

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1954



PART II

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Discussion.....	1-25
Population.....	1
Residence Allocation.....	1
Cause of Death Classification.....	2
Live Births.....	3
Immature Births.....	4
Stillbirths.....	5
Total Deaths.....	8
Leading Causes of Death.....	9
Heart Disease.....	11
Malignant Neoplasms.....	13
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System.....	14
Accidents.....	15
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy.....	15
Influenza and Pneumonia.....	16
Diseases of Arteries.....	16
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	16
Diabetes Mellitus.....	17
Congenital Malformations.....	17
Other Important Causes of Death.....	17
Communicable Diseases.....	18
Maternal Deaths.....	19
Infant Deaths.....	20
Deaths of Infants Under One Month of Age.....	21
Deaths of Infants One through Eleven Months of Age.....	24

APPENDIX

Table A.	Births, Deaths, and Deaths by Important Causes, Number and Rate, Oklahoma, 1935-1954.....	26
Table B.	Historical Summary of Certain Causes of Death, Adjusted by Comparability Ratio, Number and Rate, Oklahoma, 1940-1949.....	31
Table C.	Recorded Births, Stillbirths, Deaths, Infant and Neonatal Deaths, Number and Rate, by County, Oklahoma, 1954.....	32
Table I.	Resident Deaths by International Intermediate List of 150 Causes, Number and Rate, by Race, Oklahoma, 1954.....	33
Table II.	Resident Births, Deaths and Deaths by International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes, Number and Rate, by Race, Oklahoma, 1954...	34
Table III.	Resident Deaths by International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes, by Race, Sex, and Age, Oklahoma, 1954.....	37
Table IV.	Leading Causes of Death, Number and Per Cent, by Race, by Age Group, Oklahoma, 1954.....	44
Table V.	Resident Births, Deaths, and Deaths by Important Causes, Number and Rate by County, and Number by County and Race, Oklahoma, 1954	45
Table VI.	Resident Births, Deaths, and Deaths by Important Causes, Number and Rate, by Race, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1954.....	71
Table VII.	Resident Births, Deaths, and Deaths from Leading Causes, Number and Rate, for Cities Having a Population of 2,500 or More, Oklahoma, 1954.....	72

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1954

Vital statistics relating to the births and deaths that occurred in Oklahoma or to residents of Oklahoma during the calendar year 1954 are published in this twelfth annual edition of Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma, Part II.

Ten basic tables are exhibited in the Appendix, summarizing general historical information for the State and presenting more specific data pertaining to 1954 vital events by race, sex, age, cause of death, county and city of residence. Brief descriptions of the methods used for collecting and tabulating the data are presented in the narrative. Some of the more significant and interesting observations have been selected for discussion and specific charts and tables have been used for illustrations.

POPULATION

Total population estimates for the State, counties, and cities for intercensal years have been based, in general, on the arithmetic interpolation or projection of the changes in population between the Census enumerations. In computing population estimates for racial groups for the years 1950-1954, however, the Indian and Negro populations have been held constant at the 1950 enumeration and population changes have been reflected in the white group only. The July 1, 1954, estimate for the State as a whole is 2,238,057; for the white racial group the estimate is 2,038,785, for the Negro, 145,503, and for the Indian, 53,769. Total population estimates for each county and for each city having a population of 2,500 or more in the last Census are shown in Tables V, VI, and VII in the Appendix.

RESIDENCE ALLOCATION

The birth, death, and stillbirth certificates filed in the State Department of Health are the chief source of the statistics published in this bulletin, and one table, Table C, gives the actual count of these certificates. Since information relative to the resident population, however, is generally more useful to those organizations charged with the responsibility of the public's health, most of the data in this bulletin relate to the births, deaths, and stillbirths that occurred to the residents of Oklahoma regardless of where the events took place. This allocation of vital events to the place of residence is made possible by the voluntary exchange of copies of certificates for statistical purposes only between the states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Canada through the National Office of Vital Statistics. Table 1 below shows the number of Oklahoma birth and death certificates excluded and the number of births and deaths occurring in other states included in resident tabulations. Similarly, births, deaths, and stillbirths have been allocated within the State to city and county of residence for tabulation.

Table 1
Residence Allocation, Oklahoma, 1954

Births	2,202	1,667
Deaths	474	879
	Non-resident Certificates Excluded	Resident Transcripts Included

The largest number of birth and death certificates for Oklahoma residents from other areas were received from the bordering states of Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, states with hospital facilities in cities just across the borders. Table 2 shows the number of certificates received from each of these states and also from some of the other states in which appreciable numbers of births and deaths of Oklahoma residents occurred.

Table 2

Births and Deaths of Oklahoma Residents Occurring Outside Oklahoma, by State in which the Events Occurred, 1954

State	Number	
	Births	Deaths
Total	1,667	879
Arkansas	333	104
California	19	39
Illinois	21	14
Kansas	340	165
Kentucky	22	2
Maryland	21	1
Missouri	107	74
New Mexico	32	34
Texas	564	306
Washington	19	3
Alaska	19	3
All others	136	129

CAUSE OF DEATH CLASSIFICATION

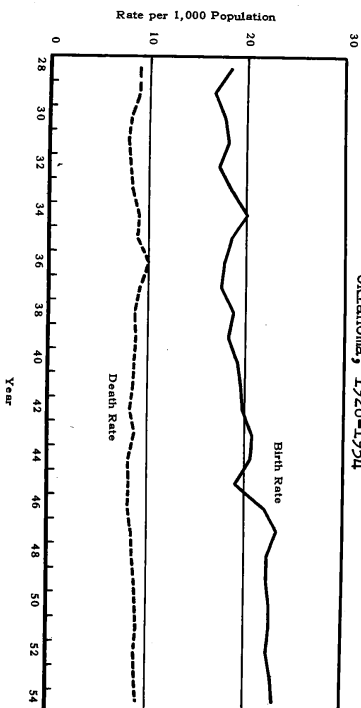
The sixth revision of the international list of causes of death adopted by the World Health Organization in 1948 has been used for assigning the causes of death for statistical classification. Up until the 1948 revision of the International List, changes in classifications or coding procedures were not extensive enough to make statistics based on one revision incomparable with those based on another revision. With the sixth revision, however, not only were there

major changes in the list itself, but the medical certification on the death certificate and the procedures for the selection of a single underlying cause for classification were revised also. In order to establish comparability ratios for major cause-of-death classifications, the certificates in 1949 were coded according to both the fifth and the sixth revisions of the International List. These ratios should be used for computing adjusted rates for the years 1930-1948 to compare with the rates for later years; rates used in comparison in the discussion in the bulletin have been adjusted by the comparability ratios unless otherwise specified. Comparability ratios for forty-eight selected causes and for important causes of infant deaths were published in the 1949 edition of this bulletin. Rates in the historical table, A, have not been adjusted by the application of the comparability ratios, but adjusted rates for causes most affected by the changes in classifications and coding procedures are published in Table B in the Appendix for the years 1940-1949.

LIVE BIRTHS

The live birth rate for 1954, 23.0 per 1,000 estimated population, shows little change from the rate recorded in the previous year, 22.9. In fact, the chart below indicates that the birth rate trend was definitely on the increase until 1947, when it began leveling off. The 1947 rate of 23.3 was the highest ever recorded for Oklahoma.

Chart 1
Crude Birth and Death Rates
Oklahoma, 1928-1954



Birth rates for the racial groups were similar to those recorded during the previous year, also. The white rate was 22.2 as compared to 22.1 in 1953, the Negro rate was 27.6 as compared to 27.9 in 1953, and the Indian was 39.3 as compared to 39.9 in 1953. The ratio of male to female live births in 1954 was 105 males to every 100 females.

Hospital deliveries again showed an increase, with 91.8 per cent of the live births occurring in hospitals, as compared to 90.9 in the previous year. The proportion of deliveries in homes showed a decrease from 9.1 in 1953 to 8.2 in 1954. Hospital deliveries varied for the racial groups - the Negro race having the lowest proportion of the births in that population group delivered in hospitals, 69.1 per cent. Table 3 shows the births by race and attendance at delivery.

Table 3
Live Birth Attendance by Race
Oklahoma, 1954

Attendance	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total live births	51,457	100.0	45,333	100.0	4,013	99.9	2,111	100.0
Physician in hospital	47,259	91.8	42,532	93.8	2,773	69.1	1,954	92.6
Physician in mat. home	168	0.3	154	0.3	10	0.2	4	0.2
Physician in home	3,121	6.1	2,428	5.4	583	14.5	110	5.2
Midwife and other	909	1.8	219	0.5	647	16.1	43	2.0

Immature Births

During 1954, 6.7 per cent of the 50,950 births reporting birth weight, specified weights of five and one-half pounds or less. The proportions of the live births that were immature, based on birth weight alone as the criterion of immaturity, for each racial group, are shown in Table 4. The Indian rate was low and the Negro high, by comparison to the rates for the white and total populations. The Indian rate showed a drop from the previous five-year average of 5.6 to 4.7 per cent premature births in 1954; proportions as low as 4.9 per cent were observed in 1948 and 1949, the first years that this information was tabulated.

