

# Uterine Cancer in Minnesota

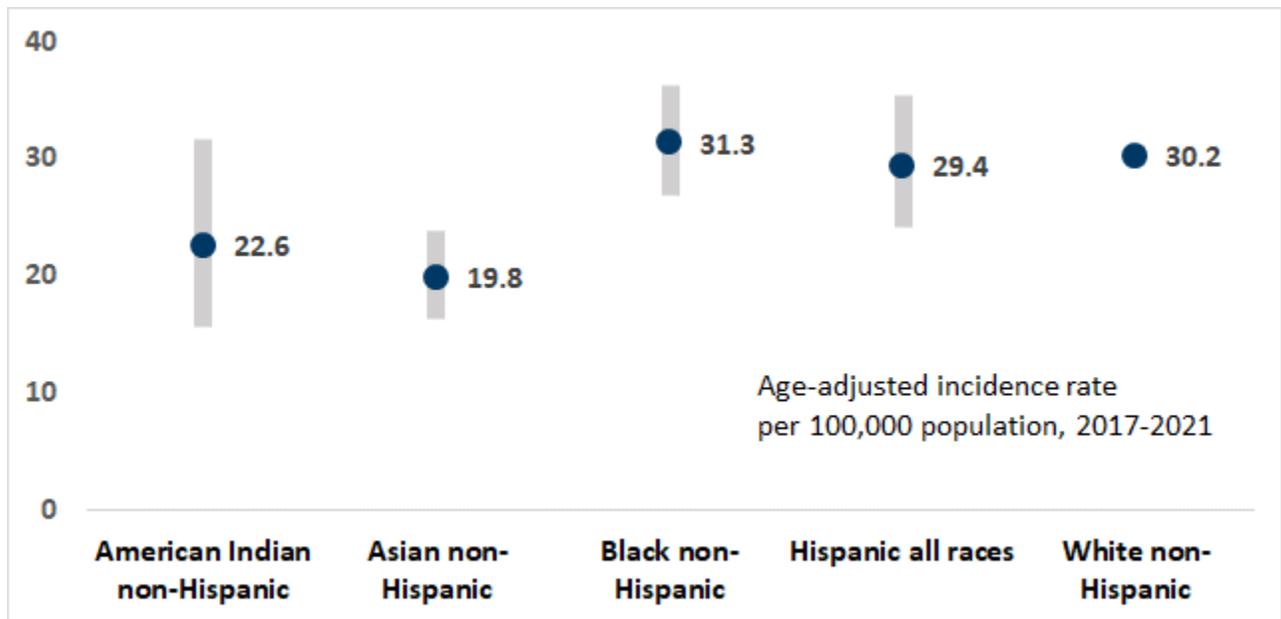
## FACT SHEET

Uterine cancer was the 5th most common new cancer diagnosed (incidence) and the 6th most common cancer cause of death (mortality) among females in Minnesota in 2021.<sup>1</sup> Black non-Hispanic females have the highest mortality rate and lowest 5-year relative survival rate in Minnesota.

