



Summary of Violent Deaths in Oklahoma

Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System, 2004-2007

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Information Services Division
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The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Grant Number U17/CE-623103 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This publication is issued by the Oklahoma State Department of Health, as authorized by Terry Cline, PhD, Commissioner of Health. Sixty (60) copies have been prepared and distributed at a cost of \$430.00. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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Acknowledgements

We want to acknowledge and thank those who contributed data including Janice Butterfield, Dave Page, and Linda DeArman with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation; Collie Trant, MD, Fara Brown, Annette Ledgerwood, and Alicia Ellis of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner; Kelly Baker, MPH and Derek Pate, MPH, of the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) Health Care Information Services, Lisa Rhoades of the Child Death Review Board, and Stacey Puckett and Jim Cox, Oklahoma Chiefs of Police Association. We thank Keith Lindsay, Thor Shaffer, Janie Hollars, and Patty Myner, Information Technology Services, OSDH. A special thank you goes to Gordy Suchy and Nancy Green, Injury Prevention Service, OSDH.

We would like to thank the following agencies, sheriffs' offices and police departments for their assistance in collecting the data reported here. We apologize if we failed to acknowledge other contributors.

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

Pittsburg County Sheriff's Office
Pontotoc County Sheriff's Office
Pottawatomie 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
Woods County Sheriff's Office
Woodward County Sheriff's Office

Ada Police Department
Adair Police Department
Alex Police Department
Allen Police Department
Altus Police Department
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Anadarko Police Department
Antlers Police Department
Apache Police Department
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Arkoma Police Department
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Boynton Police Department
Bristow Police Department
Broken Arrow Police Department
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Buffalo Police Department
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Cache Police Department
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Commerce Police Department
Cordell Police Department
Coweta Police Department
Coyle Police Department
Crescent Police Department
Cushing Police Department
Del City Police Department
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Edmond Police Department
El Reno Police Department
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Lawton Police Department
Lexington Police Department
Lindsay Police Department
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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
Mountain View Police Department
Muldrow Police Department
Muskogee Police Department
Mustang Police Department
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Nicoma Park Police Department

Noble Police Department
Norman Police Department
North Enid Police Department
Nowata Police Department
Oilton Police Department
Okemah Police Department
Oklahoma City Police Department
Okmulgee Police Department
Oologah Police Department
Owasso Police Department
Panama Police Department
Paoli Police Department
Pauls Valley Police Department
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Pawnee Police Department
Perkins Police Department
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Piedmont Police Department
Pocola Police Department
Ponca City Police Department
Pond Creek Police Department
Porum 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
Sayre Police Department
Seiling Police Department
Seminole Police Department
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Skiatook Police Department
Spavinaw Police Department
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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
Thomas Police Department
Tipton Police Department
Tishomingo Police Department
Tonkawa Police Department
Tryon Police Department

Tulsa Police Department
Tupelo 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
Webbers Falls 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
Yale Police Department
Yukon Police Department

Executive Summary

Oklahoma is one of 18 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 are collected from death certificates, medical examiner reports, police reports, and supplemental homicide reports and include specific information on victims, suspects, circumstances, and weapons. Child fatality review data are also collected for violent deaths of children. Data collected in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2007 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 of children.

Violent Deaths

A total of 3,464 violent death incidents (an average of 865 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) occurred in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2007 resulting in 3,588 deaths (25.2 deaths annually per 100,000 population) of Oklahoma residents. The annual rate of violent deaths remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2007. 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 (75%) occurred on a home premises. Four percent of violent deaths occurred while the person was in custody or in the process of being arrested. Twenty-eight victims were homeless. Seventeen 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 2,057 deaths (14.4 suicides annually per 100,000 population), an average of 514 deaths per year. The rate of suicide was similar from 2004 to 2007. 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 52 of the suicide deaths, victims killed at least one other person before taking their own life, resulting in 65 homicides. Males 75 years of age and older had the highest suicide rate among all ages. Among females, women 35-54 years were at greatest risk for suicide. White males and Native American males had the highest rates of suicide, 25.9 and 24.0, respectively. Firearms were used in 59% of the suicide deaths, hanging/strangulation in 19%, 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 30% had stated their intent or expressed suicidal feelings to another person. Twenty-three percent of suicide victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Homicides

There were 807 homicide incidents resulting in 865 homicide deaths from 2004 to 2007, an average of 216 deaths per year (6.1 homicide deaths annually per 100,000 population). The annual rate of homicide was similar from 2004 to 2007. 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 (21.7) was more than three times higher than the rate among Native Americans (6.4) and five times higher than the rate among whites (4.0). The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.4 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanics (8.3 and 5.8, respectively). Firearms were used in 60% of the homicides, sharp or blunt instruments were used in 24%, hanging/strangulation was used in 5%, and other weapons in 11% of homicides. Handguns were used in the majority (74%) of firearm-related homicides and semi-automatic pistols were the most common type of handgun. The victim-suspect relationship was known in 77% of the homicides. Victims were often the acquaintances (29%), intimate partners (14%), 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 85% of the incidents; 83% were male, 12% were female, and in 4% gender was not specified. Forty-five percent of suspects were less than 25 years of age, 39% 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 39% of homicides, crime was a factor in 24%, 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 579 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 5% from 2004 to 2007. Forty-six percent of undetermined manner death victims were female and 54% 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 (7.6 deaths per 100,000 population). Almost one-third of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age. In 74% of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children, overlay or possible overlay was described in the record. In 42% 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.

Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

There were 41 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 2007. Eighty-eight percent of victims were male and 12% were female. The youngest was one year of age and the oldest was 87 years of age. Fifty-four percent of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age. Circumstances surrounding the deaths included playing around with a gun (19), showing a gun (9), hunting (5), loading the gun (3), and target shooting (2). In 12 of the deaths, the shooter thought the gun was unloaded and in four incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped.

Legal Intervention Deaths

Forty-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 deaths decreased by 40% from 2004 to 2007. The youngest person was 15 years of age and the oldest person was 71 years of age. Sixty-one percent of legal intervention deaths were

among persons 15-34 years of age. Forty-two of the victims were male and four were female. The rate among Hispanic males (1.3) was 2.6 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.5). Criminal activity was associated with 85% of the legal interventions. In three of the incidents, the victim killed another person before being killed by law enforcement officers.

Child Deaths

There were 392 violent deaths of children (11.1 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 98 deaths per year. The rate of child deaths increased by 8% from 2004 to 2007. Sixty-two percent of child victims were male and 38% were female. Fifty-three percent of the child victims were infants less than one year of age. Among infants less than one year of age, 89% of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 11% were homicides. Among children 1-17 years of age, 42% of deaths were homicides, 29% were suicides, 16% were undetermined manner deaths, 11% were unintentional firearm deaths, and 2% were legal intervention deaths. Firearms were used in 49% of these deaths, and males were more likely than females to be killed by firearms (58% and 26%, respectively).

