

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1953



PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
1953

Accidents continued to constitute an important cause of death in Oklahoma during 1953. During the year, 1,378 deaths were attributed to accidents occurring in the State. While this figure represented a substantial decrease from the 1,471 accidental deaths reported in 1952, an even smaller number was reported in 1950, to be followed by a sharp increase in 1951, as may be seen in Table I in the Appendix. Table 1, below, indicates the importance of accidents as a cause of death within each age group. As in past years, this cause was fourth among the leading causes of death for the State's entire population. Its impact was particularly severe, though, in an economic way, since a large proportion of its victims were in the wage-earning and self-supporting ages. Table 1 also shows that in the younger of these ages, as well as in children above the age of infancy, accidents were of first importance as a cause of death.

Table 1
Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1953

Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths			Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths		
		Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death			Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death
All Ages	19,820	1,445	7.3	4	25-34	512	178	34.8	1
Under 1	1,466	54	3.7	4	35-44	823	148	18.0	3
1-4	262	75	28.6	1	45-54	1,683	141	8.4	4
5-9	115	42	36.5	1	55-64	2,916	117	4.0	4
10-14	101	42	41.6	1	65-74	4,505	163	3.6	4
15-19	170	99	58.2	1	75 & over	7,056	273	3.9	6
20-24	199	113	56.8	1	Unknown	12	-	-	-

*Based on deaths of residents of Oklahoma, regardless of place of accident.

A great deal remains to be done to reduce accidental mortality, despite the fact that accidents are particularly subject to environmental control and education. The purpose of this publication is to provide facts about how fatal accidents occurred in Oklahoma to the end that people in this State and elsewhere may be alerted to avoid and reduce the hazards in their own surroundings.

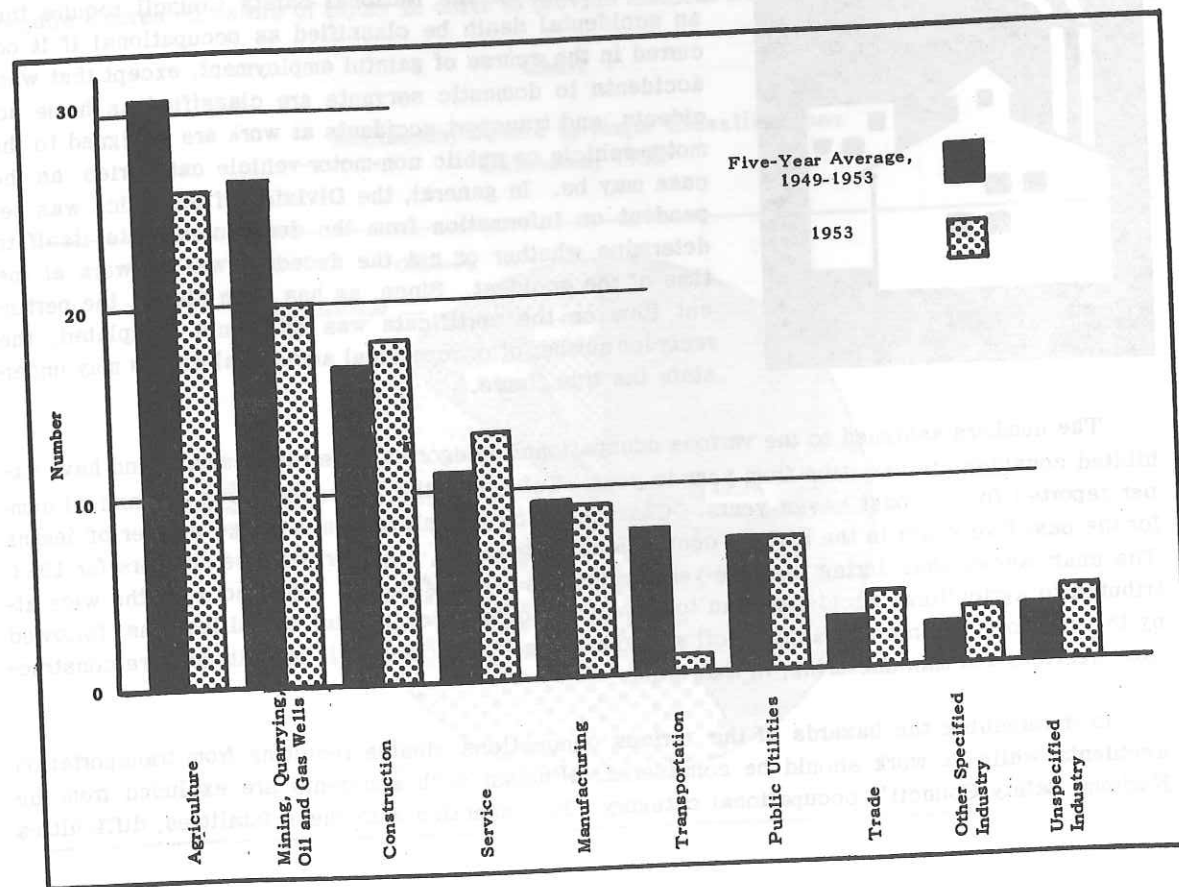
These facts were derived basically from death certificates filed with the State Department of Health. For each death due to an accident, the person signing the certificate is supposed to state, in addition to the nature of the fatal injury, the place of injury (home, farm, factory, street, office building, etc.), the geographical location of the place, the time of injury (month, day, year, hour), whether or not the injury occurred at work, and how the injury occurred. The scope of this

arise in deciding whether or not the decedent was actually working at his occupation. For example: When a farmer drives to town for supplies and is killed in a car accident, was he the victim of an occupational accident? If a salesman dies in a wreck while traveling between towns, how should this death be classified? As could best be determined, 27 fatal motor-vehicle accidents and 20 other transport accidents occurred at work in 1953. Four of the motor-vehicle victims were farmers, while 7 farmers and ranchers were killed in accidents involving falling or being thrown from a horse or a horse-drawn wagon. Such accidents were included in the "other vehicle" category of the National Safety Council grouping, and the "other non-motor road vehicle" class of the International List. Adding these numbers to the 26 assigned to non-transport agricultural accidents supplied the result that 37 deaths in 1953 were due to accidents in farm or ranch operations.

Similarly, the number assigned to "mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells" could be increased by 1 accident in which an oil-field worker was crushed between a truck and an oil-well rig, and the construction figure could be increased by 2 deaths involving motor vehicles. As might be expected, the occupational category, "transportation," would be most affected by the inclusion of accidental deaths from the transport group. Nine truck drivers apparently engaged in transportation (as distinguished from truck drivers on industrial premises) died from injuries received at work. Six railroad workers and 1 pipeline employee also died in transport accidents. Hence, adding the 1 death assigned to the National Safety Council "transportation" category to these 16 made a total of 17 deaths due to occupational accidents in transportation.

Chart 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths by Occupation
Oklahoma, 1953, and Five-Year Average, 1949-1953



For the deaths included in the Safety Council's occupational grouping, Table 2 shows the external cause of injury for the larger occupational categories.