Table 4
Percentage of Immature* Live Births, by Race
Oklahoma, 1954

Live births with birth weight specified	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Live births with birth weight specified	50,950	100.0	44,945	100.0	3,920	100.0	2,085	100.0
Birth weight 5 1/2 pounds or less	3,393	6.7	2,865	6.4	431	11.0	97	4.7
Per cent								

*Based on birth weight alone.

Immature births seemed to occur more frequently to very young mothers as shown by the figures in Table 5. Out of the small number of births, 99, occurring to mothers under 15 years of age, 12.1 per cent weighed less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. Approximately 7.5 per cent of the babies born to mothers ages 15-19 were immature. The proportions of immature infants born to mothers in other age groups were closer to the average, 6.7 per cent, for immature infants to mothers of all ages.

Table 5
Immature Births by Weight and Age of Mother
Oklahoma, 1954

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 spec.	50,950	99	8,629	17,649	12,460	7,371	4,509	87	146		
Total immature births	3,393	12	650	1,187	763	461	307	5	8		
Per cent immature	6.7	12.1	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.5		
4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz	2,273	8	425	824	509	293	205	4	5		
3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz	639	1	116	230	139	99	53	-	1		
2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz	272	1	61	86	61	37	24	-	1		
Less than 2 lb 4 oz	209	2	48	47	54	32	25	-	1		

STILLBIRTHS

During 1954, certificates were filed for 787 fetal deaths that showed no signs of life after complete birth and had developed to the 20th week or more of gestation. This number represented a ratio of 15.3 stillbirths per 1,000 live births, slightly lower than the 15.9 ratio recorded in 1953. The stillbirth ratio for both the white and Indian infants showed declines from the previous year: The white rate in 1953 was 14.7 and in 1954, it was 14.1, the Indian in 1953 was 24.7 and in 1954, it was 19.9. The Negro rate showed an increase from 24.9 in 1953 to 26.7 in 1954.

Table 6
Stillbirth Attendance by Race, Number and Per Cent
Oklahoma, 1954

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	787	99.9	638	100.1	107	99.9	42	100.0
Physician in hospital	696	88.4	579	90.8	76	71.0	41	97.6
Physician in mat. home	3	0.4	3	0.5	-	-	-	-
Physician in home	68	8.6	49	7.7	18	16.8	1	2.4
Midwife	15	1.9	2	0.3	13	12.1	-	-
Other and unknown	5	0.6	5	0.8	-	-	-	-

A higher percentage of the 1954 stillbirths, 86.4, were delivered in hospitals than of the 1953 stillbirths, 83.8. The proportions of stillbirths according to attendance at birth for each racial group are shown in Table 6.

Causes of stillbirth determined in the fetus, placenta or cord accounted for 82.0 per cent of these fetal deaths; 18.0 per cent were attributed to causes determined in the mother or related to pregnancy. The underlying cause for statistical classification was selected usually according to the sequence of events that led to the stillbirth as reported on the medical certification. If no definite sequence could be established, however, causes determined in the fetus, placenta, or cord were given precedence over causes determined in the mother, when they were reported together. Table 7 shows the underlying cause of the stillbirths in 1954. Approximately 32.9 per cent of the stillbirth certificates either reported no cause at all or reported only ill-defined causes.

Table 7
Resident Stillbirths, by Cause of Stillbirth
Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Stillbirth	Number	Per Cent
Total	787	100.1
Causes Determined in the Mother, or Related to Pregnancy:		
Diabetes mellitus (Y30.2)	5	0.6
Chronic diseases of genito-urinary system (Y30.4)	2	0.3
Other chronic diseases (Y30.0, .1, .3, .5)	9	1.1
Acute disease in mother (Y31)	5	0.6
Toxemias of pregnancy (Y32.3, .4)	50	6.4
Infection (ante- and intra-partum) (Y32.5)	3	0.4
Difficulties in labor (Y34)	50	6.4
Self-induced abortion (Y32.0)	7	0.9
Accident or violence (Y35.0, .1)	7	0.9
Other and ill-defined causes in mother (Y32.1, .2, Y33, Y35.2, .3)	11	1.4
Causes Determined in the Fetus, Placenta or Cord:		
Placenta and cord conditions (Y36)	260	33.0
Birth injury (Y37)	5	0.6
Congenital malformations of fetus (Y38)	86	10.9
Erythroblastosis (Y39.2)	43	5.5
Other causes determined in the fetus (Y39.0, .1, .3)	2	0.3
Ill-defined causes (Y39.4, .5)	109	13.9
Cause unspecified (Y39.6)	110	17.8

Of the total stillbirths, 663 reported whether or not death occurred before or during labor. Of this number, 67.9 per cent occurred before labor and 32.1 per cent occurred during labor. Percentages for each racial group according to the time of death are shown in Table 8.

Table 8
Resident Stillbirths, According to Whether Death Occurred Before or During Labor, by Race, Number and Per Cent
Oklahoma, 1954

Time of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total Stillbirths	787	100.1	638	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0
Before labor	450	57.2	368	57.7	54	50.5	28	66.7
During labor	213	27.1	182	28.5	21	19.6	10	23.8
Not stated	124	15.8	88	13.8	32	29.9	4	9.5

Operative procedures were indicated on only 113, or 17.3 per cent of the total 655 stillbirth certificates giving information as to whether or not operative procedures were used. Almost 93 per cent of those specifying the time of death in relation to the operation indicated that death had occurred before the operation. Table 9 shows the time of death for those stillbirths for which operative procedures were necessary, for each racial group.

Table 9
Resident Stillbirths, According to Whether Death Occurred Before or During Operation, by Race, Number and Per Cent
Oklahoma, 1954

Time of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total Operations	113	100.0	96	100.1	13	100.0	4	100.0
Before operation	91	80.5	78	81.3	9	69.2	4	100.0
During operation	7	6.2	6	6.3	1	7.7	-	-
Not stated	15	13.3	12	12.5	3	23.1	-	-

Table 10 below shows the stillbirths reported during the last three years according to operative procedures used. Cesarean section was the operation in 18.5 per cent of the 373 operative stillbirth deliveries, forceps (excluding version and breech extraction) were used in 24.9 per cent of the operative deliveries, version and extraction was used for 11.0 per cent, and breech extraction for 6.2. These proportions were in the same numerical order for each of the three racial groups.

Table 10
Resident Stillbirths According to Operative Procedure
by Race, Oklahoma, 1952-1954

Operative Procedure	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total reporting whether or not operative procedure	1962	1597	224	141
No operative procedure	1589	1290	183	116
Operative procedure reported	373	307	41	25
Forceps delivery	93	75	11	7
Version, with or without forceps	41	32	6	3
Breech, with or without forceps	23	21	2	-
Caesarean section	181	151	17	13
Mutilating operation	8	6	2	-
Other and unspecified	27	22	3	2

TOTAL DEATHS

The 1954 crude death rate for Oklahoma was 9.0 per 1,000 estimated population, continuing the almost straight-line trend established in earlier years, as shown in Chart 1 on page 3. The Negro and Indian rates of 12.6 and 10.4, respectively, were higher than the white rate of 8.7. Male deaths, 11,798, exceeded the female, 8,323, and if the 1954 population was almost equally divided into males and females as indicated by the 1950 Census enumeration, the sex-specific death rates would be 10.6 for males and 7.4 for females.

Table 11
Race-Sex Specific Death Rates* for Broad Age Groups
Oklahoma, 1954

Race and Sex	All Ages	Age				
		Under 15	15-34	35-54	55-74	75 & Over
White: Male	10.3	3.0	1.5	5.4	29.2	121.2
Female	7.1	2.2	0.7	2.8	16.4	108.3
Negro: Male	13.9	6.5	2.8	9.5	36.0	117.5
Female	11.3	5.7	1.8	8.1	29.6	126.3
Indian: Male	11.2	5.6	3.8	11.2	34.0	107.5
Female	9.4	4.3	4.0	6.7	29.4	114.0

*Rates represent number per 1,000 estimated population.

Almost 60 per cent of the deaths that occurred during the year were of persons 65 years of age or older - 11.3 per cent were 85 years of age or older. Age distribution of deaths varied for the race and sex groups; estimated race and sex specific rates for broad age groups are shown in Table 11. Up to age 75, rates for the Negro and Indian population exceeded the comparable rates for the white population and in most groups, the male rates were higher than the female rates for all races.