Background

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) is a federally funded program in 18 states. Currently, Oklahoma and 17 other states (Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) 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. Data are now available on a queryable website at WISQARS NVDRS (<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/>)

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.

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, 2007. Rates were calculated per 100,000 population using 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 the death certificate and medical examiner report). The reader should be aware that the statistics in this report were generated from four years of data, and some rates may be based on small numbers, and thus 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. 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. Executions are excluded.

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 2007, there were a total of 3,464 violent death incidents (average of 865 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) that resulted in 3,588 deaths (average annual rate=25.2 per 100,000 population) (Table 1) of Oklahoma residents. Another 156 violent deaths that occurred in Oklahoma to non-residents were excluded from the analysis: Arizona (6), Arkansas (16), California (7), Colorado (3), Florida (2), Georgia (3), Hawaii (1), Illinois (3), Indiana (1), Iowa (1), Kansas (14), Kentucky (3), Louisiana (1), Massachusetts (1), Minnesota (1), Mississippi (5), Missouri (13), Montana (1), Nevada (4), New Mexico (2), New York (1), South Carolina (1), Tennessee (2), Texas (44), Utah (2), Virginia (2), Wisconsin (1), other countries (2) and unknown residence (13).
- The number of violent deaths increased by 4% from 882 deaths in 2004 to 915 in 2007.
- The overall rate of violent deaths in Oklahoma was 31% higher than the U.S. rate (25.2 and 19.2, respectively) (Figure 1).
- Seventy-three percent (2,624) of violent death victims in Oklahoma were male and 27% (964) 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 35-44 years of age (35.6) and lowest among persons 5-14 years of age (2.7).

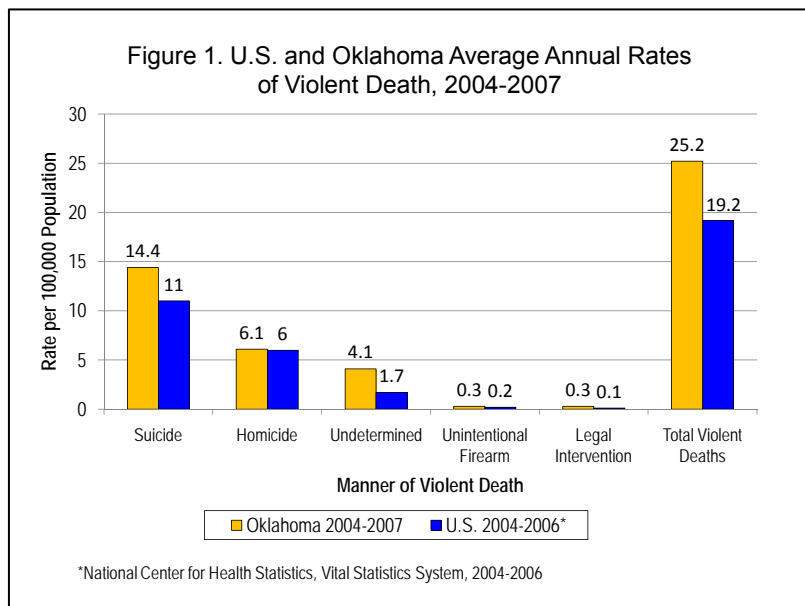
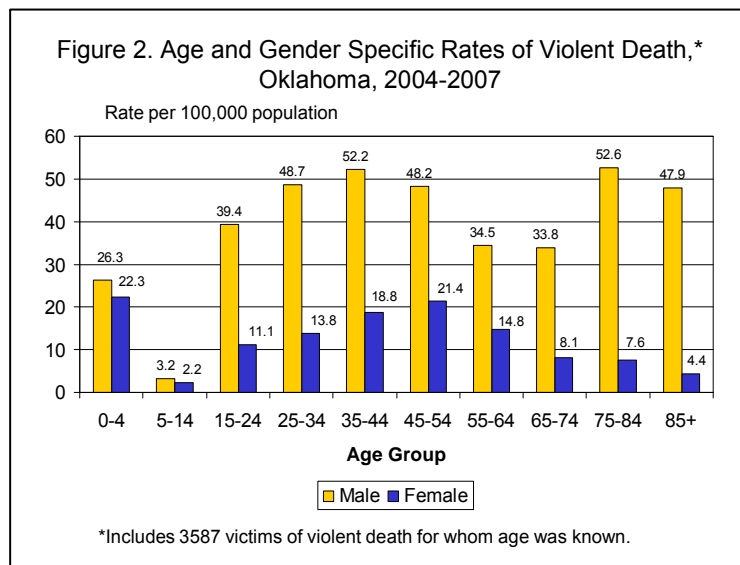


Table 1. Number of Victims and Number of Incidents by Manner of Death and Type of Incident, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

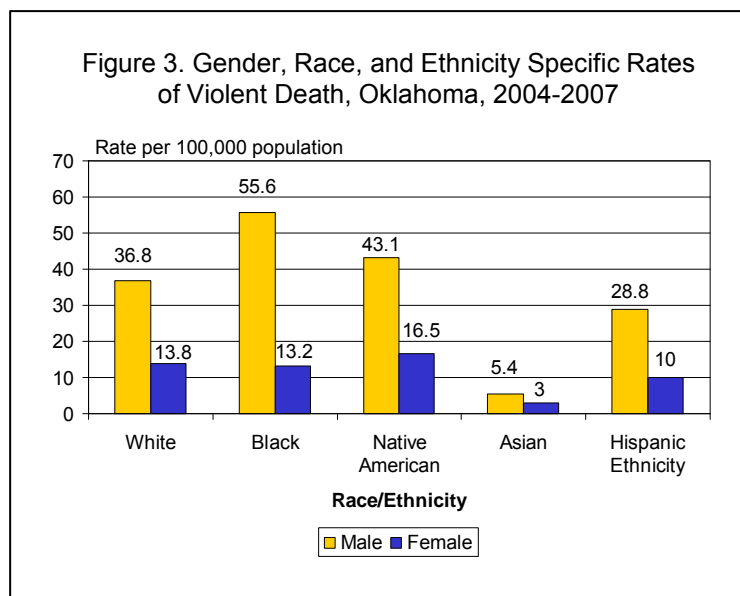
Incident Type	Suicide	Homicide	Legal Intervention	Unintentional	Unknown Manner	Number of Victims	Number of Incidents
Suicide only	2,005	0	0	0	0	2,005	2,002
Homicide							
Single homicide	0	717	0	0	0	717	717
Multiple homicide	0	80	0	0	0	80	35
Legal intervention only	0	0	43	0	0	43	43
Homicide and legal intervention	0	3	3	0	0	6	3
Homicide and suicide	52	65	0	0	0	117	52
Unintentional firearm	0	0	0	41	0	41	41
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	579	579	571
Total	2,057	865	46	41	579	3,588	3,464

- Males had the highest rate of violent deaths at 37.4 per 100,000 population, which was almost three 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 (52.2 and 52.6, respectively). Among females, the highest rates of violent death were among children less than 5 years of age (22.3) and females 45-54 years (21.4) (Figure 2).