Table 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths by Occupation,
by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1953

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Construction	Service	Manufacturing	Public Utilities	Other
Total	105	26	20	18	13	9	7	12
Machinery (912)	18	10	3	2	-	1	-	2
Fire and explosion (916)	18	1	4	1	4	3	3	2
Electric current (914)	17	2	2	5	3	1	3	1
Falls (900-904)	14	2	3	4	1	1	-	3
Struck by falling object (910)	7	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Excessive heat (931)	6	4	-	1	-	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
Animals (928)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others	16	1	3	4	3	2	1	2

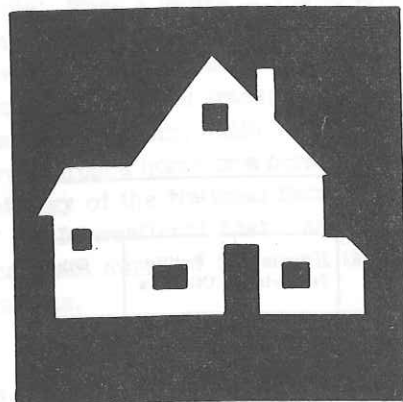
The importance of agriculture in Oklahoma and the fact that each farmer must in effect be his own safety engineer seem to justify more detailed attention than the table provides to the way in which farm accidents occurred. Ten of the accidents involved tractors. In 6 cases the tractor overturned, one of the victims being a 70-year-old woman. Three men fell from tractors. One of these was plowing a terrace; another was knocked from the tractor by a tree limb falling under the disc plow; the third was said to have been plowing, with no further particulars. In the tenth tractor accident, the man was run over by a tractor.

Besides the deaths of riders of animals or animal-drawn vehicles, mentioned above, 4 others resulted from accidents involving animals. One man was kicked in the head by a mule while watching his team drink. A horse fell and rolled on another man. Quite likely he was riding the horse, but this information was not given. While building a fence, using a wagon and a "gentle" team, a farmer started to lead the team, but failed to unhitch them completely. The horses became frightened and knocked him down. The fourth man was pushed against a chute gate by some calves and was knocked backward against a post, suffering a fracture dislocation of the cervical spine.

Four farm workers died as a result of heat or sunstroke. One man was plowing in a corn field, another was driving a truck on the farm, and a third was walking in the sun. A woman was chopping cotton and became overheated. She and the woman whose tractor overturned were the only female occupational fatalities in the year. Other agricultural fatalities resulted from 2 falls, 1 from the roof of a barn, and the other from a twelve-foot load of hay, and from 2 electrocutions. One death each was attributed to burns from pouring gasoline into a tractor while the engine was running, to firearms from climbing over a fence with a loaded single-shot .22 rifle, to drowning, and to a blow by a rock while blasting, this last accident being assigned to the same category as firearms accidents in accordance with the coding rules.

Classified to accidents associated with "mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells" were 20 fatalities. Of these, 15 were in oil production; 3, in coal mining; 1, in lead and zinc mining; and 1 in marble quarrying. These are in addition to the case of the man, previously mentioned, who was killed by a truck at an oil rig.

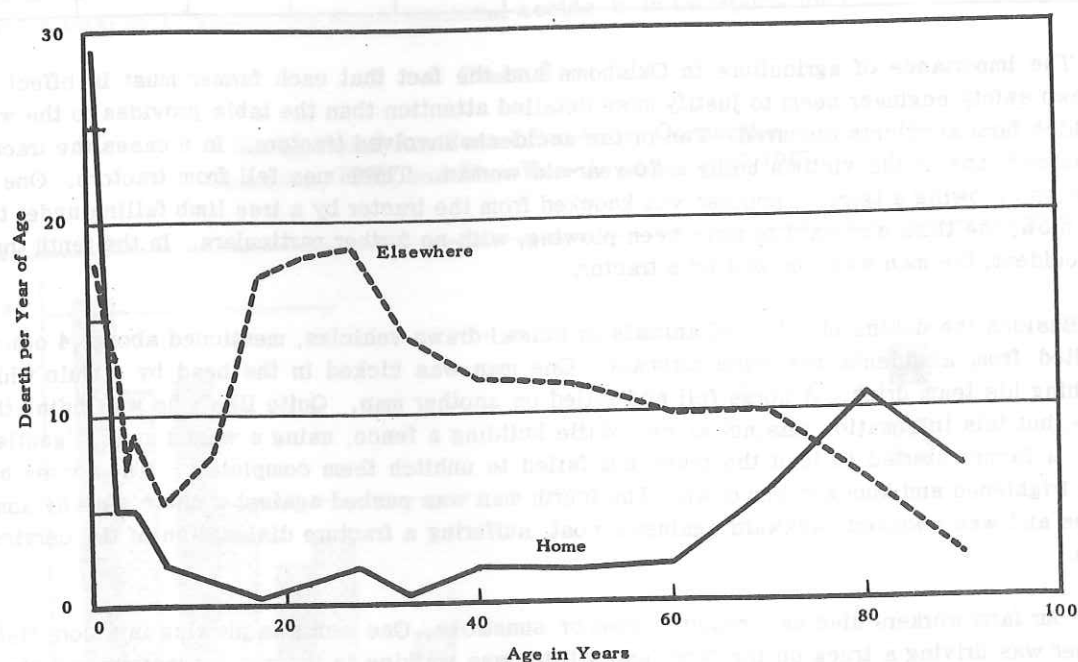
HOME ACCIDENTS



The number of fatal accidents occurring in and around homes and resident institutions decreased to 394 in 1953 from 424 in 1952. The number, however, was slightly greater than the 389 reported in 1951. These 394 deaths accounted for 28.6 per cent of all accident fatalities during the year. The number of deaths attributed to home accidents varied considerably with age, being highest among the youngest and the oldest persons, and being lowest in young adulthood, as is indicated in Chart 3. Two important factors involved here were the greater proportion of time spent at home and in resident institutions by the very young and the old, and the greater susceptibility of these people to the common hazards of the home.

Chart 3

Fatalities from Accidents in the Home and Elsewhere
Oklahoma, 1953



More males than females died as a result of home accidents in Oklahoma in 1953. -- this despite the presumption that the latter spent more time at home. The numbers were 206 males and 188 females. Chart 4 indicates that the preponderance of male fatalities held rather generally throughout the life span, even in young adulthood.

The variation of the number of home accident fatalities by sex during the past 10 years is indicated in Chart 5. The numbers of such deaths for each sex have remained close together during the period, showing much the same change from year to year, with male fatalities higher for five of the ten years, and equal to the female number for one year. Examination of data published in earlier issues of this bulletin indicates that the age distribution has been much the same as that shown in Chart 4 for all recent years.

