PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1955



PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

955



PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

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y of Occur-	na, by Race	of Injury,	na, by Type n and Rural	na, by Type	na, Number		
22	20	19	19	18	17		7-1- % 2224 44788

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

dents of Oklahoma and the fact that accidents can be prevented through control measures and education of the public in coping with hazards that exist in the home, on the farm, in industry, and on the highways, prompted the preparation of these statistics relating specifically to fatal accidents. Statistics from fatal accidents represent only a small proportion of the total accidents resulting in injury each year, yet they do give some insight into the circumstances in which serious accidents most frequently occur. It is only through knowledge of these circumstances - where, and to whom injuries occur - that planning for effective accident prevention programs can be initiated. The importance of accidents as the fourth leading cause of death among the resi-

cent of the deaths in that broad age group. most important cause of death among the total population in Oklahoma, but is first in importance among persons aged one through 34, accounting for 43.5 per The table below points out that accidents not only is the fourth numerically

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1955

Table 1

	•			:	1			-	
	1	Н	24	Unknown	٦	56.4	Ħ	202	20-24
0	3.6		7,399	75&over	ם	55.3	ස	150	15-19
,4	2.0		4,460	65-74	۲	16.0	16	100	10-14
+	<u>-</u>	121	2,825	55-64	٦	£3.5	42	121	6- ک
- 4	9.0	154	7,612	15-54	۲	31.4	75	239	1-1
- W	2.5	<u>,</u> L	147	35-44	F	ω .t.	147	1,338	Under 1
'n	39.9	196	191	25-34	F	7.2	1,418	19,705	All ages
of Death	cerre	Taginda	peacits Mailiber	A. Teat.	of Death	Cent	TACHIDAT	пвашы	Tu Tears Dearis Number
Position		Mamboo	Total	Age	Position		Nimbor	Total	Age
Deaths	Accidental Deaths	Accio			Deaths	Accidental Deaths	Accid		

on the death certificates or through queries in cases where the death certificates were incomplete. The items listed on the death certificate included; time of injury (hour, month, day, year), place of injury (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg. etc.), location where injury was incurred (city, county, state), whether the injured person was at work or not, a brief description of the accident, and nature of the injury. This bulletin, the seventh edition of Accidental Deaths for Oklahoma, contains information obtained from the 1955 death certificates filed with the Oklahoma State Department of Health. In addition, copies of certificates for residents of Oklahoma who died in other states were received to be used for statistical purposes. With the exception of motor-wehicle accidents, data relating to accidents were limited to information obtained from themedical certifications

In the case of deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents, supplemental information was furnished by the Oklahoma State Department of Public Safety. This information included: place of accident (city, whether inside or outside city limits, county, and state), time of accident (hour, month, day, year), type of vehicles involved (passenger, truck, motorcycle, bus, etc.), type of accident (traffic or nontraffic, collision or non-collision), and status of the deceased pedestrian, passenger, driver, etc.).

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The detailed statistics in this bulletin were based on deaths resulting from accidents that occurred in Oklahoma, since it is only at the place where accidents occur that control measures can be effectively applied. Likewise, in allocation to county or city, the assignment was based on the place where the accident occurred. Data for each county, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa are shown in Table VI in the Appendix.

POPULATION

For computing rates, a total population estimate of 2,260,128 has been used. This all-state estimate, prepared by the Division of Statistics, is the sum total of county estimates based on the 1950 Census enumeration, natural increase, vital rates, and estimates of migration. Estimates for the individual counties are not shown in this bulletin but were published in Part II, Births and Deaths. The estimates for the white, Negro, and Indian population groups and for urban and rural areas are shown on Table III. "Urban" includes all incorporated places with a population of 2,500 or more in the 1950 Census.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, "E" Code, was used for assignment of the external causes of accidental deaths. The lower sections of Tables III and VI in the Appendix are based on this classification system, with certain categories grouped for convenience in using the data. Chart 1 below shows the accidental deaths occurring in 1955 according to the principal types of accidents in the "E" Code categories.

Since the responsibility for the prevention of accidents to a large extent is dependent upon where accidents occur, the fatalities have been classified, also, according to the system used by the National Safety Council. This system uses five major categories according to place where the accidents occurred and sub-divisions according to type of accident based on the "E" Code of the International List. The five major categories of the National Safety Council list are discussed in separate sections in this bulletin; the complete list has been used for the data published in Tables I, II, and V in the Appendix and the five major categories have been shown in the upper sections of Tables III and VI. The fatalities for 1955 according to the major categories are shown in Chart 2.

Age is another very important factor to be considered in planning accident prevention programs. The type of hazards encountered by persons in certain age groups varies considerably according to their usual activities and their abilities to adjust to their environment. Another section of this bulletin, therefore, is devoted to "Age and Accidental Deaths."

Chart 1

Accidental Deaths by Principal Types
Oklahoma, 1955

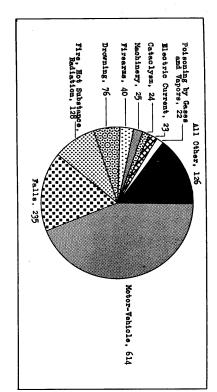
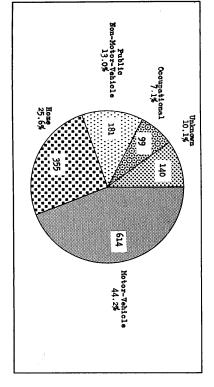


Chart 2

Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications
Oklahoma, 1955



OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS



ment were classified as occupational. In the case of domestic servants injured at their work in a or "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle" accidents. tional group and tabulated either as "Motor-Vehicle" vehicle or otherwise, were excluded from the occupacategory. home, however, the assignment was made to the "Home" persons during the course of their gainful employ-Also, fatal accidents that occurred to all transport accidents, motor-

A total of 99 deaths during 1955 were attributed

pation groups having the largest number of deaths according to the external cause available. Data for the past seven years by occupational group are shown in Table I in the Appendix. Table 2 below shows the accidental deaths for the occuto occupational accidents, as compared to 87 deaths in the previous year, which was the lowrecord during the twelve-year period for which comparable data are

of injury.