- The majority (74%) 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 (33.2) was 44% higher than the rate among whites (23.1), 16% higher than the rate among Native Americans (28.5), and 8.3 times higher than the rate among Asians (4.0) (Table 2). Blacks 15-44 years and Native Americans 25-54 years of age had the highest rates of violent death (51.3 and 43.1, respectively).



- Violent death rates were lowest overall among Hispanics (20.1) compared to non-Hispanics (25.2). The rate among Hispanic males (28.8) was 2.9 times higher than the rate among Hispanic females (10.0). Among Hispanic males, the rate of violent death was highest for persons ages 15-34 years (46.7), while the highest rate among Hispanic females was among children less than 5 years of age (18.3) (Table 2).



- Males in all racial and ethnic categories had higher rates of violent death than females (Figure 3).
- The rate for black males (55.6) was 51% higher than white males (36.8), 29% higher than Native American males (43.1), 10 times higher than Asian males (5.4) (Figure 3).
- Native American females less than 5 years of age had the highest rate of violent death among females (47.3), followed by black females less than 5 years of age (33.6).

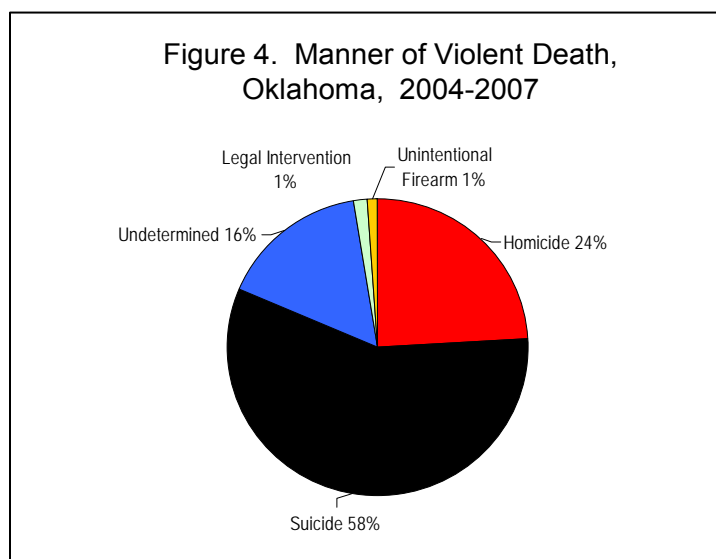
Table 2. Violent Deaths by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	136	17.9	42	34.9	47	45.6	0	0.0	22	18.1
5-14	32	2.2	9	4.1	8	3.5	0	0.0	4	2.0
15-24	317	19.7	120	54.9	65	27.0	2	4.1	57	32.8
25-34	372	24.9	106	60.1	82	47.1	4	7.1	57	30.5
35-44	518	33.6	57	36.4	75	46.7	1	2.4	31	23.2
45-54	583	35.1	37	25.7	54	34.9	3	9.5	17	20.6
55-64	328	25.1	19	22.4	17	16.1	0	0.0	3	7.2
65-74	174	20.1	8	16.7	9	15.3	1	9.9	2	10.2
75-84	159	27.3	1	3.7	5	15.5	0	0.0	2	20.2
85+	43	18.3	2	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,662	23.1	401	33.2	362	28.5	11	4.0	195	20.1
Males										
0-4	77	23.0	23	38.5	24	47.6	0	0.0	11	18.0
5-14	20	3.1	7	6.5	3	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.0
15-24	240	31.9	102	91.0	53	45.0	2	7.9	48	50.0
25-34	282	42.5	95	110.0	60	72.3	3	10.6	47	43.8
35-44	377	53.3	44	59.2	57	74.6	0	0.0	23	31.3
45-54	394	50.5	29	42.7	39	54.3	1	7.6	14	31.2
55-64	224	36.6	15	38.6	10	20.4	0	0.0	2	9.4
65-74	134	34.3	6	29.8	8	30.7	1	25.0	2	21.3
75-84	131	55.8	1	9.9	5	38.1	0	0.0	1	23.0
85+	37	52.0	1	30.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	1,916	36.8	323	55.6	259	43.1	7	5.4	150	28.8
Females										
0-4	59	18.7	19	33.6	23	47.3	0	0.0	11	18.3
5-14	12	1.9	2	2.0	5	4.7	0	0.0	2	2.1
15-24	77	11.0	18	18.0	12	10.6	0	0.0	9	11.6
25-34	90	13.7	11	13.1	22	26.2	1	3.8	10	12.6
35-44	141	19.9	13	16.7	18	22.7	1	4.8	8	13.4
45-54	189	23.5	8	10.9	15	18.9	2	11.4	3	8.0
55-64	104	15.8	4	8.9	7	12.7	0	0.0	1	4.9
65-74	40	8.8	2	7.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	28	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	18.0
85+	6	3.7	1	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	746	13.8	78	13.2	103	16.5	4	3.0	45	10.0

* Race was "mixed" for 18 persons, "other" for 116 persons, and unknown for 18 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 42 persons.

- 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).



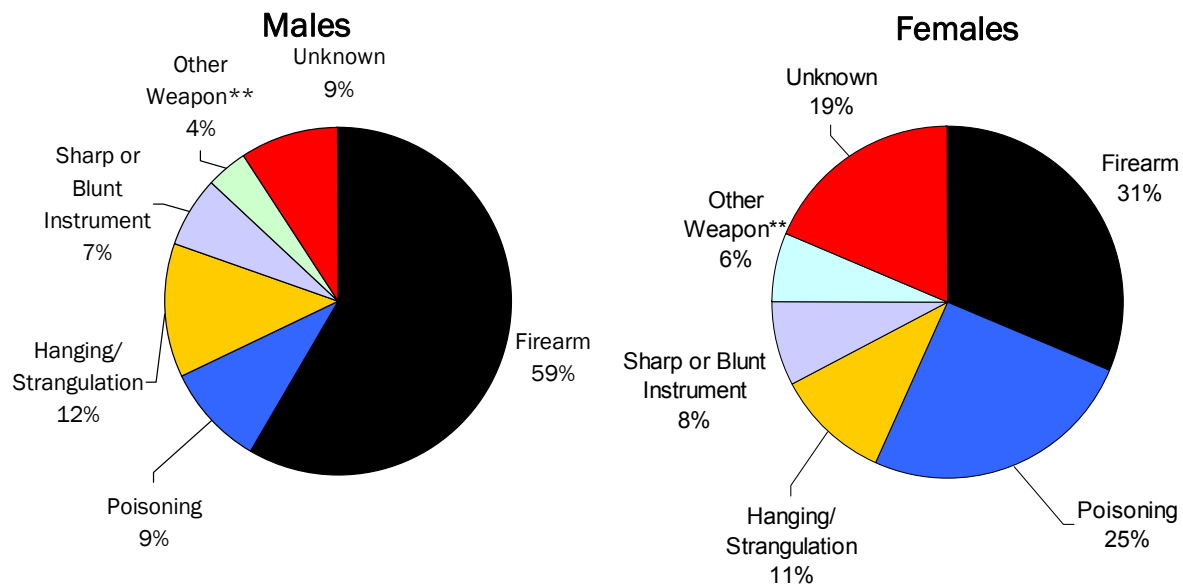
- The majority (75%) of persons were injured on a home premises (includes house, apartment, driveway, porch, or yard), 5% were injured on a street or highway, 3% in motor vehicles, 3% in natural areas or parks, 2% in commercial businesses, 2% in parking lots, 2% in jails or prisons, 1% in hotels/motels, and 3% in other locations. In 4% of deaths the location of the injury was unknown.
- One hundred forty-nine deaths (4%) occurred while the person was in custody. Of these, 66 (44%) persons died in jails or prisons, 15 persons (10%) died while under arrest but not in jail, 57 (38%) persons died prior to being arrested, and 11 (7%) of persons died in other types of custody.
 - Fifty-two percent of deaths in custody were suicides, 18% were homicides, 26% were from legal intervention, and 4% were of undetermined manner of death.
 - Ninety-five percent of persons who died while in custody were male and 5% were female.
- Twenty-eight (1%) victims of violent death were homeless including 11 suicide victims, 9 homicide victims, 1 victim of legal intervention, and 7 persons for whom the manner of death was undetermined. Twenty-three of the homeless victims were male, and five 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.)

