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For more information, please contact Matthew Ericson at matte@nytimes.com

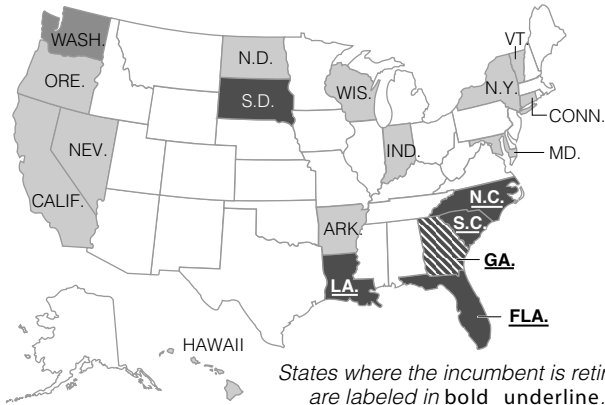
Pitfalls.

In Senate Races, Democrats Are Looking West





Democrats are challenging Republican-held Senate seats in the West, in contrast to the picture in the South, where the retirements of five Democrats have created opportunities for Republicans. Below, the outlook for this year's Senate races, according to an analysis by the nonpartisan Cook Political Report.

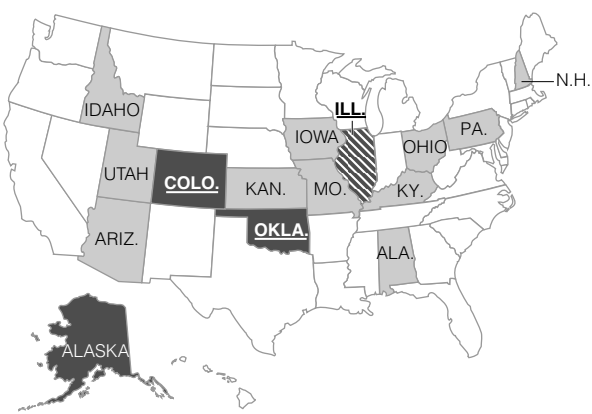
Of the seats held by Democrats (19)

- 12  Are solid or likely to remain Democratic
- 1  Leans Democratic
- 5  Are tossups
- 1  Is likely to be lost



Of the seats held by Republicans (15)

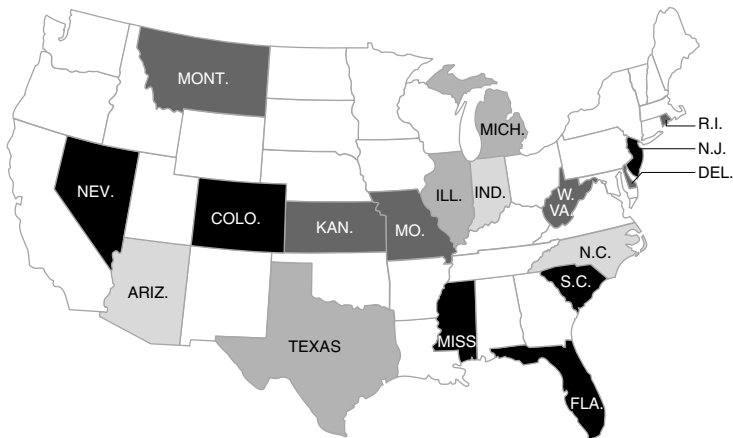
- 11  Are solid or likely to remain Republican
- 0  Lean Republican
- 3  Are tossups
- 1  Is likely to be lost



Nader on the Ballot

After not getting the nomination of the Green Party, Ralph Nader is working to get on the ballot in as many states as possible as a Reform Party candidate or as an independent.

- On the ballot (6)
- Likely to be on the ballot, but not approved yet (6)
- Legal challenges under way (3)
- Possible legal challenges (3)



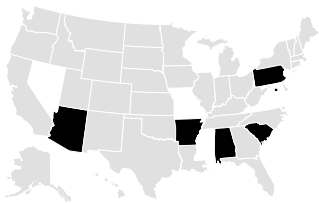
Room for Improvement

No state meets more than two of the seven federal standards used to assess the safety and well-being of children in state child welfare programs.

■ *Meets standard* ■ *Does not meet standard* □ *No data**

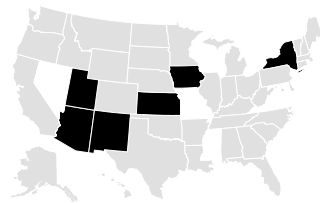
Children are first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.

5 states and D.C.



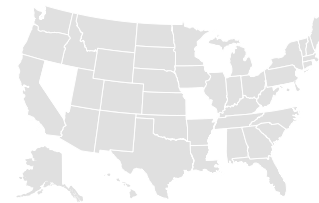
Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.

6 states



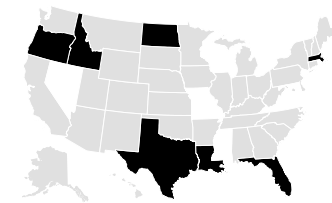
Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

0 states



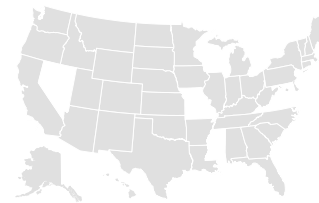
The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.

7 states



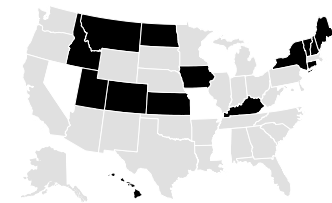
Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.

0 states



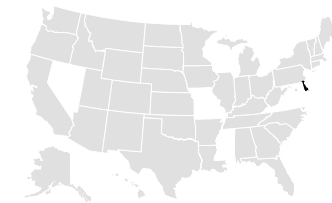
Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

14 states



Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

1 state

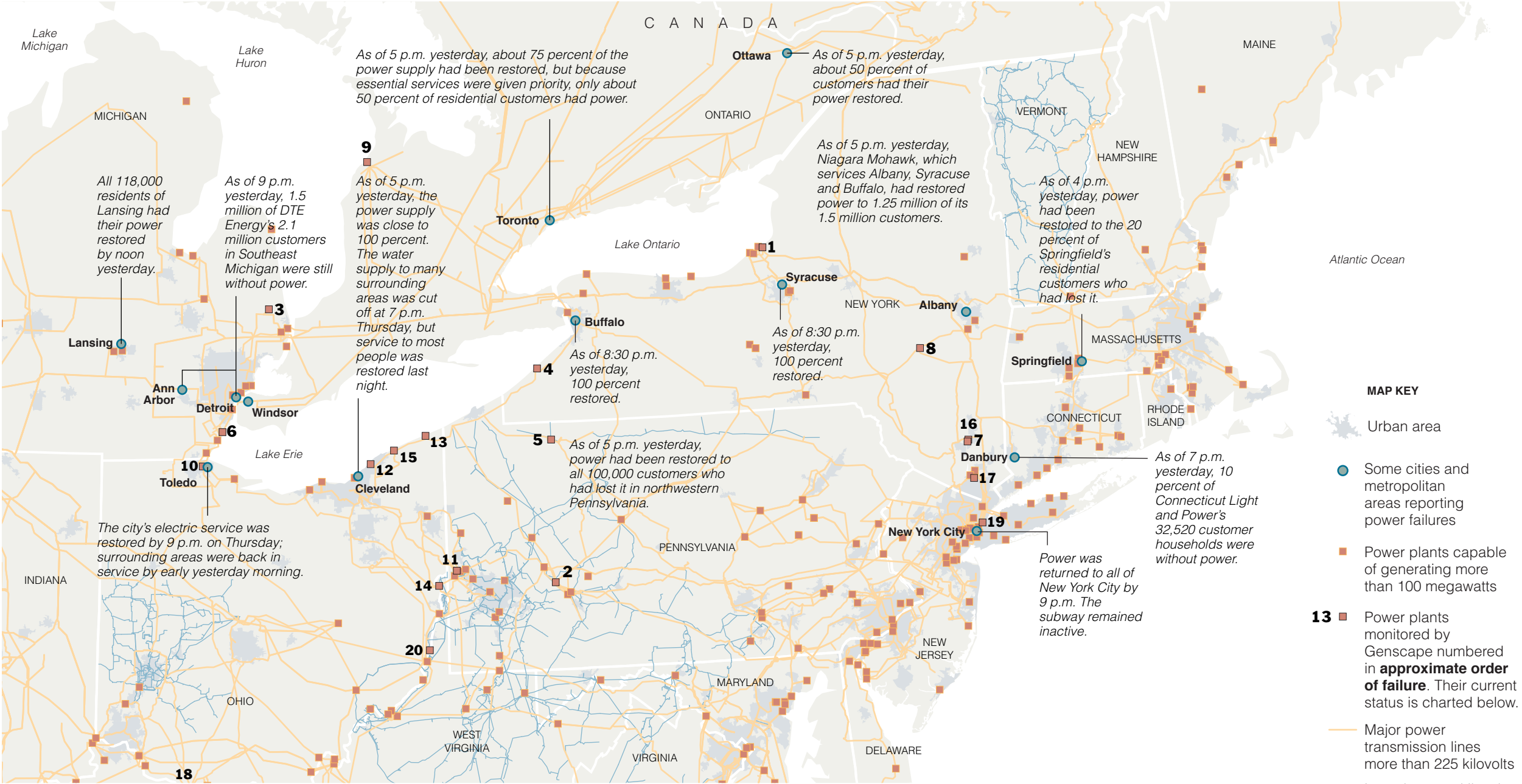


Source: Child and Family Services Reviews, conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services

* Final reports for eight states have not been released yet by the Department of Health and Human Services.

