

The graph displays the mortality rate per 100,000 people in the United States over a 50-year period. The y-axis represents the number of deaths per 100,000, ranging from 0 to 20. The x-axis represents the years from 1950 to 2000. The data shows a high mortality rate in the early 1950s (around 15-16 deaths per 100,000), which then drops sharply to a low point of approximately 7 deaths per 100,000 by the mid-1960s. After this, the rate remains relatively stable until the late 1990s, where it begins to rise again, reaching about 10 deaths per 100,000 by the year 2000.

The graph displays the mortality rate in the United States over a 50-year period. The y-axis represents the number of deaths per 100,000 people, ranging from 0 to 20. The x-axis represents the years from 1950 to 2000. The data shows a general downward trend from 1950 to 1970, with a notable dip around 1965. This is followed by a dramatic spike in the late 1970s and early 1980s, peaking at approximately 18 deaths per 100,000 people around 1980. After this peak, the mortality rate declines again, reaching its lowest point around 1995 and then slightly increasing towards 2000.