Occupational Accidental Deaths by Occupation, by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1955

External Cause				0	Occupation			
of Injury	Total	Agri- culture	Mining, etc.	Mining, Service	-construc- Manufac -construc- Manufac	Manufac-	Trade	Other
Total	99	27	21	8		6	л	ا ه
Machinery	23	Ľ.	ς.	2	<u></u> - ¦			_ (
Electric current		w.	, ,	Ν,	Λl	ı		ı ب
Falls		μ,	&	اب	<i>ا</i> د	؛ ر	ا بـ	
Falling object	ដ	w	w		1 1		۱ –	۱ رح
Fire	F	,	יין	ı	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	v	ر ا د	_ (
Firearms	7	2	_	ш	1 1	• '		1 £
Explosion of								1
pressure vessel	ı	ı	,	ı	ı	· —		
All others	18	w	w	Ν.	_	w	_	Л

More deaths resulted from agricultural accidents than from any other occupational type of accident. Fourteen of these accidents were due to machinery: in 9 cases, tractors were specified as the machinery involved; in 2, plows were 9 cases, tractors were specified as the machinery involved; in 2, plows were reported; in one each, hay bailer, combine, and power wood-saw were stated to the farm equipment being used.

In 3 farm accidents, the victim was struck by falling objects - 2 by falling trees and one by a heavy log. Three farm workers were electrocuted - 2 by coming in contact with faulty wiring and one by being pulled against a high line by a cow.

fall from a tree, asphyxiation while cleaning a water well, being struck by a bolt of lightning, being injured by a run away team, burns sustained while filling the gasoline tank of a tractor. Other farm occupational fatalities resulted from: 2 firearm accidents, a

> In addition to the accidental deaths classified as occupational, there were h other farm workers killed while engaged in activities related to their work. Two of these died as a result of injuries sustained in motor-vehicle accidents, other transport accidental deaths occurring while at work are shown in Table 3. one was thrown from a wagon in transport when the team ran away, and one other was killed when thrown from a horse being used for transportation. These and

Deaths Due to Motor-Vehicle and Other Transport Accidents Occurring While at Work, by Occupation Oklahoma, 1955

Occupation	Motor Vehicle	Air Other Transport	Other Transport
Total Agriculture Agriculture Mining, quarrying, oil, and gas wells Manufacturing Construction Transportation Public utilities	36 - 36 - 36	, , , , , , , ,	1211125
Other specified industry Unspecified industry	7	1 1	1 1
OHO POCAT TOO THE GO OF !			

Other vehicular accidents.
 + Railroad accidents.

The next largest group of fatal occupational accidents was in the "mining, quarrying, oil and gas well" industries, with 22 fatalities in the oil industry and 2 in mining or quarrying. Eight deaths were attributed to falls from derricks or rigs, 5 to machinery on derricks, 3 to a nitro explosion in an oil well, one or rigs, 5 to machinery on derricks, 3 to a nitro explosion in an oil well, one to firearms, one to burns from an explosion at a pump station, one to being struck to the manufactor of the control of th by sheave rods, one to a sunstroke, and two to other unspecified types of oil field accidents. The two mining and quarrying deaths were from injuries caused by falling rock and shale. one to a sunstroke, and two to other unspecified types of oil

HOME ACCIDENTS



The home accident category during 1955 included deaths resulting from accidents occurring in resident institutions, such as nursing homes, hospitals, and fied as due to home accidents; 36 of these were the ring in homes. A total of 355 fatalities were classipenal institutions, as well as those actually occurresult of accidents occurring in resident institutions.

from an average of 23.5 per 100,000 population in 1945-47 to 16.5 in 1953-55. Next to motor-vehicle larger proportion accidents, The death rates from home accidents have decreased however, nome were however, nome fatalities home accidents accounted for a

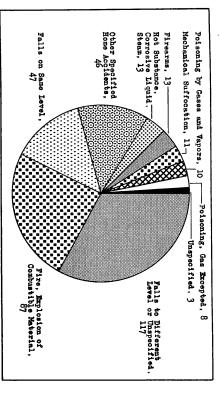
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major groups; 42.3 per cent of the fatalities in 1953-55 were attributed to motor-vehicle accidents, while 20.0 per cent were due to home accidents. This relationship has been reversed since 1945-47 when 31.2 per cent of the accidental deaths were due to motor-vehicle and 34.2 to home accidents.

Chart 3 below shows the fatal home accidents by type; additional information about these deaths is shown in the tables in the Appendix. The largest number of home fatalities was attrituted to falls, with \(\lambda_i^2\) per cent of the deaths in this category specified as due to that type of accident. As might be expected, the majority of the persons dying as the result of injuries received in falls were in the older \(\alpha_y \in \gamma_{in} \) per cent were 75 years of age or older. Sixty-eight, or \(\alpha_1\). Per cent, of the deaths due to falls in or about the home were unspecified as to whether the fall was from a higher level or on the same level. These thase that were specified, however, about half were from higher levels and \(\alpha_1\) from beds, \(\alpha_1\) from beds, \(\alpha_1\) from beds, \(\alpha_1\) from higher levels were on steps, 2 from levels, \(\alpha_1\) from chairs, 3 from porches, 2 from roofs, one from a tree, and 2 from other heights.

Chart 3

Fatal Home Accidents, by Type Oklahoma, 1955



The type of injury sustained most frequently from falls was fracture of a hip, with 109, or 66.5 per cent, of the falls in homes resulting in this type of injury. Another 15.2 per cent (25 deaths) of the fatal falls were due to head injuries, including 8 skull fractures. Sixteen were specified as fractures of other bones, and 14 were other and unspecified injuries.