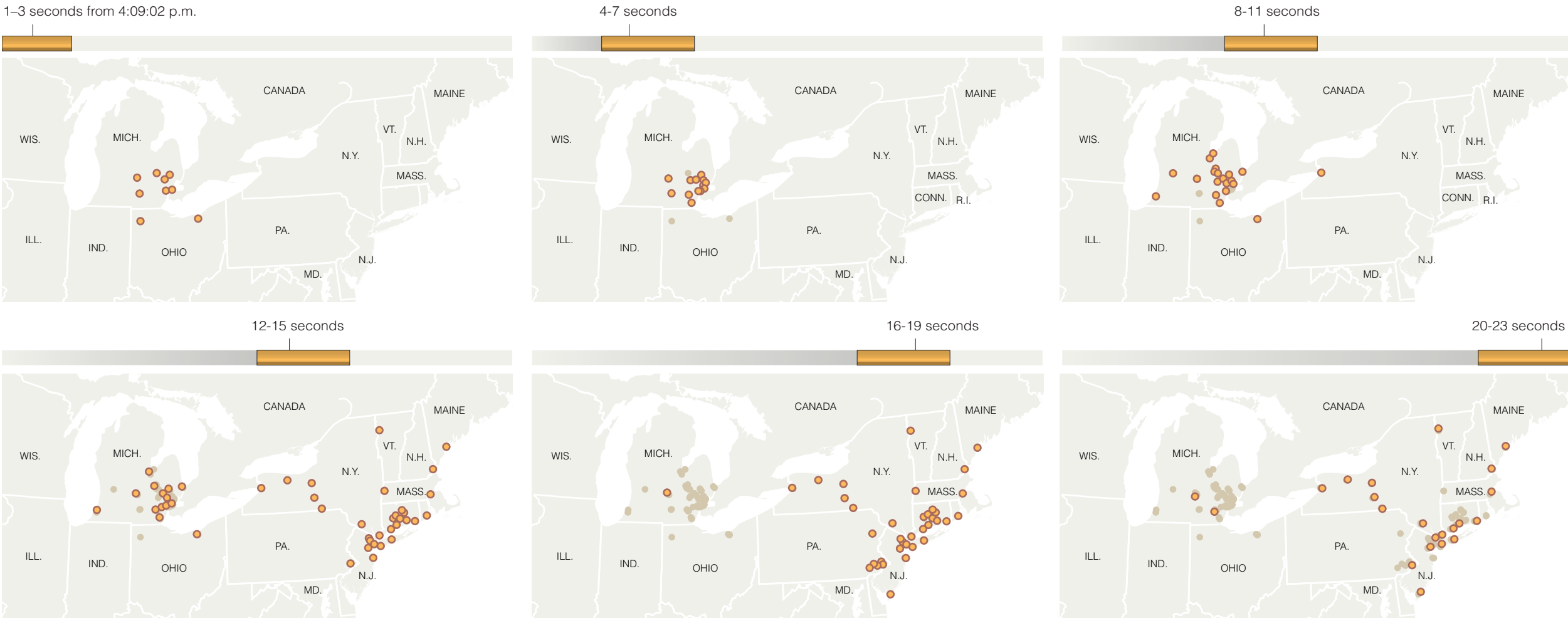
Blackouts and Power Restoration

While much of the Northeast had its power restored yesterday, there were large areas where significant problems persisted.



Sequence of Power Line Failures

It took less than 20 seconds for power line failures to spread from Michigan, where they were first recorded at 4:09 p.m., to the East Coast. Dots show when power line sensors registered failures.



Coming Back On Line

Bringing power plants back up to capacity varies according to the type of fuel used. Fossil fuel plants ramp-up more quickly than those using nuclear energy. Numbers correspond to the numbers on the large map.

		Percentage of capacity being generated as of 6 p.m. yesterday																			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Capacity in megawatts		4,088	2,012	1,115	628	466	1,230	1,242	1,000	6,360	655	2,741	1,289	440	2,468	1,272	532	1,242	2,451	605	423
COAL			89%		51%						60%	69%	23%	41%	62%		30%		84%		52%
GAS	24%			77%														27%		35%	
NUCLEAR							10%			38%					0%						
OTHER*						0%		78%	97%												

* Includes hydro and oil powered plants.

Sources: Genscape (power plant status); SoftSwitching Technologies (power line failures); utility companies; government officials; Electric power map data copyrighted by PennWell MAPSearch

Anika Juhn, Matt Ericson, James Bronzan and William McNulty/The New York Times

15,000
MARCH 24, 2000
Performance of the Wilshire Total Market index, the broadest measure of the U.S. stock market

14,000

13,000

12,000

BY now we ought to be accustomed to sagging, downward-sloping fever lines and jittery market sell-offs. After all, that now-infamous bubble popped more than two years ago, and the market has been struggling with a sluggish economy, myriad accounting scandals, and understandably weak-kneed investors ever since.

But last week's nosedive reminded everyone that the bottom has not yet made itself known. It also brought into stark relief just how far the market has fallen since those heady days in 2000, when nearly every index was hitting its peak. The Dow Jones Industrials index hit its

summit on January 14, 2000. The Nasdaq Composite maxed out a bit later, on March 10, 2000.

But a third and perhaps lesser known index — the Wilshire 5000 — provides one of the most comprehensive snapshots of the market, aiming as it does to track every publicly traded, U.S.-based company. The Wilshire hit its ceiling on March 24, 2000. Since then, the market has lost more than \$7 trillion in value and shed more than 1,000 companies.

"The market lost perspective," said Dennis Tito, the founder of Wilshire Associates. "It's not that the

11,000

10,000

country or the economy is doing that badly, it's just that the market is coming back to sensible levels."

What follows are various ways of looking at the market's continuing contraction. **SETH W. FEASTER**

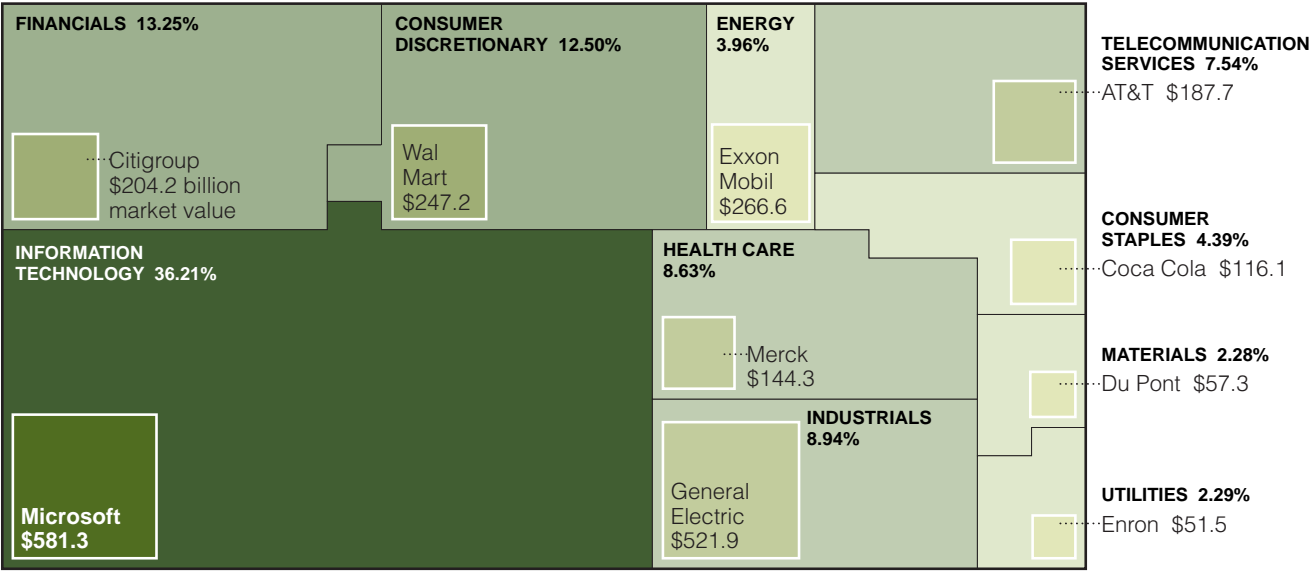
More Than \$7 Trillion, Gone

9,000

8,000

March 24, 2000 \$17.25 Trillion

Below is a snapshot, based on the Wilshire Total Market index, of the stock market at its peak. The rectangle represents its total value. The biggest company in each sector is shown with its area proportional to its market value. Market value is found by multiplying the number of a company's shares outstanding by its stock price.