Chart 4

Home Accident Fatalities by Sex and Age
Oklahoma, 1953

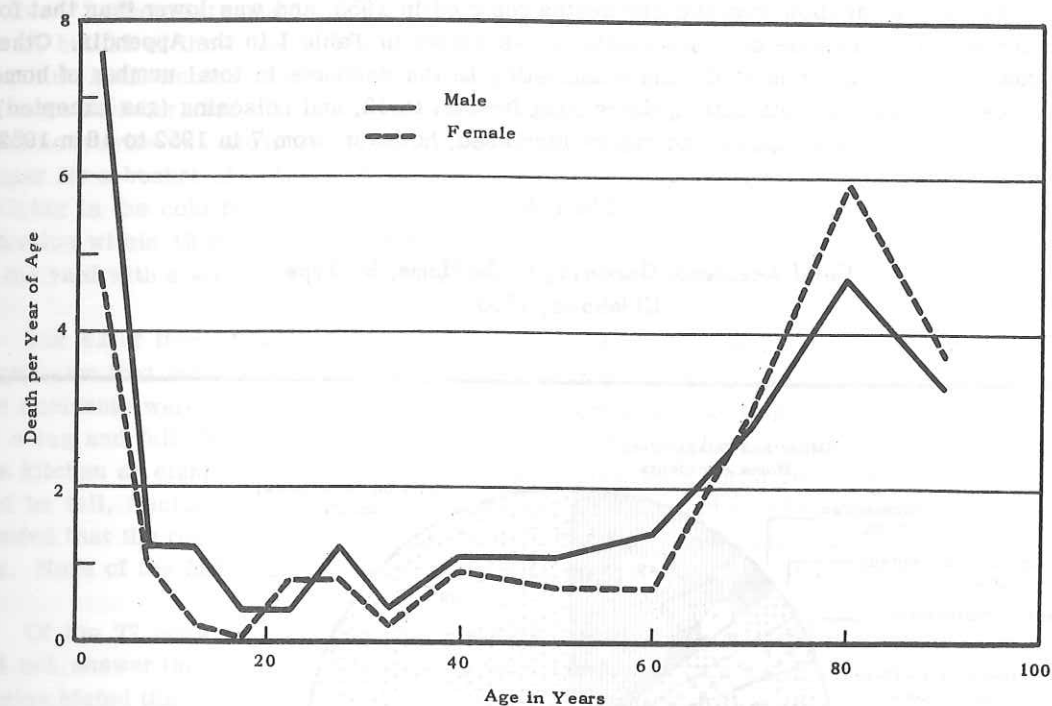
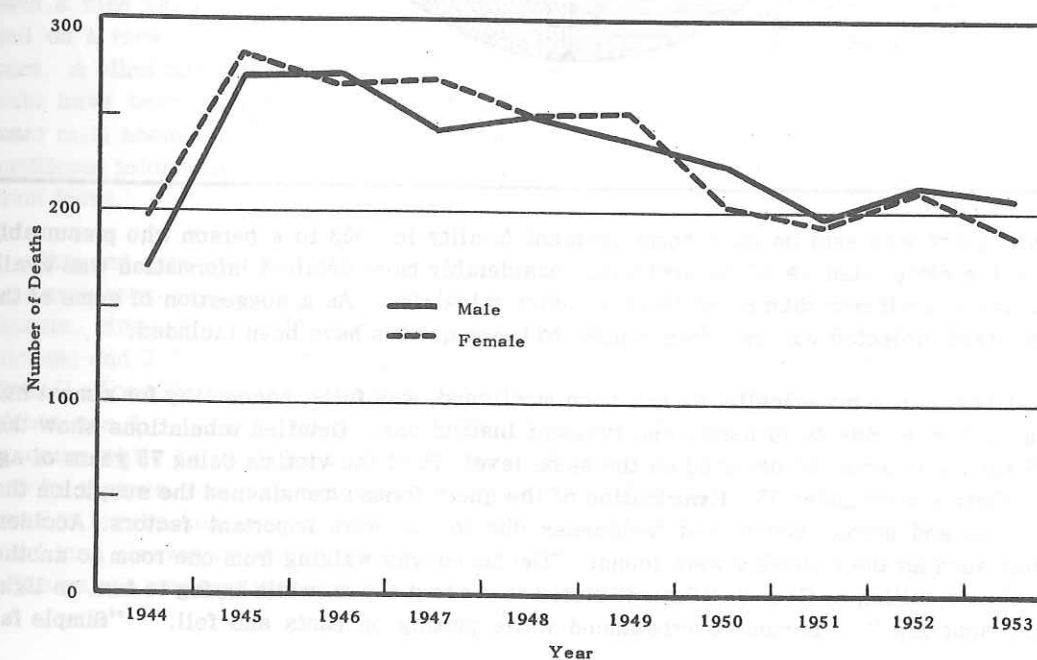


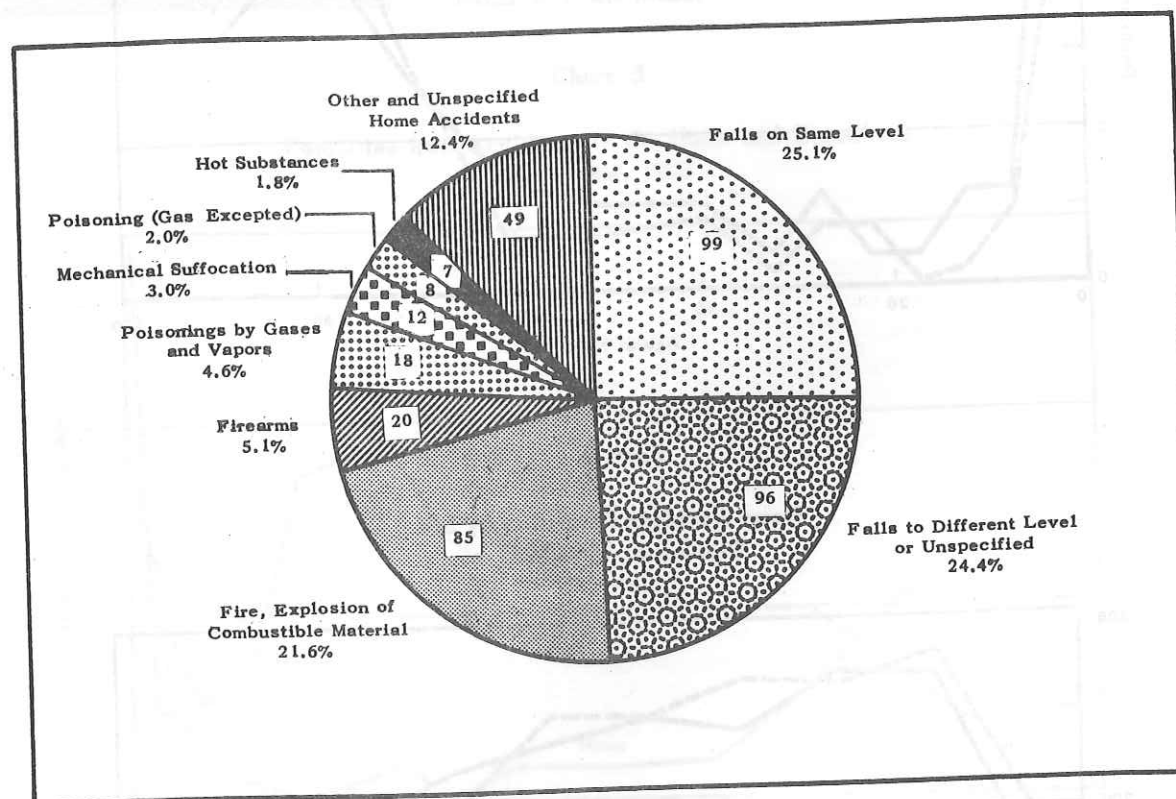
Chart 5

Home Accident Fatalities by Sex
Oklahoma, 1944-1953



The distribution by type of home accident fatality is shown in Chart 6. Falls of all types accounted for 49.5 per cent of the fatal accidents. Next in numerical importance came fire and explosion of combustible material, with 85 deaths, or 21.6 per cent of the total. This figure represented a substantial decline from the 109 deaths reported in 1952, and was lower than that for any year for which comparable data are available, as shown in Table I in the Appendix. Other causes showing a decline from 1952, and contributing to the decrease in total number of home accidents, were mechanical suffocation, decreasing from 28 to 12, and poisoning (gas excepted), from 14 to 8. Poisoning from gases and vapors increased, however, from 7 in 1952 to 18 in 1953.