The next largest group of fatal home accidents was due to fires or explosions of combustible material, accounting for 87, or 24.5 per cent, of the deaths from home accidents. Thirty-two of these persons died when their homes burned;

2 others possibly were in burning homes, but the certifications werely specified "suffocation and burns at the fire" for two small children. Twenty-six persons died as a result of their clothing catching on fire and 3 others probably were burned in the same manner though clothing was not mentioned on the certificates - descriptions of these accidents were given as "caucht afire," "playing near open fire," and "backed into open fire." For 14 of the fire accidents, explosion of stoves or ignition of explosive materials was specified. Seven persons sustained fatal burns as a result of smoking - 2 of the decedents were known to have been smoking in bed and 3 others were presumed to have been smoking in bed since the certificates specified that the bed caught on fire. One person was burned when matches in his pocket ignited, another when he was burning wastes, and another when he was stoking a fire.

In addition to the deaths resulting from specified fires or explosions, 13 other deaths were attributed to burns from hot substances, corrosive liquids, or steam. Four of these persons fell on stoves - 3 of whom were over 75 years of age and one, age 63. One person, age 86, died as a result of "Thermal burns" and one child, age 1, died as a result of burns sustained when he "turned on hot water in bath tub." The remaining 7 deaths due to burns were unspecified as to cause.

A total of 18 deaths from home accidents were attributed to poisonings; 8 of these were from solld or liquid poisons and 10 from poisonous gases or vapors. Four children under 10 years of age died as the result of accidental poisonings: one infant took drugs of an unspecified kind while "playing with medical container which was open," one child, age one, accidentally drank gasoline and another drank rat poison containing arsenic, and a 5-year old ate an unspecified type of rat poison. Three adults died as a result of overdosage of drugs barbiturate, parallehyde, quinine - and another died from taking cough syrup that contained potassium cyanide through error.

Eight of the 10 deaths attributed to poisonous gases or vapors were specified as due to carbon monoxide gases or other fumes from gas stoves or heaters. Two other persons were found dead in a home and autopsies indicated death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Four of the 13 deaths resulting from firearm accidents in the home were children under 15 years of age.

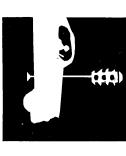
Eleven infants under one year of age died from mechanical suffocation: 3 were suffocated while sleeping with their parents, one was caught in a baby bed, another fell between the wall and bed, one's face was accidentally covered by a plastic sheet, and one was found dead in bed apparently from suffocation. Four other infants were suffocated but the cause was unspecified. In addition to the mechanical suffocations, 4 infants under one year were suffocated or apphyxiated from food or vomitus. Three adults, and one child, age one, were suffocated, also, by inhalation or ingestion of food or vomitus.

Other accidental deaths assigned to the home category included 20 persons killed in tornadoes. Eighteen of these were killed at Blackwell in Kay County on May 25 (3 other persons died as a result of injuries sustained during the same tornado but were included in the "Unknown" category since the place where

these persons were at the time of the tornado was not given on the certificates). Two persons died as a result of injuries sustained in a tornado in Reydon, Roger Mills County, on the same date while they were at home. The only other death specified as due to a tornado was assigned to the "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle" category; this person was killed when a cyclone hit a boat dock at Crand Lake.

Eight home fatalities were attributed to electrocution; 4 of these were in children under 15 years of age. One ten-year old child was strangled when a window fell on her while she was crawling through. The wall of a house fell on an adult woman, killing her. A twelve-year old, mentally defective child was drowned in a bath tub; a three-year old was accidentally hung while playing; a 77-year old man was knocked down by a swinging door; and two persons were struck by lightning at the same time in their home.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



agree with those published by the Department of Public Safety. Of the total 614 fatalities attrification systems, reason, and for other minor differences in classiways occurring elsewhere than on public streets or highhave been discussed separately in the section carrying out duties related dents were assigned to this category regardless of Occupational Accidents. whether the decedents were using the vehicles All deaths resulting from motor-vehicle acci-Deaths of persons who were at work, however, as well as include non-traffic accidents these data may not necessarily traffic accidents. In addition, motor-vehicle to their occupation or those this

buted to motor-vehicle accidents occurring in 1955, 25 were classified as non-traffic and 589 were classified as traffic accidents. Supplemental information received routinely from the State Department of Public Safety on each death resulting from a motor-vehicle accident has made it possible for more detailed data relating to this type of accident to be tabulated. Tables I, II, and V give information about these accidental deaths.

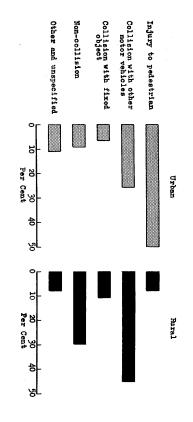
The number of deaths and the death rate from motor-vehicle accidents during the year, 614 and 27.2, showed little change from the previous year when 610 deaths were assigned to this cause for a rate of 27.3 per 100,000 population. Comparing the number of 1955 resident deaths from motor-vehicle accidents, 622 for a rate of 27.5, with the same figures for 1943,294 deaths and a rate of 12.8, the lowest rate recorded in Oklahoma, the 1955 rate was high. The highest records for motor-vehicle accident fatalities, however, were made in 1935 and 1936 when the rates were 28.9 and 27.9, respectively.

A large proportion, 42.8 per cent, of the motor-vehicle accidents causing death were collisions between two or more motor vehicles. The next largest group, 26.1 per cent, were accidents classified as non-collision, which included overturning on roadway, running off the roadway, and the like. Seventy-eight or 12.7 per cent of those who died were involved in accidents with pedestrians.

Almost 88 per cent of the fatalities resulting from motor-vehicle accidents occurred in rural areas. Distribution of the fatalities occurring in rural areas and urban areas by type of accident is shown in Chart μ_{\bullet}

Chart 1

Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents in Urban and Rural Areas, by Type of Accident, Oklahoma, 1955



Time, as well as place, was an important factor in the frequency of motorwhicle accidents. Approximately 26 per cent of the fatalities resulted from accidents that occurred between the hours of 4:00 P.M. and 7:59.P.M., with the proportion higher in urban areas (31.1 per cent) than in rural areas (24.8 per cent). As might be expected, the smallest numbers occurred in the early morning hours, 4:00 A.M. to 7:59 A.M., only 8.0 per cent of the total; 4.1 per cent of those in urban areas and 8.5 per cent of those in rural areas occurred in these early morning hours. The day of the week was important, too; 39.1 per cent of the fatalities resulted from accidents on Saturdays and Sundays. Table IV in the Appendix gives a summary of deaths by hour of the day in which the accidents occurred.

