

January 2027 Cervical Health Awareness Month Toolkit

#NCCCxCHAM #NCCCStrong

Your Guide to Prepping for Cervical Health Awareness Month

Make the most of Cervical Health Awareness Month by using this step-by-step timeline to plan, prepare, and put these resources into action before January 2027.



Turning Awareness Into Prevention.

If you have any questions or need assistance,
please email Rina Puri at rpuri@nccc-online.org.

Campaign Timeline

Make the Most of Cervical Health Awareness Month

Use this timeline and toolkit to plan ahead for your Cervical Health Awareness Month (CHAM) advocacy efforts.



**Oct
2026**

Brainstorm and plan an event for January 2027. Look up local health fairs, host a panel, or create a social media video. If you need ideas, reach out to Rina Puri at rpuri@nccc-online.org.

**Nov
2026**

Apply for a proclamation with your local or state officials declaring January as Cervical Health Awareness Month.

**Dec
2026**

Finalize and advertise your event. Reach out to local news outlets to see if they are interested in interviewing with you to bring awareness about cervical cancer rates in your state.

**Jan
2027**

Share the digital social media posts and flyers on your social media to encourage women to get screened, families to pursue vaccinations, and donors to donate.



www.nccc-online.org

Proclamation

How to Request a Proclamation

1. Visit your mayor's, county executive's, or governor's website and search for "Proclamation Request."
2. Complete the request form and include information about your cause, event, or awareness month.
3. Submit your request several weeks in advance, as processing times vary.
4. Follow up with the office if additional information is needed.

CERVICAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, cervical cancer is a disease that strikes over 13,000 American women each year; and

WHEREAS, cervical cancer most often affects women in the prime of life; and

WHEREAS, regular cervical cancer screening tests are effective in detecting the disease early when it can be effectively treated; and

WHEREAS, cervical cancer disproportionately impacts vulnerable communities lacking access to health care and proven life-saving tools; and

WHEREAS, cervical cancer vaccines are available that—together with screening tests—provide a formidable and effective means of preventing this disease; and

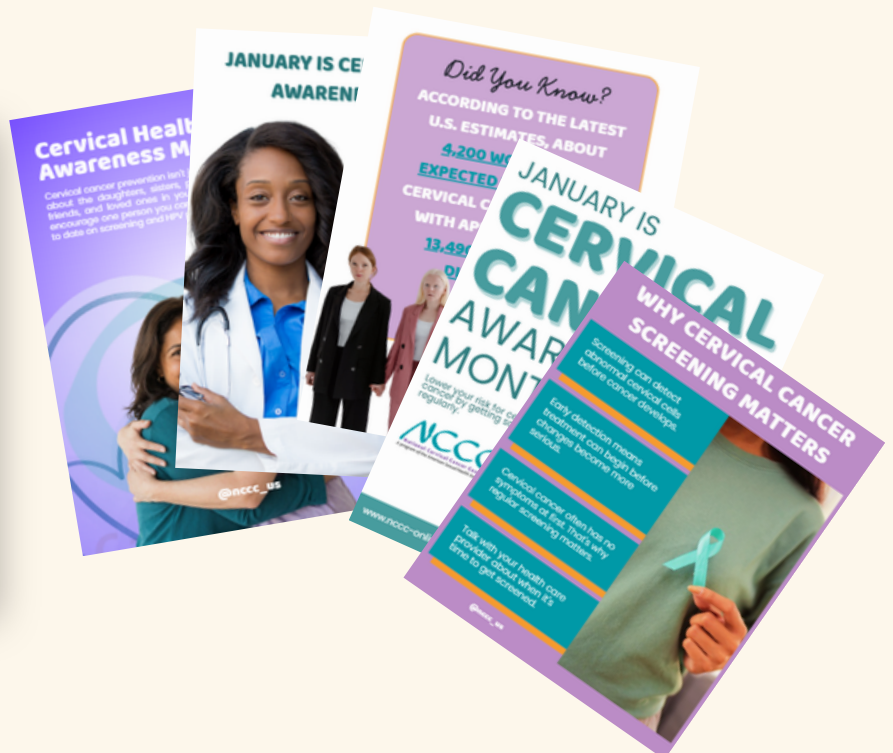
WHEREAS, increasing awareness among patients and health care providers alike regarding the best use of these prevention tools is a key component in safe-guarding women's health;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, _____ do hereby proclaim January as Cervical Health Awareness Month and encourage all our citizens to recognize that cervical cancer is preventable, and to encourage and support the women in our lives in taking charge of their health and availing themselves of the tests and vaccines that have proven so effective in preventing cervical cancer. We have the means to prevent this disease; it is incumbent on all of us to ensure we have the will to do so.