Chart 6
Fatal Accidents Occurring in the Home, by Type
Oklahoma, 1953



Since a query was sent on each home accident fatality in 1953 to a person who presumably would know the circumstances of the accident, considerably more detailed information was available about these accidents than about those in other categories. As a suggestion of some of the hazards involved, selected excerpts from replies to these queries have been included.

Of first importance numerically, as has been mentioned, was falls, accounting for almost half of the deaths from accidents in homes and resident institutions. Detailed tabulations show that of the 195 such accidents, 99 occurred on the same level, 76 of the victims being 75 years of age and older. Only 4 were under 55. Examination of the query forms strengthened the suspicion that illness, brittle and porous bones, and feebleness due to age were important factors. Accident descriptions such as the following were found: "Deceased was walking from one room to another and lost balance, falling to floor." "Patient stated that about 9 p.m. while trying to turn on light, fell on his right hip." "Became overbalanced while putting on pants and fell." "Simple fall

from general debility and old age." "She was sweeping the porch, started to turn around and fell." "Deceased was standing and reached out to move straight-backed chair. Bone probably broke before the fall." "Was in living room. Started to turn around. Hip apparently fractured. Fell to floor." The most common nature of injury was a fracture of the lower limb, this being reported in all but 19 of the falls on the same level. Eight persons died as a result of head injuries in which no skull fracture was involved. Skull fracture accounted for 1 death (the victim apparently having struck her head on a bathroom fixture), and other fractures for 3. The death of one middle-aged housewife was attributed to shock and exposure to cold. She had gone to the cistern in the winter for a bucket of water, and fell after picking up the bucket. Evidently this was not a case of lying in the cold for a long time, however, for the transcript stated that she received medical attention within 15 minutes. Other deaths were due to internal injuries, as when a child playing in the yard with a worn-out broom, fell against the broomstick, injuring her abdomen.

For 63 of these fatal accidents, no injurious agent or object was reported, bearing out the impression that usually no special hazard, at least to a healthy person, was involved. Eight of the accidents were caused by rugs. An elderly woman was getting out of bed when she slipped on a rug and fell, fracturing her hip. An 82-year-old man who lived alone was walking about in the kitchen at eight in the morning. When he stepped on a throw rug, it slipped from under him and he fell, fracturing his hip. He was bedfast for six months before he died. The queries indicated that the rug did not have to slip to be a hazard - - in 4 cases the victim tripped over the rug. None of the falls was attributed to slipping on ice, but 15 involved other slippery surfaces.

Of the 77 home accident fatality transcripts returned for falls on the same level, 58 either did not answer the question, "In your opinion, how could this accident have been prevented?" or else stated that it could not have been. On 13 transcripts, assistance in walking, use of wheel chair, or staying in bed were mentioned as possibilities. Better lighting was suggested on 2 transcripts, while others proposed removal of the specific hazard or more care on the part of the victim.

Falls to a different level included 1 fall from a ladder, 16 falls involving stairs or steps, and 41 other falls. One 72-year-old housewife was standing on a chair wiping dust from the top of the refrigerator. In some way she fell and fractured her ribs. Another woman, 71, stood on a chair to reach a high shelf in the kitchen, and fell. A boy fell from a tree he was climbing, hitting his head on a rock. A 76-year-old man, gathering pecans in a tree in his yard, fell, dying after 23 hours. A blind man fell from the porch of his home. The query reply suggested that this accident could have been prevented by a guard rail. Falling from bed was a frequent type of accident. Guard rails about the bed were suggested on one transcript to prevent these falls. For 38 falls, insufficient information was obtained to classify them as to whether on the same level or to different level.

Fire and explosion of combustible material resulted in 85 deaths. A tabulation was made of the agent responsible for death. In 12 cases this was combustible liquid or gas; in 11 cases, cigarets, pipes, etc.; in 11 cases, fire from heating stove; in 6, from cooking stove; in 3, from matches; and 2, from grass fire. The remainder were assigned to "fire of other and undetermined origin." According to the transcripts, the greatest number of persons killed in one of these accidents was 4 - - a young woman and 3 small children. This fire was said to have been due to an explosion while filling a lamp with kerosene. Another accident resulted from filling a kerosene lamp by a stove, catching clothing afire. The story of going to sleep while smoking is too well known to require comment, as is that of children playing with matches. Less obvious is the hazard of long sleeves around an open-flame cookstove. One woman died because her sleeve caught on fire as she was heating water to drink.

Transcripts were received for only 11 of the home fatalities involving firearms and explosives. These included 2 deaths from souvenir military explosives. The remaining replies gave no indication that horseplay with guns was involved, but rather, carelessness in handling them was the current theme. One man was cleaning a shotgun after killing a rabid dog. The gun fell and went off, causing instant death. Another man was removing a .410 shotgun from its holder on the wall when it discharged. In a freakish accident, a man was killed by a shotgun in its case which he was removing from the back seat of a car after returning home from a hunting and fishing trip.

Of the 18 deaths involving poisoning by gases and vapors in the home category, all but one were due to domestic gas or to its products of combustion. The one exception resulted when a man was repairing the heater and defroster on his car in the home garage with the motor running, using a flashlight for illumination. Without his knowledge, the overhead door automatically closed. Table II in the Appendix shows the expected fact that fatal gas poisonings were concentrated in the cold months, the highest month being January, when 5 such accidents occurred. Strangely enough, though, 1 death was due to a gas stove in a closed room in June. Three multiple accidents were recorded, in one of which a young couple and a baby died. Two persons died in each of the other 2 instances.

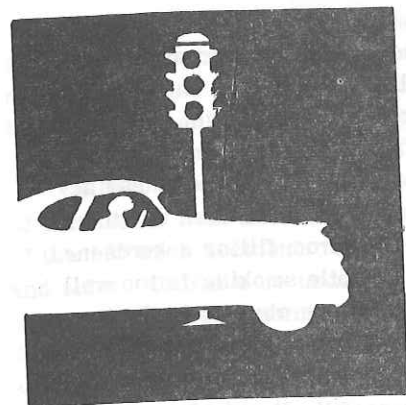
Of the 8 victims of solid and liquid poisons, 1 was 11 months old, 4 were one year old, 1 was two, 1 was three, and 1 was 37. The 1 adult died of alcoholic poisoning, the death being on the borderline between the accidental and non-accidental classifications. Among the children, 2 deaths were due to barbiturates, and 1 each to aspirin, arsenical rat poison, kerosene, cleaning fluid and lighter fluid. One child who died from phenobarbital poisoning found the tablets in a trash barrel.