Table 3. Manner of Violent Death by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Manner of Death	Male			Female			Both Genders		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	1599	61%	22.7	458	48%	6.3	2057	58%	14.4
Homicide	632	23%	9.0	233	24%	3.2	865	24%	6.1
Undetermined	315	12%	4.5	264	27%	3.6	579	16%	4.1
Legal Intervention	42	2%	0.6	4	<1%	0.1	46	1%	0.3
Unintentional firearm injury	36	1%	0.5	5	<1%	0.1	41	1%	0.3
Total	2624	100%	37.4	964	100%	13.1	3588	100%	25.2

- 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 majority of both male and female violent deaths; however, firearms were used in proportionally more male violent deaths than female violent deaths, 59% and 31%, respectively (Figure 5).
- Poisoning was used in a greater proportion of female violent deaths than male violent deaths, 25% and 9%, respectively.
- Eighty-three percent of all firearm death victims were males.

Figure 5. Weapons/Methods* Involved in Violent Death Incidents by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



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

**Other weapon includes motor vehicle or other transportation (47), fire/burn (43), drowning (23), personal weapons (28), fall (17), shaking (5), explosive (1), intentional neglect (2), and other (2).

- Thirty-seven percent of victims were single, less than one-third of victims were married, and one-fourth of victims were divorced or separated. Six percent of victims were widowed (Table 4).
- Seventeen 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 52% of Oklahoma's population.

Table 4. Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics of Violent Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Marital Status	Number (N=3,588)	Percent
Single	1,323	37%
Married	1,108	31%
Divorced/Separated	883	25%
Widowed	205	6%
Unknown	69	2%
Veteran Status		
Served in U.S. Armed Forces	615	17%

Table 5. Educational Attainment of Victims of Violent Death and Oklahoma's Population, 2004-2007

Educational Level	Violent Death Victims		Oklahoma's Population**
	Number* (N=2,743)	Percent	Percent
8 th Grade or Less	161	6%	5%
9-12 th Grade	487	18%	10%
High School or GED	1,103	40%	33%
Some College	478	17%	22%
Associate Degree	150	5%	7%
Bachelor Degree	191	7%	15%
Graduate Degree	109	4%	8%
Unknown	64	3%	

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

**U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 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, 2004-2007

Type of Death	Region 1			Region 2		
	2007 Population = 1,018,972			2007 Population = 116,487		
	Number	%	Rate*	Number	%	Rate*
Suicide	535	55%	13.3	49	65%	10.6
Homicide	281	29%	7.0	16	21%	3.4
Undetermined Manner	134	14%	3.3	9	12%	1.9
Unintentional Firearm Death	10	1%	0.2	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	13	2%	0.3	1	2%	0.2
All Violent Deaths	973	100%	24.2	75	100%	16.2

Type of Death	Region 3			Region 4		
	2007 Population = 923,725			2007 Population = 310,013		
	Number	%	Rate*	Number	%	Rate*
Suicide	565	53%	15.6	208	60%	16.9
Homicide	275	26%	7.6	67	19%	5.4
Undetermined Manner	199	19%	5.5	65	19%	5.3
Unintentional Firearm Death	8	1%	0.2	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	11	1%	0.3	4	2%	0.3
All Violent Deaths	1,058	100%	29.2	344	100%	27.9

Type of Death	Region 5			Region 6		
	2007 Population = 232,745			2007 Population = 495,234		
	Number	%	Rate*	Number	%	Rate*
Suicide	164	61%	17.8	244	66%	12.6
Homicide	55	20%	6.0	65	18%	3.4
Undetermined Manner	40	15%	4.3	47	13%	2.4
Unintentional Firearm Death	10	4%	1.1	4	1%	0.2
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.2	8	3%	0.4
All Violent Deaths	271	100%	29.3	368	100%	19.0

Type of Death	Region 7			Region 8		
	2007 Population = 303,889			2007 Population = 216,251		
	Number	%	Rate*	Number	%	Rate*
Suicide	183	58%	15.2	109	59%	12.9
Homicide	73	23%	6.1	32	17%	3.8
Undetermined Manner	51	16%	4.2	34	18%	4.0
Unintentional Firearm Death	4	1%	0.3	5	3%	0.6
Legal Intervention	3	1%	0.2	4	3%	0.5
All Violent Deaths	314	100%	26.1	184	100%	21.7

