

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1953



PART II

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

G. F. MATHEWS, M. D., Commissioner

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1953

Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma, Part II, Births and Deaths is an annual publication based on data obtained from the standard certificates of live births, stillbirths, and deaths filed in the Oklahoma State Department of Health. The 1953 edition is the eleventh publication of Part II, and contains statistical data based on the vital events that occurred during that year in the State or to residents of the State of Oklahoma.

The purpose of the bulletin is to compile in accessible form data relating to vital events that may be helpful in determining health problems and needs and in evaluating progress made toward meeting the objectives of various public health programs. Other public and official agencies, related organizations, private concerns, and individuals may find the statistics useful also, and the bulletins, or data contained in them, are available upon request. Other more detailed tabulations than those published have been prepared in manuscript form and information from them is available also upon request whenever possible.

In addition to ten basic tables in the Appendix, explanation of methods used for collection or preparation of the data and discussion of some of the more important observations, along with interpretative tables and charts, are presented.

POPULATION

The 1953 estimated population for the State, 2,236,948, and estimates for the years 1940-1952 used in the bulletin, have been based on the arithmetic interpolation and projection of the 1940 and 1950 Census enumerations. Estimates for counties and cities have been computed by the same method. Population figures for the years 1930-1939 were based on the 1930 and 1940 Census data. For the racial groups, however, the 1950 enumerations for the Negro and Indian populations have been used for computing race-specific rates; the total increase for the general population has been accredited to the white population group, since that group would be less affected by errors in estimates.

RESIDENCE ALLOCATION

Most of the data in this bulletin are related to the births, deaths, and stillbirths that occurred to residents of Oklahoma, regardless of where the events occurred. Within the State, the vital events have been allocated to the county and city of residence for tabulation, also. Although certificates of births, deaths, and stillbirths are filed in the State office only for those events that occurred within the State, copies of certificates for residents of Oklahoma who were born or died outside the State were received for statistical use through a voluntary exchange of certificates between states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Canada

through the National Office of Vital Statistics. One table in the Appendix, however, has been tabulated for total births, deaths, stillbirths, infant, and neonatal deaths by county of occurrence, since these data are sometimes needed.

Table 1

Residence Allocation, Oklahoma, 1953

	Non-resident Certificates Excluded	Resident Transcripts Included
Births	1,837	1,789
Deaths	455	1,055

During 1953, the number of births occurring in Oklahoma that specified out-of-state residence exceeded the number of births occurring in other states to residents of Oklahoma, as shown in Table 1. Deaths of Oklahoma residents that occurred in other states, however, were more than twice the number of non-resident deaths that occurred in Oklahoma.

Table 2

Births and Deaths of Oklahoma Residents Occurring Outside Oklahoma, by State in which the Events Occurred 1953

State	Number	
	Births	Deaths
Total	1,789	1,055
Alabama	15	7
Arizona	25	27
Arkansas	447	160
California	19	48
Colorado	13	5
Florida	12	23
Illinois	27	17
Kansas	312	175
Kentucky	20	7
Louisiana	6	19
Maryland	18	2
Minnesota	2	14
Missouri	81	14
New Mexico	46	73
North Carolina	14	35
Tennessee	11	2
Texas	595	11
Virginia	20	341
Washington	30	3
All Others	76	4
		82

Table 2 shows the states in which the largest number of births and deaths to Oklahoma residents occurred. Large numbers of births and deaths to residents of the State occurred in the bordering states, Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas, as might be expected, because of the hospital facilities in some of the cities just across the borders.

CAUSE OF DEATH CLASSIFICATION

Causes of death as reported on the death certificates were classified during 1949-1953 according to the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (Sixth Revision of the International List), adopted in 1948 by the World Health Organization. The Sixth Revision of the International List, with the accompanying revision of the method of reporting causes of death on death certificates and special rules for selecting primary causes of death for statistical purposes, involved considerably more change than previous revisions of the International List. For this reason, in order to maintain some comparability with statistics for previous years, the 1949 deaths were coded by using both the Fifth and Sixth revisions and comparability ratios were established for specific causes of death as listed on the 50-cause list for statistical tabulations. These ratios should be used to compute adjusted rates whenever rates for years prior to 1949 are compared with rates for recent years. No such adjustment was needed for comparison of rates for the 1930's and the 1940's since the differences between the Fourth and Fifth International Lists were not radical enough to influence the rates greatly. Adjusted rates, of course, should be computed for the years 1930-1939 also, to compare with rates in the years since 1948.

Adjusted rates for the years 1940 through 1949 for some of the more important causes that were affected by the changes in coding procedures have been published in Table B in the Appendix for ready access. Comparability ratios for forty-eight causes and for causes of infant deaths were published in Table B in the 1949 edition of this bulletin.

LIVE BIRTHS

The 1953 birth rate of 22.9, based on a total number of 51,275 resident live births, though only slightly higher than it has been for the last five years, was the highest birth rate on record, except for 1947 when a rate of 23.3 births per 1,000 population was recorded. The 1952 provisional birth rate for the United States was 24.7; the birth rate for the states ranged from a low of 20.9 in Rhode Island to a high of 32.9 in New Mexico.¹

As usual, the Negro and Indian birth rates, 27.9 and 39.9, were somewhat higher than the white birth rate of 22.1. Male births, 20,403, outnumbered the female, 24,872.

¹ Vital Statistics - Special Reports, National Summaries, Summary of Natality Statistics, United States, 1952, National Office of Vital Statistics, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

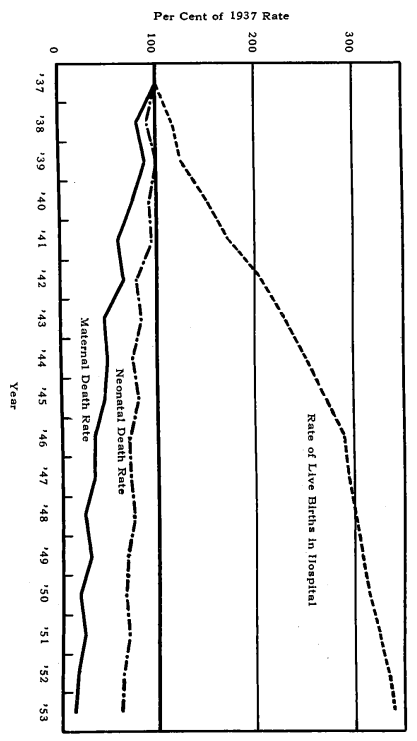
The proportion of the live births that were delivered in hospitals was still on the upgrade, with 90.9 per cent of the births being delivered in hospitals, as compared to 89.3 per cent in 1952. About 93 per cent of the white births and 92 per cent of the Indian births occurred in hospitals as compared to 65.3 for Negro births. The Negro race had the highest percentage of deliveries by midwives and other persons, 18.9, as compared to 0.6 for the white and 2.8 for the Indian.

Table 3
Live Birth Attendance by Race
Oklahoma, 1953

Attendance	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total live births	51,275	100.0	45,067	100.0	4,063	100.0	2,145	100.0
Physician in hospital	46,633	90.9	42,013	93.2	2,654	65.3	1,966	91.7
Physician in mat. home	234	0.5	219	0.5	12	0.3	3	0.1
Physician in home	3,333	6.5	2,585	5.7	631	15.5	117	5.5
Midwife and other	1,075	2.1	250	0.6	766	18.9	59	2.8

At the same time that deliveries in hospitals have been on the increase, neonatal and maternal death rates have been steadily declining. How much these death rates have been influenced by the increase in hospital deliveries is not known, but it is interesting to compare the increase in hospital deliveries of live births with the decreasing neonatal and maternal death rates as shown in Chart 1.

