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## **2003–2004**

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and  
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for the  
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# Introduction

This is the eighth national report monitoring the performance of the National Cervical Screening Program using ten indicators which measure program activity, performance and outcome. These indicators help measure changes in disease patterns and examine the contribution of cervical screening to preventing or reducing deaths from cancer of the cervix. It differs from previous reports that were exclusively published on the internet in that it is limited to presenting data from the Programs in table format and does not include the usual descriptive text and graphs. This follows a decision by the former Australian Screening Advisory Committee to publish a full printed report every two years, and in the intervening year to only publish the most recent data together with trend information where ever possible. The *Cervical screening in Australia 2004–2005* report will be printed and published mid 2007.

Where trend data have been provided in this report for indicators relating to participation, early re-screening, low-grade abnormalities or high-grade abnormalities, it is important to note that for some years not all jurisdictions were able to supply data and there were differences in how they reported data for some reporting periods (footnotes advising the limitations of data have been provided throughout this report where ever this was an issue). For some states and territories the absence of data can be attributed to when each registry started, as shown below.

	<b>Date Registry commenced</b>
New South Wales	July 1996
Victoria	Mid 1989
Queensland	February 1999
Western Australia	1994
South Australia	1993
Tasmania	May 1994
Australian Capital Territory	September 1995
Northern Territory	March 1996

This document includes:

- information on each of the national cervical screening monitoring indicators used in this report to monitor the performance of the Program
- a summary comparison table for national data for all indicators
- data tables
- appendixes that support and explain the data
- abbreviations
- a glossary
- references.

## One-year to 5-year comparison table for national data for all indicators for women in the target age group 20–69 years

Indicator	Current reporting period		Previous reporting period		Program commencement	
	Year(s)	Rate	Year(s)	Rate	Year(s)	Rate
Participation in 24-month period (%)	2003–2004	60.7	2002–2003	60.7	1996–1997	61.0
Early re-screening within 21 months of normal Pap smear (%) <sup>(a)</sup>	Feb 2003 cohort	26.2	Feb 2002 cohort	28.0	Jan 1996 cohort	36.0
Ratio of low- and high-grade abnormalities	2004	1.15	2003	1.24	1997	1.47
High-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened (age-standardised rate)	2004	7.4	2003	7.5	1997	6.4
Incidence of cervical cancer per 100,000 women (age-standardised rate)	2002	8.9	2001	9.4	1996	13.4
Mortality from cervical cancer per 100,000 women (age-standardised rate)	2004	1.8	2003	2.2	1996	3.0

(a) In 1996 the indicator reported on a 24-month period following a normal Pap; in 1999 the indicator was changed to a 21-month interval.

Note: This comparison table is a quick reference guide only. For a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the national data represented above, please refer to the relevant sections in the tables because not all jurisdictions were able to supply data in some years and in other cases there were differences in how data were reported.

# National cervical screening monitoring indicators

This report monitors the performance of the National Cervical Screening Program using ten indicators which measure program activity, performance and outcome. These indicators help measure changes in disease patterns and examine the contribution of cervical screening to preventing or reducing deaths from cancer of the cervix.

Screening indicators for the National Cervical Screening Program cover the areas of participation, early re-screening, low- and high-grade abnormality detection, incidence and mortality. These were developed and endorsed by the former National Advisory Committee and by state and territory cervical screening programs. A listing of the ten indicators and their definitions follows. The target age group for the National Cervical Screening Program is 20–69 years.

## **Indicator 1: Participation rate for cervical screening**

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

## **Indicator 2: Early re-screening**

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

## **Indicator 3: Low-grade abnormality detection**

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

## **Indicator 4: High-grade abnormality detection**

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

## **Indicator 5.1: Incidence of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma**

Incidence rate of micro-invasive squamous cell carcinoma per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

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

Incidence rate of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous and other cervical cancers (micro-invasive and invasive) per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

## **Indicator 6.1: Mortality**

Death rate from cervical cancer per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by 5-year age groups (0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+) and for the target age group (20–69 years, age-standardised).

## **Periodic indicators**

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

## **Periodic incidence and mortality indicators by location**

### **Geographic region**

In reports before 2000–2001, analysis of incidence and mortality data by geographic region used the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification. This classification was developed in 1994 by the then Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health. It allows geographic regions to be classified into seven zones – two metropolitan, three rural and two remote zones.

This report uses a more recent geographic classification instead of the RRMA classification. The new system, known as the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), groups geographic areas into five classes. These classes are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Australia (ARIA). ARIA is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. A higher ARIA score denotes a more remote location. The five classes of the ASGC, along with a sixth 'Migratory' class, are listed in the following table.

## The remoteness areas for the ASGC

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

Source: ABS 2001.

The ASGC is not directly comparable to the RRMA classification. Accessibility is judged purely on distance to one of the metropolitan centres. For example, the ASGC allocates Hobart to its second group (Inner regional Australia) and Darwin to its third group (Outer regional Australia), whereas the RRMA classification grouped them together with the other capital cities.

### Indicator 5.3: Incidence by location

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

### Indicator 6.2: Mortality by location

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

### Indicator 6.3: Indigenous mortality

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

This indicator examines the patterns of mortality among Indigenous women.

Identification of Indigenous status is still very fragmented and generally of poor quality in health data collection. Of the three collections used to report the cervical screening indicators, only the mortality database currently collects Indigenous status. Only Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland are currently considered to have adequate coverage of Indigenous deaths in the registration of deaths. Therefore, only mortality data from these jurisdictions are analysed in this report.

## Confidence intervals

Where indicators include a comparison between states and territories, between time periods, between geographic locations or between Indigenous and other Australian women, a 95%

confidence interval is presented along with the rates. This is because the observed value of a rate may vary owing to chance even where there is no variation in the underlying value of the rate. The 95% confidence interval represents a range (interval) over which variation in the observed rate is consistent with this chance variation. In other words, we can be 95% confident that the true value of the rate is somewhere within this range.

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

For example, the participation rate for Tasmania in 2002–2003 was 63.1% with a confidence interval of 62.6% to 63.5%. The corresponding rate for 2000–2001 was 65.2% with a confidence interval of 64.7% to 65.6%. These two intervals do not overlap, so the difference between the 2000–2001 and 2002–2003 rates is larger than we would expect due to chance alone.

Another example is the comparison between cervical mortality rates for women in the target group in the remote areas. In the period 1997 to 2000 there were 4.6 cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 women in living remote areas. This rate had a confidence interval of 2.9 to 6.9. The 2001–2004 rate for women living in remote areas was 2.4 per 100,000, with a confidence interval of 1.2 to 4.0. These confidence intervals overlap, so despite the relatively large difference between the two observed rates they are still consistent with chance variation. This arises from the fact that remote areas of Australia have small populations, resulting in small numbers of deaths from any specific cause, and these rates may fluctuate from year to year over time. This in turn leads to relatively wide confidence intervals for an observed death rate.

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



# Tables

## Indicator 1: Participation

**Table 1: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program in Australia by age, 1997–1998 to 2003–2004**

Age group	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
20–24	51.4	51.4	50.0	47.8
25–29	65.0	62.2	60.3	58.1
30–34	68.2	65.8	64.1	62.8
35–39	67.8	65.5	64.4	63.8
40–44	65.7	64.3	64.2	64.3
45–49	66.2	64.7	65.4	65.9
50–54	64.7	63.1	63.0	64.0
55–59	64.8	64.4	65.7	66.6
60–64	53.8	54.7	56.1	57.2
65–69	44.6	45.5	48.0	49.6
70–74	21.9	19.9	18.9	17.3
75–79	8.3	7.6	7.7	6.3
80+	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.9
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>				
Crude	57.2	55.8	55.1	54.5
ASR (A)	56.2	54.9	54.6	54.2
95% CI	56.1–56.3	54.9–55.0	54.6–54.7	54.1–54.3
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>				
Crude	62.8	61.5	61.0	60.5
ASR (A)	62.6	61.3	61.0	60.7
95% CI	62.5–62.6	61.2–61.3	60.9–61.0	60.6–60.7

### Notes

1. For a more comprehensive understanding of the data represented above please refer to the relevant tables on the following pages for each of the periods reported above because not all jurisdictions were able to supply data for some years and there were differences in how they reported their data for a few reporting periods.
2. Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 2: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1997–1998 to 2003–2004**

Period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
1997–1998	52.0	60.3	0.0	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
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
1997–1998	58.1	66.9	0.0	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

*Notes*

1. For a more comprehensive understanding of the data represented above please refer to the relevant tables on the following pages for each of the periods reported above because not all jurisdictions were able to supply data for some years and there were differences in the way they reported their data for a few reporting periods.
2. Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 3: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2003–2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
20–24	97,649	82,859	64,952	34,105	25,271	8,295	6,672	4,254	324,057
25–29	127,637	103,252	73,268	38,507	28,806	8,406	7,497	4,988	392,361
30–34	156,175	127,619	86,468	45,991	35,019	10,398	8,509	5,397	475,576
35–39	144,502	120,331	80,827	44,409	35,190	10,267	7,705	4,702	447,933
40–44	146,107	118,136	82,207	44,287	36,501	10,870	7,662	4,158	449,928
45–49	124,862	102,523	69,835	38,552	32,225	9,651	6,775	3,428	387,851
50–54	103,204	86,774	57,977	31,047	27,808	8,055	5,961	2,704	323,530
55–59	82,322	69,997	46,417	23,139	22,572	6,613	4,323	1,732	257,115
60–64	55,463	47,951	30,693	15,340	15,656	4,510	2,658	900	173,171
65–69	39,228	35,303	20,767	10,872	11,526	3,171	1,675	455	122,997
70–74	12,585	9,382	8,177	3,319	3,774	782	449	149	38,617
75–79	4,163	2,837	2,943	1,006	1,447	244	121	50	12,811
80+	1,807	1,271	1,332	500	564	115	60	20	5,669
Not stated	1,222	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	1,236
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>1,096,926</b>	<b>908,235</b>	<b>625,863</b>	<b>331,074</b>	<b>276,366</b>	<b>81,383</b>	<b>60,068</b>	<b>32,937</b>	<b>3,412,852</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	1,077,149	894,745	613,411	326,249	270,574	80,236	59,437	32,718	3,354,519

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 4: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2003–2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	44.0	48.5	48.9	50.4	51.8	57.2	48.9	58.6	47.8
25–29	55.6	60.3	56.7	58.8	62.7	62.4	59.4	60.9	58.1
30–34	61.1	65.8	59.9	63.2	66.7	64.6	65.9	59.9	62.8
35–39	62.2	67.3	60.2	63.5	68.0	64.6	65.5	62.4	63.8
40–44	62.7	68.4	61.0	63.2	68.4	63.7	66.0	60.8	64.3
45–49	64.0	70.7	62.2	64.4	70.2	65.9	66.9	62.4	65.9
50–54	62.0	69.7	59.8	61.2	68.5	62.8	66.8	61.5	64.0
55–59	64.1	73.7	62.0	63.0	70.9	65.8	68.2	64.5	66.6
60–64	54.3	64.0	53.0	53.7	63.3	55.3	61.8	50.9	57.2
65–69	45.9	56.0	46.3	47.4	55.0	48.1	52.8	46.1	49.6
70–74	16.1	16.3	20.9	16.8	19.3	13.2	17.6	22.0	17.3
75–79	5.8	5.4	8.5	5.9	7.6	4.6	5.2	10.5	6.3
80+	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.6	1.9
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	52.1	57.6	52.8	54.6	57.2	54.9	58.1	58.9	54.5
AS rate	52.1	57.7	51.9	53.4	58.2	55.1	56.0	53.8	54.2
95% CI	52.0–52.2	57.6–57.8	51.8–52.0	53.2–53.6	58.0–58.4	54.7–55.5	55.5–56.4	53.2–54.5	54.1–54.3
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	58.2	64.4	57.7	59.9	65.0	62.0	62.3	60.4	60.5
AS rate	58.4	64.8	57.7	59.8	65.1	62.0	62.7	59.7	60.7
95% CI	58.3–58.5	64.6–64.9	57.6–57.9	59.6–60.0	64.8–65.3	61.5–62.4	62.2–63.2	59.0–60.4	60.6–60.7

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 5: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2002–2003**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
20–24	98,494	82,857	63,774	34,023	25,125	8,418	6,663	4,372	323,726
25–29	132,156	105,856	74,072	39,544	29,565	8,765	7,504	5,184	402,646
30–34	157,756	127,641	84,658	46,613	35,871	10,685	8,514	5,545	477,283
35–39	147,609	119,391	79,945	45,241	35,799	10,576	7,700	4,747	451,008
40–44	145,889	115,049	79,388	44,564	36,382	11,135	7,630	4,141	444,178
45–49	123,071	99,382	66,638	38,070	31,814	9,411	6,735	3,445	378,566
50–54	101,816	83,901	55,659	30,731	27,181	7,925	5,899	2,658	315,770
55–59	79,023	65,444	42,487	21,741	21,483	6,320	4,254	1,643	242,395
60–64	53,931	45,240	28,134	14,899	15,121	4,424	2,606	848	165,203
65–69	38,299	33,330	19,224	10,430	11,111	3,140	1,630	415	117,579
70–74	13,523	10,331	8,505	3,513	3,974	841	426	179	41,292
75–79	4,695	3,487	3,114	1,095	1,521	269	114	48	14,343
80+	1,970	1,600	1,429	485	597	130	56	22	6,289
Not stated	2,493	0	20	0	12	7	1	14	2,547
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>1,100,725</b>	<b>893,509</b>	<b>607,047</b>	<b>330,949</b>	<b>275,556</b>	<b>82,046</b>	<b>59,732</b>	<b>33,261</b>	<b>3,382,825</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	1,078,044	878,091	593,979	325,856	269,452	80,799	59,135	32,998	3,318,354

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 6: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2002–2003**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	45.3	49.8	49.9	51.7	52.9	59.3	49.5	59.4	49.0
25–29	56.7	61.3	57.2	60.2	63.1	63.7	59.0	61.6	59.0
30–34	62.2	65.8	59.9	64.1	67.4	66.0	65.4	61.3	63.4
35–39	62.7	66.9	59.9	64.5	68.1	65.7	64.6	62.5	63.9
40–44	62.8	67.3	60.2	64.4	68.1	65.7	65.2	60.6	64.1
45–49	64.2	69.8	61.1	64.8	70.1	65.5	66.7	63.5	65.6
50–54	61.6	68.0	58.5	61.6	67.2	63.1	65.8	61.1	63.1
55–59	64.3	72.6	60.4	63.1	70.9	66.7	71.1	65.6	66.2
60–64	54.2	62.0	51.2	54.0	62.7	56.3	63.4	51.2	56.4
65–69	45.9	54.2	44.9	47.3	54.3	49.1	53.6	44.5	48.8
70–74	17.0	17.8	21.7	17.9	19.9	14.1	16.8	26.9	18.3
75–79	6.6	6.6	9.1	6.6	8.0	5.1	4.9	10.8	7.1
80+	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	4.2	2.2
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	52.8	57.4	52.5	55.5	57.4	55.9	58.1	59.7	54.7
AS rate	52.6	57.4	51.5	54.2	58.3	56.1	55.9	54.5	54.3
95% CI	52.5–52.7	57.3–57.5	51.4–51.6	54.0–54.3	58.0–58.5	55.7–56.5	55.5–56.4	53.8–55.1	54.3–54.4
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	58.8	64.0	57.3	60.8	65.0	63.2	62.2	61.0	60.6
AS rate	58.8	64.2	57.2	60.6	65.1	63.1	62.7	60.2	60.7
95% CI	58.7–58.9	64.1–64.4	57.0–57.3	60.3–60.8	64.8–65.3	62.6–63.5	62.2–63.3	59.5–60.9	60.6–60.8

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 7: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2001–2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
20–24	99,958	83,123	61,476	33,910	25,410	8,697	6,521	4,508	323,603
25–29	139,111	110,646	75,345	41,288	30,743	9,517	7,710	5,586	419,946
30–34	156,878	127,812	81,561	46,471	36,394	11,037	8,296	5,738	474,187
35–39	152,364	121,345	79,222	45,781	36,643	11,353	7,980	4,917	459,605
40–44	144,459	114,935	75,625	43,631	36,315	11,304	7,582	4,206	438,057
45–49	121,346	98,330	63,458	37,083	31,474	9,552	6,746	3,465	371,454
50–54	101,738	83,979	53,402	30,153	26,856	8,156	6,048	2,637	312,969
55–59	74,048	60,692	38,083	19,973	20,004	5,853	4,028	1,534	224,215
60–64	52,909	44,356	25,943	14,410	14,611	4,307	2,529	858	159,923
65–69	37,174	31,840	17,759	9,880	10,729	3,069	1,613	386	112,450
70–74	14,522	10,825	8,446	3,595	4,108	849	474	183	43,002
75–79	5,165	3,851	3,115	1,123	1,642	307	152	50	15,405
80+	2,183	1,721	1,406	506	660	138	46	22	6,682
Not stated	3,366	0	207	0	21	7	4	8	3,613
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>1,105,221</b>	<b>893,455</b>	<b>585,048</b>	<b>327,804</b>	<b>275,610</b>	<b>84,146</b>	<b>59,729</b>	<b>34,098</b>	<b>3,365,111</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	1,079,985	877,058	571,874	322,580	269,179	82,845	59,053	33,835	3,296,409

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 8: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2001–2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	46.7	51.1	49.5	52.6	54.4	61.9	49.3	59.8	50.0
25–29	58.4	62.9	57.5	61.6	63.6	66.3	59.8	63.5	60.3
30–34	63.0	66.9	59.5	64.6	68.4	68.5	64.5	63.7	64.1
35–39	63.5	67.8	59.3	64.7	68.3	68.8	65.8	63.3	64.4
40–44	63.1	68.2	59.1	64.1	68.5	67.4	65.0	62.1	64.2
45–49	64.3	70.2	59.8	64.0	69.9	67.5	66.7	64.3	65.4
50–54	61.8	68.4	57.0	61.5	66.2	65.5	67.1	61.7	63.0
55–59	64.2	72.1	58.7	62.7	70.7	66.3	73.2	65.7	65.7
60–64	54.2	62.0	49.6	54.1	61.6	56.3	64.2	56.2	56.1
65–69	45.4	52.9	43.3	46.5	53.5	49.2	55.4	43.5	48.0
70–74	18.0	18.4	21.6	18.5	20.1	14.2	18.7	28.3	18.9
75–79	7.3	7.4	9.3	6.9	8.7	5.8	6.7	12.1	7.7
80+	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	4.4	2.5
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	53.5	58.1	51.8	55.8	57.7	57.7	58.6	61.1	55.1
AS rate	53.2	58.0	50.7	54.3	58.4	57.8	56.6	55.7	54.6
95% CI	53.1–53.3	57.9–58.1	50.6–50.9	54.1–54.5	58.2–58.7	57.4–58.2	56.1–57.0	55.0–56.4	54.6–54.7
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	59.4	64.7	56.5	61.0	65.3	65.2	62.6	62.3	61.0
AS rate	59.4	64.9	56.3	60.7	65.2	65.0	63.3	61.4	61.0
95% CI	59.3–59.5	64.7–65.0	56.1–56.4	60.5–60.9	65.0–65.5	64.5–65.4	62.8–63.8	60.7–62.2	60.9–61.0

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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



**Table 9: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2000–2001**

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

n.a. Not available.

