

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

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PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

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1951

In Oklahoma, as elsewhere, accidents pose an ever-present problem. During recent years, with the decrease in the relative importance of certain other causes of death, interest in the discovery of means of preventing accidental deaths has become sufficiently aroused to result in special studies of the circumstances surrounding these accidents. One such study is the present publication. Since this is the third year of publication, three-year comparisons will be drawn throughout the bulletin.

During 1949, the first year of publication, no special effort was made in Oklahoma to obtain information about accidental deaths (except those due to motor-vehicle accidents) beyond that available from the death certificates and from the sort of routine querying that is done as needed for all certificates. In 1950, though, as was explained in the bulletin for that year, an intensive survey of the accident problem was conducted; with the help of the National Office of Vital Statistics, an attempt was made to obtain supplementary information about each non-motor-vehicle accident. In that year, also, especially detailed tabulations were prepared.

During 1951, the year primarily under discussion in this bulletin, emphasis was placed on the collection of facts concerning accidents in the home, and special transcripts were mailed out on such accidents only. However, supplementary information was still received for motor-vehicle accidental deaths and some other fatal accidents outside the home, as will be explained in another part of the bulletin.

In each of the last three years, accidents have constituted the fourth leading cause of death, exceeded in numbers of fatalities only by diseases of the heart, cancer, and vascular lesions of the central nervous system. They have caused more deaths than some of the more publicized diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis and diabetes, as may be seen from the figures in Table 1.

Table 1
Leading Causes of Death
Oklahoma, 1949-1951

Death by Cause	Number of Deaths Each Year			Average Number of Deaths	Average Percentage Due to Each Cause
	1949	1950	1951		
All Causes	19,346	19,431	20,082	19,619.7	100.0
Heart diseases	5,856	6,056	6,279	6,063.7	30.9
Cancer	2,558	2,682	2,843	2,694.3	13.7
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	2,197	2,246	2,536	2,326.3	11.9
Accidents	1,476	1,350	1,500	1,442.0	7.3
Congenital malformations, diseases of infancy	1,139	1,155	1,173	1,155.7	5.9
Pneumonia	560	600	518	559.3	2.9
Tuberculosis	528	500	422	483.3	2.5
Nephritis and nephrosis	494	445	445	461.3	2.4

The preceding discussion has referred only to fatal accidents, since it is only such accidents which come to the attention of the Division of Statistics by means of the death certificates. In addition to the accidents which result in death, each year, there are doubtless many more which

cause loss of property and personal injury. In its bulletin entitled *Accident Facts*, the National Safety Council estimates that in 1951 there were 94,000 killed and 9,400,000 injured in accidents in the United States. If this 100 to 1 ratio is considered applicable to Oklahoma, the 1,518 accidental deaths in 1951 imply that there were 151,800 non-fatal accidents.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The primary source of information regarding accidental deaths is the death certificate. This document, in addition to the medical certification indicating the nature of the injury, provides space for information about the place of occurrence of the injury (geographical location and kind of place), time and manner of injury, and whether or not the deceased was at work. Unfortunately, these items are not always filled in so completely as is desirable.

Additional information about motor-vehicle accidents is furnished by the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety. Since the Department routinely investigates such accidents, considerable detail is available and is used in the Department's publications. The Division of Statistics, however, requests only the following information: place and time of accident, type of motor vehicle(s) involved, whether traffic or non-traffic, type of accident, status of the deceased (driver, passenger, pedestrian, etc.).

As was mentioned above, an effort was made to obtain additional information concerning accidents occurring in the home. This was done by mailing a questionnaire supplied by the National Office of Vital Statistics to someone who presumably would have knowledge of the accident in each death with accident specified in home or presumably in home. No special tabulations on home accidents in Oklahoma were prepared for 1951, but some of the information obtained was used to supplement the data given on the death certificates.

Finally, on a special transcript form supplied by the State Department of Health, some county health departments supplied supplementary information on fatal accidents occurring in their counties.

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Tabulations on accidental deaths are prepared with allocation to the place of occurrence of the accident, rather than to the place of death, since accidents have to be prevented at the place of occurrence, and prevention is the aim of all such statistical studies as this. The data for all tables in this bulletin have been tabulated in this manner, with the exception of Tables 1 and 2, which contain tabulations for residents of Oklahoma regardless of the place of accident. *Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma, Part II, Births and Deaths*, contains some additional resident data concerning accidental deaths.

POPULATION

For use in computing death rates due to accidents, population estimates were prepared for 1951, based on the Census figures for 1950 and 1940. Estimated population for Oklahoma as of July 1, 1951 was 2,234,720.

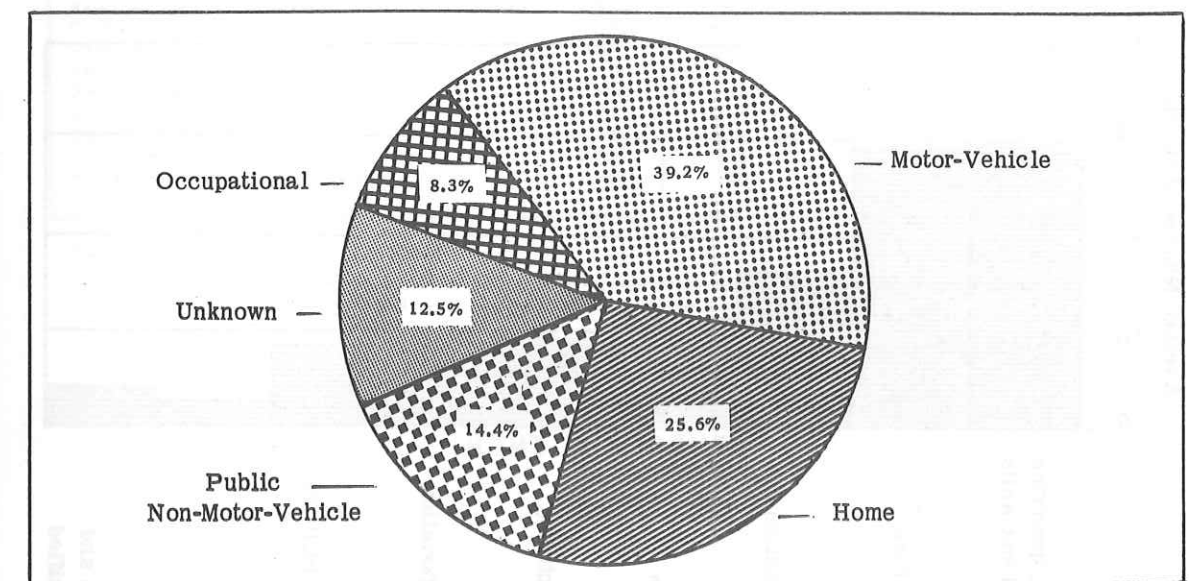
CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS

No single method of classification would be suitable for all possible applications of accidental death data. While one user of such data might be primarily interested in the sort of places where the accidents occurred, another might need to know the manner of injury, while still another might need to know the nature of injury, in order to provide medical treatment facilities.