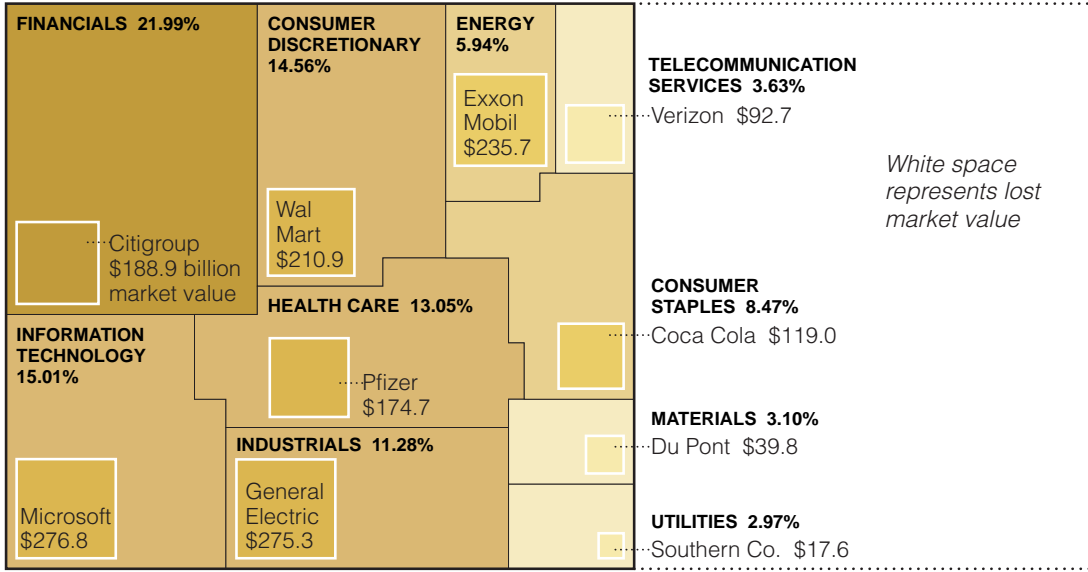


SECTOR SHARE OF THE TOTAL MARKET VALUE (6,971 COMPANIES)

0% 5% 10% 20% 30% 40%

July 18, 2002 \$10.03 Trillion

As of Thursday (the most recent date for which data was available), the market had shrunk by more than \$7 trillion. The technology and telecommunications sectors shrank by more than half, and some prominent companies had been replaced as market leaders.

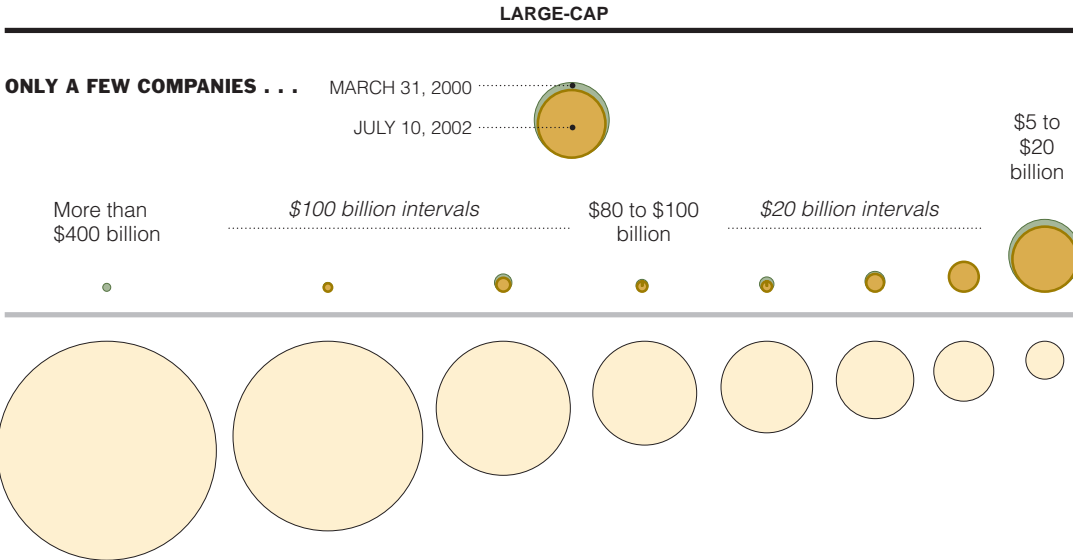


SECTOR SHARE OF THE TOTAL MARKET VALUE (5,825 COMPANIES)

0% 5% 10% 20% 30% 40%

MARKET STRUCTURE

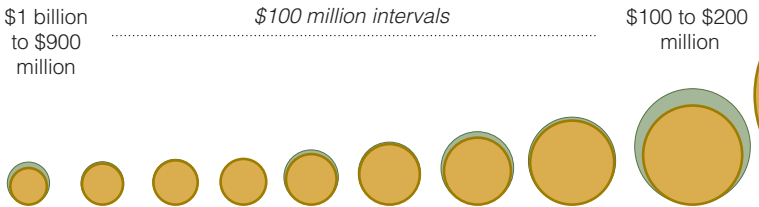
More than half of the nearly 7,000 companies in the stock market, even at its peak, were worth less than \$200 million. But 454 were valued at over \$5 billion, and four — Microsoft, Cisco Systems, General Electric and Intel — were together worth more than \$2 trillion.