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

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 10: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 2000–2001**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	46.4	51.1	51.0	53.0	54.8	62.7	47.8	59.9	50.3
25–29	58.8	63.3	59.3	62.7	64.2	66.9	59.5	64.2	61.0
30–34	63.7	67.2	61.2	65.9	68.6	68.5	64.9	65.9	64.9
35–39	63.7	67.6	60.5	66.1	68.3	69.8	64.9	64.1	64.8
40–44	62.9	68.0	59.9	64.8	68.5	67.5	64.6	63.1	64.4
45–49	63.7	69.3	60.0	64.3	68.9	67.6	66.0	64.9	65.0
50–54	61.7	68.1	57.1	61.7	65.8	65.8	68.5	61.9	63.0
55–59	63.2	71.2	58.3	62.7	69.0	66.1	72.1	62.3	64.9
60–64	52.9	61.1	48.8	54.9	60.7	55.2	63.2	55.5	55.3
65–69	43.7	52.3	41.9	46.5	51.2	48.1	54.4	42.6	46.7
70–74	18.1	17.7	20.8	18.9	31.3	13.4	19.0	24.7	19.7
75–79	7.6	7.1	9.4	7.3	n.a.	6.2	7.6	13.6	7.0
80+	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	n.a.	1.9	1.8	5.5	2.3
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	53.5	58.0	52.6	56.6	57.5	58.1	58.4	61.8	55.3
AS rate	53.0	57.7	51.3	55.0	58.2	58.0	56.2	55.9	54.7
95% CI	52.9–53.1	57.6–57.9	51.2–51.4	54.8–55.1	58.0–58.4	57.6–58.3	55.8–56.7	55.2–56.6	54.6–54.7
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	59.2	64.5	57.4	61.7	64.9	65.4	62.2	63.0	61.1
AS rate	59.1	64.6	57.0	61.4	64.9	65.2	62.8	61.7	61.0
95% CI	59.0–59.3	64.5–64.8	56.8–57.1	61.2–61.6	64.6–65.1	64.7–65.6	62.3–63.4	61.0–62.4	60.9–61.1

n.a. Not available.

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

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 11: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1999–2000**

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

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Western Australian and the Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian or Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 12: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1999–2000**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	47.2	52.7	52.9	54.1	54.9	62.7	49.6	59.3	51.4
25–29	59.5	65.3	61.0	63.4	65.0	65.9	60.5	64.2	62.2
30–34	64.2	68.7	62.8	66.6	68.3	68.9	65.1	67.2	65.8
35–39	63.8	69.2	62.1	66.5	68.2	67.9	64.7	63.1	65.5
40–44	62.5	68.0	60.7	65.0	67.8	66.3	64.3	64.2	64.3
45–49	63.0	69.1	60.5	64.2	68.0	65.5	65.8	67.0	64.7
50–54	61.2	67.9	58.4	62.0	66.0	64.1	69.1	66.1	63.1
55–59	61.9	70.8	58.8	62.4	68.5	63.8	73.1	69.7	64.4
60–64	51.8	60.3	49.4	54.4	60.5	53.2	62.6	56.7	54.7
65–69	41.8	51.4	41.2	45.9	50.2	45.9	51.4	49.9	45.5
70–74	17.9	19.1	20.8	18.9	31.0	13.2	19.3	25.8	19.9
75–79	8.0	8.4	10.0	7.8	n.a.	6.1	7.8	20.7	7.6
80+	2.4	3.0	3.5	2.6	n.a.	2.1	2.4	4.7	2.5
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	53.4	58.8	53.7	57.0	57.5	57.1	58.8	62.9	55.8
AS rate	52.8	58.4	52.3	55.2	58.0	56.8	56.4	57.8	54.9
95% CI	52.7–52.9	58.3–58.5	52.2–52.4	55.0–55.4	57.8–58.2	56.4–57.2	56.0–56.9	57.1–58.5	54.9–55.0
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	59.1	65.2	58.6	62.1	64.7	64.2	62.5	64.0	61.5
AS rate	58.9	65.2	58.1	61.7	64.7	63.9	63.0	63.6	61.3
95% CI	58.8–59.0	65.1–65.3	57.9–58.2	61.4–61.9	64.4–64.9	63.4–64.3	62.5–63.6	62.8–64.3	61.2–61.3

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Western Australian and the Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian or Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

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

**Notes**

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
4. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 13: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1998–1999**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
20–24	105,105	89,660	n.a.	36,858	27,282	9,466	6,803	4,700	279,874
25–29	152,831	128,002	n.a.	47,821	36,257	11,298	8,589	6,208	391,006
30–34	154,747	129,131	n.a.	48,370	37,393	11,482	8,293	5,586	395,002
35–39	158,287	129,303	n.a.	49,374	39,258	12,479	8,350	4,963	402,014
40–44	135,791	112,158	n.a.	43,327	35,207	10,685	7,563	4,050	348,781
45–49	114,246	96,199	n.a.	35,585	30,489	9,030	7,019	3,321	295,889
50–54	91,705	77,518	n.a.	26,608	24,842	7,222	5,785	2,217	235,897
55–59	61,286	52,870	n.a.	17,411	16,762	4,845	3,404	1,273	157,851
60–64	45,955	41,426	n.a.	13,272	13,327	3,689	2,177	641	120,487
65–69	32,950	32,337	n.a.	9,512	10,243	2,753	1,413	355	89,563
70–74	14,341	12,107	n.a.	3,656	7,043	842	583	147	38,719
75–79	5,440	4,559	n.a.	1,311	n.a.	334	198	72	11,914
80+	2,051	2,055	n.a.	431	n.a.	134	67	23	4,761
Not stated	5,485	0	n.a.	0	31	7	15	28	5,566
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>1,080,220</b>	<b>907,325</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>333,536</b>	<b>278,134</b>	<b>84,266</b>	<b>60,259</b>	<b>33,584</b>	<b>2,777,324</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	1,052,903	888,604	n.a.	328,138	271,060	82,949	59,396	33,314	2,716,364

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Western Australian and the Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian or Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

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

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 14: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1998–1999**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	49.1	55.5	n.a.	57.3	56.9	64.7	52.3	60.2	53.5
25–29	61.8	68.7	n.a.	67.5	68.0	69.5	63.9	65.1	65.5
30–34	65.6	71.9	n.a.	70.1	70.2	70.5	67.3	66.4	68.7
35–39	64.8	72.3	n.a.	69.3	69.7	69.2	67.5	64.3	68.2
40–44	62.9	70.5	n.a.	66.9	69.4	65.7	66.8	63.1	66.5
45–49	63.0	71.4	n.a.	65.5	68.8	65.7	68.9	66.1	66.7
50–54	60.9	69.6	n.a.	62.8	66.8	63.4	72.1	62.8	64.7
55–59	61.0	72.0	n.a.	63.7	69.0	62.6	76.2	66.9	65.9
60–64	50.6	62.0	n.a.	55.9	59.8	53.0	63.8	53.0	56.0
65–69	40.1	53.9	n.a.	47.1	50.0	44.0	53.4	45.9	46.5
70–74	17.8	20.5	n.a.	19.6	33.4	14.0	23.2	26.5	20.6
75–79	8.2	9.4	n.a.	8.7	n.a.	6.5	9.8	19.4	7.7
80+	2.4	3.3	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	2.1	3.0	5.8	2.4
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	54.2	61.3	n.a.	59.4	58.9	58.0	61.5	62.6	57.8
AS rate	53.2	60.7	n.a.	57.3	59.3	57.4	59.1	56.9	56.9
95% CI	53.1–53.3	60.6–60.8	n.a.	57.1–57.5	59.0–59.5	57.0–57.8	58.6–59.5	56.2–57.7	56.8–56.9
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	59.7	67.7	n.a.	64.5	66.1	65.0	65.1	63.7	63.7
AS rate	59.4	67.7	n.a.	63.9	66.0	64.5	65.7	62.6	63.4
95% CI	59.3–59.5	67.6–67.9	n.a.	63.7–64.1	65.7–66.2	64.0–64.9	65.1–66.2	61.8–63.3	63.4–63.5

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Western Australian and the Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian or Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

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

**Notes**

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
4. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
5. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

**Table 15: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1997–1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(b)</sup>	NT	Australia
20–24	106,771	82,031	n.a.	36,422	27,668	9,989	7,042	4,880	274,803
25–29	152,260	122,571	n.a.	47,752	36,982	11,899	8,772	6,228	386,464
30–34	154,446	126,446	n.a.	48,703	38,060	11,989	8,552	5,441	393,637
35–39	154,060	127,261	n.a.	49,431	39,175	12,698	8,407	4,846	395,878
40–44	130,315	110,367	n.a.	42,817	34,069	10,682	7,587	3,799	339,636
45–49	109,283	95,905	n.a.	35,005	29,617	9,051	7,018	3,091	288,970
50–54	84,773	76,368	n.a.	25,537	23,309	6,896	5,257	1,898	224,038
55–59	56,631	52,128	n.a.	16,903	15,820	4,701	3,101	1,069	150,353
60–64	41,976	39,569	n.a.	12,735	12,639	3,582	2,001	535	113,037
65–69	31,116	31,903	n.a.	9,323	9,972	2,706	1,363	305	86,688
70–74	13,371	15,051	n.a.	3,590	7,547	864	535	117	41,075
75–79	5,154	5,357	n.a.	1,274	n.a.	319	195	52	12,351
80+	2,126	2,381	n.a.	427	n.a.	141	66	23	5,164
Not stated	9,080	0	n.a.	0	389	4	40	43	9,556
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>1,051,362</b>	<b>887,338</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>329,919</b>	<b>275,247</b>	<b>85,521</b>	<b>59,936</b>	<b>32,327</b>	<b>2,721,650</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	1,021,631	864,549	n.a.	324,628	267,311	84,193	59,100	32,092	2,653,504

n.a. Not available.

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

(b) The Australian Capital Territory Register only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 16: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1997–1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(b)</sup>	NT	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	48.8	49.7	n.a.	55.9	56.2	65.8	52.6	61.0	51.4
25–29	62.2	65.9	n.a.	67.8	68.6	71.8	65.3	65.5	65.0
30–34	65.0	70.7	n.a.	70.4	70.6	71.3	68.8	65.2	68.2
35–39	63.7	71.9	n.a.	70.2	69.5	69.7	67.5	63.9	67.8
40–44	61.5	70.3	n.a.	67.2	67.7	66.1	67.0	60.2	65.7
45–49	61.3	72.2	n.a.	66.2	67.6	66.7	69.0	63.9	66.2
50–54	59.0	72.2	n.a.	64.3	66.0	63.4	70.2	57.8	64.7
55–59	58.3	73.1	n.a.	64.2	67.1	62.4	73.4	61.2	64.8
60–64	47.3	60.5	n.a.	55.7	58.0	52.5	61.6	46.5	53.8
65–69	37.4	52.8	n.a.	46.3	47.9	42.8	51.7	40.3	44.6
70–74	16.6	25.7	n.a.	19.7	35.8	14.4	21.6	21.7	21.9
75–79	8.1	11.7	n.a.	8.9	n.a.	6.4	10.4	14.8	8.3
80+	2.6	3.9	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	2.2	3.2	6.1	2.7
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	53.3	60.6	n.a.	59.7	58.6	58.8	61.6	61.2	57.2
AS rate	52.0	60.3	n.a.	57.5	58.7	57.9	58.8	54.4	56.2
95% CI	51.9–52.1	60.2–60.4	n.a.	57.3–57.8	58.5–58.9	57.5–58.3	58.3–59.3	53.7–55.2	56.1–56.3
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	58.5	66.5	n.a.	64.8	65.4	65.7	65.1	62.3	62.8
AS rate	58.1	66.9	n.a.	64.2	65.2	65.1	65.4	60.2	62.6
95% CI	58.0–58.2	66.7–67.0	n.a.	64.0–64.5	64.9–65.4	64.6–65.5	64.9–66.0	59.4–60.9	62.5–62.6

n.a. Not available.

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

(b) The Australian Capital Territory Register only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
4. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
5. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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



**Table 17: Number of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1996–1997**

Age group	NSW <sup>(a)</sup> <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT <sup>(c)</sup>	NT <sup>(d)</sup>	Australia
20–24	100,579	84,743	n.a.	38,551	28,157	10,458	7,354	4,958	274,800
25–29	142,392	123,651	n.a.	48,584	36,478	11,786	8,716	6,184	377,791
30–34	148,690	127,168	n.a.	50,173	37,889	12,293	8,571	5,511	390,295
35–39	144,884	125,992	n.a.	48,770	37,991	12,242	8,217	4,722	382,818
40–44	121,267	107,973	n.a.	42,240	32,341	10,358	7,409	3,802	325,390
45–49	102,807	93,757	n.a.	34,555	28,267	8,757	6,841	3,094	278,078
50–54	77,168	72,536	n.a.	23,546	20,925	6,201	4,621	1,827	206,824
55–59	52,031	50,217	n.a.	16,292	14,740	4,441	2,744	1,028	141,493
60–64	37,832	37,706	n.a.	11,973	11,506	3,336	1,830	518	104,701
65–69	28,365	30,597	n.a.	8,693	9,298	2,498	1,182	284	80,917
70–74	19,105	14,576	n.a.	3,416	7,022	929	477	116	45,641
75–79	n.a.	5,292	n.a.	1,153	n.a.	332	155	49	6,981
80+	n.a.	2,866	n.a.	429	n.a.	161	60	28	3,544
Not stated	9,750	0	n.a.	0	1,029	10	77	96	10,962
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–80+ years</b>	<b>984,870</b>	<b>877,074</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>328,375</b>	<b>265,643</b>	<b>83,802</b>	<b>58,254</b>	<b>32,217</b>	<b>2,630,235</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	956,015	854,340	n.a.	323,377	257,592	82,370	57,485	31,928	2,563,107

n.a. Not available.

- (a) The New South Wales Pap Test Register commenced in July 1996, therefore data has been estimated for the period January to July 1996.
- (b) New South Wales and South Australia have grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.
- (c) The Australian Capital Territory Register only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.
- (d) The Northern Territory Pap Smear Register commenced in March 1996, therefore data has been estimated for the period January to March 1996.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. Data on participation for women aged over 69 years is not routinely collected by the Programs. Therefore participation data are not available for some states or territories for the older age groups.
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 18: Proportion of women participating in the National Cervical Screening Program by age, states and territories, 1996–1997**

Age group	NSW <sup>(a)</sup>	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(c)</sup>	NT <sup>(d)</sup>	Australia
<b>Per cent</b>									
20–24	44.6	49.9	n.a.	58.4	55.6	65.8	52.9	60.9	50.0
25–29	59.3	67.4	n.a.	70.4	68.0	70.8	65.9	66.5	64.5
30–34	61.7	70.8	n.a.	72.3	68.8	70.6	67.6	66.3	66.9
35–39	60.9	72.1	n.a.	70.5	67.9	67.0	65.7	63.9	66.4
40–44	58.3	69.8	n.a.	67.5	64.8	64.6	64.9	62.3	64.0
45–49	58.2	71.0	n.a.	66.9	64.8	64.7	67.3	66.5	64.3
50–54	57.3	73.5	n.a.	64.2	63.5	60.6	67.7	60.3	64.0
55–59	55.0	72.1	n.a.	64.2	64.0	60.1	68.2	64.1	62.7
60–64	43.5	58.6	n.a.	54.1	53.6	49.6	58.9	47.6	50.9
65–69	33.7	50.1	n.a.	43.3	43.7	39.4	45.1	38.2	41.2
70–74	23.9 <sup>(b)</sup>	25.0	n.a.	19.0	33.2 <sup>(b)</sup>	15.3	19.5	22.3	24.5
75–79	n.a.	12.1	n.a.	8.5	n.a.	7.0	9.0	14.6	4.9
80+	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	2.6	3.1	7.8	1.9
<b>All ages 20–80+ years</b>									
Crude rate	50.5	60.5	n.a.	60.6	56.9	57.6	60.3	62.5	55.9
AS rate	49.2	60.2	n.a.	58.1	56.6	56.5	56.9	55.6	54.8
95% CI	49.1–49.3	60.0–60.3	n.a.	57.9–58.3	56.4–56.8	56.1–56.8	56.4–57.4	54.9–56.4	54.7–54.8
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	55.3	66.3	n.a.	65.7	63.2	64.1	63.5	63.4	61.2
AS rate	55.0	66.7	n.a.	64.9	62.9	63.3	63.5	61.4	61.0
95% CI	54.8–55.1	66.5–66.8	n.a.	64.7–65.1	62.7–63.2	62.8–63.7	62.9–64.0	60.6–62.2	60.9–61.1

n.a. Not available.

