



Summary of Violent Deaths in Oklahoma

Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System, 2004-2006

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August 2008





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Oklahoma Department of Public Safety Oklahoma Highway Patrol Headquarters - Investigations	Federal Bureau of Investigation – Durant Office	Haskell County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop C	Federal Bureau of Investigation – Lawton Office	Hughes County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop E	Federal Bureau of Investigation - Oklahoma City, OK office	Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop G	Federal Bureau of Investigation - Stillwater, OK office	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Lake Patrol		Johnston County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission - Investigations	Adair County Sheriff's Office	Kay County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma State Fire Marshal Office - Arson Division	Alfalfa County Sheriff's Office	Kingfisher County Sheriff's Office
Ft. Sill, OK - Army Base Military Police	Atoka County Sheriff's Office	Kiowa County Sheriff's Office
Tinker Air Force Base	Beaver County Sheriff's Office	Latimer County Sheriff's Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Ponca City, OK	Beckham County Sheriff's Office	LeFlore County Sheriff's Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Stillwater, OK	Blaine County Sheriff's Office	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Choctaw Nation Tribal Police	Bryan County Sheriff's Office	Logan County Sheriff's Office
Comanche Nation Police	Caddo County Sheriff's Office	Love County Sheriff's Office
El Reno Federal Correctional Facility	Canadian County Sheriff's Office	Major County Sheriff's Office
Great Plains Correctional Facility	Carter County Sheriff's Office	Marshall County Sheriff's Office
Joseph Harp Correctional Facility	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	Mayes County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	Choctaw County Sheriff's Office	McCain County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester Facility	Cimarron County Sheriff's Office	McCurtain County Sheriff's Office
Oklahoma Panhandle State University Campus Police Department	Cleveland County Sheriff's Office	McIntosh County Sheriff's Office
OSU School of Technology Training at Okmulgee, OK	Coal County Sheriff's Office	Murray County Sheriff's Office
OSU Campus Police Department	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	Muskogee County Sheriff's Office
OU Campus Police Department	Cotton County Sheriff's Office	Noble County Sheriff's Office
Carroll County Sheriff's Office, Arkansas	Craig County Sheriff's Office	Okfuskee County Sheriff's Office
Springdale, Arkansas Police Department	Creek County Sheriff's Office	Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office
Siloam Springs, Arkansas Police Department	Custer County Sheriff's Office	Okmulgee County Sheriff's Office
Independence, Kansas Police Department	Delaware County Sheriff's Office	Osage County Sheriff's Office
Ft. Worth, Texas Police Department	Ellis County Sheriff's Office	Ottawa County Sheriff's Office
Dublin, Texas Police Department	Garfield County Sheriff's Office	Pawnee County Sheriff's Office
United States Forestry Service	Garvin County Sheriff's Office	Payne County Sheriff's Office
	Grady County Sheriff's Office	Pittsburg County Sheriff's Office
	Grant County Sheriff's Office	Pontotoc County Sheriff's Office
	Greer County Sheriff's Office	Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Office
	Harper County Sheriff's Office	Pushmataha County Sheriff's Office
		Roger Mills County Sheriff's Office
		Rogers County Sheriff's Office
		Seminole County Sheriff's Office
		Sequoyah County Sheriff's Office

Stephens County Sheriff's Office
Texas County Sheriff's Office
Tillman County Sheriff's Office
Tulsa County Sheriff's Office
Wagoner County Sheriff's Office
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Washita County Sheriff's Office

Ada Police Department
Adair Police Department
Alex Police Department
Allen Police Department
Altus Police Department
Anadarko Police Department
Antlers Police Department
Ardmore Police Department
Arnett Police Department
Arcadia Police Department
Atoka Police Department
Bartlesville Police Department
Bethany Police Department
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Cordell Police Department
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Coyle Police Department
Cushing Police Department
Del City Police Department

Dewar Police Department
Disney Police Department
Dover Police Department
Drumright Police Department
Duncan Police Department
Durant Police Department
Edmond Police Department
El Reno Police Department
Eldorado Police Department
Elk City Police Department
Elmore City Police Department
Enid Police Department
Eufaula Police Department
Fairfax Police Department
Fairland Police Department
Fairview Police Department
Fletcher Police Department
Forest Park Police Department
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Fort Gibson Police Department
Frederick Police Department
Garber Police Department
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Glencoe Police Department
Glenpool Police Department
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Granite Police Department
Grove Police Department
Guthrie Police Department
Guymon Police Department
Haileyville Police Department
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Hartshorne Police Department
Haskell Police Department
Hayworth Police Department
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Hinton Police Department
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Howe Police Department
Hugo Police Department
Hulbert Police Department
Hydro Police Department
Idabel Police Department
Inola Police Department
Jay Police Department
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Jennings Police Department
Jones Police Department
Kellyville Police Department
Keota Police Department
Kiefer Police Department
Kingston Police Department
Kiowa Police Department
Konawa Police Department
Krebs Police Department

Lamont Police Department
Lawton Police Department
Lexington Police Department
Locust Grove Police Department
Madill Police Department
Mangum Police Department
Mannford Police Department
Marlow Police Department
Maud Police Department
Maysville Police Department
McAlester Police Department
McLoud Police Department
Meeker Police Department
Miami Police Department
Midwest City Police Department
Moore Police Department
Mounds Police Department
Muldrow Police Department
Muskogee Police Department
Mustang Police Department
Nicoma Park Police Department
Noble Police Department
Norman Police Department
Nowata Police Department
Oilton Police Department
Okemah Police Department
Oklahoma City Police Department
Okmulgee Police Department
Owasso Police Department
Pauls Valley Police Department
Pawhuska Police Department
Pawnee Police Department
Perry Police Department
Piedmont Police Department
Pocola Police Department
Ponca City Police Department
Pond Creek Police Department
Poteau Police Department
Prague Police Department
Pryor Police Department
Purcell Police Department
Quapaw Police Department
Ralston Police Department
Red Oak Police Department
Ringling Police Department
Roff Police Department
Roland Police Department
Salina Police Department
Sallisaw Police Department
Sand Springs Police Department
Sapulpa Police Department
Seiling Police Department
Seminole Police Department
Sentinel Police Department
Shawnee Police Department
Skiatook Police Department
Spavinaw Police Department

Spencer Police Department
Sperry Police Department
Spiro Police Department
Stillwater Police Department
Stilwell Police Department
Stigler Police Department
Stonewall Police Department
Stratford Police Department
Sulphur Police Department
Tahlequah Police Department
Talihina Police Department
Tecumseh Police Department
Temple Police Department
Thackerville Police Department
Tipton Police Department

Tishomingo Police Department
Tonkawa Police Department
Tryon Police Department
Tulsa Police Department
Tuttle Police Department
Valley Brook Police Department
Valliant Police Department
Vian Police Department
Village Police Department
Vinita Police Department
Wagoner Police Department
Walters Police Department
Warr Acres Police Department
Watonga Police Department
Waukomis Police Department

Waurika Police Department
Weatherford Police Department
Welch Police Department
Wellston Police Department
Westville Police Department
Wetumka Police Department
Wewoka Police Department
Wilburton Police Department
Wilson Police Department
Woodward Police Department
Wright City Police Department
Wyandotte Police Department
Wynnewood Police Department
Wynona Police Department
Yukon Police Department

Executive Summary

Oklahoma is one of 17 states participating in the National Violent Death Reporting System. Violent deaths include homicides, suicides, deaths from legal intervention, unintentional firearm deaths, deaths of undetermined manner, and deaths from terrorism. The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OK-VDRS) is a collaborative effort between the Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board. OK-VDRS data is collected from death certificates, medical examiner reports, police reports, and supplemental homicide reports and includes specific information on victims, suspects, circumstances, and weapons. Child fatality review data is also collected for violent deaths of children. Data collected in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2006 are summarized in numerous tables, figures, and bullets highlighting key findings. The report includes a section on all violent deaths combined and individual sections for each manner of violent death. An additional section is included on violent deaths among children.

Violent Deaths

A total of 2,578 violent death incidents (an average of 859 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) occurred in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2006 resulting in 2,673 deaths (25.1 deaths annually per 100,000 population) of Oklahoma residents. The annual rate of violent deaths remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2006. More than half (58%) of the deaths were suicides, 24% were homicides, 16% were undetermined manner deaths, 1% were legal intervention deaths, and 1% were unintentional firearm deaths. There were no terrorism deaths in Oklahoma during this period. Seventy-three percent of the victims

were male and 27% were female. The youngest victim was one day old and the oldest was 96 years of age. The majority of the injuries (74%) occurred on a home premise. Four percent of violent deaths occurred while the person was in custody or in the process of being arrested. Twenty-two victims were homeless. Eighteen percent of violent death victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Forty-one percent of all violent deaths in Oklahoma were among Oklahoma and Tulsa County residents. The rate of violent death per 100,000 population was generally higher in eastern Oklahoma, and lower in the Panhandle and western regions of the state.

Suicides

Suicide was the most prevalent type of violent death, accounting for 1,544 deaths (14.5 suicides annually per 100,000 population), an average of 515 deaths per year. The rate of suicide increased by 5% from 2004 to 2006. The youngest person to commit suicide was 12 years of age and the oldest person was 96 years of age. Seventy-eight percent of suicide victims were male and 22% were female. In forty-two of the suicide deaths, the victim killed at least one other person before taking their own life, resulting in 51 homicide deaths. Males 75-84 years of age had the highest suicide rate among all ages. Among females, women 35-54 years were at greatest risk for suicide. White males had the highest suicide rate (23.9), followed by Native American males (23.2), black males (10.6), and Asian males (3.0). Firearms were used in 59% of the suicide deaths, hanging/strangulation in 18%, poisoning in 17%, and other methods were used in 5% of suicides. A substantial number of suicides were associated with a current depressed mood, intimate partner problem, mental health problem, or crisis in the past

two weeks. Circumstances associated with suicide varied by age. Physical health problems were more often associated with suicide among persons 65 years and older. Intimate partner problems were more often associated with suicides of persons less than 65 years of age. Almost one in five suicide victims had a history of suicide attempts, and 29% had stated their intent or expressed suicidal feeling to another person. Twenty-three percent of suicide victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Homicides

There were 587 homicide incidents resulting in 629 homicide deaths from 2004 to 2006, an average of 210 deaths per year (5.9 homicide deaths annually per 100,000 population). The annual rate of homicide was similar from 2004 to 2006. The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest was 96 years of age. Seventy-three percent of homicide victims were male and 27% were female. The homicide rate among blacks (20.9) was five times higher than the rate among whites (3.9), and more than three times higher than the rate among Native Americans (6.2). The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.6 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanics (9.2 and 5.6, respectively). Firearms were used in 60% of the homicides, sharp or blunt instruments were used in 23%, hanging/strangulation was used in 5%, and other weapons in 12% of homicides. Handguns were used in the majority (73%) of firearm-related homicides and semi-automatic pistols were the most common type of handgun. The victim-suspect relationship was known in 74% of the homicides. Victims were often the acquaintances (30%), intimate partners (15%), family members (14%), friends or roommates (7%), or other known person (10%) of the suspect.

Females were more often killed by an intimate partner or family member than were males. Males were more often killed by an acquaintance or rival gang member than were females. Some information was available on homicide suspects in 86% of the incidents; 79% were male, 12% were female, and in 9% gender was not specified. Forty-five percent of suspects were less than 25 years of age, 38% were 25-44 years of age, and 17% were 45 years of age and older. An argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor in 40% of homicides, crime was a factor in 23%, and drug dealing or illegal drug use was suspected in 17% of homicides. Ten percent of the homicides were gang-related.

Undetermined Manner of Death

For 434 deaths, the manner of death could not be determined. An average of 145 deaths of undetermined manner occurred per year (4.1 deaths annually per 100,000 population). The annual rate of undetermined manner of death decreased by 14% from 2004 to 2006. Forty-four percent of undetermined manner death victims were female and 56% were male. The youngest person was one day old and the oldest person was 94 years of age. Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (7.1 deaths per 100,000 population). Almost one-third of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age. In 71% of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children, overlay or possible overlay was described in the record. In 37% of undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older, actual or possible drug toxicity, including drug combination toxicity or drug and alcohol combination toxicity, was described in the records.

Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

There were 30 unintentional firearm injury deaths, an average of 10 deaths per year (0.3 deaths annually per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury deaths increased two-fold from 2004 to 2006. Eighty-three percent of victims were male and 17% were female. The youngest was 1 year of age and the oldest was 87 years of age. Forty-seven percent of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age. Circumstances surrounding the deaths included playing around with a gun (14), showing a gun (6), hunting (3), loading the gun (2), and target shooting (2). In eleven of the deaths the shooter thought the gun was unloaded and in 4 incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped.

Legal Intervention Deaths

Thirty-six deaths resulted from legal interventions (i.e. the person was killed by law enforcement officers in the line of duty), an average of 12 deaths per year. The rate of legal intervention death decreased by 60% from 2004 to 2006. The youngest person was 15 years of age and the oldest person was 71 years of age. Fifty-eight percent of legal intervention deaths were among persons 15-34 years of age. Thirty-three of the victims were male and 3 were female. The rate among Hispanic males (1.6) was 2.7 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.6). Criminal activity was associated with 83% of the

legal interventions. In two of the incidents, the victim killed another person before being killed by law enforcement officers.