Variations in the number of fatal motor-vehicle accidents that occurred monthly are shown in Table II. Average figures for the last three years showed that approximately 30 per cent of the fatalities resultedfrom accidents occurring in October, November, and December (9.9 per cent in October, 10.0 per cent in November, and 10.5 per cent in December). Only 6.8 per cent of the accidents occurred in June, the month with the most daylight time.

Passenger vehicles were involved in more accidents than other types of vehicles, in 85 per cent of the fatal accidents. Goods transport vehicles were reported in 31 per cent of the accidents. Of the total fatalities, 286 were drivers, 243 passengers, 78 pedestrians, and 7 were unclassified as to status.

The nature of injury was specified on 506 of the certificates for motor-vehicle accidental deaths. Of this number, 56 per cent (284) were reported as head injuries, including 155 fractures of the skull. The next numerically most important type of injury was "internal injuries to thoracic organs," with 71 of the deaths specified as due to this type of injury. Table 4 below shows the other types of injuries reported as causing death. In cases where more than one type of injury was reported, of course, it was necessary for statistical classification to select the one that was assumed to have been the one causing death.

Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents by Type of Injury
Oklahoma, 1955

-	_												Т	1
Unspecified injury	Other specified injury	Burns	Other internal injury	Internal injury to abdominal organs	Internal injury to thoracic organs	Head injury (exc. fracture of skull)	Other and unspecified fractures	Fracture of lower limb	Fracture of trunk	Fracture and dislocation of spine	Fracture of skull	Total	Type of Injury	
108	6	Z,	မ	17	71	129	7	6	9	46	551	4116	Number	
	1.2	2.4	5.9	3. <u>1</u>	₽. •	25.55	1.4	1.2	1.8	12.6	30.6		Per Cent*	

Excluding those with unspecified injury

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



All transport accidents, except motor-vehicular and non-occupational, non-transport accidents which occurred in specified places other than homes or resident institutions, comprise the Public Non-Motor-Vehicle Accident group. Deaths resulting from late effects of accidents, however, were included in the "Unknown" category since details of the accidents generally were not reported.

Transport accidents included 24 air transportation, 9 railroad, 9 water, and 6 other types. All but 2 of these fatalities were in males. Over half, 25, were between the ages 25 and 54.

The numerically most important type of accident in the public non-motor-vehicle category was drowning. The 65 deaths assigned to this cause, which did not include the 9 water transport accidents, were one more than occurred in 1954. Drownings, of course, were seasonal, with 46 occurring in May, June, and July. The number of males, 58, far outnumbered the females, 7; nearly two-thirds, 41, were in persons aged 5 to 29.

Fifteen deaths were assigned to firearms accidents, lh of these were males. Half of them were specified as hunting accidents; h others occurred on farms or in mural areas but no report was made as to how the accidents occurred. Two persons were accidentally wounded by firearms on the street, one firearm death occurred in a camp, and one lh-year-old boy was killed when a playmate pointed a gun at him and the gun discharged.

Thirteen persons died as a result of falls in public places, 6 of whom were 65 years of age or older. Five of the falls were specified as being on the same level; 2 of these were in public buildings and 3 on streets or roads. There were three fatal injuries resulting from falls down stepsin public buildings and four other fatal falls were specified as being from other higher levels -2 from buildings, one from a bridge, and one from a tree.

The 31 "other specified" public accidents not listed separately in the tables in the Appendix included 3 accidental poisonings or overdoses of solids or liquids (a barbiturate, a narcotic, and gasoline). Nine deaths were attributed to poisoning by gases or vapors; 6 of these were persons overcome by carbon monoxide while sitting in parked cars with the motor running. Included in the "other specified" classification also were: 2 injuries from blows by falling objects, 3 mechanical suffocations, one electrocution, one asphyxiation by food, one death due to excessive cold and one to a tornado. The group included 10 other and unspecified types of accidental deaths. All but 8 of the deaths assigned to this category were in males.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

The "Unknown" category, as used by the National Safety Council, in general, included all accidental deaths for which the kind of place where the accident occurred was not reported. Included also were all deaths due to the late effects of accidental injury. Occupational accidents and accidents involving vehicles, however, have been tabulated to sub-classifications in their respective categories instead of to the unknown group, regardless of where the accidents occurred.

Of the total 140 in this "Unknown" category, the largest number for any one classification was 44 for falls. All but 4 of these were in persons 65 years of age or older; 23 were females and 21 males. A majority of the injuries sustained in these falls were specified as fractures of lower limbs (including hips), 33 in all. Four were specified as fractures of other bones, 5 were assigned to head injuries and the other 2 were other types of injuries.

Eleven of the persons in this major category died from foreign bodies entering orifices of the body. Six were infants who were asphyxiated by inhalation or ingestion of food; one one-year-old child died from the same cause. Three other small children died from inhalation or ingestion of objects and one adult died as the result of injury due to a foreign body entering the intestinal tract.

Drownings were responsible for 10 of the deaths in the group. Burns by fire or hot substances accounted for 9. A breakdown of the fatalities according to external cause of injury, by race, is shown in Table 5 below.

Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Gategory, by External Cause of Injury, by Race
Oklahoma, 1955 Table 5

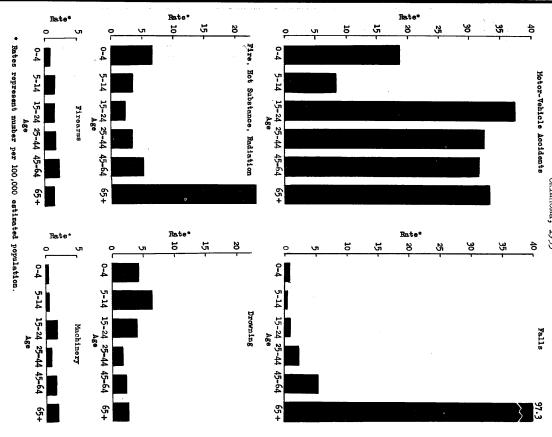
i			Race	
External Cause of Injury	Total	White	Negro	Indian
Total	1 фо	115	17	8
Poisoning (gas excepted)	6	л	ب	
Poisoning by gases and vapors	٢	' بــــ	ı	
Falls	ŧ	£3		بر
Struck by falling object	2	N		
Cutting and piercing instruments	N	س	٦	
Electric current	٢	٢		
Fire and explosion of combustible material	1	٢		
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	æ	w	<u>_</u>	٢
Firearms	v	۲	w	l
Foreign body entering orifice	片	8	2	ب
Mechanical suffocation	w	w		ı
Drowning	10	Ŋ	ı	1
Excessive heat and insolation	w	w	ı	ı
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	4	2	٢	ب
Cataclysm	w	w		ı
Lightning	N	۳	ı	٢
Therapeutic misadventure	ר	Ľ	1	ı
Late complications of surgical operation	w	2	<u>-</u>	ı
Late effects of motor-vehicle accident	٢	1	ı	
Late effects of other accident	ᅜ	片 ㅡ	ᆫ	μ.
Other and unspecified	76	ᅜ	w	ب

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

they encounter. Occupational accidents, of course, occurred most frequently among persons in the work-age group, those 20 to 64. Young children and elderly people experienced death resulting from accidental injury more frequently in the home. More young adults and middle-aged persons died as a result of motor-vehicle and other public accidents. Distribution of the 1955 accidental deaths by age groups for the major categories and external causes is shown in Table V in the Appendix. age groups, depending to a large extent upon the customary activities of the individuals in the age groups and their ability or inability to cope with the hazards The frequency with which certain types of accidents occur varies for different

age groups, however, the rates were almost as high. The age-specific rates from falls was extremely high for the age group 65 and over as compared to other groups. Deaths from fire, hot substance, and radiation, as a group, also occurred more frequently in older people, but drownings occurred more frequently in very Chart 5 shows the age-specific death rates from the leading external causes of death. The highest rate for motor-vehicle accidental deaths was in the 15-24 age group, with a rate of 37.2 per 100,000 estimated population; for the older young persons.





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Table 6

Leading Causes of Fatal External Injury by Age
Oklahoma, 1955

Falls Motor vehicles Fire, explosion, Cataclysms	45-64 Years Motor vehicles Falls Fire, explosion, Firearms Drowning 65 Years and Over	25-44 Years Motor vehicles Fire, explosion, Air transport Falls	15-24 Years Motor vehicles Drowning Fire, explosion, Machinery Firearms	5-14 Years Motor vehicles Drowning Fire, explosion, hot Firearms	hicles plosion, ion and intering	Under 1 Year Mechanical suffocation Suffocation and other body entering body o Motor vehicles Fire, explosion, hot s	Age and
hot substance, radiation	hot substance, radiation	hot substance, radiation	hot substance, radiation	hot substance, radiation	, hot substance, radiation other injury by foreign body orifice	der 1 Year Mechanical suffocation Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice Motor vehicles Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	External Injury
191 65 46	264 137 23 23 10 10 373	337 203 21 17 14	130 14 8 6	100 34 26 14 7	78 36 10 5	71 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	Number of Deaths
51.2 17.4 12.3 2.4	3.8887779	4×60 2002	67.7 7.3 4.2 3.1	34.0 26.0 14.0 7.0	16.2 15.4 12.8	31.8 25.0 20.5 9.1	Per Cent of Accidental Deaths

The leading causes of fatal external injuries for broad age groups are shown in Table 6. Over one-fourth, 26.9 per cent, of the accidental deaths in 1955 occurred to persons 65 years of age or over. Of the total 373 fatalities in this age group, 202 or 54 per cent, occurred in homes and resident institutions and it is likely that a high proportion of the 76 for which the place of accident was unspecified occurred in homes also. Falls was the principal type of accident causing death in this age group, accounting for 191 deaths.

For all other age groups, except infants under one year of age, motor-vehicle accidents was the principal external cause of death. For the infants, mechanical suffocation was the leading external cause. Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation, as a group, was an important cause of death in each of the age groups, and drowning was important in the three age groups from one through 24, accounting for 50 deaths in those groups.

TABLE	- I DE	SATES RES	ULTING I	ROM-kC	CIDENTS.	OCCU	REING	IN OKLAB	CMA:

1,481	Per Cent	+	50	1 20									
1		$\overline{}$		1 79	51	19	52	19	53	19	54	19	55
1,481		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	c
	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,389	10
143 36 32	9.7 2.4 2.2	. 94 22 26	7.1 1.7 2.0	126 31 32	8.3 2.0 2.1	114 39 22	7.7 2.7 1.5	105 26 20	7.6 1.9 1.5	87 23 20	5.8 1.5 1.3	99 27 24	
11 20 16 13	0.7 1.4 1.1 0.9	8 18 4 5	0.6 1.4 0.3 0.4	9 11 7 7	0.6 0.7 0.5 0.5	9 16 10 3	0.6 1.1 0.7 0.2	9 18 1 7	0.7 1.3 0.1 0.5	6 12 1 2	0.4 0.8 0.1 0.1	6 10 6	
9 3 3	0.6 0.2 0.2	8 1 -	0.6	17 2 4	1.1 0.1 0.3	8 2 4	0.5 0.1 0.3	13	0.9 0.2 0.3	13 1 4	0.9 0.1 0.3	8 3 6	
18 14 104 11	1.2 0.9 7.0 0.7	1h 27 108 3	32.3 1.1 2.0 8.2 0.2	389 10 15 104 7	25.6 0.7 1.0 6.9 0.5	1424 7 109 6	28.8 1.0 0.5 7.4 0.4	394 8 18 85 7	28.6 0.6 1.3 6.2 0.5	359 10 12 78 5	23.9 0.7 0.8 5.2 0.3	355 8 10 87 13	
19 70 169 514 7	1.6 1.3 4.7 11.4 3.6 0.5	26 20 117 70 12	2.0 1.5 8.8 5.3 3.2	24 25 77 85 12	1.6 1.6 5.1 5.6 2.8	28 23 99 95 42 1	1.9 1.6 6.7 6.5 2.9 0.1	12 20 99 96 46 3	0.9 1.5 7.2 7.0 3.3 0.2	27 15 52 102 57	1.8 1.0 3.5 6.8 3.8 0.1	11 13 47 117 46 3	
554 104 211 49 8	37.4 7.0 14.2 3.3 0.5	526 86 208 24 6	39.7 6.5 15.7 1.8 0.5	595 93 231 36	39.2 6.1 15.2 2.4	622 64 265 25 2	42.3 4.4 18.0 1.7 0.1	582 88 246 22 2	42.2 6.4 17.9 1.6 0.1	610 67 240 25 4	40.7 4.5 16.0 1.7 0.3	614 78 263 33 6	
1 19 151 11	0.1 1.3 10.2 0.7	19 160 19	0.3 1.4 12.1 1.4	14 37 182 12	0.3 2.4 12.0 0.8	6 64 179 17	0.4 4.4 12.2 1.2	3 15 164 12	0.2 3.3 11.9 0.9	2 63 196 13	0.1 4.2 13.1 0.9	3 63 160 8	
217 20 5 19 45	14.7 1.4 0.3 1.3 3.0	214 19 13 11 27	16.2 1.4 1.0 0.8 2.0	219 23 6 13 47	14.4 1.5 0.4 0.9 3.1	213 24 9 8 14	1.6 0.6 0.5 1.0	209 17 19 6 24	15.2 1.2 1.4 0.4 1.7	170 17 5 7 18	11.3 1.1 0.3 0.5 1.2	181 9 6 9 24	
45 22 13 8 33	3.0 1.5 0.9 0.5 2.2	58 22 16 9 36	1.4 1.7 1.2 0.7 2.7	8 - 61 17 8 9 27	0.5 4.0 1.1 0.5 0.6 1.8	14 68 17 11 11 36	1.0 0.1 4.6 1.2 0.7 0.7 2.4	5 54 19 1 20 43	0.4 - 3.9 1.4 0.1 1.5 3.1	7 1 64 15 3 9	0.5 0.1 4.3 1.0 0.2 0.6 1.5	65 15 5 8 31	
	206 133 20 206 133 20 206 133 20 206 206 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	20 1.4 1.1 1.3 0.9 9 0.6 6 1.2 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.5 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200	20	20	20

							Mont	th of Inj	ury					
Type of Accident	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Not Stated
GRAND TOTAL	1,389	95	115	98	86	129	116	143	94	95	11.7	סננ	138	53
Occupational total	99 27	5 -	8	6	8	6 2	16 6	9	5	7	7	9 2	11	2
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells Manufacturing	2lı 6	2	1	ī -	3	i	2 - 5	2	i -	-	5	2 2	i	-
Construction Transportation Public utilities	10 6 1	-	-	1 1 -	1 -	- 1	5 -	2	=	- 2	-	1 2	2	ī
Trade Service Other specified industry Unspecified industry	45836	- 2 - -	- - 1	1 1	1 - -	1 - -	- - 3	-	- 2 - 1	1	ī -	=	1 1 1	1 - -
Home total	355	34	42	34	20	46	18	21	25	20	20	25	37	13
Poisonings (gas excepted) Poisonings by gases and vapors Fire, explosion of combustible material Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam Mechanical suffocation Firearms Falls on same level Falls to different level or unspecified Other specified home accidents Unspecified home accidents	8 10 87 13 11 13 47 117 46	1 4 9 3 - 2 6 7 2	2 13 3 4 2 3 13 2	- 11 1 1 1 6 8 5 1	6 7 -	2 2 - - 6 13 22	2 - 1 1 3 9 2 -	- 3 1 1 2 10 4	- 9 - - 3 6 7	- 6212181	- 5 1 2 1 8 1	1 5 5 - 1	1 3 12 2 1 3 14 -	1 - 2 9 1 -
Motor-vehicle total Injury to pedestrian Collision with other motor vehicle Collision with railroad train Injury to pedal cyclist Collision with anial-drawn vehicle	614 78 263 33 6	Ы 14 26 8 -	52 3 28 2	37 2 21 1	40 6 12 1	49 6 23 -	48 8 19 - 2	59 7 23 2	46 4 20 - 2	50 7 20 4 -	69 17 23 3	56 8 22 8 -	64 6 26 4 1	
or animal Collision with fixed object Non-collision Other and wnspecified accident	3 63 160 8	- 2 4 -	- 7 12 -	- 4 7 2	1 2 14 3	3 17	14 15	1 10 15 1	- 17 9	- 15	- 4 21 1	6 11 1	1 10 16 -	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total Railroad - not with motor vehicle Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle Water transportation Air transportation Fire, explosion of combustible material Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam Drowning (except in water transport) Firsarms Same level Falls to different level or unspecified Other specified public accidents Unspecified public accidents	181 96 924 61 655 155 8 31	3 1 1	5	15	8	21 1 - 3 1 - 11 - 13	22 - 3 3 3 - 13 2 1	37 2 1 2 4 - 22 2 1 2 1	15 - 2 1 - - 7 2 - 1 2	14 	11 - 4 - 5 1 - 1 - 1	13 1 2 - - 1 2 - 2 5	15 1 - - 1 1 2 - - 4 2	-
Type of accident unknown	140	7	8	6	10	7	12	17	3	4	10	7	11	38

Hour not stated	Holing Ho	Total fatalities	Hour of Injury	TABLE IV.
349	#48##9#################################	1,389	Total	
12	WIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	9	Railway	DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT.
20	######################################	4116	Motor-Vehicle	OM ACCI
27	%!%P@&&%&%~P@&P%P!!!!P!	R	Drowning and Water Transport	DENTS OF
4	111044201101104144111111	24	Aircraft	OCCURRING ACCIDENT,
	11111111111111441144	17	Solid and Liquid Poisons	IT, 1955
ಒ	PILITIEITITITIPI 10#11	22	Poisonous Gases	TWHOWY.
胨		235	Falls	IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF 1955
٧.		St.	Machinery	r of in
10	1111404040041100041111114	23	Electric Current	INJURY
\$	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	128	Fire, Hot Sub- stance, Radiation	
ĸ	W	₽	Firearms	
-	וווטן וועקאקט ווקקוווט ווו	20	Mechanical Suffocation	

