



Government of Western Australia
North Metropolitan Health Service
WA Cervical Cancer Prevention Program

Snapshot of cervical screening participation in Western Australia

01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025



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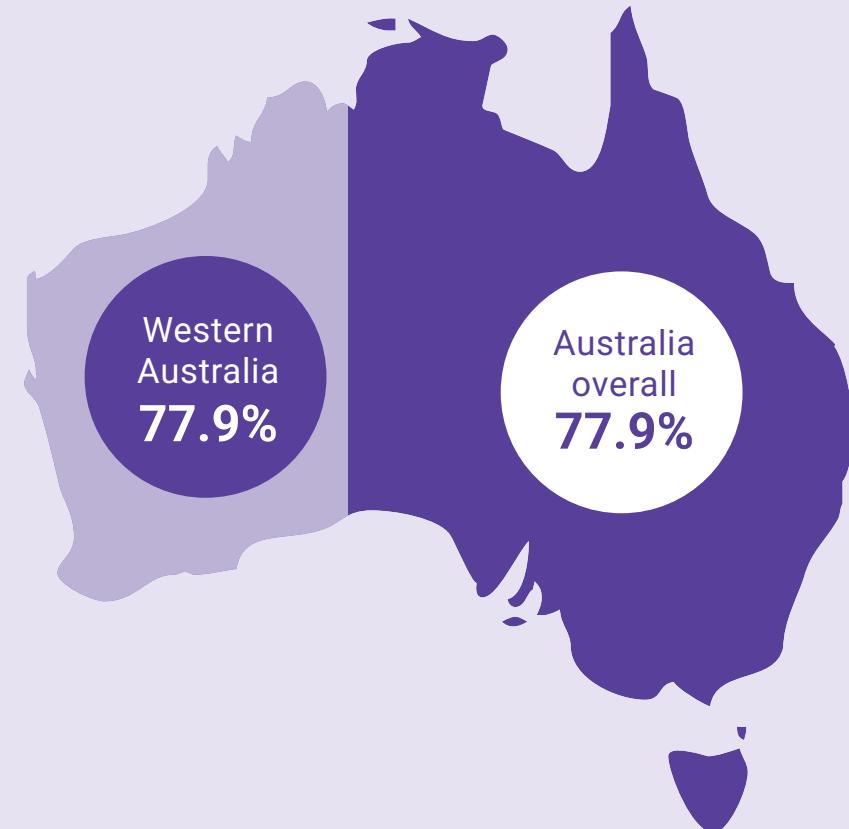
Cervical screening participation in the program target age group (25-74 years)

01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025

Age group (years)	Participation ¹ (%)	
	Western Australia (WA)	Australia
25 - 29 ²	85.6	80.5
30 - 34	74.9	73.2
35 - 39	78.1	76.4
40 - 44	81.3	79.9
45 - 49	81.3	81.4
50 - 54	79.8	82.3
55 - 59	76.4	79.1
60 - 64	75.7	79.7
65 - 69	73.8	78.1
70 - 74	61.0	64.3
Total (25-74)³	77.9	77.9

Seventy percent (70%) participation in five-yearly cervical screening among eligible program participants aged 25-74 years is needed to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health issue in Australia by 2035.

Cervical screening participation 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025



Cervical screening participation in Western Australia by age group (25-74 years)

01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025



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

In WA, 77.9% of eligible people aged 25 to 74 participated in cervical screening between 01 January 2020 and 30 June 2025.

Between 01 January 2020 and 30 June 2025, the highest participation was in the 25 to 29 year age group at 85.6%.