Child Deaths

There were 286 violent deaths of children (10.7 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 95 deaths per year. The rate of child deaths increased by 4% from 2004 to 2006. Fifty-eight percent of child victims were male and 42% were female. Fifty percent of the child victims were infants less than one year of age. Among infants less than one year of age, 91% of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 9% were homicides. Among children 1 to 17 years of age, 43% of deaths were homicides, 29% were suicides, 17% were undetermined manner deaths, 9% were unintentional firearm deaths, and 2% were legal intervention deaths. Firearms were used in 44% of these deaths, and males were more likely than females to be killed by firearms (55% and 25%, respectively). According to child fatality review data, for 2005-2006, 48% of the child victims lived in households where a prior Child Protective Services report had been filed and 84% lived in households that had received welfare assistance in the 12 months prior to the death.

This report is intended to serve as a statistical summary of the data that can be used as a general reference. Additional reports will be issued in the future that will focus on specific violent death circumstances and topics.

Background

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) is a federally funded program in 17 states. Currently, Oklahoma and 16 other states (Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Utah, New Mexico, and California) participate in the NVDRS. Violent deaths include homicides, suicides, deaths from legal intervention, unintentional firearm deaths, deaths of undetermined manner, and deaths from acts of terrorism. Data are collected from death certificates, medical examiner reports, police reports, supplemental homicide reports, and crime labs, and entered into a standardized database. The data, with personal identifiers removed, are electronically downloaded to a national database maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. The purpose of the NVDRS is to provide a tool for the criminal justice, public health, and injury prevention communities and their partners to meet a common goal: understanding and ultimately reducing violent death events through planning, policy, and prevention programs at the local, state, and national levels.

In Oklahoma, the Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board provide data for the Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OK-VDRS). The OK-VDRS is housed at the Injury Prevention Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health, with offsite

data collection at the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. OK-VDRS staff collect specific information on violent death events and link all available information on victims and suspects, circumstances, weapons, and methods of death to form a more comprehensive picture of the incident than previously available.

The results presented in this report include violent deaths that occurred within Oklahoma's borders to Oklahoma residents from January 1, 2004, to December 31, 2006. Rates were calculated per 100,000 population using 2004, 2005 and 2006 U.S. Census bridged-race population estimates for Oklahoma. A category of mixed race was assigned when more than one race was indicated on the death certificate. However, persons of mixed race with Native American as one of the races were classified as Native American. The abstractor-assigned manner of death was used to analyze the data (the manner determined by the abstractor based on review of death certificates and medical examiner reports). The reader should be aware that the statistics in this report were generated from three years of data, and rates based on small numbers may be unstable. All rates are average annual rates unless specified otherwise. This report includes a section on all violent deaths combined, and individual sections on suicide, homicide, undetermined manner of death, unintentional firearm deaths, and legal intervention deaths. (There were no terrorism-related deaths in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2006.) An additional section is included on child deaths.

Definitions

Suicide – A death resulting from the intentional use of force against oneself with a preponderance of evidence to indicate the force was intentional.

Homicide – A death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened, or actual, against another person, group, or community with a preponderance of evidence to indicate that the use of force was intentional. It includes deaths where the suspect only intended to injure rather than kill, intentional discharge of a weapon, justifiable homicides where the person who commits the homicide is not a police officer, child abuse, and deaths that resulted from neglect by one person against another. Homicides do not include deaths from vehicular homicide unless there is evidence to prove that the force was intentional. Hunting accidents or deaths that take place in combat under declared wars are not included as homicides.

Undetermined manner of death – A death resulting from the use of force or power (including drugs/poisons) against oneself or another person for which the evidence indicating one manner of death is no more compelling than the evidence indicating another manner of death.

Unintentional firearm death – A death resulting from a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile when

there is a preponderance of evidence that the shooting was not intentionally directed at the victim.

Legal intervention death – A death where the victim is killed by a police officer or other peace officer acting in the line of duty.

Terrorism-related death – A homicide or suicide death that results from an event labeled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an act of terrorism.

ICD-10 – The International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) is the classification system used by the National Center for Health Statistics to code the underlying cause of death on the death certificate. Deaths that are assigned an ICD-10 External Cause of Death Code from the table below are included in the OK-VDRS case definition.

Victims – People who died by suicide, homicide, undetermined manner of death, unintentional firearm death, legal intervention, or terrorism-related death.

Suspects – People who are suspected of having killed another person in an incident, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Persons who die in an incident who have also killed someone else are considered both a victim and a suspect.

ICD-10 External Cause of Death Codes for Manners of Death Meeting the NVDRS Case Definition

	Death ≤ 1 year after the injury	Death >1 year after the injury
Intentional self harm (suicide)	X60-X84	Y87.0
Assault (homicide)	X85-X99, Y00-Y09	Y87.1
Undetermined intent	Y10-Y34	Y87.2, Y89.9
Unintentional exposure to firearms	W32-W34	Y86 due to firearm “accidents”
Legal intervention, excluding executions	Y35.0-Y35.4, Y35.6-Y35.7	Y89.0
Terrorism	U01, U03	U02

Violent Deaths

- During 2004 to 2006, there were a total of 2,578 violent death incidents (average of 859 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) that resulted in 2673 deaths (average annual rate = 25.1 per 100,000 population) (Table 1) of Oklahoma residents. Another 115 violent deaths that occurred in Oklahoma to non-residents were excluded from the analysis: Arizona (5), Arkansas (10), California (5), Colorado (2), Florida (2), Georgia (3), Illinois (3), Indiana (1), Iowa (1), Kansas (11), Kentucky (2), Massachusetts (1), Mississippi (4), Missouri (10), Nevada (4), New Mexico (1), New York (1), South Carolina (1), Tennessee (2), Texas (35), Utah (2), Virginia (1), Wisconsin (1), other countries (2) and unknown residence (5).
- The number of violent deaths increased from 882 deaths in 2004 to 899 deaths in 2005, and 892 in 2006.
- The overall rate of violent deaths in Oklahoma was 31% higher than the U.S. rate (25.1 and 19.1, respectively) (Figure 1).
- Seventy-three percent (1,964) of violent death victims in Oklahoma were male and 27% (709) were female.
- Victims' ages ranged from one day old to 96 years. The mean age of victims was 40 years. Violent death rates were highest among persons 35 to 44 years of age (36.7) and lowest among persons 5 to 14 years of age (3.2).

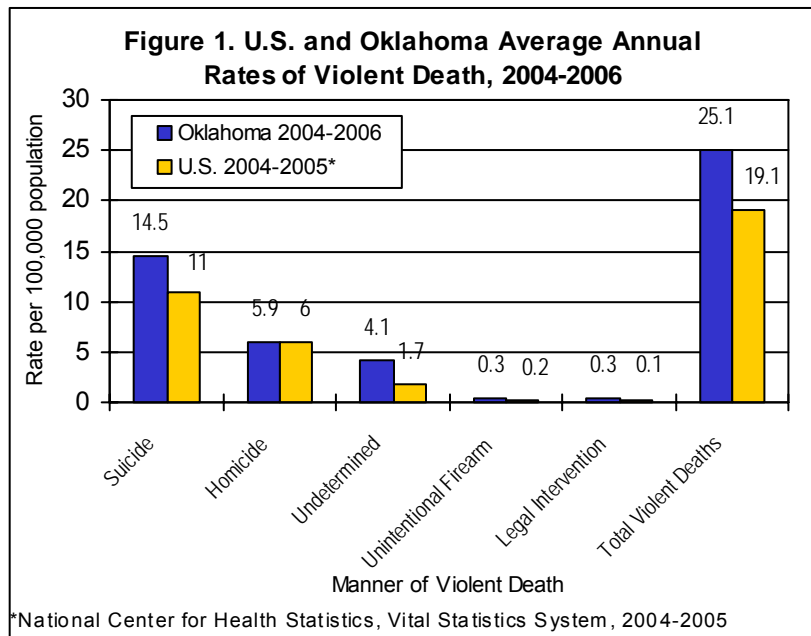


Table 1. Number of Victims and Number of Incidents, by Manner of Death and Type of Incident, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Incident Type	Suicide	Homicide	Legal Intervention	Unintentional	Unknown Manner	Number of Victims	Number of Incidents
Suicide only	1502	0	0	0	0	1502	1500
Homicide							
Single homicide	0	520	0	0	0	520	520
Multiple homicide	0	56	0	0	0	56	23
Legal Intervention only	0	0	34	0	0	34	34
Homicide and legal intervention	0	2	2	0	0	4	2
Homicide and suicide	42	51	0	0	0	93	42
Unintentional Firearm	0	0	0	30	0	30	30
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	434	434	427
Total	1544	629	36	30	434	2673	2578

- Males had the highest rate of violent deaths at 37.4 per 100,000 population, which was almost 3 times higher than the rate for females (13.1). Among males, persons aged 35-44 years and persons aged 75-84 years had the highest rates of violent death (54.2 and 50.6 respectively). Among females, the highest rates of violent death were among children less than 5 years of age (22.1) and females 45-54 years (20.5) (Figure 2 and Table 2).
- The majority (75%) of victims were white, 11% were black, 10% were Native American, 4% were mixed race or other race and less than 1% were Asian. However, the rate of violent death per 100,000 population among blacks (32.1) was 38% higher than the rate among whites (23.3), 16% higher than the rate among Native Americans (27.6), and 6.4 times higher than the rate among Asians (5.0) (Table 3). Blacks 15-34 years and Native Americans 25-44 years of age had the highest rates of violent death (56.0 and 47.1 respectively).

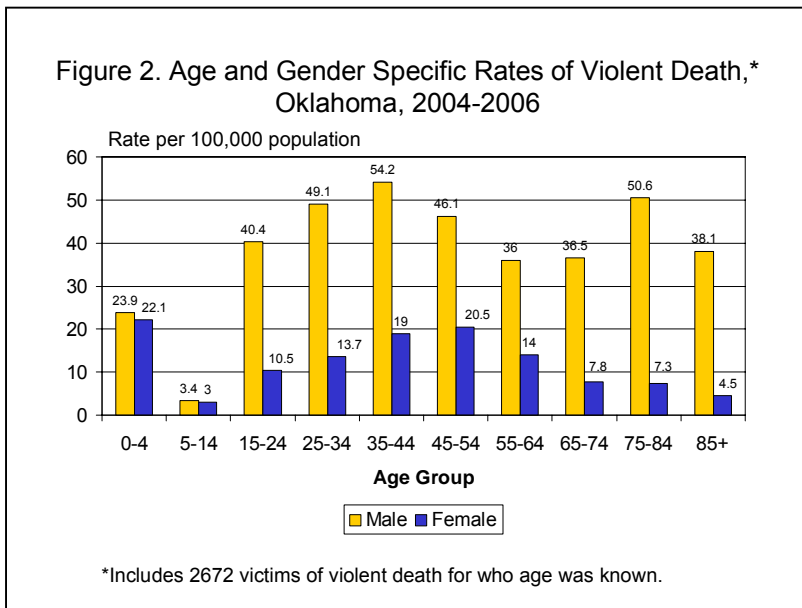


Table 3. Manner of Violent Death by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Manner of Death	Male			Female			Both Genders		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	1203	61%	22.9	341	48%	6.3	1544	58%	14.5
Homicide	461	23%	8.8	168	24%	3.2	629	24%	5.9
Undetermined	242	12%	4.6	192	27%	3.6	434	16%	4.1
Legal Intervention	33	2%	0.6	3	<1%	0.1	36	1%	0.3
Unintentional firearm injury	25	1%	0.5	5	<1%	0.1	30	1%	0.3
Total	1964	100%	37.4	709	100%	13.1	2673	100%	25.1

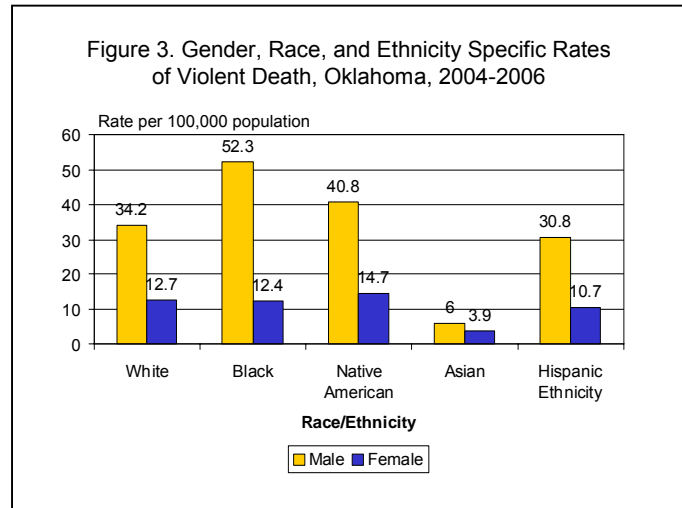
Table 2. Violent Deaths by Age, Gender and Race*/Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	108	19.2	24	27.0	30	35.7	0	0.0	16	18.6
5-14	28	2.6	6	3.7	8	4.5	0	0.0	5	3.5
15-24	246	20.4	85	52.3	47	26.2	2	5.5	45	34.8
25-34	275	24.9	79	60.7	58	44.7	4	9.5	46	33.3
35-44	401	34.4	44	37.3	60	49.6	1	3.3	26	26.6
45-54	417	33.6	26	24.4	43	37.3	2	8.5	10	16.8
55-64	249	25.7	14	22.5	11	14.1	0	0.0	2	6.7
65-74	138	21.4	7	19.9	5	11.5	1	13.8	1	7.2
75-84	114	26.0	1	5.0	3	12.3	0	0.0	1	14.6
85+	26	15.0	1	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,002	23.3	287	32.1	265	27.6	10	5.0	152	21.5
Males										
0-4	59	20.4	11	24.0	15	35.2	0	0.0	9	20.6
5-14	16	2.9	4	4.8	3	3.4	0	0.0	2	2.7
15-24	188	30.1	75	88.5	39	42.7	2	10.1	37	51.9
25-34	211	37.4	69	106.0	42	65.3	3	13.7	38	48.0
35-44	292	49.7	34	58.9	48	80.8	0	0.0	19	35.2
45-54	283	46.1	20	38.8	31	56.5	0	0.0	9	27.6
55-64	174	37.2	11	38.0	8	21.7	0	0.0	1	6.6
65-74	109	36.7	6	40.4	4	20.6	1	33.0	1	15.0
75-84	94	52.5	1	11.2	3	30.2	0	0.0	1	33.1
85+	22	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	1,448	34.2	231	52.3	192	40.8	6	6.0	117	30.8
Females										
0-4	49	17.9	13	30.2	15	36.2	0	0.0	7	16.5
5-14	12	2.3	2	2.5	5	5.8	0	0.0	3	4.3
15-24	58	10.0	10	12.9	8	9.1	0	0.0	8	13.8
25-34	64	11.8	10	15.4	16	24.5	1	5.0	8	13.5
35-44	109	18.9	10	16.6	12	19.5	1	6.6	7	15.9
45-54	134	21.4	6	10.9	12	19.8	2	15.1	1	3.7
55-64	75	15.0	3	9.0	3	7.3	0	0.0	1	6.8
65-74	29	8.3	1	4.9	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	20	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	4	3.3	1	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	554	12.7	56	12.4	72	14.7	4	3.9	35	10.7

