

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.

Cancer on the Blackfeet Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Blackfeet Reservation. American Indian residents of Glacier and Pondera Counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Blackfeet Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Blackfeet Reservation:

- 38 American Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation are diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Blackfeet Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 63% of all cancers that occur on the Blackfeet Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

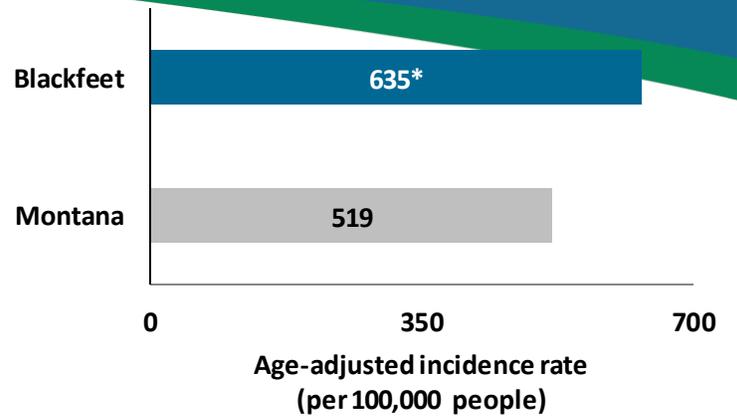
Drink alcohol in moderation.

*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

† American Indian residents of Glacier or Pondera Counties

‡ Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

§ Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.



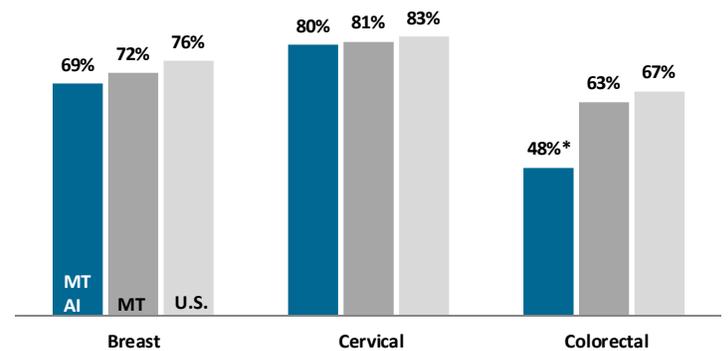
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Blackfeet Reservation [†]	Montana American Indians
1. Prostate	1. Prostate
2. Female Breast	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Kidney	5. Uterus

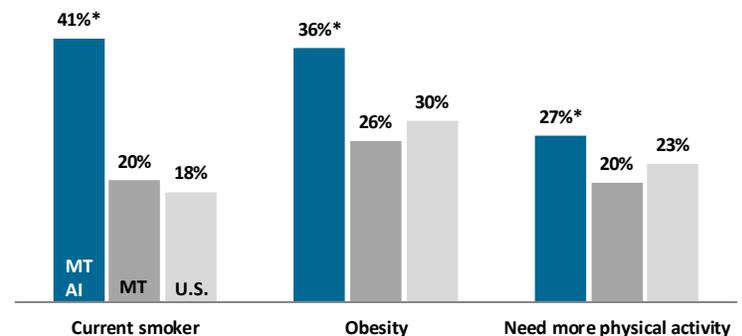
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening[‡] in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors[§] which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cancer on the Crow Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Crow Reservation. American Indian residents of Big Horn, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Crow Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Crow Reservation:

- 45 American Indians on the Crow Reservation are diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Crow Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 53% of all cancers that occur on the Crow Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

Drink alcohol in moderation.

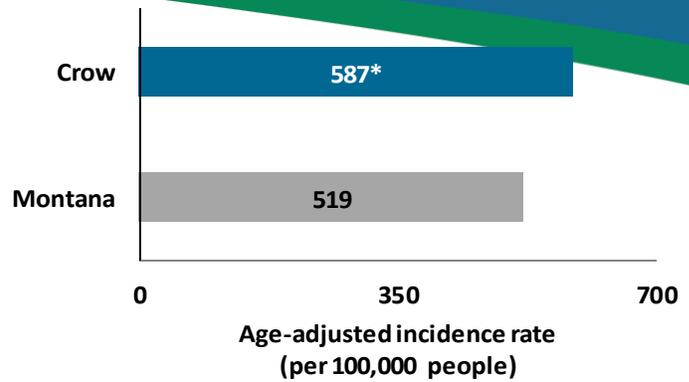
*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

† American Indian residents of Big Horn, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties

‡ Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

§ Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



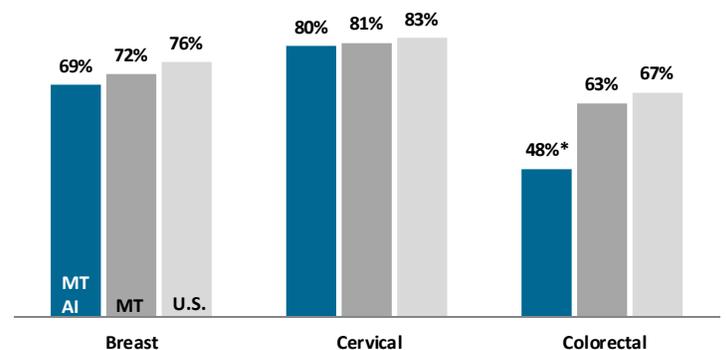
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Crow Reservation†	Montana American Indians
1. Female Breast	1. Prostate
2. Prostate	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Uterus	5. Uterus

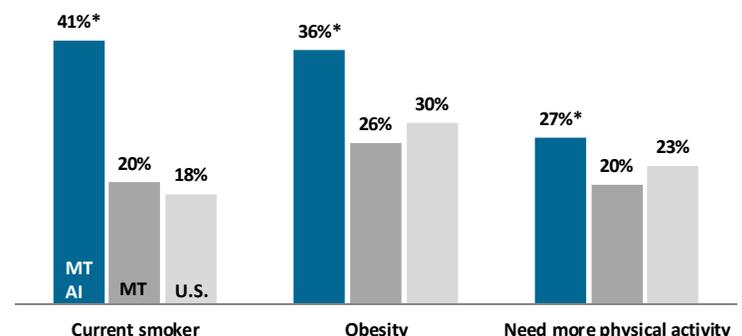
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening‡ in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors§ which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cancer on the Flathead Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Flathead Reservation. American Indian residents of Flathead, Lake, Missoula, and Sanders counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Flathead Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Flathead Reservation:

- 48 American Indians on the Flathead Reservation are diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Flathead Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 58% of all cancers that occur on the Flathead Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

Drink alcohol in moderation.

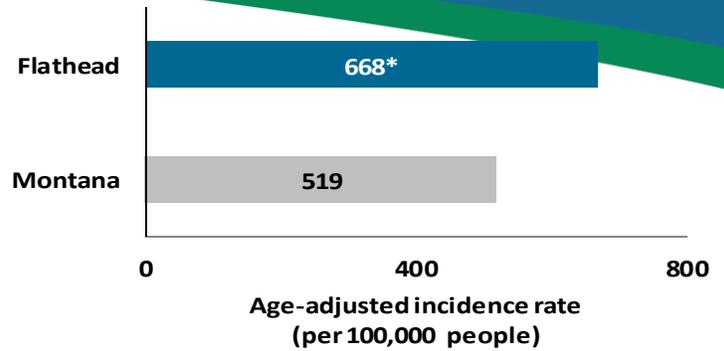
*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

† American Indian residents of Flathead, Lake, Missoula, and Sanders counties

‡ Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

§ Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



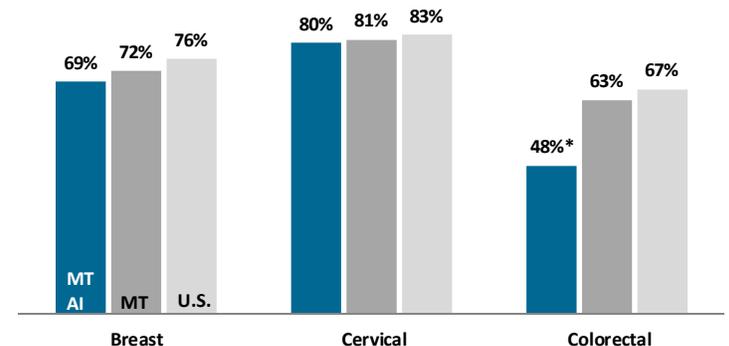
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Flathead Reservation†	Montana American Indians
1. Female Breast	1. Prostate
2. Lung	2. Female Breast
3. Prostate	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5. Uterus

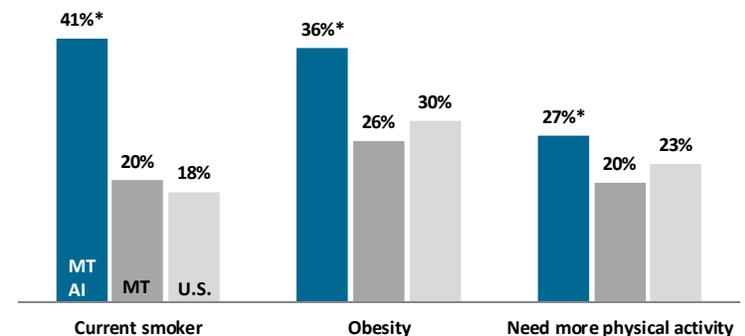
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening‡ in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors§ which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Fort Belknap Reservation. American Indian residents of Blaine and Phillips counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation:

- 16 American Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation are diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Fort Belknap Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 68% of all cancers that occur on the Fort Belknap Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

Drink alcohol in moderation.