(a) The New South Wales Pap Test Register commenced in July 1996, therefore data has been estimated for the period January to July 1996.

(b) New South Wales and South Australia have grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.

(c) The Australian Capital Territory Register only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

(d) The Northern Territory Pap Smear Register commenced in March 1996, therefore data has been estimated for the period January to March 1996.

**Notes**

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
4. In 2001 the ABS carried out a full population Census and a national health survey. These led to the revision of the ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data, the introduction of a new Australian standard population for use in age standardisation and the production of new estimates of hysterectomy status among Australian women. The denominators for participation rates presented in this report have been calculated using the 2001 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and the revised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 2001 Australian standard population. The denominators for the equivalent rates in previous reports were calculated using the 1995 ABS National Health Survey hysterectomy fractions and unrevised ERP values, and age-adjusted using the 1991 Australian standard population. The combined effect of these changes is that participation rates presented in this report are on average between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than equivalent rates in previous reports.
5. Separate rates cannot be calculated for women in the 80–84 and 85 and over age groups because hysterectomy fractions are not available for these age groups; however, a hysterectomy fraction is available for women aged 80 and over.

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

## Indicator 2: Early re-screening

**Table 19: Number of women with repeat screenings following a normal Pap smear in Australian cohorts from 1996 to 2003**

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

*Notes*

1. The indicator reported on a 24-month period following a normal Pap smear 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 to data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for this indicator from 1999 onwards is February to November the following year (21 months); however, Queensland uses March to December the following year as its reporting period.
3. New South Wales, Queensland and Northern Territory data were unavailable for 1996. In addition, Queensland data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 20: Percentage of women with repeat screenings following a normal Pap smear in Australian cohorts from 1996 to 2003**

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

*Notes*

1. The indicator reported on a 24-month period following a normal Pap smear 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 to data in subsequent years.
2. The reference period for this indicator from 1999 onwards is February to November the following year (21 months); however, Queensland uses March to December the following year as its reporting period.
3. New South Wales, Queensland and Northern Territory data were unavailable for 1996. In addition, Queensland data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 21: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2003 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2003 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	40,499	35,391	20,678	12,467	10,585	2,863	2,118	1,378	125,979
1	12,785	11,239	6,196	4,105	2,613	752	641	441	38,772
2	1,453	1,537	877	450	241	85	92	60	4,795
3	242	412	192	59	43	11	11	12	982
4	37	85	26	13	5	1	1	1	169
5 or more	8	40	14	1	1	1	0	0	65

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2003 to December 2004.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 22: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2003 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2003 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	73.6	72.7	73.9	72.9	78.5	77.1	74.0	72.8	73.8
1	23.2	23.1	22.1	24.0	19.4	20.3	22.4	23.3	22.7
2	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.2	2.8
3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
5 or more	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2003 to December 2004.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 23: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2002 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2002 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	39,274	33,695	19,504	11,277	10,408	2,783	2,277	1,391	120,609
1	13,392	12,494	5,995	3,863	2,714	816	681	379	40,334
2	1,593	1,680	849	484	294	103	90	69	5,162
3	244	451	209	60	42	15	21	9	1,051
4	35	94	40	10	11	0	1	4	195
5 or more	6	46	14	0	2	1	1	0	70

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2002 to December 2003.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 24: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2002 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2002 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	72.0	69.5	73.3	71.9	77.3	74.9	74.1	75.1	72.0
1	24.6	25.8	22.5	24.6	20.1	21.9	22.2	20.5	24.1
2	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.1
3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
5 or more	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2002 to December 2003.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 25: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2001 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2001 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	38,571	33,610	21,578	11,440	10,103	2,790	2,246	1,398	121,736
1	14,276	13,557	7,049	3,991	2,711	912	713	385	43,594
2	1,595	1,768	954	423	308	95	104	49	5,296
3	251	482	209	67	41	21	14	7	1,092
4	48	94	44	6	7	1	5	1	206
5 or more	14	38	5	0	4	0	0	0	61

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2001 to December 2002.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 26: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2001 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 2001 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	70.4	67.8	72.3	71.8	76.7	73.1	72.9	76.0	70.8
1	26.1	27.4	23.6	25.1	20.6	23.9	23.1	20.9	25.3
2	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	3.1
3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The follow-up period for Queensland data is from March 2001 to December 2002.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 27: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2000 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

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

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

*Notes*

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 28: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 2000 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

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

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

*Notes*

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 29: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1999 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1999 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	36,482	33,041	23,870	10,568	9,438	2,624	2,147	1,386	119,556
1	15,212	14,126	8,341	4,601	3,411	1,012	723	490	47,916
2	1,902	2,126	1,202	547	478	138	125	73	6,591
3	317	504	244	96	97	28	16	8	1,310
4	45	117	62	16	23	4	2	0	269
5 or more	6	55	10	3	5	1	0	1	81

(a) The Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

*Notes*

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 30: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 21 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1999 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1999 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	67.5	66.1	70.8	66.8	70.2	68.9	71.3	70.8	68.0
1	28.3	28.3	24.7	29.1	25.4	26.6	24.0	25.0	27.3
2	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.8
3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
5 or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

(a) The Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

*Notes*

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

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.



**Table 31: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1998 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1998 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	30,159	25,711	n.a.	8,853	7,992	2,300	2,600	1,078	78,693
1	18,232	17,229	n.a.	5,913	4,283	1,259	713	459	48,088
2	3,408	3,820	n.a.	1,195	724	236	102	87	9,572
3	492	726	n.a.	134	158	25	12	21	1,568
4	109	244	n.a.	20	30	6	0	3	412
5 or more	20	121	n.a.	6	9	0	0	1	157

n.a. Not applicable.

(a) The Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 32: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1998 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1998 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	57.5	53.7	n.a.	54.9	60.6	60.1	75.9	65.4	56.8
1	34.8	36.0	n.a.	36.7	32.5	32.9	20.8	27.8	34.7
2	6.5	8.0	n.a.	7.4	5.5	6.2	3.0	5.3	6.9
3	0.9	1.5	n.a.	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.1
4	0.2	0.5	n.a.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
5 or more	0.0	0.3	n.a.	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

n.a. Not applicable.

(a) The Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory registers only register women with a Western Australian and Australian Capital Territory address respectively.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 33: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1997 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1997 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	29,603	24,855	n.a.	9,402	7,980	2,520	1,358	842	76,560
1	20,827	18,803	n.a.	6,546	4,556	1,628	686	410	53,456
2	4,050	4,225	n.a.	1,197	961	311	86	92	10,922
3	657	887	n.a.	202	241	57	8	28	2,080
4	136	266	n.a.	33	53	11	2	7	508
5 or more	30	136	n.a.	6	19	2	0	3	196

n.a. Not applicable.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory registry only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

Note: The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 34: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1997 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1997 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	53.5	50.5	n.a.	54.1	57.8	55.6	63.5	60.9	53.3
1	37.7	38.2	n.a.	37.7	33.0	35.9	32.1	29.7	37.2
2	7.3	8.6	n.a.	6.9	7.0	6.9	4.0	6.7	7.6
3	1.2	1.8	n.a.	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.4
4	0.2	0.5	n.a.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
5 or more	0.1	0.3	n.a.	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

n.a. Not applicable.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory registry only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

Note: The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 35: Number of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1996 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1996 cohort
<b>Number of women</b>									
0	n.a.	32,866	n.a.	8,396	7,927	2,008	1,420	n.a.	52,617
1	n.a.	10,307	n.a.	5,843	4,558	1,608	682	n.a.	22,998
2	n.a.	2,556	n.a.	1,164	1,010	272	86	n.a.	5,088
3	n.a.	576	n.a.	212	228	47	15	n.a.	1,078
4	n.a.	165	n.a.	55	60	13	3	n.a.	296
5 or more	n.a.	71	n.a.	5	20	3	0	n.a.	99

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory registry only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. The NSW Pap Test Register began operations on 29 August 1996 and the NT Pap Smear Register began operations on 10 March 1996, therefore data were not available for this indicator from either jurisdiction.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 36: Percentage of women with repeat screenings in the 24 months following a normal Pap smear in the 1996 cohort, by states and territories and Australia**

No. of tests	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>(a)</sup>	NT	Australia 1996 cohort
<b>Per cent</b>									
0	n.a.	70.6	n.a.	53.6	57.4	50.8	64.4	n.a.	64.0
1	n.a.	22.1	n.a.	37.3	33.0	40.7	30.9	n.a.	28.0
2	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	7.4	7.3	6.9	3.9	n.a.	6.2
3	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	n.a.	1.3
4	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	n.a.	0.4
5 or more	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	n.a.	0.1

n.a. Not available.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory registry only registers women with an Australian Capital Territory address.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began operations in February 1999; therefore no data are available for this report.
2. The NSW Pap Test Register began operations on 29 August 1996 and the NT Pap Smear Register began operations on 10 March 1996, therefore data was not available for this indicator from either jurisdiction.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

### Indicator 3: Low-grade abnormality detection

**Table 37: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–60 years, Australia, 1997–2004**

Abnormalities	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Low-grade	15,314	14,411	15,753	19,985	18,126	18,781	18,443	16,627
High-grade	10,392	10,705	11,642	13,851	13,555	14,903	14,840	14,507
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens</b>								
Low-grade	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
High-grade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Queensland data were unavailable for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were unavailable for 2001.
5. In 2002, 2003 and 2004 the Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 3 according to the woman's age at time of biopsy result and selected the most abnormal result in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4 where the age is the woman's age at the time of the Pap smear.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 38: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2004**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	5,896	3,223	3,385	2,171	1,045	422	248	237	16,627
High-grade	5,072	3,238	2,832	1,597	870	416	292	190	14,507
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 2004</b>									
Low-grade	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
High-grade	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 3 according to the woman's age at time of biopsy result and selected the most abnormal result in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4 where the age is the woman's age at the time of the Pap smear.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 39: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2003**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,567	3,395	3,456	2,821	1,243	322	337	302	18,443
High-grade	4,655	3,591	3,121	1,648	942	336	317	230	14,840
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.24</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 2003</b>									
Low-grade	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
High-grade	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 3 according to the woman's age at time of biopsy result and selected the most abnormal result in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4 where the age is the woman's age at the time of the Pap smear.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 40: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2002**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,477	3,015	4,273	2,661	1,205	473	332	345	18,781
High-grade	5,034	3,301	3,056	1,647	952	417	253	243	14,903
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 2002</b>									
Low-grade	1.06	0.60	1.33	1.44	0.80	1.05	1.00	1.79	1.01
High-grade	0.82	0.66	0.95	0.89	0.63	0.93	0.76	1.26	0.80

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 3 according to the woman's age at time of biopsy result and selected the most abnormal result in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 4 where the age is the woman's age at the time of the Pap smear.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 41: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2001**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,416	3,099	4,086	2,308	1,335	591	291	n.a.	18,126
High-grade	4,614	2,855	2,890	1,515	961	471	249	n.a.	13,555
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 2001</b>									
Low-grade	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	n.a.	1.0
High-grade	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	n.a.	0.7

n.a. Not available.

*Notes*

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 42: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,381	3,701	5,016	2,075	1,541	678	273	320	19,985
High-grade	4,493	2,986	3,105	1,240	1,045	478	220	284	13,851
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 2000</b>									
Low-grade	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.1
High-grade	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 43: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1999**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	6,207	4,197	n.a.	2,563	1,767	640	221	158	15,753
High-grade	4,523	3,546	n.a.	1,509	1,237	470	178	179	11,642
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.35</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 1999</b>									
Low-grade	1.0	0.8	n.a.	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
High-grade	0.8	0.7	n.a.	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8

n.a. Not available.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 44: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1998**

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Low-grade	5,799	3,329	n.a.	2,090	2,179	756	n.a.	258	14,411
High-grade	3,960	2994	n.a.	1,414	1,505	534	n.a.	298	10,705
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1.35</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 1998</b>									
Low-grade	0.9	0.6	n.a.	1.1	1.4	1.6	n.a.	1.4	0.9
High-grade	0.6	0.6	n.a.	0.7	1.0	1.1	n.a.	1.6	0.7

n.a. Not available.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 45: Number of low- and high-grade abnormalities on histology for women aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1997**

<b>Abnormalities</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Australia</b>
Low-grade	6,447	3,419	n.a.	2,209	2,370	543	n.a.	326	15,314
High-grade	3,601	3,388	n.a.	1,432	1,310	430	n.a.	231	10,392
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>Percentage of all screens in 1997</b>									
Low-grade	1.1	0.7	n.a.	1.2	1.6	1.1	n.a.	1.8	1.0
High-grade	0.6	0.7	n.a.	0.8	0.9	0.9	n.a.	1.3	0.7

n.a. Not available.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.



## Indicator 4: High-grade abnormality detection

**Table 46: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened in Australia by age, 1997–2004**

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
20–24	14.2	14.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	18.9	18.5	19.4
25–29	13.6	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.8
30–34	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.3	11.0	11.3
35–39	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
40–44	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.4
45–49	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
50–54	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7
55–59	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
60–64	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2
65–69	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0
70–74	..	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.0
75–79	..	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5
80–84	..	6.0	3.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.2	6.7
85+	..	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.2	13.5	9.2	5.1
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>								
Crude rate	..	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.5
95% CI	..	6.6–7.0	7.3–7.6	7.2–7.5	7.1–7.4	7.6–8.0	7.6–7.9	7.4–7.7
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>								
Crude rate	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6
95% CI	7.0–7.2	6.8–7.0	7.4–7.7	7.3–7.5	7.2–7.4	7.8–8.0	7.7–8.0	7.5–7.7

.. Not applicable.

### Notes

1. In 1997 New South Wales and South Australia grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.
2. From 1997 through to 2001 inclusive South Australia grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.
3. Queensland data were unavailable for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
4. ACT data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.
5. Northern Territory data were unavailable for 2001.
6. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
7. Rates cannot be calculated for 1997 for ages 70 and over because some jurisdictions didn't collect data for the number of women screened in these age groups while other jurisdictions didn't collect the number of high-grade abnormalities detected in women aged 70 and over; therefore, it is not appropriate to include rates for these age groups.

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

**Table 47: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	23.1	16.5	20.3	19.1	12.3	22.9	17.6	19.6	19.4
25–29	19.0	14.1	16.8	17.4	12.7	22.7	19.4	20.5	16.8
30–34	12.6	9.3	11.1	12.8	9.9	16.3	10.4	13.0	11.3
35–39	6.9	6.0	7.3	7.8	5.6	10.5	7.4	6.9	6.8
40–44	4.5	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.4
45–49	3.4	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.3	6.5	4.7	2.9
50–54	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.2	6.7	1.7
55–59	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.9	3.9	2.1	1.4
60–64	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.7	2.0	1.2
65–69	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.4	4.0	1.0
70–74	2.0	0.9	2.8	2.3	1.5	4.7	13.3	0.0	2.0
75–79	3.1	0.0	5.2	5.9	7.6	8.0	86.2	38.5	4.5
80–84	4.0	0.0	10.3	5.6	8.7	0.0	.. <sup>(a)</sup>	0.0	6.7
85+	0.0	9.9	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	8.3	6.2	8.1	8.1	5.8	9.4	9.3	10.5	7.5
95% CI	8.0–8.5	5.9–6.6	7.6–8.6	7.6–8.6	5.3–6.3	8.4–10.5	3.5–15.6	7.6–13.8	7.4–7.7
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	8.4	6.3	8.2	8.2	5.8	9.5	9.0	10.5	7.6
95% CI	8.1–8.6	6.1–6.5	7.9–8.5	7.8–8.6	5.4–6.2	8.6–10.4	8.1–10.0	9.2–12.0	7.5–7.7

.. Not applicable.

(a) Not reported because of very high standard error.

