On the pink scatter plot a strong positive correlation is represented between the rate of cigarette smoking and the rate of lung cancer. Each dot represents one of the 50 states however they are not specified because the graphs purpose serves to visualize a correlation between the two variables.

The blue line graph is a more specific and narrowed down visualization of the impact of lung cancer. It shows the estimated lung cancer prevalence of black and white races over time. Specifically, it is over age groups. Generally, between white and black races at the 70-80 age group, the estimated percentage of lung cancer prevalence is higher.

However as represented in the blue graph, white people are more vulnerable to lung cancer at 70-80 years. White people in the 70-80 age group show a 25 percent increase in lung cancer prevalence versus black people. Also notice in the blue graph, percentages were used as sample size differed and an estimated percentage was calculated for a more accurate comparison.

Additionally, the green table below shoes the pink graph in another form. Specifically, it shows the rate of smoking and the rate of cancer in percentages to show a quantitative visualization of the comparison.

**In conclusion**, via the pink graph of the rate of smoking versus the rate of lung cancer, smoking tobacco is directly and positively correlated with the rate at which lung cancer appear in the US. This correlation is most likely due to small cell lung cancer caused mainly by tobacco smoke, which is an increasingly apparent concern in the United States.