

Screening comparisons

Patient Group	Bowel cancer screening participation	BreastScreen Australia screening participation	Cervical cancer screening participation
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples	21%	39.1%	When compared with non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait island communities, Incidence: > double Mortality: x4 higher
Non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	43.3%	54.3%	
Non-English speaking or people who speak a language other than English at home	24.7 – 34.1%	49.8%	“People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are less likely to participate in cervical screening” ⁴
English spoken at home	42.8 -46.4%		
People with a disability	36%	Data not available	“People with disabilities are less likely than the general population to attend cervical screening” ⁵
People without a disability	43.2%		
People identifying as LGBTIQ+	Data not available	Data not available. Unique clustering of risk factors for breast cancer are experienced in this group ⁶	Less likely than the general population to attend cervical screening ⁷
People living: Very remotely	27.5%	44.1%	46.3%
major cities	40.4%	53.3%	56.4
outer regional areas		56.9%	56.6%
Men	39%		
Women	43%		
Lowest Socioeconomic status group	39%	Limited differentiation between socioeconomic groups	50.4%
Highest Socioeconomic status group	43%		62.1%
Other		People recalled for further assessment and found not to have breast cancer are less likely have subsequent screenings	People who have experienced sexual assault or have undergone genital cutting are less likely to participate in screening ⁸

Unless otherwise specified information accessed from Australian Institute of Health and Welfare reports

References

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. BreastScreen Australia Monitoring Report 2018. Canberra: AIHW, 2018.
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3. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Cancer in Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people of Australia. Canberra: AIHW, 2018.
4. Department of Health. Women from CALD backgrounds, including women who have experienced female genital cutting. Available at <http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/cervical-toolkit-engaging-under-and-never-toc~section%E2%80%931~engaging-with-groups~cald> (accessed 6 June 2019).
5. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Women with disabilities. Available at <http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/cervical-toolkit-engaging-under-and-never-toc~section%E2%80%931~engaging-with-groups~disabilities> (accessed 6 June 2019).
6. ACON. LGBTQ Risk Factors for Breast Cancer. Available at <https://www.ourunitedfront.org.au/lgbtq-risk-factors> (accessed 4 June 2019).
7. ACON. Welcome to the Inner Circle. Available at <https://www.theinnercircle.org.au/> (accessed 6 June 2019).
8. Department of Health. Toolkit for engaging under-screened and never-screened women in the National Cervical Screening Program: Under-screened and never-screened women. Available at <http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/cervical-toolkit-engaging-under-and-never-toc~section%E2%80%931~under-never-screened> (accessed 6 June 2019)

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