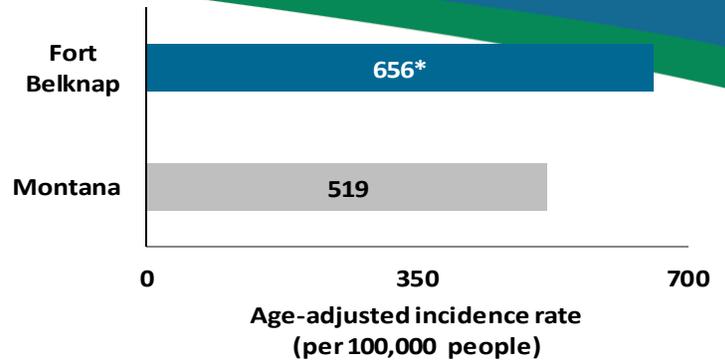
*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

† American Indian residents of Blaine and Phillips counties

‡ Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

§ Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



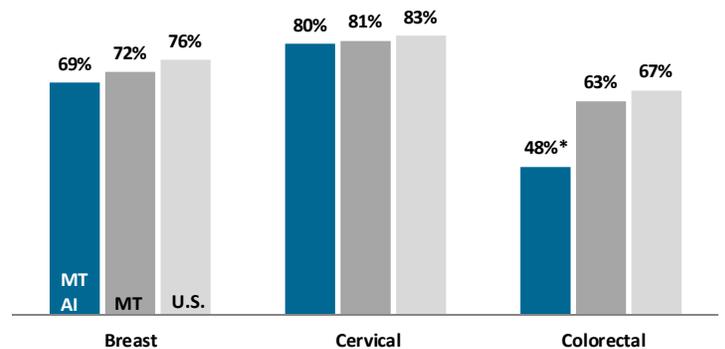
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Fort Belknap Reservation†	Montana American Indians
1. Prostate	1. Prostate
2. Female Breast	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Kidney	5. Uterus

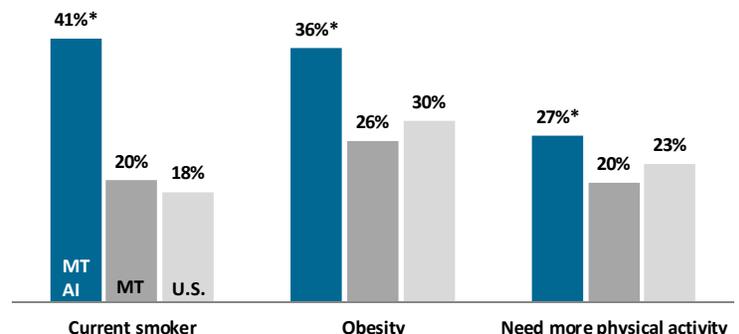
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening‡ in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors§ which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cancer on the Fort Peck Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Fort Peck Reservation. American Indian residents of Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Fort Peck Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Fort Peck Reservation:

- 26 American Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation were diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Fort Peck Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer accounted for 54% of all cancers that occur on the Fort Peck Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

Drink alcohol in moderation.

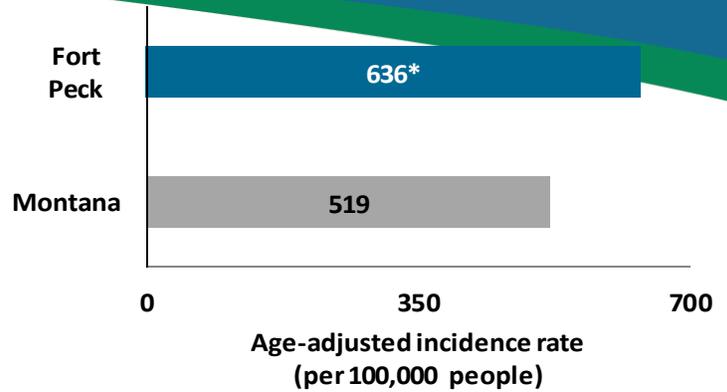
*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

† American Indian residents of Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley counties