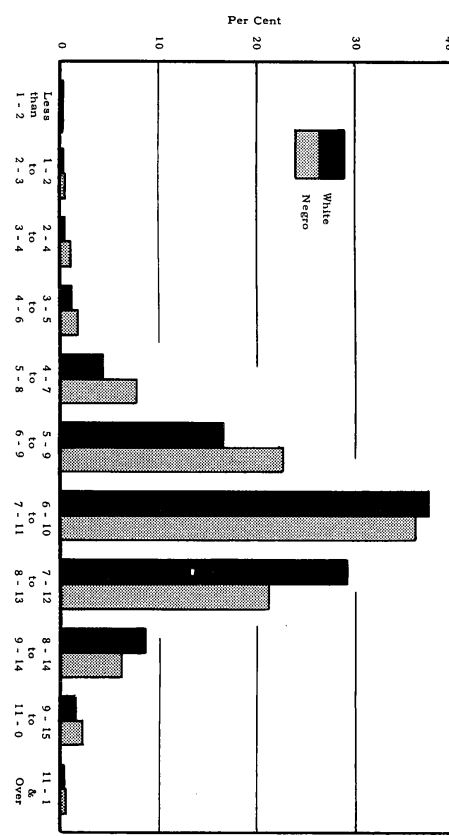
Chart 1
Percentage Change Since 1937 in Live Birth in Hospital,
Neonatal Death, and Maternal Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births
Oklahoma, 1937-1953



Immature Births

Using birth weight alone as a criterion, 6.7 per cent of the infants born in 1953 were immature, i.e., weighed five and one-half pounds or less. Chart 2 shows the percentage distribution of the white and Negro live births by birth weight for 1953. Although the weight category is expressed in pounds and ounces, the groups are approximately 500 grams each, therefore the apparent irregularity in grouping.

Chart 2
Percentage Distribution of White and Negro Live Births
by Birth Weight, Oklahoma, 1953



More of the Negro live births were under five pounds nine ounces, 11.1 per cent, than of the white or Indian groups. Table 4 shows the percentage of immature live births by race.

Table 4
Percentage of Immature* Live Births, by Race
Oklahoma, 1953

	Total	White	Negro	Indian
Live births with birth weight specified	50,720	44,653	3,953	2,114
Birth weight 5 1/2 pounds or less	3,415	2,815	438	132
Per cent	6.7	6.4	11.1	6.2

*Based on birth weight alone.

Higher percentages of the live births occurring to young mothers were immature than of births to mothers in older age groups; 17.9 per cent of the births to mothers under 15 were immature, though this represented only 14 births out of a total of 78 in that age group. The immature births by weight and age of mother are shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Immature Births by Weight and Age of Mother
Oklahoma, 1953

Birth weight	Total	Age of Mother							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45 & Over	Unk.
Live births with birth weight specified	50,720	78	8,509	17,444	12,653	7,282	4,545	60	179
Total immature births	3,415	14	663	1,118	800	500	309	3	8
Per cent immature	6.7	17.9	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.8	5.0	4.5
4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz	2,303	9	441	773	533	325	217	1	4
3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz	645	3	127	203	149	103	55	1	4
2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz	273	1	57	83	72	39	21	1	4
Less than 2 lb 4 oz	194	1	38	59	46	33	16	1	-

Stillbirth certificates are filed for births which show no signs of life and which have developed to the 20th week or more of gestation at the time of birth. Stillbirth rates have declined from an average ratio of 26.8 stillbirths per 1,000 live births in 1930-1932 to a ratio of 15.6 in 1950-1952. The ratio of 15.9 was recorded for 1953; the ratio for the white population was 11.7 as compared to 24.9 for the Negro and 24.7 for the Indian, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6
Stillbirth Attendance by Race, Number and Per Cent
Oklahoma, 1953

	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Attendance at Birth	817	100.0	663	100.1	101	100.1	53	100.0
Total	817	100.0	663	100.1	101	100.1	53	100.0
Physician in hospital	685	83.8	574	86.6	65	64.4	46	86.8
Physician in mat. home	3	0.4	2	0.3	-	-	1	1.9
Physician in home	107	13.1	81	12.2	20	19.8	6	11.3
Midwife	14	1.7	1	0.2	13	12.9	-	-
Other and unknown	8	1.0	5	0.8	3	3.0	-	-

The underlying causes of the stillbirths reported in 1953 are shown in Table 7. The selection of the underlying cause was based on the sequence of events that led to the stillbirth as reported on the medical certifications on the stillbirth certificates. In instances where no logical sequence could be established, however, if more than one cause was reported, precedence was given to causes determined in the fetus, placenta or cord over causes and conditions in the mother, when they were reported together on certificates.

Little over half, 51.7 per cent, of the stillbirths were attributed to causes determined in the fetus, placenta and cord; 35.9 per cent were attributed to placenta and cord conditions, and congenital malformations accounted for 9.7 per cent of the stillbirths. Toxemia of pregnancy and difficulties in labor were the leading causes of stillbirths attributed to causes determined in the mother or related to pregnancy, accounting for 7.1 and 6.5 per cent, respectively, of the stillbirths. For 153 of the stillbirths, no cause was specified and for 89, the cause given was classified as ill-defined, making a total of 29.6 per cent of the stillbirths for which the cause of stillbirth was actually undetermined.

Table 7
Resident Stillbirths, by Cause of Stillbirth
Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Stillbirth	Number	Per Cent
Total	817	100.0
Causes Determined in the Mother, or Related to Pregnancy:		
Diabetes mellitus (Y30.2)	9	1.1
Chronic disease of genito-urinary system (Y30.4)	7	0.9
Other chronic diseases (Y30.0, .1, .3, .5)	9	1.1
Acute disease in mother (Y31)	9	1.1
Toxemia of pregnancy (Y32.3, .4)	58	7.1
Infection (ante- and intra-partum) (Y32.5)	3	0.4
Difficulties in labor (Y34)	53	6.5
Self-induced abortion (Y32.0)	12	1.5
Accident or violence (Y35.0, .1)	-	-
Other and ill-defined causes in mother (Y32.1, .2, Y33, Y35.2, .3)	2	0.2
Causes Determined in the Fetus, Placenta or Cord:		
Placenta and cord conditions (Y36)	293	35.9
Birth injury (Y37)	9	1.1
Other congenital malformations of fetus (Y38)	79	9.7
Erythroblastosis (Y39.2)	39	4.8
Other causes determined in the fetus (Y39.0, .1, .3)	2	0.2
Ill-defined causes (Y39.4, .5)	89	10.9
Cause unspecified (Y39.6)	153	18.7

Table 8
 Resident Stillbirths, According to Whether Death Occurred Before or During Labor, by Race, Number and Per Cent Oklahoma, 1953

Time of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total Stillbirths	817	100.0	663	100.0	101	100.0	53	100.0
Before Labor	485	59.4	391	59.0	56	55.4	38	71.7
During Labor	206	25.2	171	25.8	21	20.8	14	26.4
Not stated	126	15.4	101	15.2	24	23.8	1	1.9

Table 8 shows information as to whether the stillbirths occurred before or during labor and Table 9 shows data as to whether the stillbirths occurred before or during the operation if operative delivery was indicated. For those stillbirths that stated whether or not death occurred before or during labor, 70.2 per cent had occurred before labor. For those that indicated operative delivery and stated whether or not death occurred before or during the operation, 87.6 per cent had occurred before the operation.

Table 9
 Resident Stillbirths, According to Whether Death Occurred Before or During Operation, by Race, Number and Per Cent Oklahoma, 1953

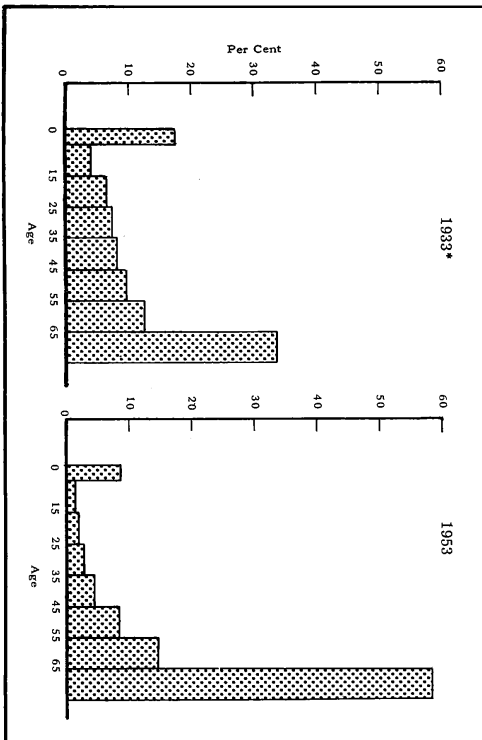
Time of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total Operations	119	100.0	97	100.0	13	100.0	9	100.0
Before operation	85	71.4	68	70.1	11	84.6	6	66.7
During operation	12	10.1	10	10.3	-	-	2	22.2
Not stated	22	18.5	19	19.6	2	15.4	1	11.1

TOTAL DEATHS

The crude death rate in Oklahoma has shown no great change as far back as vital statistical records are available. An unusually high rate of 9.9 deaths per 1,000 population was recorded in 1936 and the lowest rate of 7.9 was shown for 1931. In general, however, the total death rate has ranged between 8 and 9 deaths per 1,000 estimated population. The 1953 death rate was 8.9 for the entire population. For the white population group the rate was 8.6, for the Negro 12.4 and for the Indian 10.8, all of which were somewhat in line with the comparable rates recorded in previous years.

