

OECD Health Statistics 2025

Definitions, Sources and Methods

Cervical cancer screening, survey data and programme data

Number of **women aged 20-69 who have been screened for cervical cancer** within the past three years (or according to the specific screening frequency recommended in each country) divided by the number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question (for survey-based data) or eligible for an organised screening programme (for programme-based data).

Note: Countries are invited to supply both survey data and programme data when these two sources are available.

Sources and Methods

Australia

Survey data not available.

Programme data

Source of data:

- 2022 onwards: **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare**. National Cervical Screening Program monitoring report data tables . Available from National Cervical Screening Program monitoring report 2024, Data - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/cancer-screening/ncsp-monitoring-2024/data>) accessed 17 February 2025

- Prior to 2018: **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare**. Cervical screening in Australia. Available from: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/cancer-screening/cervical-screening-in-australia-2019/report-editions>.

Reference period:

- *2022 onwards*: 2022 includes 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2022 (first 5-years of data available under the new program).

- *Prior to 2018*^(a):

Each 2-year period covers from 1 January in the first year to 31 December in the following year. For example, 2015–2016 covers 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016 inclusive. Data are reported against the latest year in the time period, for example, 2015-2016 are recorded here in 2016.

^(a)2017: Estimated rate only for January 2016 to June 2017. A range of methods used to estimate participation based on 18 months of data indicate that the true crude rate for women aged 20–69 is probably between 54.4% and 56.4%.

Coverage:

- National coverage.

Screening program:

2022 onwards:

A renewed National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) was introduced on 1 December 2017 that included a change from a 2-yearly Pap test for the target age group 20–69 to a 5-yearly Cervical Screening Test (an HPV test, followed by a cytology test if HPV is found) for the target age group 25–74. Data are not reported for 2018 to 2021 due to this being a transition period to the renewed NCSP. Data from 2022 onwards are not comparable with program data from previous years.

There are two measures of participation in the NCSP – participation and coverage. Participation is restricted to only screening HPV tests, whereas coverage includes all HPV and LBC tests performed for any reason, and is a better indication of overall participation in cervical screening. These data use the coverage rate.

Numerator: Number of people aged 25–74 who covered in the national screening programme over a 5-year period.

Denominator: Estimated resident population for females aged 25–74 averaged over the 5 years of the reporting period, adjusted for the estimated proportion of females who have had a hysterectomy.

- *Prior to 2018:*

Every two years for women aged 20-69.

Numerator: Number of women aged 20-69 who participated in the national screening programme over a 24-month period.

Denominator: Number of women aged 20-69 who were at risk. Women at risk are calculated with the average number of residents between the reporting year and the previous year adjusted for women with hysterectomy.

Break in time series:

- Data from 2022 onwards are not comparable with program data from previous years due to the change in the National Cervical Screening Program that was introduced on 1 December 2017.

- The estimated proportion of women who had a hysterectomy was derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics () 2001 National Health Survey until 2004, and was derived from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database from 2005 onward.

Deviation from the definition: From 2022 onwards, data are for women aged 25–74.

Further information:

- The extent to which the participation rate has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic is yet to be fully determined; however, the pandemic may have affected 2019–2022 participation.

- These data are sourced from a live database, which is updated over time, with later data supply likely to have a greater level of completeness. This means that the data may differ from data sourced at a different time.

Austria

Survey data

Source of data: **Austrian Health Interview Survey** 2006/20, 2014 and 2019.

Coverage:

All pap smear tests

- National representative sample.
- The survey will be repeated every 5 years.
- Numerator: Number of women aged 20–69 reporting to have had a pap smear in the past 3 years.
- Denominator: Number of women aged 20–69 answering the survey.

Deviation from the definition:

- Covered are all exams not only preventive screening.

Break in time series:

Programme data

In Austria, there is no organised cervical cancer screening program, resulting in a lack of available administrative data. During preventive health check-ups, general practitioners have the option to prescribe smear tests. However, this is not systematically handled or documented as part of a screening process.

Belgium

Survey data

Source of data: **EUROSTAT**, European Health Interview Survey. Further information at

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/public_health/data_public_health/database.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting cervical cancer screening in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering survey questions on cervical cancer screening.

Programme data

2000-2013

Source of data:

- Up to 2006: **Scientific Institute of Public Health.**

- From 2007: Report number 3 from the **Agence Intermutualiste**, Dépistage du cancer du col de l'utérus 2006-2012, February 2015. See at http://www.nic-ima.be/IMG/pdf/depistage_col_uterus_rapport_3_aim_10022015.pdf.

Coverage:

- Observed data for cervical cancer screening are available for the periods 1996-2000, 2002-2012.

- National coverage.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-64 who had a Pap smear taken in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 25-64 in the past three years.

- **Recall period/periodicity:** 3 years.

Deviation from the definition:

- **Age variation:** 25-64 years old.

Estimation method:

- Data for other years than 1996-2000 and 2002-2012 are estimated using observed screening data and total annual consumption of cervical cytology by year (National Institute of Health Insurance) based on a linear regression imputation method.

Further information:

- Arbyn, M. and Van Oyen, H. Analysis of individual health insurance data pertaining to Pap smears, colposcopies, biopsies and surgery on the uterine cervix (Belgium, 1996-2000). IPH/EPI-REPORTS 21, 1-102. 2004. Brussels, Scientific Institute of Public Health. Available at <http://www.iph.fgov.be/epidemie/epien/cervixen/intermut.pdf>.

- Arbyn M, Simoens C, Van Oyen H, Foidart J-M, Goffin F, Simon P et al. Analysis of 13 million individual patient records pertaining to Pap smears, colposcopies, biopsies and surgery on the uterine cervix (Belgium, 1996-2000). *Prev Med* 2009; 48: 438-43.

- Arbyn, M., Simoens, C., and Fabri, V. Analysis of individual health insurance data pertaining to Pap smears, colposcopies, biopsies and surgery on the uterine cervix (Belgium, 2002-2006). IPH/EPI-REPORTS. 2010. Brussels, Scientific Institute of Public Health (in press).

2014 onwards

Source of data: from 2014 onwards, **Belgian Cancer Registry**

Reference period: calendar year

Coverage: The eligible target group is defined as all women residing in Belgium, aged between 20 and 69 years on 01/01/20XX (based on the date of birth) – women excluded for medical reasons.

Women excluded for medical reasons: women from the population who are not eligible for screening due to their medical history:

- Permanent exclusion: removal of the cervix, hysterectomy, invasive cervical or endometrial cancer

- Temporary exclusion (3 years): in situ cancer of the cervix

Numerator : Number of women of the eligible target group (20-69 years in 20XX) with a smear test in 20XX or 20XX-1 or 20XX-2.

Denominator : Number of women in the eligible target group for the screening during this reference period.

Deviation from the definition: None

Break in time series: Since 2014, we are able to better estimate the proportion of women undergoing a cervical cancer screening without deviation from the definition.

Important information:

Please note that cancer screening is a regional competency in Belgium. Currently, only Flanders has an organised screening program for cervical cancer. The target population of the organised screening program in Flanders is eligible women aged 25-64 years old.

	Belgium	Brussels Capital Region	Walloon Region	Flemish Region	Flemish Region (target pop of the program, 25-64)
2014	55.58%	53.83%	48.99%	48.51%	57.09%
2015	54.57%	53.95%	51.69%	50.04%	56.24%
2016	55.65%	54.55%	53.56%	52.02%	57.63%
2017	55.50%	54.51%	53.91%	52.49%	57.70%
2018	55.03%	54.09%	53.98%	52.19%	57.61%
2019	55.34%	53.93%	54.72%	52.62%	58.28%
2020	53.82%	52.11%	53.17%	51.4%	57.23%
2021	54.42%	52.25%	53.34%	52.41%	58.47%
2022	54.76%	52.39%	53.83%	53.19%	59.41%
2023	56.17%	51.66%	56.33%	54.81%	61.26%

Canada

Survey data

Source of data: **Statistics Canada**, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2000/01, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2017. For 2017 data, see Statistics Canada, Catalogue no.82-625-X • Health Fact Sheets, June 2018.