Although the final annual death rate for 1954 did not indicate an upward swing in the trend, the deaths that occurred in each month did show some variation from the 1951-53 average figures. In 1954, 11.9 per cent of the deaths for the year occurred during the exceptionally hot month of July; the 1951-53 average proportion of deaths for July was 8.2. The accidental death category was the one most affected by this increase in deaths, and further discussion of the observation is included in the accidental death section on page 15. Some of the other diseases, especially those commonly affecting older people, indicated higher rates for the month of July. The heart disease death rate based on deaths in July, 1954, was 357.6 per 100,000 estimated population as compared to 268.2 for the 1951-53 average rate for July. The same comparative rates for malignant neoplasms were 152.3, July, 1954, and 136.5, July, 1951-53; for vascular lesions of central nervous system, they were 208.6, July, 1954, and 112.5, July, 1951-53.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Along with progress in the control of certain diseases in younger people and the aging of the general population have come many changes in public health problems. Some of the chronic diseases that are most common in older people have long been major health problems and death rates from these diseases have been steadily increasing. The top four leading causes of death for the general population - heart diseases, cancer, vascular lesions of the central nervous system, and accidents - for example, accounted for almost three-fourths, 73.9 per cent, of the deaths of persons aged 65 and over during 1954. In 1930, these four causes of death were among the top ten numerically most important causes but accounted for only 15.4 per cent of deaths in the 65 years and over age group. The leading causes of death in 1954 for seven broad age groups, by race, are shown in Table IV in the Appendix. For ranking causes of death, the procedures recommended by the Mortality Working Group of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics have been used, with two exceptions: "Nephritis and Nephrosis", including International List numbers 590-594, is listed as one cause instead of the two group titles for 590-591 and 592-594 and "Diseases of the Arteries" including numbers 450-456, is listed as a cause instead of the single title for category 450.

No doubt, much of the increase in death rates from chronic diseases generally affecting older people is merely a sequel to the increase in the proportion of older people in the population. Table 12 below compares the observed death rates for the four leading causes of death in 1954, with age-adjusted death rates to give some indication as to how much of the increase in death rates from these diseases over the past two decades may have been the result of the aging population and how much may have been due to other factors.

Table 12
Comparison of Observed Death Rates with Age-Adjusted Death Rates
For Four Leading Causes of Death
Oklahoma, 1930, 1940, 1950

(Adjusted to Age Distribution of 1930 Census Enumeration)

Cause of Death	Observed Death Rates			Age-Adj. Death Rates	
	1930*	1940*	1950	1930	1950
Diseases of the heart	101.2	179.4	271.2	101.2	146.6
Malignant neoplasms	50.8	85.4	120.1	49.9	73.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	61.2	81.8	100.6	61.2	60.8
Accidents	66.3	51.6	60.4	67.0	52.1

*Rates adjusted by application of comparability ratio of 1949 deaths classified by sixth revision to 1949 deaths classified by fifth revision of the International List.

Heart disease has been the leading cause of death in Oklahoma nearly every year since 1930, but in 1932 and 1936, the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia, combined, exceeded the number of deaths assigned to diseases of the heart. Although vascular lesions of the central nervous system and malignant neoplasms have been among the ten leading causes of death since 1930, it has been only since 1940 that one or the other has held the second and third numerically most important positions as causes of death. Accidents was the fourth leading cause of death in 1954; this cause was third in 1930, exceeded by heart diseases in first place and influenza and pneumonia in second. Influenza and pneumonia have dropped in their importance, however, as causes of death and in 1954 were down to sixth position.

In spite of the great reduction in the infant death rate, from 60.7 per 1,000 live births in 1930 to 27.1 in 1954, certain diseases of early infancy and congenital malformations, as two separate causes, still continue as numerically important causes of death and were in fifth and tenth positions, respectively, as leading causes for the general population in 1954. For the first time, tuberculosis did not appear as one of the ten leading causes of death but dropped to eleventh position.

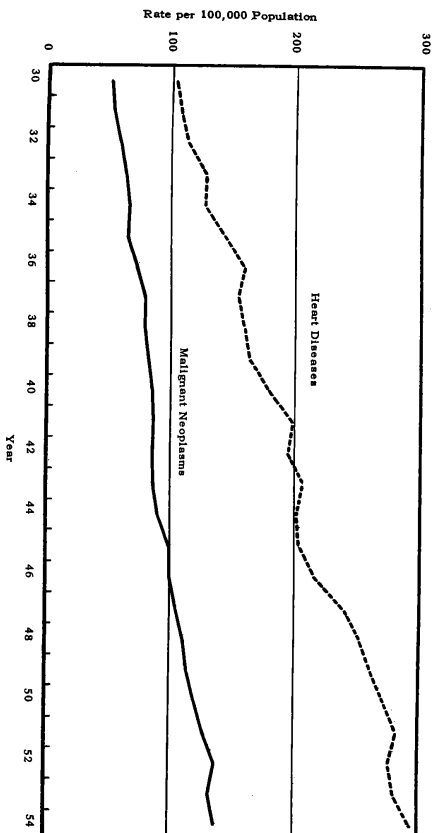
The leading causes of death varied to some extent for the racial groups. The rank order for the ten numerically most important causes for the white population group was the same as for the general population. For the Negro population, the first five leading causes were also the same except that "accidents" was in second position instead of fourth; nephritis and nephrosis moved up to sixth position, followed by influenza and pneumonia. Hypertension, without mention of heart disease, and homicide appeared as the next two leading causes, and diseases of the arteries was in tenth position.

For the Indian deaths, fewest in number and therefore most subject to variations, the rank order and number for the ten leading causes of death were as follows: Diseases of the heart, 121; accidents, 68; tuberculosis, 55; malignant neoplasms, 53; vascular lesions of CNS, 36; influenza and pneumonia, 32; certain diseases of early infancy, 27; diabetes mellitus, 18; diseases of arteries, 12; and gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, 11.

Heart Disease

Heart diseases, the leading cause of death for the three major racial groups and all age groups above thirty-five, accounted for 6,536 deaths during 1954. The rate of 292.0 deaths per 100,000 estimated population was the highest on record and was almost three times what it was in 1930 - the adjusted number and rate for that year were 2,424 and 101.2. Chart 2 below shows the rapidly increasing death rates over the past twenty-five years. The rate for heart disease deaths among Negroes, 312.7, exceeded both the white and Indian rates, 292.3 and 225.0, respectively. Age, of course, was an important factor in heart disease deaths; 43.3 per cent of the heart disease deaths during 1954 were in persons 75 and over and another 27.2 per cent were in persons ages 65-74. The 4,607 heart disease deaths of persons 65 years of age and over represented 38.3 per cent of the total deaths in that age group. Almost twice as many men, 4,156, were victims of heart disease as women, 2,380.

Chart 2
Death Rates from Heart Diseases and Malignant Neoplasms
Oklahoma, 1930-1954



By far a larger number of heart disease deaths were attributed to heart diseases involving coronary arteries than to any other type of heart disease, 49.6 per cent of the total number. Arteriosclerotic heart disease was the second most frequently assigned type of heart disease causing death, with 17.2 per cent specified as due to this type of disease. The number of deaths assigned to the principal categories are shown in Table 13. Attention is called to the fact that in selecting the single underlying cause of death for statistical classification, the International List contains certain combinations that are used when more than one type of heart disease is reported on death certificates. For example, if coronary heart disease is reported with angina pectoris, myocardial degenerations, hypertensive heart diseases, etc., the coronary heart disease is selected as the underlying cause regardless of its position on the certificate. In the same way, hypertensive heart diseases take precedence over myocardial degenerations and heart diseases that are listed in the category, "other and unspecified diseases of the heart." Also, if one disease of the heart is specified as rheumatic, other heart conditions reported are considered to be of rheumatic origin and the assignment of the cause-of-death code made accordingly.

Table 13
Heart Disease Deaths by Type of Heart Disease
Oklahoma, 1954

Type of Heart Disease	Number	Per Cent
Diseases of the Heart, All Forms	6,536	100.0
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	78	1.2
Diseases of mitral valve	5	0.1
Diseases of other specified valves	8	0.1
Other rheumatic endocarditis	5	0.1
Other rheumatic myocarditis	90	1.4
Other rheumatic heart disease		
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease		
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	1,125	17.2
Heart disease involving coronary arteries	3,212	49.6
Angina pectoris	18	0.3
Myocarditis, not specified as rheumatic	68	1.0
Myocarditis, with arteriosclerosis	168	2.6
Other myocardial degeneration	300	4.6
Other Diseases of the Heart		
Acute and subacute endocarditis	6	0.1
Acute myocarditis	25	0.4
Acute pericarditis	1	0.0
Functional diseases of heart	34	0.5
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	509	7.8
Hypertension with Heart Disease		
Hypertensive heart disease with arteriolar nephrosclerosis	276	4.2
Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	578	8.8

Malignant Neoplasms

Although the death rate from malignant neoplasms has continued to fall below the heart disease death rate and has increased at a slower rate, deaths from this disease numbered 3,043 in 1954 and accounted for 15 per cent of the total deaths. Chart 2 on page 11 compares the increase in death rates from cancer with those from heart diseases for the last twenty-five years.

The death rate for the white population, 137.8, was the highest as compared to 124.4 for Negroes and 98.6 for Indians. Like heart disease, cancer was more common as a cause of death among older people, with 27.8 per cent of these deaths in persons 75 and over and 27.5 per cent 65-74. Only 4.3 per cent of the deaths were in persons under 35 years of age. Cancer deaths in males outnumbered those in females for the general population but cancer deaths in the Negro and Indian population occurred more frequently in females than in males (see Table III in the Appendix). The most frequently reported primary sites varied for males and females, as seen in Table 14. Trachea, bronchus, and lung as a group was the most common site in men but breast was the most common site in females.