Considerable change, however, has occurred in some of the specific death rates by cause of death, by age, and by sex and race groups within these classifications. Changes from year to year, of course, are usually not very apparent but become quite obvious over a long range of time. Since reliable population estimates by age groups are not available at this time, age-specific death rates, computed on the numbers of deaths reported in 1930, 1940, and 1950 and the population enumeration figures for those years, are used for comparisons.

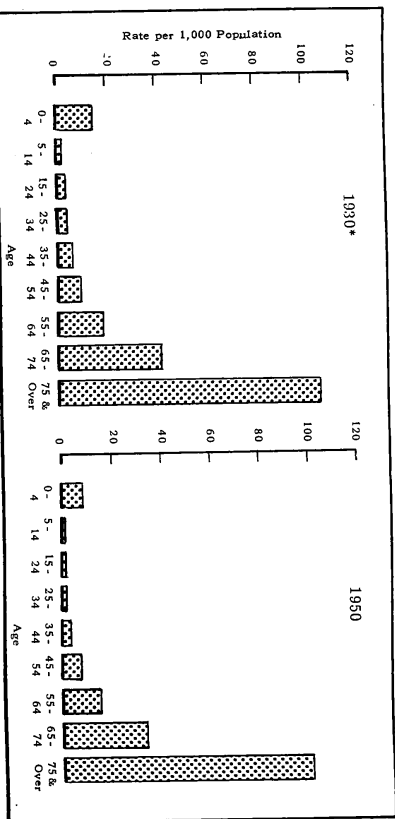
Chart 3
 Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Age Groups Oklahoma, 1933 and 1953



* Based on data from Mortality Statistics, 1933, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Chart 3 shows that larger proportions of the deaths that occurred during 1953 were in older age groups than was the case twenty years before. In spite of this change in proportional mortality, however, Chart 4 points out that there has been an actual decrease in the age-specific death rates for each ten-year age group from 1930 to 1950.

Chart 11
Age Specific Mortality Rates
Oklahoma, 1930 and 1950



*Based on data from Mortality Statistics, 1930, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Race and sex specific death rates for the two broad age groups 0-24 and 65 years and over, as shown in Table 10, indicate that there has been a reduction in all of the race-sex rates in both age groups, with the exception of the male white rate in the older age group which shows an increase. The percentage of reduction in the rates for the younger age group, however, has been much greater than for the group 65 and over.

Table 10
Per Cent Change in Race-Sex Specific Death Rates for Ages 0-24 and Ages 65 and Over, Oklahoma, 1930 and 1950

Race and Sex	Ages 0-24		Ages 65 and Over	
	Rate 1930*	Rate 1950	Rate 1930*	Rate 1950
All Races: Both Sexes	4.8	2.5	60.9	56.5
Male	5.3	3.0	63.7	65.4
Female	4.3	2.1	57.2	47.7
White: Both Sexes	4.5	2.3	60.5	56.5
Male	5.0	2.7	63.3	65.3
Female	4.0	1.8	56.9	47.7
Nonwhite: Both Sexes	6.9	5.1	64.9	56.7
Male	7.1	5.4	68.8	65.9
Female	6.6	4.7	60.4	47.1

*Based on data from Mortality Statistics, 1930, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

The inevitable result of the decline in deaths among younger persons, of course, is the proportional increase in the number of older people in the living population. The 1930 Census reported only 4.0 per cent of the population in Oklahoma was 65 years of age and over but the 1950 Census showed an increase to 8.7 per cent of this segment of the population.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Most significant from a public health standpoint are the changes in health problems that have been the cause or result of the changes in the age distribution of the surviving population. Some of the changes in health problems are pointed out in Table 11 below which compares the proportions of deaths from the leading causes with those of twenty years ago. In so far as possible the procedures recommended by the Mortality Working Group of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics have been used for ranking causes of death. Two exceptions in grouping causes for ranking were necessary to conform with the 50-cause and 150-cause lists used for tabulation: The cause "Nephritis and Nephrosis" includes International List Nos. 590-594 instead of being separated into two groups 590, 591 and 592-594 as listed in the 64-cause list designed by the National Office of Vital Statistics, and "Diseases of the Arteries" includes numbers 450-456 instead of the single title 450. Figures for the years prior to 1949 for this table and elsewhere in the discussion have been adjusted according to the comparability ratio of 1949 deaths classified by Sixth revision to 1949 deaths classified by Fifth revision of International Lists. See Table B in the Appendix, also.

Table 11
Leading Causes of Death
Oklahoma, 1931-1933 and 1951-1953

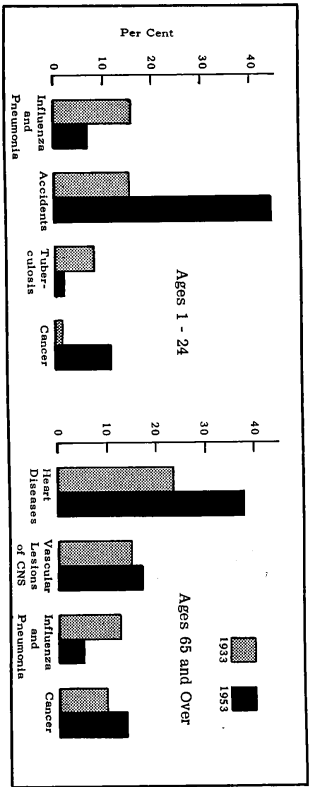
Leading Causes of Death	1931-1933			1951-1953		
	Adjusted Number*	Per Cent	Rank	Number	Per Cent	Rank
Deaths, all causes	58,396	11.31	1	59,547	31.45	1
Diseases of the heart	8,354	11.76	2	18,729	3.70	6
Influenza and pneumonia	6,865	8.31	3	2,202	12.50	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	4,855	7.16	4	7,443	14.82	2
Cancer	4,184	6.82	5	8,822	7.45	4
Accidents	3,980	6.08	6	4,434	1.66	9
Tuberculosis	3,548	4.71	7	987	4.38	5
Diseases of early infancy	2,748	2.67	8	2,611	2.03	8
Nephritis	1,558	2.57	9	1,208	0.47	9
Diarrhea and enteritis	1,502	1.87	10	277	0.26	10
Appendicitis	1,092	1.14		154	2.23	
Diseases of the arteries	666	0.91		1,330	1.60	
Diabetes	530			952		

*Comparability ratio applied to numbers of deaths from specific causes.

Diseases of the heart as a group has continued to be the leading cause of death for all ages during the twenty-year period, but in 1931-33 only 14.3 per cent of the deaths were assigned to this cause while by 1951-53 this proportion had more than doubled to 31.5 per cent of the total deaths. Influenza and pneumonia, together, was the second numerically most important cause of death in 1931-33 but had dropped down to sixth place in 1951-53 to be replaced by cancer as the second leading cause of death (fourth in 1931-33). Cerebral hemorrhage or vascular lesions of the central nervous system is third in importance now as it was twenty years ago. For both cancer and cerebral hemorrhage the proportion of deaths assigned had increased considerably during the twenty-year period.

Two causes of particular importance in the 1930's, diarrhea-enteritis and appendicitis, had dropped out of the list of the ten leading causes by the 1950's - both of these generally were more common as a cause of death among the younger age groups. On the other hand, two other diseases have been added to the list of ten important causes: diseases of the arteries and diabetes, both of which seem to cause death among older persons more frequently. Tuberculosis, while ninth as a leading cause of death, has dropped considerably in mortality, from 6.1 per cent of the total deaths in 1931-33 to 1.7 in 1951-53; this cause of death also accounted for comparatively larger numbers of deaths in younger people during the earlier years.