The 12 victims of mechanical suffocation were all under one year of age, and all such accidents occurred in the bed or cradle. As has been mentioned in this bulletin in previous years, such deaths frequently involve a pre-existing illness. Besides these deaths were 6 resulting from strangulation by food, and 3 from strangulation by other object. One of these children choked on mucus, another on a marble, and the third on a small rubber balloon. Hanging and similar accidents, such as catching the head in the back of a chair, accounted for 5 deaths.

Hot substances and unspecified burns accounted for 7 deaths. Other important causes of fatal accidents on home premises were electric current, drowning, and excessive heat (sunstroke and the like), 6 deaths each; cataclysm (tornadoes and windstorms), 4; and lightning, 2.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

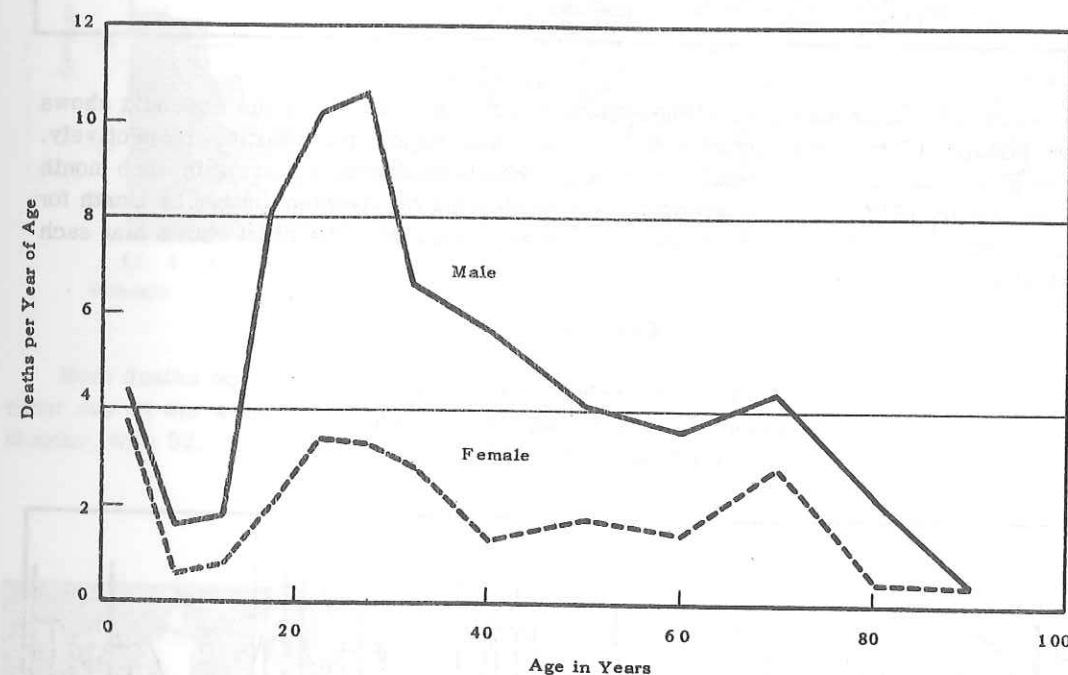
The number of deaths from motor-vehicle accidents in Oklahoma during 1953 was 582, representing a decrease from the 622 recorded in 1952 and from the 595 in 1951, but still a larger number than had been reported for any other year since 1938. These figures include deaths from both traffic and non-traffic accidents, the latter being those occurring on home or industrial property, for example, or on roads closed for repair. Assignment to the motor-vehicle category requires that a vehicle involved be in motion, except for boarding and alighting accidents.



Accidents involving collision of two or more motor vehicles accounted for 246 deaths, or 42.3 per cent of the total. Injury to pedestrian accounted for 88 deaths, or 15.1 per cent of the total. Collision with railroad train was responsible for 22; collision with fixed object, 45, and non-collision accidents, 164. The assignment of the remainder may be seen in Tables I, II, and V.

The deaths from motor-vehicle accidents were predominantly among the male population; 420 of the victims were male and 162, female. The age distributions in the two sexes were quite similar, as may be seen in Chart 7, the years of late adolescence and young adulthood being the most hazardous. In the age range 15-34 years occurred 235 deaths, or 40.4 per cent of the total. The most rapid increase in deaths per year of age took place between the age ranges 10-14 and 15-19 years, the rate of increase being somewhat greater for males than for females. In the younger of the two groups, the 13 decedents comprised 3 drivers including 2 motor-scooter riders, 7 passengers, and 3 pedestrians. The 51 victims in the older group included 21 drivers, 25 passengers, and 5 pedestrians. These figures point up the fact that the change between these age ranges represents the transition from passenger to driver, or from passenger with adult supervision to passenger without such supervision.

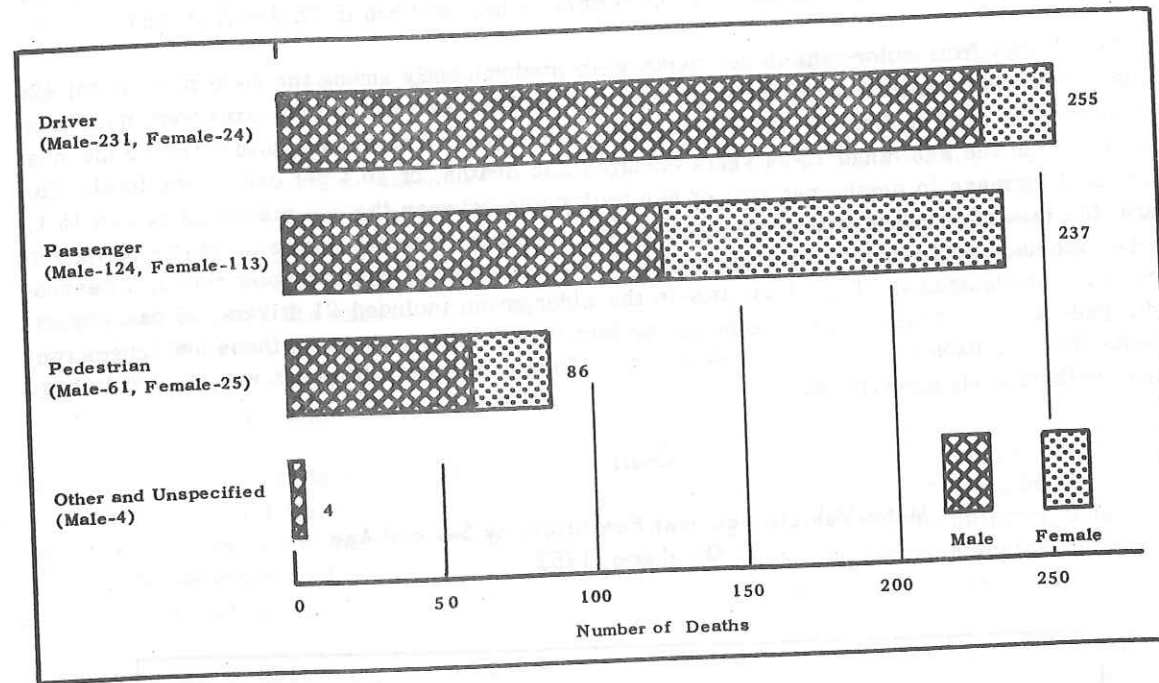
Chart 7
Motor-Vehicle Accident Fatalities, by Sex and Age
Oklahoma, 1953