Coverage: National representative sample.

- **Numerator:** For all years except for 2017, number of women aged 20-69 reporting having had a Pap smear in the past two years. For 2017, women aged 25 to 69 reporting having received a Pap test in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** For all years except for 2017, number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey and excluding non-response. For 2017, women aged 25 to 69 answering the survey.

- After 2012, the module on Pap smear tests has been optional content in the CCHS 2013 to 2016. For example, in the 2016 CCHS only three provinces selected this content. However, according to the report Cervical Cancer Screening in Canada. Toronto (ON): Canadian Partnership Against Cancer; updated 2016 July, participation rate has remained fairly stable since 2004.

- In 2017, the module of test pap was a theme content for all provinces and territories.

Deviation from the definition: for 2017, data refer to women aged 25-69.

Break in time series: 2017.

Programme data

Source of data:

- 2008 Data: **Canadian Partnership Against Cancer**. *Cervical Cancer Screening in Canada: Monitoring Program Performance 2006–2008*. Toronto: Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, 2011, available at <https://www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/browse-topics/#>. Estimation based on data for 7 provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

- 2011 Data: **Canadian Partnership Against Cancer**. *Cervical Cancer Screening in Canada: Monitoring Program Performance 2009–2011*. Toronto: Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, 2013, available at <https://www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/browse-topics/#>. Estimation based on data for 8 provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland)

- 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2019 data: Estimations based on data for 7 provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

* Newfoundland and Labrador data available at

http://westernhealth.nl.ca/uploads/PDFs/CSI/Participation_Rates_by_RHA-2013-2015.pdf and <http://www.easternhealth.ca> (Annual performance report).

* New Brunswick data available at https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/h-s/pdf/en/Cancer/2019_cancer_system_performance.pdf

* Ontario data available at <https://profiles.cancercare.on.ca/Screening/>.

* Manitoba data available at: <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/annstats/>.

- * Saskatchewan data available at <http://www.saskcancer.ca/> (Annual report).
- * [Alberta data available at https://www.albertahealthservices.ca](https://www.albertahealthservices.ca) (Annual report).
- * British Columbia data available at <http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/screening/>

Coverage: (BC Cancer Cervix Screening Program Results).

2008 Data:

- Percentage of women 20–69 years of age in 7 provinces who had at least one Pap test in the three-year period 2006–2008.
- Non-hysterectomy corrected for 5 provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
- Hysterectomy corrected for 2 provinces: British Columbia and Ontario.

2011 Data:

- Percentage of women 20–69 years of age in 8 provinces who had at least one Pap test in the three-year period 2009–2011.
- Non-hysterectomy corrected for 5 provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
- Hysterectomy corrected for 3 provinces: British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario.

2015, 2016, 2018 and 2019 data:

- Percentage of women 20–69 years of age in 2 provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia) and 21–69 years of age in 5 provinces (New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta) who had at least one Pap test in the three-year period.
- Newfoundland and Labrador data are corrected for hysterectomy and Manitoba data are corrected for both hysterectomy and invasive cervical cancer.
- Ontario data are age-standardised.

Chile

Survey data

Source of data:

- Years 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2011: **National Survey of Socioeconomic Characterization (Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional, CASEN)**.

<http://www.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen/Estadisticas/salud.html>.

- Years 2013, 2015 and 2017: **National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey**. See information at:

<https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/encuesta-casen-2022>

Coverage:

- National representative sample.
- The specific question is: “In the last three years, have you had a pap smear?”
- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20–69 reporting having had a Pap smear in the past three years.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20–69 answering the survey question.
- The survey was conducted every three years until 2009, and every other year since then.
- 2020: During the pandemic, a shorter version was conducted in 2020 that did not include the pap smear question.

Programme data

Source of data: **Ministry of Health, Department of Statistics and Health Information.**

<http://deis.minsal.cl/index.asp>.

- The official source is from the CITOEXPERT software.
- Data collected by the team in charge of the programme at the local level and consolidated by the national team.

Further information:

http://intradeis.minsal.cl/reportesrem/2011/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2.a_spx.

- Since 2013, data have been obtained from the Cervical Cancer Report, specifically from the indicator “Women with valid cervical cancer screening”, which can be found in the following link:

http://intradeis.minsal.cl/reportesrem/2013/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2.a_spx

http://intradeis.minsal.cl/reportesrem/2014/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2/PBC_CANCER_UTERINO_2.a.spx

Coverage:

- Data refer to only those covered by the public health insurance scheme, accounting for 73.5% of total population. The rest of the population is covered by private health insurances or "Defense Health System" (members of the Army, Navy, Police, Air Force and their direct family).

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-64 who received a Pap smear (include test outside of organised screening) in the public health system in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 25-64 who were beneficiaries of the public health system as of June 30th in the reporting year.

Deviation from the definition: The data measure triennial exams for women aged 25-64, not 20-69.

Note: The year 2023 is preliminary, so it is subject to modifications.

Colombia

Data not available.

Costa Rica

Source of data:

- *From 2021 onwards:* Área de Estadística en Salud, **Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social** (Health Statistics Unit, National Social Insurance Fund) and Annual Report of private hospitals that sent information.

- *Till 2020:* Área de Estadística en Salud, **Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social** (Health Statistics Unit, National Social Insurance Fund).

Coverage:

- *From 2021 onwards:* It includes data coming from all public hospitals and some private hospitals.

- *Till 2020:* It includes data coming only from public facilities belonging to the Social Insurance.

Break in time series: 2021 (inclusion of some private hospitals).

Czechia

Survey data

Source of data: **Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic**, European Health Interview Survey in the Czech Republic (EHIS CR 2019, EHIS CR 2014, EHIS CR 2008).

Coverage:

- National representative sample survey of population aged 15 years old and over.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting having had a Pap smear through or outside the organised screening programme in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

- **Screening programme:** Every year for women aged 15 and over.

Programme data

Source of data: Since 2012, the **National Register of Reimbursed Health Services (NRRHS)** (analysed by Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic).

Reference period:

Coverage:

- National coverage.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 who underwent cervico-vaginal screening cytology during the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of female residents aged 20-69 at the end of the reporting year.

Screening programme: Every year for women aged 15 and over.

Estimation method: Calculation based on population data from National Register of Reimbursed Health Services.

Break in time series:

Further information: The whole time series was revised in 2023 and further revisions are possible in the future based on continuous validation of source data.

Denmark

Survey data

Source of data: **Danish Health Interview Surveys, 2000 and 2005.**

Reference period:

Coverage:

- National coverage.

Numerator: Number of women aged 20-69 years old who had a Pap smear through or outside the organised cervical cancer screening during the past three years.

Denominator: Number of women aged 20-69 years old answering the survey question.

Screening programme: Every three years for women aged 23-50 years old and every five years for women aged 51-64 years old.

Programme data

Source of data: **Danish Quality Database for Cervical Cancer Screening, Annual Report 2022.**

Reference period: 2009-2022

Coverage: 31st December.

Numerator: Number of women aged 23-64 years old who had a cervical cancer screening through the organised screening programme within 270/365 days after the invitation was sent (within 270 days for the period 2009-2013; within 365 days for the period 2014-2022).

Denominator: Number of women aged 23-64 years old to whom an invitation to the organised screening programme was sent in the specific year. The denominator excludes those who do not need to be screened due to a prior diagnosis of cervical cancer as they are not part of the target population who receive a personal invitation. The denominator does not include women screened without getting an invitation. In Denmark it is possible for women to get screened for free without having an invitation. Women are automatically invited, when her last screening was performed more than 3 / 5 years ago. Therefore, women who together with their GP/gynaecologist choose to be screened a bit before the 3 / 5 years have gone will not receive an invitation and will not be included in the denominator nor in the numerator. Women who have chosen to opt-out of the screening programmes do not receive further invitations and will therefore not be included in the denominator.