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

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

**Table 48: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2003**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	18.4	18.7	20.1	17.6	12.6	22.0	19.4	29.1	18.5
25–29	16.6	16.4	17.6	19.7	13.5	14.9	18.5	21.3	16.9
30–34	10.5	10.2	13.0	11.7	9.9	8.8	12.5	13.8	11.0
35–39	6.2	6.3	8.6	7.0	6.5	7.8	8.2	10.5	6.9
40–44	4.2	4.6	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.4	4.7	7.5	5.0
45–49	3.2	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.4	6.2	3.8	3.2
50–54	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.8	1.8
55–59	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	4.7	0.0	1.5
60–64	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	6.5	6.8	1.6
65–69	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	6.9	4.4	1.4
70–74	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.2	4.8	0.0	1.7
75–79	3.7	1.6	4.4	1.7	5.4	0.0	31.3	0.0	3.5
80–84	3.4	0.0	9.3	5.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
85+	6.2	7.8	9.4	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	7.4	7.2	9.0	8.2	6.3	7.4	9.8	12.7	7.7
95% CI	7.2–7.7	6.9–7.5	8.6–9.4	7.8–8.7	5.3–7.4	6.7–8.2	7.9–11.8	11.5–14.1	7.6–7.9
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	7.6	7.3	9.1	8.3	6.3	7.5	9.8	12.8	7.8
95% CI	7.4–7.8	7.0–7.5	8.8–9.4	7.9–8.7	5.9–6.8	6.8–8.4	8.7–10.9	11.4–14.4	7.7–8.0

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

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

**Table 49: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	21.0	17.2	19.7	18.4	13.5	24.0	15.8	25.7	18.9
25–29	18.0	14.5	17.4	18.8	14.9	15.4	13.3	20.6	16.7
30–34	11.2	9.5	14.4	12.0	9.7	13.6	12.5	13.6	11.3
35–39	7.5	5.4	7.8	7.5	6.2	9.4	6.8	10.8	6.9
40–44	4.9	4.0	6.0	4.8	3.4	7.3	4.9	6.2	4.8
45–49	3.0	2.1	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.8	6.4	3.0
50–54	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.7	1.6	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.0
55–59	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	1.7
60–64	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.3
65–69	1.1	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	4.5	9.0	1.4
70–74	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	8.4	4.0	0.0	2.7
75–79	1.8	0.9	3.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
80–84	3.5	0.0	8.8	5.7	4.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	4.2
85+	3.5	0.0	30.6	11.6	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	8.1	6.5	9.4	8.4	6.3	9.2	7.6	7.6	7.8
95% CI	7.8–8.3	6.3–6.7	8.8–10.0	7.8–9.1	5.3–7.4	8.4–10.1	5.3–10.1	6.4–9.0	7.6–8.0
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	8.2	6.6	9.5	8.5	6.3	9.3	7.6	7.6	7.9
95% CI	8.0–8.4	6.4–6.8	9.2–9.8	8.1–8.9	6.0–6.8	8.4–10.2	6.8–8.6	6.2–9.2	7.8–8.0

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

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

**Table 50: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2001**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	18.2	12.6	18.9	17.8	13.7	23.7	2.2	n.a.	16.3
25–29	16.5	12.7	18.0	17.6	13.3	20.4	13.0	n.a.	15.6
30–34	10.4	8.1	12.1	11.0	9.4	11.8	11.1	n.a.	10.1
35–39	6.2	5.2	8.1	7.2	6.4	10.0	11.3	n.a.	6.6
40–44	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	7.0	9.9	n.a.	4.4
45–49	3.1	2.0	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.3	n.a.	3.0
50–54	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.7	n.a.	1.8
55–59	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	n.a.	1.5
60–64	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	n.a.	1.5
65–69	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	4.7	n.a.	1.6
70–74	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	4.8	4.4	11.7	n.a.	2.1
75–79	3.7	3.9	6.0	1.2	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	3.9
80–84	3.4	1.6	10.6	3.6	n.a.	17.9	0.0	n.a.	4.9
85+	6.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	3.2
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	7.4	5.6	8.9	7.9	6.5	9.8	7.6	n.a.	7.2
95% CI	7.1–7.7	5.4–5.8	8.5–9.3	7.4–8.4	n.a.	8.6–11.0	6.6–8.6	n.a.	7.1–7.4
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	7.5	5.7	9.0	8.0	6.5	9.8	7.6	n.a.	7.3
95% CI	7.3–7.7	5.5–5.9	8.7–9.3	7.6–8.4	6.1–6.9	9.0–10.7	6.7–8.5	n.a.	7.2–7.4

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 51: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 2000**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	17.0	13.8	19.0	13.8	13.8	27.0	13.8	24.0	16.3
25–29	15.4	13.1	19.7	14.8	13.8	18.1	9.4	23.7	15.5
30–34	10.3	8.6	12.8	9.1	10.9	12.1	12.1	15.6	10.3
35–39	6.2	5.3	8.6	5.6	6.1	10.9	5.4	12.3	6.5
40–44	5.0	3.4	5.5	3.2	4.9	7.0	3.1	11.5	4.5
45–49	2.8	2.3	4.1	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.8	6.3	3.0
50–54	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.4	3.6	1.4	1.9
55–59	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.5	3.6	1.5
60–64	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	4.7	1.5
65–69	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	9.5	1.7
70–74	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.3	8.6	2.3	0.0	12.7	3.2
75–79	3.7	2.1	6.0	1.1	n.a.	0.0	50.0	0.0	3.8
80–84	4.8	2.5	9.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
85+	6.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	7.3	5.9	9.5	6.3	n.a.	10.2	6.9	14.3	7.3
95% CI	7.1–7.6	5.7–6.1	9.2–9.9	5.9–6.8	n.a.	9.5–11.1	5.0–9.0	12.5–16.2	7.2–7.5
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	7.4	6.0	9.6	6.4	7.0	10.4	6.8	14.3	7.4
95% CI	7.2–7.6	5.8–6.2	9.3–10.0	6.1–6.8	6.6–7.4	9.5–11.3	6.0–7.7	12.8–16.0	7.3–7.5

n.a. Not available.

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

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

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

**Table 52: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 1999**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	18.3	15.9	n.a.	15.5	16.8	23.1	8.5	13.4	16.8
25–29	14.8	14.1	n.a.	17.4	15.4	21.0	10.1	15.8	15.0
30–34	9.9	9.2	n.a.	10.6	11.8	12.1	10.1	11.1	10.0
35–39	6.7	6.2	n.a.	6.7	7.0	8.4	8.3	9.6	6.7
40–44	4.3	3.8	n.a.	4.4	6.5	5.8	5.5	4.0	4.4
45–49	3.0	2.7	n.a.	3.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	3.2
50–54	2.2	1.4	n.a.	1.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	3.9	2.0
55–59	1.4	1.5	n.a.	1.6	2.6	1.4	3.1	7.9	1.7
60–64	1.3	1.7	n.a.	1.6	1.8	1.9	3.4	0.0	1.6
65–69	2.2	1.3	n.a.	2.3	2.4	1.3	6.8	9.3	2.0
70–74	1.7	2.4	n.a.	0.9	6.8	4.4	10.9	12.8	2.9
75–79	4.5	1.5	n.a.	5.7	n.a.	0.0	48.1	0.0	4.1
80–84	2.4	2.5	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	20.4	0.0	0.0	3.0
85+	0.0	2.9	n.a.	44.4	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	7.4	6.8	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	9.9	7.0	9.7	7.5
95% CI	7.2–7.7	6.6–7.1	n.a.	6.6–9.1	n.a.	8.7–11.1	5.2–8.9	8.1–11.5	7.3–7.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	7.6	6.9	n.a.	7.9	8.4	10.0	6.8	9.7	7.5
95% CI	7.3–7.8	6.7–7.1	n.a.	7.5–8.3	7.9–8.8	9.1–10.8	6.0–7.8	8.4–11.2	7.4–7.7

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

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

**Table 53: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	13.9	12.0	n.a.	13.9	18.9	23.0	n.a.	24.6	14.3
25–29	13.0	12.2	n.a.	13.9	18.9	19.9	n.a.	26.5	13.9
30–34	8.1	7.7	n.a.	9.3	11.6	15.8	n.a.	18.3	8.8
35–39	5.7	5.6	n.a.	6.1	8.3	11.5	n.a.	13.5	6.3
40–44	3.6	3.5	n.a.	4.7	6.6	6.3	n.a.	8.4	4.1
45–49	2.4	2.0	n.a.	2.4	5.0	4.0	n.a.	4.5	2.6
50–54	1.9	1.4	n.a.	1.6	3.7	1.7	n.a.	7.3	1.9
55–59	1.5	1.2	n.a.	1.9	3.2	1.5	n.a.	6.5	1.6
60–64	1.5	1.6	n.a.	1.4	3.2	2.5	n.a.	3.2	1.7
65–69	0.9	0.8	n.a.	1.1	2.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0	1.0
70–74	2.5	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	2.9
75–79	2.5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.0	3.4
80–84	7.5	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.6	n.a.	0.0	6.0
85+	6.8	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.0	4.8
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	6.3	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.9	n.a.	16.0	6.8
95% CI	6.1–6.6	5.4–5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8–12.1	n.a.	14.6–17.4	6.6–7.0
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	6.5	5.7	n.a.	7.1	9.6	11.0	n.a.	16.1	6.9
95% CI	6.3–6.6	5.5–5.9	n.a.	6.8–7.5	9.2–10.1	10.2–11.9	n.a.	14.6–17.7	6.8–7.0

n.a. Not available.

(a) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.

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



**Table 54: Rate of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities per 1,000 women screened by age, states and territories, 1997**

Age group	NSW <sup>(a)</sup>	Vic <sup>(b)</sup>	Qld	WA <sup>(c)</sup>	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	13.4	14.8	n.a.	15.1	12.1	20.2	n.a.	16.4	14.2
25–29	12.0	14.4	n.a.	13.3	16.2	15.3	n.a.	17.7	13.6
30–34	8.5	9.6	n.a.	10.1	12.5	10.3	n.a.	13.4	9.5
35–39	5.2	5.9	n.a.	6.8	10.1	8.3	n.a.	12.3	6.3
40–44	3.6	4.4	n.a.	4.4	4.9	5.1	n.a.	9.2	4.2
45–49	2.5	2.5	n.a.	4.1	5.5	3.2	n.a.	8.6	3.1
50–54	1.3	1.8	n.a.	2.0	4.1	2.3	n.a.	8.6	1.9
55–59	1.1	1.2	n.a.	1.7	3.2	1.8	n.a.	8.6	1.5
60–64	1.3	1.1	n.a.	2.2	4.9	1.0	n.a.	7.0	1.7
65–69	2.0	1.4	n.a.	2.5	4.0	3.9	n.a.	0.0	2.1
70–74	1.7	2.0	n.a.	0.0	9.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
75–79	n.a.	2.7	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
80–84	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
85+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
Crude rate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	n.a.	12.8	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.0–9.3	n.a.	11.5–14.4	n.a.
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	6.2	6.9	n.a.	7.7	9.0	8.7	n.a.	12.9	7.1
95% CI	6.0–6.4	6.7–7.1	n.a.	7.3–8.0	8.6–9.5	8.0–9.5	n.a.	11.4–14.7	7.0–7.2

n.a. Not available.

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

(b) Victoria has grouped all women aged 80 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.

(c) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.
4. Rates for Australia unavailable for age 70 and over.

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

**Table 55: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities in Australia by age, 1997–2004**

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
20–24	2,123	2,220	2,565	2,922	2,909	3,425	3,379	3,509
25–29	2,913	3,126	3,283	3,937	3,775	3,920	3,913	3,671
30–34	2,115	2,041	2,238	2,767	2,699	3,078	2,976	3,020
35–39	1,384	1,468	1,520	1,754	1,717	1,804	1,774	1,725
40–44	795	833	888	1,113	1,080	1,195	1,250	1,135
45–49	496	447	554	628	635	642	680	653
50–54	240	257	275	325	319	352	332	308
55–59	122	145	156	178	184	218	202	202
60–64	106	115	109	127	136	113	147	117
65–69	98	52	98	100	101	86	92	69
70–74	72	62	61	83	54	64	38	43
75–79	17	21	28	31	30	21	28	31
80–84	9	11	6	11	12	11	13	15
85+	3	4	3	3	3	13	9	4
Age not stated	6	4	5	3	1	1	0	1
<b>All ages</b>								
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>10,806</b>	<b>11,789</b>	<b>13,982</b>	<b>13,655</b>	<b>14,943</b>	<b>14,833</b>	<b>14,503</b>
Target age								
20–69 years	10,392	10,704	11,686	13,851	13,555	14,833	14,745	14,409

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Queensland data were unavailable for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were unavailable for 2001.
5. In 2002, 2003 and 2004 the Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 4 according to the woman's age at time of first smear result in the time period. In the event there is no smear in the time period, the age is calculated according to the age at time of first result categorised as most abnormal biopsy in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 56: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	1,238	773	734	373	175	105	65	46	3,509
25–29	1,342	825	684	375	203	106	79	57	3,671
30–34	1,103	680	540	328	192	91	48	38	3,020
35–39	561	416	335	195	110	59	31	18	1,725
40–44	375	257	238	119	90	27	21	8	1,135
45–49	241	131	126	55	55	12	24	9	653
50–54	100	59	82	21	20	9	7	10	308
55–59	52	48	53	20	10	7	10	2	202
60–64	41	29	27	6	9	0	4	1	117
65–69	19	20	13	7	6	0	3	1	69
70–74	14	5	12	4	3	2	3	0	43
75–79	7	0	8	3	6	1	5	1	31
80–84	3	0	5	1	2	0	4	0	15
85+	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>5,097</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>14,503</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	5,072	3,238	2,832	1,499	870	416	292	190	14,409

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 4 according to the woman's age at time of first smear result in the time period. In the event there is no smear in the time period, the age is calculated according to the age at time of first result categorised as most abnormal biopsy in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 57: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2003**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	1,017	865	739	342	174	100	72	70	3,379
25–29	1,349	961	737	441	220	71	75	59	3,913
30–34	937	737	641	315	193	52	59	42	2,976
35–39	550	420	395	179	124	45	34	27	1,774
40–44	342	301	295	143	99	33	20	17	1,250
45–49	218	151	143	57	63	18	23	7	680
50–54	104	67	76	34	32	7	8	4	332
55–59	58	43	45	19	19	7	11	0	202
60–64	48	26	31	14	15	1	9	3	147
65–69	32	20	19	9	3	2	6	1	92
70–74	10	6	10	4	6	1	1	0	38
75–79	11	3	7	1	4	0	2	0	28
80–84	3	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	13
85+	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	9
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>14,833</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	4,655	3,591	3,121	1,553	942	336	317	230	14,745

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 4 according to the woman's age at time of first smear result in the time period. In the event there is no smear in the time period, the age is calculated according to the age at time of first result categorised as most abnormal biopsy in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 58: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	1,152	806	680	358	192	113	58	66	3,425
25–29	1,378	894	760	434	254	78	57	65	3,920
30–34	1,004	705	664	322	198	82	59	44	3,078
35–39	640	375	352	194	127	56	30	30	1,804
40–44	406	262	254	122	69	46	21	15	1,195
45–49	211	122	161	62	51	15	7	13	642
50–54	113	60	79	47	24	15	9	5	352
55–59	72	38	53	20	19	7	6	3	218
60–64	35	21	30	13	10	2	2	0	113
65–69	23	18	23	5	8	3	4	2	86
70–74	19	13	15	5	7	4	1	0	64
75–79	5	2	5	0	9	0	0	0	21
80–84	3	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	11
85+	1	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	13
Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>14,943</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	5,034	3,301	3,056	1,577	952	417	253	243	14,833

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Western Australian Registry has collated data for Indicator 4 according to the woman's age at time of first smear result in the time period. In the event there is no smear in the time period, the age is calculated according to the age at time of first result categorised as most abnormal biopsy in the time period. This may result in discrepancies when comparing totals with Indicator 3.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 59: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2001**

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

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 60: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 2000**

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

n.a. Not available.

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 61: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 1999**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	1,031	787	n.a.	316	247	118	31	35	2,565
25–29	1,252	1,031	n.a.	466	300	131	49	54	3,283
30–34	859	690	n.a.	290	240	79	46	34	2,238
35–39	599	461	n.a.	188	150	59	38	25	1,520
40–44	332	249	n.a.	114	125	36	23	9	888
45–49	201	152	n.a.	67	84	24	17	9	554
50–54	122	64	n.a.	25	41	13	5	5	275
55–59	51	48	n.a.	17	24	4	6	6	156
60–64	35	40	n.a.	13	13	4	4	0	109
65–69	41	22	n.a.	13	13	2	5	2	98
70–74	14	16	n.a.	2	23	2	3	1	61
75–79	14	4	n.a.	5	n.a.	0	5	0	28
80–84	2	2	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	0	0	6
85+	0	1	n.a.	2	n.a.	0	0	0	3
Age not stated	5	0	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>3,567</b>	n.a.	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>11,789</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	4,523	3,544	n.a.	1,509	1,237	470	224	179	11,686

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.