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1	numbers are the E code of the International Statistical Classification	s represent numbers per 100,000 estimated population.	
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Rates represent numbers per 100,000 estimated population.	(960-962)	computational one to non-consupertial medical procedures (940-946) Therapeutic missiventure (950-959)	Mechanical surfocation (724, 725) Althada (not being ridden) (927, 926) Droming (except in water transport) (929) Other accidents (926, 930-936)	body (920-923)	Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918) Farearms (919)	Machinery (912) Machinery (912) Matting and pieroing instruments (913)	Falls (900-904) Blow from falling object (910) Non-mind webiols (911)	Poleoning by gases and vapors (890-895) Poleoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	Water transport (850-858) Airoraft (860-866)	Railway (800-802) Motor-vehicle (810-835)	Total	Motor-vehicle Public Unknown	Occupational Home	Total fatalities		Estimated population, July 1, 1955	Type of Accident
populati	¥	t= 12	7625	320	128 128 128	23-2	, 19 5,	22	24	<u>وځ</u> ،	1,389	£55	8%÷	1,389	Number	2,260,128	Total
op.	0.6	0.1	3.4 3.4	0.9	1.8	0.2	8.0	0.8	1.1	27.2	61.5	8.0	34.t-	61.5	Rate	3,128	;al
	22	w N	288	(F	290	2 ~ 8	. H	32£	24	9 975 9	1,220	153	883	1,220	Number	2,051,062	White
	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.7	1.7	0.1	. 0.9	1.0	1.2	26.0	59.5	7.9	%#. ###	59.5	Rate	,062	te
	۲	۲.	00 I N	- -	~%ı	NΙ		500		. tī.v	118		, w	1	Number	155,297	Negro
	0.6	0.6	V.V. 1	2.6	3.2	£.	. ، <u>:</u>	,,,, ,,,,		29.0	76.0	7.7	25°	76.0	Rate	297	çro
	1		0W1	۰ د	٦× ١			۰, ۲		. 23 .	15	۵۵,	35¢	15	Number	53,769	Indian
	1.9		5.6 4.9	3.7	9.3		1.9	1.9		1.9 42.8	94.9	11.2	18.6	94.9	Rate	69	25
	8	1 1	20 8 7	; =	72	ייטי	, v.ţ	5 8 9	מם	126	145	75	222	#5	Number	1,269,993	Urban
L	0.6	0.1	3.9	.0.9	05.7	0.0	. <u>e</u> !	0.7	0.2	2,00	35.0	5.79	17.5	35.0	Rate	,993	an
	6	1 12	26 26	. 9	282	24	, ⊭8	%₽°8	23	2403	1116	67 131	552	944	Number	990,135	Rural
	0.6	1.0	2.6	0.9	3.7	0.1	· [:	0.8	2.3	 	%.3	6.8		%.3	Rate	35	81

Table V. Deaths resulting from accidents occurring in oklahoma, by race and sex and by type of accident, by age at death, 1955

								Ag	e in Yea	rs						
Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25–29	30-34	35-144	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,389	拼	78	52	48	83	109	100	96	בית	3748	116	11.8	151	104	1
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male Female	822 398 80 38 36 15	21 13 2 4 2 2	37 20 14 4 2	31 17 1 2 1	34 10 2 1 1	62 14 6 -	78 14 9 2 5 1	72 17 6 1 2	67 19 3 2 5	94 32 7 1 7	89 33 10 5 7 4	79 29 5 2 1	61 37 11 5 -	62 81 1 5 2	34 62 3 4 1	1
Occupational total	99	-	- 1	-	1	10	3	1/4	12	16	21	13	6	3	-	-
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male Female	87 3 4 1			-	1 - - -	10 - - - -	3	12 - 1 1 -	10 2 - - -	- 1 - 1	17 - 2 - 2	12 1 - - -	6 - - - -	2 - - 1	-	-
Agriculture Mining, quarying, oil and gas wells Manufacturing Construction Construction Dublic stilling Trade Service Other specified industry Unspecified industry	27 24 6 10 6 4 5 8 9 6				1	44 14 1 1 244	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1413 1222 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	251211 - 211	474231413	7 2 1 - 1 2	5	1		-
Home total	355	23	20	9	נג	5	11	8	8	17	16	25	37	91	74	-
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male	125 181 19 20 5	10 7 - 4 1	4 6 3 1	4 3 - 2 -	6 4 1	51111	1 - 1 -	3 4 - - 1	2 4 1 1	8 7 2 - -	7 5 - 2 1	1) 1 1 -	11 18 5 1 -	28 58 - 5	19 51 2 1 1	
Poisonings (gas excepted) Poisonings by gases and vapors Fire, explosion of combustible	8 10	1 -	2 -	1 -	-	-	1 -	1	-	2	1	2	Į.	1	-	=
material Hot substance, corrosive liquid,	87	4	10	6	. 5	1	l _t	3	Ţŧ	9	4	5	11	114	7	-
not substance, corrosive inquin, steam Mechanical suffocation Firearms Falls on same level Falls to different level or unspecified	13 11 13 47	11 - -	1 - 2 -	1 - -	- - 2 -	- 1 -	1 1 -	1	- - - -	- 2 1	- 1 -	3 1 3 5 6	1 1 3	البار 1 2لب	3 - 16 45	-
Other specified home accidents Unspecified home accidents	46	-	-	1 -	3	2	-	2 -	3	2 -	352	6	-	2	3	=

