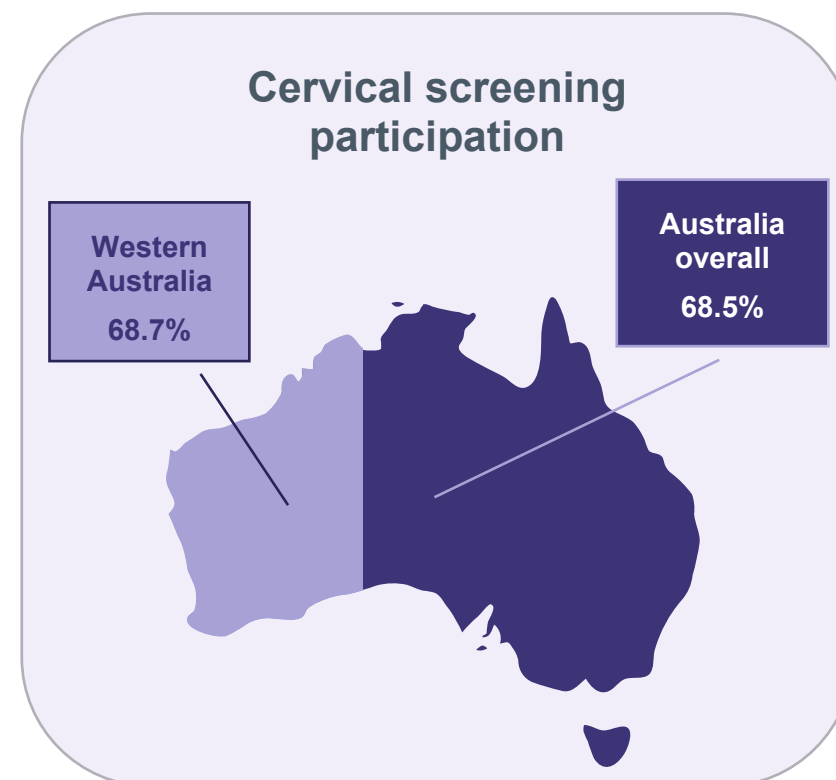




## Snapshot of cervical screening participation in Western Australia 2018-2022

Cervical screening participation and coverage among target age group (25-74 years)  
 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2022