The sex distribution by status of the deceased is shown in Chart 8. Only 24 of the 255 drivers killed were female, whereas 113 of the 237 passengers were. Comparison of data from the chart with similar data for the 15-34 years age group discussed above shows that for the entire population 43.8 per cent of the victims were drivers, while the figure was 54.9 per cent for the adolescent and young adult group. For pedestrians the percentages were 14.8 and 3.0, respectively.

Chart 8

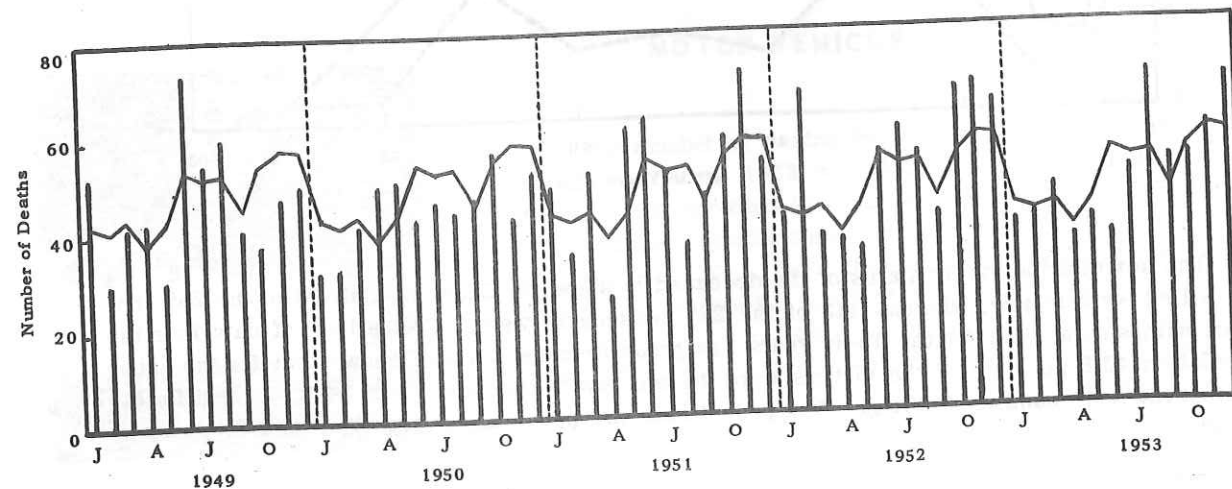
Motor-Vehicle Accident Fatalities by Status, by Sex
Oklahoma, 1953



The variation of these accidents with time was quite striking. Table II in the Appendix shows that the high months in 1953 were August and December, with 69 and 68 fatalities, respectively. On Chart 9 is plotted the number of deaths from motor-vehicle accidents occurring in each month of the five-year period 1949-1953, together with a curve showing the average number by month for this period. In addition to the peaks during the summer and autumn, the chart shows that each year has exhibited considerable individuality.

Chart 9

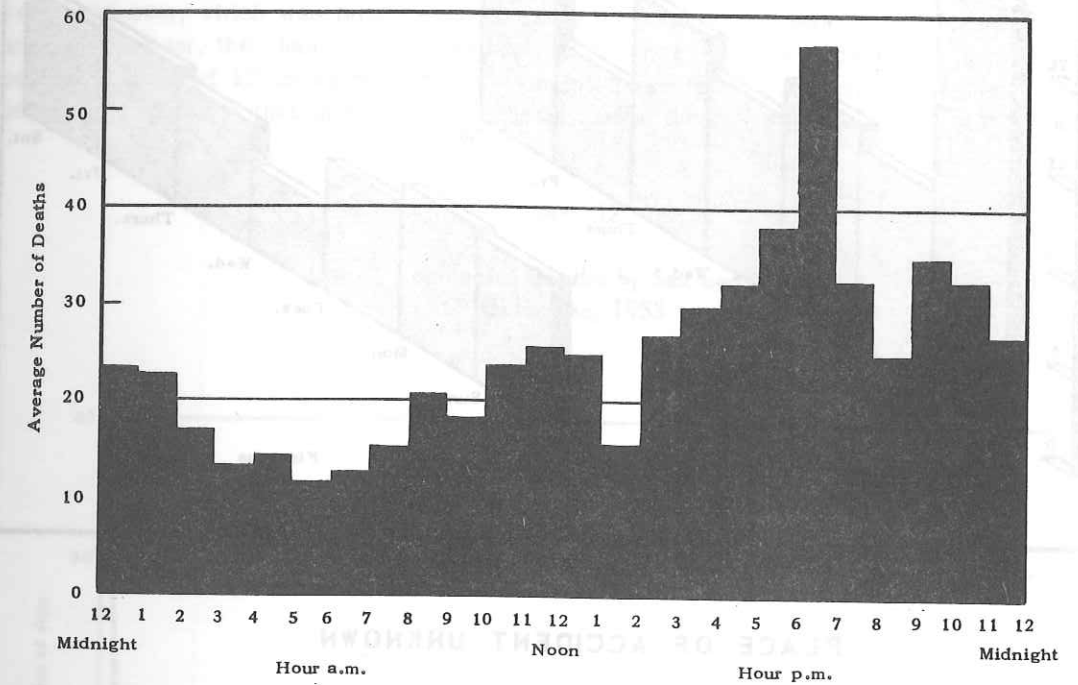
Motor-Vehicle Accident Fatalities,
Number and Five-Year Average by Month
Oklahoma, 1949-1953



In Table IV the time-distribution of these accidents is indicated with regard to hour of the day. Chart 10, showing the three-year average number of deaths by hour of accident, indicates that the peak hour during the period was from 6 to 7 p. m. This fact also held true for each year in the period. In 1950, though, the peak was in the 7-8 p.m. hour, and there was a particularly high number between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m. - a phenomenon not observed during this three-year period.