Deviation: The age group for screening for cervical cancer in Denmark is from 23-64 and hence deviates from 20-69.

Screening programme: Every three years for women aged 23-29 and every five years for women aged 60-64. For women aged 30-59 the program depends on the date of birth. For women born on an uneven date the program is an HPV-based test every 5 years (if positive followed by a cell-based). For women born on an even date the program is a cell-based test every three years.

Deviation from the definition: The age group for screening for cervical cancer in Denmark is from 2022 23-64 and hence deviates from 20-69.

Estonia

Survey data

Source of data: EUROSTAT, European Health Interview Survey.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/hlth_ehis_pa7e/.

Reference period: calendar year.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old reporting cervical cancer screening in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old answering survey questions on cervical cancer screening.

Programme data

Source of data: **Cervical cancer screening programme** (project 2003-2008).

Estonian Health Insurance Fund (<https://www.tervisekassa.ee>) database.
National Institute for Health Development, Cancer Screening Registry.

Reference period: calendar year.

Coverage:

- National coverage.
- **Numerator:** Number of target population who had the initial screening test specified in the national screening programme in a 12-month period.
- **Denominator:** Number of target population who were invited to the screening programme in a 12-month period. Invitations are not sent to women who have a diagnosis of cervical cancer or whose address in the population register is incomplete, and the denominator excludes these women. Up to 2012, the invitations were additionally not sent to women who had participated in screening in the previous year.
- 2015-2016: number of women aged 30-55 years old who were invited to the screening programme in a 12-month period. Women who have a diagnosis of cervical cancer in past five years are not invited to screening and the denominator excludes these women. Women without a valid health insurance are not excluded because they can still participate in screening even though they must pay for the test.
- **Screening programme:** Every five years for women aged 30-55 years old, from 2021 for women aged 30-65 years old. Up to 2020 initial study based on PAP test, from 2021 on HPV test.

Deviation from the definition:

- Data refer to women aged 30-55 years old, from 2021 aged 30-65 years old.

Finland

Survey data not available.

Programme data

Source of data: **National Cancer Registry, Finland.**

Reference period:

Coverage:

- National coverage.
- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 30-65 years old who were invited for routine screening and had a cytological Pap smear or an HPV test through the organised cervical cancer screening during the reporting year.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 30-65 years old who received issued personal invitations to undergo routine organised cervical cancer screening during the reporting year. Personal invitations are sent to all women who belong to the target age group.
- **Screening programme:** Every five years for women aged 30-65 years old. Some municipalities also provide screening for women aged 25 years old. Until 2021 the national target population was women aged 30-60 and some municipalities provided screening for women aged 25 and 65 years old.

Deviation from the definition:

- Screening programme: every five years.
- Age group 30-65 years old.

Estimation method: Figure for the most recent year (2023) is estimated based on the available data in February (2025).

France

Survey data

Source of data:

- 2019: EHIS 2019.
<https://drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/sources-outils-et-enquetes/enquete-sante-europeenne-ehis>.
- 2014 data: common with EHIS.
- From 2006: Survey on health and social protection, IRDES (<http://www.irdes.fr>).
- National Health Survey, INSEE. “Enquête décennale INSEE 2003”.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting having had a Pap smear during the past three years.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

- **Screening recommendation:** Every three years for women aged 25-65.

Programme data

Source of data: **French Institute for public health surveillance.** Cf Evaluation du programme de dépistage du cancer du col de l'utérus (santepubliquefrance.fr)

(<https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/cancers/cancer-du-col-de-l-uterus/articles/depistage-du-cancer-du-col-de-l-uterus>).

Reference period: end of the year.

Coverage:

Deviation from the definition: percentage of women aged 25-65 screened in the past 3 years before reference period (for women aged 25 to 29), and in the past 5 years before reference period (for women aged 30 to 65). The denominator is not the eligible population but the entire population.

Screening is mostly opportunistic: The national screening program has been deployed since 2018.

Germany

Survey data

Source of data: **EUROSTAT**, European Health Interview Survey data, 2009, 2014 and 2019 (Data extracted in February 2022). <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting cervical cancer screening in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering survey questions on cervical cancer screening.

Programme data

Source of data: **Federal Statistical Office;** Internal calculations by the Federal Statistical Office based on the accounting statistics of the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians.

Reference period: 2020-2023.

Coverage:

- The value shown is an estimate of the proportion of women aged 20-69 with statutory health insurance who made use of a cervical cancer screening as part of the organized early detection programme in the past three years.

Screening program:

- With the guideline for organized early cancer detection programmes (oKFE-RL), the Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) decided in 2018 to further develop early cancer detection in Germany and made the early detection of cervical carcinomas binding as an organized early detection programme as of 2020.

- From January 1, 2020, the oKFE-RL will specify age-differentiated examination and treatment paths for the early detection of cervical cancer. Cytology-based cervical cancer screening is available annually for women aged 20 to 34 and combined cervical cancer screening for women aged 35 and over every three years. There is no upper age limit.

- Women aged between 20 and 65 years are written to by their health insurance company every five years and informed about the programme (regardless of their eligibility).

Estimation method:

- **Numerator:** Number of age-specific treatment cases for the early detection of cervical cancer according to Part III. C. § 6 of the oKFE-RL (according to the fee schedule position GOP 01761) in the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

- **Denominator:** estimated number of eligible women with statutory health insurance according to age groups in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Break in time series:

Further information: The extent to which the COVID 19 pandemic has affected the participation rate cannot yet be estimated on the basis of the available data.

Greece

Survey data

Source of data: **Survey data**

- 2009, 2014, 2019: **Hellenic Statistical Authority, Health Survey**, 2009, 2014 and 2019. See further information at <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SHE12/>.

- 2006: **Center for Health Services Research, Medical School, University of Athens, “Hellas Health I” survey**.

<http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE12/>.

Reference period: 31st December.

Coverage:

- 2009, 2014: Data refer to women aged 20-69 who have been screened for cervical cancer (having done a Pap test) within the past two years divided by the number of women aged 20-69 answering survey questions on screening for cervical cancer.

- 2006: All women aged 15 and over.

- **Screening recommendation**: Every year for women aged 20 and over.

Break in time series: 2009 (change in data source).

Programme data

Source of data:

- **Hellenic Ministry of Health** – is the data provider of the cervical cancer screening programme integrated in “Spiros Doxiadis” National Action Plan for Public Health, funded by EU’s Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

Reference period: 31st December – calendar year. The full implementation of the preventive cervical cancer screening programme began in **May 2024**.

Coverage:

Refers to the national target population of eligible women aged between **21 and 65** combined from the following two subcategories:

i) those aged between **21 and 29** that are eligible for gynecological examination and PAP-TEST, excluding those who had a PAP-TEST or a HPV-DNA TEST in the past 3 years.

ii) those aged between **30 and 65** that are eligible for gynecological examination and HPV-DNA TEST, excluding those who had a HPV-DNA TEST in the past 5 years and those who had a PAP-TEST in the past 3 years.

Break in time series:

Program data not available.

Hungary

Survey data

Source of data:

- In 2003: **National Center of Epidemiology** (OEK in Hungarian), **EHIS** (OLEF Hungarian).

- In 2009: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** (KSH in Hungarian), **EHIS** (ELEF Hungarian).

www.ksh.hu.

- In 2014: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** (KSH in Hungarian), **EHIS** (ELEF 2014 in Hungarian).

www.ksh.hu.

- In 2019: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** (KSH in Hungarian), **EHIS** (ELEF 2019 in Hungarian).

www.ksh.hu.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 20-69 reporting cervical cancer screening within the last three years.

- **Denominator**: Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

Deviation from the definition:

- In OLEF 2003 the numerator: number of women aged 20-69 reporting cervical cancer screening within the last two years.