‡ Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

§ Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



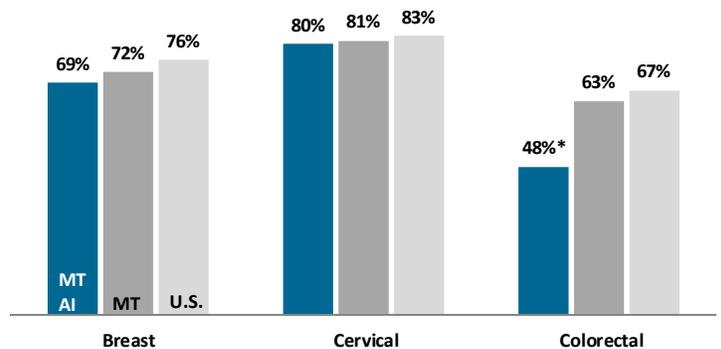
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Fort Peck Reservation†	Montana American Indians
1. Prostate	1. Prostate
2. Female Breast	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Kidney	5. Uterus

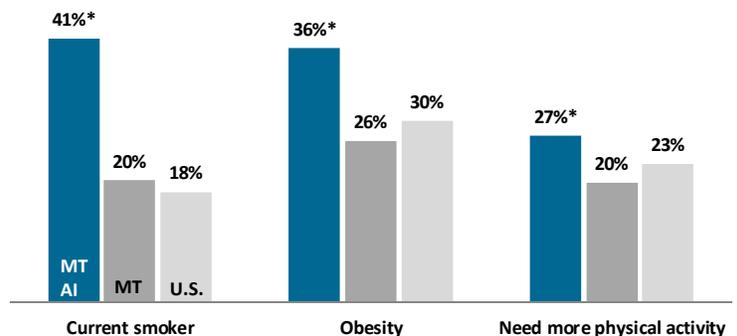
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening‡ in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

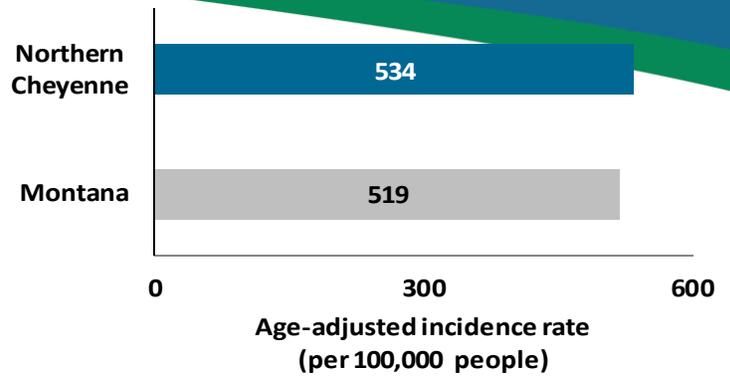
Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors§ which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Cancer on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Northern Cheyenne Reservation [†]	Montana American Indians
1. Prostate	1. Prostate
2. Female Breast	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Colorectal	4. Colorectal
5. Kidney	5. Uterus

Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. American Indian residents of Big Horn and Rosebud counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

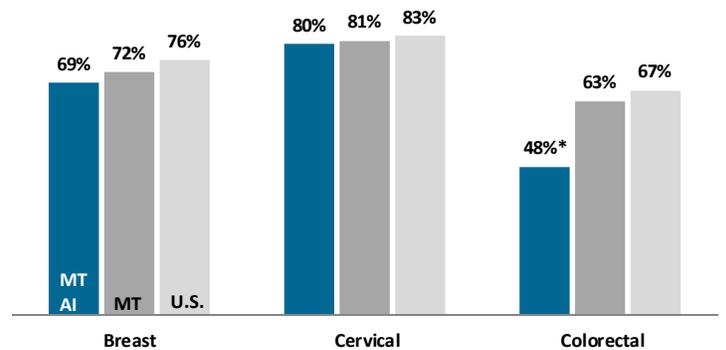
Key Facts about Cancer on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation:

- 34 American Indians on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation were diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation was the same as Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer accounted for 57% of all cancers that occur on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening[‡] in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

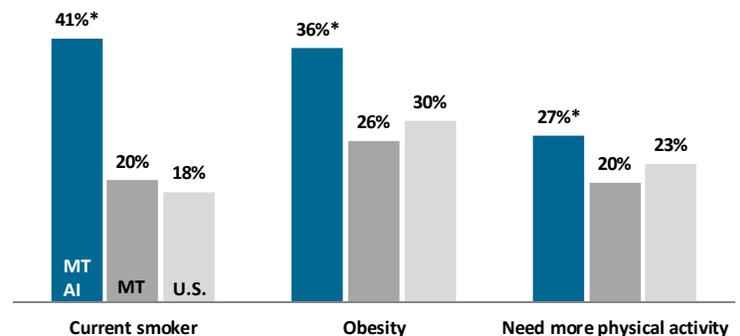
Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors[§] which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