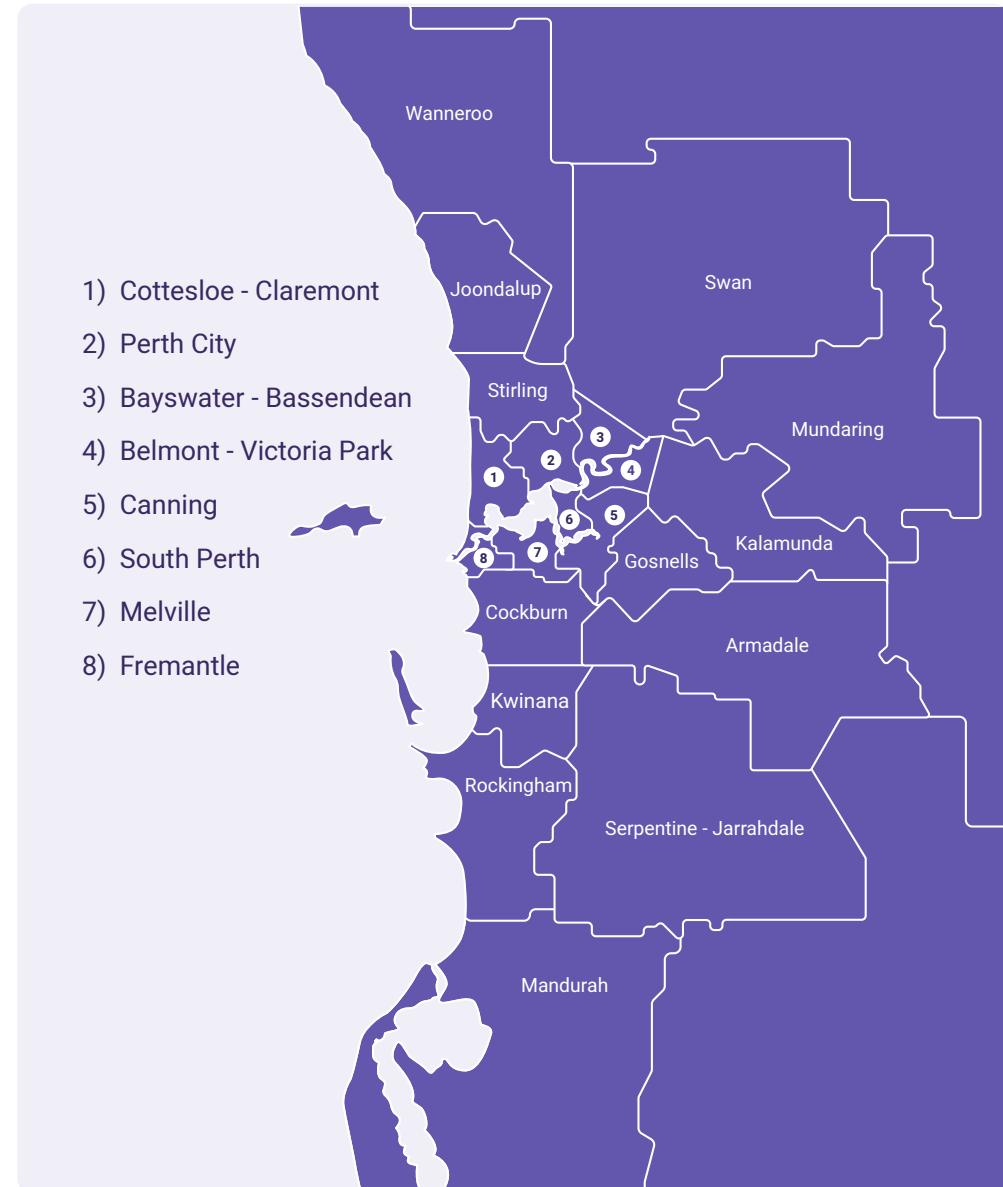
This achievement was supported by the NCSP introducing invitations to screen for new program participants at age 25 in 2018.

Between 01 January 2020 and 30 June 2025, the lowest participation was in the 70 to 74 year age group at 61.0%.

