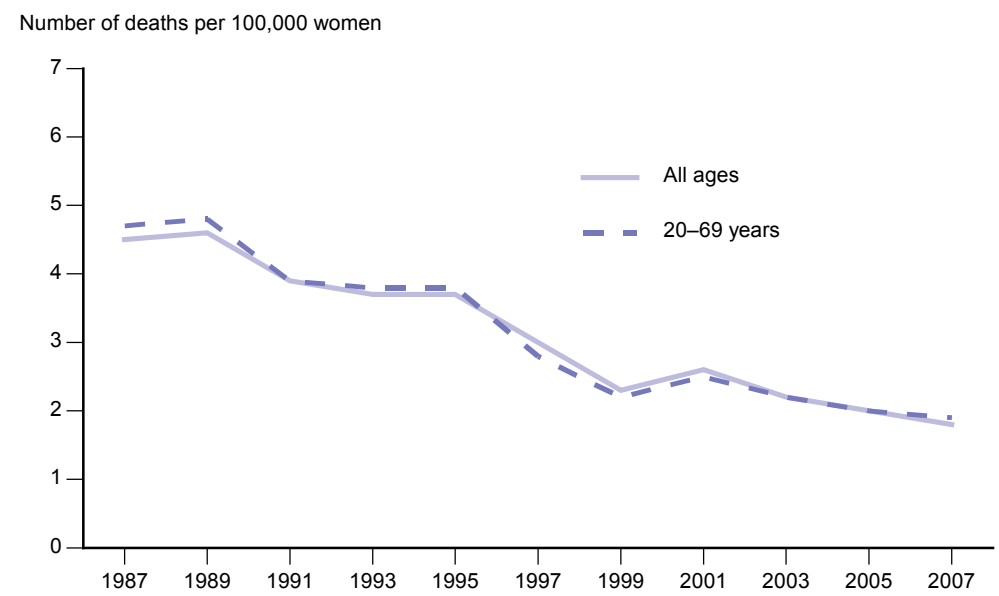
(a) 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' and 'non-Indigenous' are for Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Data from these jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in death registration data at the time this report was prepared. Queensland data are reliable from 1998 onwards and thus are included from this year onwards.

(b) All women in Australia, which includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and women in the 'not-stated' category for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

Notes

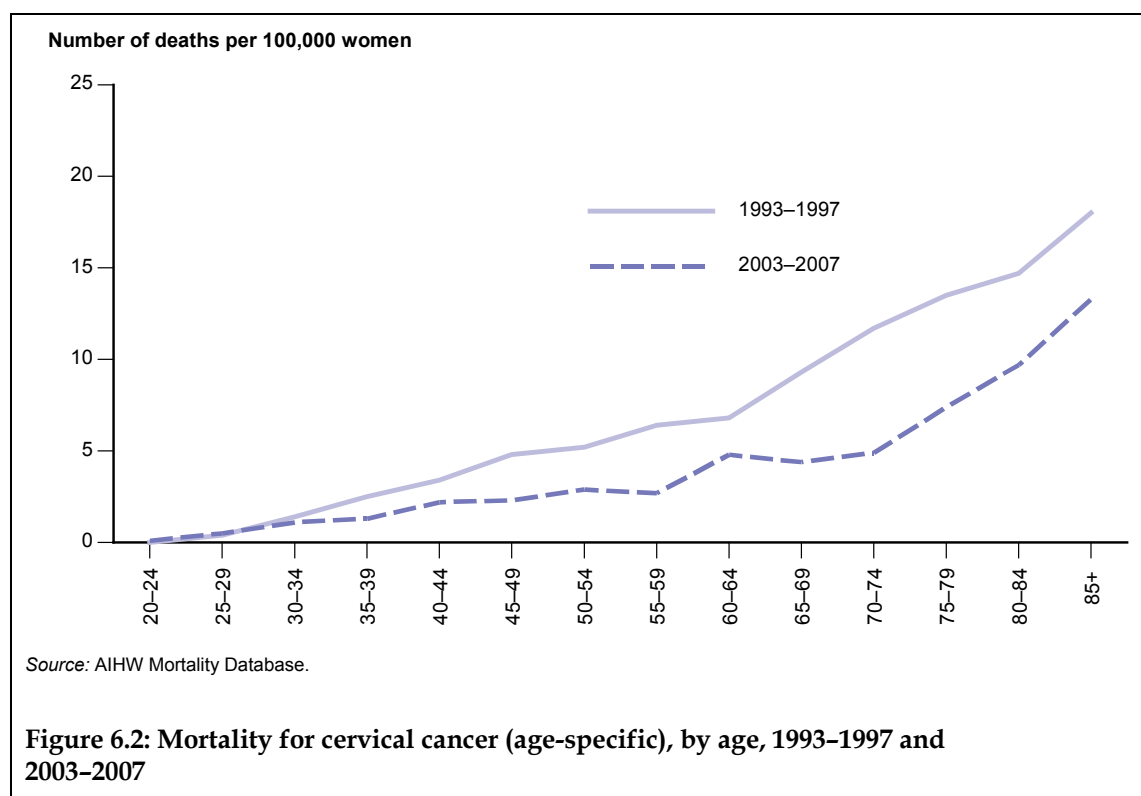
1. Age-standardised rates are the number of deaths from cervical cancer per 100,000 women, age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
2. Deaths between 2003 and 2006 were derived by year of death and state of usual residence; and deaths in 2007 were derived by year of registration of death and state of usual residence.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