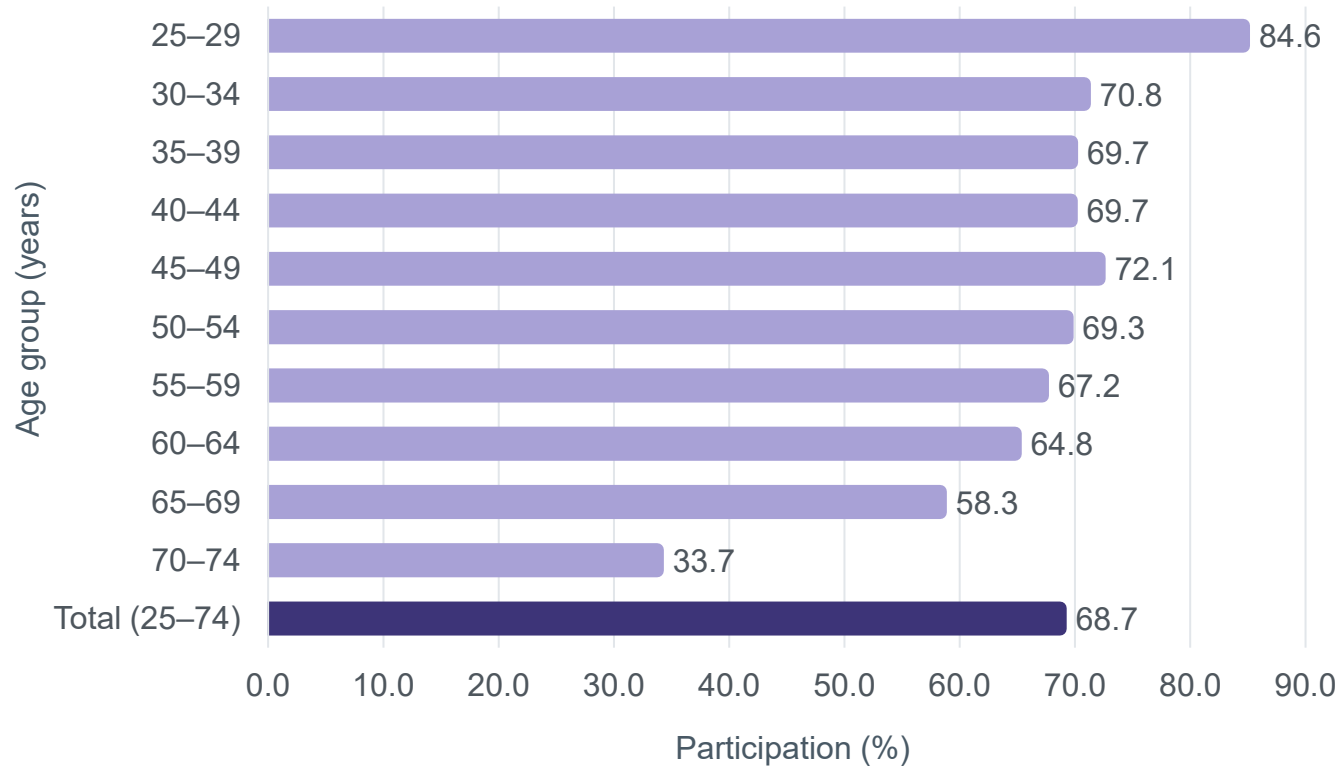
Age group (years)	Participation (%)		Coverage (%)	
	WA	Australia	WA	Australia
25-29	84.6	79.5	92.9	87.4
30-34	70.8	68.3	79.5	77.1
35-39	69.7	68.0	79.1	77.6
40-44	69.7	69.7	79.3	79.8
45-49	72.1	73.0	82.1	83.4
50-54	69.3	70.5	77.4	79.5
55-59	67.2	70.3	73.4	77.7
60-64	64.8	67.5	69.5	73.4
65-69	58.3	62.2	62.1	67.2
70-74	33.7	34.9	36.7	38.9
<b>25-74 years (age standardised rate)</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.9</b>



To eliminate cervical cancer in Australia by 2035, we must ensure 70% of eligible 25-74 year-olds participate in five-yearly cervical screening by 2030.



### Cervical screening participation by age group in Western Australia - 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2022



In Australia, the National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) recommends that women and people with a cervix aged 25-74 years have a Cervical Screening Test every five years.

**The highest participation was seen in 25-29 year age group**

- This may be linked to invitations to screen at age 25 being introduced to the NCSP in 2018.

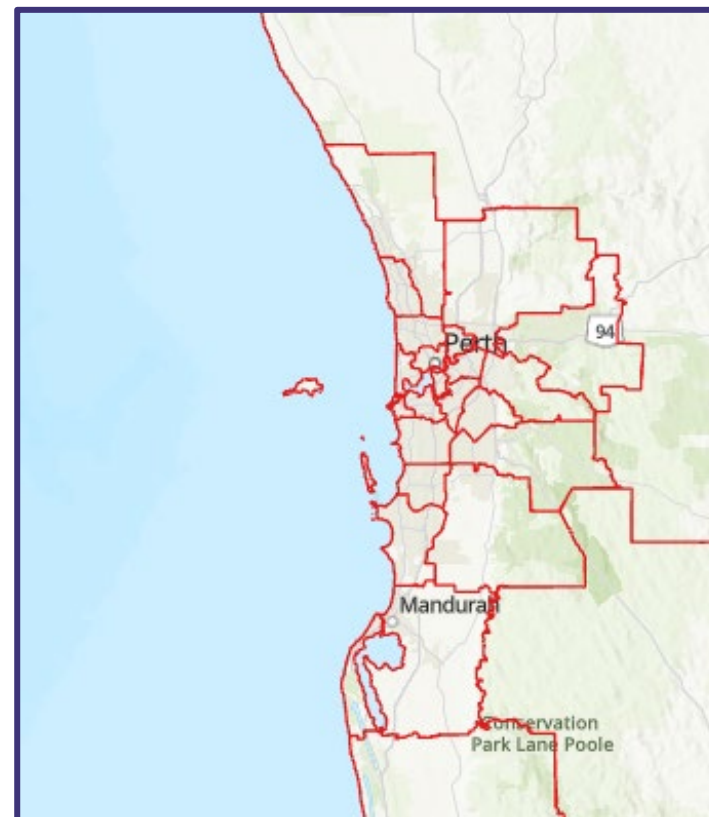
**The lowest participation was seen in the 70-74 year age group**

- This is likely due to expansion of the screening age range in 2017 to include those aged 70-74 years for the first time.