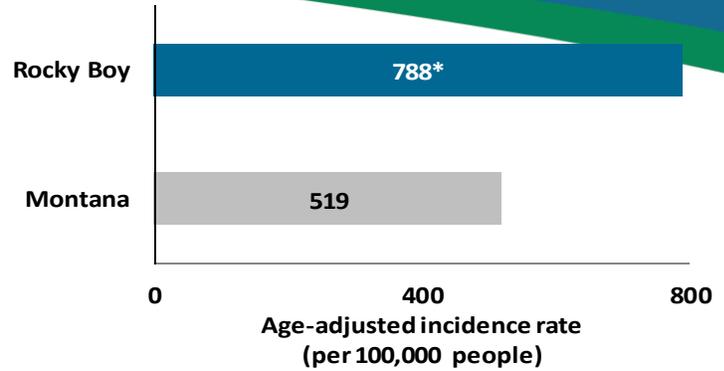
[†] American Indian residents of Big Horn and Rosebud counties

[‡] Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

[§] Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Cancer on the Rocky Boy Reservation

Figure 1. The rate of cancer diagnosis (all types) per 100,000 people from 2005 to 2014.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Rocky Boy Reservation. American Indian residents of Hill County were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Rocky Boy Reservation.

Key Facts about Cancer on the Rocky Boy Reservation:

- 16 American Indians on the Rocky Boy Reservation were diagnosed with cancer each year, on average.
- The cancer burden on the Rocky Boy Reservation was greater than Montana statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 59% of all cancers that occur on the Rocky Boy Reservation (Table).

Key Facts about Cancer Prevention and Early Detection among Montana American Indians

- Less than half (48%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer-- which was lower compared with Montana and the United States average (Figure 2).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 3). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was high among Montana American Indians (Figure 3). Obesity is associated with several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

No commercial tobacco use.

Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

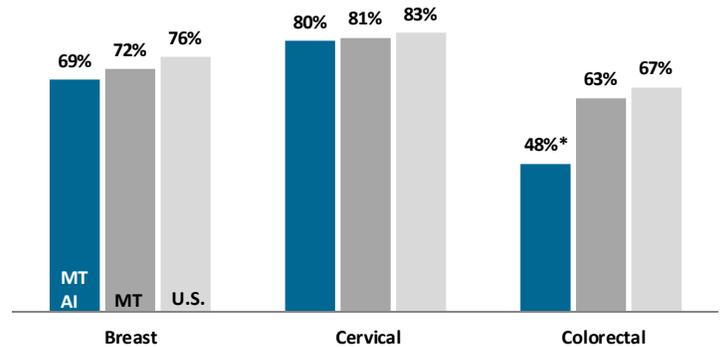
Drink alcohol in moderation.

Table. The five most common types of cancer diagnosed from 2005 to 2014.

Rocky Boy Reservation [†]	Montana American Indians
1. Female Breast	1. Prostate
2. Colorectal	2. Female Breast
3. Lung	3. Lung
4. Prostate	4. Colorectal
5. Uterus	5. Uterus

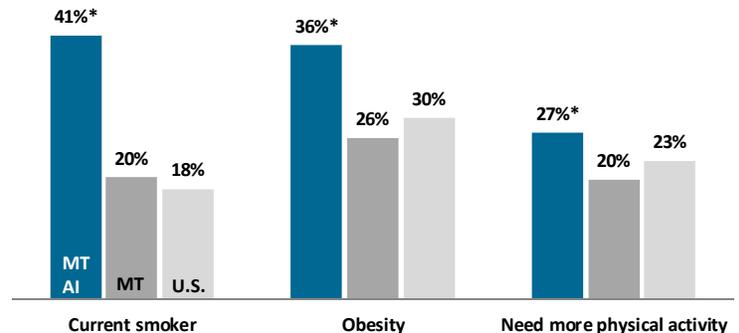
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry. Ranked by aged-adjusted incidence rate.

Figure 2. Adults that had regular cancer screening[‡] in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Figure 3. Adults that have lifestyle factors[§] which increase the risk of cancer in 2014.



Data Source: 2014 Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

*Statistically significantly different (p < 0.05)

[†] American Indian residents of Hill County

[‡] Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year.

[§] Need more physical activity is adults who did not have any leisure time physical activity in the past month.