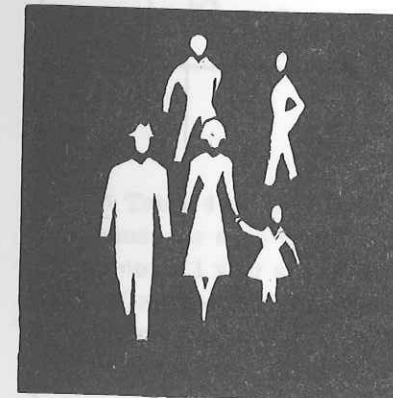
Chart 10

Motor-Vehicle Accident Fatalities by Hour of Accident
Oklahoma, 1951-1953, Three-Year Average



More deaths occurred as a result of motor-vehicle accidents on Saturday in 1953 than on any other day of the week. This number was 130, followed by 103 for Friday. The lowest day was Monday, with 52.

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

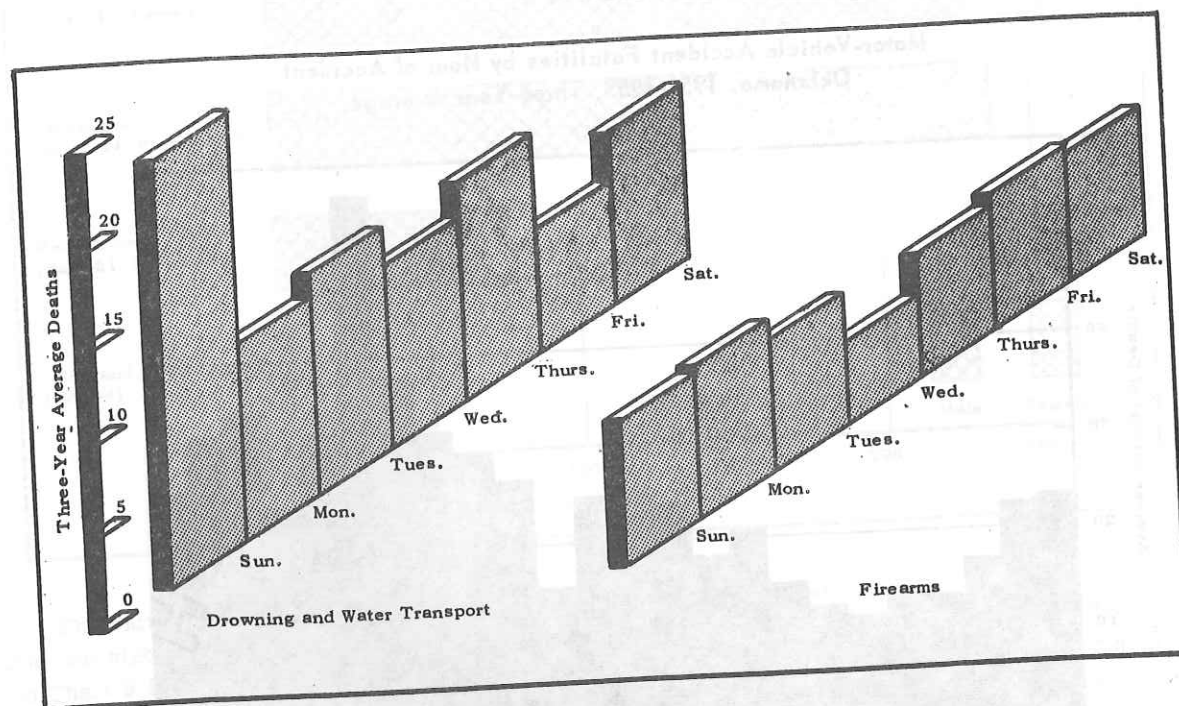


The category "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents" includes all non-occupational, non-transport accidents and all non-motor-vehicle transport accidents whether occupational or not, which occurred in a place other than home or resident institution.

Table V shows that drowning accounted for the most deaths, 54, in this group. When water transport accidents and non-public drownings are added, water accidents caused 68 deaths in 1953, compared to 81 in 1952, and 99 in 1951. A three-year average of these deaths is plotted in Chart 11 by day of the week. Sunday was the high day, but perhaps

surprisingly, Saturday was rather a low day. The same chart shows the variation by day of the week for firearms accidents. Apparently day of the week was not an important factor for this kind of accident, even though presumably related to a leisure-time activity. Further information about accidents in this group may be obtained from the tables in the Appendix.

Chart 11
Fatalities from Water Accidents and from Firearms Accidents, by Day of the Week
Oklahoma, Three-Year Average Number, 1951-1953



PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

Table 3
Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council
"Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury, by Race
Oklahoma, 1953

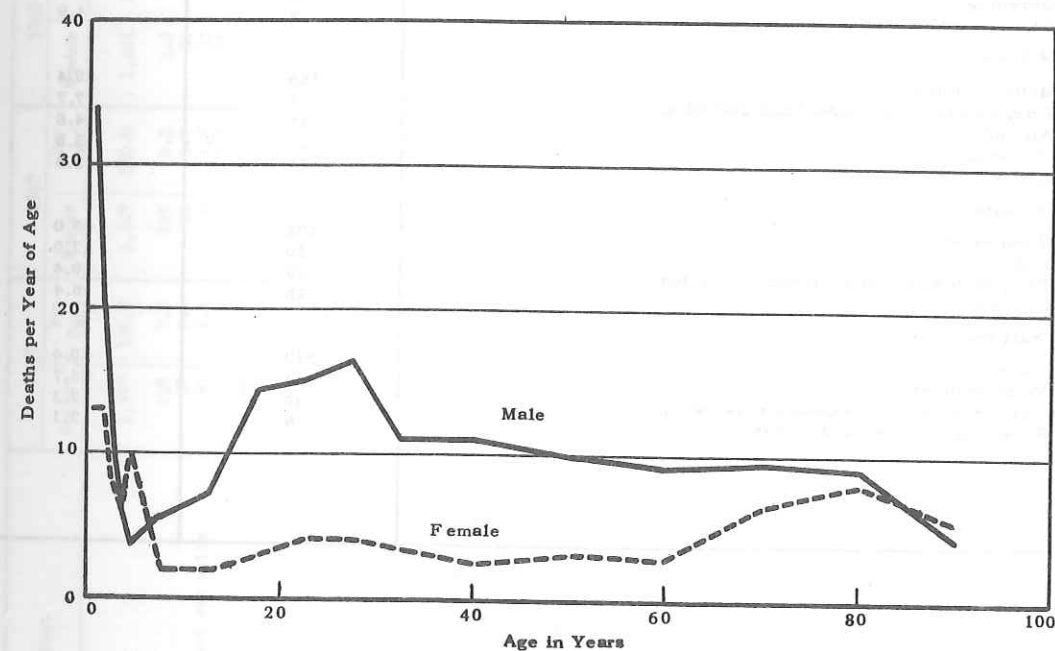
External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	88	74	9	5
Non-motor road vehicle	1	1	-	-
Poisonings	4	2	1	1
Falls	30	28	1	-
Blow from falling object	1	1	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	4	2	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	-	1	-
Firearms	1	1	-	1
Suffocation and foreign body entering orifice	11	9	1	-
Drowning	1	1	-	-
Excessive heat	7	5	1	1
Cataclysm	1	1	-	-
Late effects of motor-vehicle accident	1	1	-	-
Late effects of other accident	18	16	2	-
Other and unspecified	7	6	1	-

All accidental deaths for which the kind of place in which the accident occurred was not specified, and which were neither occupational nor motor-vehicular, were assigned to the "unknown" category, as well as all deaths due to late effects of accidents of any kind. The number of deaths in this category depends to a large degree on the completeness of the death certificates, as well as on the extent and effectiveness of querying. For 1953, 88 deaths were included in this category. The external causes of injury involved are shown in Table 3, above.