In this publication, one classification employed is the "E" or External Cause of Injury Code found in the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*, and constituting a part of the cause of death code used for all death certificates in Oklahoma. This classification, with some categories combined, has been used in Tables III and VI.

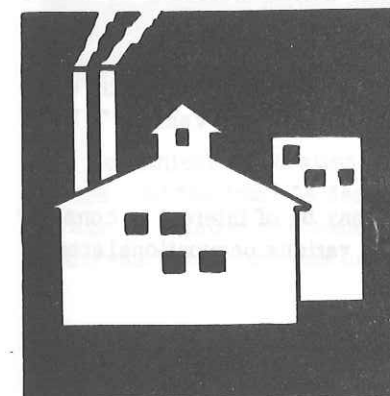
A second classification is that of the National Safety Council, providing, first, for five major categories according to the type of place where the accident occurred. These are Occupational (with exceptions to be noted later), Home (including resident institutions), Motor-Vehicle, Public Non-Motor-Vehicle and Unknown. Chart 1 shows the percentage of the 1,518 accidental deaths reported in 1951 assigned to each of these categories. The way in which the assignment was made is discussed in later sections of this bulletin.

Chart 1
Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications
Oklahoma, 1951



The arrangement of the remainder of this bulletin follows in a general way the five major categories of the National Safety Council classification, with the addition of a section on the accident situation in various age groups, and in urban and rural locations. In any section on a major category, however, there has been no hesitation in discussing accidental deaths by some other grouping, as will be explained in the text.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

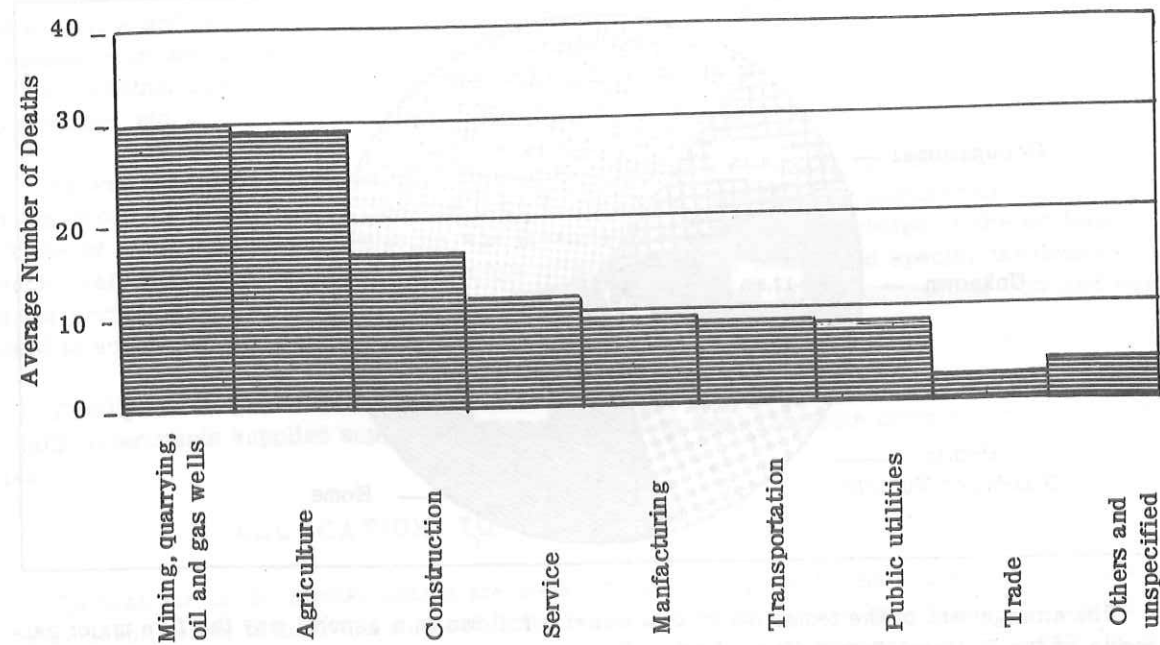


In accordance with the rules of the National Safety Council, accidents were considered as "Occupational" if they occurred "in the course of gainful employment", except that work accidents to domestic servants were included in the "Home" category, and transport accidents at work were classified to "Motor-Vehicle" or to "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle" according to the case. Generally speaking, the statement as to whether or not the deceased was "at work" was obtained from the death certificate, which requests this information for all accidental deaths. However, many of the certificates were not marked in this section, and even when supplementary information was obtained, it was still frequently impos-

sible to determine whether or not the victim was injured in the course of gainful employment. Hence, there may have been more accidental deaths of this kind than the tabulations indicate.

The largest number of deaths in any of the occupational subdivisions was in the "mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells" classification, to which 32 deaths were assigned in 1951. Close behind was the "agriculture" subdivision, with 31 deaths. "Agriculture," of course, includes cattle ranching. These two occupations are especially important in Oklahoma's economy. The average number of deaths from accidents in each of these categories for the three years, 1949-1951, was almost twice the number from the third most important subdivision, "construction", as is apparent from Chart 2.

Chart 2
Three-Year Average Number of Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation, Oklahoma, 1949-1951



Figures in Table III in the Appendix indicate that the 126 deaths from occupational accidents constituted 8.3 per cent of the total number of accidental deaths in 1951. However, as was mentioned above, transport accidents while at work were not included in the "Occupational" category. Forty victims of motor-vehicle accidents were "at work" at the time of the accident. Thirty died as a result of occupational transport accidents of other kinds, including 14 deaths from a mid-air military airplane collision over Lincoln County.

The total, then, of deaths resulting from accidents while at work, was 196 (126 deaths classified as "Occupational", 40 as "Motor-Vehicle", and 30 as "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle"). This number constituted 12.9 per cent of all accidental deaths in 1951.

In connection with the discussion of occupational accidents, it may be of interest to consider the differences in the proportions of deaths assigned to accidents in various occupational groups. Some data of this kind are given in Table 2.

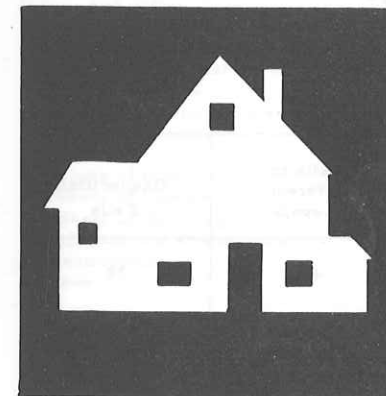
Table 2
Accidents as a Cause of Deaths* in Various Occupational Groups Oklahoma, 1951

Occupational Group [∇]	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths			
		All Accidents		Motor Vehicle Accidents	Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents
		Number	Per Cent of Total Deaths		
Total Fatalities	20,082	1,500	7.5	577	923
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	763	37	4.8	20	17
Farmers and farm managers	3,720	178	4.8	68	110
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1,180	73	6.2	42	31
Clerical and kindred workers	286	28	9.8	17	11
Sales workers	390	28	7.2	15	13
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,241	136	11.0	64	72
Operatives and kindred workers	800	134	16.8	67	67
Service workers	472	35	7.4	15	20
Farm laborers and foremen	58	6	10.3	2	4
Laborers, except farm	777	101	13.0	46	55
Children and students	2,319	338	14.6	108	230
Housewives	6,024	270	4.5	73	197
Retired, unemployed, not stated	2,052	136	6.6	40	96

* Based on deaths of residents of Oklahoma

[∇] Occupational classification from Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1950, with the addition of categories for persons not in the labor market.