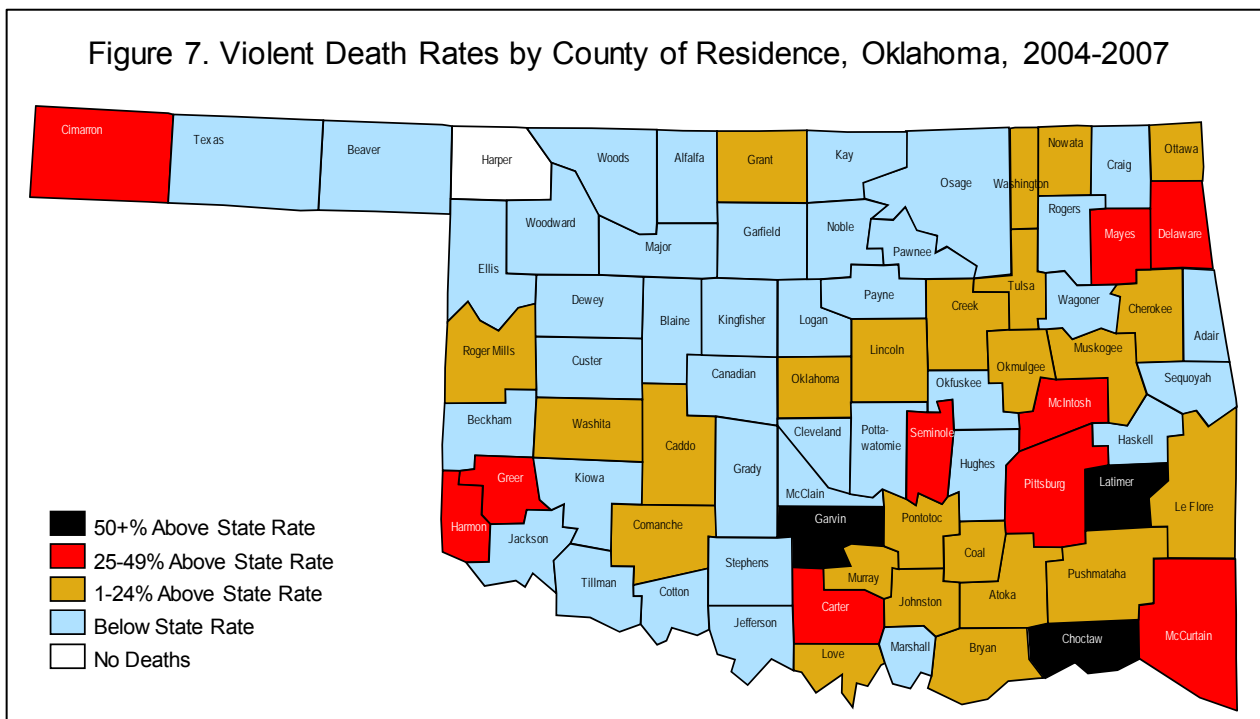
County of residence was unknown for one person.

*Average Annual Rate of violent death is based on residence of victim

County Rates

- One Oklahoma county had no violent deaths during 2004 to 2007 and 40 counties had a rate of violent death below the state rate (25.2 per 100,000 population). Thirty-four counties had rates of violent death 1% to 49% higher than the state rate, and three counties had rates that were more than 50% higher than the state rate (Figure 7).
- Oklahoma and Tulsa counties ranked 30th and 14th, respectively, among counties in the rate of violent deaths during 2004 to 2007. However, 41% of all violent deaths occurred among residents of these two counties alone. More than half (54%) of homicides, over one-third (36%) of suicides, 40% of undetermined manner deaths, 24% of unintentional firearm deaths, and 41% of legal intervention deaths were among Oklahoma or Tulsa County residents (Appendix 1).
- Choctaw County had the highest homicide rate at 18.2 per 100,000 population, while Latimer County had the highest suicide rate (31.0) and the highest rate of deaths with undetermined manner (11.9). The number and rate of all manners of violent death by county are found in Appendix 1.

Figure 7. Violent Death Rates by County of Residence, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



Suicides

- Suicide was the most common manner of violent death accounting for 2,057 deaths during 2004 to 2007, or an average of 514 deaths per year (14.4 per 100,000 population).
- The annual state suicide rate was stable from 2004 to 2007 (Table 7).
- The mean age of suicide victims was 46 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 52 (3%) of the suicide deaths, the victim killed other people before taking their own life, resulting in 65 homicide deaths.
- Males 75-84 years of age had the highest suicide rate among all age and gender groups (47.0 per 100,000 population) (Figure 8 and Table 8).
- The suicide rate among males was 3.6 times higher than the rate among females (22.7 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, 11.4 and 6.3, respectively.
- The suicide rate among whites was 2.5 times higher than blacks, and 8.4 times higher than Asians. The suicide rate among Native Americans was similar to the suicide rate for whites, 14.0 and 15.2, respectively (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 8.3, respectively).

Table 7. Suicide by Year, Oklahoma, 2004 -2007

Year	Number	Rate
2004	496	14.1
2005	517	14.6
2006	528	14.8
2007	516	14.3

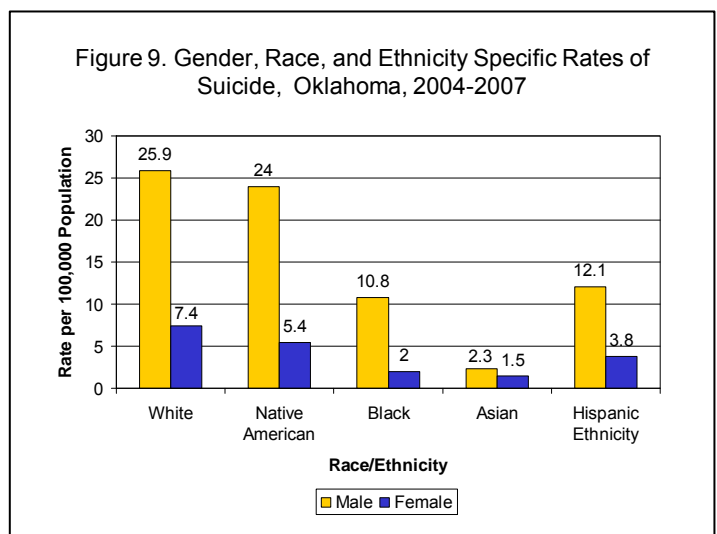
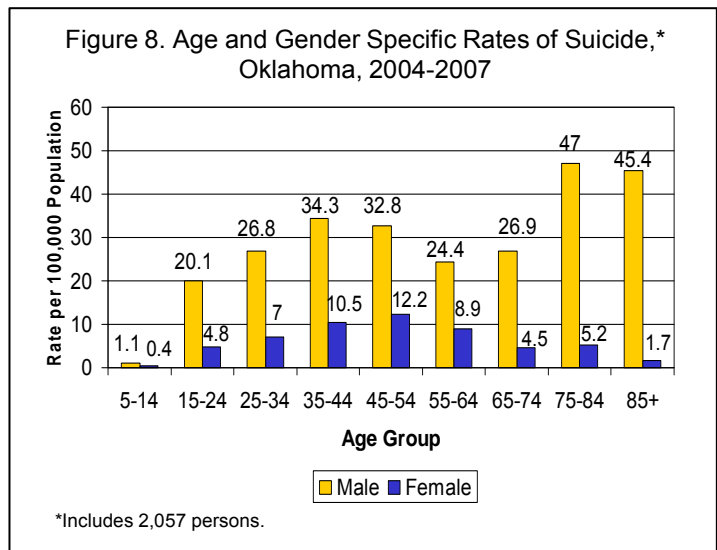