TABLE-V. DEATES RESULTING FROM ACCIDENCE COMPANIE IN CITATION. N. BAOR AND SET AND N. TITES OF ACCIDENT,
A DELACE AT DEATH, 1955, and a second
The second provided the second

terminal and the second							<u> </u>	Ag	e in Year	s				-		
Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-21	25-29	30-34	35-144	145-514	55-64	65-74	75-8L	85 and Over	Unkno
otor-vehicle total	6114	9	36	19	15	51	79	60	55	88	78	59	38	25	2.	-
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male Female	399 147 37 8 16	6 3 - - -	17 10 7 1	10 8 1 -	9 4 1 1	32 12 6 - 1	60 7 6 2 4	山 12 2 - 2	39 12 2 - 2	58 22 2 1 5	145 23 6 1 - 3	39 17 1 1	22 10 3 1	16 7 1 -	2 -	
njury to pedestrian collision with other motor vehicle collision with railroad train njury to pedal cyclist collision with animal-drawn vehicle	78 263 33 6	8 -	21 5 3	9 1 1	1 4 2 1	28 - 1	3 25 1	27 2 -	1 23 5	7 46 2 -	7 37 6 -	8 30 7 -	11 15 3	7 10 1 -	ī -	
or animal ollision with fixed object on-collision ther and unspecified accidents	3 63 160 8	1	- 5 2	i	3 4 -	7)†	1 20 27 2	10 18 2	- 8 18 -	6 26 1	1 8 19 -	1 12 -	- 9 -	7 -	- 1 -	
ublic non-motor-vehicle total	181	-	15	22	20	15	15	15	18	12	13	14	12	8	1	1
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male Female	139 24 11 1 6		10 3 1	17 4 - 1	17 2 1 - -	13 2 - - -	11 2 2 - -	11 3 - -	15 - 1 2 -	9 2 - 1	9 3 - 1 -	9 2 3 - -	10 1	6 2	1 - - -	
milroad - not with motor vehicle ther vehicle - not with motor	9	-	- '	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	
vehicle tter transportation ir transportation ire, explosion of combustible	6 9 24	-	-	1 - -	=	1 1 2	- 2	ī 5	3 8	1 - 4	2 1	1 - 2	2 -	=	=	
material t substance, corrosive liquid, steam owning (except in water transport)	6 65 15		1 - 9	15	1 - 9	- 5	8	- 4	- 2	- 3	1 - 3	1 - 4 2	1	1 2	=	
rearms alls on same level alls to different level or unspecified	15 5	-	-	1 -	<u>4</u> -	3 - -	-	-	-	1	1	2 -	ī	2	ī	
unspecified public accidents nspecified public accidents	31 2	-	5	4	5 -	3 -	3 -	2	3	-	3	-	-	=	=	
me of accident unknown	7110	12	7	2	1	2	1	3	3	8	20	5	25	5/4	27	
White: Male Female Negro: Male Female Indian: Male Female	72 43 9 8 5 3	5 3 2 1 1	6 1 - - -	- 2 - - -	- - -	2 - - - -	-	2 - - - 1	1 - 1	5 1 2 - -	11 2 2 2 2 3	5 - - -	12 8 2- 3 -	10 14 - -	11 1 3 -	

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Total fatalities Total fatalities Total fatalities Cocupational Words -wentcle Words -wentcle Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Aircraft (806-804) Aircraft (80	Type of Accident
Giibh &&hibibaii 11121 g sagge g	Carter
, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Cherokee
ע וואמץ ע ומוון ווואוון אוואן אוואן וו ו	Choctaw
I II IPIII IIIIPIIIII IIPII W INIIP W	Cimarron
י ויאלור און וופון ווואל ווואט וו ו	Cleve- land
מ ושווש מ זווון וומוווווון זווון וו ו	Coal
1 1 1 2010 2 1021 11111 1112 30 2000 30	Comanche Cotton
ם אושוא ס ושוון וווווון ואון ווואן אושור וווו	Cotton
PPP::	Craig
צ ברצאם צ ואורו ווסווווממר ווועמ וו ר	Creek

Interspending Injury and poisoning (960-962)	ical and surgical procedures (940-946)	Drowning (except in water transport) (929) Other accidents (926, 930-936)	Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	Suffocation and other injury by foreign hady (920-923)	Firearms (919)	Electric current (914)	Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	Non-road vehicle (911)	Blow from falling object (910)	Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	Poisoning by solid and liquid substances	Water transport (850-858) Aircraft (860-866)	Motor-vehicle (810-835) Other road vehicle (840-845)	Railway (800-802)	Total	Unknown	Motor-vehicle	Occupational Home	Total fatalities		Type of Accident	TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, OCCURRENCE, 1955
F	£ 22	76 76	20	20	140	Z 23		κ.	79	× 22	17	22 /	6114	. 9	1,389	地	181	878	1,309		State	RESULTING
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Railway (800-802) Railway (800-802) Where remain (810-815) Where remain (800-815) Where remain (800-815) Where transport (850-85) Where the (800-85) Where the (800-85) When the second of liquid substances (800-85) Falls (900-95) Falls (900-95) Falls (900-95) Falls (900-95) Hendring by games and vapors (890-895) Falls (900-95) Hendring (911) Fire, but substance; radiation (915-918) Fire, but substance; radiation (915-918) Fire, but substance (91) Formital (not buts, ridads) Formital (not buts, ridads) Genglications due to non-thursymeth med- Genglications due to non-thursymeth med- Genglications due to non-thursymeth med- Genglications due to non-thursymethe med- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non- Genglications due to non-	Total Realities Compational Idea Hotor-vehicle Public Hidnorm Total	Type of Accident	Type of Accident Total Intellities Comparisonal Hosp Hos
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	מ וואאו מ	Haskell	Delaware 18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	7 110 11 10	Hughes	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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1 0	# 11781 #	Jeffer-	90 art sold
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ון ני ארביבן ועו ווייט ווייט וויי	49 85 86 149 85 86	Kay	Oracy 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
ואוון וושוונווון ווווק וו	0 11001 0	King- fisher	Grant
1	77 77 77 77	Kiowa	Greer 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ושוון וומוןוווק מווקו וו ו	י ומשקש פי	Latimer	HATWOOD 2

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1955 (Continued)

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURATIONS OF ACCIDENT, OLLAPOUR, 1975 (Continued)

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TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCUMENCE OF ACCIDENT, OMLAHOMA, 1955 (Continued)

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Roger Mills

Rogers

Type of Accident

- 24 -