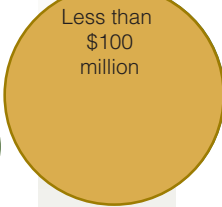
MID-CAP



SMALL-CAP



MICRO-CAP

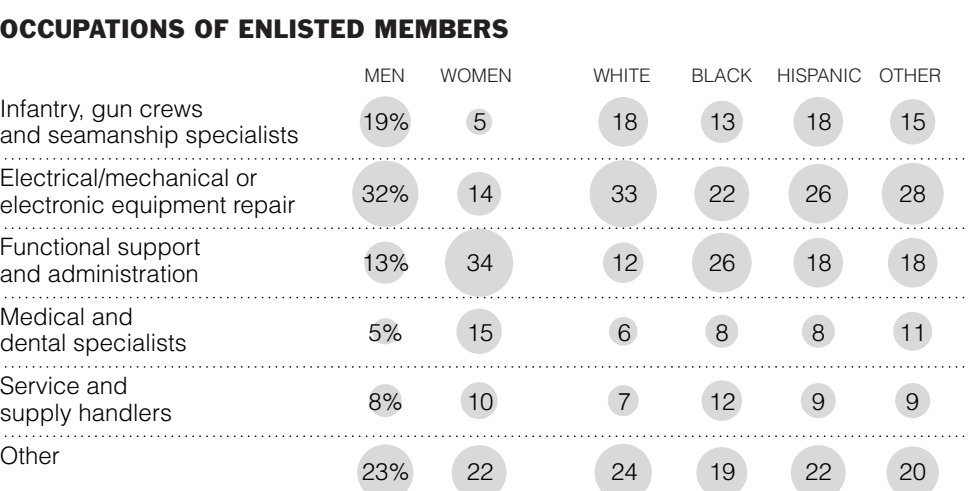
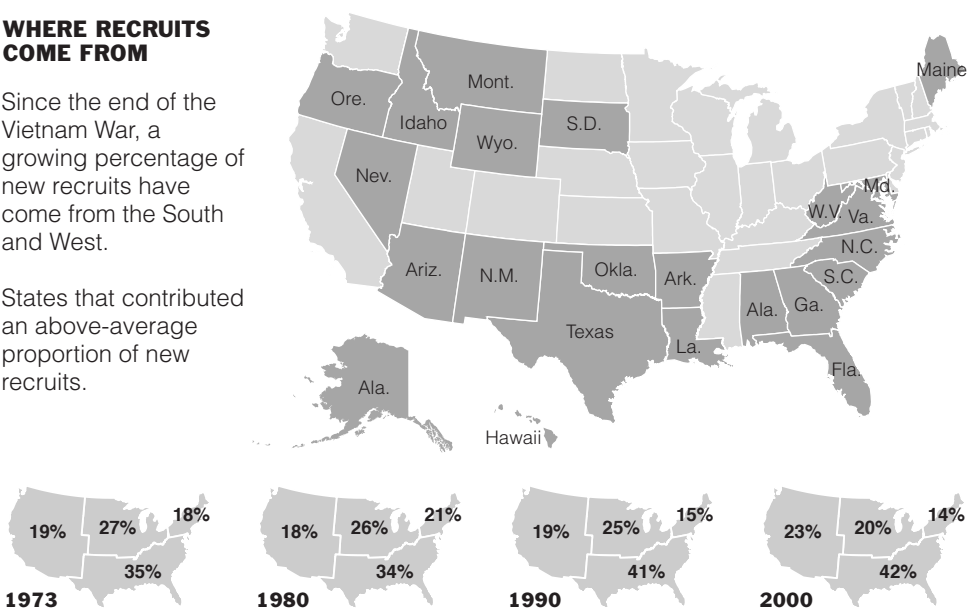
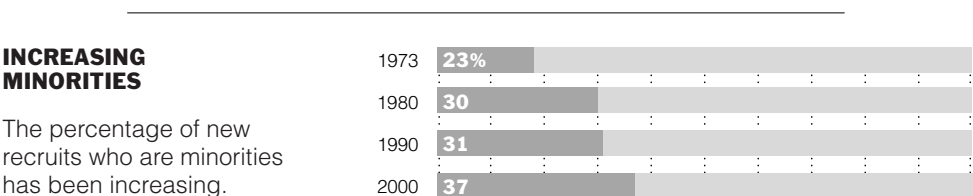
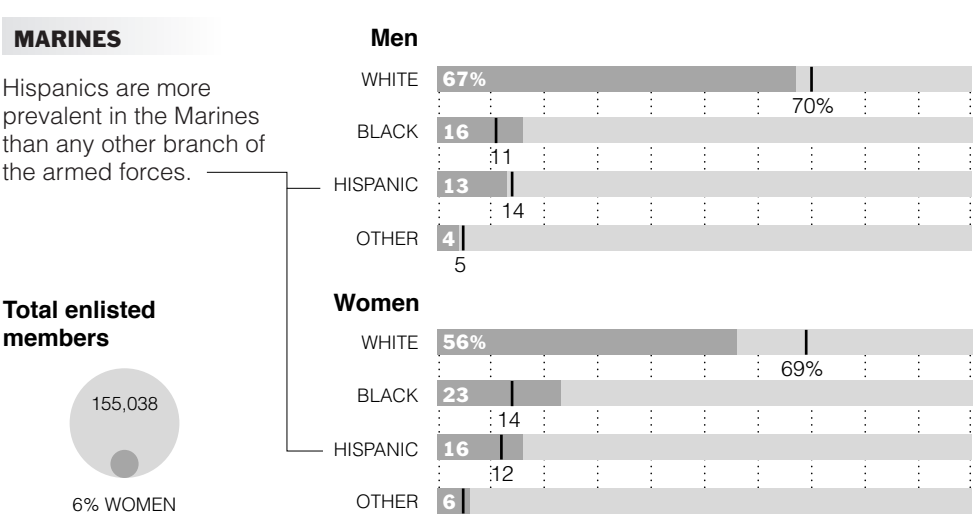
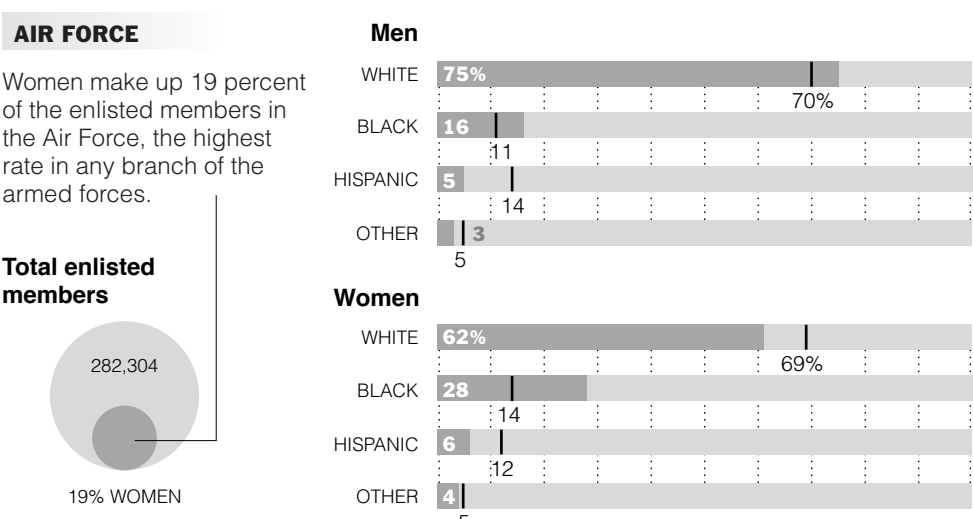
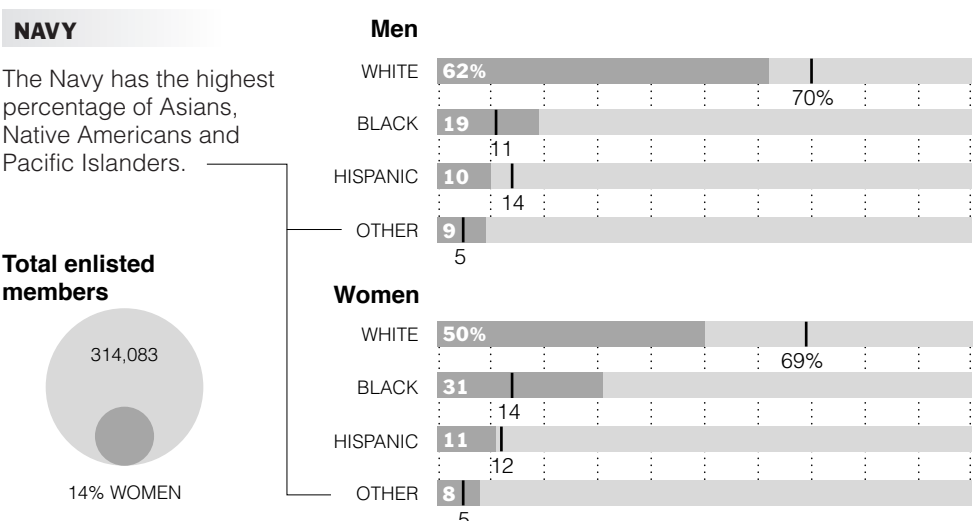
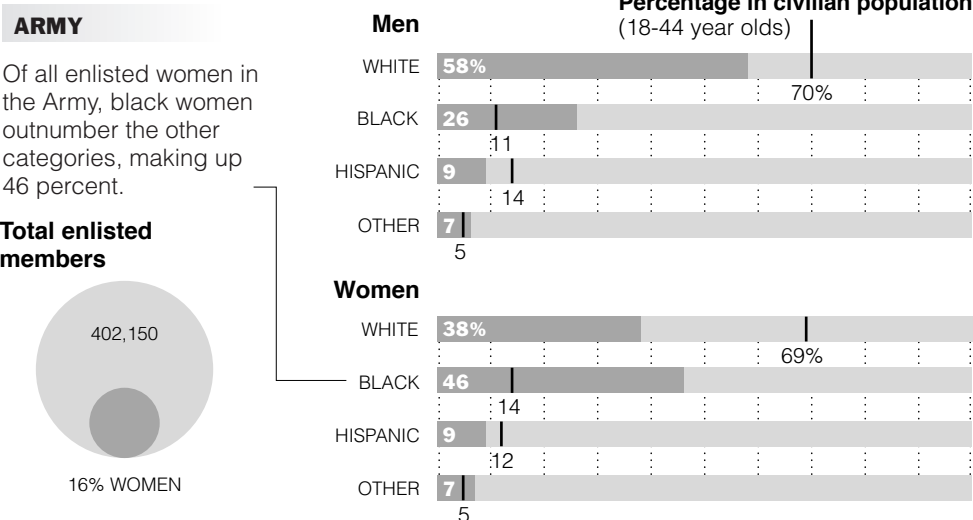


... DOMINATE THE MARKET

Top circles indicate the number of companies in each value category. The circles on the bottom represent the value categories themselves.

The American Military

A demographic portrait of the enlisted ranks in 2000, the most recent year available.

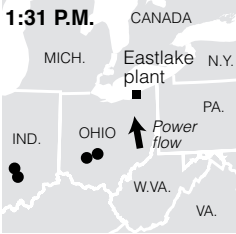


As Lines ‘Trip,’ a Failure to Contain the Blackout

As power lines began to “trip,” or fail, in northern Ohio, controllers at the organizations that coordinate the flow of electricity throughout the power grid weren’t aware of the full extent of the problems, limiting their ability to keep the blackout from spreading. Below, a look at the failures that day and the phone calls that went back and forth between the coordinating organizations and the electric companies.

FAILURES

Two Indiana lines and an Ohio power generator fail ...



1:31 P.M. 12:08 P.M. A transmission line owned by Cinergy in Indiana trips. Four minutes later, a second power line fails.

1:31 P.M. A generating unit at the Eastlake power plant fails. The plant is owned by FirstEnergy, the power company in northern Ohio.

PHONE CALLS

... and controllers discuss the failures and the possible scope of the problem

12:56 P.M. In a phone call between Cinergy and the Midwest ISO (MISO), the organization that coordinates power flow in the Midwest, controllers discuss the Cinergy’s line problems.

2:36 P.M. In a phone call with MISO, a controller with Cinergy says, “I hate to worry you, but I think we’re a trip away from ... setting a little history.”

More lines down in Ohio and signs of trouble in Michigan ...



3:05 P.M. 3:05 P.M. FirstEnergy’s Chamberlin-Harding line in northeastern Ohio fails.

AROUND 3:30 P.M. FirstEnergy’s Hanna-Juniper line fails and at about the same time, Cleveland-area municipal utilities detect a severe drop in voltage.

... but the focus remains on the earlier failures.

3:31 P.M. A phone call between MISO and Cinergy focuses on the earlier problems, even though FirstEnergy’s troubles have begun.

The cascading line failures begin, yet a critical window of opportunity remains to try to limit the extent of impact ...