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

Programme data

Source of data:

- From 2006 onwards: **National Healthcare Service Center** (ÁEEK in Hungarian) www.aEEK.hu.
- From 2022, **National Directorate General for Hospitals** (OKFŐ in Hungarian) www.okfo.gov.hu.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 who had a Pap smear through the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the past three years.
- **Denominator:** The number of women aged 20-69 in a given year.

Screening programme in Hungary: Every three years for women aged 25-65. Organised screenings for cervical cancer started in October Hungary.

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method:

Break in time series: Note for 2020 data: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, targeted screening for public health purposes, including cervical cancer screening, was suspended between March and May 2020 in order to mitigate the health impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

From 2022: Due to a technical transition the data have been revised.

Iceland

Survey data

Data not available

Programme data

Source of data:

- Before 2021: **Cancer Detection Centre of the Icelandic Cancer Society.**
- As of 2021: **Directorate of Health.**

Reference period:

Coverage:

- National coverage.
- **Numerator:** As of 1st January 2014 number of women aged 23-65 years old (20-69 before) who received a Pap smear/LBC through or outside the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the past three and a half years (three years before).
- **Denominator:** As of 1st January 2014 number of women aged 23-65 years old (20-69 before) who were invited to the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the past three and a half years.
- Screening rates refer to the coverage in three and a half years in order to take into account young women's delay in coming to the screening after invitation.
- **Screening programme:** As of 1st January 2014 every three years for women aged 23-65 years old. For 2010-2013 every two years for women aged 20-39 years old and every four years for women aged 40-69 years old (with specified number of former normal pap-smears) since 2009. Prior to 2009, every two years for women aged 20-69 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Age group (from 2014).

Estimation method:

Break in time series: 2014.

Ireland

Survey data

Source of data: **Irish Health Survey 2015** (<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-ih/irishhealthsurvey2015/>).

Reference period: Calendar year, survey occurring every 5 years.

Coverage:

- National coverage.
- Information relates to women surveyed who indicated they had a Cervical smear test within the last 3 years.
- More information on survey can be found in the background notes of the publication: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-ih/irishhealthsurvey2015/bgn/>.

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method: Based on weighted survey data.

Break in time series:

Programme data

Source of data: **National Screening Service – CervicalCheck** (<https://www.screeningservice.ie/>).

Reference period:

- Cervical cancer screening uptake is measured from April of one year to March of the following year, rather than by calendar year (for example data reference 2017 refers to the uptake between April 2016 and March 2017, and so on).

Coverage:

- 5-year coverage.

- CervicalCheck is a nationwide programme rolled out 1st September 2008. The National Cervical Screening Programme offers free smear tests to women aged 25-44 every three years and 45 to 60 every five years.

- **Numerator:** the number of women in the eligible population who have had a satisfactory smear test in the previous five years. Satisfactory smear tests refer to those that had a sufficient number of cells within the test sample to allow for testing to be completed.

- **Denominator:** the number of eligible women in the population at the mid-point of the 5-year reporting period adjusted for known rates of women who have undergone hysterectomy (and are not eligible for screening).

Deviation from the definition:

- Age group 25-60 (both years included) years old from September 2008 up to March of 2020. From end of March 2020 onwards, CervicalCheck age range is 25-65 (both years included). This change in eligibility resulted in an immediate drop in coverage due to the denominator expanding without the numerator having a chance to "catch up" (i.e., it will take 5 years from implementation to do so).

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

- Data for 2011 refer to three years coverage, 2012 four years coverage, and from 2013 onwards refers to a rolling five year coverage.

- More information on cancer screening in Ireland can be found at the following weblink:

<https://www.screeningservice.ie/screening.html>.

Israel

Survey data

Source of data: **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health.**

- 2019: **Israeli National Health Interview Survey (INHIS-4), 2018-2020.** The INHIS-4 survey is the fourth in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. The INHIS-4 survey was a telephone survey on a representative sample of 4,135 Israelis aged 21 and above. Since 2016, the samples of the surveys include both land-lines and mobile telephones.

- 2015: **Israeli National Health Interview Survey (INHIS-3), 2013-2015.** The INHIS-3 survey is the third in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. The INHIS-3 survey was a telephone survey on a representative sample of 4,406 Israelis aged 21 and above.

- 2010: **Israeli National Health Interview Survey (INHIS-2), 2007-2010.** The INHIS-2 survey is the second in a series of population based National Health Interview Surveys. The INHIS-2 survey was a telephone survey on a representative sample of 10,331 Israelis aged 21 and above.

- 2004: **Israel National Health Interview Survey (INHIS-1), 2003-2004.** The INHIS-1 survey is the first in a series of population based National Health Interview Surveys. INHIS was conceived and implemented within the framework of the international EUROHIS project of the WHO. The INHIS-1 survey was a telephone survey on a representative sample of 9,509 Israelis aged 21 and above.

Methodology:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 21-69 reporting undergoing a PAP test during the past five years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 21-69 who participated in the survey.

Note break in time series from 2016: the surveys before 2016 were based on samples of land-line telephones only. Since 2016, the samples of the surveys include both land-lines and mobile telephones.

This needs to be taken into account when performing comparisons or measuring trends over time. Since 2016, only one INHIS survey has been conducted—INHIS-4 in 2019.

Deviation from the definition:

- Data are based on self-reported PAP test in women **aged 21-69 during the five years** preceding the survey.

- For further information regarding INHIS surveys (partial English):

INHIS-1: https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/inhis_1.pdf

INHIS-2: https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/inhis_2.pdf

INHIS-3: https://www.health.gov.il/PublicationsFiles/INHIS_3.pdf

Programme data

Source of data:

- From 2013 onwards: Data based on The National Program for Quality Indicators in Community Healthcare in Israel, compiled by the **directorate of the National Program for Quality Indicators in Community Healthcare in Israel**, Braun School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Hebrew University – Hadassah, Jerusalem. <http://healthindicators.org.il/en/reports/>. This program is funded by the Israel National Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research (NIHP).

Coverage: Complete.

Deviation from the definition:

- Numerator: Till 2021 number of women aged **35-54** who have been screened for cervical cancer within the past three years. From 2021 the numerator is: number of women aged **25-54** who have had a cytological screening test (PAP test) for cervical cancer at least once in the last three years and/or have had a molecular test (HPV test) in the last five years, or a molecular test for self-sampling once in the three years.

Break in time series: 2021.

- From 2021 the numerator is: Number of women aged 25-54 who have had a cytological screening test (PAP test) for cervical cancer at least once in the last three years and/or have had a molecular test (HPV test) in the last five years, or a molecular test for self-sampling once in the three years.

- Till 2021: Numerator: Number of women aged **35-54** who have been screened for cervical cancer within the past three years.

Screening recommendation: There is no national screening program for cervical cancer in Israel. For women aged 25-65 it is recommended that a Pap Smear be performed every three years. For women at high risk it is recommended that a Pap Smear be performed every three years after beginning of sexual relations.

Note: The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Italy

Survey data

Source of data: **Istituto Superiore di Sanità. Progressi delle Aziende Sanitarie per la Salute in Italia: la sorveglianza Passi.** <http://www.epicentro.iss.it/passi/>.

Reference period: Year.

Coverage: National, with the exclusion of Lombardia region.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-64 (sampled in the survey) reporting a pap smear or an HPV test during the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of resident women aged 25-64 (sampled in the survey).

- **Screening programme:** Every 3 years for women aged 25-64.

Deviation from the definition: Age group: 25-64 years (target population).

Estimation method: Estimates from a sample survey.

Break in time series: No.

Programme data

Source of data: **Ministry of Health - National Centre for Screening Monitoring.**

<https://www.osservatorionazionalecreening.it/content/i-rapporti-brevi-dell%E2%80%99ons>.

Reference period: Year.

Coverage: national.

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 25-64 who had a Pap smear through the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the reporting year and up to April of the following year.