### Quick facts

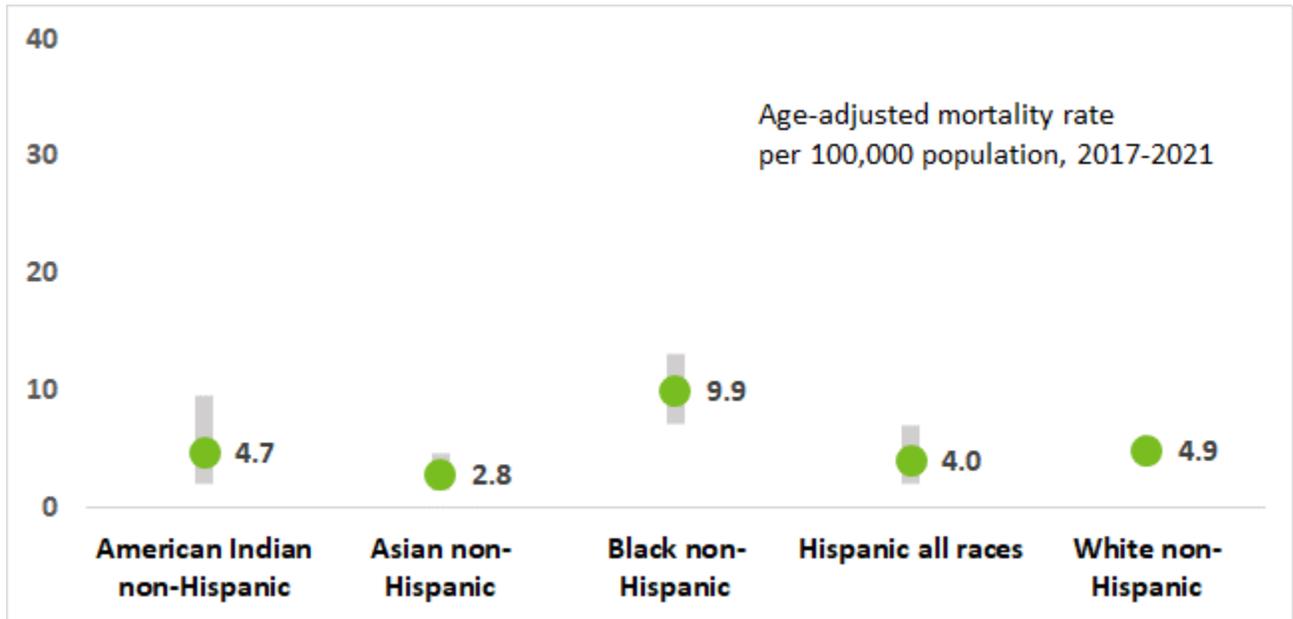
- Uterine cancer is most often diagnosed in females aged 55 to 74 years. Half of all females diagnosed with uterine cancer are 64 years of age and older.<sup>2</sup>
- Between 2017 and 2021, there were 5,511 females diagnosed with uterine cancer and 946 females who died from uterine cancer in Minnesota.
- As of 2021, there were an estimated 15,220 females living with a uterine cancer diagnosis.

**The rates of new uterine cancer diagnoses (incidence) were highest for Black non-Hispanic females.**



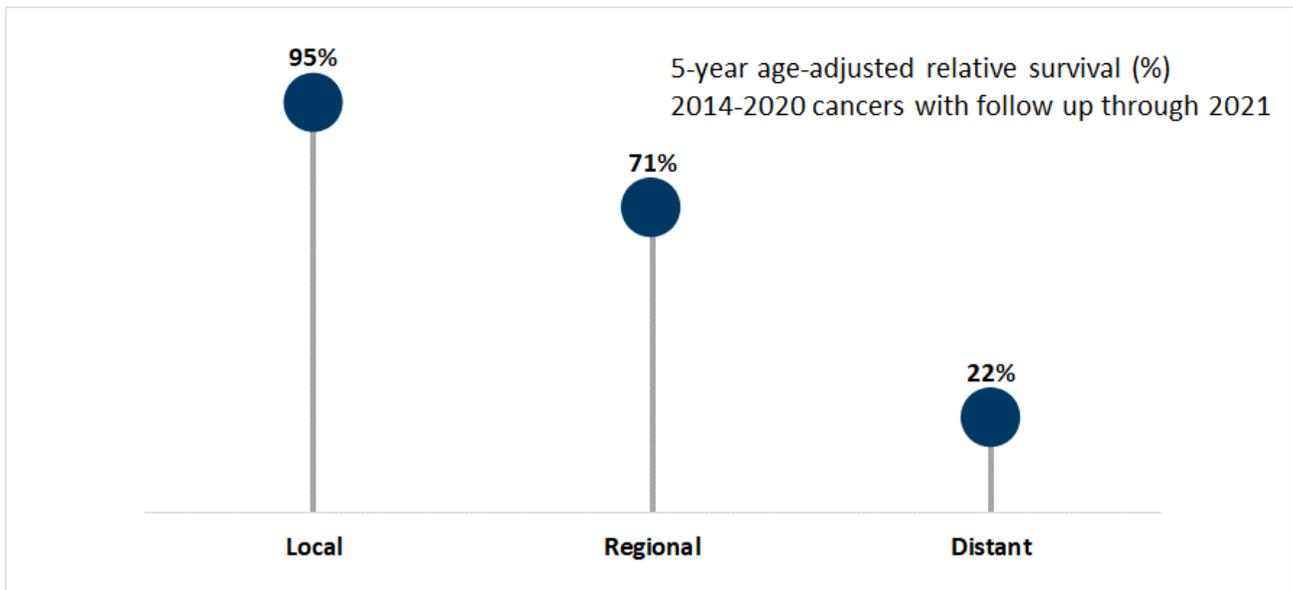
Uterine cancer incidence rates ranged from 19.8 for Asian non-Hispanic females to 31.3 per 100,000 population for Black non-Hispanic females.