**Table 62: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	847	566	n.a.	309	305	127	n.a.	66	2,220
25–29	1,180	895	n.a.	408	411	137	n.a.	95	3,126
30–34	748	591	n.a.	276	259	109	n.a.	58	2,041
35–39	531	437	n.a.	184	192	85	n.a.	39	1,468
40–44	284	233	n.a.	124	134	39	n.a.	19	833
45–49	163	116	n.a.	52	87	21	n.a.	8	447
50–54	101	65	n.a.	25	51	7	n.a.	8	257
55–59	51	38	n.a.	19	29	4	n.a.	4	145
60–64	37	38	n.a.	11	23	5	n.a.	1	115
65–69	17	15	n.a.	6	14	0	n.a.	0	52
70–74	19	8	n.a.	6	29	0	n.a.	0	62
75–79	7	7	n.a.	7	0	0	n.a.	0	21
80–84	6	3	n.a.	1	0	1	n.a.	0	11
85+	2	2	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	0	4
Age not stated	3	0	n.a.	0	1	0	n.a.	0	4
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>3,014</b>	n.a.	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>535</b>	n.a.	<b>298</b>	<b>10,806</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	3,959	2,994	n.a.	1,414	1,505	534	n.a.	298	10,704

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 63: Number of histologically confirmed high-grade abnormalities by age, states and territories, 1997**

Age group	NSW	Vic <sup>(a)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas <sup>(c)</sup>	ACT	NT <sup>(c)</sup>	Australia
20–24	788	670	n.a.	320	184	115	n.a.	46	2,123
25–29	1,022	1,015	n.a.	370	335	109	n.a.	62	2,913
30–34	753	696	n.a.	286	265	74	n.a.	41	2,115
35–39	453	429	n.a.	193	216	61	n.a.	32	1,384
40–44	267	277	n.a.	110	90	32	n.a.	19	795
45–49	154	139	n.a.	82	89	17	n.a.	15	496
50–54	64	80	n.a.	28	50	9	n.a.	9	240
55–59	34	35	n.a.	16	27	5	n.a.	5	122
60–64	31	23	n.a.	15	33	2	n.a.	2	106
65–69	35	24	n.a.	12	21	6	n.a.	0	98
70–74	20	16	n.a.	1	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72
75–79	7	8	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17
80–84	2	3	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9
85+	3	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3
Age not stated	5	0	n.a.	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	6
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>3,415</b>	n.a.	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>430</b>	n.a.	<b>231</b>	<b>10,499</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	3,601	3,388	n.a.	1,432	1,310	430	n.a.	231	10,392

n.a. Not available.

- (a) Victoria has grouped all women aged 80 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.
- (b) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.
- (c) Tasmania and the Northern Territory have only provided data for women aged 20–69 years for this table.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory did not collect histology details during this period; therefore no data are available for this indicator.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 64: Number of women screened in Australia by age, 1997–2004**

Age group	1997 <sup>(a)</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
20–24	149,203	154,804	152,337	179,312	178,267	180,961	182,264	180,911
25–29	214,958	225,693	218,499	254,534	241,353	234,688	231,713	219,045
30–34	221,661	231,024	223,700	268,031	267,038	271,399	270,492	267,553
35–39	219,961	234,358	228,337	270,740	261,728	260,097	258,040	253,730
40–44	187,533	201,812	200,770	245,627	246,640	249,958	251,113	255,197
45–49	160,788	171,088	171,528	209,487	209,163	212,372	214,324	221,712
50–54	123,427	133,964	140,438	175,187	178,425	176,949	180,162	183,853
55–59	82,996	88,706	93,374	116,943	122,168	130,107	135,062	146,837
60–64	60,841	66,272	69,887	85,383	88,351	89,625	92,047	97,916
65–69	45,781	49,835	49,941	59,248	61,556	62,438	65,023	68,036
70–74	23,862	21,657	21,199	25,548	25,152	23,731	22,781	21,055
75–79	3,147	6,226	6,898	8,204	7,774	8,349	7,971	6,920
80–84	1,069	1,843	1,978	2,535	2,435	2,642	2,514	2,249
85+	22	833	685	970	929	965	974	789
Not stated	359	4,492	2,441	1,975	2,058	1,857	1,841	286
<b>All ages</b>								
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>1,495,608</b>	<b>1,592,607</b>	<b>1,582,012</b>	<b>1,903,724</b>	<b>1,893,037</b>	<b>1,906,138</b>	<b>1,916,321</b>	<b>1,926,089</b>
Target age								
20–69 years	1,467,149	1,557,556	1,548,811	1,864,492	1,854,689	1,868,594	1,880,240	1,894,790

(a) Some jurisdictions did not supply data on the number of women screened who were aged 70 years and over, in some cases these women were included in the 70–74 age groups. For a more comprehensive understanding of the data please see table 72 on page 64.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. Queensland data were unavailable for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.
4. Northern Territory data were unavailable for 2001.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 65: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	53,480	46,867	36,220	19,535	14,195	4,580	3,689	2,345	180,911
25–29	70,776	58,441	40,738	21,540	16,026	4,668	4,077	2,779	219,045
30–34	87,807	73,048	48,617	25,629	19,323	5,599	4,596	2,934	267,553
35–39	81,578	69,703	45,636	24,912	19,484	5,601	4,194	2,622	253,730
40–44	82,857	68,425	46,638	24,782	20,206	5,941	4,063	2,285	255,197
45–49	71,489	59,811	39,838	21,769	17,898	5,324	3,683	1,900	221,712
50–54	58,844	50,018	33,061	17,388	15,397	4,490	3,167	1,488	183,853
55–59	47,211	40,201	26,672	13,138	12,462	3,637	2,556	960	146,837
60–64	31,538	27,537	17,474	8,409	8,490	2,454	1,506	508	97,916
65–69	21,836	19,688	11,506	5,928	6,259	1,684	887	248	68,036
70–74	6,906	5,323	4,341	1,750	2,021	424	226	64	21,055
75–79	2,234	1,632	1,546	507	792	125	58	26	6,920
80–84	743	546	487	180	231	39	18	5	2,249
85+	239	202	164	93	64	18	6	3	789
Age not stated	264	0	0	0	4	0	1	17	286
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>617,802</b>	<b>521,442</b>	<b>352,938</b>	<b>185,560</b>	<b>152,852</b>	<b>44,584</b>	<b>32,727</b>	<b>18,184</b>	<b>1,926,089</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	607,416	513,739	346,400	183,030	149,740	43,978	32,418	18,069	1,894,790

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 66: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2003**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	55,354	46,191	36,771	19,483	13,801	4,555	3,711	2,398	182,264
25–29	81,077	58,604	41,976	22,387	16,091	4,755	4,061	2,762	231,713
30–34	89,266	71,966	49,221	26,823	19,532	5,897	4,727	3,060	270,492
35–39	88,253	66,669	45,697	25,728	19,213	5,767	4,141	2,572	258,040
40–44	81,964	64,992	46,086	25,631	19,883	6,066	4,237	2,254	251,113
45–49	69,169	56,132	38,788	22,034	17,324	5,292	3,730	1,855	214,324
50–54	58,634	47,650	32,050	17,726	14,947	4,438	3,279	1,438	180,162
55–59	40,689	37,996	24,995	12,690	11,842	3,616	2,352	882	135,062
60–64	29,460	25,393	16,183	8,452	8,249	2,484	1,382	444	92,047
65–69	20,399	18,903	11,040	5,883	5,964	1,736	870	228	65,023
70–74	8,286	5,455	4,421	1,884	1,982	447	210	96	22,781
75–79	2,950	1,883	1,594	579	738	137	64	26	7,971
80–84	890	616	536	177	208	52	26	9	2,514
85+	324	256	212	80	79	12	7	4	974
Age not stated	1,822	0	0	0	3	6	1	9	1,841
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>628,537</b>	<b>502,706</b>	<b>349,570</b>	<b>189,557</b>	<b>149,856</b>	<b>45,260</b>	<b>32,798</b>	<b>18,037</b>	<b>1,916,321</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	614,265	494,496	342,807	186,837	146,846	44,606	32,490	17,893	1,880,240

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 67: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	54,880	46,923	34,551	19,450	14,198	4,715	3,676	2,568	180,961
25–29	76,499	61,866	43,714	23,061	17,059	5,055	4,278	3,156	234,688
30–34	89,887	74,403	46,004	26,730	20,357	6,046	4,727	3,245	271,399
35–39	85,841	69,551	45,033	26,005	20,480	5,976	4,427	2,784	260,097
40–44	83,130	65,928	42,340	25,315	20,270	6,269	4,288	2,418	249,958
45–49	69,803	56,897	35,401	21,614	17,643	5,201	3,790	2,023	212,372
50–54	58,172	47,711	29,858	17,274	14,825	4,336	3,280	1,493	176,949
55–59	43,921	35,963	20,348	11,916	11,371	3,346	2,335	907	130,107
60–64	30,177	25,118	13,923	8,079	8,053	2,343	1,447	485	89,625
65–69	20,961	17,777	9,555	5,535	5,849	1,655	885	221	62,438
70–74	7,840	6,280	4,572	1,977	2,242	478	250	92	23,731
75–79	2,770	2,181	1,665	619	880	151	57	26	8,349
80–84	866	705	566	176	248	51	21	9	2,642
85+	287	284	196	86	90	17	4	1	965
Age not stated	1,687	0	147	0	14	4	0	5	1,857
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>626,721</b>	<b>511,587</b>	<b>327,873</b>	<b>187,837</b>	<b>153,579</b>	<b>45,643</b>	<b>33,465</b>	<b>19,433</b>	<b>1,906,138</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	613,271	502,137	320,727	184,979	150,105	44,942	33,133	19,300	1,868,594

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 68: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2001**

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

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 69: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 2000**

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

n.a. Not available.

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

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

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.



**Table 70: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 1999**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	56,207	49,642	n.a.	20,430	14,682	5,112	3,647	2,617	152,337
25–29	84,768	72,923	n.a.	26,751	19,534	6,247	4,856	3,420	218,499
30–34	87,185	74,662	n.a.	27,357	20,319	6,536	4,573	3,068	223,700
35–39	89,864	74,680	n.a.	28,256	21,299	7,065	4,557	2,616	228,337
40–44	77,916	65,350	n.a.	25,624	19,272	6,199	4,184	2,225	200,770
45–49	66,105	56,250	n.a.	21,453	16,760	5,225	3,875	1,860	171,528
50–54	54,472	46,336	n.a.	16,802	13,938	4,302	3,299	1,289	140,438
55–59	36,266	31,374	n.a.	10,801	9,400	2,854	1,922	757	93,374
60–64	27,057	23,708	n.a.	8,133	7,351	2,113	1,164	361	69,887
65–69	18,896	17,423	n.a.	5,611	5,476	1,582	738	215	49,941
70–74	8,061	6,696	n.a.	2,276	3,361	451	276	78	21,199
75–79	3,103	2,600	n.a.	872	n.a.	173	104	46	6,898
80–84	832	811	n.a.	260	n.a.	49	19	7	1,978
85+	263	344	n.a.	45	n.a.	21	10	2	685
Age not stated	2,406	0	n.a.	0	11	5	8	11	2,441
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>613,401</b>	<b>522,799</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>194,671</b>	<b>151,403</b>	<b>47,934</b>	<b>33,232</b>	<b>18,572</b>	<b>1,582,012</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	598,736	512,348	n.a.	191,218	148,031	47,235	32,815	18,428	1,548,811

n.a. Not available.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 71: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	60,919	47,286	n.a.	22,267	16,122	5,532	n.a.	2,678	154,804
25–29	90,720	73,379	n.a.	29,342	21,785	6,883	n.a.	3,584	225,693
30–34	92,053	76,937	n.a.	29,693	22,260	6,911	n.a.	3,170	231,024
35–39	93,293	77,383	n.a.	30,288	23,111	7,387	n.a.	2,896	234,358
40–44	79,402	67,374	n.a.	26,259	20,351	6,177	n.a.	2,249	201,812
45–49	66,812	58,146	n.a.	21,676	17,464	5,207	n.a.	1,783	171,088
50–54	52,675	46,514	n.a.	15,753	13,857	4,073	n.a.	1,092	133,964
55–59	34,574	31,584	n.a.	10,123	9,087	2,723	n.a.	615	88,706
60–64	25,243	23,974	n.a.	7,609	7,138	2,000	n.a.	308	66,272
65–69	17,970	19,257	n.a.	5,453	5,526	1,476	n.a.	153	49,835
70–74	7,685	9,235	n.a.	n.a.	4,161	503	n.a.	73	21,657
75–79	2,841	3,170	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183	n.a.	32	6,226
80–84	805	979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.	8	1,843
85+	293	518	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	6	833
Age not stated	4,335	0	n.a.	0	132	3	n.a.	22	4,492
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>629,620</b>	<b>535,736</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>198,463</b>	<b>160,994</b>	<b>49,125</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>18,669</b>	<b>1,592,607</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	613,661	521,834	n.a.	198,463	156,701	48,369	n.a.	18,528	1,557,556

n.a. Not available.

(a) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years for this table.

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

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for this period.

*Source:* State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 72: Number of women screened by age, states and territories, 1997**

Age group	NSW <sup>(a)</sup>	Vic <sup>(b)</sup>	Qld	WA <sup>(c)</sup>	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
20–24	58,842	45,403	n.a.	21,222	15,231	5,705	n.a.	2,800	149,203
25–29	85,421	70,504	n.a.	27,798	20,617	7,121	n.a.	3,497	214,958
30–34	89,016	72,728	n.a.	28,423	21,266	7,173	n.a.	3,055	221,661
35–39	87,766	72,287	n.a.	28,506	21,413	7,377	n.a.	2,612	219,961
40–44	73,682	62,536	n.a.	24,720	18,245	6,277	n.a.	2,073	187,533
45–49	62,596	54,917	n.a.	20,078	16,097	5,352	n.a.	1,748	160,788
50–54	48,045	43,848	n.a.	14,270	12,215	3,997	n.a.	1,052	123,427
55–59	32,031	29,632	n.a.	9,554	8,494	2,706	n.a.	579	82,996
60–64	23,277	21,639	n.a.	6,902	6,681	2,057	n.a.	285	60,841
65–69	17,239	16,715	n.a.	4,897	5,211	1,551	n.a.	168	45,781
70–74	11,439	7,989	n.a.	n.a.	3,887	488	n.a.	59	23,862
75–79	n.a.	2,957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	161	n.a.	29	3,147
80–84	n.a.	996	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64	n.a.	9	1,069
85+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	3	22
Age not stated	0	0	n.a.	0	333	4	n.a.	22	359
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>20–85+ years</b>	<b>589,354</b>	<b>502,151</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>186,370</b>	<b>149,690</b>	<b>50,052</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>17,991</b>	<b>1,495,608</b>
Target age									
20–69 years	577,915	490,209	n.a.	186,370	145,470	49,316	n.a.	17,869	1,467,149

n.a. Not available.

- (a) New South Wales and South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group.
- (b) Victoria has grouped all women aged 80 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.
- (c) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years for this table.

*Notes*

1. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
2. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
3. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for this period.

Source: State and territory Cervical Cytology Registry data.

**Table 73: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened in Australia aged 20–69 years, 1997–2004**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>								
AS rate	8.7	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0
95% CI	5.8–11.6	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
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>								
AS rate	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4
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

*Notes*

1. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. Queensland data were unavailable for 1997, 1998 and 1999.
4. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for 1997 and 1998.
5. Northern Territory data were unavailable for 2001.

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

**Table 74: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2004**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	7.5	5.7	7.6	7.2	5.6	8.7	16.4	9.3	7.0
95% CI	7.3–7.8	5.4–6.0	7.2–8.1	6.7–7.7	5.1–6.2	7.7–9.8	10.7–22.7	6.4–12.5	6.8–7.2
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	8.3	6.2	7.8	7.7	5.8	9.4	8.5	9.0	7.4
95% CI	8.0–8.5	6.0–6.4	7.5–8.1	7.3–8.1	5.4–6.2	8.5–10.3	7.5–9.5	7.7–10.4	7.3–7.5

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 75: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2003**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	6.7	6.4	8.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	9.5	9.4	7.0
95% CI	6.4–7.0	6.1–6.7	7.7–8.6	6.7–7.6	6.0–8.1	5.9–7.4	7.7–11.5	8.1–10.8	6.9–7.2
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	7.2	7.1	8.5	7.8	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.7	7.5
95% CI	7.0–7.4	6.8–7.3	8.2–8.8	7.4–8.2	5.9–6.7	6.7–8.3	8.3–10.5	9.3–12.3	7.4–7.6

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 76: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2002**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	7.2	5.6	8.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	7.5	9.3	7.1
95% CI	7.0–7.5	5.4–5.8	8.1–9.3	6.8–8.0	6.1–8.2	7.4–9.1	5.3–10.0	8.0–10.6	7.0–7.3
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	7.9	6.3	8.7	7.9	6.2	8.9	7.1	10.6	7.5
95% CI	7.7–8.1	6.1–6.5	8.4–9.0	7.5–8.3	5.8–6.6	8.1–9.8	6.3–8.1	9.1–12.1	7.4–7.6

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 77: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2001**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	6.6	4.9	7.8	6.9	6.1	8.9	6.7	n.a.	6.4
95% CI	6.4–6.9	4.7–5.2	7.4–8.1	6.4–7.4	n.a.	7.8–10.1	5.7–7.7	n.a.	6.3–6.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	7.1	5.4	8.2	7.4	6.3	9.5	7.0	n.a.	6.9
95% CI	6.9–7.3	5.2–5.6	7.9–8.6	7.0–7.8	5.9–6.8	8.6–10.4	6.2–8.0	n.a.	6.8–7.0

n.a. Not available.

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 78: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 2000**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	6.6	5.2	8.1	5.4	6.2	8.6	7.4	11.0	6.5
95% CI	6.3–6.9	4.9–5.4	7.7–8.5	5.0–5.9	n.a.	7.9–9.5	5.5–9.5	9.3–12.9	6.3–6.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	7.0	5.6	8.6	5.9	6.7	9.7	6.4	12.0	6.9
95% CI	6.8–7.2	5.4–5.8	8.3–8.9	5.6–6.3	6.3–7.1	8.9–10.7	5.5–7.3	10.4–13.6	6.8–7.0

n.a. Not available.