3:46 P.M. 3:32 TO 4:05 P.M. A series of power lines fail, as increasing loads cause a cascading effect. By 4:05, at least eleven lines in northeastern Ohio have tripped.

... but controllers, hampered by computer snafus and still unaware of the full extent of the problems, miss their chance to intervene.

3:36 P.M. MISO calls FirstEnergy and asks, “... what was going on there?” FirstEnergy says they are unsure.

4:06 P.M. Another line fails and a small amount of power begins to flow from Michigan to northern Ohio.

Cascading line failures continue.



4:09 P.M. 4:09 P.M. More lines fail, cutting off northern Ohio from the rest of the state, and suddenly Ohio begins pulling 2,200 megawatts — 10 times what it was taking minutes ago — through Michigan’s grid.

3:46 P.M. In the middle of escalating problems, a string of calls comes in about a MISO computer software problem. A MISO staff member responds, “I heard there was a problem with some messaging. I have not had a chance to investigate yet.”



4:10 P.M. 4:10 P.M. The huge increase in load causes at least 30 transmission lines in Michigan to fail. The only route left for power to reach northern Ohio is through Canada.

3:48 P.M. PJM, the organization that regulates the flow in the mid-Atlantic, calls MISO. At this point, the organizations think only two lines have failed. Actually, eight lines have. In response to a question about the first line failure, a MISO controller says, “I have not had that chance to investigate it. There is too much going on right now.”

Massive blackout hits the northeast.

4:11 P.M. Blackout. The surge of power through Canada spreads throughout much of the Northeast. The grid collapses and dozens of cities, including New York, go dark.

3:57 P.M. FirstEnergy calls MISO. When MISO asks about the status of a line, FirstEnergy responds: “We have no clue. Our computer is giving us fits too. We don’t even know the status of some of the stuff around us.”

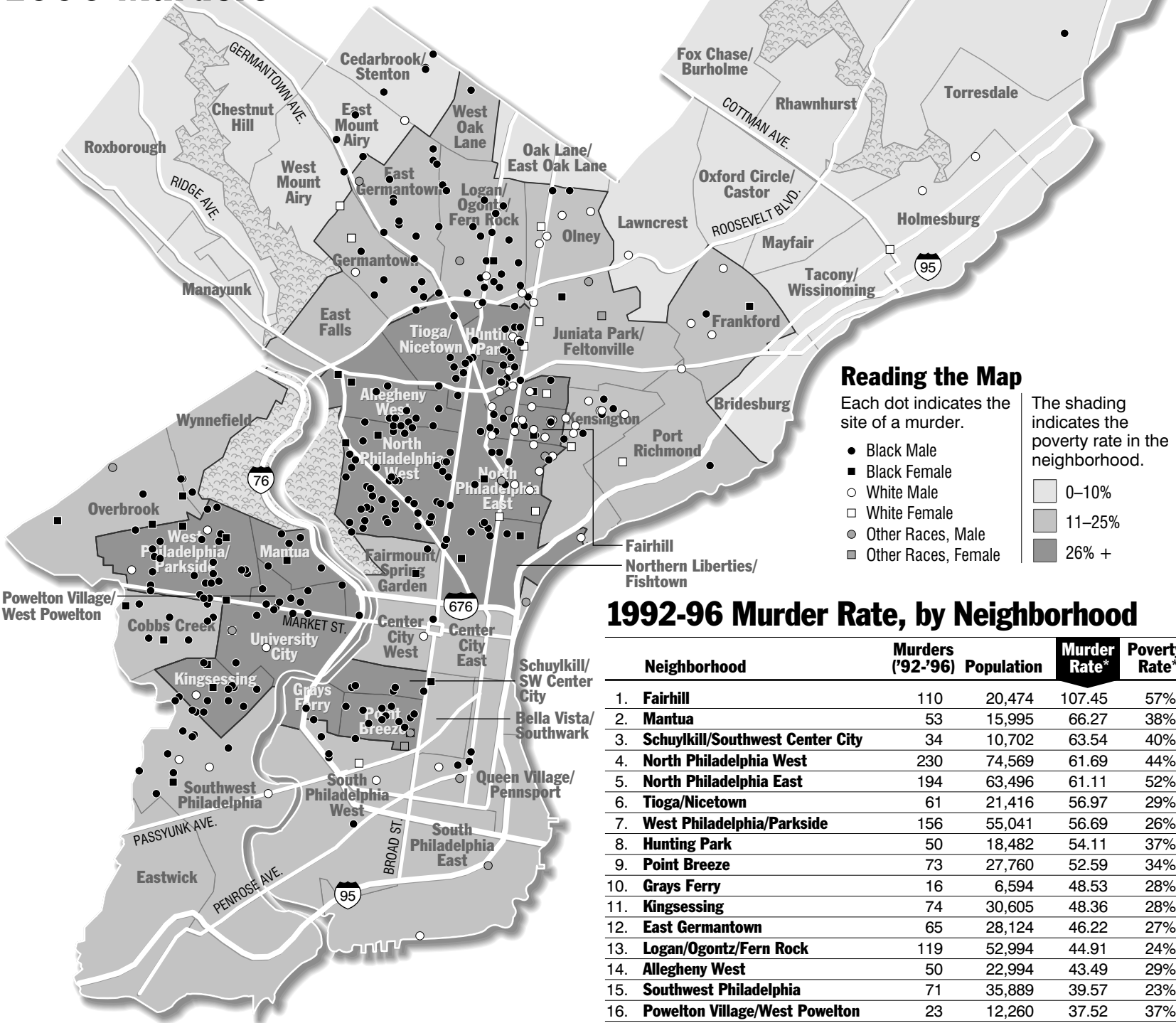
Sources: Midwest Independent Service Operator, International Transmission Corporation, FirstEnergy, PJM Interconnection and the United States Department of Energy

Murder in Philadelphia

Where murders occur ...

Most murders happen in a corridor of the city's poorest neighborhoods stretching from North Philadelphia to West Philadelphia and the area southwest of Center City. Some outer neighborhoods are as safe as the suburbs. This map plots the 414 killings in 1996 that police classified as murders, excluding bodies found in city parks or rivers.

1996 Murders

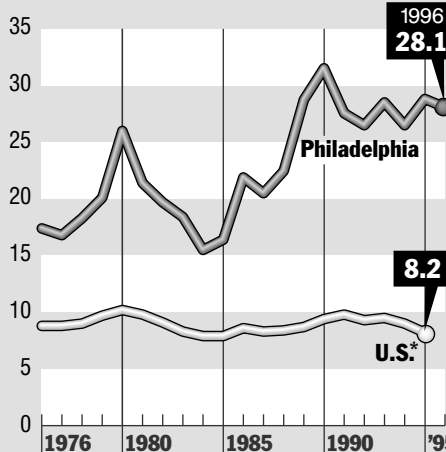


How Philadelphia Compares

Philadelphia's murder rate began to drop after the crack cocaine trade helped push it to a peak in 1990. Now, murders seem to be leveling off at a rate higher than in the 1980s. The national rate has dropped slightly in recent years because of the dramatic decreases in some large cities.

Murder Rate

Murders per 100,000 people.



Other Cities

Here are the number of murders in 1995 per 100,000 people for the 10 largest cities in the United States.

Detroit	47.6
Chicago	30.0
Philadelphia	28.2
Dallas	26.5
Los Angeles	24.5
Phoenix	19.7
Houston	18.2
New York	16.1
San Antonio	14.2
San Diego	7.8