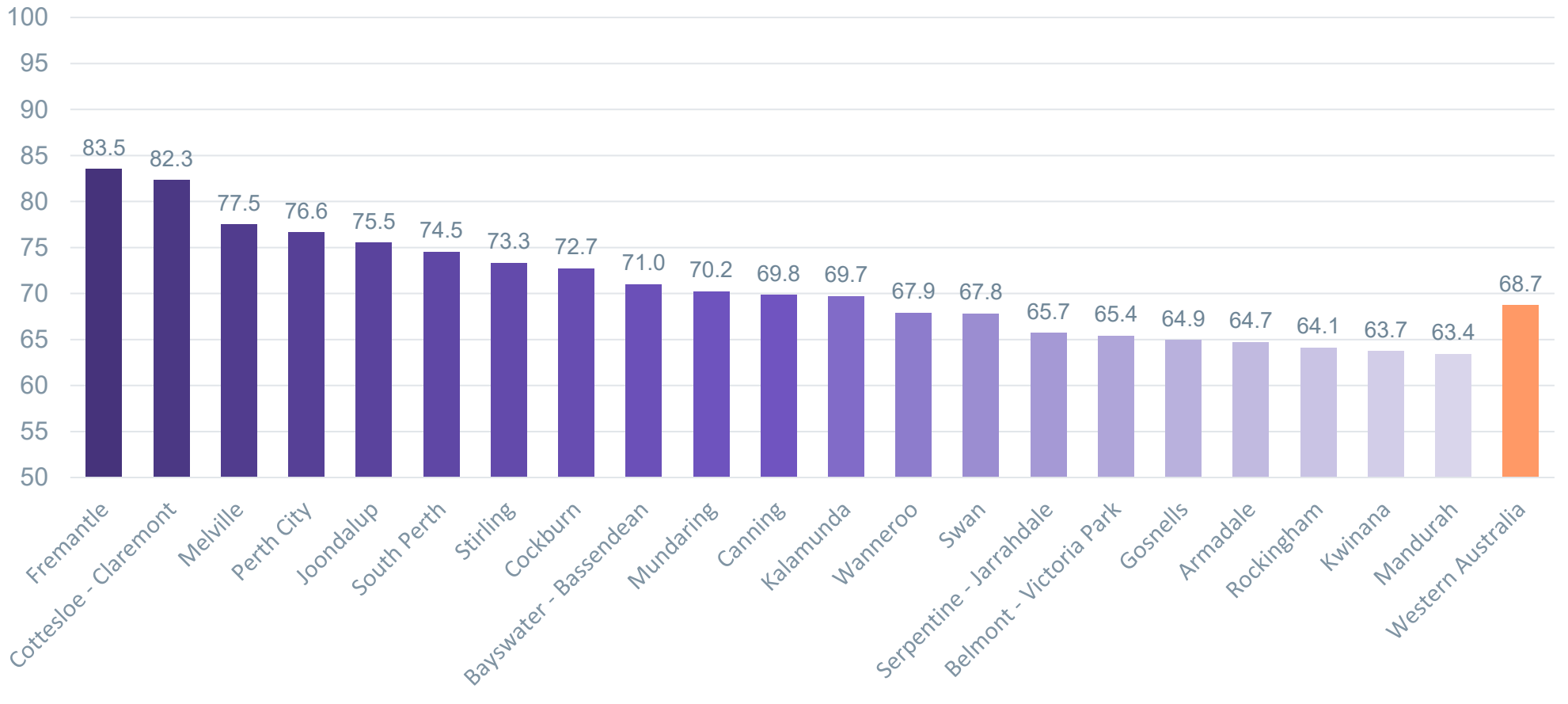


## Cervical screening participation by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) – Perth Metropolitan Area Participants aged 25-74 years, 1 Jan 2018 – 31 Dec 2022

