

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.

	Date Registry commenced
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 (%) ^(a)	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
All ages 20–80+ years				
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
Target age 20–69 years				
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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

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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.
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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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,096,926	908,235	625,863	331,074	276,366	81,383	60,068	32,937	3,412,852
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,100,725	893,509	607,047	330,949	275,556	82,046	59,732	33,261	3,382,825
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,105,221	893,455	585,048	327,804	275,610	84,146	59,729	34,098	3,365,111
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
20–24	98,410	81,673	62,480	33,698	25,410	8,804	6,193	4,595	321,263
25–29	143,840	114,693	79,515	43,183	32,306	10,127	7,845	5,898	437,407
30–34	153,836	125,139	81,104	46,448	36,257	10,994	8,158	5,827	467,763
35–39	154,920	121,537	80,964	47,090	37,436	11,924	7,976	5,043	466,890
40–44	140,924	112,399	74,268	43,390	35,941	11,193	7,474	4,188	429,777
45–49	118,907	95,793	62,383	36,619	30,829	9,475	6,708	3,464	364,178
50–54	99,838	82,150	52,047	29,221	26,386	8,081	6,059	2,509	306,291
55–59	68,905	56,506	35,118	18,729	18,311	5,505	3,665	1,375	208,114
60–64	50,567	42,868	24,336	14,060	14,155	4,106	2,378	766	153,236
65–69	35,430	31,124	16,749	9,621	10,236	2,974	1,519	359	108,012
70–74	14,641	10,486	8,042	3,641	6,495	798	483	149	44,735
75–79	5,341	3,617	3,098	1,173	n.a.	327	168	53	13,777
80+	2,190	1,584	1,354	542	n.a.	133	46	26	5,875
Not stated	3,720	0	320	0	20	3	9	18	4,090
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,091,469	879,569	581,778	327,415	273,782	84,444	58,681	34,270	3,331,408
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
20–24	99,812	83,943	64,583	34,401	25,727	8,939	6,354	4,587	328,346
25–29	147,289	120,835	82,879	44,631	33,896	10,398	8,083	6,067	454,078
30–34	151,934	125,001	81,147	46,230	36,101	11,047	8,072	5,782	465,314
35–39	156,192	124,293	83,093	47,573	38,032	11,999	7,964	4,941	474,087
40–44	137,205	110,095	73,124	42,825	35,019	10,864	7,369	4,170	420,671
45–49	115,982	94,509	61,746	35,698	30,326	9,101	6,706	3,490	357,558
50–54	95,632	78,785	50,876	27,795	25,564	7,582	5,848	2,491	294,573
55–59	64,864	53,943	33,397	17,857	17,313	5,123	3,485	1,444	197,426
60–64	48,312	41,339	23,470	13,451	13,827	3,822	2,243	719	147,183
65–69	34,003	30,654	16,317	9,346	10,135	2,849	1,388	401	105,093
70–74	14,487	11,283	7,955	3,583	6,517	788	491	147	45,251
75–79	5,487	4,233	3,228	1,230	n.a.	321	168	79	14,746
80+	2,113	1,946	1,423	542	n.a.	140	58	20	6,242
Not stated	3,720	27	408	0	24	4	15	21	4,219
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,077,032	880,886	583,646	325,162	272,481	82,977	58,244	34,359	3,314,787
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 ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,080,220	907,325	n.a.	333,536	278,134	84,266	60,259	33,584	2,777,324
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 ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	Tas	ACT ^(b)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	1,051,362	887,338	n.a.	329,919	275,247	85,521	59,936	32,327	2,721,650
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 ^(a)	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT	Australia
Per cent									
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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a) ^(b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA ^(b)	Tas	ACT ^(c)	NT ^(d)	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
All ages									
20–80+ years	984,870	877,074	n.a.	328,375	265,643	83,802	58,254	32,217	2,630,235
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 ^(a)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(c)	NT ^(d)	Australia
Per cent									
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 ^(b)	25.0	n.a.	19.0	33.2 ^(b)	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
All ages 20–80+ years									
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
Target age 20–69 years									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2003 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2003 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2002 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2002 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2001 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2001 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2000 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 2000 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 1999 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 1999 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 1998 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT	Australia 1998 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	NT	Australia 1997 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	NT	Australia 1997 cohort
Per cent									
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 ^(a)	NT	Australia 1996 cohort
Number of women									
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 ^(a)	NT	Australia 1996 cohort
Per cent									
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
Ratio	1.47	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.15
Percentage of all screens								
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
Ratio	1.16	1.00	1.20	1.36	1.20	1.01	0.85	1.25	1.15
Percentage of all screens in 2004									
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
Ratio	1.41	0.95	1.11	1.71	1.32	0.96	1.06	1.31	1.24
Percentage of all screens in 2003									
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
Ratio	1.29	0.91	1.40	1.62	1.27	1.13	1.31	1.42	1.26
Percentage of all screens in 2002									
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
Ratio	1.39	1.09	1.41	1.52	1.39	1.25	1.17	n.a.	1.34
Percentage of all screens in 2001									
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
Ratio	1.42	1.24	1.62	1.67	1.47	1.42	1.24	1.13	1.44
Percentage of all screens in 2000									
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
Ratio	1.37	1.18	n.a.	1.70	1.43	1.36	1.24	0.88	1.35
Percentage of all screens in 1999									
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
Ratio	1.46	1.11	n.a.	1.48	1.45	1.42	n.a.	0.87	1.35
Percentage of all screens in 1998									
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

Abnormalities	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
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
Ratio	1.79	1.01	n.a.	1.54	1.81	1.26	n.a.	1.41	1.47
Percentage of all screens in 1997									
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.