Table 8. Suicide by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
5-14	12	0.8	1	0.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.5
15-24	190	11.8	16	7.3	50	20.8	2	4.1	21	12.1
25-34	241	16.1	26	14.7	41	23.5	1	1.8	28	15.0
35-44	358	23.3	14	8.9	41	25.5	1	2.4	15	11.2
45-54	396	23.8	9	6.2	31	20.0	1	3.2	12	14.6
55-64	237	18.1	5	5.9	4	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	135	15.6	2	4.2	6	10.2	0	0.0	1	5.1
75-84	139	23.9	1	3.7	3	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	38	16.2	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,746	15.2	75	6.2	178	14.0	5	1.8	80	8.3
Males										
5-14	10	1.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0
15-24	153	20.3	12	10.7	43	36.5	2	7.9	17	17.7
25-34	193	29.1	22	25.5	30	36.2	1	3.5	22	20.5
35-44	272	38.5	11	14.8	34	44.5	0	0.0	12	16.3
45-54	282	36.2	9	13.2	25	34.8	0	0.0	9	20.0
55-64	170	27.8	4	10.3	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	111	28.4	2	9.9	6	23.0	0	0.0	1	10.6
75-84	120	51.1	1	9.9	3	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	35	49.2	1	30.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	1,346	25.9	63	10.8	144	24.0	3	2.3	63	12.1
Females										
5-14	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.0
15-24	37	5.3	4	4.0	7	6.2	0	0.0	4	5.2
25-34	48	7.3	4	4.8	11	13.1	0	0.0	6	7.5
35-44	86	12.1	3	3.8	7	8.8	1	4.8	3	5.0
45-54	114	14.1	0	0.0	6	7.6	1	5.7	3	8.0
55-64	67	10.2	1	2.2	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	24	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	19	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	400	7.4	12	2.0	34	5.4	2	1.5	17	3.8

* Race was "mixed" for 2 persons, "other" for 44 persons, and unknown for 7 persons.

** Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 17 persons.

- Firearms were used in 59% of suicides.
- Sixty-five percent of firearms used in suicides were handguns, 13% were rifles, 16% were shotguns, and 7% were other/unknown firearms.
- Hanging/strangulation were used in 19%, poisoning 17%, and other/unknown methods in 5% of suicides.
 - Other methods used to complete suicide were sharp/blunt instrument (30), motor vehicle or other transportation vehicle (27), drowning (16), fire (16), fall (7), and unknown (2) methods.
- Firearms were used in male suicide deaths more often than in female suicide deaths, 66% and 39%, 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 (68%), over-the-counter drugs (11%), carbon monoxide or gas vapor (9%), alcohol (6%), street drugs (2%), other drugs/poison (5%), and unknown poisons (1%).

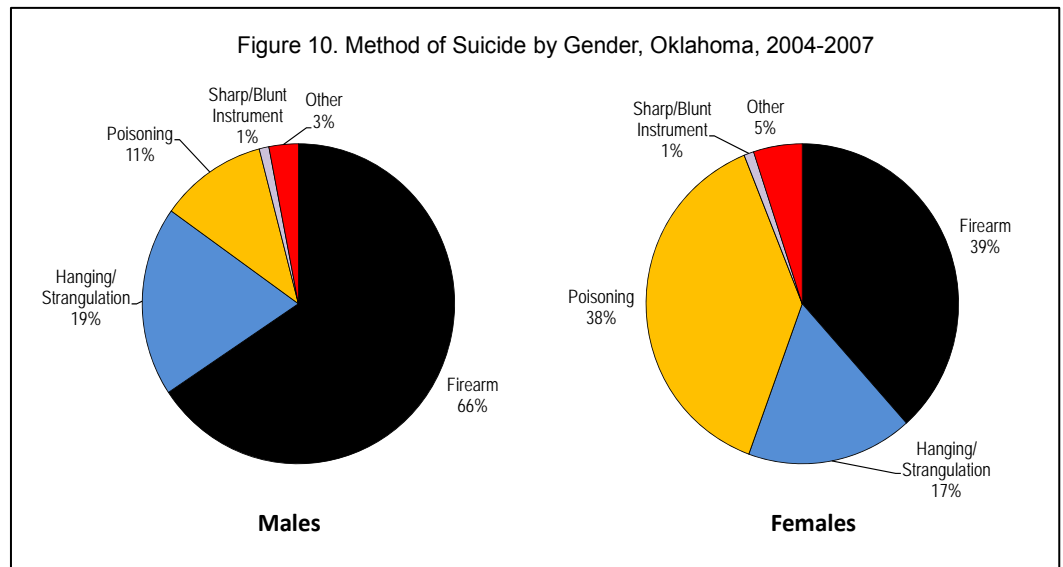


Table 9. Selected Suicide Circumstances by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007*

	Total (n=2,057)		Male (n=1,599)		Female (n=458)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current depressed mood	941	46	731	46	210	46
Intimate partner problem	682	33	551	34	131	29
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	614	30	463	29	151	33
Mental health problem	583	28	396	25	187	41
Depression/dysthymia	281	14	209	13	72	16
Bipolar disorder	76	4	34	2	42	9
Schizophrenia	35	2	26	2	9	2
Anxiety disorder	26	1	16	1	10	2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	5	0	4	0	1	0
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2	0	2	0	0	0
Eating disorder	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other/unknown	217	11	136	9	81	18
Left a suicide note	601	29	458	29	143	31
Physical health problem	559	27	431	27	128	28
Crisis in past two weeks	505	25	413	26	92	20
History of previous suicide attempts	367	18	223	14	144	31
Substance abuse	278	14	194	12	84	18
Financial problem	241	12	188	12	53	12
Other relationship problem	222	11	161	10	61	13
Alcohol	188	9	155	10	33	7
Job problem	187	9	162	10	25	5
Recent criminal legal problem	179	9	160	10	19	4
Other death of friend or family	139	7	112	7	27	6
Non-criminal legal problem	85	4	70	4	15	3
Perpetrator of interpersonal violence within past month	49	2	44	3	5	1
Suicide of friend or family within past five years	34	2	20	1	14	3
School problem	14	1	11	1	3	1
Victim of interpersonal violence within past month	7	0	3	0	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 1,958 (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 (28%), physical health problem (27%), crisis in the past two weeks (25%), and substance abuse problem (14%) (Table 9).
- The circumstances associated with suicide varied somewhat by life stages (Table 10).
 - The rate of suicide associated with physical health problems was 4.9 times higher among persons 65 years of age and older than among persons less than 65 years of age 12.7 and 2.6, respectively).
 - The rate of suicide associated with intimate partner problems was 4 times higher among persons less than 65 years of age than among person 65 years of age and older, 5.3 and 1.3, 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-six percent of persons who committed suicide with a current mental health problem were receiving mental health treatment, including 65% of persons 12-24 years, 77% of persons 25-44 years, 80% of persons 45-64 years, and 65% 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, 2004-2007