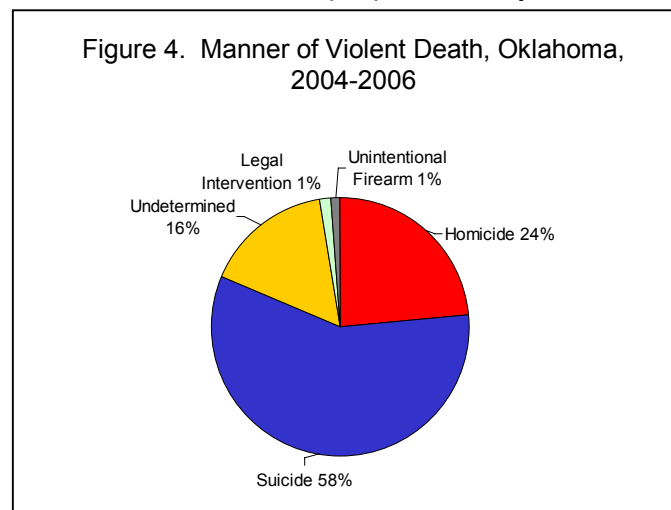
* Race was "mixed" for 12 persons, "other" for 84 persons, and unknown for 13 persons. Age was unknown for one person.

** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was not specified for 38 persons.

- Violent death rates were lowest overall among Hispanics (21.5) compared to non-Hispanics (25.0). The rate among Hispanic males (30.8) was 2.6 times higher than the rate among Hispanic females (10.7). Among Hispanic males, the rate of violent death was highest for persons ages 15-34 years (49.8), while the highest rate among Hispanic females was among children less than 5 years of age (16.5) (Table 2).

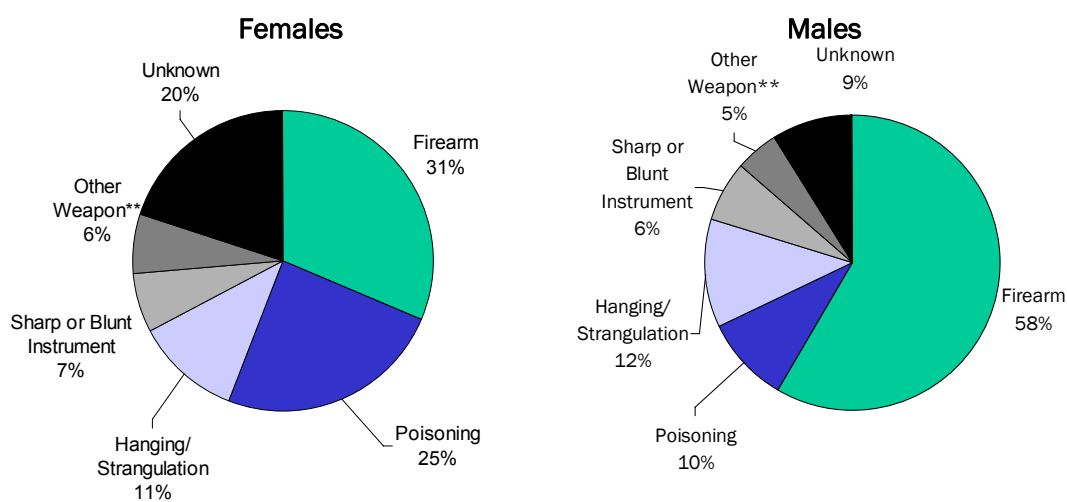


- Males in all racial and ethnic categories had higher rates of violent death than females (Figure 3).
- The rate for black males (52.3) was 53% higher than white males (34.2), 28% higher than Native American males (40.8), and almost 9 times higher than Asian males (6.0) (Figure 3).
- Native American females less than 5 years of age had the highest rate of violent death among females (36.2), followed by black females less than 5 years of age (30.2).
- Suicides accounted for the majority of deaths (58%), followed by homicides (24%), undetermined manner deaths (16%), legal interventions (1%), and unintentional firearm deaths (1%) (Figure 4).
- Males were 3.6 times more likely to die from suicide, 2.8 times more likely to die from homicide, 6 times more likely to die from legal intervention, 1.3 times more likely to die from undetermined manner and 5 times more likely to die from unintentional firearm injury death than females (Table 3).
- Suicide and legal intervention deaths accounted for proportionately more deaths among males than females; while undetermined manner accounted for proportionately more deaths among females than males. The proportion of homicide deaths was similar among males and females.
- Seventy-four percent of persons were injured on home premises (includes house, apartment, driveway, porch, or yard), 5% on a street or highway, 3% in motor vehicles, 3% in natural areas or parks, 2% in commercial businesses, 2% in parking lots, 2% in jails or prisons, 1% in hotels/motels, and 4% in other locations. In 4% of deaths the type of place where the injury occurred was unknown.



- One hundred and nine deaths (4%) occurred while the person was in custody. Of these, 45 (41%) persons died in jails or prisons, 5 persons (5%) died while under arrest but not in jail, 50 (46%) persons died prior to being arrested, and 9 (8%) of persons died in other types of custody.
 - Fifty percent of deaths in custody were suicides, 14% were homicides, 31% were from legal intervention, and 5% were of undetermined manner of death.
 - Ninety-three percent of persons who died while in custody were male and 7% were female.
- Twenty-two (1%) victims of violent death were homeless including 9 suicide victims, 8 homicide victims, one victim of legal intervention, and 4 persons for whom the manner of death was undetermined. Nineteen of the homeless victims were male, and 3 victims were female. (Homeless is defined as having no fixed address and living in a shelter, on the street, in a car, or in makeshift quarters in an outdoor setting.)
- In more than half (51%) of the deaths, a firearm was used to kill the victim. Other methods included poisoning (14%), hanging or strangulation (12%), sharp or blunt instruments (7%), and other or unspecified methods (16%).
- Firearms were involved in the vast majority of both male and female violent deaths; however, firearms were used in proportionally more male violent deaths than female violent deaths, 58% and 31%, respectively (Figure 5).
- Poisoning was used in a greater proportion of female violent deaths than male violent deaths, 25% and 10%, respectively.
- Eighty-four percent of all firearm death victims, 74% of hanging/strangulation death victims, and 73% of sharp or blunt instrument death victims were males.

Figure 5. Weapons/Methods* Involved in Violent Death Incidents by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2006



* More than one type of weapon/method may have been involved in the death.

**Other weapon includes motor vehicle or other transportation (39), fire/burn (36), drowning (21), personal weapons (20), fall (14), shaking (3), explosive (1), intentional neglect (2), and other (3).

- Thirty- six percent of victims were single, slightly less than one-third of victims were married, and nearly one-fourth of victims were divorced or separated. Six percent of victims were widowed (Table 4).
- Eighteen percent of violent death victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces.
- Twenty-four percent of victims 25 years of age and older had not completed high school or high school equivalent (GED). Forty percent had completed high school and 33% of victims had some college or a college degree (Table 5).
- Proportionally, more violent death victims 25 years of age and older had lower levels of educational attainment compared to Oklahoma’s population, i.e., 33% of violent death victims had some college or a college degree compared to 50% of Oklahoma’s population.

Table 4. Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics of Violent Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Marital Status	Number (N=2673)	Percent
Single	974	36%
Married	842	32%
Divorced/Separated	653	24%
Widowed	152	6%
Unknown	52	2%
Veteran Status		
Served in U.S. Armed Forces	469	18%

Table 5. Educational Attainment of Victims of Violent Death and Oklahoma’s Population, 2004-2006

Educational Level	Violent Death Victims		Oklahoma’s Population**
	Number* (N=2043)	Percent	Percent
8 th Grade or Less	119	6%	5%
9-12 th Grade	377	18%	11%
High School or GED	807	40%	34%
Some College	358	17%	22%
Associate degree	109	5%	6%
Bachelor degree	137	7%	15%
Graduate degree	80	4%	7%
Unknown	56	3%	

*Includes violent death victims 25 years of age and older.

**U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey. Includes educational attainment of Oklahoma’s population 25 years of age and older.

Table 6. Type of Violent Death by UCR Reporting Region, Oklahoma, 2004-2006*

Type of Death	Region 1			Region 2		
	2006 Population = 1,003,199			2006 Population = 116,654		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	404	56%	13.5	36	68%	10.3
Homicide	203	28%	6.7	11	21%	3.1
Undetermined Manner	97	14%	3.2	5	9%	1.4
Unintentional Firearm Death	6	1%	0.2	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	9	1%	0.4	1	2%	0.3
All Violent Deaths	719	100%	23.9	53	100%	15.2

Type of Death	Region 3			Region 4		
	2006 Population = 914,476			2006 Population = 310,975		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	410	52%	15.0	166	62%	17.6
Homicide	207	26%	7.6	48	18%	5.2
Undetermined Manner	153	19%	5.5	48	18%	5.2
Unintentional Firearm Death	7	1%	0.3	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	10	1%	0.4	3	1%	0.3
All Violent Deaths	787	100%	28.7	265	100%	28.2

Type of Death	Region 5			Region 6		
	2006 Population = 234,487			2006 Population = 485,662		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	125	61%	17.9	188	67%	13.1
Homicide	39	18%	5.3	48	17%	3.3
Undetermined Manner	35	17%	4.9	36	13%	2.5
Unintentional Firearm Death	8	4%	1.1	2	1%	0.1
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.3	7	2%	0.5
All Violent Deaths	209	100%	29.5	281	100%	19.6

Type of Death	Region 7			Region 8		
	2006 Population = 298,299			2006 Population = 215,460		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	132	60%	14.5	83	60%	13.0
Homicide	48	22%	5.4	24	17%	3.8
Undetermined Manner	34	15%	3.7	26	18%	3.9
Unintentional Firearm Death	3	1%	0.3	4	3%	0.6
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.2	2	1%	0.3
All Violent Deaths	219	100%	24.1	139	100%	21.6

*County of residence was unknown for one person.

Suicides

- Suicide was the most common manner of violent death accounting for 1,544 deaths during 2004-2006, or an average of 515 deaths per year (14.5 per 100,000 population).
- The state suicide rate increased by 5% from 2004 to 2006 (Table 7).

Table 7. Suicide by Year, Oklahoma, 2004 -2006

Year	Number	Rate
2004	498	14.1
2005	517	14.6
2006	529	14.8

- The mean age of suicide victims was 45 years. The youngest person who committed suicide was 12 years of age and the oldest person was 96 years of age.
- Seventy-eight percent of suicide victims were male and 22% were female.

- In 42 (3%) of the suicide deaths, the victim killed other people before taking their own life, resulting in 51 homicide deaths.

- Males 75-84 years of age had the highest suicide rate among all age and gender groups (44.5 per 100,000 population) (Figure 8 and Table 8).

- The suicide rate among males was 3.6 times higher than the rate among females (22.9 and 6.3, respectively); females 35-54 years of age were at greatest risk for suicide. The suicide rate among females 35-54 years of age was almost twice the overall suicide rate among females, 11.3 and 6.3, respectively.

- The suicide rate among whites was 2.4 times higher than blacks, 10% higher than Native Americans, and 6.1 times higher than Asians (Table 8).

- Males in all racial categories had higher suicide rates than females (Figure 9).

- The suicide rate among non-Hispanics was almost twice the rate for Hispanics (14.8 and 8.6, respectively).