Chart 5
Important Causes of Death, Ages 1-24 and 65 and Over
Oklahoma, 1933 and 1953



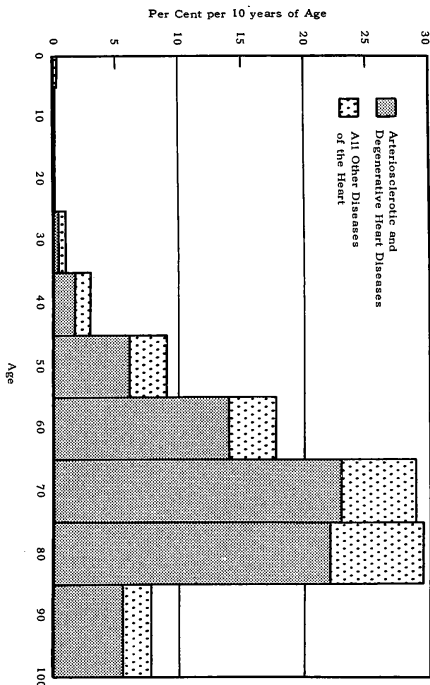
Since age and cause of death are interrelated, study of the leading causes of death for each age group is an important factor in determining health problems and needs. Table IV in the Appendix lists the numerically most important causes of death for each of seven broad age groups for the year 1953. Comparison of the leading causes of death in the population under-25 and the population 65 and over in 1933 and 1953 is shown in graphic form on Chart 5 - since the deaths that occur during the first year of life constitute such a large proportion of the deaths under 25 years of age and since the problems of this age group are in general peculiar to that age group alone, deaths under one year of age have been excluded from the figures used for this chart. Vital statistics relating to the population under one year of age will be discussed separately in this bulletin.

Heart Disease

During 1953, heart diseases accounted for 6,257 deaths, 279.7 persons out of every 100,000 population. The rate for the Negro population was highest, with 290.0 per 100,000 persons dying from heart diseases as compared to 281.3 for the white population and 189.7 for the Indian. The proportion of male deaths exceeded the female deaths in each racial group: For all races 64.3 per cent were male, for the white 64.8 per cent, Negro 58.3, and Indian 60.8.

As has already been pointed out, deaths from heart diseases have been steadily increasing and a large majority of these deaths are in older age groups. The age distribution of the deaths from heart diseases during 1953 is shown in Chart 6. Three-fourths (75.8 per cent) of the heart disease deaths were assigned to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases. In general the number of males dying from heart disease exceeded the number of females in each age group.

Chart 6
Percentage Distribution of Deaths Due to
Diseases of the Heart, by Age
Oklahoma, 1953



Malignant Neoplasms

Malignant neoplasms, like heart disease, took their greatest toll from the older population, with 53.0 per cent of the deaths at ages 65 and over. For most sites, the largest number of deaths for any ten-year age group occurred in the population 65-74 years of age. Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung not specified to be secondary, and cancer of the uterus caused death more frequently in the 55-64 age group, whereas cancer of the

breast struck most often in the 45-54 age group. Although the number of deaths attributed to the leukemias, to lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, and to malignant neoplasms of the bone and connective tissues, was greater in the 65-74 age group than for any other ten-year age group, a larger proportion of these deaths occurred to persons under 45 than for the other sites - 36.0, 25.2, and 25.5 per cent, respectively. Cancer of the breast and cancer of the cervix of the uterus, together, accounted for 49 deaths among the young women under 45 years of age. The age distribution of cancer deaths by site is shown in Table 12.

Table 12
Percentage Distribution by Age at Death From
Malignant Neoplasms, by Site, Oklahoma, 1953

Site	Total Number	Per Cent by Age					
		0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	2,939	10.4	14.1	22.4	26.3	21.2	5.5
Malignant neoplasms of:							
Buccal cavity and pharynx	69	2.9	10.1	29.0	21.7	27.5	8.7
Esophagus	36	2.8	13.9	19.4	14.4	19.4	-
Stomach	316	2.8	7.3	19.3	31.0	31.6	7.9
Intestine, except rectum	237	5.9	8.0	21.5	29.1	26.2	9.3
Rectum	94	8.5	11.7	13.8	37.2	18.1	10.6
Larynx	17	-	23.5	23.5	29.4	23.5	-
Trachea, bronchus, and lung, not secondary	288	4.9	19.4	37.5	24.7	12.8	0.7
Breast	237	10.5	27.8	24.5	16.0	17.3	3.8
Cervix uteri	119	20.2	21.0	21.4	21.8	8.4	3.4
Other and unspecified of uterus	111	10.8	21.6	23.4	24.3	15.3	4.5
Prostate	210	0.5	1.4	9.2	36.7	44.4	11.0
Skin	76	11.8	17.1	9.2	23.7	15.8	22.4
Bone and connective tissue	51	25.5	15.7	15.7	23.5	12.7	3.9
Other and unspecified	806	10.9	14.6	23.8	25.3	21.2	4.1
Leukemia and aleukemia	161	36.0	6.2	19.9	23.0	13.0	1.9
Lymphosarcoma and other of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	111	25.2	20.7	20.7	21.6	9.9	1.8

The number of males who died from malignant neoplasms was slightly more, 52.2 per cent, than the number of females during 1953. Distribution of the deaths among males and females as to the primary site of the malignant neoplasms is shown in Table 13. The classification by site in this table is the same as that used for reportable disease tabulations so they may be used for comparisons.

Digestive organs and peritoneum were the most common sites for the malignant neoplasms causing death in males - the primary site for 54.4, or 35.4 per cent, of the male cancer deaths. The second most common site of cancer deaths in males was the respiratory organs and third was male genital organs, with 17.1 per cent and 14.5 per cent, respectively, of the deaths assigned to these sites. For the female cancer deaths also, the digestive organs and peritoneum were most frequently reported to be the primary site, for 30.3 per cent of the female deaths; the breast and uterus, with 16.7 and 16.4 per cent of the deaths, were second and third in the list of most common sites of the malignant neoplasms causing death in females.

Table 13
Resident Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms, by Primary Site,
by Sex, Oklahoma, 1953

Site	Male	Female
Total	1,535	1,104
Buccal cavity and pharynx	49	20
Digestive organs and peritoneum	544	426
Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear, and accessory sinuses	1	4
Other respiratory organs	258	52
Breast	2	235
Uterus	2	230
Other female genital organs	-	90
Male genital organs	223	-
Urine genital organs	68	42
Urinary organs	45	31
Skin	44	27
Brain and other parts of the central nervous system	44	19
Bone	20	19
Lymphosarcoma and reticulo-sarcoma	42	15
Hodgkin's disease	15	11
Leukemia and aleukemia	95	66
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	16	12
Other and unspecified organs	110	124

The death rate for all malignant neoplasms was higher among the Negro population, 143.6 per 100,000 population, than among the white or Indian population, 131.1 and 107.9, respectively. This relationship varied, however, for the death rates for malignant neoplasms of specific sites. Reference is made to Table I in the Appendix. The stomach was reported as the primary site most frequently for cancer deaths for the total population; rates for the white, Negro, and Indian groups were 14.1, 14.4, and 13.0. Malignant neoplasms of the trachea, bronchus and lung (primary), second numerically most important site for cancer deaths, gave specific death rates of 13.2 for the white population, 10.3 for

Negroes, and 7.4 for Indians. Death rates for cancer of the breast, uterus (except cervix), and prostate were highest among the Negroes, being 13.7 for each site. The most frequent site reported on death records for Indians was the cervix of the uterus, with a rate of 14.9 per 100,000 population.

Vascular Lesions of the
Central Nervous System

The third leading cause of death in Oklahoma was vascular lesions of the central nervous system, accounting for 12.4 per cent of the deaths during 1953. Like cancer and heart disease, vascular lesions of the central nervous system as a cause of death has been on the increase though the rate of increase has been less rapid. In 1933, the adjusted death rate for this cause was 72.6 per 100,000 estimated population. In 1943 it had increased to 92.7, and the 1953 rate was 110.2. The rate for this cause of death among the Negro population in 1953 was 156.7 as compared to 107.5 for the white population and 85.6 for the Indian. Male deaths from this cause exceeded the female deaths by only a slight majority, 52.1 per cent being of males. Over three-fourths, 78.4 per cent, of the deaths were at 65 years of age or over; in 1933 only 61.3 per cent of the deaths due to vascular lesions of the central nervous system were of persons 65 years of age and over.

Accidents

Accidents was the fourth leading cause of death for all ages in 1953 and the first leading cause of death among the population ages one to thirty-four, causing 10.4 per cent of all the deaths that occurred to persons within that age range. Because of the growing public interest in accident prevention and the need of specific data as to how, when, and where accidents most frequently occur, special study of the deaths resulting from accidents that occurred in Oklahoma has been made in Public Health Statistics, Part III, Accidental Deaths.

Accidental deaths have shown no definite trend up or down during the last twenty years but continue as a leading cause of death among all age groups. During the twenty-year period, the death rate from this cause has varied from a low rate of 54.6 deaths per 100,000 population in 1940 to a high rate of 77.3 in 1936. A rate of 64.6 was recorded in 1953. About 42 per cent of accidental deaths were due to motor-vehicle accidents. The trend line for the death rates from motor-vehicle accidents, also, has shown no indication of a continued increase or decrease, though during the war years 1942-1944 the rates were very low as result of the decrease in the number of motor vehicles and in mileage traveled.