- **Denominator**: Number of women aged 25-64 who were invited to the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the reporting year. The denominator does not always exclude those who do not need/decline to participate in the screening because of the prior diagnosis of cervical cancer, etc.

- **Screening programme**: Every 3 years for women aged 25-64. To take into account that the majority of Italian Regions are implementing HPV test for women aged 30-35 to 64 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Women aged 25-64 years.

Estimation method: None.

Break in time series: No.

Japan

Survey data

Source of data: **Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions.

Coverage:

- National representative sample.

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 20-69 reporting having received a uterine cancer screening during the past year (data up to 2007) or the past two years (data since 2010). The numerator includes those women with screenings for uterine cancer including cervical cancer.

- **Denominator**: Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

- The survey has been conducted every three years since 2001.

Screening recommendation: Uterine cancer screening every 2 years for women aged 20 and over.

Break in time series: 2010. From 2010, number of women reporting having received a screening in the past two years before the survey.

Programme data not available.

Korea

Survey data

Source of data: **National Cancer Center**, Korea National Cancer Screening Survey, each year.

Coverage:

- National representative sample.

Methodology:

Until 2014:

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 30-69 reporting having had a Pap smear during the past two years.

- **Denominator**: Number of women aged 30-69 answering the survey.

From 2015:

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 20-69 reporting having had a Pap smear during the past two years.

- **Denominator**: Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey.

Screening programme: Every two years for women aged 30 and over.

Deviation from the definition: Age group (until 2014).

Break in time series: 2015.

Note: The screening period for cancer in 2020 is extended to June 2021 due to COVID-19. The extension of the screening period is considered to have significantly increased the cancer screening rate in 2021.

Programme data

Source of data: **National Health Insurance Service**, National Health Screening Statistical Yearbook, each year.

Coverage:

- National coverage.

- **Numerator**: Number of women aged 30-69 who were invited to and had a Pap smear through the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the reporting year.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 30-69 who were invited to a Pap smear through the organised cervical cancer screening programme during the reporting year.
- **Screening programme:** Every two years for women aged 30 and over.
Deviation from the definition: Age group.
Break in time series: Prior to 2008, data refer to women aged 30 and over. From 2008 onwards, data refer to women aged 30 to 69.

Latvia

Survey data

Data not available.

Programme data

Source of data: **National Health Service.**

Reference period:

Coverage:

- Data is collected, dividing the number of women aged 25-70 who have taken tests in current year by the number of sent invitation letters (letter is valid for three years) in current year.

- Note: Screening programme in Latvia was launched in 2009. Invitation to cervical cancer screening is valid for 3 years.

- In 2011, invitation letters sent to large target population and received in 2009 and 2010 were also valid. Due to the social activities and informative measures, as well as support from professional associations of gynaecologists and general practitioners, population interest in screening grew, therefore also rise in the number of examinations performed basing on the invitation letters was recorded.

- The reasons for the strong increase in 2017 are the following:

1. In 2016, NHS had technical problems to deliver system generated invitation letters for part of the target population. Hence many invitations (valid for two years) were sent at the end of 2016, and screening was done in 2017. This explains the low rate in 2016 and the high rate in 2017.
2. In 2017, the government has done several organisational changes in order to increase cancer screening rates.

Deviation from the definition: Age group for cervical cancer screening: 25-70.

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

Lithuania

Survey data

Data not available

Programme data

Source of data: **Health Information Centre of Institute of Hygiene**, data from Compulsory Health Insurance Database. Available on Official Statistics Portal of Statistics Lithuania <http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en>. Report "Health Statistics of Lithuania" available from <https://www.hi.lt/sveikatos-statistikos-leidiniai/#--lietuvos-sveikatos-statistika>.

Reference period:

Coverage: National cervical cancer screening programme cover women aged 25-60 every 3 years.

Programme was started in 2008. Since 2022: women aged 25-34 years old have a cytological smear of the cervix once every 3 years; women aged 35-59 years old is tested for human papilloma virus every 5 years.

Deviation from the definition: Difference in age group of cervical cancer screening programme.

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

Luxembourg

Survey data

Source of data: **EHIS Wave 2 (2014) and Wave 3 (2019).**

Reference period:

Coverage:

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

Programme data

Source of data: **Fichiers de la sécurité sociale**. Data prepared by **Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale**.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- Women covered by statutory health insurance scheme and living in Luxembourg at the moment of testing.
- **Numerator:** Number of female residents covered by the statutory health insurance scheme aged 20-69 years old who underwent a screening consultation in Luxembourg within the past three years relative of the reporting year.
- **Denominator:** Average number of female residents covered by the statutory health insurance scheme aged 20-69 years old in the reporting year.
- **Screening programme:** No organised screening programme (no personal invitation). The (annual) gynaecological check-up is complemented with a smear test for cervical cancer. Every year for women aged 15 years old and over living in Luxembourg.
- There has been a change in the screening procedure for cervical cancer, which has led to a change in calculation methodology. Data established according to this methodology are only available since 2013.
- Data for 2023 are provisional.

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method:

Break in time series: 2015.

- From 2015 onwards, data is aligned with the definition (Number of women aged 20-69 who have been screened for cervical cancer within the past three years). Before 2015, data refers to a screening consultation during the past year.

Mexico

Survey data

Source of data: **National Survey on Health and Nutrition 2006. Ministry of Health. National Institute of Public Health.**

Coverage:

- The percentage of women aged 20-69, who attended the preventive medicine module for a Papanicolaou test (Pap smears) during the last 12 months.
- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 who attended the preventive medicine module for a Papanicolaou test (Pap smears) during the last 12 months.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.
- **Screening programme:** Every year for women aged 20-69.

Programme data

Source of data: **Programa de Salud de la Mujer** (Women's Health Programme). **Women's Cancer Information System (SICAM)**, 2000-2022.

- **National Population Council** (CONAPO), Mexico 2023: Population projections 2020-2070

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-64 who attended the preventive medicine module for a Papanicolaou test (Pap smears) during the last three years.
- **Denominator:** Total of women aged from 25 to 64 years old at the middle of the year. Denominator includes women with prior diagnosis of cervical cancer.

Screening programme: Every year for women aged 25-64.

Deviation from the definition: Age group.

Note:

- In 2020 there is a significant drop due to the COVID-19 pandemic causing the number of exams performed per year to decrease.
- From 2010 onwards, the updating of populations by year, sex and age was carried out in Mexico (by the National Population Council CONAPO), which generates an adjustment in the denominator.
- For 2021 to 2023, the data are partial and preliminary, because information from some public health institutions have not been incorporated. Therefore, the data are not shown.

Netherlands

Survey data

Source of data:

- 2020 and later: no longer included in survey.
- 2005-2019: Data from the **Health Interview Survey**.
- 2000-2004: Data from the **Integrated System of Social Surveys (POLS)**.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old reporting having had a Pap smear during the past five years.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old answering the question. The denominator excludes those who answered 'don't know'.
- **Screening programme:** Every 5 years: for women aged 30 years old, 35 years old, 40 years old, 45 years old, 50 years old, 55 years old and 60 years old. In case the result is 'no HPV', the screening is repeated after 10 years.

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

- 2017: different calculation of the screening percentage (now based on the actual number of invitations to take part in the programme; before 2017 this was estimated).
- 2010 and 2014. Questionnaire and setup of survey changed in 2010 and 2014.

Programme data

Source of data:

Dutch cervical cancer screening programme monitor (<https://www.rivm.nl/en/cervical-cancer-screening-programme/professionals/monitoring-and-evaluation>) (Monitor Bevolkingsonderzoek

Baarmoederhalskanker (<https://www.rivm.nl/bevolkingsonderzoek-baarmoederhalskanker/professionals/monitoring-en-evaluatie>) carried out by:

- From 2022 onwards: Afdeling Maatschappelijke Gezondheidszorg, Erasmus MC (Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC)
- 2017 – 2021: Integraal Kankercentrum Nederland (Netherlands Comprehensive Cancer Organisation) (<https://www.rivm.nl/bevolkingsonderzoek-baarmoederhalskanker/professionals/monitoring-en-evaluatie>)
- Up to 2017: National Evaluation Team for cervix cancer screening, Population statistics of Statistics Netherlands, National Medical Registry (hospital registry) and nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands (PALGA).