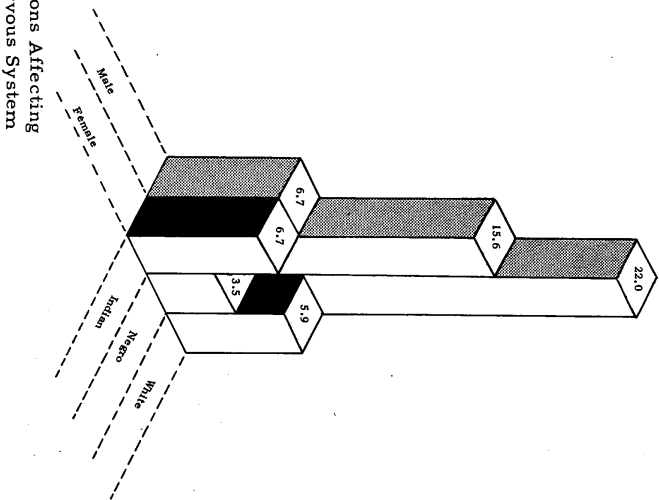
Table 14
Resident Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms, by Primary Site,
by Sex, Oklahoma, 1954

Site	Male	Female
Total, all sites	1,581	1,462
Malignant neoplasms of:		
Buccal cavity and pharynx	54	18
Esophagus	26	17
Stomach	176	126
Intestine, except rectum	144	160
Rectum	58	47
Larynx	15	5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung, not secondary	254	58
Breast	1	219
Cervix uteri	-	120
Other and unspecified parts of uterus	-	106
Prostate	195	-
Skin	43	26
Bone and connective tissue	20	26
Other and unspecified sites	422	425
Leukemia and leukemia	100	63
Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	73	46

Increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms of the respiratory system, the most frequently reported primary site for cancer deaths among the general population in 1954, has in recent years attracted a great deal of public interest. The average race and sex specific death rates for the years 1950-1954 are compared in Chart 3.

Chart 3

Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms of the Respiratory System, by Race and Sex, Oklahoma, 1950-1954



Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

The third leading cause of death in 1954, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, like cancer and heart disease, has been on the increase, but, as shown by Table 12 on page 10, the increase in death rates from this group of diseases has been greatly influenced by the number of older people in the surviving population. In 1954, 81.8 per cent of the deaths assigned to this cause were of persons 65 years of age or older. The rate for the Negro population was 158.1 deaths per 100,000 population, as compared to 111.8 for the white population and 67.0 for the Indian. Male deaths, 1,320, exceeded the female, 1,287.

A majority of the vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system were assigned to the cerebral hemorrhage category, 1,758; 462 were assigned to embolisms and thromboses, 42 to subarachnoid hemorrhages, and 345 to other and ill-defined vascular lesions of the central nervous system.

Accidents

For the population between ages 1 and 34, inclusive, accidents was the leading cause of death, accounting for 40.5 per cent of all the deaths in that age range in 1954. For the general population, accidents held its usual place as the fourth numerically most important cause of death. The accidental death rates have not indicated any definite trend over the last twenty-five years in Oklahoma but have varied from a high of 81.6 in 1936 to a low of 54.6 in 1940. The rate for 1954 was 67.0. For the major racial groups, the rate was highest among Indians, 126.5, as compared to 96.9 for the Negro and 63.3 for the white population. Over twice as many males, 1,035, as females, 465, died as the result of injuries sustained in accidents - more than three times as many males as females were killed in motor-vehicle accidents.

About 40.5 per cent of all accidental deaths were assigned to the motor-vehicle categories. Falls were the second most common type of accident resulting in death, accounting for 11.7 per cent of the accidental deaths. Important types of accidents causing death are shown in Table I in the Appendix. Detailed study of 1954 deaths resulting from accidents that occurred in Oklahoma will be published in Part III of Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma, Accidental Deaths.

Race and sex distribution of accidental deaths varied according to the type of accident. Motor-vehicle accidental deaths occurred in all age groups but more frequently in the 15-19 (70 deaths in 1954) and 20-24 (72 deaths in 1954) age groups than other five-year age groups. Deaths due to falls occurred more frequently in older people - 159, or 71.9 per cent, of the fatal falls were in persons 75 years of age or older. Drownings occurred more frequently in age groups 5-9 and 10-14, a total of 28 for the two groups, or 34.6 per cent of all the drownings.

During the unusually hot summer of 1954, the accidental death rate showed a sharp increase, but the final annual rate of 67.0 was not out of line with rates for previous years. A very large number of deaths during the July-September period were assigned to the category, "excessive heat and insolation" - for the entire year, 183 resident deaths were assigned to this cause. Of that number, however, 77, or 42.1 per cent, had other causes reported on the death certificates also. The remaining 106 deaths either were attributed solely to the effects of the hot weather or had as complications only symptoms or ill-defined causes, as reported on the death certificates. The 106 deaths from this cause were still far in excess of the numbers of deaths assigned to this cause in previous years: 20 in 1953, 23 in 1952, 13 in 1951, and 1 in 1950.

Certain Diseases of Early Infancy

Certain diseases peculiar to the first year of life were reported as the cause of death on certificates for 839 infants during 1954, placing this group as the fifth ranking cause of death for the general population. Since all but

one of the deaths assigned to this classification were of infants under one year of age, this group of diseases will be discussed in the "Infant Death" section of this bulletin.

Influenza and Pneumonia

The combined death rate for influenza and pneumonia has dropped considerably from the rate of 147.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1936 (the highest rate recorded during the past twenty-five years) to the rate of 26.7 in 1954. As a group, the two diseases ranked sixth as a leading cause of death, accounting for a total of 598 deaths in 1954. The 24.0 rate recorded for the white population was less than half that for the Negro and Indian populations, 52.9 and 59.5, respectively. About 55 per cent of the deaths were in males. More deaths occurred in babies and older persons than in children and young adults. In addition to the 93 deaths of infants under one year of age assigned to these categories, 32 deaths were assigned to the category, "Pneumonia of Newborn".

Of the 59 influenza deaths, 4 were reported as having digestive manifestations, 21 as having pneumonia also, and 34 as having other respiratory manifestations or were diagnosed as influenza, unqualified. The pneumonia deaths were distributed as lobar, 167; broncho, 161; atypical or virus, 45; other and unspecified, 166.

Diseases of Arteries

Diseases of the arteries, principally arteriosclerosis, was the seventh leading cause of death for the general population, with 510 deaths assigned to that cause. Deaths for this group of diseases seemed to occur almost at the same rate among the major racial groups: 22.9 per 100,000 for the white population, 21.3 for the Negro, and 22.3 for the Indian. Only a small majority of the deaths were males, 52.7 per cent. Age, however, seemed to be a more important factor; only 10.2 per cent of the deaths in 1954 were at less than 65 years of age. Approximately 6.7 per cent of the deaths of persons 85 years of age and over were due to diseases of the arteries.

Nephritis and Nephrosis

Next in rank as a cause of death was nephritis and nephrosis, occurring at a rate of 16.5 per 100,000 population. The Negro rate of 53.6 was considerably higher than either the white rate of 13.8 or the Indian rate of 16.7, making it the sixth leading cause of death for the Negro population. Male deaths, 212, exceeded the female, 157. A predominant number of these deaths were among older people; 43.4 per cent were 75 and over and 24.9 per cent were between the ages 65-74, inclusive.

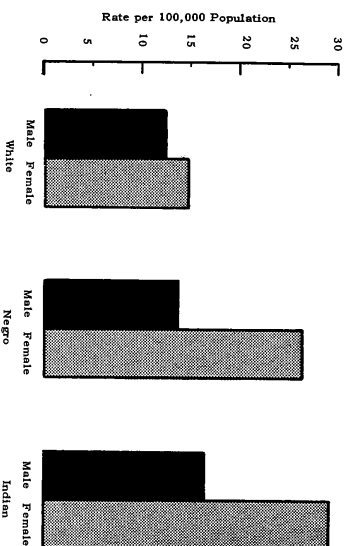
Nephritis and nephrosis, as a cause of death, apparently has been on the decrease. Since statistics for this cause of death were greatly affected by the coding changes involved in the sixth revision of the International List in 1949, data for previous years are not comparable. The 1954 rate, however, compared with the adjusted rate for 1940 (29.1) indicated a 43.3 per cent decrease; rates for the years within that period did not exceed the 1940 rate.

Diabetes Mellitus

Another disease that seems to be increasing in importance as a cause of death is diabetes mellitus, ninth in rank during 1954. The 316 deaths assigned to this cause, gave a rate of 14.1 per 100,000 population. While this rate was slightly lower than the 15.2 recorded in the previous year, it was still higher than any of the other rates recorded since 1940, when the adjusted rate was 9.6. The Indian rate of 33.5 was more than twice as high as the white rate of 13.4 and the Negro rate of 16.5. In each racial group, the number of female deaths exceeded the male, making the total number of female deaths 62.0 per cent of the deaths assigned to this cause. Race and sex specific death rates for diabetes are compared in Chart 4. Over two-thirds, 69.0 per cent, of the total diabetes deaths in 1954 were of persons 65 years of age or older.

Chart 4

Race and Sex Specific Death Rates for Diabetes Mellitus
Oklahoma, 1950-1954



Congenital Malformations

Although congenital malformations may be assigned as a cause of death at any age, deaths from these conditions usually occur early in life. During 1954, 76.6 per cent of the 239 deaths assigned to this category were in infants under one year of age. For this reason, discussion of this tenth leading cause of death has been included in the "Infant Death" section.