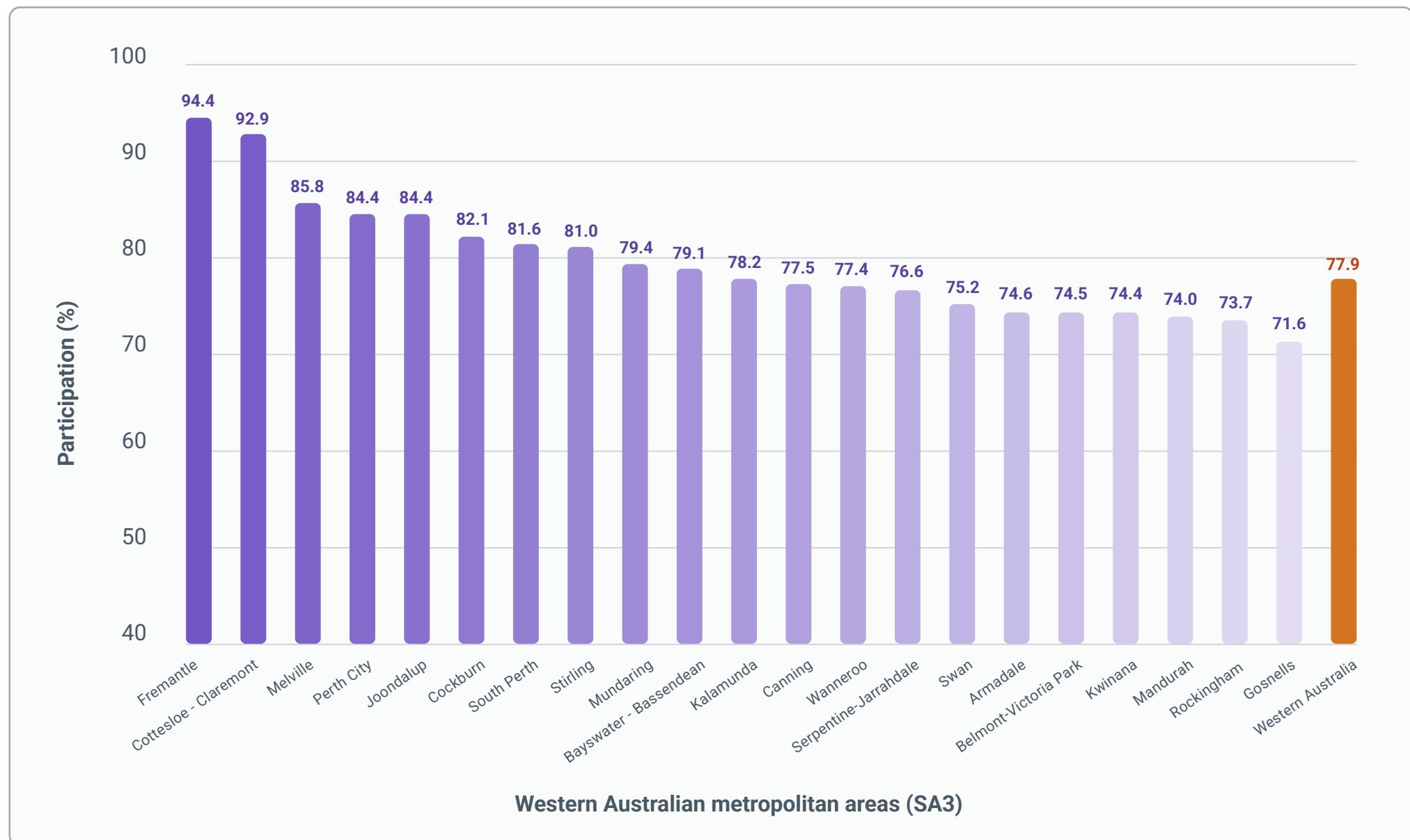
This is likely due to expansion of the NCSP screening age range in 2017 to include those aged 70-74 years for the first time. Participation in this age group has increased when compared to the previous reporting period.

Cervical screening participation in Western Australian metropolitan areas for participants aged 25-74 years by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3), 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	Participation (%)
Armadale	74.6
Bayswater - Bassendean	79.1
Belmont - Victoria Park	74.5
Canning	77.5
Cockburn	82.1
Cottesloe - Claremont	92.9
Fremantle	94.4
Gosnells	71.6
Joondalup	84.4
Kalamunda	78.2
Kwinana	74.4
Mandurah	74.0
Melville	85.8
Mundaring	79.4
Perth City	84.4
Rockingham	73.7
Serpentine - Jarrahdale	76.6
South Perth	81.6
Stirling	81.0
Swan	75.2
Wanneroo	77.4
Western Australia	77.9