Higher accidental death rates were recorded for the Indian and Negro populations in 1953, 94.9 and 85.9, than for the white, 62.3. The male accidental deaths outnumbered the female 7 to 3.

More deaths resulted from accidents between the ages 15-34 and 75-84 than in other age groups: 14.7 per cent of the 1953 accidental deaths were between the ages 15-24, 12.3 were 25-34 and 12.5 were 75-84. Age distribution of the accidental deaths varied somewhat according to the type of accident; the age distribution for common types of accidents is shown in Table 11. A large proportion of the motor-vehicle accidents, 39.9 per cent, occurred to persons 15-34 years

of age. Deaths due to falls, however, were more frequently reported for persons 75-84, 37.4 per cent. More very young children died as a result of fire and explosions, 20 under five years of age, than persons in other age groups, and drowning was the cause of death in more children ages 5-14 than in other ages.

Table 11
Age Distribution of Accidental Deaths, by Type of Accident
Oklahoma, 1953

Type of Accident	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total fatalities	1,445	129	84	212	178	148	141	117	163	180	93
Motor-vehicle	607	42	24	130	112	76	60	48	76	32	7
Other transport	97	-	10	28	17	14	15	7	1	5	-
Poisoning	43	10	-	5	6	6	3	4	5	3	1
Falls	273	4	4	3	6	5	14	18	44	102	73
Machinery	17	-	1	1	3	3	2	5	2	-	-
Fire & explosion	116	20	5	8	10	12	16	9	12	20	4
Hot substance	8	3	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Firearms	43	6	7	12	4	1	5	4	3	2	-
Drowning	59	6	21	9	4	6	8	4	3	1	-
Other	182	44	12	16	17	23	18	14	17	15	6

Certain Diseases of Early Infancy

Certain diseases of early infancy caused 872 deaths, 4.4 per cent of the total deaths, during 1953, placing this category in fifth place as a leading cause of death. Since these diseases are in general peculiar to the first year of life, discussion of the statistics for these diseases has been included in the section for Infant Deaths in this bulletin.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Twenty years ago, 1931-33, pneumonia and influenza together ranked second as a leading cause of death; in 1951-53, they ranked only in sixth place. These diseases were a leading cause of death in all age groups. Although they caused more deaths in older age groups, the proportion of deaths in each age group was as high for young age groups; 9.5 per cent of the deaths 0-4 were assigned to these causes and 5.1 per cent of the deaths 5-14 were assigned to them, placing them in third place as a cause of death in these age groups. Influenza and pneumonia accounted for 5.1 per cent of deaths ages 75-84 and 7.6 per cent of those 85 and over.

The influenza-pneumonia death rates for the racial groups varied also. In fact, for the Indian population, the death rate was three times that for the white population. Influenza and pneumonia ranked second to diseases of the heart as a cause of death for the Indian population.

Diseases of the Arteries

Another group of diseases particularly common in older people is diseases of the arteries. It ranked seventh as a leading cause of death in 1953 for the total population, but was not a leading cause in any age group under 65. This group of diseases caused 104 deaths in persons 65 and over, 34.5 per cent of the total deaths in that age group. Rates for the white and Negro populations were higher than for the Indian, 20.7, 19.9, and 9.3, respectively. Male deaths from diseases of the arteries outnumbered the females with 274, 60.1 per cent, of the deaths male and 182 female.

Nephritis and Nephrosis

Deaths from nephritis and nephrosis, the eighth leading cause of death, occurred more frequently in older age groups, also, with 64.1 per cent of the deaths from this cause over 64 years of age. It was still a leading cause of death, however, in other age groups, except under five. Rates for the Negro and Indian were higher than for the white population, 40.5, 31.6, and 14.6, respectively.

Diabetes Mellitus

The death rate for diabetes mellitus has been on the increase in recent years - 7.4 per 100,000 population in 1933, 11.2 in 1943, and 15.2 in 1953. Rates for the Negro and Indian populations, 20.8 and 24.2 were higher than for the white population, 14.1. This disease also was more important as a cause of death among older people, 67.9 per cent of the deaths assigned to this cause were 65 years of age or older. It was a leading cause of death among the age groups 35-44 and 45-64, but accounted for only 1.5 and 1.8 per cent of the deaths in those age groups.

Tuberculosis

The decline in the tuberculosis death rate has been rapid. As recently as twenty years ago, 1931-33, it was still in sixth place as a leading cause of death, but in 1951-53 it was in ninth place and for the single year 1953 it was tenth. Even for the Indian population, it ranked only in sixth place as a leading cause of death, though the death rate from the disease for that racial group was 80.0 per 100,000 population as compared to 24.7 for the Negro population and 8.2 for the white population. The age distribution of tuberculosis deaths, too, has shown considerable change over the years; in 1933, 36.0 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths were at 45 years of age and over; by 1943, 43.7 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths were 45 years and over; in this age group in 1953, were 72.9 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths.

More males died from tuberculosis, 158 (64.0 per cent of the total tuberculosis deaths) than females, 89. The females, in general, were in younger age groups, 40.4 per cent under 45 years of age as compared to 19.6 per cent of the males.

Although homicide and suicide were not leading causes of death among the general population, they were important causes of death in certain age groups. Homicide was in fourth position as a cause of death among the population 15-24 and fifth for the population groups 25-34 and 35-44, with 13, 27, and 32 deaths, respectively, in these age groups assigned to that category. Suicide ranked third in numerical importance as a cause of death in the population 15-24, was fourth for ages 25-34, and sixth for ages 35-44.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Death rates from some of the other communicable diseases, as for tuberculosis, have shown very rapid declines. The death rate from typhoid fever, already down from earlier years, in 1933 was 10.3; 1953 was the first year that no deaths were assigned to this cause (only one was recorded in 1950). Diphtheria accounted for 261 deaths in 1933, 11.0 per 100,000 population, and in 1953 for the first time no deaths were attributed to that disease. Twenty-three deaths were assigned to scarlet fever in 1933, only 2 in 1953; streptococcal sore throat accounted for only 4 deaths in 1953. Whooping cough caused 82 deaths in 1933 and only 9 in 1953 - five of the deaths in 1953 were under one year of age. The death rate from measles was 2.9 per 100,000 population in 1933 and only 0.7 in 1953 - 12 of the 16 deaths in 1953 were under five years of age.

Low death rates from dysentery, 0.9, meningococcal infections, 0.4, and tetanus, 0.4, were recorded in 1953. Four deaths were due to acute infectious encephalitis. Only one death was caused by malaria.

The 1953 death rate for poliomyelitis, 0.7, was the lowest rate recorded since the all-time high rate of 4.9 in 1949. Ten of the 16 deaths recorded were under twenty years of age. Eleven of the poliomyelitis deaths were specified as bulbar or polio-encephalitis. In addition to the 16 deaths from acute poliomyelitis, 3 other deaths were specified as due to late effects of poliomyelitis.

Eighty-three deaths were classified to syphilis. The Negro rate of 14.4 per 100,000 population for this disease was higher than the rate for Indians, 7.4, and 2.8 for the white population. Three of the syphilis deaths were specified as congenital, 2 as tabes dorsalis, and 17 as general paralysis of the insane. No deaths were reported as due to gonorrhoea.

More deaths from infectious hepatitis, 13, were recorded in 1953 than for any other year since it has been included as a separate category in tabulations: 8 were recorded in 1949, 5 in 1950, 11 in 1951 and 6 in 1952. The figures are too small and for too short a time to determine whether there is an actual increase in the death rate for this disease.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The maternal death rate continued its downward trend during 1953, with only one less death, however, than was recorded the year before; the number for 1953 was 37 with a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 live births, as shown in Table 15 on the following page. The Negro rate was 3.2 as compared to 1.9 for the Indian and 0.4 for the white.

Table 15
Maternal Deaths by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*
Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All maternal causes	37	0.7	20	0.4	13	3.2	4	1.9
Sepsis of pregnancy (610, 611)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of pregnancy (612)	4	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.5
Hemorrhage of pregnancy (613, 614)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ectopic pregnancy without mention of sepsis (615.0)	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.5	-	-
Ectopic pregnancy with mention of sepsis (615.1)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other complications of pregnancy (616-619)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxemia (650)	3	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.2	-	-
Abortion with mention of sepsis (651)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion with toxemia, without mention of sepsis (652)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery without specified complications (660)	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.9
Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium (681, 682, 684)	10	0.2	6	0.1	2	0.5	2	0.9
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium (685, 686)	5	0.1	5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of the puerperium (687, 688)	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
Other complications of childbirth and the puerperium (673-680, 683, 687-689)	6	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.5

*Number per 1,000 live births.