Rank	12-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
1	Current depressed mood (41%)	Intimate partner problem (47%)	Current depressed mood (49%)	Physical health problem (73%)
2	Intimate partner problem (38%)	Current depressed mood (43%)	Current mental health problem (31%)	Current depressed mood (49%)
3	Crisis in past 2 weeks (30%)	Current mental health problem (31%)	Physical health problem (31%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (21%)
4	Current mental health problem (22%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (28%)	Intimate partner problem (29%)	Current mental health problem (20%)
5	Relationship problem other than intimate partner (21%)	History of suicide attempts (21%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (21%)	Death of family or friend (13%)
6	Substance abuse problem (19%)	Substance abuse problem (19%)	History of suicide attempts (20%)	History of suicide attempts (8%)
7	History of suicide attempts (19%)	Recent criminal/legal problem (13%)	Financial problem (16%)	Intimate partner problem (7%)
8	Recent criminal/legal problem (9%)	Financial problem (12%)	Job problem (13%)	Financial Problem (6%)
9	Job problem (8%)	Physical health problem (12%)	Substance abuse problem (11%)	Other relationship problem (5%)
10	Financial problem (6%)	Alcohol problem (12%)	Alcohol problem (11%)	Alcohol problem (3%)

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

- Thirty percent of suicide victims had previously stated their intent to commit suicide or expressed suicidal feelings to another person and 29% left a suicide note.
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 570 persons (30% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 393 persons (88% of persons tested) who committed suicide.
- Twenty-three percent (466) of suicide victims were veterans (persons who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces), including 456 males and 10 females. This represents 76% (466/615) 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 (78%) of suicides among veterans were completed with a firearm. Other methods of suicide among veterans were poisoning (11%), hanging/strangulation (8%), and other methods (3%).
- Circumstances were known in 441 (95%) of the suicides among veterans. The circumstances most often associated with the deaths were current depressed mood (49%), physical health problem (52%), crisis in the past two weeks (25%), current mental health problem (24%), and intimate partner problem (24%).
- Forty counties had suicide rates higher than the state rate, 36 counties had suicide rates at or below the state rate, and in 1 county there were no suicide deaths during 2004 to 2007 (Figure 11).

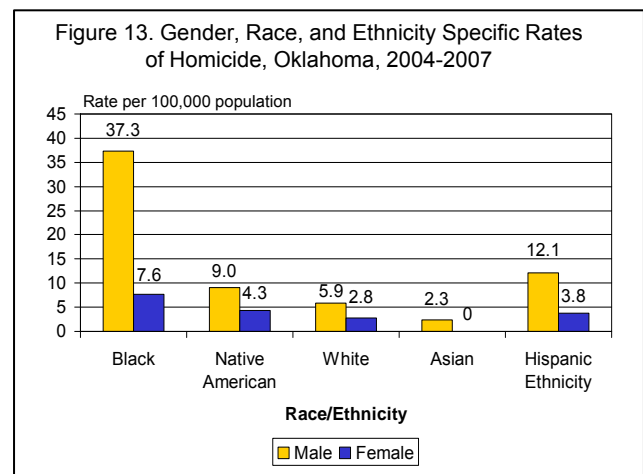
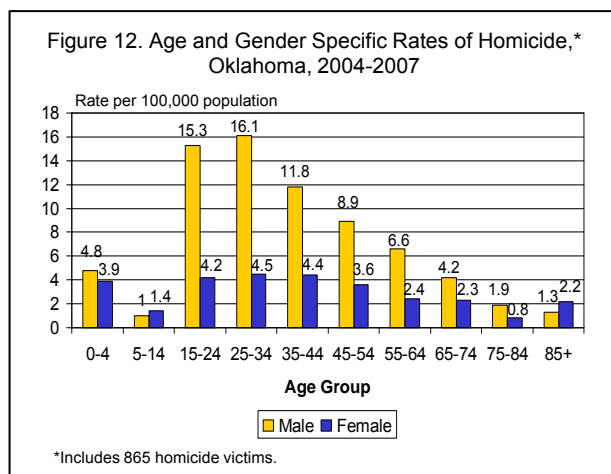
Table 11. Suicide Deaths of Veterans by Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	Number	Percent
15-24	18	4%
25-34	30	6%
35-44	53	11%
45-54	77	17%
55-64	90	19%
65+	198	42%
Total	466	100%

Homicides

- During 2004 to 2007, there were 807 incidents where homicide occurred resulting in 865 victims, an average of 216 deaths per year (average annual rate=6.1 per 100,000 population). While the annual number of homicides increased from 2004 to 2007, the annual homicide rate remained stable (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 89 (11%) of homicide incidents, more than one victim was killed, including 65 victims in homicide-suicide events, 3 victims in separate legal intervention events, and 80 victims in multiple homicides.
- There were 67 homicides among persons less than 15 years of age (8% of all homicide deaths). Of these, 32 (48%) were female (representing 14% of all homicides among females), and 35 (52%) were male (representing 6% of all homicides among males).
- The homicide rate among males (9.0) was 2.8 times higher than the rate among females (3.2). 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 (Figure 12).
- The homicide rate among blacks (21.7) was 5.4 times higher than whites (4.0) and 3.4 times higher than Native Americans (6.4) (Table 13).
 - The homicide rate among black males (37.3) was 4.1 times higher than the rate among Native American males (9.0), and 6.3 times higher than the rate among white males (5.9) (Figure 13).
 - Black males 15-34 years of age had the highest homicide rate in all race and gender categories at 75.6 per 100,000 population.
- Among females, the homicide rate among black females (7.6) was 2.7 times higher than the rate among white females (2.8) and 1.8 times higher than the rate among Native American females (4.3).

Year	Number	Rate
2004	211	6.0
2005	208	5.9
2006	210	5.9
2007	236	6.1



- The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.4 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanics (8.3 and 5.8, respectively). The homicide rate among Hispanic males was 1.4 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (12.1 and 8.6, respectively). The rate among Hispanic females was 1.2 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic females (3.8 and 3.2, respectively).