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of persons included in the denominator who participated in the organised cervical cancer screening programme in response to an invitation in the reporting year. The numerator includes persons who were invited to the screening in the reporting year but had a Pap smear up to three months after the end of the reporting year.
 - **Denominator:** Number of persons in the target population who were invited to the organised cervical cancer screening programme in the reporting year.
- The current target group of the cervical cancer screening programme are women, transgender people and people with the registration o/x with an uterus, aged 30-60 years and living in the Netherlands (more precise: 30-, 35-, 40-, 45-, 50-, 55- and 60-year-olds, and 65-year-olds who had an HPV-positive result at the age of 60 and were not referred to the gynaecologist). Women automatically receive an invitation, other

persons can register themselves with the screening organization. Persons who refused to participate in the programme, and thus did not receive an invitation, are also included in the denominator.

- **Screening programme:** Women aged 30 - 60 years old receive an invitation every 5 years. From 2022 onward: some women receive an additional invitation at 65 years old, depending on the last results.

Deviation from the definition: Age group. Data refer to women from 30 – 65 years old.

Estimation method:

Break in time series: 2017 (change in data source).

New Zealand

Survey data

Source of data (2007): **New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health.**

Coverage:

- National representative sample.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting having had a Pap smear within the previous two years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

- National Health Survey usually shows a greater screening coverage than the National Cervical Screening Programme (NSCP) figures because the survey includes women who have screening outside the national screening programme. However, NSCP's data sources are considered a more accurate record of screening events than the national survey for calculating total population coverage. This data source is no longer available as the question is no longer asked as part of the NZ Health Survey.

- **Screening programme:** Every three years for women aged 25-69.

Programme data

Source of data: **National Cervical Screening Programme (NCSP), National Screening Unit, Ministry of Health, New Zealand.**

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-69 who have had a cervical screening sample (cytology, histology or HPV test) taken in the 36 months prior to the end of the annual reporting period ending on 31 December.

- **Denominator:** The NCSP coverage denominator is the number of eligible women aged 25-69 years in New Zealand at the endpoint of the 36 month screening period, as derived from Statistics New Zealand's district health board (DHB) population projections. Number of women aged 25-69 years who were alive and resident in New Zealand in the 36 months prior to the end of the reporting period and who have not had a hysterectomy.

The denominator for calculating coverage for the 2020 to-2023 data is Statistics New Zealand's 2022 update of population projections (2018 Census) adjusted for the prevalence of hysterectomy.

- **Screening programme:** Every three years for women aged 25-69. Since November 2019 the screening programme has covered women aged 25-69. Prior to this the programme also covered women aged 20-24 years.

Break in time series:

- 2007. The NCSP has revised the methods and definitions for calculating coverage and now only provide figures for the 25-69-year age group. Figures from 2007 have been updated using this method.

- Prior to 2007, the population (denominator) was estimated based on the 2001 census data. Coverage was reported for women between 20-69 years.

- 2007-2012, the population (denominator) was based on the 2006 census projections for women aged 25-69 years.

- 2013-2019, the population was based on the 2013 Census projections. Coverage was reported for women aged between 25 to 69 years.

Norway

Survey data not available.

Programme data

Source of data: **Norwegian Cervical Screening Programme.**

Reference period:

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 25-69 years old who had a cervical cancer screening through the organised screening programme (which in Norway include all PAP tests taken).

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 25-69 years old who were living in Norway. The denominator excludes those who do not need to participate in the screening because of the prior diagnosis of cervical cancer or hysterectomy due to benign lesions.

- **Screening programme:** programme data five years coverage, women aged 25-69 years old.

Deviation from the definition: Age group.

Poland

Survey data

Source of data: **Statistics Poland.**

- 2009, 2014, 2019: European Health Interview Survey.

- 2004: Health Interview Survey.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old reporting having had the last Pap smear in the last three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 years old answering the survey question.

Programme data.

Source of data: National Health Fund.

Reference period: 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 as of February 1 of the following year.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women understood as the number of women aged 25-59 examined and treated under the cervical cancer prevention program.

- **Denominator:** Number of women qualified for testing in a given age group according to the interval.

Deviation from the definition: Age group of women undergoing cervical cancer screening programme in Poland is 25-64.

Portugal

Survey data

Source of data:

- National Health Survey 2005/2006, developed in partnership by **National Health Institute Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA)** and **Statistics Portugal.**

- National Health Survey 2014, developed in partnership by **National Health Institute Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA)** and **Statistics Portugal.**

- National Health Survey 2019, developed in partnership by **National Health Institute Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA)** and **Statistics Portugal.**

Reference period:

- Data collection of the National Health Survey 2005/2006 took place between February 2005 and February 2006.

- Data collection of National Health Survey 2014 took place between October and December 2014.

- Data collection of National Health Survey 2019 took place between September 2019 and January 2020.

Coverage:

- National coverage.

- Data collection of the National Health Survey 2005/2006 took place between February 2005 and February 2006. Results regarding the percentage of females that undertook cervical cancer screening were reported to a single year (2005), having in mind that the data collection took place mostly during that year.

- Data collection of National Health Survey 2014 took place between October and December 2014. Data regarding the proportion of female resident population aged between 20 and 69 years old who reported having undergone a cervical smear test in the 3 years preceding the interview.

- Data collection of National Health Survey 2019 took place between September 2019 and January 2020. Data regarding the proportion of female resident population aged between 20 and 69 years old who reported having undergone a cervical smear test in the 3 years preceding the interview.

Programme data

Data not available.

Slovak Republic

Survey data

Source of data: EUROSTAT, European Health Interview Survey 2009 (data extracted in March 2012), European Health Interview Survey 2014 (data extracted in April 2017) and European Health Interview Survey 2019 (data extracted in August 2020).

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/public_health/data_public_health/database.

Since 2021, **National health Information Center (NHIC)**, Health Insurance Data, Oncology Screenings in the Slovak Republic, Data on Reimbursed Health Care by Health Insurance Companies

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 23-64 answering survey questions on Cervical cancer screening in the past three years.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 23-64 who received an invitation to Cervical Cancer Screening in the past three years.

Deviation from the definition: In 2023 - indicator was calculated on data as of 30/09/2024 and there was an incomplete response.

Break in time series: Data collected in this way delivered since 2021.

Programme data

Source of data: **National health Information Center (NHIC)**, Annual report on activity of gynaecology out-patient unit from 2009. Data since 2009 were revised in 2018. This source of data used until 2022.

Since 2023, **National health Information Center (NHIC)**, Health Insurance Data, Oncology Screenings in the Slovak Republic, Data on Reimbursed Health Care by Health Insurance Companies

Coverage:

Data from the Annual report on activity of gynaecology out-patient unit refer to cervical cancer screening among women who received/ participated in the gynaecological preventive care programme examination and who are at age 19+ in a reporting year. Since 2023, the cervical cancer screening is for women aged 23-64.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 23-64 whom the Cervical cancer screening was performed/reimbursed by Health Insurance Company

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 23-64 within the women population in the reporting year.

- **Screening programme:** For women aged 23-64. Every year for the first two cytology exams. If first two tests come back negative, cervical cancer screening is carried out once every three years until the age 64. The screening ends at the age 64, if the last 3 cytology findings are negative.

Deviation from the definition: Data refer to annual preventive gynaecological examinations, and not exactly examinations of cervix uteri.

Break in time series: Since 2023, the data indicate the exact number of patients to whom the procedure was performed/reimbursed by Health Insurance Company as a percentage.

Slovenia

Survey data

Source of data:

- 2019: National Institute of Public Health, Nacionalna raziskava o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2019 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey, 3rd round).