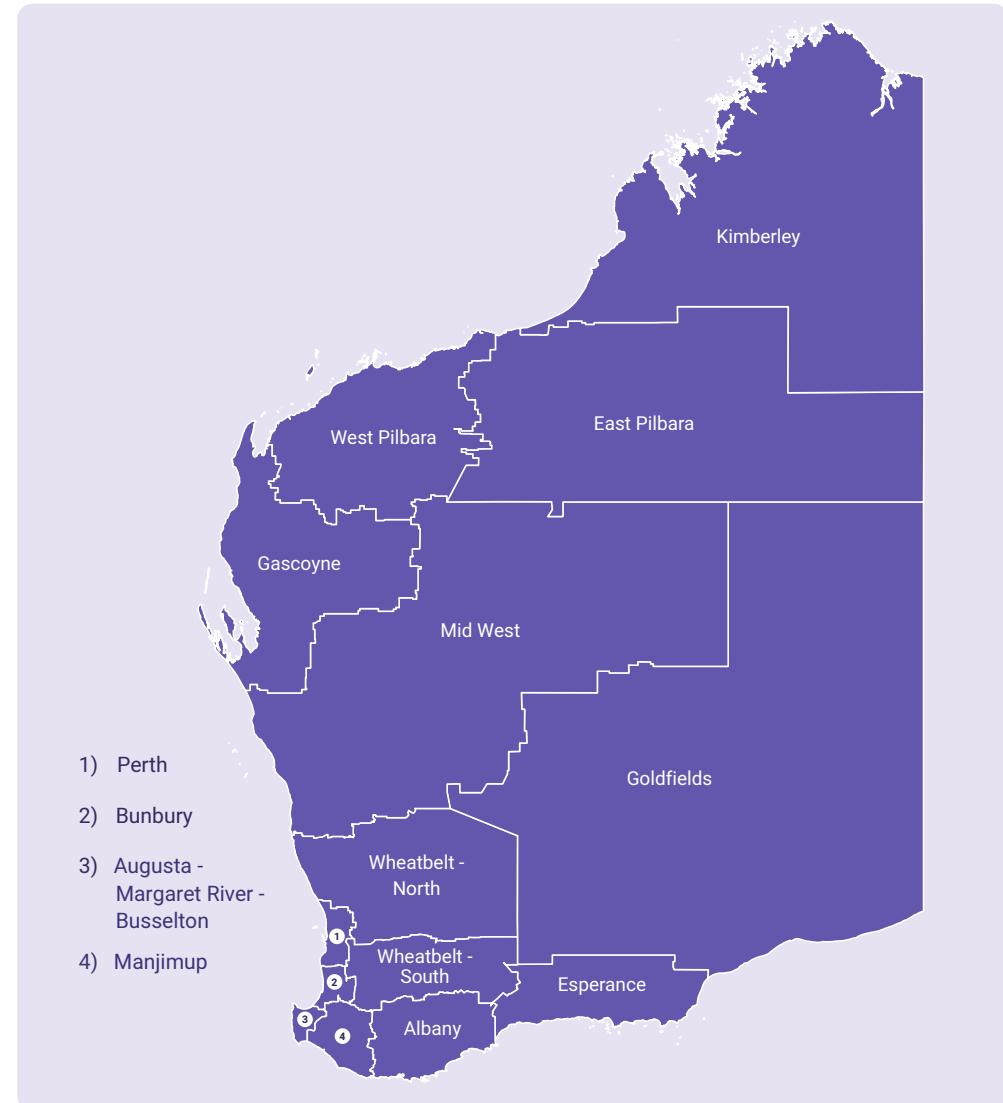


Cervical screening participation in Western Australian metropolitan areas for participants aged 25-74 years by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3), 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025



Cervical screening participation in Western Australian country areas for participants aged 25-74 years by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3), 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025