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	Participation (%)
Armadale	64.7
Bayswater - Bassendean	71.0
Belmont - Victoria Park	65.4
Canning	69.8
Cockburn	72.7
Cottesloe - Claremont	82.3
Fremantle	83.5
Gosnells	64.9
Joondalup	75.5
Kalamunda	69.7
Kwinana	63.7
Mandurah	63.4
Melville	77.5
Mundaring	70.2
Perth City	76.6
Rockingham	64.1
Serpentine - Jarrahdale	65.7
South Perth	74.5
Stirling	73.3
Swan	67.8
Wanneroo	67.9
<b>Western Australia overall</b>	<b>68.7</b>

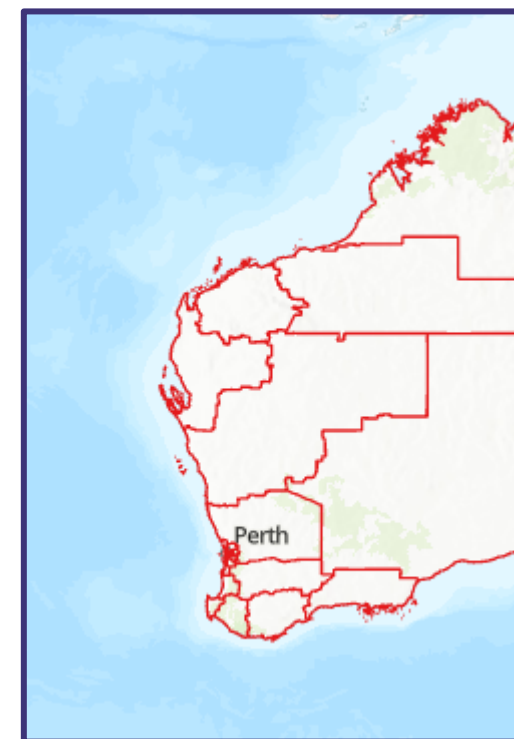


### Cervical screening participation (%) by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) - Perth Metro Participants ages 25-74 years, 1 Jan 2018 - 31 Dec 2022