1992-96 Murder Rate, by Neighborhood

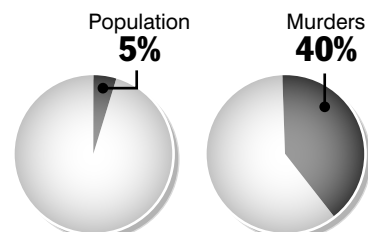
Neighborhood		Murders ('92-'96)	Population	Murder Rate*	Poverty Rate*
1.	Fairhill	110	20,474	107.45	57%
2.	Mantua	53	15,995	66.27	38%
3.	Schuylkill/Southwest Center City	34	10,702	63.54	40%
4.	North Philadelphia West	230	74,569	61.69	44%
5.	North Philadelphia East	194	63,496	61.11	52%
6.	Tioga/Nicetown	61	21,416	56.97	29%
7.	West Philadelphia/Parkside	156	55,041	56.69	26%
8.	Hunting Park	50	18,482	54.11	37%
9.	Point Breeze	73	27,760	52.59	34%
10.	Grays Ferry	16	6,594	48.53	28%
11.	Kingsessing	74	30,605	48.36	28%
12.	East Germantown	65	28,124	46.22	27%
13.	Logan/Ogontz/Fern Rock	119	52,994	44.91	24%
14.	Allegheny West	50	22,994	43.49	29%
15.	Southwest Philadelphia	71	35,889	39.57	23%
16.	Powelton Village/West Powelton	23	12,260	37.52	37%
17.	Northern Liberties/Fishtown	16	8,593	37.24	28%
18.	Germantown	44	24,317	36.19	21%
19.	West Philadelphia/Cobbs Creek	77	45,748	33.66	20%
20.	East Mount Airy	24	17,007	28.22	10%
	Philadelphia	2,110	1,528,052	27.62	20%
21.	University City	52	38,084	27.31	34%
22.	South Philadelphia West	50	41,768	23.94	22%
23.	Juniata Park/Feltonville	36	30,427	23.66	19%
24.	Kensington	59	50,925	23.17	23%
25.	West Oak Lane	22	20,691	21.27	13%
26.	Frankford	38	36,319	20.93	16%
27.	Bella Vista/Southwark	26	25,609	20.31	22%
28.	Wynnefield	17	18,045	18.84	16%
29.	Cedarbrook/Stenton	31	37,107	16.71	8%
30.	Olney	29	34,839	16.65	16%
31.	Fairmount/Spring Garden	17	20,885	16.28	19%
32.	Queen Village/Pennsport	20	26,363	15.17	17%
33.	Center City East	15	20,854	14.39	19%
34.	South Philadelphia East	19	32,148	11.82	17%
35.	Eastwick	9	15,391	11.70	13%
36.	West Mount Airy	8	13,854	11.55	8%
37.	Port Richmond	12	23,167	10.36	15%
38.	Overbrook	17	34,423	9.88	12%
39.	Center City West	12	24,791	9.68	13%
40.	Lawncrest	13	35,011	7.43	10%
41.	Oak Lane/East Oak Lane	5	16,114	6.21	8%
42.	Holmesburg	10	33,403	5.99	10%
43.	Chestnut Hill	2	9,678	4.13	6%
44.	Somerton	4	23,964	3.34	7%
45.	Oxford Circle/Castor	6	43,541	2.76	7%
46.	Manayunk	2	15,994	2.50	8%
47.	East Falls	1	9,912	2.02	19%
48.	Torresdale	2	23,290	1.72	6%
49.	Northeast Philadelphia	5	61,014	1.64	4%
50.	Rhawnhurst	2	27,054	1.48	8%
51.	Bustleton	2	39,738	1.01	10%
52.	Fox Chase/Burholme	1	19,777	1.01	7%
53.	Roxborough	1	26,531	0.75	5%
54.	Tacony/Wissinoming	1	31,435	0.64	8%
55.	Bridesburg	0	6,351	0	10%
56.	Mayfair	0	23,084	0	4%

... who the victims are ...

Where you live isn't the only factor that determines your chances of being murdered. Black men between the ages of 15 and 29 have a murder rate of 241 deaths per 100,000 people, more than 13 times the rate of all other Philadelphians. Even in neighborhoods with high murder rates, these men are much more likely to be killed than women, children and older people.

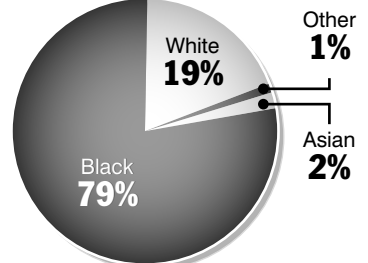
Black Men, 15-29

Black males in this age group account for 5 percent of the city's population and 40 percent of murder victims.



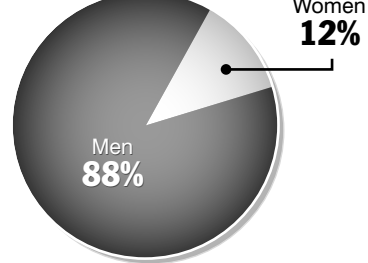
1996 Murder Victims

Race

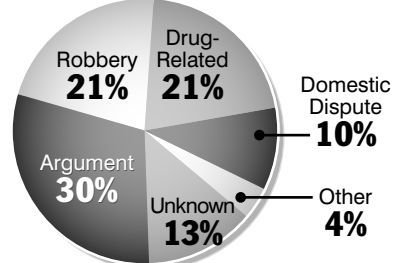


Hispanics are tallied as either black or white because federal guidelines require victims be counted by race rather than ethnicity.

Sex

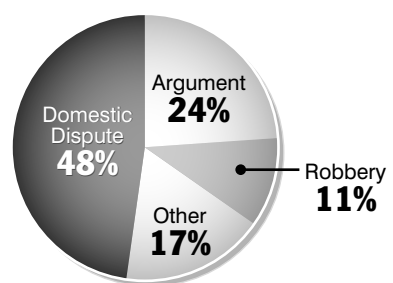


Motive



Domestic Disputes

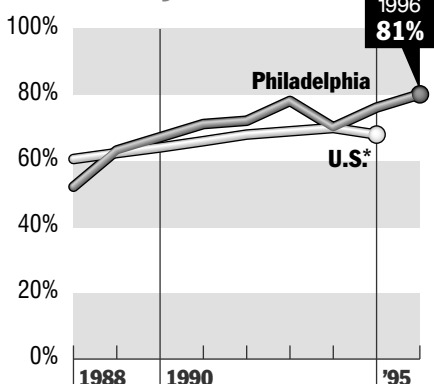
Of the 46 women older than 15 killed last year, domestic dispute was the most common motive.



... and how they are killed.

Guns are increasingly the murder weapon of choice. While the percentage of murders committed with guns remained relatively stable nationwide, it shot up by 28 percent in Philadelphia since 1988. As guns have become more common, they also have become more deadly. Today's victims are much more likely to die of multiple wounds inflicted by semiautomatic weapons than in the past.

Murders by Gunshot



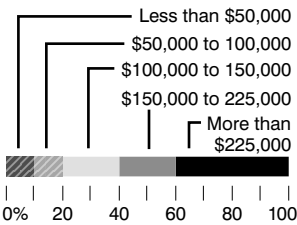
Chester County

Average sale price. Median sale prices in 1996 and 1997 are based on sales transactions provided by Realist Inc. The 1987 price is an average. The median price for the four Pennsylvania suburban counties is \$138,000 and is equal to 100 in the **index**.

The designation after each municipality name is the grid address for the map on Page 6.

Price distribution. The distribution of prices can be more revealing than simple averages. The distribution is broken into five groups, from under \$50,000 to \$225,000 and up.

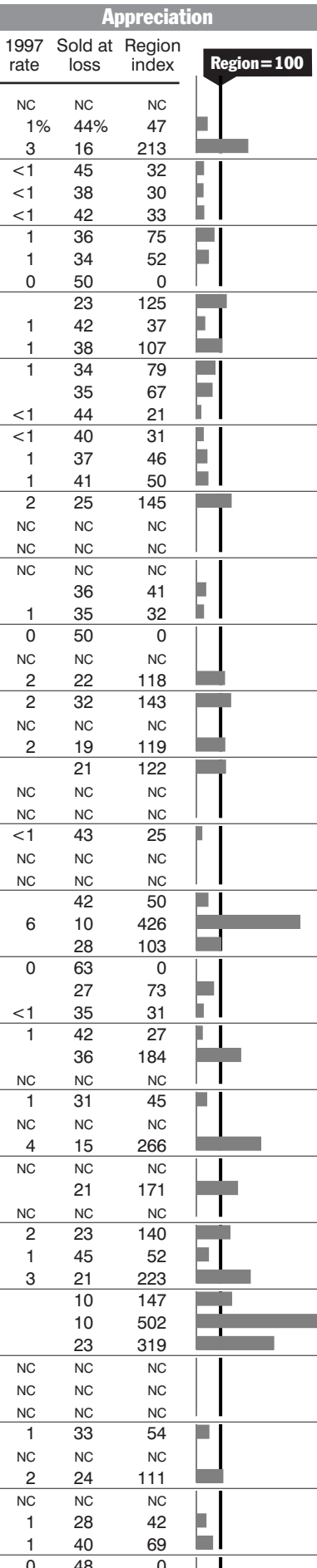
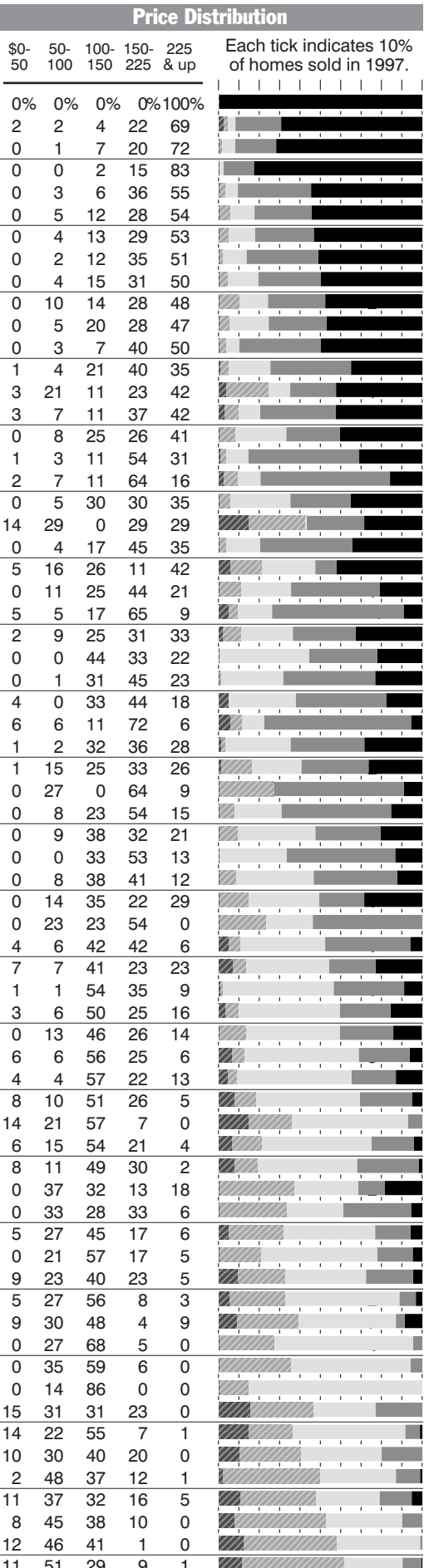
The bar shows the percentage of homes sold in 1997 that fell into each price range. In the example below, 10% of the homes sold fell into the bottom category — less than \$50,000. The largest percentage — 40% — of sales was in the more than \$225,000 category.