Download this proclamation, copy and paste it into the online request form.

Social Media Graphics

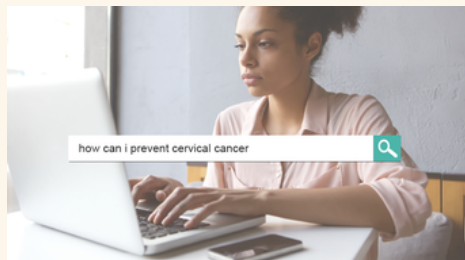
We have made posting easy for you with these premade posts. Don't forget to tag us at @nccc_us on Instagram and Tiktok.



www.nccc-online.org

Digital Tools

Download and print these educational flyers for your event or to share with your community. If you do not have access to a printer, please reach out to Rina at rpuri@nccc-online.org.



Vaccinate Early

www.nccc-online.org/hpv-vaccines

Cervical cancer is linked to infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV). The HPV vaccine protects against the types of HPV that cause about 90% of cervical cancers. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend vaccination at ages 11-12, but vaccination can start as early as age 9. Starting early is best—up to age 14, only two doses are needed. From ages 15-26, a three-dose series is recommended.

Screen Regularly

www.nccc-online.org/cervical-cancer-screening

Each year, nearly 14,000 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed in the United States. Yet cervical cancer is one of the most preventable cancers today. Early detection is the key. Screening with the Pap test should start at age 21. (Screening is not recommended under age 21.) Starting at age 30, there are three options available for screening: a Pap test alone every three years, co-testing with a Pap and HPV test, every five years, or an HPV test alone, every five years.

January is Cervical Health Awareness Month

www.nccc-online.org/cervical-health-awareness-month



The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC) and its many local chapters across the country highlight issues related to cervical cancer, HPV disease, and the importance of early detection with special events in January.

Vaccination Prevents Cancer. Period.



The HPV vaccine is a success story. Rates of infection with cancer-causing strains of HPV covered by the vaccine have dropped significantly since the vaccine was introduced. We can see this by looking at HPV infection and cervical cancer rates in the United States and other countries around the world.

Australia is on track to ELIMINATE cervical cancer

Australians aged 12 to 25 can receive the HPV vaccine for free under the country's National Immunisation Program. Australia began an HPV vaccination program for females aged 12 to 13 in 2007, with catch-up vaccinations for those aged 14 to 26 in 2009. Vaccination for males aged 12 to 13 was added in 2013.

By 2015, HPV infections rates in females aged 15 to 24 dropped from 22.7% to just 1.5%. Australia is now on track to eliminate cervical cancer by the year 2035.

Study from Scotland shows the vaccine was 100% EFFECTIVE when given at a young age

Scotland began a vaccination program in 2008, offering the HPV vaccine to girls at ages 12 or 13. To determine how effective the vaccine was, researchers analyzed health records for all young women born between 1988 and 1996.

The results show that the vaccination was 100% effective against cervical cancer when given at ages 12 or 13, 86% effective when given between ages 14 and 16, and 29% effective when given at ages 17 or 18. The study also found that women vaccinated between ages 14 and 22 had lower rates of cervical cancer than unvaccinated women.

Even with lower vaccination rates, the United States is seeing progress

While vaccination rates in the U.S. are lower than those in Australia and Scotland, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers have dropped 88% among teen girls and 81% among young adult women. Imagine how much more progress could be made with higher vaccination rates.

A world without cervical cancer is possible!
The HPV vaccine can help us get there.

Visit the National Cervical Cancer Coalition to learn more about the HPV vaccine and cervical cancer prevention.
www.nccc-online.org



We Can Prevent Cervical Cancer



Each year, there are more than 13,000 cases of cervical cancer in the United States. Yet we have all the tools we need to prevent cervical cancer today.