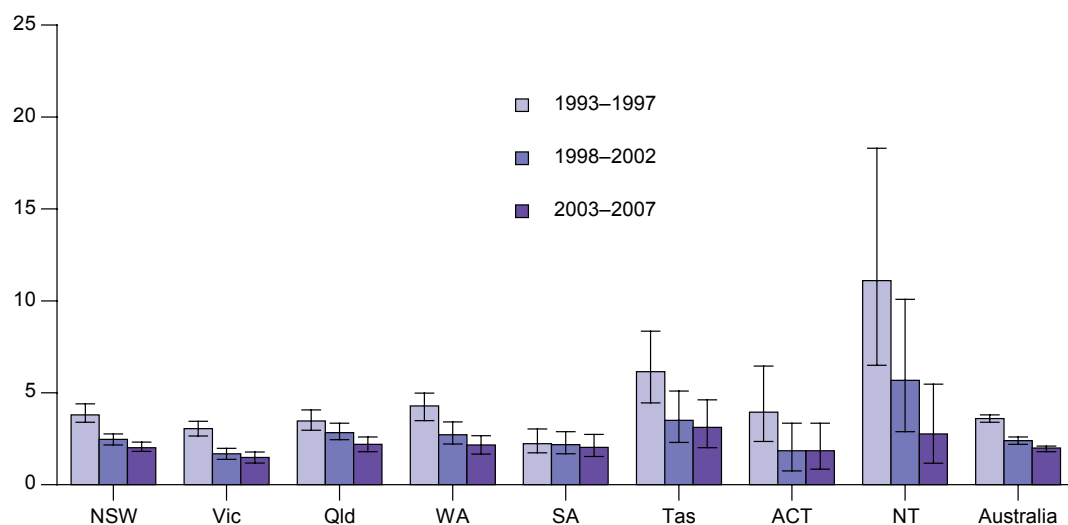


Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 6.1: Mortality for cervical cancer (age-standardised), women of all ages and women 20-69 years, 1987 to 2007



Number of deaths per 100,000 women

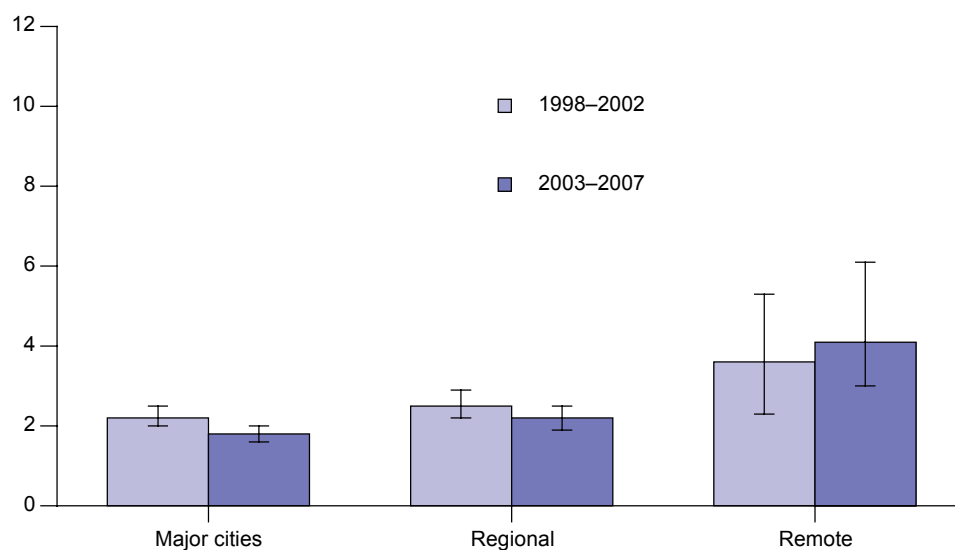


Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 6.3: Mortality for cervical cancer (age-standardised), by state and territory, women 20-69 years, 1993-1997, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007

Number of deaths per 100,000 women



Note: The bars on the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 6.4: Mortality for cervical cancer (age-standardised), by geographic region, women 20-69 years, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007

Number of deaths per 100,000 women



Note: The bars or the columns represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

Figure 6.5: Mortality for cervical cancer (age-standardised) (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory), by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, women 20-69 years, 2003-2007

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