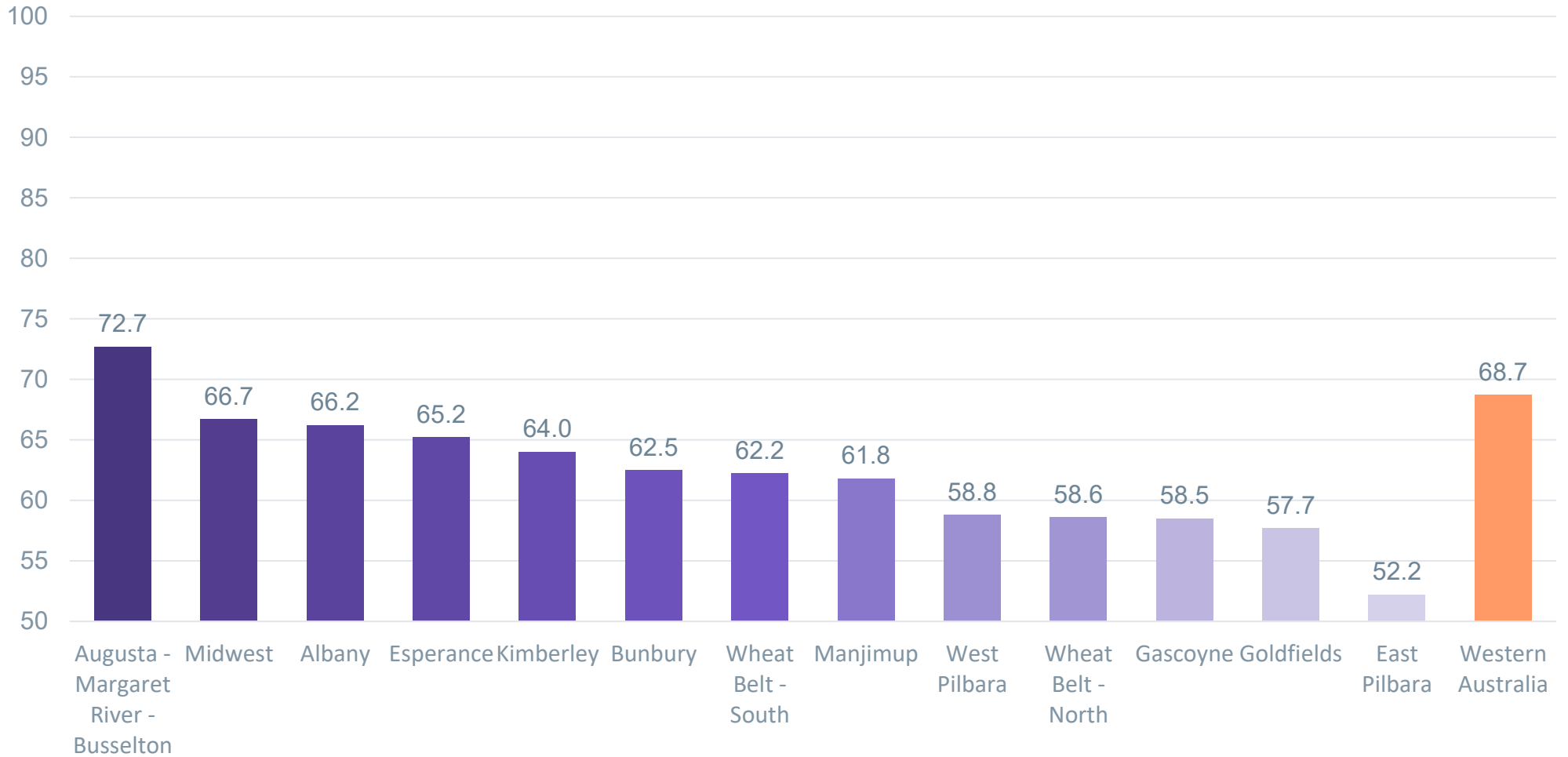


## Cervical screening participation by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) – Country WA Participants aged 25-74 years, 1 Jan 2018 – 31 Dec 2022

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	Participation (%)
Albany	66.2
Augusta - Margaret River - Busselton	72.7
Bunbury	62.5
East Pilbara	52.2
Esperance	65.2
Gascoyne	58.5
Goldfields	57.7
Kimberley	64.0
Manjimup	61.8
Midwest	66.7
West Pilbara	58.8
Wheatbelt - North	58.6
Wheatbelt - South	62.2
<b>Western Australia overall</b>	<b>68.7</b>



### Cervical screening participation (%) by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) - Country WA Participants ages 25-74 years, 1 Jan 2018 - 31 Dec 2022



## Glossary

<b>Cervical screening</b>	<p>Cervical screening tests look for human papillomavirus (HPV) infections in the cervix. If HPV is found, the screening participant can be monitored and have further tests to make sure any signs of abnormal cell changes are found early and can be treated, if needed.</p> <p>In Australia, the National Cervical Screening Program recommends that women and people with a cervix aged 25-74 years have a Cervical Screening Test every five years. Regular cervical screening is the best protection against cervical cancer.</p>
<b>Cervical screening coverage</b>	<p>Coverage is the number of participants aged 25–74 who had an HPV test or LBC test for any reason as a proportion of the number of eligible females aged 25–74 in the population.</p>
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<p>Human Papillomavirus, known as HPV, causes almost all cases of cervical cancer. HPV is an extremely common virus that around 90% of people will have at least once in their lifetime. It is transmitted through sexual contact (i.e. skin to skin or mucosa to mucosa contact).</p>
<b>Cervical screening participation</b>	<p>Participation is the number of participants aged 25–74 who had a screening HPV test (primary screening or follow-up HPV test) as a proportion of the number of eligible females aged 25–74 in the population.</p>
<b>Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3)</b>	<p>Geographical areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2). SA3s create a standard framework for the analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistical (ABS) data at the regional level through clustering groups of SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Whole SA3s aggregate to form Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4).</p>

## Data source

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) National Cervical Screening Program monitoring report 2023: supplementary data tables, catalogue number CAN 157, AIHW, Australian Government.



## Further information

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Snapshot of cervical screening participation in Western Australia 2018-2022 (Published Jan 2024)