There are two important tools to prevent cervical cancer: vaccination and screening.

The cell changes that can lead to cervical cancer are caused by HPV—human papillomavirus. Almost everyone who is sexually active will have HPV at some point.

The HPV vaccine prevents infection with the types of HPV that can cause cervical cancer.

Most HPV infections are harmless. Usually the immune system clears HPV within a few months. Sometimes HPV infections don't clear naturally though. When this happens, women are at risk for cervical cancer.

Regular screening with Pap and HPV tests can help find problems early and prevent cancer from developing.

Only 58.5% of adolescents ages 13-15 have received the recommended doses of the HPV vaccine



About 1 in 4 women (26.1%) haven't been screened as recommended

SOURCE: Healthy People 2030, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

We Can Do Better!

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS ALL DOWNLOADABLE MATERIALS](#)

Press Release

Share this press release with local media outlets, community publications, and health reporters to raise awareness during Cervical Health Awareness Month. Include a brief note and offer a local expert, advocate, or survivor for an interview to help generate coverage and community interest.

News 2 | Newscast Stream



Media Contact:
ASHA/NCCC Media Relations
P.O. Box 13827
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
mediarelations@ashasexualhealth.org



For Immediate Release
January 1, 2027

January is Cervical Health Month Cervical Cancer Prevention Requires Both Quality Healthcare and Comfort in Talking about Sexual Health

Research Triangle Park, NC—The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC), a program of the American Sexual Health Association (ASHA), recognizes January as Cervical Health Awareness Month. Each year in the U.S. more than 13,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer, and over 4,300 die as a result. The disease takes an even greater toll globally as most cervical cancers occur in low-income countries. In both the U.S. and abroad, cervical cancer is most often found in women living in poverty and who lack access to health care.

ASHA Senior Advisor Fred Wyand says providing access to medical care is only part of the job, though. "It's important that patients and providers both feel comfortable talking about sexual health, including cervical cancer prevention. These conversations are often rushed through or avoided altogether," Wyand says at its extreme, our lack of comfort with these topics even results in women avoiding gynecologic care due to a sense of shame. "There's no single, simple solution to ending cervical cancer, but it's clear it involves more than just quality health care. When it comes to sexual and reproductive health, we should be comfortable in our own skin, and have the confidence to seek the care and support we need. I urge every woman to talk with her health care provider about all of the prevention tools we have at our disposal: Pap and HPV tests and cervical cancer vaccines."

For the full array of Cervical Health Awareness Month materials, including social media resources and free downloads, visit the NCCC website. Also follow our #CervicalHealthAwarenessMonth social media outreach throughout the month via @NCCC_US.

The American Sexual Health Association (ASHA) is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1914 to improve the health of individuals, families, and communities, with a focus on educating about and preventing sexually transmitted infections. ASHA's educational websites include www.ashasexualhealth.org and www.iwannoknow.org (for teens and young adults).

Founded in 1996, The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC) is a program of ASHA. NCCC is dedicated to serving women with, or at risk for, cervical cancer and HPV-related disease. The Coalition primarily consist of patients, survivors, family members, friends and caregivers, but also includes women's groups, health care providers, cancer researchers, and other organizations. The NCCC website is www.nccc-online.org.

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www.nccc-online.org

Get Social and Have Fun

Help expand the reach of Cervical Health Awareness Month by connecting with us on social media. Follow our accounts, share our posts, and repost content with your network to help educate others, spark conversations, and raise awareness about cervical cancer prevention and screening.



[@stopcervicalcancer](#)



[@nccc_us](#)



[@nccc_us](#)

Help us spread the word during Cervical Health Awareness Month (CHAM)!

Be sure to use keywords like Cervical Health Awareness Month and hashtags like [#NationalCervicalCancerCoalition](#) in your captions and content to get maximum reach on Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook.

Share your story, update your profile picture (wear teal and white to show your support!), and like, comment on, and share CHAM content.

Every post helps raise awareness and inspire action.

January is Cervical Health Awareness Month



[FIND MORE CHAM RESOURCES ONLINE HERE](#)