**The uterine cancer mortality rate was highest for Black non-Hispanic females.**



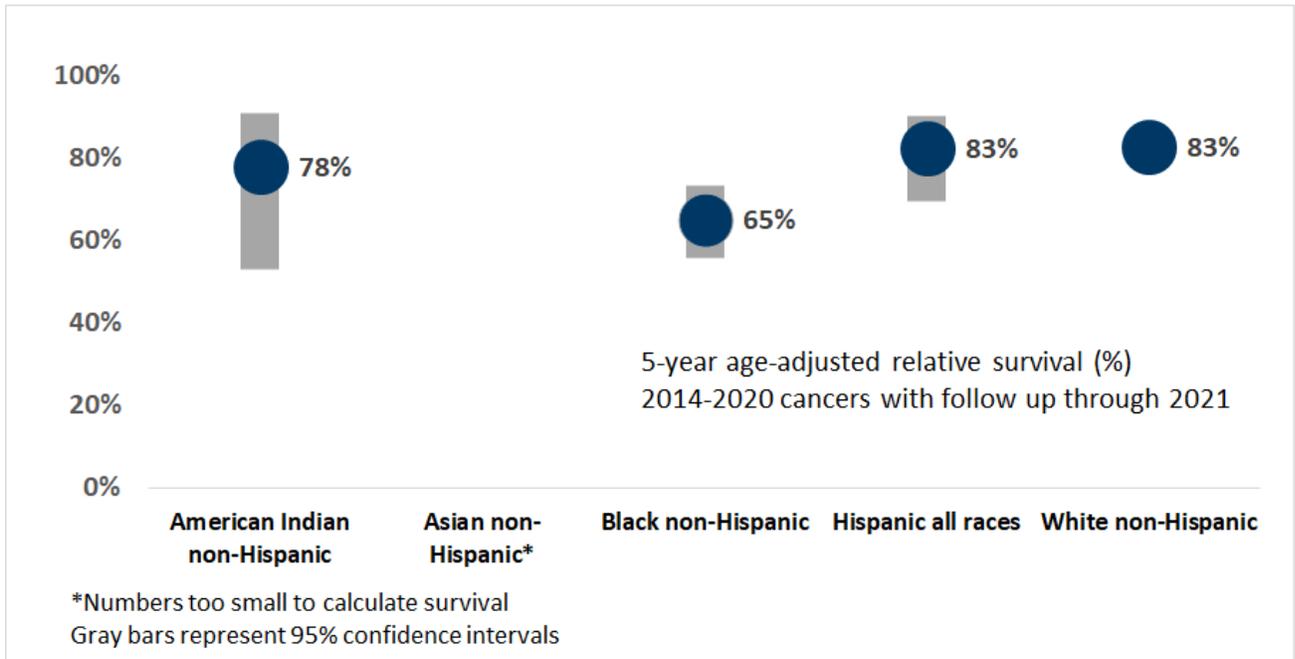
The uterine cancer mortality rate for Black non-Hispanic females was two or more times higher than the rate for all other females in Minnesota.