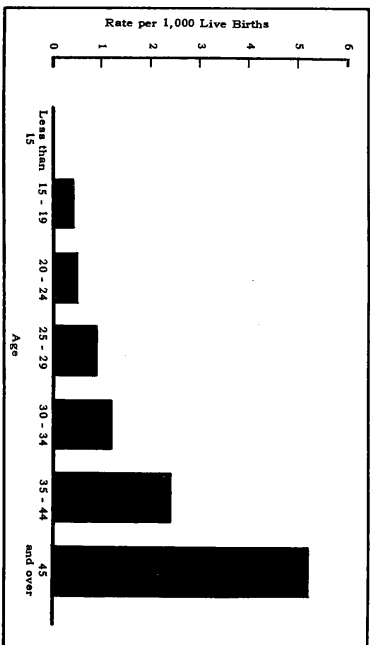
Hemorrhage of childbirth was the leading cause of maternal deaths, with 10 deaths, 27.0 per cent, attributed to this cause. For six of the deaths, sepsis was reported as the cause of death or a complication and for six other deaths, toxemia was the cause or a complication. Four ectopic pregnancies and three abortions were reported among the maternal deaths.

The age-specific maternal death rates increased with each age group. Distribution of the maternal deaths by age is shown in Table 16; age-specific rates are shown in Chart 7. Although three-year average rates have been used for the chart, the numbers are small - only 130 maternal deaths occurred in the three-year period. Only one maternal death occurred to mothers 15 and over during the three-year period, but due to the small number of births to mothers in this age group, the average rate was 5.2 per 1,000 live births.

Table 16
Maternal Deaths, by Cause, by Age
Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Total	Age						
		-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45+
All maternal causes	37	-	2	8	14	6	7	-
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6	-	1	1	1	-	3	-
Toxemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	6	-	1	-	3	1	1	-
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	10	-	-	2	5	2	1	-
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxemia	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	12	-	-	3	4	3	2	-

Chart 7
Maternal Death Rate, by Age
Oklahoma, 1951-1953



INFANT DEATHS

Although the infant death rate in 1953, 28.6, was less than half what it was twenty-five years ago, 69.0 in 1928, the deaths of babies under one year of age constituted 7.4 per cent of the total deaths during the year 1953. The Negro and Indian infant death rates, 53.9 and 48.0 per 1,000 live births, were high in comparison to the rate of 25.4 for the white infant deaths.

Table 17
Deaths Under One Year, by Cause, by Race,
Number and Rate*, Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Infant deaths, all causes	1466	28.6	1144	25.4	219	53.9	103	48.0
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	3	1.4
Whooping cough (056)	5	0.1	1	0.0	-	-	3	1.4
Other infective and parasitic diseases (001-019, 031-055, 057-138)	39	0.8	21	0.5	9	2.2	9	4.2
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	139	2.7	73	1.6	41	10.1	25	11.7
Other diseases of the respiratory system (470-475, 480-483, 500-527)	39	0.8	24	0.5	9	2.2	6	2.8
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (571, 572, 764)	42	0.8	30	0.7	11	2.7	1	0.5
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-570, 573-587)	19	0.4	14	0.3	4	1.0	1	0.5
Congenital malformations (750-759)	201	3.9	185	4.1	7	1.7	9	4.2
Injury at birth (760-761)	193	3.8	153	3.4	31	7.6	9	4.2
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	227	4.4	196	4.3	20	4.9	11	5.1
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis) (770)	32	0.6	30	0.7	2	0.5	-	-
Immaturity (774, 776)	299	5.8	256	5.7	34	8.4	9	4.2
Other certain diseases of early infancy (765-769, 771-773)	83	1.6	52	1.2	24	5.9	7	3.3
Accidents (8800-8962)	54	1.1	40	0.9	10	2.5	4	1.9
Other defined causes	52	1.0	46	1.0	4	1.0	2	0.9
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780-793, 795)	39	0.8	20	0.4	12	3.0	7	3.3

*Number per 1,000 live births.

The leading causes of death for this age group varied among the racial groups. Immaturity, when specified as the underlying cause of death, was responsible for 22.4 per cent of the white infant deaths. Pneumonia was the leading cause among Negro and Indian babies, with 18.7 per cent of the Negro infant deaths and 21.3 per cent of the Indian deaths attributed to this cause. The causes of death among infants of each racial group are shown in Table 17.

Since the leading causes of death in babies under one month of age differ somewhat from the leading causes of death in infants one month to one year of age, the two groups are discussed separately. Table 18 shows the four leading causes in 1953 for both age groups.

Table 18

Leading Causes of Death Among Infants Under One Month of Age and Infants One Month through Eleven Months of Age, Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Deaths Under One Month of Age		Deaths One Month through Eleven Months of Age	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Causes	1,025	100.0	441	100.0
Immaturity	295	28.8	105	23.8
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	224	21.9	73	16.6
Injury at birth	190	18.5	47	10.7
Congenital malformations	128	12.5	37	8.4

Deaths of Infants Under One Month of Age

Approximately 69.9 per cent of the total infant deaths occurred during the first month of life. The number of deaths and death rates for each cause for neonatal deaths are shown in Table 19.

Table 19
Deaths Under One Month by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*
Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Neonatal deaths, all causes	1025	20.0	853	18.9	130	32.0	42	19.6
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough (056)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases (001-019, 030-055, 057-138)	7	0.1	2	0.0	4	1.0	1	0.5
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	34	0.7	23	0.5	9	2.2	2	0.9
Other diseases of the respiratory system (470-475, 480-483, 500-527)	5	0.1	1	0.0	4	1.0	-	-
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (571, 572, 764)	5	0.1	5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-570, 573-587)	10	0.2	9	0.2	1	0.2	-	-
Congenital malformations (750-759)	128	2.5	118	2.6	5	1.2	5	2.3
Injury at birth (760-761)	190	3.7	152	3.4	30	7.4	8	3.7
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	224	4.4	194	4.3	20	4.9	10	4.7
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis) (770)	32	0.6	30	0.7	2	0.5	-	-
Immaturity (774, 776)	295	5.8	252	5.6	34	8.4	9	4.2
Other certain diseases of early infancy (765-769, 771-773)	60	1.2	39	0.9	16	3.9	5	2.3
Accidents (8800-8962)	7	0.1	7	0.2	-	-	-	-
Other defined causes	10	0.2	10	0.2	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780-793, 795)	15	0.3	8	0.2	5	1.2	2	0.9

*Number per 1,000 live births.

Immaturity, when reported as the underlying cause of death, was the leading cause for both the white and Negro neonatal deaths and the number of deaths from this cause among Indians was exceeded by only one death from the cause postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis was the second leading cause of death for the white neonatal deaths. Injury at birth was the second most important cause of death among Negro babies under one month of age and it was third for both the white and Indian neonatal groups.

Of the 1,025 neonatal deaths, 88.6 per cent were under one week of age - 51.4 per cent under one day of age. Neonatal deaths by age in days for each cause are shown in Table 20.

Table 20
Deaths Under One Month, by Cause, by Age
Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Age in Days										
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-29	
Neonatal deaths, all causes . . .	527	151	103	57	31	23	16	54	38	25	
Syphilis and its sequelae . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
Pneumonia	1	6	6	2	5	1	2	6	2	5	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	
Gastro-enteritis and colitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Other diseases of the digestive system	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Congenital malformations	47	17	16	8	4	5	4	10	9	1	
Injury at birth	108	30	18	13	5	5	1	6	3	1	
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	112	51	26	12	7	2	3	4	4	3	
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	15	2	3	7	2	-	-	1	2	-	
Immaturity	209	31	22	7	4	5	3	11	3	-	
Other certain diseases of early infancy	26	10	4	5	-	4	1	6	2	2	
Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Other defined causes	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	2	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	

Deaths of Infants One through Eleven Months of Age
Leading causes of death for those infants who had survived the first month of life are shown in Table 21 on page 25. This table indicates that the number of deaths from all causes decreased generally with each month of age.