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

*Notes*

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

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

**Table 79: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	6.4	5.8	n.a.	7.4	7.2	8.7	7.9	7.8	6.5
95% CI	6.2–6.7	5.6–6.1	n.a.	6.2–8.7	n.a.	7.5–9.9	6.1–9.8	6.2–9.6	6.3–6.7
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	7.0	6.3	n.a.	7.1	7.9	9.1	6.4	8.3	6.9
95% CI	6.8–7.2	6.1–6.6	n.a.	6.7–7.5	7.5–8.3	8.3–10.0	5.6–7.4	6.9–9.8	6.8–7.1

n.a. Not available.

(a) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.

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

**Table 80: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA <sup>(a)</sup>	SA <sup>(b)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	5.6	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	n.a.	10.9	5.9
95% CI	5.3–5.9	4.7–5.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.8–10.1	n.a.	9.6–12.4	5.7–6.1
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	5.8	5.3	n.a.	6.2	8.9	9.6	n.a.	12.5	6.2
95% CI	5.6–6.0	5.1–5.5	n.a.	5.9–6.5	8.4–9.4	8.8–10.5	n.a.	11.0–14.1	6.1–6.3

n.a. Not available.

(a) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

(b) South Australia has grouped all women aged 70 years or more for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

*Notes*

1. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
2. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
3. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
4. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for this period.

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

**Table 81: Age-standardised high-grade abnormality rate on histology, per 1,000 women screened aged 20–69 years, states and territories, 1997**

	NSW <sup>(a)</sup>	Vic <sup>(b)</sup>	Qld	WA <sup>(c)</sup>	SA <sup>(a)</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>All ages 20–85+ years</b>									
AS rate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	n.a.	9.6	8.7
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1–7.5	n.a.	8.2–11.1	5.8–11.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate	5.5	6.3	n.a.	6.7	8.3	7.7	n.a.	11.0	6.4
95% CI	5.4–5.7	6.1–6.5	n.a.	6.4–7.1	7.8–8.8	7.0–8.5	n.a.	9.4–12.7	6.2–6.5

n.a. Not available.

- (a) New South Wales and South Australia have grouped all women aged 70 years or more, and for the purpose of this table they appear in the 70–74 age group; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.
- (b) Victoria has grouped all women aged 80 years or more, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.
- (c) Western Australia has only provided data for women aged 20–69 years for this table; therefore a rate or confidence interval can not be provided for the age group 20–85+ years.

*Notes*

1. Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian total population.
2. These numbers may be overestimated because of double counting of some women between some states. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state of residence for women in border areas, tests inadvertently transferred to interstate registers and inclusion of women resident overseas; however, the impact of double counting is probably very small.
3. The Queensland Health Pap Smear Register began in February 1999, therefore no data are available for this report.
4. Australian Capital Territory data were unavailable for this period.

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



## Indicator 5.1: Incidence of micro-invasive cervical cancer

Table 82: New cases of micro-invasive cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1991–2002

Age group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	0	5	1	7	1	6	3	2	2	1	2	10
25–29	14	14	9	17	17	18	10	18	14	12	12	13
30–34	31	32	32	36	42	18	27	18	14	26	21	16
35–39	40	25	26	31	28	35	22	27	21	14	15	13
40–44	30	24	17	25	30	23	22	22	14	8	6	11
45–49	9	13	15	26	23	12	11	16	7	16	15	13
50–54	11	12	17	9	12	11	8	13	7	6	9	4
55–59	7	12	5	5	9	7	8	3	8	4	4	6
60–64	7	8	7	10	11	6	6	5	2	3	4	5
65–69	7	9	10	6	7	10	2	2	3	0	2	3
70–74	4	2	4	6	5	4	4	3	2	0	2	1
75–79	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
80–84	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1
85+	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>All ages</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>
Target age 20–69 years	156	154	139	172	180	146	119	126	92	90	90	94

Note: Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in March 2006. 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 NCSCH. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but for the most part these changes are very small.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 83: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of micro-invasive cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1991–2002**

Age group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5
25–29	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
30–34	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.1
35–39	6.0	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
40–44	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.4
45–49	1.8	2.4	2.6	4.4	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.4	2.2	1.9
50–54	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6
55–59	2.0	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1
60–64	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2
65–69	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8
70–74	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3
75–79	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7
80–84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
85+	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
<b>All ages</b>												
Crude rate	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AS rate (A)	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
95% CI	1.7–2.3	1.6–2.2	1.4–2.0	1.8–2.4	1.9–2.5	1.4–2.0	1.1–1.6	1.2–1.7	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2	0.8–1.2
AS rate (W)	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
95% CI	1.5–2.1	1.4–2.0	1.3–1.8	1.6–2.2	1.7–2.2	1.3–1.8	1.0–1.5	1.1–1.5	0.7–1.1	0.7–1.1	0.7–1.1	0.8–1.2
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>												
Crude rate	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
AS rate (A)	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
95% CI	2.5–3.4	2.4–3.3	2.1–3.0	2.6–3.5	2.7–3.7	2.1–3.0	1.7–2.4	1.8–2.5	1.2–1.9	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8
AS rate (W)	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
95% CI	2.4–3.3	2.4–3.3	2.1–2.9	2.6–3.5	2.7–3.6	2.1–2.9	1.7–2.4	1.7–2.5	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.8	1.2–1.9

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

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

Table 84: New cases of cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1991–2002

Age group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0–4	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
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	0
20–24	12	9	10	16	4	15	11	10	8	7	7	14
25–29	49	55	38	49	53	45	44	48	57	40	40	42
30–34	120	110	104	123	113	68	79	84	75	85	58	72
35–39	140	125	129	134	110	141	102	105	101	70	88	77
40–44	150	129	128	134	118	117	103	101	103	81	67	77
45–49	104	101	102	132	99	104	78	111	77	75	101	79
50–54	87	78	91	86	59	81	77	66	67	58	77	70
55–59	63	79	78	73	69	62	52	52	51	56	55	42
60–64	80	75	77	88	71	61	52	56	63	62	47	40
65–69	89	89	92	95	78	65	58	55	54	52	43	42
70–74	80	71	64	79	70	62	45	58	47	57	41	34
75–79	48	53	46	66	50	51	46	44	41	50	40	35
80–84	35	34	36	40	31	41	33	39	33	36	40	33
85+	33	22	21	22	33	25	28	29	19	24	29	32
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>689</b>
Target age 20–69 years	894	850	849	930	774	759	656	688	656	586	583	555

### Notes

1. The table includes the incidence of micro-invasive and invasive cervical cancers.
2. Cancer incidence estimates provided in this publication were made in March 2006. 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 NCSC. This may have the impact of making incidence estimates for the same year incompatible between publications, but for the most part these changes are very small.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 85: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1991–2002**

Age group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
20–24	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1
25–29	7.0	8.0	5.6	7.2	7.7	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.8	5.5	5.7	6.1
30–34	16.9	15.2	14.2	16.7	15.5	9.4	11.0	11.8	10.5	11.8	7.8	9.5
35–39	21.1	18.5	18.7	19.2	15.4	19.3	13.7	14.0	13.3	9.3	11.7	10.4
40–44	23.5	20.1	19.8	20.4	17.7	17.2	14.9	14.4	14.4	11.1	9.0	10.1
45–49	20.7	18.8	17.8	22.2	16.1	16.3	12.1	17.0	11.6	11.1	14.8	11.4
50–54	21.1	18.4	21.0	19.0	12.4	16.3	14.3	11.5	11.2	9.3	11.9	10.8
55–59	17.6	21.6	20.8	18.9	17.4	15.2	12.3	12.0	11.3	11.8	11.1	7.8
60–64	21.6	20.5	21.4	24.7	19.9	17.1	14.3	15.0	16.4	15.6	11.5	9.5
65–69	25.3	25.2	25.9	26.8	22.0	18.3	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.1	12.4	11.8
70–74	28.3	24.3	21.1	24.9	21.7	19.0	13.7	17.5	14.1	17.1	12.2	10.2
75–79	21.3	23.1	20.0	29.0	21.4	20.9	17.9	16.4	14.6	17.4	13.7	11.9
80–84	24.1	22.5	22.7	23.9	18.0	23.2	18.3	21.4	18.0	18.9	19.8	15.6
85+	30.0	19.0	17.2	17.3	24.6	17.7	18.7	18.5	11.4	13.7	15.8	16.8
<b>All ages</b>												
Crude rate	12.6	11.7	11.5	12.7	10.6	10.2	8.7	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.0
AS rate (A)	13.2	12.2	11.9	13.0	10.7	10.3	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.8
AS rate (W)	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.0	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.8
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>												
Crude rate	16.6	15.5	15.3	16.5	13.6	13.1	11.2	11.6	10.9	9.6	9.5	8.9
AS rate (A)	17.2	16.0	15.9	17.0	13.8	13.4	11.4	11.7	11.0	9.7	9.4	8.9
AS rate (W)	16.2	15.2	15.0	16.1	13.2	12.7	10.8	11.2	10.5	9.2	9.0	8.5

Notes: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 86: New cases of cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1995–1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
20–24	11	6	16	3	0	4	0	0	40
25–29	56	41	46	15	16	8	4	4	190
30–34	120	77	76	30	24	15	1	1	344
35–39	155	99	106	38	20	20	9	11	458
40–44	137	117	78	58	24	8	10	7	439
45–49	146	96	68	41	22	9	4	6	392
50–54	117	61	57	20	13	5	5	5	283
55–59	81	61	44	24	13	6	4	2	235
60–64	83	64	39	24	15	10	2	3	240
65–69	85	64	54	26	16	7	1	3	256
70–74	91	54	38	22	19	5	4	2	235
75–79	66	54	38	13	13	6	0	1	191
80–84	47	49	19	14	11	1	3	0	144
85+	34	36	23	15	6	0	1	0	115
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3,568</b>
Target age 20–69 years	991	686	584	279	163	92	40	42	2,877

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 87: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, states and territories, 1995–1998**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.2	0.9	3.1	1.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
25–29	5.9	5.6	8.8	5.5	7.5	12.1	7.6	10.8	6.7
30–34	12.3	10.6	14.6	10.7	10.7	21.3	2.0	3.0	11.9
35–39	15.6	13.6	20.0	13.1	8.5	26.3	17.3	35.6	15.6
40–44	14.9	17.1	15.8	21.0	10.9	11.3	19.9	25.9	16.0
45–49	17.1	15.1	14.6	16.4	10.5	13.8	8.2	26.6	15.4
50–54	16.5	11.7	14.9	10.3	7.5	9.3	13.9	31.4	13.6
55–59	14.2	14.5	15.0	15.7	9.3	13.5	16.4	20.4	14.2
60–64	16.3	17.1	15.8	18.5	11.9	25.4	11.0	47.2	16.6
65–69	16.9	17.5	22.7	21.7	12.6	18.5	6.4	68.1	18.2
70–74	19.4	15.8	17.5	20.9	15.3	14.1	27.9	66.3	17.9
75–79	18.3	20.9	22.6	16.2	13.5	21.3	0.0	50.7	19.1
80–84	18.5	26.5	16.2	23.8	16.1	4.9	45.3	0.0	20.3
85+	16.6	23.1	24.4	30.3	10.6	0.0	21.0	0.0	19.8
<b>All ages</b>									
Crude rate	9.8	9.5	10.5	9.7	7.1	10.8	7.7	12.9	9.6
AS rate (A)	9.8	9.4	10.8	10.0	6.8	10.9	8.6	18.7	9.7
95% CI	9.3–10.4	8.8–10.0	10.0–11.6	9.0–11.2	5.9–7.8	8.9–13.2	6.3–11.4	12.7–26.2	9.4–10.0
AS rate (W)	8.3	7.8	9.2	8.4	5.8	9.8	7.0	15.6	8.2
95% CI	7.8–8.9	7.3–8.4	8.5–9.9	7.5–9.3	5.0–6.6	8.0–12.0	5.2–9.4	10.9–21.4	7.9–8.5
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	12.6	11.7	13.9	12.5	8.7	15.6	9.9	19.1	12.4
AS rate (A)	12.8	11.9	14.1	12.8	8.7	15.4	10.4	23.9	12.5
95% CI	12.0–13.6	11.0–12.8	13.0–15.3	11.3–14.4	7.4–10.1	12.4–18.9	7.4–14.2	16.5–33.2	12.1–13.0
AS rate (W)	12.1	11.3	13.6	12.1	8.3	15.2	9.8	22.2	11.9
95% CI	11.4–12.9	10.4–12.1	12.5–14.7	10.7–13.6	7.1–9.7	12.3–18.7	7.0–13.4	15.4–30.7	11.5–12.4

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 88: Number of new cases of cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1999–2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
20–24	15	5	10	4	1	1	0	0	36
25–29	50	35	43	22	12	7	6	4	179
30–34	104	55	67	31	20	6	4	3	290
35–39	107	58	84	35	27	9	9	7	336
40–44	97	65	92	36	24	8	2	4	328
45–49	122	60	67	42	23	9	2	7	332
50–54	104	55	56	26	16	6	5	4	272
55–59	72	45	42	13	15	10	3	4	204
60–64	76	50	47	15	19	3	1	1	212
65–69	73	47	29	21	10	5	3	3	191
70–74	68	37	32	25	10	6	1	0	179
75–79	64	42	28	13	13	1	3	2	166
80–84	45	42	26	17	9	3	0	0	142
85+	42	25	14	10	9	4	0	0	104
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2,975</b>
Target age 20–69 years	820	475	537	245	167	64	35	37	2,380

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 89: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer, states and territories, 1999–2002**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
20–24	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
25–29	5.1	4.8	8.1	8.0	6.0	11.6	11.4	11.0	6.3
30–34	10.6	7.3	12.5	10.9	9.3	9.2	7.8	8.4	9.9
35–39	10.6	7.7	15.0	11.8	11.8	12.6	17.6	21.4	11.2
40–44	9.8	8.9	16.8	12.2	10.4	10.9	3.9	13.7	11.1
45–49	13.5	8.9	13.3	15.3	10.6	13.2	4.1	27.3	12.2
50–54	12.4	8.8	11.8	10.6	7.7	9.4	10.9	19.0	10.8
55–59	10.8	9.3	11.4	7.1	9.3	19.6	9.7	30.0	10.4
60–64	13.7	12.3	16.2	10.1	14.1	7.0	4.6	12.3	13.2
65–69	14.9	13.1	12.0	16.8	8.3	13.4	17.9	59.2	13.7
70–74	14.4	10.7	14.1	22.2	8.2	17.1	6.7	0.0	13.4
75–79	15.6	14.0	14.5	13.8	11.8	3.2	23.0	85.3	14.4
80–84	16.0	20.9	19.5	26.7	12.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	18.1
85+	16.7	13.3	11.9	16.2	13.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	14.5
<b>All ages</b>									
Crude rate	7.9	6.4	8.8	8.3	6.8	8.2	6.1	10.5	7.7
AS rate (A)	7.7	6.2	8.9	8.3	6.5	8.0	6.2	13.7	7.5
95% CI	7.2–8.2	5.7–6.7	8.2–9.6	7.4–9.3	5.6–7.4	6.3–10.0	4.4–8.6	9.0–19.7	7.2–7.8
AS rate (W)	6.5	5.1	7.6	7.0	5.5	6.9	5.5	11.5	6.4
95% CI	6.1–6.9	4.7–5.6	7.1–8.3	6.2–7.8	4.8–6.4	5.4–8.7	3.9–7.5	7.9–16.1	6.1–6.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
Crude rate	9.9	7.7	11.8	10.3	8.8	10.9	8.3	15.6	9.7
AS rate (A)	9.9	7.7	11.8	10.2	8.7	10.7	8.5	18.1	9.7
95% CI	9.2–10.6	7.1–8.5	10.9–12.9	9.0–11.6	7.4–10.1	8.3–13.7	5.9–11.9	12.3–25.5	9.3–10.1
AS rate (W)	9.5	7.4	11.4	9.8	8.3	10.4	8.3	16.9	9.3
95% CI	8.8–10.1	6.7–8.0	10.4–12.4	8.6–11.2	7.1–9.7	8.0–13.3	5.8–11.6	11.6–23.8	8.9–9.7

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).