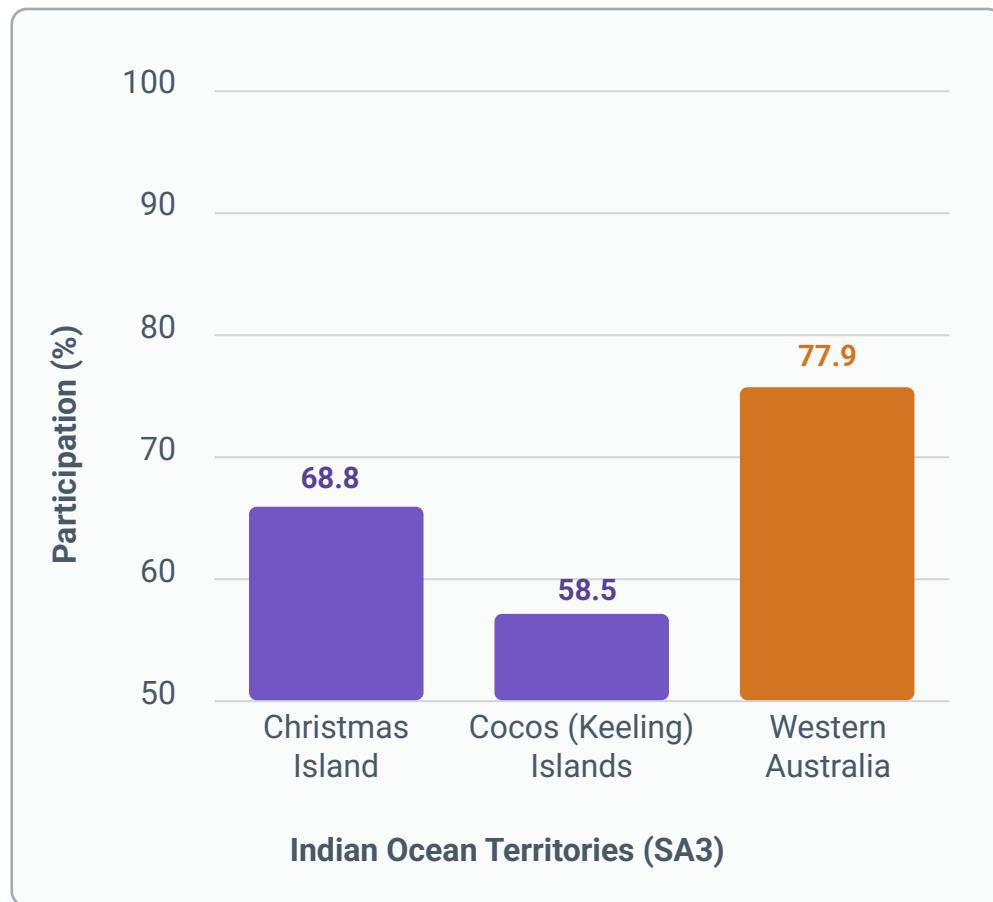
Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	Participation (%)
Albany	75.3
Augusta - Margaret River - Busselton	85.4
Bunbury	73.0
East Pilbara	58.3
Esperance	73.0
Gascoyne	63.2
Goldfields	64.2
Kimberley	71.1
Manjimup	69.2
Mid West	77.0
West Pilbara	66.1
Wheatbelt - North	67.0
Wheatbelt - South	68.7
Western Australia	77.9



**Cervical screening participation in Western Australian country areas for participants aged 25-74 years
by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3), 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025**



Cervical screening participation in the Indian Ocean Territories for participants aged 25-74 years by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3), 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2025



The Australian Indian Ocean Territories, which include Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, receive a variety of services that are funded and operated by the Australian Government. These services are also supplemented through Service Delivery Arrangements with the Western Australian Department of Health, including for the provision of cervical screening.

Glossary

Cervical screening	Regular cervical screening is the best protection against cervical cancer. In Australia, the National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) recommends asymptomatic women and people with a cervix aged 25–74 have a Cervical Screening Test every five years.
Cervical screening participation	Participation is the number of participants aged 25–74 who had a human papillomavirus (HPV) test over 5.5 years as a proportion of the number of eligible females aged 25–74 in the population.
Cervical Screening Test (CST)	A Cervical Screening Test (CST) looks for human papillomavirus (HPV). If HPV is found, the screening participant can be monitored and have further tests to make sure any abnormal cell changes are found early and can be treated if needed.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Almost all cases of cervical cancer are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV), a common virus that around 90% of people will have at least once in their lifetime. The HPV virus is transmitted through sexual contact (i.e., skin to skin or mucosa to mucosa contact) and for most people is naturally cleared by the body's immune system.
Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s) are geographical areas. They are part of the standard framework for the analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data at the regional level.

Footnotes

¹ As of November 2025, there is a new definition of participation for the NCSP, which is defined as the number of participants aged 25–74 who had an HPV test over 5.5 years as a proportion of the number of eligible females aged 25–74 in the population.

² Age group 25–29 refers to ≥ 24 years and 9 months and <30 years.

³ Age group 25–74 refers to ≥ 24 years and 9 months and <75 years.

Data source and images

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2025) National Cervical Screening Program monitoring report 2025, Data tables: NCSP monitoring report 2025 - recruitment, catalogue number CAN 166, AIHW, Australian Government.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021) 2021 Statistical Area 3 (SA3) [<https://maps.abs.gov.au/>], ABS Maps, accessed 18 December 2025.

Further information

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