HOME ACCIDENTS

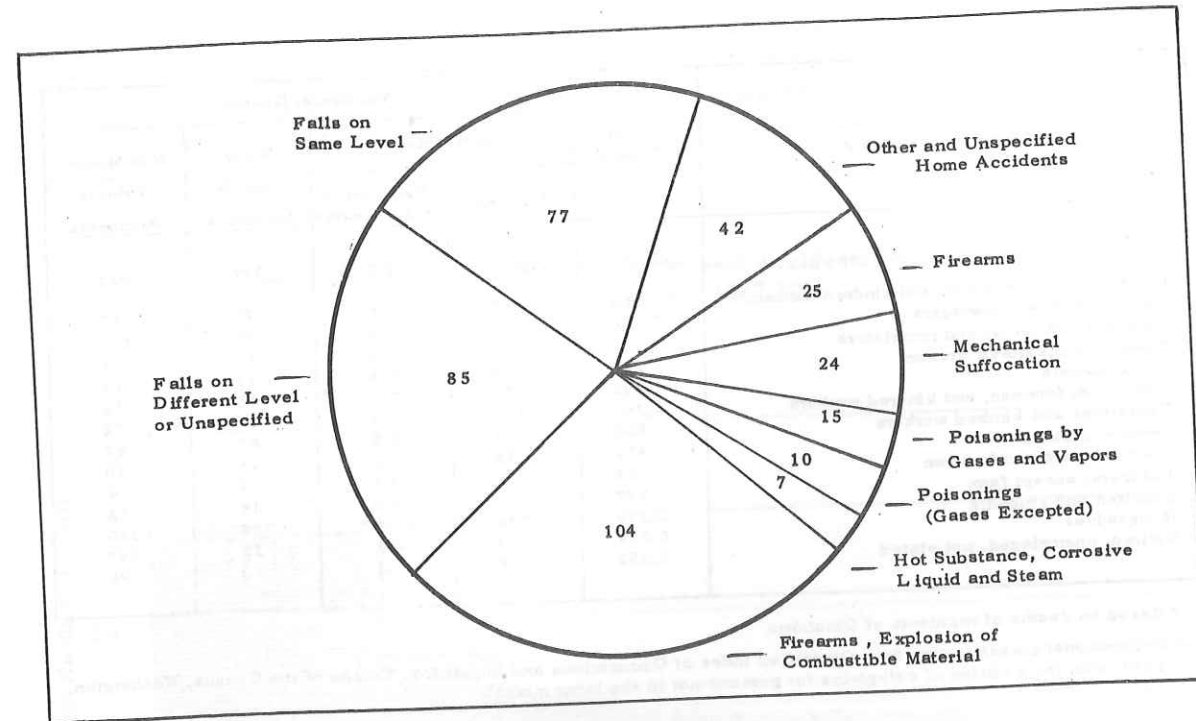


In 1951, there were 389 fatal accidents that occurred in and around the home or resident institutions. Chart 3 shows division of these home accidents into types of accidents.

In this group, 193 of the decedents were female and 196 were male. Since women normally spend a greater portion of time in the home, more female than male victims were expected. However, fatal accidents in the 0-14 years age group made the total number of male victims greater than the number of female victims. There were 76 boys and only 46 girls in this age group; these boys accounted for 19.5 per cent and the girls for 11.8 per cent of the total home accidents.

Mechanical suffocation is one of the accidents that is a menace to those in the younger age groups. Of the total 24 deaths due to mechanical suffocation, 21 of the deceased were 7 months of age or younger and none were over 5 years of age. Most of these deaths occurred while the child was in bed, in some cases in bed with a parent.

Chart 3
Fatal Accidents Occurring in the Home
By Type, Oklahoma, 1951



Falls resulting in death were 41.6 per cent of the home accidents. Over two-thirds of the decedents were in the 75 years and over age group. Some of these falls did not result immediately in death; prolonged periods in bed caused terminal pneumonia, the immediate cause of death.

Table 3
Number and Percentage of Falls, by Age
Oklahoma, 1951

Age in Years	Total Falls	Per Cent of Total Falls	Falls on Same Level	Falls to Different Levels	Unspecified Falls
All ages	162	100.0	67	47	38
0-4	3	1.9	1	2	-
5-9	1	0.6	1	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	1
20-24	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	1	0.6	-	2	-
30-34	2	1.2	2	2	-
35-44	4	2.5	2	1	1
45-54	4	2.5	1	4	1
55-64	6	3.7	12	9	5
65-74	26	16.0	58	27	30
75 and over	115	71.0			

Fire was known to be the cause of 104 deaths. In 28 of these cases, the source of the fire was known to be stoves and heaters, i.e., faulty flues, clothes catching on fire from open stoves, flames bursting out of control. More fires may have been started from stoves and heaters, but many times it is impossible to locate the source of the fire since the home was completely burned.

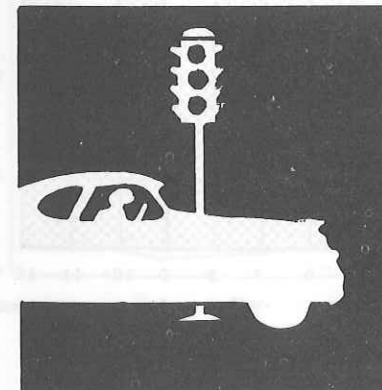
Accidental poisonings caused 25 deaths. Utility gas was the poison in 14 of these deaths. Of those due to utility gas, six deaths occurred in December, 4 in February, 2 in March and 1 each in May and November. Some of the other poisons causing death were barbituric acid, aspirin and salicylates, analgesic and soporific drugs, and industrial solvents.

Ten of the deaths caused by poisons were to children under 3 years of age. Of these 10, utility gas caused 5 deaths; aspirin and salicylates, 1; petroleum products, 1; arsenic and antimony, 2; unspecified, 1. In the age group 65 years and over, there were 3 deaths; in the age group, 3 - 14, there were none.

The nature of injury of these home accidents is shown on Table 4. About one-half of the injuries to children under one year of age resulted in asphyxia and suffocation; another 22 per cent followed foreign bodies entering through orifice. In the 75 years and over age group, 66 per cent of the injuries were fractures of lower limbs and 11.6 per cent were burns.