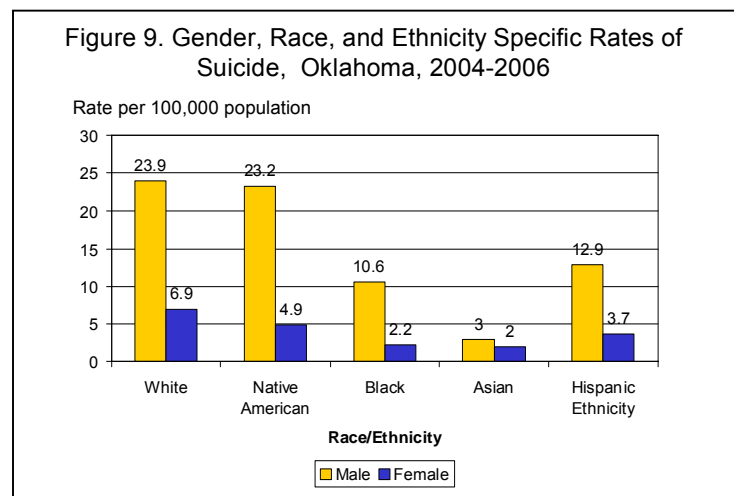
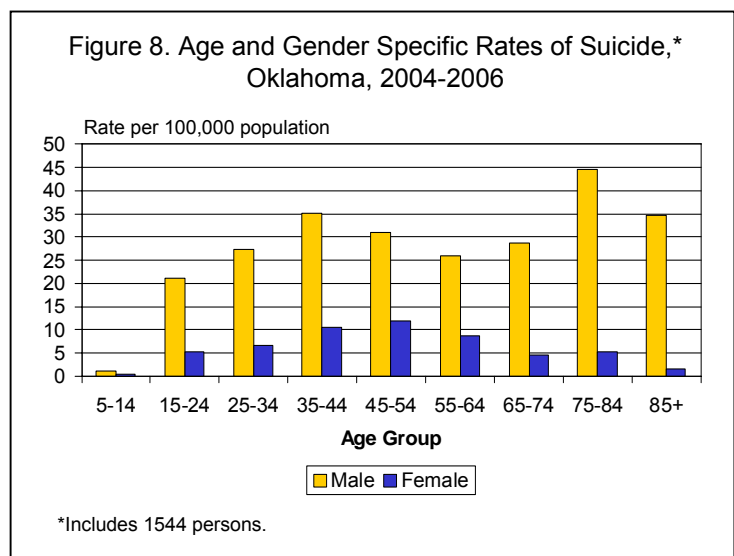


Table 8. Suicide by Age, Gender and Race*/Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	11	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	7.6	3	2.1
15-24	151	12.5	12	7.4	37	20.6	1	2.8	18	13.9
25-34	181	16.4	19	14.6	27	20.8	1	2.4	22	15.9
35-44	275	23.6	12	10.2	33	27.3	1	3.3	12	12.3
45-54	280	22.6	7	6.6	27	23.4	0	0.0	6	10.1
55-64	186	19.2	4	6.4	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	107	16.6	2	5.7	4	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	99	22.6	1	5.0	2	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	22	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,312	15.3	57	6.4	133	13.9	5	2.5	61	8.6
Males										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	9	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.7
15-24	121	19.4	9	10.6	32	35.1	2	10.1	14	19.6
25-34	147	26.1	15	23.0	20	31.1	1	4.6	18	22.7
35-44	208	35.4	10	17.3	28	47.1	0	0.0	10	18.5
45-54	197	32.1	7	13.6	22	40.1	0	0.0	5	15.4
55-64	137	29.3	3	10.4	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	89	29.9	2	13.5	4	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	85	47.4	1	11.2	2	20.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	20	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	1,013	23.9	47	10.6	109	23.2	3	3.0	49	12.9
Females										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.4
15-24	30	5.2	3	3.9	5	5.7	0	0.0	4	6.9
25-34	34	6.3	4	6.2	7	10.7	0	0.0	4	6.8
35-44	67	11.6	2	3.3	5	8.1	1	6.6	2	4.6
45-54	83	13.3	0	0.0	5	8.3	1	7.5	1	3.7
55-64	49	9.8	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	18	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	14	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	299	6.9	10	2.2	24	4.9	2	2.0	12	3.7

* Race was "mixed" for 1 person, "other" for 34 persons, and unknown for 2 persons.

** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 8 persons.

- Firearms were the most common method of suicide (59%) followed by hanging/strangulation (18%), poisoning (17%), and other/unknown methods (5%).
 - Other methods used to complete suicide were sharp/blunt instrument (22), motor vehicle or other transportation vehicle (21), drowning (15), fire (12), fall (7), and unknown (3) methods.
- Firearms were used in male suicide deaths more often than in female suicide deaths, 65% and 38%, respectively. Poisoning was used more often in female suicide than male suicide, 38% and 11%, respectively (Figure 10).

- The types of substances used in suicide deaths by poisoning were prescription drugs (65%), over-the-counter drugs (13%), carbon monoxide or gas vapor (9%), alcohol (5%), street drugs (3%), other drugs/poison (4%), and unknown poisons (1%).

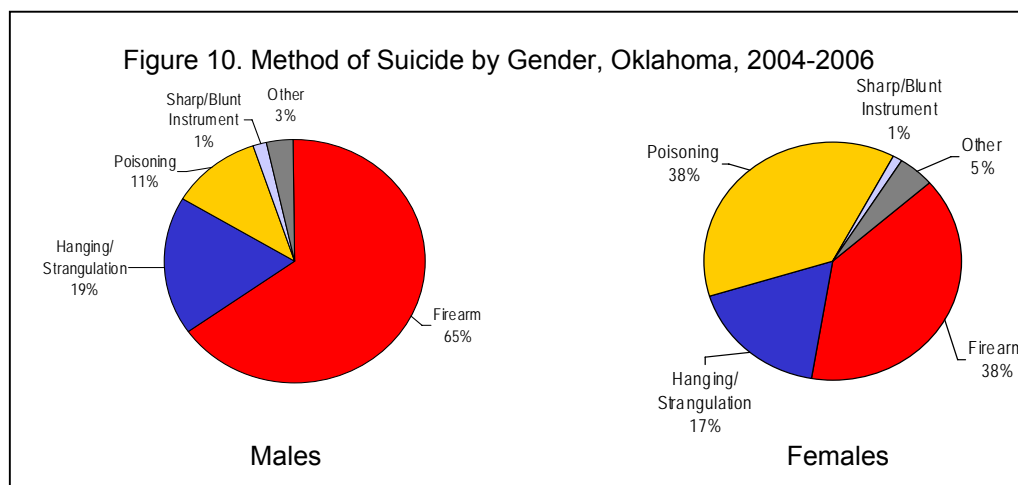


Table 9. Selected Suicide Circumstances by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2006*

	Total (n=1544)		Male (n=1203)		Female (n=341)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current depressed mood	712	46	561	47	151	44
Intimate partner (IP) problem	511	33	409	34	102	30
Medically Diagnosed Mental Health Problem	444	29	313	26	131	38
Depression/Dysthymia	221	14	169	14	52	15
Bipolar disorder	52	3	24	2	28	8
Schizophrenia	29	2	22	2	7	2
Anxiety disorder	15	1	11	1	4	1
Post-traumatic stress disorder	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2	<1	2	<1	0	0
Eating disorder	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other/unknown	181	12	120	10	61	18
Crisis in past two weeks	413	27	340	28	73	21
Physical health problem	410	27	322	27	88	26
History of previous suicide attempts	283	18	175	15	108	32
Substance problem	226	15	153	13	73	21
Financial problem	193	13	150	13	43	13
Relationship problem (other than IP)	155	10	114	10	41	12
Alcohol problem	146	10	121	10	25	7
Job problem	141	9	123	10	18	5
Recent criminal legal problem	134	9	119	10	15	4
Death of family or friend	95	6	74	6	21	6
Non-criminal legal problem	65	4	52	4	13	4
Perpetrator of interpersonal violence within past month	45	3	41	3	4	1
Suicide of friend or family	25	2	14	1	11	3
School problem	12	1	10	1	2	<1
Victim of interpersonal violence within past month	6	<1	2	<1	4	1

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the total number of persons that committed suicide.

- For 1468 (95%) victims, information on circumstances associated with the suicide was available in the police report and/or medical examiner report.
 - The leading circumstances associated with suicide were current depressed mood (cited in 46% of suicides), intimate partner problem (33%), current mental health problem (29%), crisis in the past two weeks (27%), physical health problem (27%), and substance problem (15%) (Table 9).
- The circumstances associated with suicide varied somewhat by life stages (Table 10).
 - The rate of suicide associated with physical health problems was 5 times higher among persons 65 years of age and older than among persons less than 65 years of age (12.7 and 2.5, respectively).
 - The rate of suicide associated with intimate partner problems was 3.8 times higher among persons less than 65 years of age than among person 65 years of age and older, 5.3 and 1.4, respectively.
 - A substantial proportion of suicide deaths were associated with a current depressed mood, mental health problem, or crisis in the past two weeks for persons across all age groups.
 - Seventy-three percent of persons who committed suicide with a current mental health problem were receiving mental health treatment, including 67% of persons 10-24 years, 74% of persons 25-44 years, 80% of persons 45-64 years, and 60% of persons 65 years and older.
- Eighteen percent of suicide victims had a history of suicide attempts.

Table 10. Ten Most Common Circumstances* Associated with Suicide Deaths by Rank and Age Group, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Rank	10-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
1	Intimate partner problem (41%)	Intimate partner problem (45%)	Current depressed mood (50%)	Physical health problem (74%)
2	Current depressed mood (41%)	Current depressed mood (43%)	Current mental health problem (33%)	Current depressed mood (49%)
3	Crisis in past 2 weeks (32%)	Current mental health problem (30%)	Physical health problem (30%)	Current mental health problem (24%)
4	Relationship problem other than intimate partner (20%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (29%)	Intimate partner problem (28%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (23%)
5	Current mental health problem (20%)	Substance abuse problem (21%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (23%)	Death of family or friend (12%)
6	Substance abuse problem (20%)	History of suicide attempts (20%)	History of suicide attempts (21%)	History of suicide attempts (10%)
7	History of suicide attempts (15%)	Financial problem (14%)	Financial problem (17%)	Intimate partner problem (8%)
8	Recent criminal/legal problem (9%)	Recent criminal/legal problem (13%)	Job problem (12%)	Financial Problem (7%)
9	Job problem (8%)	Physical health problem (12%)	Substance abuse problem (11%)	Alcohol problem (3%)
10	Financial problem (6%)	Alcohol problem (12%)	Alcohol problem (11%)	Other relationship problem (3%)

*More than one circumstance may have been associated with the suicide.

- 29% of suicide victims had previously stated their intent to commit suicide or expressed suicidal feelings to another person and 27% left a suicide note.
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 425 persons (31% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 294 persons (87% of persons tested) who committed suicide.
- Twenty-three percent (354) of suicide victims were veterans (persons who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces), including 347 males and 7 females. This represents 75% (354/469) of all violent deaths among veterans.
- The mean age of veterans who committed suicide was 59 years. The youngest victim was 18 and the oldest was 93 years of age; 42% of these suicide deaths were among veterans 65 years of age and older (Table 11).
- The vast majority (79%) of suicides among veterans were completed with a firearm. Other methods of suicide among veterans were poisoning (11%), hanging/strangulation (7%), and other methods (3%).
- Circumstances were known in 338 (95%) of the suicides among veterans. The circumstances most often associated with the deaths were current depressed mood (49%), physical health problem (48%), crisis in the past two weeks (26%), and current mental health problem (26%).
- Thirty-six counties had suicide rates higher than the state rate, 37 counties had suicide rates below the state rate, and in 4 counties there were no suicide deaths during 2004-2006 (Figure 11).

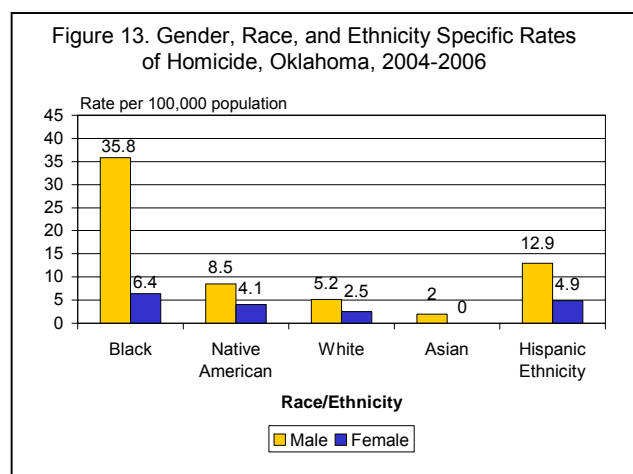
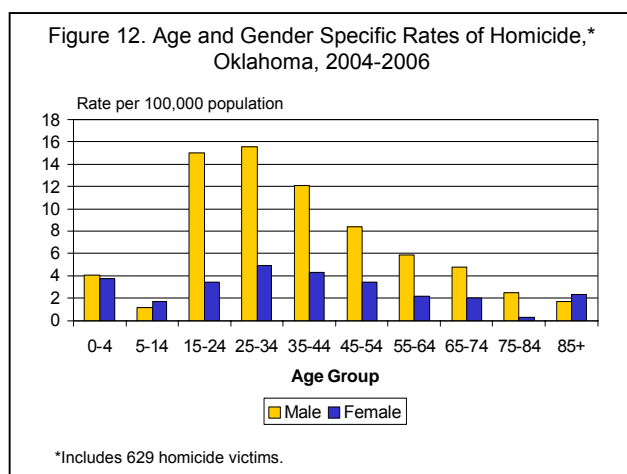
Table 11. Suicide Deaths of Veterans by Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	Number	Percent
15-24	18	5%
25-34	22	6%
35-44	41	12%
45-54	55	15%
55-64	71	20%
65+	147	42%
Total	354	100%

Homicides

- During 2004-2006, there were 587 incidents where homicide occurred resulting in 629 victims, an average of 210 deaths per year (average annual rate=5.9 per 100,000 population). The number of homicides and annual homicide rates were similar from 2004-2006 (Table 12).
- Homicide victims were generally younger than suicide victims with a mean age of 34 years. The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest homicide victim was 96 years of age.
- Seventy-three percent of homicide victims were male and 27% were female.
- In 67 (12%) of the events, more than one victim was killed, including 51 victims in homicide-suicide events, two victims in separate legal intervention events, and 56 victims in multiple homicides.
- There were 51 homicides among persons less than 15 years of age (8% of all homicide deaths). Of these, 26 (51%) were female (representing 15% of all homicides among females), and 25 (49%) were male (representing 5% of all homicides among males) (Figure 12).
- The homicide rate among males (8.8) was 2.8 times higher than the rate among females (3.1). Homicide rates were higher for males across all age groups except for persons 5-14 years of age and persons 85 years old and older (Table 13).
- The homicide rate among blacks (20.9) was 5.4 times higher than whites (3.9) and 3.4 times higher than Native Americans (6.2) (Table 13).
 - The homicide rate among black males (35.8) was 4.2 times higher than the rate among Native American males (8.5), and almost 7 times higher than the rate among white males (5.2) (Figure 13).
 - Black males 15-34 years of age had the highest homicide rate in all race and gender categories at 73.4 per 100,000 population.
- Among females, the homicide rate among black females (6.4) was 2.6 times higher than the rate among white females and 1.6 times higher than the rate among Native American females.