Appreciation. This is the median appreciation rate for properties sold in 1997 in each municipality. Where sufficient data were unavailable, an NC (not calculable) appears in the column. The **sold at loss** data shows the percentage of properties sold for less than the previous purchase price. The **index** measures a municipality's appreciation rate against the four suburban Pennsylvania counties, which have an index of 100.

Housing market. The **turnover rate** is the percentage of a municipality's total homes that sold in 1997. **Years owned** figure reflects the median number of years properties were owned when the previous sale date was known. The **median household income** estimates for 1997 are for each municipality.





Municipality		Average Sale Price			Region index
		1987	1996	1997	
West Marlborough	C6	\$132,685	\$113,125	\$370,000	268
West Vincent	D4	179,519	288,078	280,000	203
Easttown	E5	215,345	240,000	277,000	201
Birmingham	D6	277,424	293,950	270,364	196
Pennsbury	D7	253,300	273,750	245,000	178
West Pikeland	D5	223,856	214,894	236,000	171
Pocopson	D6	203,571	243,500	235,000	170
Kennett	C7	181,938	212,250	226,000	164
Schuylkill	E5	165,773	210,000	223,000	162
Tredyffrin	E5	157,612	190,000	219,646	159
East Marlborough	C6	191,528	245,000	218,750	159
Thornbury	D6	231,205	305,000	218,500	158
Westtown	D6	152,357	186,500	210,000	152
East Goshen	D6	125,524	201,000	205,000	149
New Garden	C7	123,813	208,000	205,000	149
East Bradford	D6	157,939	150,000	196,000	142
Upper Uwchlan	C5	156,804	195,000	195,000	141
London Britain	C7	169,326	179,500	187,750	136
Wallace	C5	123,689	215,000	180,000	130
Newlin	C6	108,725	165,000	179,900	130
Charlestown	D5	201,739	217,000	177,765	129
East Nantmeal	C4	150,666	255,000	176,500	128
Uwchlan	C5	131,502	184,000	176,500	128
New London	B7	122,060	169,950	176,000	128
London Grove	C7	119,239	164,000	175,000	127
Elk	B8	74,553	140,000	173,000	125
West Goshen	D6	138,310	171,660	172,250	125
Franklin	C7	144,950	175,000	170,000	123
West Nantmeal	C5	NA	145,000	169,050	123
Willistown	E5	157,052	160,000	169,000	122
East Whiteland	C5	146,202	171,500	166,500	121
Londonberry	B7	80,747	133,000	162,500	118
Elverson	B4	NA	159,400	159,000	115
East Pikeland	D4	121,112	140,500	154,700	112
Penn	B7	94,364	143,938	154,000	112
East Vincent	D4	102,919	160,000	152,125	110
East Brandywine	C5	117,716	163,250	150,000	109
West Fallowfield	B6	74,604	126,000	150,000	109
West Brandywine	C5	98,465	137,450	146,000	106
East Caln	C5	154,313	128,750	144,900	105
West Bradford	C6	121,719	144,075	144,900	105
East Coventry	D4	103,497	142,000	143,000	104
West Whiteland	D5	121,995	145,088	139,154	101
Upper Oxford	B7	87,815	123,450	137,250	99
Warwick	C4	98,356	136,000	136,400	99
Honey Brook	B5	NA	137,250	135,000	98
West Nottingham	A8	75,006	121,200	132,961	96
East Fallowfield	C6	101,019	139,750	129,995	94
East Nottingham	B7	77,572	135,614	128,500	93
Malvern	D5	98,366	132,500	124,950	91
South Coventry	C4	144,145	145,950	124,500	90
West Chester	D6	103,955	123,750	124,000	90
North Coventry	C4	111,294	129,600	123,850	90
West Caln	B5	85,459	129,500	122,500	89
Kennett Square	C7	97,791	117,000	118,500	86
Lower Oxford	B7	61,888	120,450	118,000	86
Honeybrook Boro.	B5	NA	109,000	117,065	85
Sadsbury	B6	75,950	108,500	117,000	85
Avondale	C7	91,125	110,000	115,000	83
Highland	B6	94,910	131,900	115,000	83
Valley	B6	56,193	104,625	106,000	77
Atglen	B6	72,766	122,500	101,750	74
Caln	C6	85,300	97,000	100,007	72
West Sadsbury	B6	79,803	109,000	100,000	72
West Grove	C7	70,023	106,000	98,200	71
Downingtown	C5	72,188	106,950	93,500	68
Phoenixville	D4	69,898	94,000	87,750	64



Housing Market				
Turn-over	No. sold in 1997	Total homes	Years owned	Median income
	2%	3		
	6	49		
	5	149		
	8	87		
	6	64		
	5	57		
6		45		
6		125		
	5	98		
	7	704		
6		102		
6		30		
5		154		
	7	382		
	6	113		
	7	175		
8		145		
5		44		
	5	37		
	2	7		
	8	84		
	5	19		
	7	355		
6		65		
	5	55		
	2	9		
	5	272		
	5	45		
	4	18		
	6	193		
	5	106		
	3	11		
	4	13		
	4	97		
	3	15		
	6	73		
	4	77		
	2	13		
	4	67		
	7	61		
	5	156		
	2	32		
8		343		
	3	16		
	3	23		
4		39		
	3	14		
	3	48		
	5	53		
	4	38		
	3	18		
	5	155		
3		63		
	3	65		
	5	62		
	3	23		
	6	22		
	2	17		
	3	7		
	5	13		
5		83		
	4	10		
	5	177		
	3	19		
6		40		
5		92		
	4	164		

Comparing Caviars

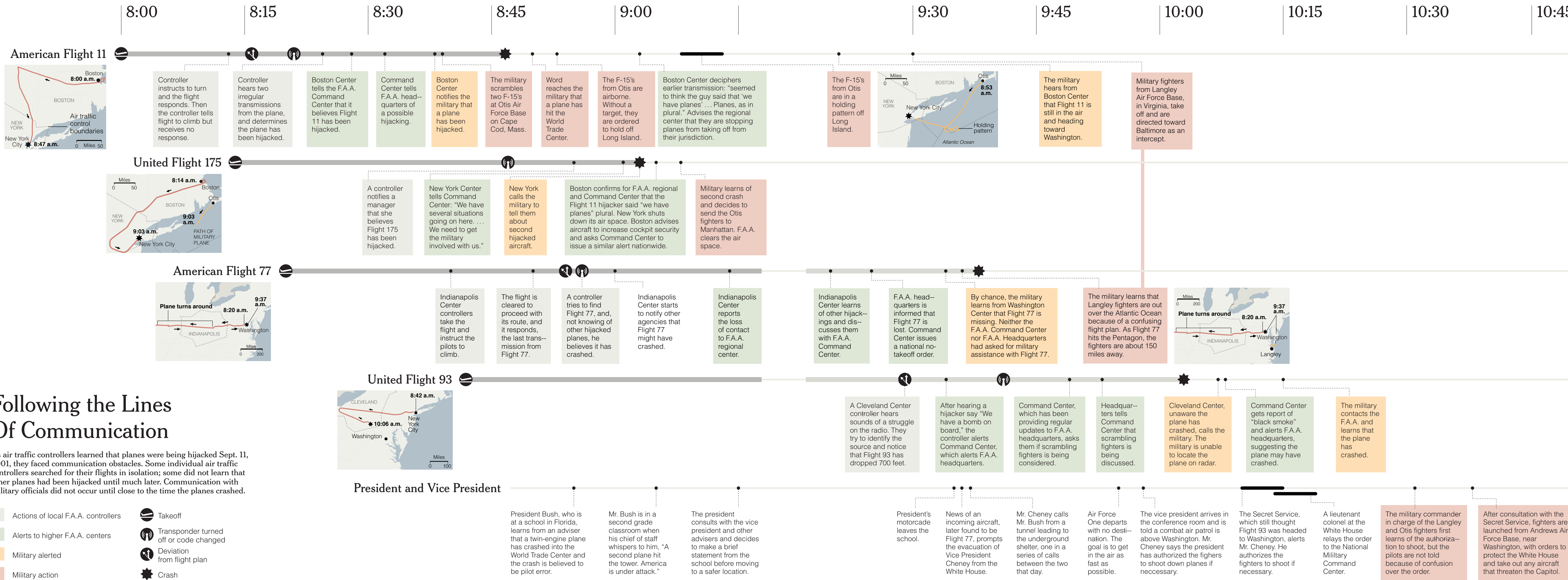
How American paddlefish roe compares with traditional caviar, which comes from sturgeon in Russia or Iran.