**Table 90: New cases of cervical cancer by histological type for women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1991–2002**

<b>Histological type</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Squamous	647	612	599	635	545	530	455	486	468	403	399	387
Adenocarcinoma	144	142	142	194	148	148	130	141	131	119	114	119
Adenosquamous	42	52	47	40	34	40	33	30	23	30	31	18
Other	61	44	61	61	47	41	38	31	34	34	39	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>555</b>
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>94</i>

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 91: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by histological type for women aged 20–69 years, Australia, 1991–2002**

<b>Histological type</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Squamous	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.6	9.8	9.4	7.9	8.3	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.2
Adenocarcinoma	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
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
Other	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 92: New cases of cervical cancer by histological type for women, all ages, Australia, 1991–2002**

<b>Histological type</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Squamous	789	752	709	786	677	671	553	611	576	525	506	485
Adenocarcinoma	172	158	163	224	174	168	161	166	150	138	136	131
Adenosquamous	50	57	56	50	39	47	39	35	25	31	35	20
Other	80	63	89	80	70	53	56	48	45	61	58	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>689</b>
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>98</i>

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 93: Age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by histological type for women, all ages, Australia, 1991–2002**

<b>Histological type</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Squamous	9.6	8.9	8.4	9.0	7.6	7.4	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.8
Adenocarcinoma	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Adenosquamous	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
<i>Micro-invasive</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>

Note: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

## Indicator 5.3: Incidence by location

Table 94: New cases of cervical cancer by age and location, 1995–1998 and 1999–2002

Age group	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	4	3	2	1	0	0	6	4
20–24	23	25	14	10	2	1	40	36
25–29	123	120	58	54	8	5	190	179
30–34	212	192	120	85	11	11	344	290
35–39	294	209	142	114	20	14	458	336
40–44	305	207	123	111	10	11	439	328
45–49	275	215	108	102	9	14	392	332
50–54	190	198	83	69	9	5	283	272
55–59	161	122	63	73	11	9	235	204
60–64	155	135	76	70	8	6	240	212
65–69	174	118	76	69	6	4	256	191
70–74	168	127	62	50	4	2	235	179
75–79	128	117	59	47	5	1	191	166
80–84	97	96	43	45	3	1	144	142
85+	87	69	27	33	2	2	115	104
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>2,975</b>
Target age								
20–69 years	1,912	1,541	863	756	94	79	2,877	2,380

### Notes

1. The numbers are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. In the periods 1995–1998 and 1999–2002 there were 9 and 4 cases respectively that were excluded from these data because the respective postcodes were not able to be matched to the coding used for this analysis.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

**Table 95: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for cervical cancer by age and location, 1995–1998 and 1999–2002**

Age group	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002	1995–1998	1999–2002
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
20–24	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
25–29	6.1	5.9	7.7	7.4	9.6	5.9	6.7	6.3
30–34	10.9	9.4	14.2	10.4	13.1	13.9	11.9	9.9
35–39	15.2	10.3	15.5	12.5	25.8	17.4	15.6	11.2
40–44	16.7	10.6	14.4	11.9	14.5	15.1	16.0	11.1
45–49	15.9	11.9	14.0	12.0	16.6	23.4	15.4	12.2
50–54	13.6	11.7	12.9	8.9	19.6	9.0	13.6	10.8
55–59	14.9	9.6	11.7	11.4	30.5	21.5	14.2	10.4
60–64	16.5	13.1	15.8	12.7	30.0	20.2	16.6	13.2
65–69	18.9	13.2	16.3	14.6	27.8	16.7	18.2	13.7
70–74	19.1	14.5	14.9	11.3	23.7	12.6	17.9	13.4
75–79	19.0	15.2	18.6	13.0	36.1	7.5	19.1	14.4
80–84	20.3	18.1	19.6	18.0	37.4	15.8	20.3	18.1
85+	21.9	14.2	15.1	14.9	19.2	24.3	19.8	14.5
<b>All ages</b>								
AS rate (A)	9.7	7.4	9.3	7.6	13.9	10.1	9.7	7.5
95% CI	9.4–10.1	7.0–7.7	8.7–9.9	7.1–8.1	11.3–16.9	8.0–12.5	9.4–10.0	7.2–7.8
AS rate (W)	8.2	6.2	8.0	6.5	11.7	8.7	8.2	6.4
95% CI	7.9–8.5	5.9–6.5	7.5–8.5	6.1–7.0	9.6–14.2	6.9–10.7	7.9–8.5	6.1–6.6
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>								
AS rate (A)	12.5	9.4	12.2	10.1	17.8	14.0	12.5	9.7
95% CI	12.0–13.1	8.9–9.9	11.4–13.1	9.3–10.8	14.2–21.7	11.0–17.5	12.1–13.0	9.3–10.1
AS rate (W)	11.9	9.0	11.7	9.7	16.9	13.3	11.9	9.3
95% CI	11.3–12.4	8.5–9.4	11.0–12.6	9.0–10.4	13.6–20.7	10.5–16.6	11.5–12.4	8.9–9.7

*Notes*

1. The numbers are presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
2. Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (AIHW).

## Indicator 6.1: Mortality

Table 96: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1984–2004

Age group	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04		
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	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
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
25–29	10	6	6	5	3	3	10	5	5	2	6	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	5	4	4	4
30–34	13	20	12	15	12	21	14	13	15	11	11	7	13	8	5	6	10	11	6	13	7	7	7
35–39	19	17	16	20	15	18	30	25	19	25	11	16	23	18	19	7	12	12	9	12	9	9	9
40–44	20	18	26	20	24	24	36	19	27	32	28	21	20	16	19	18	14	19	13	12	13	13	13
45–49	26	21	24	19	27	31	36	29	26	23	35	32	30	28	16	25	27	23	15	22	17	17	17
50–54	25	25	25	24	19	27	17	21	13	29	37	26	13	21	24	15	19	21	32	17	15	15	15
55–59	21	31	41	32	41	20	25	25	23	20	26	34	22	24	15	14	19	20	15	19	21	21	21
60–64	41	41	41	28	41	33	34	33	31	25	24	30	21	22	28	15	24	25	19	21	15	15	15
65–69	43	52	50	46	41	54	43	35	25	30	37	37	29	30	19	21	26	20	18	20	17	17	17
70–74	33	43	32	55	34	48	25	37	45	38	33	43	41	36	28	30	37	28	18	23	17	17	17
75–79	29	29	23	29	35	29	32	30	32	28	30	30	38	32	26	26	25	30	26	29	16	16	16
80–84	26	26	23	20	34	24	8	22	35	24	26	27	22	27	26	19	23	28	26	21	23	23	23
85+	21	29	24	16	17	22	25	32	23	24	24	20	24	30	31	21	26	24	26	24	37	37	37
<b>All ages</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>
Target age 20–69 years	218	230	242	210	222	231	246	208	184	197	216	207	172	169	154	124	156	152	131	141	118	118	118

### Notes

- Deaths were derived by year of registration.
- A comparability factor of 0.98 was applied to mortality data for years prior to 1997 because in processing deaths registered from 1 January 1997, Australia adopted the use of the Automated Coding System (ACS) and introduced ICD10 codes. The comparability factor provides a link between the two data series (i.e. pre 1997 and 1997 to 2004). Comparability factors close to 1.0 indicate there were no significant coding differences between automated ICD10 and manual ICD9 coding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

**Table 97: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, Australia, 1984–2004**

Age group	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
25–29	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
30–34	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.9
35–39	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.6	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.5	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
40–44	4.3	3.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.9	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
45–49	6.9	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.4
50–54	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	4.9	7.1	4.2	5.0	3.0	6.8	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.9	2.6	2.3
55–59	5.5	8.4	11.1	8.8	11.3	5.4	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.9	8.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	3.1	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.5
60–64	11.5	11.3	11.2	7.7	11.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.1	6.6	8.5	5.8	6.0	7.5	3.9	6.0	6.1	4.5	4.9	3.3
65–69	14.9	17.8	16.4	14.6	12.5	15.7	12.4	10.0	7.2	8.5	10.5	10.5	8.3	8.5	5.4	6.1	7.5	5.8	5.1	5.5	4.5
70–74	13.2	16.6	12.3	20.5	12.8	18.1	9.4	13.2	15.4	12.6	10.5	13.4	12.6	11.0	8.5	9.0	11.1	8.4	5.4	7.0	5.2
75–79	16.7	16.0	11.8	14.8	17.1	13.7	14.7	13.5	14.1	12.4	13.3	13.0	15.7	12.5	9.7	9.3	8.7	10.3	8.8	9.7	5.3
80–84	23.4	22.9	19.0	15.8	26.6	17.6	5.6	14.8	23.3	14.9	15.8	15.9	12.2	15.0	14.3	10.4	12.1	13.9	12.3	9.5	10.0
85+	24.7	33.1	24.9	16.1	16.7	20.9	23.2	29.4	19.5	19.3	18.4	14.6	16.6	20.1	19.8	12.6	14.8	13.1	13.6	12.2	18.3
<b>All ages</b>																					
AS rate (A)	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9
AS rate (W)	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>																					
AS rate (A)	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8
AS rate (W)	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7

Notes: Rates are expressed per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and the WHO World Standard Population (W).

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

**Table 98: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1997–2000**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
25–29	1	4	5	2	1	0	1	0	14
30–34	7	5	5	8	3	1	0	0	29
35–39	21	12	10	6	2	3	0	2	56
40–44	26	14	14	7	0	1	3	2	67
45–49	33	22	17	9	10	0	3	2	96
50–54	34	12	18	5	4	3	2	1	79
55–59	26	12	18	9	3	2	1	1	72
60–64	25	19	23	8	5	8	0	1	89
65–69	37	14	16	12	9	4	4	0	96
70–74	45	36	21	14	8	4	1	2	131
75–75	39	28	18	7	9	4	2	2	109
80–84	34	27	12	12	7	2	0	1	95
85+	42	24	16	17	5	3	1	0	108
<b>All ages</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,046</b>
Target age 20–69 years	224	124	118	68	35	26	16	11	603

*Notes*

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

**Table 99: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 1997–2000**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5
30–34	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
35–39	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.9	4.0	0.0	6.2	1.9
40–44	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	1.4	6.0	7.1	2.4
45–49	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.7	0.0	6.1	8.2	3.6
50–54	4.3	2.1	4.2	2.3	2.1	5.1	4.8	5.4	3.4
55–59	4.3	2.7	5.5	5.4	2.0	4.3	3.7	8.7	4.0
60–64	4.7	4.9	8.7	5.8	3.9	19.7	0.0	14.2	5.9
65–69	7.5	3.9	6.7	9.9	7.3	10.7	25.0	0.0	6.9
70–74	9.5	10.4	9.5	12.8	6.5	11.4	6.8	61.4	9.9
75–75	10.0	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.6	13.3	16.9	92.6	10.0
80–84	12.9	14.3	9.7	20.1	10.0	9.6	0.0	75.6	12.9
85+	18.5	14.0	15.1	30.8	7.9	17.5	17.9	0.0	16.7
<b>All ages</b>									
AS rate (A)	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	1.9	3.4	3.3	8.8	2.7
95% CI	2.5–3.0	2.0–2.6	2.5–3.3	2.7–3.9	1.5–2.4	2.4–4.8	1.9–5.3	4.0–15.9	2.5–2.8
AS rate (W)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.7	2.6	6.1	2.0
95% CI	1.8–2.3	1.5–1.9	1.9–2.6	2.0–2.9	1.1–1.9	1.8–3.7	1.5–4.1	3.0–10.6	1.9–2.2
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate (A)	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	3.6	3.8	4.7	2.6
95% CI	2.3–3.0	1.6–2.4	2.5–3.6	2.3–3.8	1.3–2.6	2.3–5.4	2.0–6.4	2.0–9.1	2.4–2.8
AS rate (W)	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.4
95% CI	2.1–2.8	1.5–2.2	2.3–3.3	2.1–3.5	1.2–2.4	2.1–5.0	1.8–5.8	1.8–8.4	2.2–2.6

*Notes*

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.



**Table 100: Deaths from cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 2001–2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
20–24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25–29	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	1	12
30–34	11	4	11	8	1	0	2	0	37
35–39	14	9	9	2	2	3	2	1	42
40–44	21	8	17	3	5	2	0	1	57
45–49	23	15	13	8	12	4	1	1	77
50–54	27	16	12	12	9	5	0	4	85
55–59	30	15	13	6	6	4	1	0	75
60–64	33	18	14	6	7	1	1	0	80
65–69	25	18	12	9	8	1	1	1	75
70–74	31	19	21	10	3	2	0	0	86
75–79	28	29	20	9	9	4	2	0	101
80–84	33	26	18	14	3	3	0	1	98
85+	35	28	14	15	15	4	0	0	111
<b>All ages</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>939</b>
Target age 20–69 years	187	104	104	57	51	22	8	9	542

*Notes*

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

**Table 101: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age, states and territories, 2001–2004**

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.5	3.6	0.0	2.9	0.4
30–34	1.1	0.5	1.9	2.7	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.2
35–39	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.4
40–44	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.7	0.0	3.3	1.9
45–49	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	5.4	5.7	2.0	3.8	2.7
50–54	3.1	2.5	2.4	4.6	4.2	7.6	0.0	17.6	3.2
55–59	4.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	7.0	2.8	0.0	3.4
60–64	5.7	4.2	4.4	3.7	5.0	2.2	4.2	0.0	4.7
65–69	5.0	4.9	4.7	6.8	6.5	2.6	5.5	17.8	5.2
70–74	6.6	5.6	9.1	8.7	2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	6.5
75–75	6.7	9.4	9.9	9.2	8.1	12.9	14.7	0.0	8.5
80–84	10.7	11.7	12.2	19.7	3.6	12.8	0.0	57.0	11.3
85+	12.9	13.9	10.9	22.7	20.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	14.4
<b>All ages</b>									
AS rate (A)	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.2	3.3	1.6	3.7	2.2
95% CI	1.9–2.4	1.6–2.1	2.0–2.7	2.2–3.2	1.8–2.8	2.3–4.6	0.8–3.0	1.5–7.4	2.0–2.3
AS rate (W)	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.7
95% CI	1.4–1.8	1.2–1.6	1.5–2.0	1.6–2.4	1.3–2.2	1.7–3.6	0.7–2.5	1.3–5.5	1.5–1.8
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>									
AS rate (A)	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.6	2.0	4.4	2.1
95% CI	1.9–2.5	1.3–2.0	1.8–2.6	1.8–3.0	1.9–3.3	2.2–5.4	0.8–3.9	1.8–8.6	1.9–2.3
AS rate (W)	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.3	1.9	4.0	2.0
95% CI	1.7–2.3	1.2–1.8	1.7–2.5	1.6–2.8	1.7–3.0	2.1–5.1	0.8–3.8	1.7–7.7	1.8–2.1

*Notes*

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

## Indicator 6.2: Mortality by location

Table 102: Deaths from cervical cancer by age and location, 1997–2000 and 2001–2004

Age group	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004
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	0	2	2	0	0	5	2
25–29	7	6	6	5	0	1	14	12
30–34	19	26	6	9	3	2	29	37
35–39	32	25	22	16	1	1	56	42
40–44	43	30	21	23	4	4	67	57
45–49	71	46	20	30	3	0	96	77
50–54	51	53	26	29	1	2	79	85
55–59	44	47	24	28	4	0	72	75
60–64	53	44	34	35	3	1	89	80
65–69	64	46	28	27	4	2	96	75
70–74	78	57	48	27	3	2	131	86
75–79	71	61	35	35	3	3	109	101
80–84	65	63	25	34	4	1	95	98
85+	71	83	36	25	1	3	108	111
<b>All ages</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>939</b>
Target age								
20–69 years	387	324	189	203	23	13	603	542

### Notes

1. Deaths were derived from place of usual residence and by year of registration.
2. The number of deaths is presented as 4-year rolling blocks of data.
3. In 1997–2000 and 2001–2004 there were 6 and 3 deaths respectively that were excluded from these data because the respective postcodes were not able to be matched to the coding used for this analysis or postcodes were not provided.
4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

**Table 103: Age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age and location, 1997–2000 and 2001–2004**

Age group	Major cities		Regional		Remote		Australia	
	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004	1997–2000	2001–2004
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
25–29	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4
30–34	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	4.1	2.1	1.0	1.2
35–39	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.4
40–44	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	5.1	6.0	2.4	1.9
45–49	4.0	2.5	2.5	3.4	5.2	0.7	3.6	2.7
50–54	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.2
55–59	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.9	11.9	0.0	4.0	3.4
60–64	5.4	4.0	6.6	5.9	9.0	1.9	5.9	4.7
65–69	7.1	5.0	6.1	5.4	15.7	8.2	6.9	5.2
70–74	8.9	6.6	11.1	6.1	18.3	9.0	9.9	6.5
75–79	9.6	7.8	10.2	9.3	23.4	21.4	10.0	8.5
80–84	13.2	10.8	10.6	12.3	46.2	14.5	12.9	11.3
85+	16.0	15.9	18.0	10.4	18.5	32.2	16.7	14.4
<b>All ages</b>								
AS rate (A)	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.4	5.2	3.1	2.7	2.2
95% CI	2.4–2.8	1.9–2.2	2.4–3.0	2.1–2.7	3.5–7.2	1.9–4.6	2.5–2.8	2.0–2.3
AS rate (W)	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.7
95% CI	1.8–2.1	1.4–1.7	1.8–2.3	1.6–2.1	2.6–5.3	1.4–3.3	1.9–2.2	1.5–1.8
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>								
AS rate (A)	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	4.6	2.4	2.6	2.1
95% CI	2.2–2.8	1.7–2.1	2.2–2.9	2.2–2.9	2.9–6.9	1.2–4.0	2.4–2.8	1.9–2.3
AS rate (W)	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.4	2.0
95% CI	2.1–2.5	1.6–2.0	2.0–2.7	2.0–2.7	2.7–6.4	1.1–3.7	2.2–2.6	1.8–2.1

*Notes*

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

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

## Indicator 6.3: Mortality by Indigenous status

Table 104: Number of deaths and age-specific and age-standardised death rates for cervical cancer by age and Indigenous status, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory, 2001–2004

Age group	Indigenous Australians		Other Australians	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0–4	0	0.0	0	0.0
5–9	0	0.0	0	0.0
10–14	0	0.0	0	0.0
15–19	0	0.0	1	0.0
20–24	0	0.0	0	0.1
25–29	0	0.0	8	0.0
30–34	3	6.4	17	0.8
35–39	1	2.5	13	1.6
40–44	7	21.0	19	1.2
45–49	3	11.6	31	1.7
50–54	3	14.8	34	3.0
55–59	1	7.3	24	3.5
60–64	2	19.3	25	3.0
65–69	2	28.4	28	4.0
70–74	2	41.7	32	5.5
75+	3	48.9	115	6.9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>347</b>	
AS rate (A)		10.5		2.3
95% CI		6.3–16.0		2.0–2.5
AS rate (W)		7.9		1.7
95% CI		5.0–11.7		1.5–1.9
<b>Target age 20–69 years</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>199</b>	
AS rate (A)		9.9		2.1
95% CI		6.0–15.3		1.9–2.5
AS rate (W)		9.1		2.0
95% CI		5.5–13.9		1.7–2.3

### Notes

1. Deaths were derived by state and year of registration.
2. The number of deaths is presented as a 4-year rolling block of data.
3. Only Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard.