Year	Number	Rate
2004	211	6.0
2005	208	5.9
2006	210	5.9



- The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.6 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanics (9.2 and 5.6, respectively). The homicide rate among both Hispanic males and Hispanic females was 1.6 times higher than the rate of non-Hispanics (12.9 and 8.3, respectively, for males, and 4.9 and 3.0, respectively, for females).

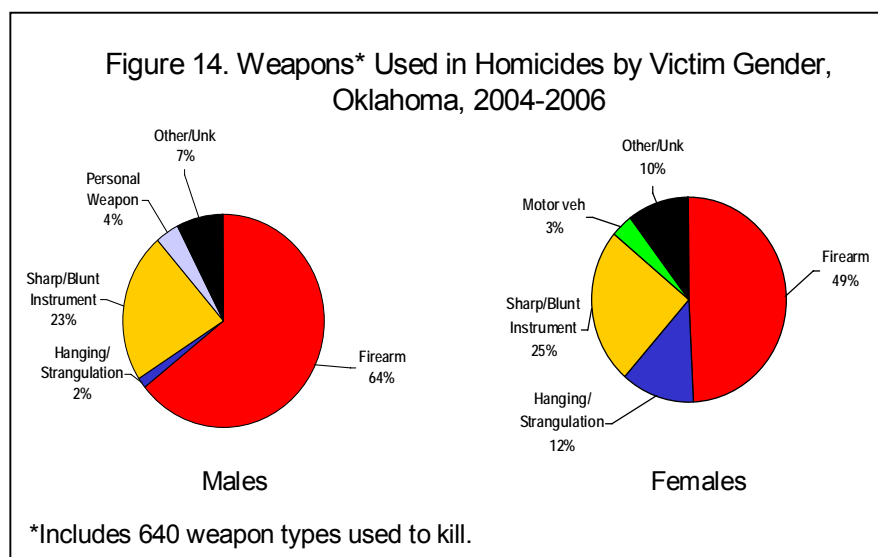
Table 13. Homicide Rates by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	23	4.1	5	5.6	1	1.2	0	0.0	6	7.0
5-14	13	1.2	3	1.9	4	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.7
15-24	60	5.0	64	39.4	8	4.5	0	0.0	22	17.0
25-34	52	4.7	56	43.0	22	17.0	1	2.4	20	14.5
35-44	66	5.7	29	24.6	14	11.6	0	0.0	11	11.2
45-54	61	4.9	17	16.0	8	6.9	0	0.0	2	3.4
55-64	33	3.4	8	12.9	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	3.4
65-74	17	2.6	4	11.4	1	2.3	1	13.8	1	7.2
75-84	5	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.6
85+	3	1.7	1	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	333	3.9	187	20.9	60	6.2	2	1.0	65	9.2
Males										
0-4	12	4.2	3	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.9
5-14	4	0.7	2	2.4	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	44	7.0	60	70.8	5	5.5	0	0.0	18	25.2
25-34	33	5.9	50	76.8	15	23.3	1	4.6	16	20.2
35-44	47	8.0	22	38.1	11	18.5	0	0.0	7	13.0
45-54	43	7.0	11	21.4	6	10.9	0	0.0	2	6.1
55-64	23	4.9	7	24.2	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	6.6
65-74	11	3.7	3	20.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.0
75-84	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.1
85+	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	--	0	0.0
Total Males	222	5.2	158	35.8	40	8.5	2	2.0	49	12.9
Females										
0-4	11	4.0	2	4.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	3	7.1
5-14	9	1.7	1	1.3	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.4
15-24	16	2.8	4	5.1	3	3.4	0	0.0	4	6.9
25-34	19	3.5	6	9.2	7	10.7	0	0.0	4	6.8
35-44	19	3.3	7	11.6	3	4.9	0	0.0	4	9.1
45-54	18	2.9	6	10.9	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
55-64	10	2.0	1	3.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	6	1.7	1	4.9	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	2	1.7	1	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	111	2.5	29	6.4	20	4.1	0	0.0	16	4.9

* Race was "mixed" for 5 persons, "other" for 38 persons, and unknown for 4 persons.

** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 12 persons.

- A firearm was the weapon used to kill in 60% of homicides, and sharp or blunt instruments were used in 23% of deaths. Hanging/strangulation, or suffocation was used in 5% of homicides, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) in 3%, motor vehicles in 3%, and other weapons in 3%. For 3% of homicides, the weapon was unknown.



- Other weapons included fire (13), drowning (2), shaking (3), poison (1), neglect (1), fall (1), and other (1).
- Firearm-related homicides were more common among males than females (64% and 49%, respectively), and hanging/strangulation, and suffocation were used to kill in proportionally more homicides among females than among males, 12% and 2%, respectively (Figure 14).
- A total of 405 firearms were used to kill in homicide incidents. In 17 of the incidents, two or more firearms were involved.
 - Seventy-three percent of the firearms were handguns, 10% were shotguns, 10% were rifles; the type was unknown for 7% of firearms.
 - Semi-automatic pistols were the most common types of handguns used (45% of firearm-related homicides). Revolvers were used in 15% of firearm-related homicides. In 14% of incidents the handgun type was not specified.
- The relationship between the victim and the suspect was known for 466 (74%) homicide victims. In 91 of the homicide incidents there was more than one suspect. Victims were often killed by people known to them, including acquaintances (30%), intimate partners (15%), family members (14%), and friends or roommates (7%) (Table 14). In 15% of homicides the suspect was a stranger.

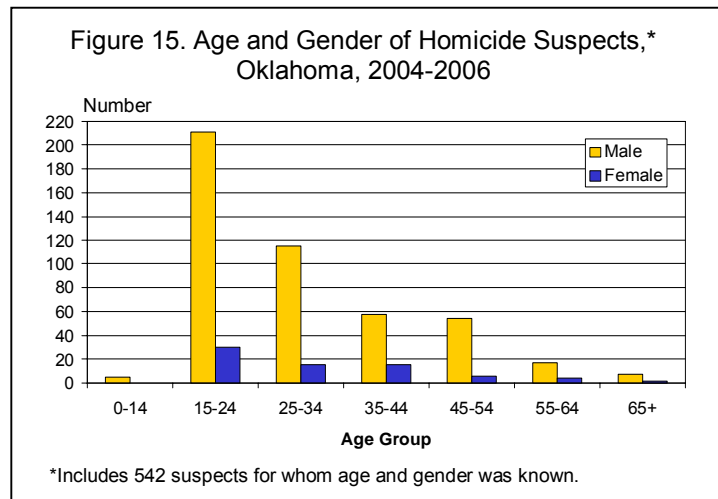
Table 14. Relationship of the Victim to the Suspect by Victim Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

	Males		Females		Total	
Acquaintance	155	39%	19	12%	174	30%
Intimate partner*	25	6%	62	39%	87	15%
Family member other than spouse	46	11%	34	22%	80	14%
Stranger	67	16%	20	13%	87	15%
Friend or roommate	36	8%	4	3%	40	7%
Rival gang member	42	10%	1	<1%	43	7%
Other Persons known to victim	45	10%	13	8%	58	10%
Other relationship**	15	3%	5	3%	20	3%
	431	100%	158	100%	589	100%

*Intimate partners included current and former marital (39) and non-marital partners (48).

**Other relationships included child of suspect's intimate partner (11), law enforcement (3), work relationship (3), babysitter (1), and intimate partner of suspect's parent (2).

- Intimate partners and family members other than intimate partners were the suspects in a substantially higher percentage of homicides among females than among males (39% vs. 6% and 22% vs. 11%, respectively).
- Acquaintances and rival gang members were the suspects in a substantially higher percentage of homicides among males than among females (39% vs. 12% and 10% vs. <1%, respectively).



- Information was available on 704 homicide suspects from 503 incidents; 127 incidents had more than one suspect. Seventy-nine percent of suspects were male, 12% were female, and for 9% of suspects gender was not specified.
- Age was known for 77% (542/704) of homicide suspects. The mean age was 30 years. The youngest suspect was 14 years of age and the oldest was 82 years of age.
- Forty-five percent of suspects were less than 25 years of age, 38% were 25-44 years of age, and 17% of suspects were 45 years of age or older (Figure 15).
- For 528 (84%) homicide deaths, circumstances surrounding the homicide were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiner report.
 - In 40% of homicides, an argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor (33% of these arguments involved money or property).
 - Twenty-three percent (143) of homicides were precipitated by other serious crimes including robbery (65), drug trade (21), burglary (15), assaults (13), rape (10), and other crimes (13) (Table 15). In half of these incidents a crime was in progress.
 - Drugs were involved in 17% (109) of the homicides, and 10% (65) of homicides were gang-related.
 - Gang-related circumstances cited were more often in homicides of persons 10-24 years of age (24%) (Table 16).
 - Nineteen percent (118) of homicides were related to conflict between intimate partners.
- Conflict between intimate partners was cited in proportionately more homicides among females than among males (43% and 10%, respectively).
- Gang-related circumstances were cited in 7.4 times more homicides among males than females and drug-related circumstances were cited in 1.3 times more homicides among males than females.
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 189 homicide victims over 14 years of age (36% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 39 homicide victims over 14 years of age (45% of persons tested).
- Twenty-three counties had homicide rates higher than the state rate; 41 counties had homicide rates below the state rate. In 13 Oklahoma counties, there were no homicide deaths (Figure 16).

Table 15. Selected Homicide Circumstances, Oklahoma 2004-2006*

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other argument, abuse, conflict	198	32	166	36	32	19
Precipitated by another crime	143	23	120	26	23	14
Robbery	65	10	56	12	9	5
Drug trade	21	3	19	4	2	1
Burglary	15	2	15	3	0	0
Assault	13	2	13	3	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	6	1	3	1	3	2
Rape, sexual assault	10	1	4	1	6	2
Other crime	13	2	10	2	3	2
Intimate partner violence-related	118	19	46	10	72	43
Drug involvement	109	17	92	20	17	10
Argument over money/property	84	13	72	16	12	7
Gang-related	65	10	62	13	3	2
Brawl (mutual physical fight)	55	9	53	12	2	1
Jealousy (lovers triangle)	37	6	26	6	11	7
Justifiable self defense	20	3	19	4	1	1
Victim was a bystander	12	2	7	2	5	3
Hate crime	4	1	4	1	0	0
Mercy killing	1	<1	0	0	1	1

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of homicide victims: 629 for overall, 461 for male and 168 for female.

Table 16. Circumstances* Related to Homicide Deaths by Rank and Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Rank	<10	10-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1	Argument or interpersonal conflict (33%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (46%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (40%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (39%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (38%)
2	Conflict between intimate partners (25%)	Crime (26%)	Conflict between intimate partners (24%)	Crime (22%)	Crime (29%)
3	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (10%)	Gang-related (24%)	Crime (23%)	Conflict between intimate partners (20%)	Conflict between intimate partners (9%)
4	Victim was a bystander (5%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (21%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (22%)	Jealousy (9%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (6%)
5	Crime (3%)	Brawl (15%)	Gang-related (8%)	Drug (8%)	Brawl (3%)
6	Gang-related (3%)	Conflict between intimate partners (10%)	Brawl (8%)	Brawl (8%)	

*More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death.

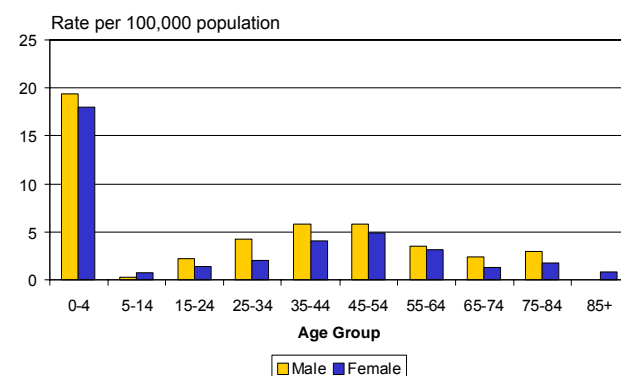
Undetermined Manner of Death

- For 434 deaths in Oklahoma during 2004-2006, the manner of death could not be determined. There was an average of 145 deaths per year (4.1 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death decreased by 14% from 2004 to 2006 (Table 17).
- The mean age of persons was 30 years. The youngest person was one day old the oldest person was 94 years of age.
- Forty-four percent of undetermined manner of death victims were female and 56% were male.
- The highest rate of undetermined manner of death was among children less than 5 years of age (18.7) (Figure 17). Ninety-three percent (131/141) of these children were infants less than one year of age. Almost one-third (30%) of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age.