Other Important Causes of Death

Tuberculosis is no longer among the top ten causes of death for the general population, but it ranked third in numerical importance among the Indian population. A total of 234 deaths were assigned to this cause in 1954, and the Indian rate of 102.3 far exceeded the white rate of 7.7 and the Negro rate of 15.1. Over half, 31, of the 55 deaths among Indians were at 55 years of age or over.

Homicide and suicide were important causes of death in certain segments of the population. Homicide ranked ninth as a cause of death among the Negro population, accounting for 35 deaths in that group. Although only 5 deaths in the age group 5-14 were classified as homicide, this cause was seventh in that age group; it tied for seventh place in the age group 15-24 (6 deaths), and was fifth for the age groups 25-34 and 35-44 (20 and 30 deaths, respectively). Suicide was twelfth in rank for the general population but was fifth for the population aged 15-24, fourth for the population aged 25-34, and sixth for the population aged 35-44. A total of 166 deaths were determined as suicides.

Hypertension, without mention of heart disease, was among the top ten causes of death for the Negro population and for the population aged 75 or over.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

While the decline in the death rates from some of the communicable diseases has been spectacular, interest in them from a public health standpoint can not be discontinued. No deaths were attributed to typhoid fever in 1953, but in 1954 there were 3 deaths. The number of deaths from diphtheria, also, was 3, after a year when no deaths from the disease occurred; all were under five years of age. Whooping cough deaths totaled only 6 in 1954, 3 less than were reported in the previous year, but all were in infants under one year of age. Five measles deaths, in persons under 15 years of age, were recorded. One death was assigned to scarlet fever and 5 to streptococcal sore throat.

Tetanus accounted for 5 deaths; malaria, one; and erysipelas, one. Twelve deaths were assigned to dysentery; 5 were specified as bacillary, 4 as amebic, and 3 were unspecified as to type. One death was attributed to paratyphoid fever. Twenty-one deaths were assigned to septicemia and pyemia, 8 of which were in infants under one year of age and 6 in children aged 1-4, inclusive.

In all, 26 deaths were assigned to poliomyelitis; 23 were deaths resulting from acute cases and 3 of the deaths were caused by late effects of the disease. Of the acute poliomyelitis deaths, 13 were under 15 years of age and all were in the white population, except one Negro. Eighteen of the deaths were specified as bulbar or polio-encephalitis, one as other paralytic, and 4 were unspecified.

There were 10 acute infectious encephalitis deaths during 1954 and 2 other deaths attributed to late effects of the disease. The encephalitis deaths occurred in older persons than did the poliomyelitis deaths; 7 were over 35 years of age. Infectious hepatitis deaths totaled 9, 4 less than were recorded last year, when a possible increase in the death rate was suggested.

The syphilis death rate was 3.6, based on 80 deaths, and the Negro rate of 14.4 exceeded the Indian rate of 3.7 and the white of 2.8. Twenty of the deaths were specified as syphilitic aneurysm of the aorta, 21 as other cardio-vascular syphilis, 2 as tabes dorsalis, 13 as general paralysis of the insane, 15 as other syphilis of the central nervous system, one as other forms of late syphilis, 2 as congenital syphilis, and 6 were unspecified as to stage. Gonococcal infections were reported as the cause of death of 2 persons.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of maternal deaths for the year was one more than recorded in 1953. The rate, however, remained at 0.7 per 1,000 live births; 0.5 for white mothers, 2.5 for Negro and 2.8 for Indian. Maternal deaths by race, by cause are shown in Table 15.

Table 15

Maternal Deaths by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*
Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All maternal causes	38	0.7	22	0.5	10	2.5	6	2.8
Sepsis of pregnancy (640, 641)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of pregnancy (642)	7	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.5	2	0.9
Hemorrhage of pregnancy (643, 644)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ectopic pregnancy without mention of sepsis (645.0)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Ectopic pregnancy with mention of sepsis (645.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other complications of pregnancy (646-649)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxemia (650)	4	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.5
Abortion with mention of sepsis (651)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion with toxemia, without mention of sepsis (652)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery without specified complications (660)	11	0.2	6	0.1	4	1.0	1	0.5
Hemorrhage of childbirth (670-672)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium (681, 682, 684)	8	0.2	6	0.1	2	0.5	-	-
Toxemias of the puerperium (685, 686)	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other complications of childbirth and the puerperium (673-680, 683, 687-689)	5	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	2	0.9

*Number per 1,000 live births.

Twelve of the maternal deaths were attributed to conditions that arose during pregnancy - 4 of these were abortions and one was an ectopic pregnancy. Sepsis was assigned as the underlying cause of death in 8 cases, toxemia in 9, and hemorrhage in 11. The other 10 were causes without mention of these three conditions. Deaths from each of these conditions are shown in Table 16, according to age.

Table 16
Maternal Deaths, by Cause, by Age
Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Total	Age									
		-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45+			
All maternal causes	38	-	5	8	10	7	7	1	-	-	-
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	
Toxemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	9	-	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	11	-	1	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxemia	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	6	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	

Average age-specific maternal death rates are shown in Table 17.

Table 17
Age-Specific Maternal Death Rates
Oklahoma, 1950-1954

All Ages	Age									
	-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45+	Unk.		
Live births	253,947	404	42,727	87,418	63,157	35,772	23,255	356	2	858
Maternal deaths	211	-	21	41	53	41	53	2	-	-
Rate*	0.8	-	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.3	5.6	-	-

*Number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

INFANT DEATHS

The death rate for infants under one year of age continued the downward trend to a rate of 27.1 in 1954, based on a total of 1,394 deaths in that age group. Deaths among Negro babies occurred at a much higher rate, 55.1 per 1,000 live births, than among white babies, 24.3, or Indian babies, 34.6, as seen in Table 18.

Table 18 also shows the causes of death in infants for each racial group. Immaturity was assigned as the underlying cause of death on 334, or 24.0 per cent, of the infant death certificates. This was the cause of death most frequently assigned to deaths among white babies but pneumonia was the cause most frequently

assigned to deaths among Indian babies; immaturity and pneumonia were assigned an equal number of times to deaths among Negro infants. Asphyxia and atelectasis was the next numerically most important cause of death among all infants under one year of age, followed by congenital malformations and injury at birth.

Table 18
Deaths Under One Year, by Cause, by Race,
Number and Rate*, Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Infant deaths, all causes	1394	27.1	1100	24.3	221	55.1	73	34.6
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
Whooping cough (056)	6	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.5	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases (001-019, 021-055, 057-138)	22	0.4	10	0.2	9	2.2	3	1.4
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	119	2.3	72	1.6	32	8.0	15	7.1
Other diseases of the respiratory system (470-475, 480-483, 500-527)	22	0.4	11	0.2	9	2.2	2	0.9
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (571, 572, 764)	53	1.0	26	0.6	19	4.7	8	3.8
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-570, 573-587)	22	0.4	14	0.3	6	1.5	2	0.9
Genital malformations (750-759)	183	3.6	164	3.6	14	3.5	5	2.4
Injury at birth (760-761)	152	3.0	128	2.8	21	5.2	3	1.4
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	207	4.0	178	3.9	20	5.0	9	4.3
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis) (770)	31	0.6	31	0.7	-	-	9	4.3
Immaturity (774, 776)	334	6.5	293	6.5	32	8.0	-	-
Other certain diseases of early infancy (765-769, 771-773)	73	1.4	58	1.3	11	2.7	4	1.9
Accidents (E800-E962)	74	1.4	50	1.1	20	5.0	4	1.9
Other defined causes	42	0.8	35	0.8	6	1.5	1	0.5
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780-793, 795)	52	1.0	26	0.6	18	4.5	8	3.8

*Number per 1,000 live births.

Deaths of Infants Under One Month of Age

Almost three-fourths, 72.5 per cent, of the infant deaths were of babies less than 28 days of age. The Negro neonatal death rate, 30.9 per 1,000 live births, was again higher than the comparable rates for the white and Indian groups, 18.9 and 14.2, respectively. It is noted in Chart 5, however, that the Indian neonatal death rate for the first time dropped below that for the white group, though, as already pointed out, the total death rate for Indian babies remained higher than that for the whites. Table 19 shows the causes of the neonatal deaths for each racial group.