- 2014: National Institute of Public Health, Anketa o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2014 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey, 2nd round).

- 2007: National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia, Anketa o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2007 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), 1st round).

Coverage:

- National representative sample, population living in private households (persons living in institutions are excluded).
 - **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-64 years old reporting cervical cancer screening at least once in the past 3 years.
 - **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-64 years who participated in the survey.
 - **Screening programme:** Every three years for women aged 20-64 years old.
- Deviation from the definition: Age group (20-64 years old).

Programme data

Source of data: **Cervical cancer screening programme and registry ZORA, Institute of Oncology Ljubljana.**

Data analysed on January 15th, 2025, for the 3-year interval 1. 7. 2021–30. 6. 2024.

Reference period: 3-year interval average.

Coverage:

- National coverage.
 - **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-64 years old screened at least once in the defined 3-year interval.
 - **Denominator:** Number of female residents aged 20-64 years old in the same period (3-year average).
 - **Screening programme:** Every three years for women aged 20-64 years old.
 - cytology with HPV triage
- Deviation from the definition: Age group (eligible women for cervical cancers screening are aged 20-64).

Spain

Survey data

Source of data: **Ministerio de Sanidad** (Ministry of Health) and **Instituto Nacional de Estadística** - INE (National Statistics Institute).

- **2017, 2011:** Encuesta Nacional de Salud (National Health Survey).

<https://www.msbs.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/encuestaNacional/home.htm>.

- **2014, 2020:** Encuesta Europea de Salud en España (European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)).

<http://www.ine.es/>.

http://www.sanidad.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/EncuestaEuropea/Enc_Eur_Salud_en_Esp_2014.htm.

- **2009:** EUROSTAT, European Health Interview Survey 2009 data (data extracted in March 2012).

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/public_health/data_public_health/database.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 20-69 reporting a cervical cancer screening in the past three years.
- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering survey questions on cervical cancer screening.

Notes:

- The 2020 Health interview survey was carried out from July 2019 to July 2020.
- Recommended target population and frequency of screening for cervical cancer in Spain (see below) differ from the definition of the Joint Questionnaire on Non-Monetary Health Care Statistics. Therefore, national cervical cancer screening coverage rates are higher than those provided here.
- Cervical cancer screening is regulated under Order SCB/480/2019, of April 26, which modifies annexes I, III and VI of Royal Decree 1030/2006, of September 15, which establishes the portfolio of common services of the National System of Health and the procedure for its update. The criteria established for the cervical cancer screening program are the following:
 - a) Target population: Women aged between 25 and 65 years.
 - b) Primary screening test and interval between examinations:
 - 1st Women aged between 25 and 34 years: Pap smear every three years.
 - 2nd Women aged between 35 and 65 years: Determination of high-risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV):
 - i. If HR-HPV is negative, repeat HR-HPV test at five years.
 - ii. If HR-HPV is positive, triage with cytology. If cytology is negative, repeat HR-HPV after one year.

Programme data

In 2023, the population-based cervical screening programme was being implemented in 8 out of 19 regions, thus data from the program is not yet available.

Screening programme: Generally, every three years for women aged 25-34 and every five years for women aged 35-65.

Sweden

Survey data

Data not available.

Programme data

Source of data: Swedish National Quality Registry for Cervical Cancer Screening.

Reference period: Yearly.

Coverage:

2000-2015:

- **Screening programme:** A Pap smear every three years for women aged 23-50 years old and every five years for women aged 51-60 years old. All female residents in Sweden, aged 23-60 years old, who have not opted out of the screening programme are invited to the screening programme periodically. The programme is organised by counties following national recommendations.

2016 onwards:

- **Screening programme:** A Pap smear every three years for women aged 23-50 years old and every seven years for women aged 51-64 years old. The last Pap smear are not to be done before the age of 64, therefore one can get an invitation to a Pap smear up until the age of 70 years old.

- All female residents in Sweden, aged 23-64 years old (and some of the females aged 65-70 years old), who have not opted out of the screening programme are invited to the screening programme periodically. The programme is organised by counties following national recommendations.

Deviation from the definition: Sweden report age group 23-60 years old for year 2000-2015 and 23-64 (in some cases also age 65-70) years old since year 2016.

Estimation method:

Break in time series: 2016. The national recommendations were changed in 2015 and the new recommendations were launched in 2016. Since most of the counties were in the progress of adjusting to the new national recommendations, there was a low number of participants in the age group 61-70 years old for years 2016-2018. By year 2019, the number of participants in the age group 61-70 years increased.

See http://www.nkcx.se/Covr_all.htm and <https://vardenisiffror.se/indikator?datefrom=2003-01-01&metadameasure=0af2d126-513b-470b-a55c-a940113b34ab&units=se>.

Switzerland

Survey data

Source of data: Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Neuchâtel, Swiss Health Survey, 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017.

Coverage:

- **Numerator:** Number of women (aged 20-69) reporting having undergone a cervical cancer screening test within the past three years. Women who have had a hysterectomy were excluded in 2007.

- **Denominator:** Number of women aged 20-69 answering the survey question.

Screening recommendation: Every three years for women.

Programme data do not exist, as there is no cervical cancer screening programme in Switzerland.

Türkiye

Survey data

Source of data: TURKSTAT, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2014, 2016, 2019 and 2022.

Reference period:

Coverage:

- Self-reported last cervical smear test among women: Percentage of women aged 20-69 who reported that they had a cervical smear test within the past three years.

Deviation from the definition:

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

Programme data

Source of data: **Cancer Control Department, The Ministry of Health of Türkiye.**

Reference period: Annual.

Coverage:

- Throughout the entire country.

- **Numerator:** Number of women aged 30-65 who had Pap Smear Tests in the past five years (incl. women who had Pap smear tests on 5 years basis of public based screening by invitation and opportunistic screenings in KETEMs and number of Pap Smear Tests performed for women with no age limitation on a year basis as opportunistic screenings in other health institutions).

- **Denominator:** Women aged 30-65 in current year (latest data of TurkStat).

- **Screening Programme:** Women over 30 are screened once every five years by pap smear test. Screening ends at the age of 65. Screenings performed by invitation are made at the KETEMs (Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Education Centers). Opportunistic screenings are performed among the women aged 30-65 in KETEMs and among women with no age limitation in other health institutions.

Deviation from the definition: Target population for cervical cancer screening in Türkiye is 30-65.

Estimation method:

Break in time series:

United Kingdom

Survey data

Source of data: **European Health Interview Survey 2014** (extraction from Eurostat database in May 2017).

Coverage: Percentage of women aged 20-69 who reported to have had a cervical smear test within the past three years.

Programme data

Source of data: Calculated by the **Office for National Statistics** (Health Analysis and Life Events Division) using data from:

- *England:* **NHS Digital.**

- *Wales:* **Public Health Wales.**

- *Scotland:* **Public Health Scotland.**

- *Northern Ireland:* Quality Assurance Reference Centre (QARC), HSC **Public Health Agency.**

Coverage:

- England for 2000; 2001-2009 includes England, Wales & Scotland; from 2010 to 2018, it is a full UK estimate with data from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England only for 2019.

- Data are based on 'coverage'. In *England*, coverage is defined as the percentage of women in a population who were eligible for screening at a given point in time (31st March in any given year), who were screened adequately within a specified period. Coverage for women aged 25-64 is calculated as the number of women in this age group who have had an adequate screening test within the last 5 years as a percentage of the eligible population aged 25 to 64 for England & Wales only.

- In *England*, smear tests are no longer used. Tests refer to any test for cervical screening.

- In *Wales*, coverage calculation for the denominator is the total number resident minus those who have been ceased for clinical reasons.

- 2010 onwards for *Northern Ireland* is based on 25-64 (5 years).

- In *Scotland*, from 2000/01-2015/16 coverage for women aged 20-60 is calculated as the number of women in this age group who have had an adequate screening test within the last 5.5 years as a percentage of the eligible population aged 20 to 60 for Scotland only.