Table 4
Home Accidents by Nature of Injury and Age
Oklahoma, 1951

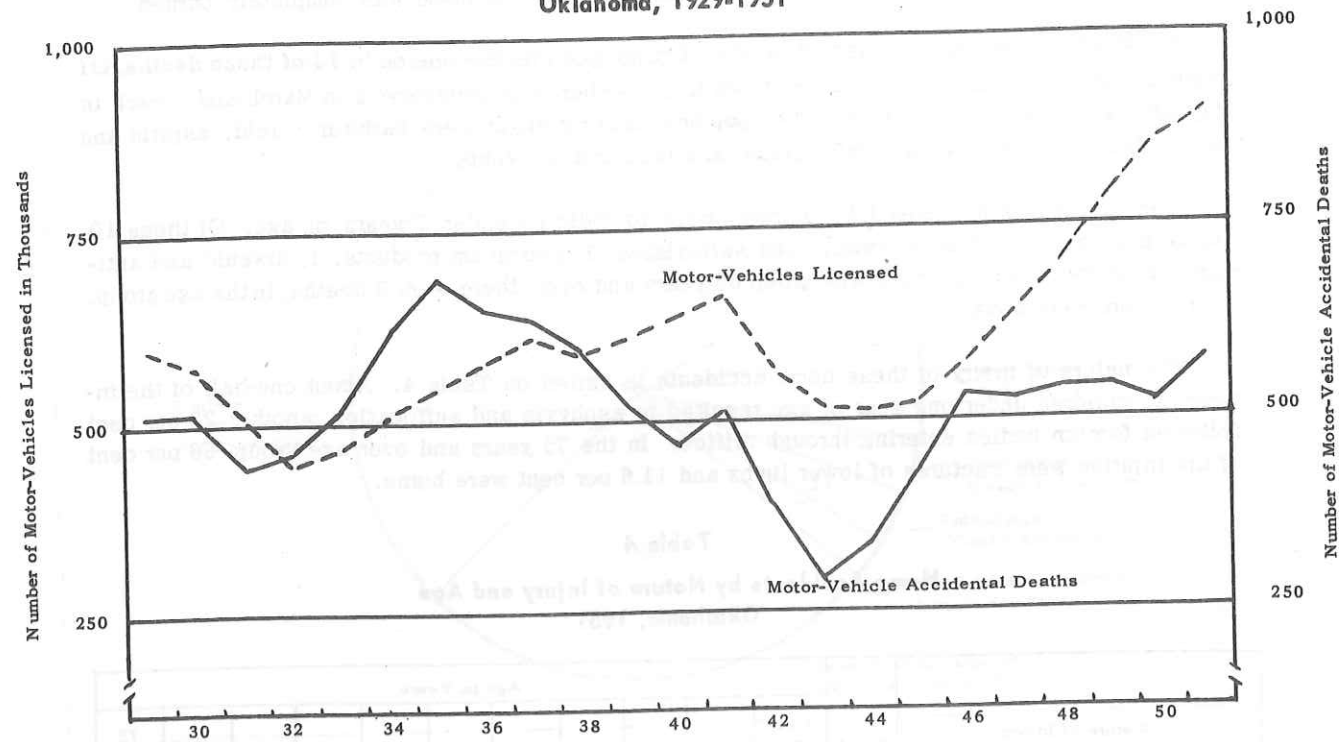
Nature of Injury	Total	Age in Years										
		Less than one	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
All fatalities	389	45	43	23	11	16	14	25	17	14	44	137
Fracture of skull, spine and trunk	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1
Fracture of upper limb	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
Fracture of lower limb	110	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	91
Dislocation without fracture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Head Injury	28	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	4	12
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	5	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lacerations and open wounds	15	-	1	5	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Superficial injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	15	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burns	104	5	20	10	3	6	5	12	8	5	14	16
Effects of poisons	31	3	7	-	-	5	1	6	4	2	1	2
Effects of weather	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of drowning	10	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Asphyxia and strangulation	24	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrocution	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	21	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	1	3	7



MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

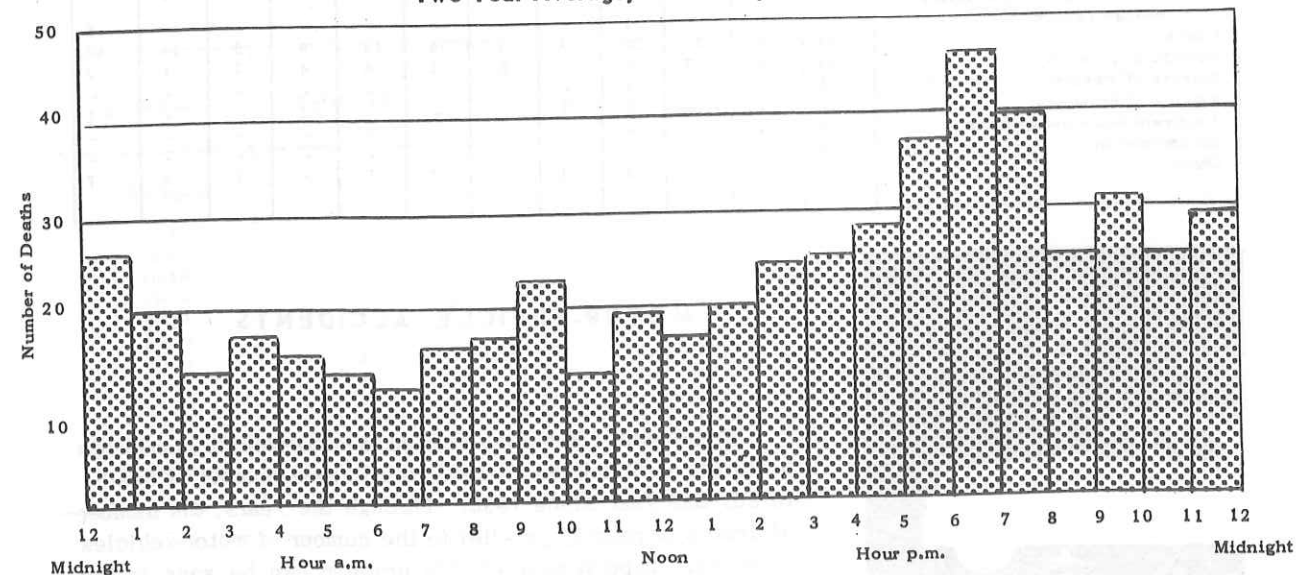
There were 595 deaths caused by motor-vehicle accidents occurring in Oklahoma in 1951, the largest number of deaths in any one year since 1938. Through the years, the number of deaths is roughly parallel to the number of motor-vehicles licensed. Improvement of this problem can be seen in the last few years in that the number of deaths did not increase at the same rate as the licensing of motor-vehicles.

Chart 4
Number of Deaths due to Motor-Vehicle Accidents
and Number of Motor-Vehicles Licensed,
Oklahoma, 1929-1951



One of the most interesting studies of the motor-vehicle accident problem is that of the hour of occurrence. During dusk, after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 p.m., 22.5 per cent of the fatalities due to motor-vehicle accidents occurred. The two years average on Chart 5 points out the peak during these hours.

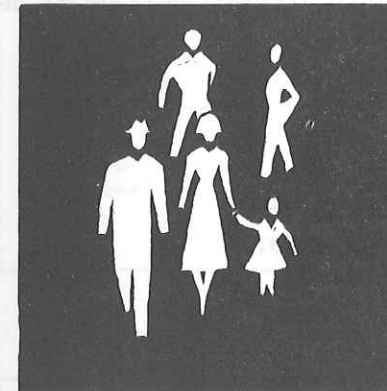
Chart 5
Deaths Due to Motor-Vehicle Accidents, by Hour of Occurrence
Two-Year Average, Oklahoma, 1950-1951



Other than the period of twilight, the time of day seems to have little effect on the number of motor-vehicle accidents. The fatal accidents were rather evenly divided between daylight and dark, 53 per cent of the deaths occurring between 6:00 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Only 77 of the motor-vehicle deaths occurred inside the city limits of towns with a population of 2,500 or more. Of the 77, 28 deaths were in Oklahoma City and 13 in Tulsa city. These 77 comprised only 12.9 per cent of the total deaths due to motor-vehicle accidents.