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Cervical cancer—symptoms, detection and treatment

Cervical cancer affects the cells of the cervix, which is the lower part of the womb (uterus) as it joins the inner end of the vagina. Like other cancers, cervical cancer is a disease where normal cells change, begin to multiply out of control, and form a growth or tumour. The cancer may arise from the squamous cells at the transformation zone where the squamous cells on the outside of the cervix join the columnar cells in the lining of the cervical canal (squamous cell carcinoma) or from the cells in the cervical canal (adenocarcinoma). Over two-thirds of cervical cancers are squamous cell carcinomas, which are most easily detected on the Pap smear, and about 20% are adenocarcinomas. If not detected early, the tumour can invade local tissue and spread (metastasise) to other parts of the body. The main symptoms of cervical cancer are unusual bleeding from the vagina, and very rarely an unusual vaginal discharge. However, these symptoms are quite common and are usually not due to cancer.

A cervical cancer may take 10 or more years to develop, but before this the cells may show pre-cancerous changes. These early changes can be detected by a Pap smear (described in more detail below), and if they are promptly treated, cervical cancer can be prevented. The National Health and Medical Research Council recently approved a revised classification system of the Australian Modified Bethesda System (2004) which will be used to classify data collected from July 2006 onwards; however the data in this report have been collated using the previous classification system in which these pre-cancerous lesions has two levels of severity, low-grade epithelial abnormalities (LGEA) and high-grade epithelial abnormalities (HGEA). An earlier classification described various grades of cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia (CIN). Low-grade abnormalities include minor changes in squamous cells and CIN 1, and high-grade abnormalities include CIN 2, CIN 3, squamous carcinoma-in-situ, adenocarcinoma-in-situ and invasive carcinoma (squamous or adenocarcinoma).

The Pap smear is the most common way to detect pre-cancerous changes, which rarely cause any symptoms. The test involves a doctor or nurse practitioner inserting a speculum into the vagina and gently scraping the surface of the cervix. This process collects cells that are transferred onto a slide or into a special liquid, which is then sent to a pathology laboratory for assessment. Pap smears are offered by general practitioners, gynaecologists, family planning clinics, women's health centres, hospital outpatient clinics and, in some circumstances, specially trained nurses.

If the Pap smear shows an abnormality, the woman may be advised to have a repeat smear if the abnormality is low-grade or she may be advised to have a colposcopy. With colposcopy, a doctor is able to look directly at the cervix under magnification using an instrument called a colposcope. Using a special stain the doctor can highlight any suspicious area, which may be pre-cancerous or cancerous. The doctor will then take a tissue sample (a biopsy) of the suspicious area for further examination by a pathologist.

Pre-cancerous changes can be easily and effectively be treated to prevent the progression to cervical cancer. The type of treatment depends on whether the change observed is low or

high grade, the woman's age and general health, whether she wants to have children, and on her preferences.

There is a range of treatments for pre-cancerous changes, including laser treatment, loop excision (LLETZ), cryosurgery (cold coagulation), electrodiathermy, or cone biopsy, (either by laser or by scalpel). In a small number of instances, a hysterectomy may be necessary.

For invasive cancer, a cone biopsy or hysterectomy is generally performed. If the cancer cells are detected on the surface of the cervix only, it may be treated by a cone biopsy. If it has invaded deeper into the cervix, a hysterectomy is generally performed. In advanced cases, a radical hysterectomy is needed to remove the cervix and uterus along with a margin of tissue around the cervix and lymph nodes from the pelvis. Radiotherapy is sometimes used as well as surgery, and for more advanced cases it may be used on its own.

## Appendix B: Data sources and limitations

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

**Table B1: Cervical cancer screening indicators data sources**

Indicator	Description	Data source
1	Participation rate for cervical cancer screening	National Cervical Screening Program
2	Early re-screening	National Cervical Screening Program
3	Low-grade abnormality detection	National Cervical Screening Program
4	High-grade abnormality detection	National Cervical Screening Program
5.1	Incidence of micro-invasive cervical cancer National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (ICD10 C53)	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
5.2	Incidence of squamous, adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous and other cervical cancer (ICD10 C53)	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
5.3	Incidence by location (ICD10 C53)	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
6.1	Mortality from cervical cancer (ICD9 180 for data up to and including 1996; ICD10 C53 for data from 1997 onwards)	AIHW Mortality Database
6.2	Mortality by location	AIHW Mortality Database
6.3	Mortality by Indigenous status	AIHW Mortality Database

### Population data

The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident female population has been used to calculate incidence and mortality rates. Participation rates were calculated using the average of the estimated resident female population for the two year reporting period. There may be some variation in published participation rates because national rates use estimated resident population data in the denominator whereas local data analysis may use census counts. The denominator population used to calculate cervical screening participation rates has been adjusted by the estimated proportion of women who have had a hysterectomy by age. These data were derived from the 2001 National Health Survey, and are tabled in Appendix D.

The age-standardised rates in this publication are calculated using the total estimated 2001 mid-year Australian resident population. Where appropriate, rates are also standardised to the WHO World Standard Population for international comparison. Both the Australian and the WHO World Standard Populations are in Appendix D.

### Indigenous mortality data

Due to the difficulties of Indigenous identification, mortality data used in Indicator 6.3 are based on deaths in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only.

### Other data limitations

- Hysterectomy fractions are calculated using national data derived from the ABS National Health Survey using aggregate data that does not necessarily reflect variation at the state



or territory level. In this report, data from the 2001 National Health Survey have been used.

- Participation rates will be underestimates to the extent that a small percentage of women choose to opt-off local registers and have been excluded from the statistics in this report.
- The participation numbers for states and territories other than Victoria, Australian Capital Territory and the Australian totals may be overestimated because of double counting of some women in registers. This may be the result of difficulty in identifying state or territory of residence for women in border areas and the inclusion in registers of women resident overseas.
- Participation rates published by state and territory programs may differ from those in this publication because of variation in denominators used.

## Appendix C: Methods

This section describes the methods employed to calculate the estimates presented in the tables in the body of this publication.

### Crude rates

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

### Age-specific rates

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Age-specific} \\ \text{cervical cancer} \\ \text{incidence rate in} \\ \text{females aged 50-54} \\ \text{in the year 2002} &= \frac{\text{New cases aged 50 - 54 years (year 2002)}}{\text{2002 female population aged 50 - 54 years}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{78}{650,212} \times 100,000 \\ &= 10.8 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

### Age-standardised rates (AS rate)

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

**Step 1:** Calculate the age-specific rate (as shown above) for each age group.

**Step 2:** Calculate the expected number of cases in each 5-year age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population and dividing by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates and 100 for the participation rate).

**Step 3:** Sum the expected number of cases in each group, divide by the total of the standard population and multiply by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates and 100 for the participation rate). This gives the age-standardised rate.

## **Confidence intervals**

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

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

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

## Appendix D: Population data

Table D1: Australian Standard Population<sup>(a)</sup> and WHO World Standard Population<sup>(b)</sup>

Age group	World Standard Population (W)	Australian 2001 Population Standard (A)
0–4	8.86	1,282,357
5–9	8.69	1,351,664
10–14	8.60	1,353,177
15–19	8.47	1,352,745
20–24	8.22	1,302,412
25–29	7.93	1,407,081
30–34	7.61	1,466,615
35–39	7.15	1,492,204
40–44	6.59	1,479,257
45–49	6.04	1,358,594
50–54	5.37	1,300,777
55–59	4.55	1,008,799
60–64	3.72	822,024
65–69	2.96	682,513
70–74	2.21	638,380
75–79	1.52	519,356
80–84	0.91	330,050
85+	0.63	265,235
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.03</b>	<b>19,413,240</b>

*Sources*

(a) ABS 2002.

(b) Ahmad et al, 2002.

**Table D2: Hysterectomy fractions for women aged 15-80+ years, Australia, 2001**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>% of women who have not had a hysterectomy</b>
18-19	100.0
20-24	100.0
25-29	100.0
30-34	98.9
35-39	95.6
40-44	90.6
45-49	82.5
50-54	76.5
55-59	66.2
60-64	68.9
65-69	66.8
70-74	68.1
75-79	67.9
80+	69.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.5</b>

Source: ABS 2002.

## Appendix E: National Cervical Screening Programs contact list

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## Appendix F: NHMRC guidelines for the management of women with screen-detected abnormalities (valid until 3 July 2006)

This reference sheet is a summary of the NHMRC guidelines for the management of women with screen-detected abnormalities. It is intended to assist medical practitioners to take appropriate action on receipt of Pap smear reports.

Low-grade epithelial abnormalities		
Pap smear report	Investigation	Management
Non-specific minor squamous cell changes/atrophia		Repeat smear at 12-monthly intervals until it reverts to normal.
Minor changes in endocervical cells/ low-grade glandular change	Repeat smear in 6 months using cytobrush and spatula. If low-grade abnormality persists, refer for colposcopy and biopsy if indicated.	If endocervical cell abnormality confirmed, refer to gynaecologist for appropriate treatment.
HPV effect/HPV-associated cell changes	Repeat smear at 6-monthly intervals. If HPV-associated cell changes persist after 12 months, refer for colposcopy.	If HPV confirmed, continue with 6 monthly smears until 2 negative reports are received. Repeat smear annually for 2 years then revert to 2-yearly screening.
Possible CIN 1 ± HPV/possible mild dysplasia	Repeat smear at 6-monthly intervals until 2 successive negative reports are received. If lesion persists for 12 months, refer for colposcopy.	If CIN 1 confirmed, follow either observational or active management program as explained on reverse of sheet.
CIN 1 ± HPV/mild dysplasia	Refer for colposcopy and biopsy if indicated.	If CIN 1 confirmed, follow either observational or active management program as explained on reverse of sheet. If higher grade abnormality diagnosed, see below.

High-grade epithelial abnormalities		
Pap smear report	Investigation	Management
CIN 2 ± HPV/moderate dysplasia	Refer for colposcopy and directed biopsy.	If CIN 2 confirmed, treatment by gynaecologist with appropriate expertise is required.
CIN 3 ± HPV/severe dysplasia	Refer for colposcopy and directed biopsy.	If CIN 3 confirmed, treatment by gynaecologist with appropriate expertise is required.
CIN 3 ± HPV with possible invasion; Endocervical glandular dysplasia; or Adenocarcinoma in situ	Refer to gynaecologist with expertise in colposcopic evaluation of malignancies.	Treatment by gynaecologist with appropriate expertise is required.
Invasive squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) or Adenocarcinoma	Refer to gynaecologist skilled in the management of malignancies, or a specialist unit, for urgent evaluation and management.	Treatment by gynaecologist with appropriate expertise is required.
Inconclusive – abnormal cells highly suggestive but not diagnostic of a high-grade abnormality	Refer for colposcopy and possible biopsy, unless there is an obvious diagnostic difficulty e.g. epithelial atrophy or infection. In this case, treat the problem and repeat the smear.	If high-grade lesion confirmed, treatment by gynaecologist with appropriate expertise is required.



### Management of women with low-grade epithelial abnormalities

A cytological assessment of CIN 1 requires referral for colposcopy and, if indicated, biopsy. There is controversy over the management—**observational** and **active**. Both treatment options should be fully discussed with the woman.

#### Observational management

If the diagnosis of CIN 1 is confirmed and the woman elects not to be treated, cervical smears should be taken at 6-monthly intervals until the abnormality either regresses or progresses. After 2 negative smears at 6-monthly intervals, smears should be taken at yearly intervals. If two consecutive annual smears are normal the woman can revert to 2-yearly screening.

#### Active management

Treatment by an accepted method, either ablative or excisional.

	<b>Management</b>
<b>Pap smear report</b>	
Negative/within normal limits	Repeat smear in 2 years.
Negative/within normal limits and no endocervical cells present	Repeat smear in 2 years.
Negative with inflammation	Repeat smear in 2 years.
<i>Note: Investigate any symptoms that are not readily explained, such as post-coital or intermenstrual bleeding. A negative Pap smear must not be taken as reassurance in these circumstances. Further investigation may involve referral to a gynaecologist.</i>	
Unsatisfactory	Repeat smear in 6–12 weeks, with treatment and where possible correction of any problems beforehand if appropriate.

<b>Post-treatment assessment</b>	After initial post-treatment colposcopic assessment by gynaecologist, repeat smear at 6-monthly intervals for 1 year. Following treatment of a high-grade epithelial abnormality, smears should be repeated yearly thereafter. Following treatment for a low-grade epithelial abnormality, revert to normal 2-yearly screening after 2 consecutive normal smears at yearly intervals.
<b>Special circumstances</b>	
Total hysterectomy for CIN	Annual smears from vaginal vault for 5 years, then revert to 2-yearly smears.
Total hysterectomy for benign causes	No further smears required if previous smears were negative. Baseline smear if reason for hysterectomy and/or previous Pap smear history unknown.
Subtotal hysterectomy for benign causes—cervix present	Continue normal 2-yearly screening.
Abnormality during pregnancy	Refer for colposcopy during 1st trimester to exclude invasive disease. If confirmed high-grade abnormality, repeat colposcopy during mid-trimester to exclude progression. Lesion should be reassessed 8 weeks post-partum.

# Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification (the classification designed by the ABS to define the geography of Australia)
AS rate	Age-standardised rate
AS rate (A)	Age-standardised rate using the Australian Standard Population
AS rate (W)	Age-standardised rate using the (WHO) World Standard Population
CI	Confidence interval
CIN	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
HGA	High-grade abnormality
HPV	Human papilloma virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
LGA	Low-grade abnormality
n.a.	Not available
NCSCH	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WHO	World Health Organization

# Glossary

**Ablative therapy:** the destruction of cells on the surface of the cervix using laser therapy, chemicals or diathermy.

**Adenosquamous:** a mix of adenocarcinoma and squamous cells in the same sample.

**Adenocarcinoma:** a cancer formed from the cells of a gland.

**Adjuvant:** enhancing or administered to enhance the effectiveness of a treatment or substance.

**AS rate:** age-standardised rate. A method of removing the influence of age when comparing populations with different age structures. This is usually necessary because the rates of many diseases vary strongly (usually increasing) with age. The age structures of the different populations are converted to the same 'standard' structure, then the disease rates that would have occurred with that structure are calculated and compared (AIHW 2006).

**Atypia:** the condition of being irregular.

**Basement membrane:** the delicate, non-cellular layer on which an epithelium is seated. The epithelium forms the surface portion of the skin and lines hollow organs and all passages of the respiratory, digestive and genito-urinary systems.

**Benign:** not malignant.

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

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

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

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

**Cone biopsy:** biopsy in which an inverted cone of tissue is excised, as from the uterine cervix.

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

**Cryosurgery:** the destruction of tissue using extreme cold.

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

**Endocervical:** the inside of the uterine cervix or the mucous membrane lining of the cervix.

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

**Epithelium:** tissue lining the outer layer of a body or lining a cavity (e.g. vagina or mouth) (NCSP 2004).

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

**HGA:** high-grade abnormalities as defined for this report include CIN 1/2, CIN 2, CIN 3 or adenocarcinoma-in-situ.

**Histology:** the microscopic study of the minute structure and composition of tissues.

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

**Hysterectomy fractions:** the proportion of women who have had their uterus removed by hysterectomy.

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

**ICD-10:** International Classification of Disease—a coding system used to identify the primary site of the malignancy. This classification is in its tenth revision.

**Incidence:** the number of new cases (of an illness or event, and so forth) occurring during a given period (AIHW 2006).

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

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

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

**LGA:** low-grade abnormalities include atypia, warty atypia (human papilloma virus (HPV) effect), possible CIN, equivocal CIN, CIN 1 or endocervical dysplasia not otherwise specified (NOS).

**Lymph node:** masses of lymphatic tissue, often bean-shaped, that produce lymphocytes and through which lymph filters. These are located throughout the body.

**Malignant:** abnormal changes consistent with cancer.

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

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

**Mortality:** see *cancer death*.

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

**New cancer case:** a person who has a new cancer diagnosed for the first time. One person may have more than one cancer and therefore may be counted twice in incidence statistics if

it is decided that the two cancers are not of the same origin. This decision is based on a series of principles set out in more detail in a publication by Jensen et al. (1991).

**Pap smear:** a test prepared for the study of exfoliated cells from the cervix (refer to Appendix A).

**Post-partum:** following childbirth.

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

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

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

**Stroma:** the supporting framework of an organ.

**The Institute:** The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

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

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

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