Chart 6
Neonatal Death Rates, by Race
Oklahoma, 1945-1954

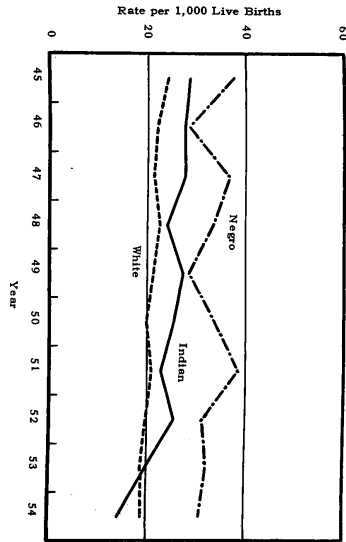


Table 19
Deaths Under One Month by Cause, by Race,
Number and Rate*, Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Neonatal deaths, all causes	1011	19.6	857	18.9	124	30.9	30	14.2
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
Whooping cough (056)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases (001-019, 031-055, 057-136)	3	0.1	-	-	3	0.7	-	-
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	32	0.6	23	0.5	9	2.2	-	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system (470-475, 480-483, 500-527)	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (571, 572, 764)	11	0.2	7	0.2	2	0.5	2	0.9
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-570, 573-587)	9	0.2	6	0.1	3	0.7	-	-
Congenital malformations (750-759)	124	2.4	112	2.5	9	2.2	3	1.4
Injury at birth (760-761)	151	2.9	127	2.8	21	5.2	3	1.4
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	202	3.9	176	3.9	18	4.5	8	3.8
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis) (770)	30	0.6	30	0.7	-	-	-	-
Immaturity (774, 776)	329	6.4	289	6.4	31	7.7	9	4.3
Other certain diseases of early infancy (765-769, 771-773)	60	1.2	50	1.1	8	2.0	2	0.9
Accidents (E800-E962)	20	0.4	14	0.3	4	1.0	2	0.9
Other defined causes	12	0.2	9	0.2	3	0.7	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780-793, 795)	24	0.5	14	0.3	9	2.2	1	0.5

*Number per 1,000 live births.

Chart 6
Infant Deaths, by Cause, by Age
Oklahoma, 1954

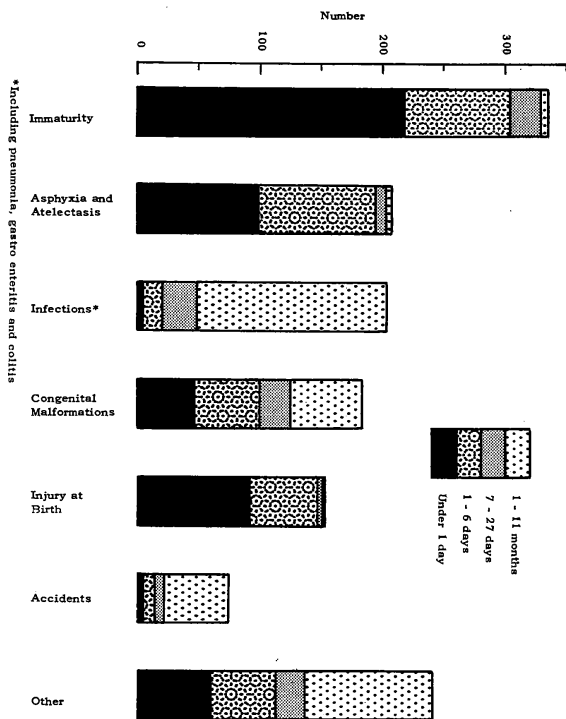


Chart 6 shows infant deaths from important causes by age groups. A majority of the deaths due to immaturity, asphyxia and atelectasis, and injury at birth occurred during the first week of life. These hebdomadal deaths accounted for 63.9 per cent of the total infant deaths. Infections and accidents were more commonly causes of death among babies over one month of age.

The causes of death during the first month of life varied to some extent according to age. Table 20 shows the number of deaths assigned to each cause for the age groups under 28 days.

Table 20
Deaths Under One Month, by Cause, by Age
Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Age in Days										
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-27	24
Neonatal deaths, all causes . . .	518	146	96	58	28	25	20	66	30	24	
Syphilis and its sequelae . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	6	
Gastro-enteritis and colitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the digestive system	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	
Congenital malformations	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	
Injury at birth	46	18	16	9	4	8	3	9	11	5	
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	90	18	11	11	9	1	2	-	3	1	
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	98	47	29	13	3	4	-	8	-	-	
Immaturity	16	1	2	4	4	-	-	3	-	-	
Other certain diseases of early infancy	218	44	18	10	3	7	4	18	6	1	
Accidents	32	10	5	4	1	-	2	4	2	-	
Other defined causes	4	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	7	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	1	6	

Deaths of Infants One Through Eleven Months of Age

Pneumonia was the leading cause of death among the infants between one month of age and one year, accounting for 87 of the 383 deaths in this age group. Added to this, gastro-enteritis and colitis caused 42 deaths, whooping cough, 6, and other infective and parasitic diseases, 19, making "Infections" the most important cause of death for the 1-11 month age group. Congenital malformations was next in importance, with 59 deaths, and accidents next with 54 deaths. The deaths for this age group are shown in Table 21, by cause, by age.

Table 21
Deaths at One through Eleven Months of Age, by Cause, by Age, Oklahoma, 1954

Cause of Death	Age in Months										
	1-11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-9	10-11	30
Infant deaths, all causes	383	72	52	54	41	45	24	31	34	30	
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	6	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	19	2	3	3	1	4	-	1	3	2	
Pneumonia	87	11	9	12	14	9	6	9	9	8	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	20	2	7	4	1	4	-	3	4	5	
Gastro-enteritis and colitis	42	5	7	8	5	3	-	7	2	-	
Other diseases of the digestive system	13	5	2	5	5	3	2	3	1	4	
Congenital malformations	59	16	5	5	5	8	7	3	6	-	
Injury at birth	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Immaturity	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Other certain diseases of early infancy	13	7	2	3	6	1	1	3	4	-	
Accidents	54	10	12	7	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Other defined causes	30	4	1	4	4	3	2	3	4	7	
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	28	5	3	7	2	5	2	2	1	1	

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 A. DEATHS, INJURIES, AND DEATHS BY INTERNATIONAL CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, OGDENHURK, 1925-1951
 Figures in Parentheses Refer to Sixth Revision of International List of Causes of Death

Estimated population, July 1	1925		1951		1951	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live births,	50,146	22.4	51,472	22.9	51,457	23.0
Pneumonia, all forms,	4,300	8.6	3,567	6.9	4,529	8.8
Heart disease,	1,950	3.9	1,675	3.3	3,909	7.6
Diabetes mellitus,	767	1.5	817	1.6	787	1.5
Stroke,	81	0.2	105	0.2	696	1.4
Other diseases, all causes,	19,645	39.2	19,820	38.7	20,121	39.1
Respiratory system,	1,033	2.1	1,465	2.9	1,394	2.7
Heart,	299	0.6	231	0.5	422	0.8
Diabetes mellitus,	19	0.0	16	0.0	12	0.0
Stroke,	2	0.0	9	0.0	80	0.2
Other diseases, all causes,	18	0.0	20	0.0	12	0.0
Respiratory system,	2	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
Heart,	7	0.0	9	0.0	6	0.0
Diabetes mellitus,	12	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
Stroke,	15	0.0	12	0.0	5	0.0
Other diseases, all causes,	3	0.0	16	0.0	5	0.0
Respiratory system,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart,	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Diabetes mellitus,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stroke,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases, all causes,	71	0.1	68	0.1	84	0.2
Respiratory system,	3,010	6.0	2,928	5.7	3,413	6.6
Heart,	63	0.1	52	0.1	63	0.1
Diabetes mellitus,	300	0.6	340	0.7	315	0.6
Stroke,	59	0.1	64	0.1	52	0.1
Other diseases, all causes,	2,442	4.9	2,465	4.8	2,667	5.2
Respiratory system,	43	0.1	32	0.1	13	0.0
Heart,	20	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0
Diabetes mellitus,	89	0.2	157	0.3	108	0.2
Stroke,	4,648	9.3	4,713	9.2	4,921	9.6
Other diseases, all causes,	277.9	0.6	272.9	0.5	275.7	0.5
Respiratory system,	32.1	0.1	35.0	0.1	35.7	0.1
Heart,	850	1.7	782	1.5	824	1.6
Diabetes mellitus,	183	0.4	202	0.4	182	0.4
Stroke,	153	0.3	167	0.3	159	0.3
Other diseases, all causes,	21.7	0.0	21.5	0.0	22.9	0.0
Respiratory system,	39	0.1	31	0.1	31	0.1
Heart,	100	0.2	99	0.2	91	0.2
Diabetes mellitus,	60	0.1	42	0.1	42	0.1
Stroke,	127	0.3	121	0.2	154	0.3
Other diseases, all causes,	102	0.2	88	0.2	107	0.2
Respiratory system,	125	0.3	120	0.2	121	0.2
Heart,	175	0.4	173	0.3	151	0.3
Diabetes mellitus,	115	0.2	112	0.2	107	0.2
Stroke,	38	0.1	37	0.1	38	0.1
Other diseases, all causes,	213	0.4	245	0.5	239	0.5
Respiratory system,	36	0.1	41	0.1	45	0.1
Heart,	12	0.0	11	0.0	16	0.0
Diabetes mellitus,	18.6	0.0	18.3	0.0	18.3	0.0
Stroke,	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0
Other diseases, all causes,	482	1.0	410	0.8	433	0.9
Respiratory system,	54	0.1	67	0.1	60	0.1
Heart,	1,551	3.1	1,574	3.1	1,650	3.2
Diabetes mellitus,	616	1.2	608	1.2	608	1.2
Stroke,	473	1.0	492	1.0	492	1.0
Other diseases, all causes,	171	0.3	195	0.4	166	0.3
Respiratory system,	124	0.3	121	0.2	103	0.2