TYPE OF CAVIAR	SIZE OF FISH		SIZE OF EGG	COLOR OF EGG	COST PER OUNCE
Beluga	8-20 feet		● 2.5-4.0 mm	Gray	\$35-70
Osetra	5-8 feet		● 2.0-3.0 mm	Golden to brown	25-55
Sevruga	3-5 feet		● 1.5-2.5 mm	Gray or brown	15-30
Paddlefish	5 feet		● 2.2-2.4 mm	Dark gray	5-15

Sources: American Seafood; Great Atlantic Trading

Following the Lines Of Communication

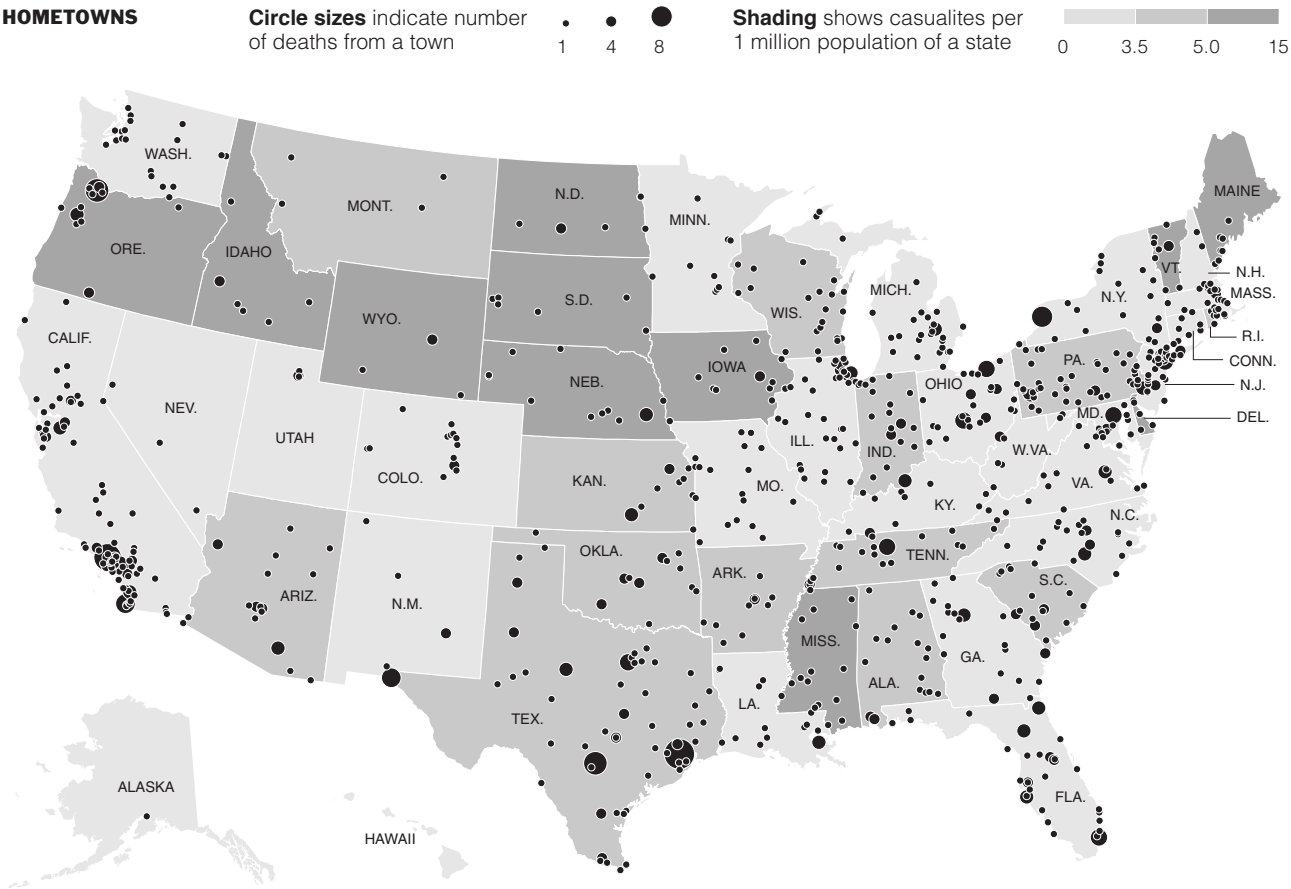
As air traffic controllers learned that planes were being hijacked Sept. 11 2001, they faced communication obstacles. Some individual air traffic controllers searched for their flights in isolation; some did not learn that other planes had been hijacked until much later. Communication with military officials did not occur until close to the time the planes crashed.



A Look at Those Who Died

A look at the troops who have died in the war in Iraq, based on the 994 dead for whom detailed information was available.

Where they were from ...



Note: Not shown on the map are nine casualties from Puerto Rico, two from the Virgin Islands, two from American Samoa and one from the Marianas protectorate.

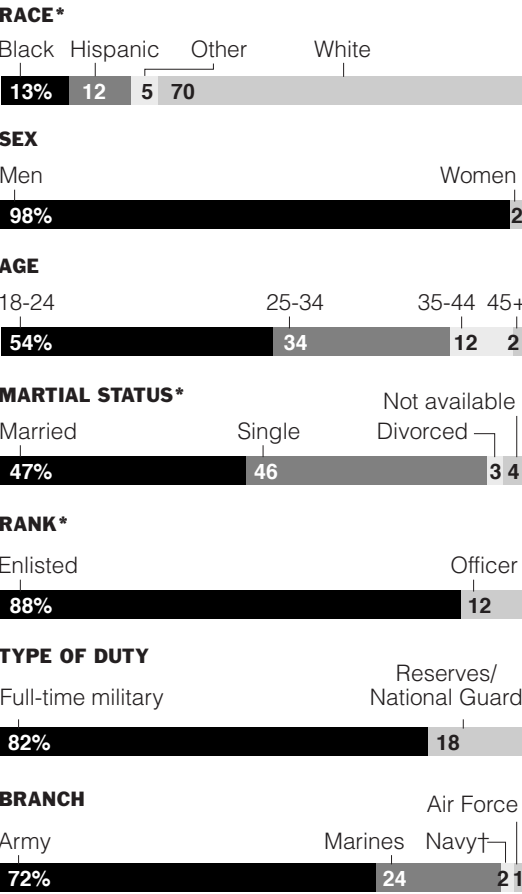
SIZE OF HOMETOWNS	AREA	PERCENT OF CASUALTIES IN IRAQ	PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION	CASUALTY RATE PER MILLION PEOPLE
The percentage of dead who came from small towns and smaller metropolitan areas was greater than the share of the population that lives in those areas.	Metropolitan area of 1,000,000 or more people	42%	53%	2.7
	Metropolitan area of 250,000 to 1,000,000 people	19	20	3.4
	Metropolitan area of less than 250,000 people	14	10	5.0
	Outside metro area: small towns and rural areas	24	17	4.8

* Based on 979 casualties through Sept. 4. † Navy total includes one Coast Guard death.

Source: Department of Defense

BY STATE	TOTAL DEATHS	PER MILLION RESIDENTS
1. Vermont	9	14.5
2. North Dakota	6	9.5
3. Nebraska	14	8.0
4. Wyoming	4	8.0
5. South Dakota	6	7.9
6. Delaware	5	6.1
7. Oregon	21	5.9
8. Mississippi	16	5.6
9. Maine	7	5.4
10. Oklahoma	18	5.1
11. Idaho	7	5.1
12. Iowa	15	5.1
13. Alabama	20	4.4
14. Arkansas	12	4.4
15. Montana	4	4.4
16. Pennsylvania	51	4.1
17. Arizona	23	4.1
18. South Carolina	17	4.1
19. Kansas	11	4.0
20. Tennessee	23	3.9
21. Texas	87	3.9
22. Rhode Island	4	3.7
23. Wisconsin	20	3.7
24. Louisiana	16	3.6
25. Indiana	22	3.6
26. D.C.	2	3.5
27. California	121	3.4
28. Virginia	25	3.4
29. West Virginia	6	3.3
30. Massachusetts	21	3.3
31. Washington	20	3.3
32. Kentucky	13	3.2
33. Missouri	18	3.2
34. Illinois	39	3.1
35. Colorado	14	3.1
36. Ohio	34	3.0
37. Michigan	29	2.9
38. Georgia	24	2.8
39. New Mexico	5	2.7
40. New Jersey	23	2.7
41. North Carolina	22	2.6
42. Florida	43	2.5
43. New Hampshire	3	2.3
44. Connecticut	8	2.3
45. Maryland	12	2.2
46. Utah	5	2.1
47. New York	40	2.1
48. Minnesota	10	2.0
49. Nevada	4	1.8
50. Alaska	1	1.5
51. Hawaii	0	0.0

... who they were ...



... and how they died.