- In *Scotland*, from 2016/17-2020/21 uptake is defined as the percentage of women in a population eligible for screening at a given point in time who were screened adequately within a specified period. As the

frequency with which women are invited for screening is dependent on age, as recommended by the UK National Screening Committee, based on differing screening periods for younger and older women. For the total target age group (25 to 64 years), 'Age-appropriate uptake' takes into account the frequency with which women of different ages are invited for screening. This defines uptake as the percentage of women in the population eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 3.5 years for women aged 25-49 and 5.5 years for women aged 50-64.

Break in series: 2001, 2010, 2019.

- England for 2000; 2001-2009 includes England, Wales & Scotland; from 2010 to 2018, it is a full UK estimate with data from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England only for 2019.

Numerator:

- *England:* number of women aged 25-64 screened within 5 years.
- *Scotland:* 2000/01 – 2015/16 number of women aged 20-60 screened within 5.5 years.
- *Scotland:* 2016/17 – 2020/21 number of women aged 25-64 screened within 3.5 years or 5.5 years.
- *Wales:* number of women aged 25-64 screened within 5 years.
- *Northern Ireland:* number of women aged 25-64 screened within 5 years.

Denominator:

- *England:* number of women aged 25-64 eligible for screening.
- *Scotland:* number of women aged 20-60 eligible for screening 2000/01 – 2015/16.
- *Scotland:* number of women aged 25-64 eligible for screening 2016/17 – 2020/21.
- *Wales:* number of women aged 25-64 eligible for screening.
- *Northern Ireland:* number of women aged 25-64 eligible for screening.

United States

Survey data

Source of data: **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics:** 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2023. National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult Data file (unpublished data). The survey is conducted every two or three years. For further information, please visit the HIS website: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Coverage: Nationally Representative Sample of the U.S. Civilian Non-Institutionalised Population, females aged 20-69 years.

- **Numerator:** 2023 data: number of women aged 21-29 years old reporting having a cervical cancer test three years ago or less, and women aged 30-65 years old reporting having a cervical cancer test five years ago or less. Number of women aged 20-69 (2000-2018) and 21-65 (2019-2021) years old reporting having received a Pap smear test three years ago or less, and women aged 30-65 reporting high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone or in combination with PAP smear five years ago or less.
- **Denominator:** Denominator excludes females aged 21-65 years old (or aged 20-69 before 2019) who reported "Refused" or "Don't know" or whose response was not ascertained to the questions: "There are two different kinds of tests to check for cervical cancer. One is a pap smear or pap test and the other is the HPV or human papillomavirus test. Have you ever had a test or tests to check for cervical cancer?" "When did you have your most recent test to check for cervical cancer?" "At your most recent cervical cancer screening, did you have a pap test?" and "At your most recent cervical cancer screening, did you have an HPV test?"
- **Screening programme:** Every one, two or three years for women aged 21 and over, depending on the insurance coverage.

Deviation from the definition: 2000-2018 data match OECD definition. Data for 2019-2021 do not match the OECD definition. The 2019-2021 US data follow the recommendation from the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) to screen for cervical cancer in the female adult population 21+ and not 20 years old. 2023: questions about the use of cervical cytology or HPV testing for cervical cancer screening were not collected in NHIS. More information can be found at

<https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening>.

Estimation method:

- Data for 2000-2018 were estimated based on Method B described in the 2005 NHIS.

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/nhis_2005_data_release.htm.

- Method B was formulated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to provide the analyst with a protocol to study trends overtime based on a common methodology of cancer screening. This method is consistent with the methods used in 2000 and 2003 by the National Cancer Institute and the Office of Analysis and Epidemiology as well as the National Center for Health Statistics. More information can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/NCHS/nhis/nhis_2008_data_release.htm.

Break in time series: In 2019, the NHIS questionnaire was redesigned to better meet the needs of data users. Due to changes in weighting and design methodology, direct comparisons between estimates for 2019 and earlier years should be made with caution, as the impact of these changes has not been fully evaluated at this time.

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019_quest_redesign.htm.

Further information: The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 65 years, and every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone or hrHPV testing in combination with cytology in women aged 30-65.

Source: <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/>.

Programme data not available.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Bulgaria

Survey data

Source of data: **National Statistical Institute**, European Health Interview Survey 2008, 2014 and 2019, harmonised questionnaire was used.

Reference period:

November – December 2008.

October – December 2014.

2019 – EHIS wave 3.

Coverage: All persons aged 15 and over within the selected non-institutionalised households are surveyed. In accordance with the EHIS methodology people that live in institutionalised households (residencies for students or workers, medical or social institutions, prisons) are excluded from the target population. Data refer to women aged 20-69.

Programme data:

Source of data: **Ministry of Health**, National screening register.

Reference period: 2013 – 2015.

2015 data are screening programme data for the reference period 2013-2015 (programme: “Stop and check yourselves”).

Programmes:

“Stop and check yourselves”- 2013-2014.

National programme for prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases (2014-2020)

Reference period: 2016, 2017.

National programme for prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases (2014-2020)

Coverage: Data refer to women aged 25-60.

- National coverage.

- Numerator: Number of women aged 25-60 who had a Pap test and/or HPV test through the National programme for prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases (2014-2020).

Denominator: Number of women aged 25-60 who were invited to the organised screening during the year. The data does not include women who have had a Pap test and/or HPV test elsewhere, outside the programme.

Deviation from the definition: Age groups. From 2016 in Bulgaria does not have a specialized program for screening. To ensure the sustainability of the "Stop and Check Yourself" project, part of the screening program activities are included in the National Program for the Prevention of Non-Communicable Chronic Diseases 2014-2020 (not a screening program). Specific screening activities are partial - a small target group or individual regions of the country.

Break in time series:

Note: Bulgaria does not have a program for screening. These activities are part of the prevention activities performed by GPs or specialists.

Croatia

Survey data

Source of data: European Health Interview Survey, wave 2 (for 2014), European Health Interview Survey, wave 3 (for 2019).

Coverage: In wave 2 age group was 20-69.

Deviation from the definition: In wave 3 percentage of women aged 25-64 who answered positively to the question about whether they had a PAP smear during the past 3 years.

Estimation method:

Programme data

Data do not exist, since there is no National Cervical Cancer Screening Programme in Croatia.

Cyprus

Survey data

Source of data: European Health Interview Survey 2008, European Health Interview Survey 2014, European Health Interview Survey 2019.

Coverage: Government Controlled Area of Cyprus.

Deviation from the definition: None.

Estimation method: Total number of women aged 20-69 who have received a cervical cancer screening within the past 3 years as a percentage of the women aged 20-69 who answered by themselves and whose interview was completed.

Programme data

The only available data refers to survey data. Up to 2023, no national screening program in place.

Romania

Survey data

Source of data:

2008, 2014, 2019: National Institute of Statistics (EHIS wave 1 reference year 2008, EHIS wave 2, reference year 2014, EHIS wave 3, reference year 2019).

Reference period:

Coverage: Data from EHIS refers to women aged 20-69 who had a cervical smear test in the last 3 years from the reference year.

Programme data

Source of data: The Ministry of Health.

Since 2012: Ministry of Health – data from screening programmes (The Annual Health National Programs and the regional projects).

Coverage: In the period 2000-2011 there were no nationwide screening programs in Romania. The target population for the national cervical cancer screening program are women in the 25-64 age group.

Deviation from the definition:

Since 2012, programme data from Ministry of Health cover women aged 25-64 with cervical cancer screening. When calculating the indicator for Romania, for 2012, only the women tested in 2012 were taken into account, for 2013 the women tested in 2012 and 2013 were taken into account, and starting with 2014 it was calculated taking into account women tested in the last three years. In Romania, the target population for the cervical cancer screening program are women in the 25-64 age group.

<https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/oecd-health-statistics.html>