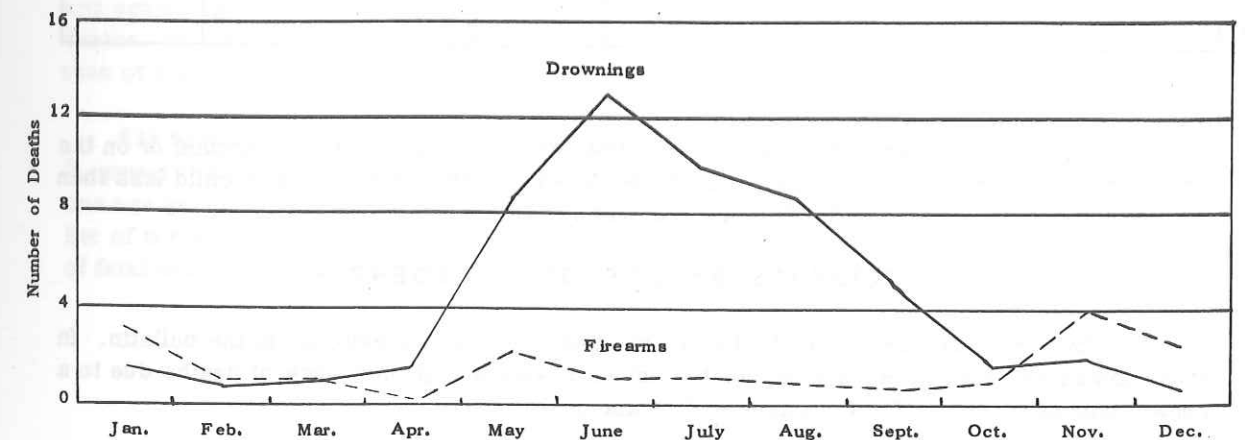
PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



There are two subdivisions of public non-motor-vehicle accidents. One is transportation accidents other than motor-vehicle accidents classified as such regardless of whether or not the person was specified to be "at work". In 1951, there were 89 such deaths. Railroad accidents accounted for 23 of these deaths. Four of the decedents were railroad employees, none were passengers, and 19 were other and unspecified persons. Air transportation accidents were the cause of 47 deaths. Eighteen of the decedents were in military aircraft and the rest were in private or unspecified types of aircraft. There were 13 water transportation accidental deaths and 6 deaths caused by vehicles other than motor-vehicles, one of which was specified as a pedal cycle.

The other group of public non-motor-vehicle accidents is made up of fatal accidents to persons in public places while not engaged in gainful employment. Drowning caused 61 of the 130 deaths in this group. Seven of those drowned were children 2-4 years of age. Twenty-eight were 5 to 19 years of age. The peak, as was expected, was in the summer months; 49.2 per cent of these deaths were in the three-month period, June, July and August.

Chart 6
Deaths from Drownings and Firearms,
Oklahoma, 1951



Firearms caused 17 deaths in 1951. Chart 6 shows the incidence of these deaths by months as well as deaths due to drowning. In the three-months period, January, November and December, 47 per cent of the total firearms deaths occurred. Six of the decedents were children under 15 years of age.

UNKNOWN ACCIDENTS

Accidental deaths were classified in this category when the place of occurrence of the accident was not known. There were 189 such deaths in 1951.

Late effects of accidents was given as the cause of death of 23 persons. Death one year or more after the accident is the definition of "late effects". Fifteen of the 23 persons were in the 65 years and over age group.

Table 5 lists causes of all deaths included in the group in 1951. The categories are the International List categories.

Table 5
Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council
"Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury,
by Race, Oklahoma, 1951

External Cause of Injury (E Code)	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total fatalities	189	167	18	4
Accidental poisonings	5	5	-	-
Accidental falls	75	71	2	2
Blow from falling objects	1	1	-	-
Accident by cutting and piercing instrument	1	-	1	1
Accident by electric current	5	4	2	-
Accident by fire, explosive and hot substance	16	14	-	-
Accident by firearms	8	8	-	-
Suffocation	8	4	4	-
Accidents caused by animals	2	2	-	-
Accidental drownings	14	11	3	1
Effects of weather	25	20	4	-
Therapeutic misadventure	1	1	-	-
Late effects of accidents	23	22	1	-
Other and unspecified accidents	5	4	1	-

The largest group is accidental falls, unspecified whether from one level to another or on the same level. Not shown on this table, one of the decedents in this group was a child less than one year of age and 66 were in the 65 years and over age group.

ACCIDENTS BY AGE OF DECEDENT

The division of accidental deaths by age has been mentioned previously in the bulletin. In those instances, specific ages were pointed out as having a high incidence of deaths due to a certain type of accident. Here, all ages will be discussed.

Table 6
Number of Accidental Deaths by Age Group,
Oklahoma, 1951

Age at Death, in Years	Total Fatalities	Occupational Accidents	Motor-Vehicle Accidents	Home Accidents	Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents	Type of Accident Unknown
Total	1518	126	595	389	219	189
0-4	147	-	34	88	11	14
5-9	63	-	22	23	17	1
10-14	60	2	17	11	21	9
15-19	107	8	64	8	20	7
20-24	126	15	72	8	25	6
25-29	109	14	59	10	25	1
30-34	76	9	40	4	18	5
35-44	164	19	81	25	28	11
45-54	148	26	72	17	22	11
55-64	118	21	58	14	8	17
65-74	128	8	43	44	13	20
75 and over	269	4	30	137	11	87
Age unknown	3	-	3	-	-	-

Among occupational accidents, 66 or 52.4 per cent of the deaths occurred among people 35 to 64 years of age. Ten of those killed in occupational accidents were 10 to 19 years of age.

Accidents killed a greater number of persons in the 20 to 29 year age group than in any other 10 year age group. Motor-vehicle accidents took the greater toll and public-non-motor-vehicle accidents caused about one-half as many deaths as did motor-vehicle accidents. The average rate for this age group for the three year period, 1949 - 1951, was 88.7 per 100,000 estimated population.

Fires and falls caused many deaths in older age groups. Home accidents made up 50.9 per cent of the accidents in the 75 years and over age group. Many of these older people live alone and accidents, that might not result in death if there were someone to be of immediate assistance, do result in death.

Motor-vehicle and home accidents caused 70.8 per cent of the accidental deaths in preschool and school age children. Mechanical suffocation, firearms, and poisons accounted for most of the deaths. In the age group 0 - 4 years, 34 of the deaths were due to motor-vehicle accidents. Thirteen of these children were struck by motor-vehicles.

