

Table 4: Incidence of cervical cancer in Europe (estimates for 2020)

Area	N Cases	Uncertainty intervals of new cancer cases [95% UI]	Crude rate <sup>b</sup>	ASR <sup>b</sup>	Cumulative risk (%) ages 0-74 years <sup>a</sup>	Ranking	
						All women	Women 15-44 years
<b>Europe</b>	58,169	[56,344.7-60,052.4]	15.0	10.7	1.03	9	3
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	32,348	[31,583.5-33,131]	20.8	14.5	1.42	5	2
Hungary	1,251	[1,025.9-1,525.5]	24.7	17.2	1.64	6	3
Republic of Moldova	480	[375.3-614]	22.8	16.3	1.58	4	2
Poland	3,862	[3,582.6-4,163.2]	19.8	12.3	1.30	6	3
Romania	3,380	[3,019-3,784.1]	34.2	22.6	2.31	3	2
Russian Federation	15,308	[14,910.1-15,716.5]	19.6	14.1	1.36	4	2
Slovakia	698	[638.6-762.9]	24.9	16.6	1.66	5	2
Bulgaria	1,009	[863.5-1,179]	28.2	18.0	1.86	4	2
Belarus	835	[777.5-896.8]	16.5	11.4	1.12	7	3
Ukraine	4,756	[4,386.8-5,156.3]	20.3	14.3	1.38	4	2
Czechia	769	[654.5-903.5]	14.1	9.32	0.91	11	3
<b>Northern Europe</b>	6,666	[6,414.5-6,927.3]	12.4	10.4	0.90	12	2
Ireland	342	[252.9-462.6]	13.8	10.7	1.02	9	4
Iceland	16	[9.60-26.6]	9.42	8.26	0.74	12	2
Lithuania	412	[351.2-483.3]	28.2	18.7	1.83	4	2
Latvia	267	[197.5-361]	26.3	18.4	1.79	7	2
Norway	397	[336.3-468.6]	14.8	12.0	1.07	10	2
Sweden	656	[585.4-735.1]	13.0	10.4	0.93	10	3
Estonia	196	[145.7-263.7]	28.1	18.5	1.86	5	2
Finland	185	[133.7-256.1]	6.59	5.23	0.47	17	4
United Kingdom	3,791	[3,562.9-4,033.7]	11.0	9.91	0.81	12	2
Denmark	384	[322.7-456.9]	13.2	10.2	0.91	12	3
<b>Southern Europe</b>	9,053	[8,181.3-10,017.5]	11.5	7.72	0.76	14	4
Serbia	1,205	[1,024.7-1,417]	27.0	18.7	1.86	5	2
Portugal	865	[705.9-1,060]	16.1	10.7	1.01	8	3
Spain	1,957	[1,697.1-2,256.8]	8.23	5.39	0.52	15	4
Cyprus	46	[30.8-68.7]	7.62	5.58	0.52	11	3
Slovenia	104	[65.1-166.3]	9.96	6.70	0.66	14	4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	312	[253.1-384.6]	18.6	14.3	1.31	6	2
Albania	133	[92.4-191.4]	9.41	6.64	0.71	5	2
Croatia	336	[271.9-415.2]	15.8	10.1	1.02	10	3
Greece	697	[530-916.6]	13.1	8.05	0.77	10	3
Italy	3,152	[2,648-3,751.9]	10.2	6.87	0.68	15	4
North Macedonia	113	[78.8-162]	10.9	7.51	0.77	5	3
Montenegro	113	[90.9-140.5]	35.6	26.2	2.65	4	2
Malta	13	[6.60-25.8]	5.91	3.72	0.38	15	5
<b>Western Europe</b>	10,102	[9,650.9-10,574.2]	10.1	7.03	0.67	14	4
Luxembourg	24	[10.1-57.1]	7.76	5.18	0.50	12	4
Netherlands	773	[670.4-891.3]	8.99	6.88	0.63	12	3
Switzerland	236	[166.4-334.7]	5.41	3.39	0.33	17	5
France	3,379	[2,994.8-3,812.5]	10.0	6.99	0.65	12	4
Germany	4,666	[4,366.3-4,986.3]	11.0	7.63	0.73	14	3
Belgium	639	[562.4-726.1]	10.9	7.67	0.75	13	4
Austria	385	[298.5-496.5]	8.43	5.34	0.53	14	4

**Data accessed on 27 Jan 2021**

For more detailed methods of estimation please refer to <http://gco.iarc.fr/today/data-sources-methods>

<sup>a</sup> Cumulative risk (incidence) is the probability or risk of individuals getting from the disease during ages 0-74 years. For cancer, it is expressed as the % of new born children who would be expected to develop from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.

<sup>b</sup> Rates per 100,000 women per year.

**Data Sources:**

Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed [27 January 2021].