Table 21
Deaths at One through Eleven Months of Age, by Cause, by Age, Oklahoma, 1953

Cause of Death	Age in Months										
	1-11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-9	10-11	
Infant deaths, all causes	444	76	73	50	53	58	35	31	36	29	
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	32	6	6	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	
Pneumonia	105	18	15	6	17	16	12	6	7	8	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	34	6	6	7	4	6	2	3	4	3	
Gastro-enteritis and colitis	37	-	6	4	4	5	2	5	4	1	
Other diseases of the digestive system	9	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	2	
Congenital malformations	73	14	18	9	6	7	5	5	6	3	
Injury at birth	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Immaturity	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other certain diseases of early infancy	23	7	5	2	4	3	3	2	2	-	
Accidents	47	6	6	6	6	9	4	3	3	5	
Other defined causes	42	9	9	2	4	2	2	3	6	3	
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	24	4	1	6	4	3	1	2	1	2	

Symbols Used in Tables
- Number or rate is zero
*** Item not applicable
0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05
---- Data not available

TABLE III. RESIDENT DEATHS BY INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACTED LIST OF 50 CAUSES
 BY RACE, SEX, (continued)

Cause of Death	White		Negro		Indian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	10-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		25-29 Years	
Total deaths, all causes	51	32	9	3	2	4	100	10
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (001-008)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (040)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, other forms (041-049)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (052)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (053)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (054, 055)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections (057)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox (081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (082)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (110-117)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leishmaniasis (120-129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (030-039, 041, 042, 044, 045, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-205)	8	5	1	1	1	1	7	6
Pancreatic cancer (210-239)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Diabetes mellitus (260)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amebiasis (290-293)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Menstruopausal neuritis (340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rheumatic fever (400-402)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-415)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute rheumatic heart disease (416-419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of heart (430-434)	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hypertension without mention of heart disease (444-447)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Influenza (480-483)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia (490-493)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Bronchitis (500-502)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (510, 512)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis (550-553)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560, 561, 562)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstetric complications, obstetric and gynecologic, except diarrhea of the newborn (580, 581, 582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhea, except diarrhea of the newborn (590-594)	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hepatitis and nephritis (595-598)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertrophy of prostate (610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (640-669)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (750-769)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and tetanus (760-762)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tetanus of the newborn (763-768)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious mononucleosis (780-782)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturely unqualified (789-796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schistosomiasis (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases (803-899)	6	1	2	1	-	-	2	2
Motor-vehicle accidents (810-835)	7	4	2	1	-	-	12	12
Accidents, other than motor-vehicle (836-899)	20	6	2	-	2	-	27	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (890, 891-893)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Homicide and operations of war (894, 895, 896-899)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2

TABLE III. RESIDENT DEATHS BY INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACTED LIST OF 50 CAUSES
 BY RACE, SEX, (continued)

Cause of Death	White		Negro		Indian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	30-34 Years		35-39 Years		40-44 Years		45-49 Years	
Total deaths, all causes	130	142	11	10	3	3	215	162
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (001-008)	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	5
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria (040)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, other forms (041-049)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (052)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (053)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (054, 055)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections (057)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (080)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smallpox (081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (082)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (110-117)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leishmaniasis (120-129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (030-039, 041, 042, 044, 045, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138)	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-205)	14	7	1	1	1	1	13	39
Pancreatic cancer (210-239)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diabetes mellitus (260)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Amebiasis (290-293)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Menstruopausal neuritis (340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever (400-402)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-415)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute rheumatic heart disease (416-419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of heart (430-434)	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	6
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Hypertension without mention of heart disease (444-447)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Influenza (480-483)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (490-493)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Bronchitis (500-502)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (510, 512)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis (550-553)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560, 561, 562)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Obstetric complications, obstetric and gynecologic, except diarrhea of the newborn (580, 581, 582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhea, except diarrhea of the newborn (590-594)	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
Hepatitis and nephritis (595-598)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertrophy of prostate (610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (640-669)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (750-769)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and tetanus (760-762)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus of the newborn (763-768)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious mononucleosis (780-782)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturely unqualified (789-796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schistosomiasis (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases (803-899)	1	4	1	-	-	-	14	12
Motor-vehicle accidents (810-835)	19	12	3	2	1	1	19	19
Accidents, other than motor-vehicle (836-899)	39	3	-	-	-	-	71	22
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (890, 891-893)	5	3	-	-	-	-	8	6
Homicide and operations of war (894, 895, 896-899)	5	-	2	-	1	-	3	10

TABLE V. RESISTING SERING, HEALING, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER OF CASES (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	BEREN						CUDJO						CANTON					
	Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race			
	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.		
Live births,	511	17.6	482	24	15	668	23.4	582	37	15.9	503	20.0	468	30	11	12		
Physicians in home,	393	... 3	376	9	8	421	... 4	387	11	15.1	489	... 4	448	30	3	11		
Physicians in hospital,	113	... 3	105	5	5	129	... 3	108	16	11	14	... 3	10	6	3	1		
Physicians in home,	12	... 2	12	12	2	18	... 5	15	16	8	11.9	6	... 1	6	6	6		
Physicians in hospital,	10	... 2	10	10	1	11	... 1	11	8	11	6	... 3	6	6	6	6		
Malaria,	271	9.1	259	2	3	295	11.7	239	1	7	6	... 3	6	6	6	6		
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat,	30	0.9	30	30	3	42	1.7	42	2	221	8.5	200	15	7	7	7		
Diphtheria,	23	0.7	23	23	4	18.2	4	18	1	7	13.9	6	... 2	6	6	6		
Scarlet fever,	15	0.5	15	15	11	4.2	11	11	1	5	1.9	3	... 1	3	3	3		
Rheumatoid arthritis,	10	0.3	10	10	2	1.5	2	2	2	12.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
Arthritis,	1	0.0	1	1	3	1.2	3	3	1	4.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
Paratyphoid fever,	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	0.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	0.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	0.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	0.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	0.0	1	... 1	1	1	1	1		

TABLE V. RESISTING SERING, HEALING, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER OF CASES (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	GARNER						GREENBEE						GRISTON					
	Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race			
	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.	No.	Rate	Wh.	Neg.		
Live births,	364	12.5	348	16	10	163	23	149	14	22	107.8	19	1	1	1	1		
Physicians in home,	932	25.6	893	39	1	1031	28.4	978	53	103	28.4	74	4	74	21	21		
Physicians in hospital,	602	... 3	584	18	1	687	18.9	668	19	101	27.7	81	8	102	29	29		
Physicians in home,	116	... 3	116	116	13	33	... 3	33	6	16.2	10	1	10	2	2	2		
Physicians in hospital,	9	0.7	9	9	7	7	... 1	7	3	33.3	8	1	8	1	1	1		
Malaria,	7	0.2	7	7	1	14	... 1	14	4	17.5	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat,	2	... 0	2	2	1	2	... 1	2	2	8.5	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Diphtheria,	1	0.0	1	1	5	13.7	1	5	1	12.7	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Scarlet fever,	373	10.6	368	5	8	467	12.8	467	6	36	94.4	153	37	1	1	1		
Rheumatoid arthritis,	28	0.8	28	28	23	27	... 5	27	6	16	48.8	14	2	1	1	1		
Arthritis,	3	0.2	3	3	2	5	... 3	5	3	12.0	3	3	3	3	3	3		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	... 1	1	1	4.9	1	1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	... 1	1	1	4.9	1	1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	... 1	1	1	4.9	1	1	1	1	1	1		
All other diseases classified as infectious,	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	... 1	1	1	4.9	1	1	1	1	1	1		

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY SHORTER CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	HASKELL				HOMER				JACKSON			
	Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births*	13,333	13.6	133	13.6	13,333	18.9	220	18.9	19,227	24.2	191	24.2
Physician in hospital	67	67	113	67	46	233	8	46	30	30	14	30
Physician in home	113	113	113	113	13	231	37	13	17	17	16	17
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,054	1,054	1	1	6	6	1	6	1	1	3	1
Physician in home	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,051	1,051	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total deaths all causes	92	92	92	92	119	124	10	119	84	84	159	11
Live births*	13,333	13.6	133	13.6	13,333	18.9	220	18.9	19,227	24.2	191	24.2
Physician in hospital	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,051	1,051	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,048	1,048	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total deaths all causes	4	4	4	4	8	8	3	8	3	3	3	3
Live births*	13,333	13.6	133	13.6	13,333	18.9	220	18.9	19,227	24.2	191	24.2
Physician in hospital	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,051	1,051	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,048	1,048	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total deaths all causes	4	4	4	4	8	8	3	8	3	3	3	3