**Five-year relative survival for uterine cancer is highest for local-stage at diagnosis.**



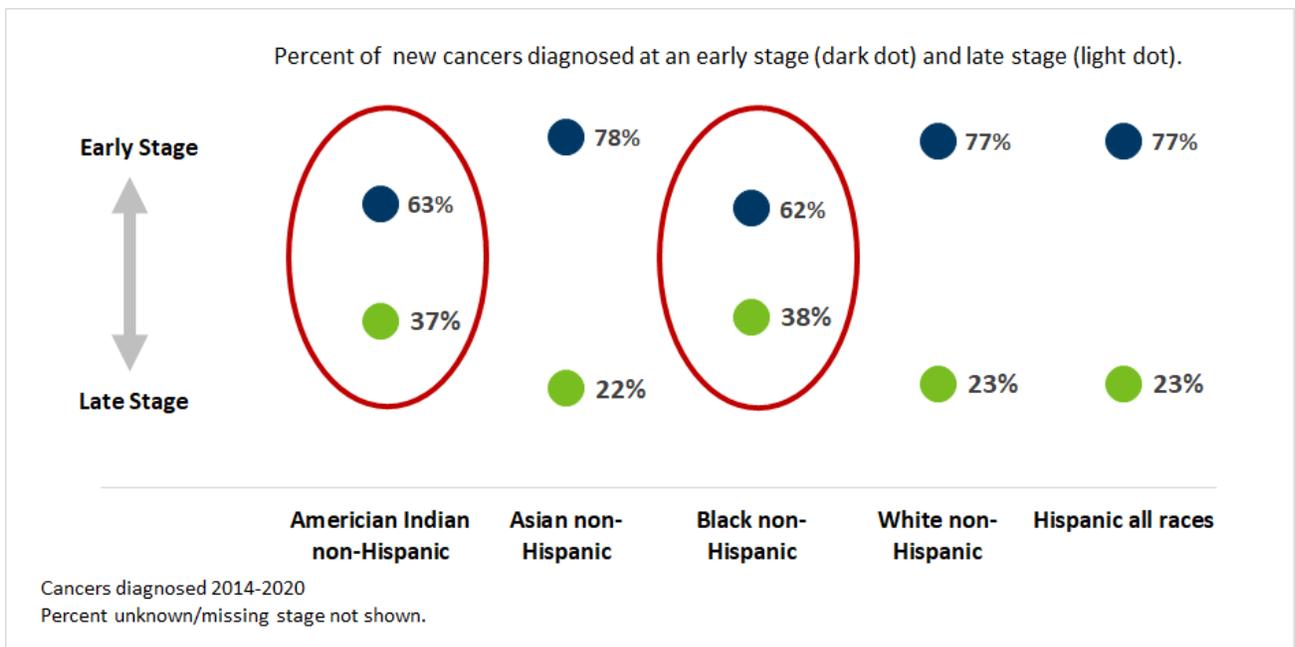
An estimated 95% of Minnesota females with local-stage uterine cancer will survive for at least five years after diagnosis, whereas only 22% of those diagnosed with distant-stage uterine cancer will reach the same milestone.

**Five-year relative survival is lowest for Black non-Hispanic females in Minnesota.**



An estimated 65% of Black non-Hispanic females diagnosed with uterine cancer will survive at least five years after diagnosis.

**American Indian non-Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic females are more often diagnosed with late-stage uterine cancer than females of other race/ethnicities.**



Between 2014 and 2020, American Indian non-Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic females had the lowest proportion of early-stage uterine cancers and the highest proportion of late-stage uterine cancers diagnosed.

## Data and sources

- [MCRS Cancer Technical Notes \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html)
- Incidence rates were not adjusted for prevalence of hysterectomy.
- Relative survival based on cases diagnosed 2014-2020 with follow up through 2021.

## References

1. [Cancer in Minnesota: 1988-2021 \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/cancerinmn.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/cancerinmn.html)
2. [Uterine Cancer — Cancer Stat Facts \(https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/corp.html\)](https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/corp.html)

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