Table 17. Undetermined Manner Death by Year, Oklahoma, 2004 -2006

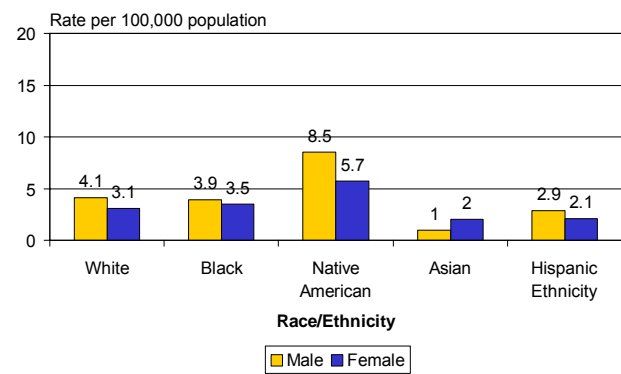
Year	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
2004	150	4.3
2005	151	4.3
2006	133	3.7

Figure 17. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death,* Oklahoma, 2004-2006



*Includes 434 persons.

Figure 18. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2006



- Among females less than 5 years of age, Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (33.8), followed by blacks (25.5) and whites (13.5).
- Among males less than 5 years of age, Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (35.2) followed by blacks (17.5) and whites (16.3).
- Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (7.1) (Table 18).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among Native American males (8.5) was 2 times higher than white males (4.1) and 2.2 times higher than black males (3.9) (Figure 18).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among non-Hispanics was 1.6 times higher than Hispanics (4.1 and 2.5, respectively).

- In 71% (93/131) of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children, overlay or possible overlay was described in the cause of death text of the death certificate or medical examiner’s narrative.
- Among persons 15 years of age and older, actual or possible drug or alcohol toxicity (24%), drug combination toxicity (11%), or drug and alcohol combination toxicity (2%) was described in the cause of death text of the death certificate or the medical examiner’s narrative.
- Other methods/weapons that killed victims were fire/burn (11), firearms (8), falls (6), drowning (4), blunt instrument (3), explosive (1), motor vehicle (1) and other methods (4).

Table 18. Undetermined Manner Deaths by Age, Gender and Race*/Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	84	14.9	19	21.4	29	34.5	0	0.0	9	10.5
5-14	1	0.1	2	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.7
15-24	22	1.8	4	2.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.5
25-34	30	2.7	2	1.5	8	6.2	2	4.8	1	0.7
35-44	55	4.7	2	1.7	12	9.9	0	0.0	3	3.1
45-54	69	5.6	1	0.9	8	6.9	1	4.3	1	1.7
55-64	28	2.9	2	3.2	7	9.0	0	0.0	1	3.4
65-74	12	1.9	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	9	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	310	3.6	33	3.7	68	7.1	3	1.5	18	2.5
Males										
0-4	47	16.3	8	17.5	15	35.2	0	0.0	5	11.5
5-14	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	13	2.1	2	2.4	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.8
25-34	19	3.4	2	3.1	6	9.3	1	4.6	1	1.3
35-44	32	5.5	1	1.7	8	13.5	0	0.0	2	3.7
45-54	38	6.2	1	1.9	3	5.5	0	0.0	1	3.1
55-64	13	2.8	1	3.5	5	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	7	2.4	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	4	2.2	0	0.0	1	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	173	4.1	17	3.9	40	8.5	1	1.0	11	2.9
Females										
0-4	37	13.5	11	25.5	14	33.8	0	0.0	4	9.4
5-14	1	0.2	1	1.3	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.4
15-24	9	1.6	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25-34	11	2.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	5.0	0	0.0
35-44	23	4.0	1	1.7	4	6.5	0	0.0	1	2.3
45-54	31	5.0	0	0.0	5	8.3	1	7.5	0	0.0
55-64	15	3.0	1	3.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	1	6.8
65-74	5	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	5	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	137	3.1	16	3.5	28	5.7	2	2.0	7	2.1

* Race was “mixed” for 6 persons, “other” for 9 persons, and unknown for 5 persons. Age was unknown for one person.
 ** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 10 persons.

- For 202 (71%) persons 15 years of age and older, circumstances surrounding the death were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiners report.
- The three most common circumstances surrounding undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older were physical health problems (29% among males and 42% among female), substance abuse problems (32% among male and 34% among females), and current mental health problems (21% among males and 33% among females) (Table 19).
- Among persons with a mental health problem, diagnoses included depression (31%), bipolar disorder (17%), schizophrenia (11%), anxiety disorder (8%), post traumatic stress disorder (3%), and other or unspecified conditions (51%).
- In 10% of deaths, the person had previously stated their intent to commit suicide or expressed suicidal ideation to another person and 2% of persons had left a suicide note.
- Positive blood alcohol tests were documented for 47 persons over the age of 14 (21% of persons tested), and positive drug tests were documented for 167 persons over the age of 14 (82% of persons tested).
- Thirty-six counties had undetermined manner of death rates higher than or equal to the state rate, and 21 counties had rates at or below the state rate. Twenty counties reported no undetermined manner deaths (Figure 19).

Table 19. Leading Circumstances Associated with Undetermined Manner of Death Among Persons 15 Years of Age and Older by Rank and Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2006*

Rank	Males	Females	Both Genders
1	Substance abuse problem (32%)	Physical health problem (42%)	Physical health problem (34%)
2	Physical health problem (29%)	Substance abuse problem (34%)	Substance abuse problem (33%)
3	Current mental health problem (21%)	Current mental health problem (33%)	Current mental health problem (26%)
4	Current depressed mood (20%)	Current depressed mood (17%)	Current depressed mood (19%)
5	Alcohol problem (13%)	History of suicide attempt (13%)	Alcohol problem (11%)
6	Intimate partner problem (9%)	Intimate partner problem (10%)	Intimate partner problem (10%)
7	History of suicide attempt (7%)	Alcohol problem (8%)	History of suicide attempt (9%)

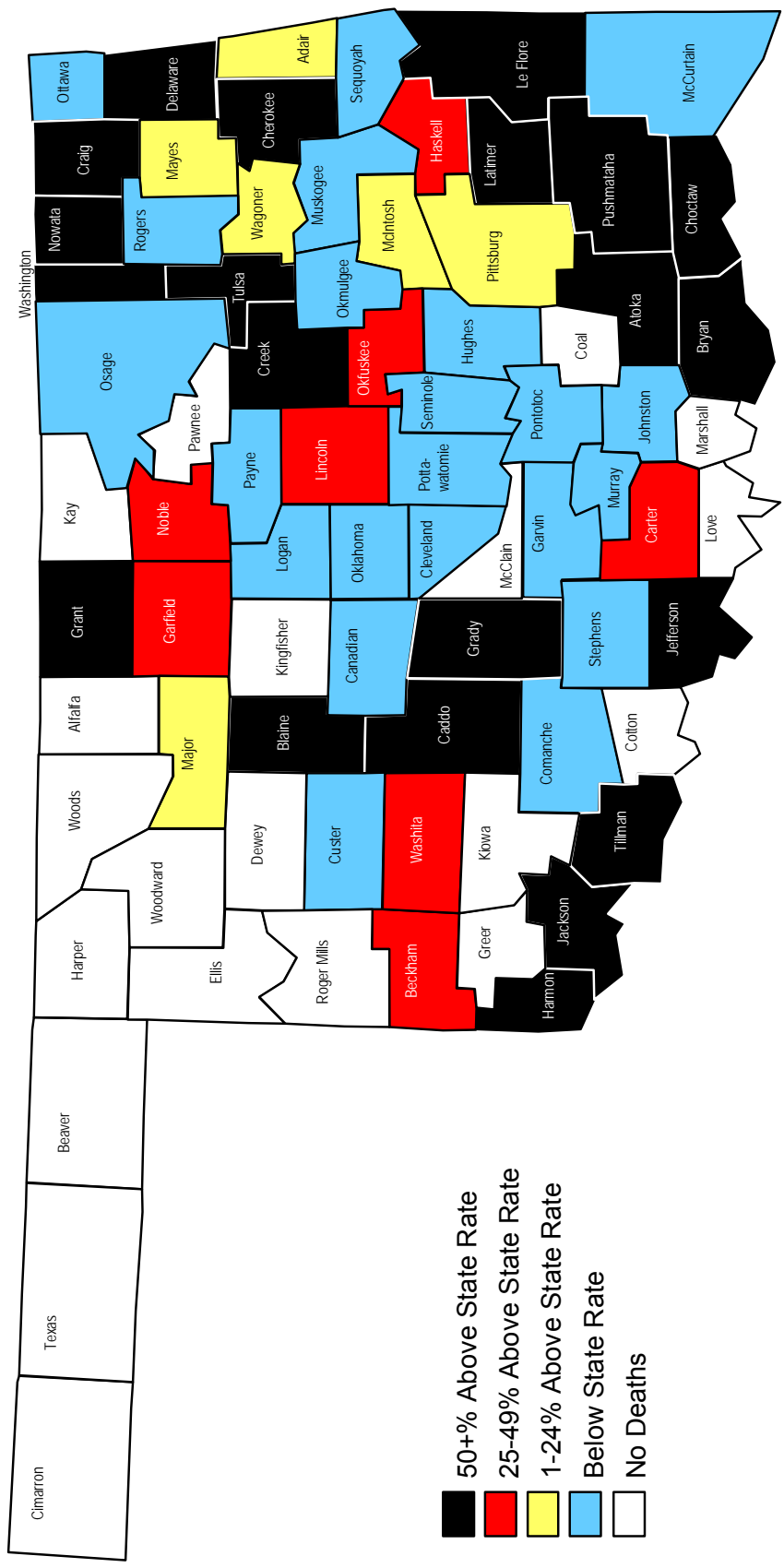
*More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of persons 15 years and older for whom the manner of death was undetermined: 165 males and 120 females.

Table 20. Selected Undetermined Manner Death Circumstances, Oklahoma, 2004-2006*

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Physical health problem	98	34	48	29	50	42
Other substance	94	33	53	32	41	34
Mental Health Problem	75	26	35	21	40	33
Depression/Dysthymia	23	8	13	8	10	8
Bipolar disorder	13	5	3	2	10	8
Schizophrenia	8	3	3	2	5	4
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2	1	2	1	0	0
Anxiety disorder	6	2	1	1	5	4
Other/unknown	38	13	19	12	19	16
Current depressed mood	53	19	33	20	20	17
Alcohol	32	11	22	13	10	8
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	29	10	11	7	18	15
Intimate partner problem	27	10	15	9	12	10
History of previous suicide attempts	26	9	11	7	15	13
Crisis in past two weeks	14	5	9	6	5	4
Other death of friend or family	12	4	4	2	8	7
Other relationship problem	10	4	4	2	6	5
Job problem	9	3	6	4	3	3
Financial problem	7	3	4	2	3	3
Recent criminal legal problem	7	3	7	4	0	0
Left a suicide note	5	2	1	1	4	3
Victim of interpersonal violence within past month	2	1	0	0	2	2
Non-criminal legal problem	2	1	1	1	1	1

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of undetermined manner of deaths: 285 overall, 165 for male and 120 for female.

Figure 19. Undetermined Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2006



Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

- During 2004-2006 there were 30 unintentional firearm injury deaths (0.3 per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury death increased two-fold from 2004 to 2006 (Table 21).

Table 21. Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths by Year, Oklahoma, 2004 -2006

Year	Number	Rate
2004	7	0.2
2005	10	0.3
2006	13	0.4

- Nearly all (25/30) victims were male. Forty-seven percent of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age. The youngest victim was 1 year of age and the oldest victim was 87 years of age.
- Unintentional firearm deaths included injuries that were self-inflicted (14), injuries unintentionally inflicted by another person (14), and injuries where the shooter was not specified (2).
- Sixty-three percent (19) of unintentional firearm deaths were among white males and 10% (3) of deaths were among black males. However, the rate among black males (0.7) was 1.8 times the rate among white males (0.4). There was one unintentional firearm death among Native American males and no unintentional firearm death among Asian males (Figure 20).