Age specific rates for accidental deaths for the three year period, 1949 - 1951, shown in Table 7, reveal that the rate in the 75 years and over age group was four times higher than in any other one age group. Other age groups with high rates were the 20 to 24 year group, due to a great number of motor-vehicle accidental deaths, and the 2 - 4 year group, where there were a great number of fatal home accidents.

Table 7
Annual Numbers of Accidental Deaths and Annual
Average Rates by Age, Oklahoma, 1949-1951

Age in Years	Population 1950 Census	Annual Average	Annual Average Rate	Number of Deaths		
				1949	1950	1951
All ages	2,233,351	1,441.0	64.5	1,481	1,324	1,518
0-4	240,458	150.0	62.4	153	150	147
5-9	211,222	54.3	25.7	49	51	63
10-14	187,701	52.7	28.1	59	39	60
15-19	178,872	100.7	56.3	89	106	126
20-24	166,422	124.7	53.7	144	104	126
25-34	321,435	124.7	74.9	180	153	185
35-44	302,437	145.3	53.7	122	120	164
45-54	245,703	131.0	48.0	150	120	148
55-64	185,179	115.0	53.3	125	107	118
65-74	129,251	121.0	62.1	112	123	128
75 and over	64,671	268.0	414.4	291	244	269
Unknown	-	5.7	-	9	5	3

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA
NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1945-1951

Type of Accident	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,604	100.0	1,501	100.0	1,577	100.0	1,447	100.0	1,481	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0
Occupational total	132	8.2	109	7.3	118	7.5	117	8.1	143	9.7	94	7.1	126	8.3
Agriculture	39	2.4	29	1.9	38	2.4	44	3.0	36	2.4	22	1.7	31	2.0
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	35	2.2	27	1.8	36	2.3	26	1.8	32	2.2	26	2.0	32	2.1
Manufacturing	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.3	11	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6
Construction	3	0.2	9	0.6	16	1.0	8	0.6	20	1.4	18	1.4	11	0.7
Transportation	15	0.9	10	0.7	7	0.4	6	0.4	16	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.5
Public utilities	5	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	13	0.9	5	0.4	7	0.5
Trade	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.6	2	0.2	6	0.4
Service	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Other specified industry	33	2.1	29	1.9	18	1.1	28	1.9	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3
Unspecified industry														
Home total	552	34.4	538	35.8	510	32.3	498	34.4	489	33.0	427	32.3	389	25.6
Poisonings (gas excepted)	46	2.9	35	2.3	21	1.3	27	1.9	18	1.2	14	1.1	10	0.7
Poisonings by gases and vapors	21	1.3	13	0.9	18	1.1	26	1.8	14	0.9	27	2.0	15	1.0
Fire, explosion of combustible material	166	10.3	131	8.7	103	6.5	135	9.3	104	7.0	108	8.2	104	6.9
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	22	1.4	30	2.0	25	1.6	24	1.7	23	1.6	26	2.0	24	1.6
Mechanical suffocation	24	1.5	52	3.5	25	1.6	16	1.1	19	1.3	20	1.5	25	1.6
Firearms	197	12.3	192	12.8	234	14.8	204	14.1	169	11.4	117	8.8	77	5.1
Falls on same level	76	4.7	85	5.7	84	5.3	66	4.6	54	3.6	42	3.2	42	2.8
Falls to different level or unspecified														
Other specified home accidents														
Unspecified home accidents														
Motor-vehicle total	427	26.6	517	34.4	517	32.8	501	34.6	554	37.4	526	39.7	595	39.2
Injury to pedestrian	132	8.2	114	7.6	95	6.0	76	5.3	104	7.0	86	6.5	93	6.1
Collision with other motor vehicle	110	6.9	155	10.3	196	12.4	211	14.6	211	14.2	208	15.7	231	15.2
Collision with railroad train	41	2.6	26	1.7	42	2.7	26	1.8	49	3.3	24	1.8	36	2.4
Collision with street car	1	0.1	7	0.5	7	0.4	3	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.4
Injury to pedal cyclist	6	0.4	5	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	35	2.2	44	2.9	34	2.2	23	1.6	19	1.3	19	1.4	37	2.4
Collision with fixed object	91	5.7	152	10.1	128	8.1	154	10.6	151	10.2	160	12.1	182	12.0
Non-collision	11	0.7	14	0.9	13	0.8	4	0.3	11	0.7	19	1.4	12	0.8
Other and unspecified accident														
Public non-motor-vehicle total	465	29.0	296	19.7	408	25.9	318	22.0	217	14.7	214	16.2	219	14.4
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	33	2.1	34	2.3	30	1.9	39	2.7	20	1.4	19	1.4	23	1.5
Street car - not with motor vehicle	4	0.2	5	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.3	13	1.0	6	0.4
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	6	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.4	2	0.1	19	1.3	11	0.8	13	0.9
Air transportation	5	0.3	5	0.3	53	3.4	55	3.8	45	3.0	27	2.0	47	3.1
Water transportation	133	8.3	53	3.5	15	1.0	11	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5
Fire, explosion of combustible material	6	0.4	28	1.9	15	1.0	11	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam														
Drowning	63	3.9	61	4.1	71	4.5	80	5.5	45	3.0	58	4.4	61	4.0
Firearms	33	2.1	37	2.5	25	1.6	32	2.2	22	1.5	22	1.7	17	1.1
Falls on same level	42	2.6	43	2.9	36	2.3	40	2.8	8	0.5	9	0.7	8	0.5
Falls to different level or unspecified														
Other specified public accidents	140	8.7	30	2.0	169	10.7	56	3.9	33	2.2	36	2.7	27	1.8
Unspecified public accidents														
Type of accident unknown	28	1.7	41	2.7	24	1.5	13	0.9	78	5.3	63	4.8	189	12.5

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1951

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												Not Stated
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
GRAND TOTAL	1,518	127	114	130	92	122	130	139	109	99	115	129	129	83
Occupational total	126	11	10	11	11	7	16	12	10	9	11	8	9	1
Agriculture	31	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	1
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	32	5	3	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	1
Manufacturing	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Construction	11	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1
Transportation	7	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Public utilities	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trade	17	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Service	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other specified industry	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unspecified industry	389	51	39	36	26	27	19	24	27	18	25	27	48	22
Home total	10	1	2	2	1	6	4	2	1	3	1	2	7	1
Poisonings (gas excepted)	15	2	2	12	11	1	4	2	1	1	7	9	14	1
Poisonings by gases and vapors	7	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	24	3	3	6	6	2	1	1	4	5	8	3	3	3
Hot substances, corrosive liquid, steam	77	3	6	3	6	7	3	4	5	4	8	5	12	8
Mechanical suffocation	85	10	8	5	1	6	2	5	6	4	8	5	4	11
Falls on same level	42	2	5	3	1	7	2	7	11	4	8	2	4	1
Falls to different level or unspecified	43	8	3	2	1	6	3	5	6	4	8	3	4	1
Other specified home accidents	231	15	13	23	12	32	32	12	12	13	16	7	10	13
Unspecified home accidents	595	48	34	51	25	60	62	51	36	46	58	71	53	53
Motor-vehicle total	23	7	7	10	3	9	8	12	7	4	5	5	13	10
Injury to pedestrian	231	15	13	23	12	32	32	19	12	13	16	17	34	10
Collision with other motor vehicle	36	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	9	4
Collision with railroad train	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collision with street car	182	15	13	11	8	12	18	15	12	15	24	16	23	3
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	9	2	4	3	3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	37	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Collision with fired object	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-collision	219	7	21	19	27	19	21	29	20	14	13	15	14	14
Other and unspecified accident	23	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	1	4	4	4	5
Public non-motor-vehicle total	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	13	47	6	3	17	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Street car - not with motor vehicle	47	8	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	61	17	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water transportation	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Air transportation	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	17	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	17	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowning	8	9	7	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Firearms	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Falls on same level	189	10	10	10	13	9	12	13	9	12	12	8	12	5
Falls to different level or unspecified	189	10	10	10	13	9	12	13	9	12	12	8	12	5
Other specified public accidents	189	10	10	10	13	9	12	13	9	12	12	8	12	5
Unspecified public accidents	189	10	10	10	13	9	12	13	9	12	12	8	12	5
Type of accident unknown	189	10	10	10	13	9	12	13	9	12	12	8	12	5