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Some discussion has been made in various sections of this bulletin about the age and sex of victims of certain types of accidents. See, in particular, Charts 4, 5, and 7. Chart 12 shows the age of the decedents for all accidental deaths, by sex. Beginning with 1953, the age group 75 years and over, which was tabulated as such in previous years, was split into the groups 75-84 and 85 and over, the change being indicated by the large number of people of these ages in the population. Chart 12 shows that in each tabulated age group the number of victims in the male population exceeded that in the female, except among those 4 years old, and those 85 and over.

Chart 12
Accidental Deaths by Sex and Age
Oklahoma, 1953



In Table 4 are shown the leading causes of external injury for rather broad age groups. The first cause for each group was the same as that observed in 1952 - - motor vehicles for all groups except under 1 year and 65 years and over, the most important cause in these groups being mechanical suffocation and falls, respectively. Generally speaking, the other leading causes in each group were about the same as in 1952.

Table 4
Leading Causes of Fatal External Injury by Age
Oklahoma, 1953

Age and External Injury	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Accidental Deaths
Under 1 Year		
Mechanical suffocation	17	36.2
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice	8	17.0
Motor vehicles	7	14.9
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	5	10.6
1-4 Years		
Motor vehicles	34	44.2
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	16	20.8
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances	7	9.1
Drowning	7	
5-14 Years		
Motor vehicles	24	28.6
Drowning	24	28.6
Other road vehicle	9	10.7
Firearms	6	7.1
15-24 Years		
Motor vehicles	119	64.3
Firearms	13	7.0
Drowning	10	5.4
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	9	4.9
25-44 Years		
Motor vehicles	186	59.4
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	24	7.7
Aircraft	15	4.8
Firearms	12	3.8
Electric current	12	3.8
45-64 Years		
Motor vehicles	108	43.0
Falls	30	12.0
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	26	10.4
Drowning	16	6.4
65 Years and Over		
Falls	212	50.4
Motor vehicles	104	24.7
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	39	9.3
Poisoning by gases and vapors	9	2.1

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1947-1953

Type of Accident	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,577	100.0	1,447	100.0	1,481	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0
Occupational total	118	7.5	117	8.1	143	9.7	94	7.1	126	8.3	114	7.7	105	7.6
Agriculture	38	2.4	44	3.0	36	2.4	22	1.7	31	2.0	39	2.7	26	1.9
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	36	2.3	26	1.8	32	2.2	26	2.0	32	2.1	22	1.5	20	1.5
Manufacturing	2	0.1	4	0.3	11	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.7
Construction	16	1.0	8	0.6	20	1.4	18	1.4	11	0.7	16	1.1	18	1.3
Transportation	7	0.4	6	0.4	16	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.7	1	0.1
Public utilities					13	0.9	5	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2	7	0.5
Trades							2	0.2	6	0.4	8	0.5	4	0.3
Services	1	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.6	8	0.6	17	1.1	1	0.1	13	0.9
Other specified industry	18	1.1	28	1.9	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2
Unspecified industry					3	0.2			4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3
Home total	510	32.3	498	34.4	489	33.0	427	32.3	389	25.6	424	28.8	394	28.6
Poisonings (gas excepted)	21	1.3	27	1.9	18	1.2	14	1.1	10	0.7	14	1.0	8	0.6
Poisonings by gases and vapors	18	1.1	26	1.8	14	0.9	27	2.0	15	1.0	7	0.5	18	1.3
Fire, explosion or combustible material	103	6.5	135	9.3	104	7.0	108	8.2	104	6.9	109	7.4	85	6.2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam														
Mechanical suffocation	25	1.6	24	1.7	23	1.6	26	2.0	25	1.6	28	1.9	12	0.9
Firearms	25	1.6	16	1.1	19	1.3	20	1.5	24	1.6	23	1.6	20	1.5
Falls on same level	234	14.8	204	14.1	169	11.4	117	8.8	77	5.1	99	6.7	99	7.2
Falls to different level or unspecified														
Other specified home accidents														
Unspecified home accidents	84	5.3	66	4.6	54	3.6	42	3.2	42	2.8	42	2.9	46	3.3
Motor-vehicle total	517	32.8	501	34.6	554	37.4	526	39.7	595	39.2	622	42.3	582	42.2
Injury to pedestrian	95	6.0	76	5.3	104	7.0	86	6.5	93	6.1	64	4.4	88	6.4
Collision with other motor vehicle	196	12.4	211	14.6	211	14.2	208	15.7	231	15.2	265	18.0	246	17.9
Collision with railroad train	42	2.7	26	1.8	49	3.3	24	1.8	36	2.4	25	1.7	22	1.6
Injury to pedal cyclist	7	0.4	3	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.5			2	0.1	2	0.1
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2
Collision with fixed object	34	2.2	23	1.6	19	1.3	19	1.4	37	2.4	64	4.4	45	3.3
Non-collision	128	8.1	154	10.6	151	10.2	160	12.1	182	12.0	179	12.2	164	11.9
Other and unspecified accident	14	0.9	4	0.3	11	0.7	19	1.4	12	0.8	17	1.2	12	0.9
Public non-motor-vehicle total	408	25.9	318	22.0	217	14.7	214	16.2	219	14.4	213	14.5	209	15.2
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	30	1.9	39	2.7	20	1.4	19	1.4	23	1.5	24	1.6	17	1.2
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.3	13	1.0	6	0.4	9	0.6	19	1.4
Water transportation	7	0.4	2	0.1	19	1.3	11	0.8	13	0.9	8	0.5	6	0.4
Air transportation	53	3.4	55	3.8	45	3.0	27	2.0	47	3.1	14	1.0	24	1.7
Fire, explosion of combustible material	15	1.0	11	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5	14	1.0	5	0.4
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam														
Drowning	71	4.5	80	5.5	45	3.0	58	4.4	61	4.0	68	4.6	54	3.9
Firearms	25	1.6	32	2.2	22	1.5	22	1.7	17	1.1	17	1.2	19	1.4
Falls on same level	36	2.3	40	2.8	13	0.9	16	1.2	8	0.5	11	0.7	1	0.1
Falls to different level or unspecified														
Other specified public accidents														
Unspecified public accidents	169	10.7	56	3.9	33	2.2	36	2.7	27	1.8	36	2.4	43	3.1
Type of accident unknown	24	1.5	13	0.9	78	5.3	63	4.8	189	12.5			88	6.4

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Activity	Remarks
1912	Jan	1	8:00
1912	Jan	2	8:00
1912	Jan	3	8:00
1912	Jan	4	8:00
1912	Jan	5	8:00
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1912	Jan	29	8:00
1912	Jan	30	8:00
1912	Jan	31	8:00

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Activity	Remarks
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1912	Jan	30	8:00
1912	Jan	31	8:00