Table 22. Age Specific Rates of Unintentional Firearm Death Among Males, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	Number	Percent	Rate
0-4	1	4%	0.3
5-14	5	20%	0.7
15-24	8	32%	1.0
25-34	3	12%	0.4
35-44	3	12%	0.4
45-54	1	4%	0.1
55-64	1	4%	0.2
65-74	1	4%	0.3
75-84	1	4%	0.5
85+	1	4%	1.7
All ages	25	100%	0.5

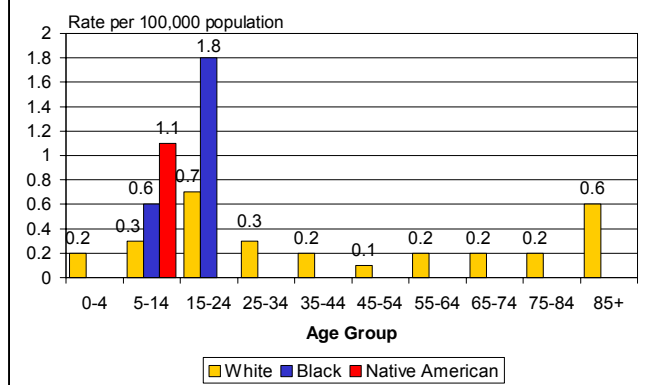
- The circumstances surrounding unintentional firearm deaths were available from police reports and/or medical examiner's reports.
 - In 14 (47%) of the incidents the shooter was “playing around” with a gun.
 - In 6 (20%) incidents, the shooting happened while someone was showing a gun.
 - In 3 (10%) incidents, the victim was shot by another person while hunting.
 - In 2 (7%) incidents, the person was loading a gun.
 - Two (7%) incidents occurred while target shooting.

- In 11 (37%) of the unintentional firearm deaths, the shooter thought the gun was unloaded, in 4 incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped, and in 2 incidents the gun had a defect or malfunctioned.

- The types of firearms that killed victims were semi-automatic pistols (7), revolvers (6), rifles (8), shotguns (6), and unknown firearm type (3).

- Twenty (67%) unintentional firearm injury deaths occurred on a home premise (house, apartment, yard, porch, etc.), 3 (10%) in a natural area, 2 (7%) occurred on a street/road, 1 (3%) on a farm, 1 (3%) in a motor vehicle, and 3 (10%) in other/unknown places.

Figure 20. Age and Race Specific Rates of Unintentional Firearm Deaths Among Males, Oklahoma, 2004-2006



Legal Intervention Deaths

- During 2004-2006, 36 deaths, an average of 12 deaths per year (0.3 per 100,000 population) resulted from legal intervention (i.e., person killed by law enforcement officers in the line of duty).
- The rate of legal intervention death declined by nearly half from 2005 to 2006 (Table 23).
- The mean age of victims was 36 years. The youngest victim was 15 years of age and the oldest was 71 years of age.
- Ninety-two percent of legal intervention victims were male and 8% were female. The rate of legal intervention deaths among males was 6 times higher than the rate for females (0.6 and 0.1, respectively) (Table 24).
- In 2 (6%) of the legal intervention events, the victim killed another person before being killed by law enforcement officers.
- Legal intervention death rates were highest among persons 15-34 years of age (Figure 21). Fifty-eight percent of all legal intervention deaths were among persons in this age group.
- Sixty-seven percent of victims were white, 17% were black, 8% were Native American, and 8% were other races. The rate of legal intervention death was highest among black males (1.4) (Figure 22).
- Black males 15-34 years of age had the highest rate of legal intervention death at 2.6 per 100,000 population (Table 24).
- The rate among Hispanic males (1.6) was 2.7 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.6). The rate among Hispanic males ages 25-34 (3.8) was over 2.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic males in that age group (1.4) (Table 24).
- There were 3 legal intervention deaths among white females. There were no legal intervention deaths among black, Native American, or Asian females.
- Criminal activity was associated with 30 (83%) legal intervention deaths involving 27 (90%) male victims and 3 female victims.
 - The types of crimes included assaults (14), robbery (2), drug trade (1), rape (1), other crimes (9), and unspecified crimes (2). In 33% of these cases the crime was in progress at the time of the shooting.

Table 23. Legal Intervention by Year, Oklahoma, 2004 -2006

Year	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
2004	16	0.5
2005	13	0.4
2006	7	0.2

Figure 21. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Legal Intervention Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

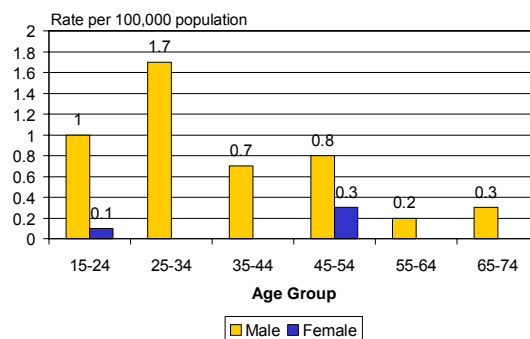
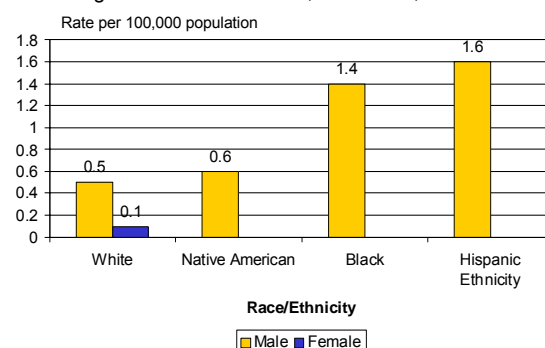


Figure 22. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Legal Intervention Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004-2006



- In incidents where a crime was not involved, circumstances included arguments (1), a physical fight or brawl (1), drug involvement (1), and arguments or conflict between intimate partners (1).
- Toxicological tests were conducted for 35 persons. More than one-half (57%) of persons tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs.
- In all but one of the deaths, a firearm was used to kill the victim. In one incident the victim died from a laceration that occurred during a struggle.

Table 24. Legal Intervention Deaths by Age, Gender and Race*/Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2006

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	5	0.4	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.5
25-34	9	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	2.2
35-44	3	0.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-54	6	0.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	24	0.3	6	0.7	3	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.8
Males										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	4	0.6	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.8
25-34	9	1.6	2	3.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	3.8
35-44	3	0.5	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-54	4	0.7	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	21	0.5	6	1.4	3	0.6	0	0.0	6	1.6
Females										
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25-34	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
35-44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-54	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Race was "other" for 2 persons, and unknown for one person.

** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category.

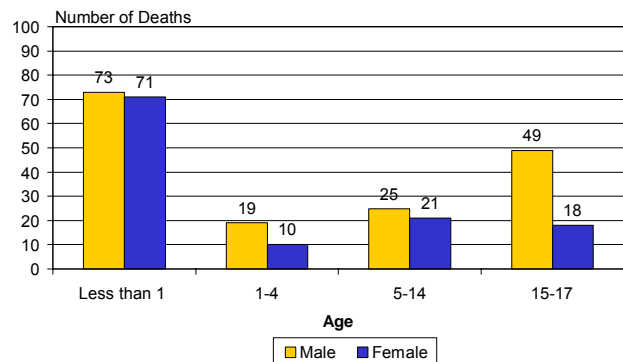
Child Deaths

- In 2004-2006, there were 286 violent deaths of children less than 18 years of age (10.7 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 95 deaths per year. The rate of child violent death increased by 4% from 2004 to 2006 (Table 25).
- Fifty-eight percent of victims were male and 42% were female.
- Fifty percent (144/287) of victims were infants less than one year of age and 50% of victims were 1 to 17 years of age (Figure 23).
- Undetermined manner of death accounted for the majority (54%) of violent deaths among children, followed by homicide (26%), suicide (14%), unintentional firearm deaths (5%), and legal intervention (1%) (Table 26).
 - Among infants less than one year of age, 91% (131/144) of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 9% (13/144) were homicides.
 - Among children 1 to 17 years of age, homicides accounted for 43% of deaths, followed by suicides (29%), undetermined manner deaths (17%), unintentional firearm deaths (9%), and legal interventions (2%).
- The rate of violent deaths among males (12.2) was 33% higher than the rate among females (9.2). The rate of undetermined manner death among males (5.8) was similar to the rate among females (5.9).
- The homicide rate among males (3.1) was 29% higher than the rate among females (2.4) (Figure 24). The suicide rate among males (2.3) was almost three times higher than the suicide rate among females (0.8).
- Eleven males and 2 females died in unintentional firearm incidents.

Table 25. Annual Number of Child Violent Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004 -2006

Year	Number	Rate
2004	95	10.8
2005	91	10.3
2006	100	11.2

Figure 23. Age and Gender Distribution of Child Violent Deaths,* Oklahoma, 2004-2006

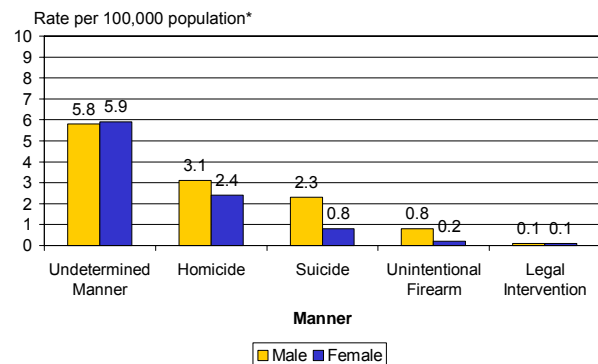


*Includes 286 persons less than 18 years of age.

Table 26. Manner of Violent Death Among Persons Less Than 18 Years of Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

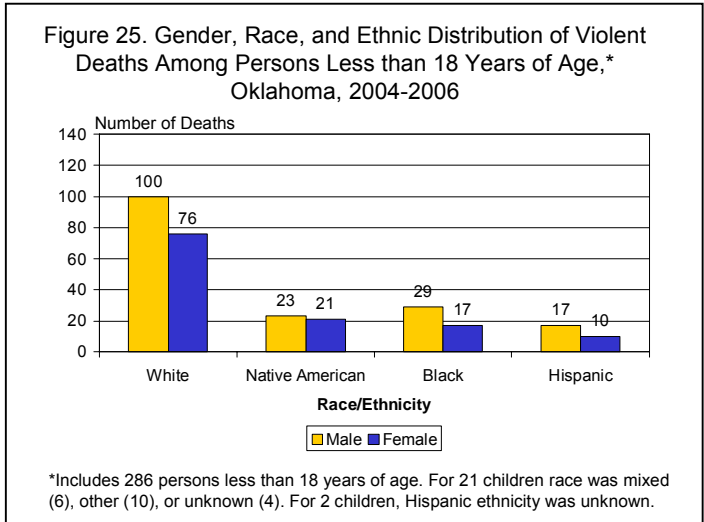
Manner of Death	Number	Percent	Rate
Homicide	74	26%	2.8
Suicide	41	14%	1.5
Undetermined	155	54%	5.8
Unintentional Firearm	13	5%	0.5
Legal Intervention	3	1%	0.1
All Violent Deaths	286	100%	10.7

Figure 24. Child Violent Death Rates by Manner, Oklahoma, 2004-2006

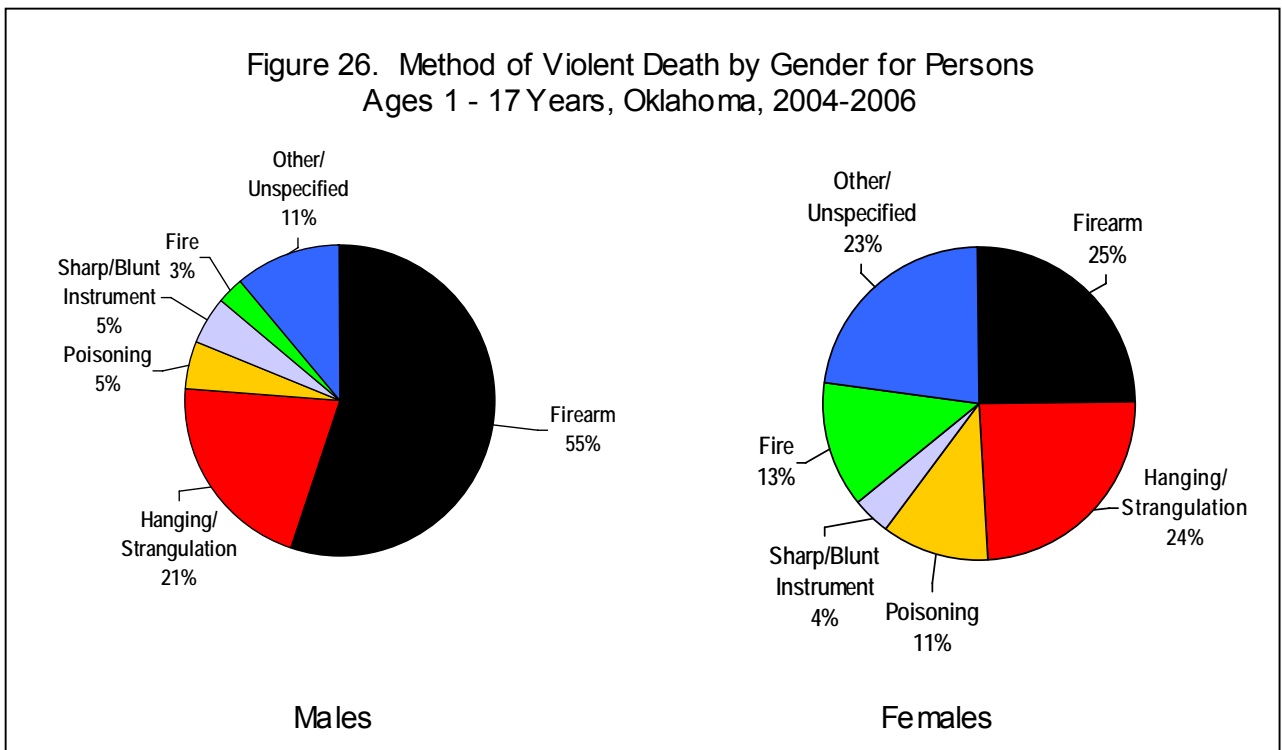


*Rates were calculated per 100,000 population less than 18 years of age.