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1951

Type of Accident	Total	White		Negro		Indian		Urban		Rural		
		2,234,730		145,503		53,769		1,135,701		1,099,029		
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Estimated population, July 1, 1951	2,234,730	2,035,458		145,503		53,769		1,135,701		1,099,029		
Total fatalities	1,518	67.9	1,336	65.6	132	90.7	50	93.0	465	40.9	1,053	95.8
Occupational	126	5.6	114	5.6	7	4.8	5	9.3	31	2.7	95	8.6
Home	389	17.4	323	15.9	57	39.2	9	16.7	214	18.8	175	15.9
Motor-vehicle	595	26.6	541	26.6	34	23.4	20	37.2	77	6.8	518	47.1
Public	219	9.8	191	9.4	16	11.0	12	22.3	45	4.0	174	15.8
Unknown	189	8.5	167	8.2	18	12.4	4	7.4	98	8.6	91	8.3
Total	1,518	67.9	1,336	65.6	132	90.7	50	93.0	465	40.9	1,053	95.8
Railway (800-802)	23	1.0	19	0.9	1	0.7	3	5.6	14	1.2	9	0.8
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	571	25.6	521	25.6	31	21.3	19	35.3	72	6.3	499	45.4
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	24	1.1	20	1.0	3	2.1	1	1.8	5	0.4	19	1.7
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	0.3	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	4	0.4
Water transport (850-858)	13	0.6	12	0.6	-	-	1	1.9	-	-	13	1.2
Aircraft (860-866)	47	2.1	47	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	4.3
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	16	0.7	14	0.7	2	1.4	-	-	8	0.7	8	0.7
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	20	0.9	18	0.9	2	1.4	-	-	15	1.3	5	0.5
Falls (900-904)	272	12.2	251	12.3	12	8.2	9	16.7	153	13.5	119	10.8
Blow from falling object (910)	17	0.8	15	0.7	1	0.7	1	1.9	6	0.5	11	1.0
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	45	2.0	43	2.1	1	0.7	1	1.9	2	0.2	43	3.9
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2
Electric current (914)	27	1.2	25	1.2	-	-	2	3.7	13	1.1	14	1.3
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	155	6.9	112	5.5	40	27.5	3	5.6	77	6.8	78	7.1
Firearms (919)	54	2.4	46	2.3	7	4.8	1	1.9	12	1.1	42	3.8
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	21	0.9	14	0.7	6	4.1	1	1.9	15	1.3	6	0.5
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	29	1.3	23	1.1	5	3.4	1	1.9	21	1.8	8	0.7
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	4	0.2	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.3
Drowning (929)	86	3.8	72	3.5	11	7.6	3	5.6	13	1.1	73	6.6
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	61	2.7	49	2.4	8	5.5	4	7.4	22	1.9	39	3.5
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	23	1.0	22	1.1	1	0.7	-	-	12	1.1	11	1.0

Rates represent numbers per 100,000 estimated population.

Code numbers are the E code of the International Statistical Classification.

TABLE IV. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF INJURY, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1951

Hour of Injury	Total	Railway	Motor-Vehicle	Drowning and Water Transport	Aircraft	Solid and Liquid Poisons	Poisonous Gases	Falls	Machinery	Electric Current	Fire, Hot Substance, Radiation	Firearms	Mechanical Suffocation	Other and Unspecified
Total fatalities	1,518	23	595	99	47	16	20	272	45	27	155	54	29	136
Midnight - 12:59 a. m.	34	-	26	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	1
1:00 a. m. - 1:59 a. m.	40	1	21	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	1
2:00 a. m. - 2:59 a. m.	26	-	18	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
3:00 a. m. - 3:59 a. m.	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4:00 a. m. - 4:59 a. m.	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5:00 a. m. - 5:59 a. m.	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6:00 a. m. - 6:59 a. m.	26	1	13	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
7:00 a. m. - 7:59 a. m.	36	-	18	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
8:00 a. m. - 8:59 a. m.	43	-	22	3	3	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
9:00 a. m. - 9:59 a. m.	46	-	17	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	-
10:00 a. m. - 10:59 a. m.	42	-	14	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	-
11:00 a. m. - 11:59 a. m.	48	-	24	1	2	1	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-
12:00 p. m. - 12:59 p. m.	40	-	18	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-
1:00 p. m. - 1:59 p. m.	55	1	19	2	14	-	1	4	-	-	4	-		

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1951

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years										75 and Over	Unknown		
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54			55-64	65-74
Total fatalities	1,518	60	87	63	60	107	126	109	76	164	148	118	128	269	3
White: Male	927	32	42	33	37	73	100	81	59	111	102	73	65	117	2
White: Female	409	14	34	22	15	19	16	13	10	30	28	28	46	134	1
Negro: Male	84	6	8	5	4	6	4	9	3	11	6	9	6	6	-
Negro: Female	48	6	3	2	3	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	6	9	-
Indian: Male	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	2	-
Indian: Female	15	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	3	3	1	-	4	-
Occupational total	126	-	-	-	2	8	15	14	9	19	26	21	8	4	-
White: Male	113	-	-	-	2	8	15	12	9	17	21	19	7	3	-
White: Female	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	2	1	1	-	-
Negro: Male	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	31	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	8	4	4	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	32	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	2	5	7	6	1	-	-
Manufacturing	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Construction	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Transportation	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Trade	17	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Services	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	389	45	43	23	11	8	8	10	4	25	17	14	44	137	-
Home total	163	23	19	12	7	4	4	5	1	11	8	7	13	49	-
White: Male	160	11	16	7	2	1	2	3	1	8	3	3	25	78	-
White: Female	29	6	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	-
Negro: Male	28	4	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	-
Negro: Female	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-
Indian: Male	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Indian: Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	10	1	4	4	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	-	1	1	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	15	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	1	14	11	6	13	15	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	104	5	16	9	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	7	22	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	24	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Fires	25	-	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	12	58	-
Falls on same level	77	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	14	57	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	85	2	10	6	5	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	2	3	-
Other specified home accidents	42	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	14	2	-
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1951 (CONTINUED)