TABLE B. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, ADJUSTED BY 1949 COMPARABILITY RATIOS*, NUMBER AND RATE
 OGDENHURK, 1910-1949

Cause of Death	International List		Comparability Ratio	Adjusted Deaths							
	5th Revision	6th Revision		1949	1942	1932	1922	1917	1910		
Pneumonia, all forms,	(13-22)	(001-012)	0.9617	1,082	1,023	1,400	996	1,065	884	958	37.4
Heart disease,	(13)	(000-008)	0.9267	993	1,245	1,043	873	37.7	824	35.8	31.8
Diabetes mellitus,	(30)	(000-029)	0.8521	295	9.6	19.2	14.6	6.3	17.9	7.0	1.5
Stroke,	(33)	(480-483)	1.2405	713	30.6	655	287	12.4	358	15.5	12.7
Respiratory system,	(45-55)	(110-005)	1.0455*	1,992	85.4	1,990	85.6	1,997	86.3	1,988	86.3
Heart,	(58)	(400-402)	1.44667	57	2.4	38	1.6	32	1.4	37	1.6
Diabetes mellitus,	(61)	(260)	0.6727	223	9.6	230	9.9	225	9.7	257	11.2
General hemorrhages, embolism, thrombosis, etc.,	(83)	(330-331)	1.0462	1,979	84.8	1,097	81.6	2,020	86.9	2,135	92.7
Diseases of the heart,	(90-95)	(110-413)	1.0852	4,108	179.4	4,596	197.8	4,489	194.1	4,744	206.0
Pneumonia, all forms,	(107-109)	(480-493)	0.8682	1,119	50.5	984	42.3	851	36.8	867	37.6
Appendicitis,	(121)	(550-553)	0.9294	281	12.0	239	10.3	169	7.3	152	6.6
Cirrhosis of the liver,	(124)	(581)	0.8099	96	4.1	78	3.4	83	3.6	93	4.0
Depression,	(130-132)	(590-594)	0.4650	679	29.1	609	26.2	538	23.3	582	25.3
Depression,	(157-161)	(750-776)	1.0661	1,310	56.1	1,295	60.0	1,121	48.5	1,283	55.7
Depression,	(169-195)	(800-862)	0.9180	1,274	54.6	1,377	59.3	1,377	59.5	1,338	58.1
Depression,	(13-22)	(001-012)	0.9617	792	34.7	677	29.8	600	30.1	598	26.6
Depression,	(13)	(000-008)	0.9267	744	32.5	629	27.7	629	28.3	559	24.8
Depression,	(30)	(000-029)	0.8521	117	6.4	143	7.2	150	6.6	138	6.1
Depression,	(33)	(480-483)	1.2405	272	11.9	230	10.1	246	10.8	244	9.2
Depression,	(45-55)	(110-005)	1.0455*	2,216	98.4	2,258	99.4	2,390	105.7	2,259	112.3
Depression,	(58)	(400-402)	1.44667	95	4.1	22	1.0	12	0.5	13	0.6
Depression,	(61)	(260)	0.6727	239	10.5	231	10.2	237	10.5	264	11.7
Depression,	(83)	(330-331)	1.0462	1,999	87.6	2,043	91.7	2,111	93.3	2,107	93.6
Depression,	(90-95)	(110-413)	1.0852	4,162	203.8	4,506	215.9	5,283	238.0	5,631	250.1
Depression,	(107-109)	(480-493)	0.8682	732	32.9	667	29.4	604	30.2	629	27.9
Depression,	(121)	(550-553)	0.9294	125	5.5	87	3.8	83	3.7	79	3.5
Depression,	(124)	(581)	0.8099	316	13.6	107	4.7	92	4.1	145	6.5
Depression,	(130-132)	(590-594)	0.4650	512	22.6	472	20.8	468	20.7	479	21.3
Depression,	(157-161)	(750-776)	1.0661	1,082	47.4	1,191	52.4	1,195	52.9	1,227	54.5
Depression,	(169-195)	(800-862)	0.9180	1,461	61.0	1,419	62.5	1,508	65.7	1,403	62.3

TABLE II. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACTED LIST OF 50 CAUSES BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, OKLAHOMA, 1954

Cause of death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All causes	2,298	23.0	2,098	22.2	115	27.6	53	39.3
Male	1,140	21.0	1,040	21.8	58	28.1	25	18.2
Female	1,158	25.0	1,058	22.6	57	27.1	28	40.4
White	1,980	21.5	1,880	21.2	105	26.5	48	35.5
Negro	115	27.6	53	39.3	53	39.3	53	39.3
Indian	53	39.3	25	18.2	25	18.2	25	18.2

See notes on Table I.

TABLE III. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACTED LIST OF 50 CAUSES BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE, OKLAHOMA, 1954

Cause of death	White		Negro		Indian		White		Negro		Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All causes	1,140	1,158	58	57	25	28	1,140	1,158	58	57	25	28
Male	570	570	29	29	13	15	570	570	29	29	13	15
Female	570	588	29	28	12	13	570	588	29	28	12	13
White	1,025	1,040	45	45	19	21	1,025	1,040	45	45	19	21
Negro	115	115	53	53	53	53	115	115	53	53	53	53
Indian	53	53	25	25	25	25	53	53	25	25	25	25

Unknown as to age included in "All Ages" column but are not shown separately.

TABLE V. RESISTING BARRIERS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY TROPICAN DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1954 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	CHAMBERN			CERBERUS			CROCODILE								
	Total	Race		Total	Race		Total	Race							
		No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
Live births	1028	28.5	924	102	22	380	20.0	285	10	105	316	15.5	216	86	11
Physician in hospital	292	83.1	19	22	349	19.1	101	105	134	134	159	163	13	13	
Physician in home	19	5.4	2	17	13	4	7	7	7	7	4	4	1	1	
Midwife, other, or unknown	16	4.6	12	4	5	13.2	4	4	3	3	9.5	1	2	2	
Physician in hospital	13	3.7	11	2	4	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Midwife, other, or unknown	2	0.6	1	1	1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total deaths, all causes	362	9.9	310	45	6	137	7.2	104	10	23	194	9.5	155	32	7
Deaths under 1 year	28	7.7	22	6	13	7.2	4	4	1	1	6	13.0	5	7	
Deaths under 1 year, white	19	5.4	15	2	4	10.5	5	5	5	5	15.8	5	5	5	
Deaths under 1 year, colored	9	2.3	7	4	3	10.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other forms (00-012)	2	0.6	2	1	2	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other forms (00-013)	2	0.6	2	1	2	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other forms (00-014)	2	0.6	2	1	2	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-048)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-049)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-050)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-051)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-052)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-053)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-054)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-055)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-056)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-057)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-058)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-059)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-060)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-061)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-062)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-063)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-064)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-065)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-066)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-067)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-068)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-069)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-070)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-071)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-072)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-073)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-074)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-075)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-076)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-077)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-078)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-079)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-080)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-081)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-082)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-083)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-084)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-085)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-086)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-087)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-088)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-089)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-090)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-091)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-092)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-093)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-094)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-095)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-096)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-097)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-098)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-099)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy, all forms (045-100)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151, 051-054, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other diseases classified as infectious and parasitic (090-099, 01A, 01B, 01C, 01D, 01E, 021-054, 059-071, 081-083, 086-096, 120-151)	1	0.3	1	1	1										

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

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	DEATH			BIRTH			DEATH			BIRTH		
	No.	Rate	No. per 1,000	No.	Rate	No. per 1,000	No.	Rate	No. per 1,000	No.	Rate	No. per 1,000
Live births,	126	17.0	117	9	13.9	95	11.2	12	17.2	11	15.5	10
Physician in hospital	112	15.2	103	9	12.5	92	12.5	6	8.3	6	8.3	5
Physician in home	11	1.5	11	1	1.4	1	1.4	6	8.3	5	6.9	5
Stillborn, other, or unknown	3	4.0	3	4.0	3	4.0	5	6.5	7.7	6.5	8.8	6
Physician in hospital	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Physician in home	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	4	5.3	6.0	8.1	10.9	8
Stillborn, other, or unknown	83	11.2	78	10.5	64	8.6	14.0	18.8	25.7	34.7	47.4	35
Kidney, other, or unknown	5	6.7	5	6.7	4	5.3	5	6.5	8.7	11.6	15.5	11
Death under 1 year	5	6.7	5	6.7	4	5.3	5	6.5	8.7	11.6	15.5	11
Neonatal deaths (0-28 days)	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	3	4.0	5.3	7.1	9.5	7
Infants under 1 month	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	3	4.0	5.3	7.1	9.5	7
Non-neonatal deaths (29-365 days)	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	4
Spontaneous abortion (0-429)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Typoid fever (040)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Dysentery, all forms (042-048)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Diphtheria (051)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Whooping cough (052)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Scarlet fever (053)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Acute poliomyelitis (059)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Smallpox (081)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Measles (085)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Scarlet (087)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
Malta (110-111)	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	2
All other diseases classified as infectious	1											

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY AGE-CAUSE, NUMBER AND RATE IN COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND CAUSE, GOLDENHOLD, 1954

