



1. The rate of lung and bronchus cancer has increased significantly since the 1930s, peaking around 2000 and then declining. This is likely due to the widespread use of cigarettes and the resulting increase in lung cancer cases.

2. The rate of breast cancer has also increased significantly since the 1930s, peaking around 2000 and then declining. This is likely due to the widespread use of mammography and the resulting increase in breast cancer cases.

3. The rate of colon and rectum cancer has increased since the 1930s, peaking around 2000 and then declining. This is likely due to the widespread use of colonoscopy and the resulting increase in colon and rectum cancer cases.

4. The rate of pancreas cancer has remained relatively low and stable since the 1930s. This is likely due to the low incidence of pancreas cancer and the lack of widespread screening for this cancer.

5. The rate of liver cancer has remained relatively low and stable since the 1930s. This is likely due to the low incidence of liver cancer and the lack of widespread screening for this cancer.

6. The rate of stomach cancer has remained relatively low and stable since the 1930s. This is likely due to the low incidence of stomach cancer and the lack of widespread screening for this cancer.