- One 15-year-old female died in a legal intervention incident.
- Sixty-two percent of child victims of violent death were white, 16% were black, 15% were Native American, 2% were mixed race, and 5% were other or unknown race. Nine percent of child victims were Hispanic (Figure 25).
- 17 children 15-17 years of age tested positive for alcohol, 9 tested positive for drugs.
- According to the death certificate, two females (15 and 16 years of age) were pregnant at the time of their deaths (one homicide and one suicide).
- Among children 1 to 17 years of age, firearms were the most common weapon/method used to kill (44% of deaths). Other methods used to kill included hanging/strangulation (22% of deaths), fire (7%), poisoning (7%), sharp/blunt instruments (5%), and other methods (15%).
- Among children 1-17 years of age, the types of weapons/methods used to kill differed by gender (Figure 26).



- Twice as many deaths among males were caused by firearms than among females, 55% and 25%, respectively.



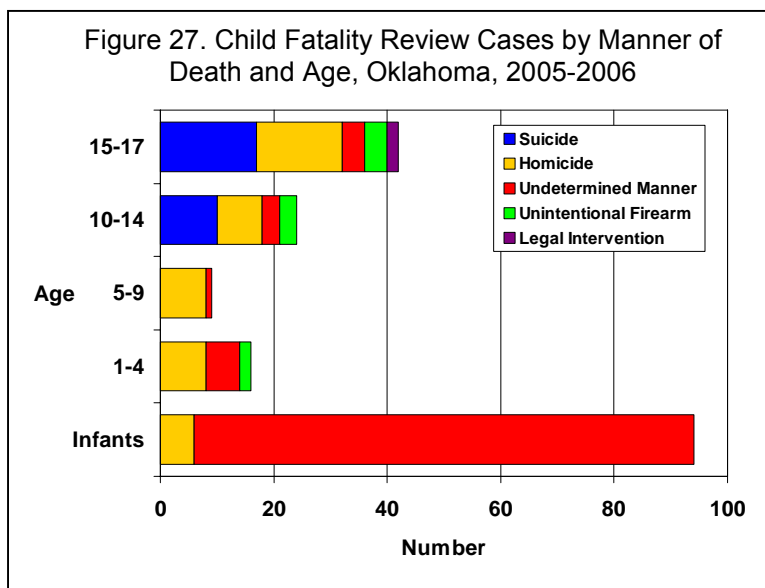
Oklahoma Child Death Review Board

The Oklahoma Child Death Review Board (OCDRB) reviews every child death (<18 years of age) that results from an accident, homicide, suicide, or unknown manner of death. In some cases, the OCDRB also reviews child deaths resulting from natural causes. A state board and four regional review teams, located in Muskogee, Pottawatomie, Stephens, and Tulsa counties, conduct the reviews.

The mission of the OCDRB is to reduce the number of preventable deaths through a multidisciplinary approach to case review. The Board submits recommendations to the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth each year. Previous recommendations have included graduated driver's licensing for teenage drivers and mandated booster seat usage for children 40-80 pounds. Recommendations may also be made on a case-by-case basis to improved agency practice.

Oklahoma is one of five states that collect child fatality review data in their violent death reporting system. Child fatality review data includes information on the victim's household and social environment as well as systems contacts documented in case records. The OCDRB began contributing data to OK-VDRS in 2005. Since that time, child fatality review data has been collected on 185 (97%) child violent deaths that occurred during 2005-2006.

- Sixty-two percent of the child violent death cases reviewed by the OCDRB were males and 38% were females.
- Fifty-one percent of the cases reviewed were infants less than one year of age, 9% were 1-4 years of age, 5% were 5-9 years of age, 13% were 10-14 years of age, and 23% were 15-17 years of age.
- The majority (102/185) of cases reviewed were undetermined manner deaths, 45 were homicides, 27 were suicides, 9 were unintentional firearm deaths, and 2 were legal interventions.
- Undetermined manner death was most common among infants less than one year of age accounting for 88 (94%) deaths; 6 infant deaths were homicides.
- Among youth 10-17 years of age, suicide and homicide accounted for the majority (76%) of deaths (Figure 27).
- In 48% of victims' households, a prior Child Protective Services report had been filed (Table 27).
 - In 60% of homicides, 56% of suicides, and 41% of undetermined manner deaths among children, a prior Child Protective Services report had been filed.



- Child abuse or neglect had been substantiated in the victim’s household in 27% of homicides, 21% of undetermined manner deaths, and 15% of suicides.
- Evidence of substance abuse was present in 16% of households and intimate partner violence was present in 12% of households of child violent death victims.
- The most common systems contacts were Welfare assistance (84%), social services (includes child support enforcement) (38%), and Medicaid (29%) within 12 months prior to the death.
 - The primary caregiver in 80% of homicides, 70% of suicides, and 90% of undetermined manner deaths had received Welfare within 12 months prior to the death.
 - The victim or primary caregiver in 51% of homicides, 48% of suicides, and 30% of undetermined manner deaths had contact with social services within 12 months prior to the death.

Table 27. Risk and Protective Factors Documented in Child Violent Deaths, Oklahoma, 2005-2006

Factor	Suicide (n=27)		Homicide (n=45)		Undetermined Manner (n=102)		Unintentional Firearm (n=9)		Legal Intervention (n=2)		Total (n=185)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Household factors												
Prior Child Protective Services report filed on victim's household	15	56%	27	60%	42	41%	3	33%	1	50%	88	48%
Child abuse or neglect substantiated in victim's household (includes physical and sexual abuse)	4	15%	12	27%	21	21%	1	11%	0	0%	38	21%
Biological parents single or never married	2	7%	9	20%	26	25%	0	0%	0	0%	37	20%
Substance abuse in household	1	4%	9	20%	20	20%	0	0%	0	0%	30	16%
Unrelated adult living in household	1	4%	8	18%	14	14%	2	22%	0	0%	25	14%
Biological parents married	2	7%	5	11%	13	13%	2	22%		0%	22	12%
Intimate partner violence in household	0	0%	12	27%	11	11%	0	0%	0	0%	23	12%
Biological parents divorced or separated	4	15%	9	20%	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	14	8%
Systems contact												
Primary caregiver on Welfare/financial assistance within past 12 months	19	70%	36	80%	92	90%	6	67%	2	100%	155	84%
Victim or primary caregiver had contact with social services within past 12 months	13	48%	23	51%	31	30%	3	33%	0	0%	70	38%
Victim or primary caregiver had contact with Medicaid within past 12 months	13	48%	15	33%	21	21%	4	44%	1	50%	54	29%
Household had contact with police within past 12 months	1	4%	10	22%	7	7%	0	0%	0	0%	18	10%
Victim had contact with police or juvenile justice system within past 12 months	1	4%	3	7%	2	2%	0	0%	1	50%	7	4%
Victim had contact with health or mental health system within past 12 months	3	11%	2	4%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	8	4%

Appendix 1. Number and Rate* of Violent Deaths by County and Manner of Death,
Oklahoma, 2004-2006

UCR Region	County of Injury	Population 2004-2006	Homicide		Suicide		Undetermined Manner		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Adair	66,001	4	6.1	7	10.6	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	21.2
1	Alfalfa	17,220	0	0.0	1	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.8
5	Atoka	42,972	1	2.3	8	18.6	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	30.3
2	Beaver	16,197	0	0.0	2	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.3
8	Beckham	56,432	1	1.8	13	23.0	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	30.1
2	Blaine	38,460	1	2.6	3	7.8	3	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	18.2
7	Bryan	113,654	3	2.6	19	16.7	10	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	28.2
8	Caddo	90,306	8	8.9	10	11.1	6	6.6	2	2.2	0	0.0	26	28.8
8	Canadian	295,251	6	2.0	44	14.9	5	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	56	19.0
7	Carter	141,376	10	7.1	25	17.7	8	5.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	44	31.1
4	Cherokee	133,467	6	4.5	24	18.0	12	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	31.5
5	Choctaw	46,026	7	15.2	8	17.4	3	6.5	1	2.2	0	0.0	19	41.3
2	Cimarron	8,515	0	0.0	2	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	23.5
6	Cleveland	673,832	9	1.3	73	10.8	10	1.5	0	0.0	4	0.6	96	14.2
6	Coal	17,271	2	11.6	2	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	23.2
7	Comanche	332,579	21	6.3	44	13.2	8	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	74	22.3
7	Cotton	19,531	1	5.1	5	25.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	30.7
3	Craig	44,974	0	0.0	5	11.1	4	8.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	10	22.2
4	Creek	206,399	9	4.4	44	21.3	13	6.3	0	0.0	2	1.0	68	32.9
2	Custer	75,949	2	2.6	10	13.2	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3	14	18.4
3	Delaware	118,292	8	6.8	19	16.1	8	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	29.6
2	Dewey	13,642	1	7.3	1	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.7
2	Ellis	11,838	0	0.0	2	16.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.9
1	Garfield	171,191	3	1.8	22	12.9	9	5.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	35	20.4
6	Garvin	81,639	8	9.8	23	28.2	3	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	41.6
6	Grady	148,092	5	3.4	14	9.5	10	6.8	1	0.7	2	1.4	32	21.6
1	Grant	14,233	0	0.0	3	21.1	1	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	28.1
8	Greer	17,617	1	5.7	4	22.7	0	0.0	1	5.7	0	0.0	6	34.1
8	Harmon	9,086	1	11.0	0	0.0	1	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.0
2	Harper	10,079	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Haskell	36,320	1	2.8	3	8.3	2	5.5	1	2.8	0	0.0	7	19.3
6	Hughes	41,717	2	4.8	3	7.2	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.4
8	Jackson	79,448	3	3.8	3	3.8	6	7.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	14	17.6
7	Jefferson	19,314	2	10.4	0	0.0	2	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	20.7
7	Johnston	31,113	2	6.4	4	12.9	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	22.5
1	Kay	138,796	4	2.9	20	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	17.3
1	Kingfisher	42,637	2	4.7	6	14.1	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	9	21.1
8	Kiowa	29,492	1	3.4	2	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.2
5	Latimer	31,780	1	3.1	12	37.8	4	12.6	1	3.1	0	0.0	18	56.6
5	Le Flore	148,596	7	4.7	22	14.8	9	6.1	2	1.3	0	0.0	40	26.9

UCR Region	County of Injury	Population 2004-2006	Homicide		Suicide		Undetermined Manner		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Lincoln	97,266	6	6.2	26	26.7	5	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	38.0
1	Logan	109,475	2	1.8	10	9.1	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	15	13.7
7	Love	27,382	1	3.7	5	18.3	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0	7	25.6
2	Major	22,014	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
7	Marshall	42,853	0	0.0	7	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	16.3
3	Mayes	118,344	9	7.6	23	19.4	5	4.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	38	32.1
6	McClain	90,098	4	4.4	3	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	8	8.9
5	McCurtain	101,725	9	8.8	26	25.6	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	41	40.3
4	McIntosh	59,579	5	8.4	11	18.5	3	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	31.9
7	Murray	38,449	0	0.0	10	26.0	0	2.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	11	28.6
4	Muskogee	212,075	10	4.7	30	14.1	7	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	48	22.6
1	Noble	33,588	0	0.0	6	17.9	2	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	23.8
3	Nowata	32,286	0	0.0	4	12.4	3	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	21.7
4	Okfuskee	34,366	2	5.8	4	11.6	2	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	23.3
1	Oklahoma	2,054,108	177	8.6	292	14.2	77	3.7	2	0.1	7	0.3	555	27.0
4	Okmulgee	119,049	6	5.0	20	16.8	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	24.4
1	Osage	135,889	9	6.6	19	14.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	31	22.8
3	Ottawa	98,607	3	3.0	22	22.3	4	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	29.4
1	Pawnee	50,405	2	4.0	6	11.9	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10	19.8
1	Payne	220,305	4	1.8	19	8.6	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	12.3
5	Pittsburg	133,729	7	5.2	28	20.9	6	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	30.7
6	Pontotoc	105,544	7	6.6	18	17.1	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	26.5
6	Pottawatomie	204,383	4	2.0	33	16.1	7	3.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	45	22.0
5	Pushmataha	35,044	4	11.4	5	14.3	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	34.2
2	Roger Mills	9,854	0	0.0	2	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.3
3	Rogers	241,894	7	2.9	26	10.7	7	2.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	41	16.9
6	Seminole	73,951	7	9.5	19	25.7	2	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	37.9
5	Sequoyah	122,635	2	1.6	13	10.6	2	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	18	14.7
7	Stephens	128,906	8	6.2	13	10.1	5	3.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	27	20.9
2	Texas	60,643	3	4.9	3	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.9
8	Tillman	25,726	1	3.9	1	3.9	3	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	19.4
3	Tulsa	1,716,498	167	9.7	257	15.0	104	6.1	4	0.2	7	0.4	539	31.4
3	Wagoner	193,216	9	4.7	22	11.4	9	4.7	1	0.5	1	0.5	42	21.7
3	Washington	147,273	4	2.7	32	21.7	9	6.1	0	0.0	1	0.7	46	31.2
8	Washita	34,464	2	5.8	6	17.4	2	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	29.0
2	Woods	25,377	1	3.9	2	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	11.8
2	Woodward	57,147	3	5.2	9	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	21.0
	Unknown		1	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	1	NA
	State	10,645,481	629	5.9	1,544	14.5	434	4.1	30	0.3	36	0.3	2,673	25.1

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2006 combined bridged-race census population.