Estimated population, July 1, 1951	TOTAL			MAYNARD			GOSNIBS		
	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.
Live births.....	1,121	16.3	16	19	16.3	10	18	16.3	10
Physician in hospital.....	224	3.2	3	2	1.7	1	3	3.2	3
Physician in home.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Midwife, others, or unknown.....	224	3.2	3	2	1.7	1	3	3.2	3
Stillbirths.....	7	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Physician in hospital.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Physician in home.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Midwife, others, or unknown.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY AGE-CAUSE, NUMBER AND RATE IN COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND CAUSE, GOLDENHOLD, 1954

Estimated population, July 1, 1951	TOTAL			MAYNARD			GOSNIBS		
	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.
Live births.....	1,121	16.3	16	19	16.3	10	18	16.3	10
Physician in hospital.....	224	3.2	3	2	1.7	1	3	3.2	3
Physician in home.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Midwife, others, or unknown.....	224	3.2	3	2	1.7	1	3	3.2	3
Stillbirths.....	7	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Physician in hospital.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Physician in home.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Midwife, others, or unknown.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1
Deaths under 1 year.....	134	1.5	2	1	0.8	1	1	1.5	2
Deaths under 1 year.....	6	0.1	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.1	1

TABLE VII. RESPIRATORY DISEASES, DEATHS AND DEATHS FROM LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE, OAKLAND, 1954 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Holtville		Holla		Honey		Hugo		Idabel		Kempfle	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	31	500.6	13	141.0	13	181.1	23	382.2	15	298.8	11	368.8
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	17	270.5	5	54.2	4	118.0	12	199.4	8	157.2	3	89.7
Accidents (800-992)	8	129.2	10	308.5	4	37.0	4	66.5	13	258.5	3	119.5
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	2	32.3	-	-	3	113.0	2	33.2	5	99.3	1	29.9
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	1	16.1	1	30.8	1	37.0	2	33.2	2	39.3	2	59.8
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	1	16.1	1	30.8	1	37.0	1	16.6	3	59.0	-	-
Genital malformations (750-759)	1	16.1	-	-	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	6,192		3,212		2,702		6,018		5,088		3,312	

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Kona		Landon		Lindsay		McIntosh		McMill		Mogam	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	7	239.7	83	280.4	6	159.3	13	212.8	12	141.2	17	304.9
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	5	171.4	10	184.2	2	56.4	28	136.6	6	203.2	2	299.1
Accidents (800-992)	1	34.2	24	61.7	2	56.4	4	139.1	4	139.1	11	255.5
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	-	-	51	135.4	1	28.2	4	19.8	1	34.8	2	46.5
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	-	-	9	23.9	-	-	2	9.9	1	34.8	2	32.2
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	-	-	4	10.9	-	-	2	9.9	-	-	-	-
Genital malformations (750-759)	-	-	10	26.6	-	-	5	21.7	-	-	-	-
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	2,920		37,656		3,314		20,207		8,767		4,305	

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Hartow		Hend		Midwest City		Mokogee		Nichols Hills		Norman	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	15	145.3	36	271.2	17	116.6	169	1065.1	6	601.2	54	195.8
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	6	223.5	16	120.6	2	13.2	56	182.1	2	161.4	11	182.2
Accidents (800-992)	5	189.4	8	60.9	2	11.2	39	129.5	-	-	12	117.0
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	1	37.1	4	45.2	12	103.5	14	35.5	-	-	2	31.0
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	1	37.1	4	45.2	12	103.5	10	25.3	-	-	5	17.2
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	1	37.1	4	45.2	12	103.5	10	25.3	-	-	2	10.3
Genital malformations (750-759)	1	37.1	2	15.1	1	8.6	5	12.7	-	-	5	17.2
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	3,612		13,272		11,598		39,297		3,312		29,063	

TABLE VII. RESPIRATORY DISEASES, DEATHS AND DEATHS FROM LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE, OAKLAND, 1954 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Hewitt		Okeana		Ocala City		Ownington		Pala Valley		Panorama	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	23	576.2	11	318.5	71	273.3	83	130.5	13	169.8	11	226.6
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	8	200.5	4	115.8	321	123.4	40	107.4	5	65.3	10	187.6
Accidents (800-992)	6	150.3	3	86.9	140	53.8	15	39.2	3	39.2	5	93.8
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	2	50.1	2	57.9	1	1.0	6	31.1	5	65.3	1	18.8
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	1	25.1	2	57.9	68	23.8	1	5.2	2	26.1	1	18.8
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	1	25.1	1	29.0	29	11.1	4	10.4	2	26.1	1	18.8
Genital malformations (750-759)	-	-	-	-	32	12.3	2	5.0	-	-	1	18.8
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	3,971		3,451		260,113		19,282		7,657		5,331	

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Pawnee		Perry		Piketon		Ponca City		Pottaw		Pryor	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	11	377.7	22	195.1	20	58.6	73	318.3	20	296.2	12	356.3
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	5	171.7	10	129.2	6	151.9	23	126.4	5	241.1	7	131.3
Accidents (800-992)	6	206.0	6	115.9	1	25.3	19	87.9	7	131.2	10	187.5
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	2	68.7	3	58.0	-	-	5	41.6	2	39.2	4	75.0
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	2	68.7	2	38.6	2	50.6	1	4.6	2	19.6	1	18.8
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	1	34.3	1	38.6	-	-	6	27.8	-	-	-	-
Genital malformations (750-759)	1	34.3	2	38.6	-	-	3	13.9	-	-	1	18.8
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	2,912		5,175		3,951		21,021		6,097		5,132	

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Perwell		Rathliff		Sand Springs		Sandwich		Seymour		Centerville	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	9	281.4	11	312.3	28	380.4	44	305.8	7	199.9	20	166.7
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	5	134.1	5	156.1	12	163.0	14	197.1	1	27.9	13	108.3
Accidents (800-992)	4	107.3	5	162.4	6	81.5	20	149.7	3	85.7	11	91.7
Acute diseases of early infancy (760-776)	2	53.6	3	93.6	4	54.3	5	37.5	6	117.3	3	25.0
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	1	21.5	2	62.4	2	80.8	3	22.9	-	-	2	16.7
Diabetes mellitus (590-594)	-	-	2	51.2	1	13.6	-	-	-	-	2	16.7
Genital malformations (750-759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	3,729		3,124		7,160		13,363		3,502		11,997	

TABLE VII. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS AND DEATHS FROM LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE, OMAHA, 1954 (Continued)

Estimated population, July 1, 1954	Sioux		Sullivan		Sudaw		Pahlequah		Tombas		Yutan	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Deaths from leading causes:												
Live births	640	27.4	501	22.3	100	21.6	131	23.9	44	16.7	560	29.3
Stillbirths	243	11.7	129	5.9	79	18.0	57	10.4	12	11.0	1,275	29.9
Deaths, all causes	18	28.1	14	27.9	4	37.0	1	7.6	4	62.5	179	30.5
Neonatal deaths	15	23.4	9	18.0	4	37.0	1	7.6	4	62.5	110	23.9
Maternal deaths	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.7
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	86	348.6	29	129.3	22	500.3	18	378.4	19	1095.6	608	301.0
Coronary atherosclerosis (100-205)	30	119.7	22	96.1	8	182.3	9	184.2	5	130.4	298	119.0
Valvular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	21	82.9	13	51.0	42	500.3	10	182.4	7	189.6	286	112.0
Arteriosclerosis of artery anatomy (760-776)	12	55.7	9	40.1	3	68.4	1	18.2	3	76.2	109	54.5
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	11	47.1	2	13.4	3	28.8	1	5.7	-	-	18	12.0
Tuberculosis (590-594)	2	8.6	2	17.8	2	45.6	1	18.2	-	-	24	12.0
Diabetes mellitus (260)	5	21.4	4	18.9	-	-	-	-	1	26.1	30	15.0
Congenital malformations (750-759)												
Estimated population, July 1, 1954	5,518		4,701		2,950		3,128		3,987		6,717	
Deaths from leading causes:												
Live births	121	22.5	92	19.3	65	22.0	67	18.5	41	16.1	129	22.7
Stillbirths	81	14.7	60	12.6	36	12.2	43	12.5	11	10.3	63	9.3
Deaths, all causes	6	18.4	3	32.0	4	62.5	1	11.9	5	78.1	3	19.7
Neonatal deaths	4	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal deaths												
Deaths from leading causes:												
Diseases of the heart (100-143)	20	362.5	23	143.1	8	270.3	12	350.1	18	453.7	16	237.1
Coronary atherosclerosis (100-205)	16	290.0	13	273.1	3	101.4	7	204.2	3	75.6	8	118.6
Valvular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	15	271.8	4	84.9	3	101.4	6	175.0	3	151.2	6	88.9
Arteriosclerosis of artery anatomy (760-776)	8	115.0	3	63.0	3	101.4	5	115.9	3	75.6	5	74.1
Influenza and pneumonia (480-493)	3	54.4	-	-	3	101.4	1	29.2	4	100.8	1	14.8
Tuberculosis (590-594)	1	18.1	-	-	1	33.8	-	-	3	75.6	2	29.6
Diabetes mellitus (260)	1	15.4	2	42.0	2	67.6	-	-	1	25.2	1	14.8
Congenital malformations (750-759)	2	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.2	1	14.8