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years										75 and Over	Unknown		
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54			55-64	65-74
Motor-vehicle total	595	7	27	22	17	64	72	59	40	81	72	56	43	30	3
White: Male	393	6	10	7	8	45	56	43	29	52	50	33	28	24	2
White: Female	148	1	15	11	8	14	11	9	8	18	18	19	10	6	-
Negro: Male	25	-	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	6	1	3	1	-	-
Negro: Female	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Indian: Male	17	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	4	1	2	4	-	-
Indian: Female	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	93	-	13	12	4	5	3	2	1	7	6	6	18	16	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	231	4	5	4	8	24	25	23	18	38	35	26	13	7	1
Collision with railroad train	36	-	1	-	-	4	5	4	2	1	7	7	2	1	-
Collision with street car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	37	-	-	2	-	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	-	1	1
Collision with fixed object	182	2	7	4	3	26	30	21	17	26	20	13	8	4	1
Non-collision	12	-	1	-	-	4	4	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	-
Other and unspecified accident	219	1	10	17	21	20	25	25	18	28	22	8	13	11	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	168	1	8	14	15	10	21	21	17	22	19	4	8	8	-
White: Male	23	-	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	-
White: Female	12	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Negro: Male	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Negro: Female	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Indian: Male	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Indian: Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad (not with motor vehicle)	23	-	-	2	1	4	3	-	-	4	4	1	2	2	-
Street car (not with motor vehicle)	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Other vehicle (not with motor vehicle)	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	7	4	2	1	-	-
Water transportation	47	-	-	-	1	1	12	16	9	1	3	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	61	-	7	9	11	10	5	4	4	6	4	1	1	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	17	-	-	1	5	2	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	-
Drowning	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	1	-
Fires	9	1	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	2
Falls on same level	27	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	1	-	4	-	2	-	-
Falls to different level or unsp- cified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified public accidents	189	7	7	1	9	7	6	1	5	11	11	17	20	87	-
Unspecified public accidents	90	2	5	1	5	6	4	4	3	9	4	10	9	33	-
Type of accident unknown	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	49	-
White: Male	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Negro: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1951

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,518	7	7	22	4	19	16	20	33	22
Occupational	126	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	9	4
Home	389	1	2	4	-	5	5	7	9	10
Motor-vehicle	595	3	3	7	2	7	2	3	7	3
Public	219	2	-	8	2	1	1	5	3	4
Unknown	189	1	2	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total	1,518	7	7	22	4	19	16	20	33	22
Railway (800-802)	23	1	-	1	-	-	5	7	8	10
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	571	3	3	7	2	7	-	-	1	-
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Water transport (850-858)	13	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	20	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	7	3
Falls (900-904)	272	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	45	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	27	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	6	1
Electric current (914)	155	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	54	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	29	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	86	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (929)	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Oerokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Glevesland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Graig	Creek
Total fatalities	28	8	10	1	31	6	45	11	10	38
Occupational	1	2	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	2
Home	4	2	2	-	15	1	9	1	1	2
Motor-vehicle	14	2	4	1	10	1	15	6	7	20
Public	4	1	-	-	4	1	9	-	2	5
Unknown	5	1	4	-	2	-	5	3	2	9
Total	28	8	10	1	31	6	45	11	10	38
Railway (800-802)	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	14	2	4	1	9	4	13	6	7	19
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	4	2	-	-	10	-	1	2	3	8
Falls (900-904)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	1	1	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1
Electric current (914)	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
Drowning (929)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1951, (Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	25	11	10	8	29	28	27	6	13	4
Occupational	2	2	1	2	2	4	-	1	3	2
Home	5	2	1	1	9	9	8	1	5	1
Motor-vehicle	10	4	5	3	13	13	9	3	1	1
Public	5	2	2	2	4	1	6	-	2	-
Unknown	3	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	2	-
Total	25	11	10	8	29	28	27	6	13	4
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	10	4	5	3	12	11	9	3	1	1
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Aircraft (860-866)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	4	-	3	1	6	6	5	1	5	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	-
Firearms (919)	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	3	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Key	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	6	5	13	14	5	8	30	12	14	6
Occupational	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	1	3	1
Home	-	-	2	2	1	2	10	1	3	1
Motor-vehicle	6	1	3	3	4	5	5	6	5	4
Public	-	-	2	7	-	-	5	2	1	-
Unknown	-	4	3	1	-	1	5	2	2	-
Total	6	5	13	14	5	8	30	12	14	6
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	6	1	3	2	4	5	5	5	4	4
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	1	3	3	1	1	8	1	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	3	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1951. (Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	22	33	32	13	10	22	9	12	8	20
Occupational	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	6
Home	5	4	11	-	5	8	5	4	1	3
Motor-vehicle	3	11	14	10	4	7	1	1	5	5
Public	7	16	4	2	1	1	-	1	1	2
Unknown	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	22	33	32	13	10	22	9	12	8	20
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	3	11	14	10	4	7	3	6	-	4
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Water transport (850-858)	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Machinery (912)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	3	-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Oklfuskee	Oklahoma	Oklmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	14	63	15	15	16	144	24	27	30	7
Occupational	4	5	1	3	1	7	5	2	2	1
Home	6	24	3	3	4	48	4	3	6	3
Motor-vehicle	3	18	7	6	6	61	4	13	12	1
Public	1	8	3	1	2	13	6	5	4	2
Unknown	1	8	1	2	3	15	6	4	6	2
Total	14	63	15	15	16	144	24	27	30	7
Railway (800-802)	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	4	17	7	6	6	58	4	13	12	3
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	1	5	6	4	3	3	2
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	4	9	4	1	7	27	1	-	1	-
Falls (900-904)	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	2	-
Electric current (914)	1	13	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	1	-	-	4	4	2	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	-	6	1	-	1	6	1	1	1	-
Drowning (929)	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1951. (Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pittsburg	Pontotoc	Pottawatomie	Pushmataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	16	22	14	24	11	3	13	26	16	23
Occupational	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	2
Home	5	8	3	6	-	-	2	9	3	4
Motor-vehicle	8	8	7	10	10	2	7	11	9	12
Public	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	-
Unknown	1	4	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	5
Total	16	22	14	24	11	3	13	26	16	23
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	8	8	6	10	10	2	7	11	9	12
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls (900-904)	2	7	2	2	-	-	1	5	-	3
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	3	4	1	3	-	1	-	4	1	1
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Washington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	14	9	112	10	22	11	16	8	95	75
Occupational	2	-	12	-	2	1	-	1	5	6
Home	1	-	43	4	5	2	7	1	40	40
Motor-vehicle	10	4	31	2	8	7	5	4	28	13
Public	1	5	13	1	4	-	2	-	10	8
Unknown	-	-	13	3	3	1	2	2	12	8
Total	14	9	112	10	22	11	16	8	95	75
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Motor-vehicle traffic (810-825)	10	4	30	2	6	7	5	4	26	13
Motor-vehicle non-traffic (830-835)	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Falls (900-904)	-	-	27	1	4	2	6	1	22	24
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	-	19	3	1	-	1	1	10	13
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	3
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	1	7	1	2	-	-	1	1	3
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	1	8	1	-	1	2	1	4	7
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	3	1