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY SHORTER CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	JEFFERSON				JOHNSON				KAY			
	Total		Race		Total		Race		Total		Race	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births*	9,827	17.1	157	17.1	9,827	17.1	157	17.1	12,121	24.5	112	24.5
Physician in hospital	124	124	124	124	23	23	2	23	121	121	36	121
Physician in home	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	16	16	2	16
Midwife, other, or unknown	111	111	1	1	2	2	2	2	19	19	1	19
Physician in home	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	1	15
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,047	1,047	2	2	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	13
Total deaths all causes	122	122	111	111	88	88	4	88	141	141	15	141
Live births*	12,121	12.4	122	12.4	12,121	12.4	122	12.4	12,121	9.7	11	9.7
Physician in hospital	124	124	124	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	111	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midwife, other, or unknown	1,047	1,047	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total deaths all causes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY PROGRAM CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY RACE, OREGON, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	SERGIOLE				SNOOVIA				SREERINS			
	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate
Live births*	752	22.1	571	82	103	20.4	317	23	33	26.9	912	22
Physician in hospital	21	...	33	40	122	...	294	12	26	29.8	...	8
Midwife, other, or unknown	44	...	35	3	29	...	18	6	2	...	1	1
Physician in hospital	13	18.6	9	2	5	12.4	5	5	11	11.7	10	10
Midwife, other, or unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deaths, all causes	318	9.4	239	44	175	6.9	156	13	6	28.1	8.1	279
Deaths under 1 year	26	34.6	13	8	13	32.3	10	1	2	14	14.8	14
Deaths under 1 year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	4	11.8	1	1	4	20.2	1	1	2	2.4	9	9
Septicemia and its sequelae (020-029)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyelitis and its sequelae (580-039)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and its sequelae (050-059)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Streptococcal sore throat (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY PROGRAM CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY RACE, OREGON, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	TEXAS				TILLAMOOK				TUSAS			
	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate	No.	Rate	Wh. No.	Wh. Rate
Live births*	291	18.6	221	...	349	22.2	279	89	73.6	26.4	6105	64.4
Physician in hospital	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...
Midwife, other, or unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physician in hospital	4	13.7	4	4	4	6.2	2	1	122	17.0	12	15.2
Midwife, other, or unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deaths, all causes	87	5.6	87	3	136	9.4	121	34	9	...	9	...
Deaths under 1 year	3	10.3	3	8	17	46.2	9	8	308	82.1	169	24
Deaths under 1 year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	1	6.4	1	1	2	13.2	1	1	20	7.4	15	1.6
Septicemia and its sequelae (020-029)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyelitis and its sequelae (580-039)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and its sequelae (050-059)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Streptococcal sore throat (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever (051)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS AND DEATHS FROM LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE, OCTOBER, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	Hoshto		Oman		Olaa city		Omansee		Rada valley		Pamuka	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births Deaths, all causes* Infant deaths* Neonatal deaths* Maternal deaths* Deaths from leading causes**	83	20.6	71	20.6	700	28.8	377	19.8	183	21.5	105	19.7
	-	-	-	-	5	12.6	14	37.1	5	27.3	2	19.0
	66	16.6	32	9.1	233	9.1	171	9.0	49	6.6	70	13.1
	5	60.2	2	28.2	27	27.3	13	34.5	8	21.9	8	76.2
	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	2.7	1	2.7	-	-
Diseases of the heart (110-113) Malignant neoplasms (110-205) Vascular lesions affecting cerebral circulation (110-211) Accidents (880-962) (251) Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) Influenza and pneumonia (180-193) Tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacteria (240) Diabetes mellitus (260) Phenothiazols, all forms (001-019)	20	50.9	7	17.7	11	276.0	4	100.4	5	125.5	5	50.2
	7	17.7	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0
	11	27.6	2	5.0	188	69.9	6	15.5	10	107.0	10	187.6
	4	100.4	-	-	303	118.3	23	60.5	8	31.5	5	93.8
	4	100.4	-	-	371	144.8	18	46.6	6	24.2	6	112.5
Diseases of the heart (110-113) Malignant neoplasms (110-205) Vascular lesions affecting cerebral circulation (110-211) Accidents (880-962) (251) Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) Influenza and pneumonia (180-193) Tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacteria (240) Diabetes mellitus (260) Phenothiazols, all forms (001-019)	20	50.9	7	17.7	11	276.0	4	100.4	5	125.5	5	50.2
	7	17.7	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0
	11	27.6	2	5.0	188	69.9	6	15.5	10	107.0	10	187.6
	4	100.4	-	-	303	118.3	23	60.5	8	31.5	5	93.8
	4	100.4	-	-	371	144.8	18	46.6	6	24.2	6	112.5

TABLE VII. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS AND DEATHS FROM LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE, OCTOBER, 1953 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	Shimone		Silliwat		Suljane		Tadegrah		Tadram		Tula	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births Deaths, all causes* Infant deaths* Neonatal deaths* Maternal deaths* Deaths from leading causes**	696	26.9	497	22.7	109	24.8	101	19.0	71	14.7	597	28.5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16.6
	202	10.4	114	5.2	61	13.9	61	11.5	41	8.0	194	9.9
	2	19.2	7	32.7	2	8.6	2	8.6	1	4.3	118	28.9
	1	17.6	5	20.1	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	7	1.3
Diseases of the heart (110-113) Malignant neoplasms (110-205) Vascular lesions affecting cerebral circulation (110-211) Accidents (880-962) (251) Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) Influenza and pneumonia (180-193) Tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacteria (240) Diabetes mellitus (260) Phenothiazols, all forms (001-019)	10	13.0	17	7.6	33	75.1	17	30.2	15	30.5	607	309.8
	4	18.3	13	59.3	4	15.6	3	11.5	4	8.0	228	116.4
	15	197.6	12	54.8	11	250.6	2	37.7	4	8.0	130	66.4
	4	44.5	18	81.3	2	4.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	116	59.2
	4	44.5	18	81.3	2	4.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	116	59.2

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	Pamua		Ferry		Fisher		Round city		Redau		Fygor	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births Deaths, all causes* Infant deaths* Neonatal deaths* Maternal deaths* Deaths from leading causes**	61	21.0	109	21.1	66	16.7	577	37.3	94	18.7	113	22.0
	10	18.1	183	35.9	143	35.9	171	42.3	46	31.9	47	17.7
	46	15.9	22	10.1	17	7.8	13	3.2	4	9.2	12	106.2
	3	65.6	1	19.4	1	60.6	1	12.1	1	12.1	8	70.8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the heart (110-113) Malignant neoplasms (110-205) Vascular lesions affecting cerebral circulation (110-211) Accidents (880-962) (251) Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) Influenza and pneumonia (180-193) Tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacteria (240) Diabetes mellitus (260) Phenothiazols, all forms (001-019)	12	113.6	18	348.4	16	405.0	76	357.1	12	238.9	21	409.1
	8	275.9	7	135.5	7	177.2	22	103.4	7	139.4	4	77.9
	3	103.4	6	116.1	2	50.6	11	51.7	5	99.5	2	39.0
	3	103.4	4	77.4	2	75.9	11	51.7	5	99.5	2	39.0
	3	103.4	4	77.4	2	75.9	11	51.7	5	99.5	2	39.0

Estimated population, July 1, 1953	Virta		Wagoner		Walters		Watson		Wetherford		Winton		Woodard	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live births Deaths, all causes* Infant deaths* Neonatal deaths* Maternal deaths* Deaths from leading causes**	118	21.4	93	20.6	23	7.2	21	6.4	16	16.6	18	138	22.7	
	24	24.4	30	30.6	2	10.0	38	11.1	31	15.6	4	10.5		
	91	16.5	22	11.1	8	30.3	3	28.2	1	15.6	6	29.0		
	8	67.8	1	10.5	1	30.3	2	28.2	1	15.6	5	21.7		
	7	59.3	1	10.5	1	30.3	2	28.2	1	15.6	5	21.7		
Diseases of the heart (110-113) Malignant neoplasms (110-205) Vascular lesions affecting cerebral circulation (110-211) Accidents (880-962) (251) Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) Influenza and pneumonia (180-193) Tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacteria (240) Diabetes mellitus (260) Phenothiazols, all forms (001-019)	26	171.2	19	106.4	10	313.8	10	292.3	11	284.7	26	395.4	20	358.9
	15	271.8	6	128.3	7	210.6	5	147.7	1	129.4	11	165.0	12	197.3
	8	115.0	12	258.7	5	174.9	1	118.1	1	25.9	7	103.7	6	98.7
	6	108.7	1	12.4	1	34.4	1	88.6	1	21.4	5	74.1	5	82.2
	4	72.5	1	21.4	1	34.4	1	88.6	1	21.4	5	74.1	2	32.9