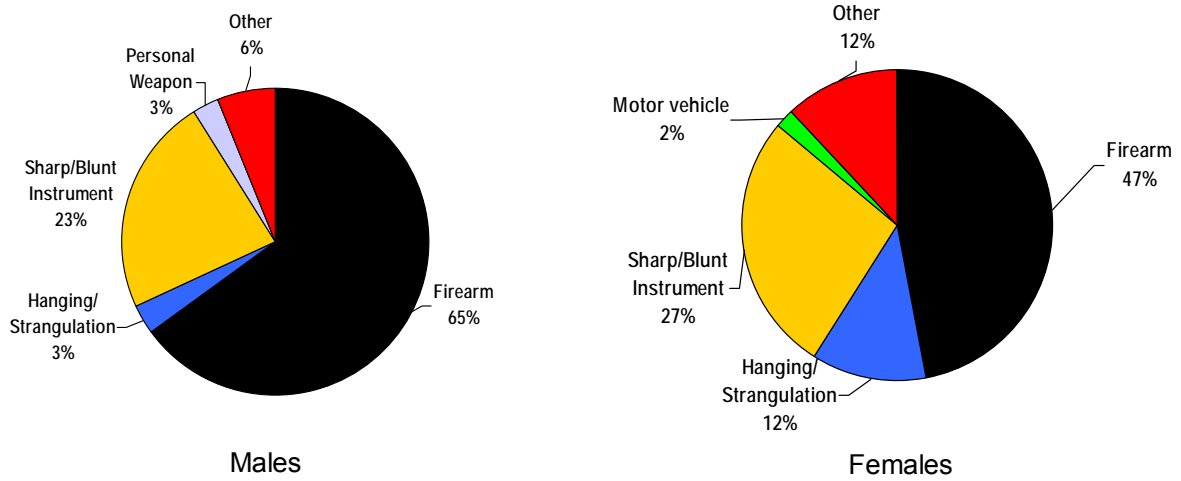
Table 13. Homicide Rates by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	30	3.9	9	7.5	3	2.9	0	0.0	7	5.8
5-14	14	1.0	4	1.8	4	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.5
15-24	84	5.2	93	42.6	9	3.7	0	0.0	30	17.3
25-34	73	4.9	75	42.5	31	17.8	1	1.8	24	12.8
35-44	89	5.8	38	24.2	18	11.2	0	0.0	12	9.0
45-54	83	5.0	26	18.0	11	7.1	1	3.2	2	2.4
55-64	50	3.8	11	13.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	2	4.8
65-74	22	2.5	5	10.4	2	3.4	1	9.9	1	5.1
75-84	7	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.1
85+	4	1.7	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	456	4.0	262	21.7	81	6.4	3	1.1	80	8.3
Males										
0-4	18	5.4	5	8.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	3	4.9
5-14	5	0.8	2	1.8	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	59	7.8	82	73.1	5	4.2	0	0.0	26	27.1
25-34	50	7.5	68	78.8	22	26.5	1	3.5	20	18.6
35-44	62	8.8	29	39.0	14	18.3	0	0.0	8	10.9
45-54	58	7.4	18	26.5	8	11.1	1	7.6	2	4.5
55-64	35	5.7	10	25.7	1	2.0	0	0.0	2	9.4
65-74	13	3.3	3	14.9	1	3.8	1	25.0	1	10.6
75-84	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	23.0
85+	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	305	5.9	217	37.3	54	9.0	3	2.3	63	12.1
Females										
0-4	12	3.8	4	7.1	2	4.1	0	0.0	4	6.7
5-14	9	1.5	2	2.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.0
15-24	25	3.6	11	11.0	4	3.5	0	0.0	4	5.2
25-34	23	3.5	7	8.3	9	10.7	0	0.0	4	5.0
35-44	27	3.8	9	11.5	4	5.0	0	0.0	4	6.7
45-54	25	3.1	8	10.9	3	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
55-64	15	2.3	1	2.2	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	9	2.0	2	7.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	3	1.9	1	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	151	2.8	45	7.6	27	4.3	0	0.0	17	3.8

* Race was "mixed" for 7 persons, "other" for 52 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.

Figure 14. Weapons* Used in Homicides by Victim Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

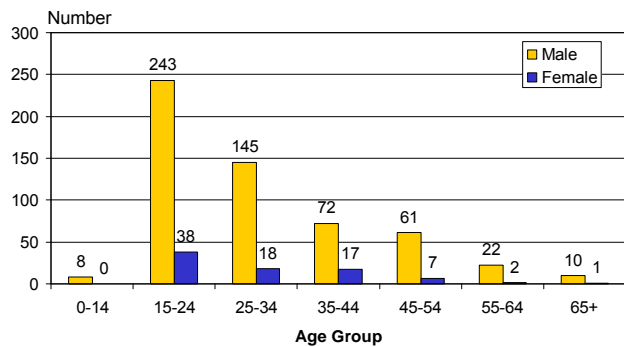


*Includes 881 weapon types used to kill.

- A firearm was the weapon used to kill in 60% of homicides, and sharp or blunt instruments were used in 24% of deaths. Hanging/strangulation or suffocation was used in 5% of homicides, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) in 3%, motor vehicles in 2%, and other weapons in 3%. For 3% of homicides, the weapon was unknown.

- Other weapons included fire (15), drowning (2), shaking (5), poison (3), neglect (1), and fall (2).

Figure 15. Age and Gender of Homicide Suspects,* Oklahoma, 2004-2007



*Includes 644 suspects for whom age and gender was known as reported in the police report, ME, or SHR report.

- Firearm-related homicides were more common among males than females (65% and 47%, respectively), and hanging/strangulation and suffocation were used to kill in proportionally more homicides among females than among males, 12% and 3%, respectively (Figure 14).

Table 14. Relationship of the Victim to the Suspect by Victim Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

	Males		Females		Total	
Acquaintance	207	36%	27	12%	234	29%
Intimate partner*	32	6%	78	36%	110	14%
Family member other than spouse	65	11%	45	21%	110	14%
Stranger	87	15%	29	13%	116	15%
Friend or roommate	47	8%	10	5%	57	7%
Rival gang member	54	9%	2	<1%	56	7%
Other persons known to victim	64	11%	18	8%	82	10%
Other relationship**	25	4%	8	4%	33	4%
	581	100%	217	100%	798	100%

*Intimate partners included current and former marital (47) and non-marital partners (63).

**Other relationships included child of suspect's intimate partner (16), law enforcement (7), work relationship (3), babysitter (4), and intimate partner of suspect's parent (3).

- A total of 564 firearms were used in homicide incidents. In some of the incidents, two or more firearms were involved.
 - Seventy-four percent of the firearms were handguns, 10% were rifles, 9% were shotguns; the type was unknown for 7% of firearms.
 - Semi-automatic pistols were the most common types of handguns used (48% of firearm-related homicides). Revolvers were used in 14% of firearm-related homicides. In 13% of incidents, the handgun type was not specified.
- The relationship between the victim and the suspect(s) was known for 663 (77%) homicide victims. In 125 of the homicide incidents there was more than one suspect. Victims were often killed by people known to them, including acquaintances (29%), intimate partners (14%), family members (14%), and friends or roommates (7%) (Table 14). In 15% of homicides the suspect was a stranger.
- Intimate partners and family members other than intimate partners were the suspects in a substantially higher percentage of homicides among females than among males (36% vs. 6% and 21% vs. 11%, respectively).
- Acquaintances and rival gang members were the suspects in a substantially higher percentage of homicides among males than among females (36% vs. 12% and 9% vs. <1%, respectively).
- Information was available on 1,047 homicide suspects from 691 incidents. In 203 incidents more than one suspect was involved. Eighty-three percent of suspects were male, 12% were female, and for 4% of suspects, gender was not specified.
- Age was known for 62% (644/1,047) 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.

Table 15. Selected Homicide Circumstances by Gender, Oklahoma 2004-2007*

	Total (n=865)		Male (n=632)		Female (n=233)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other argument, abuse, conflict	272	31%	228	36%	44	19%
Precipitated by another crime	209	24%	169	27%	40	17%
Robbery	83	10%	73	12%	10	4%
Drug trade	29	3%	26	4%	3	1%
Burglary	22	3%	20	3%	2	1%
Assault, homicide	39	5%	29	5%	10	4%
Rape, sexual assault	13	2%	6	1%	7	3%
Motor vehicle theft	6	1%	3	1%	3	1%
Other crime	17	2%	12	2%	5	2%
Intimate partner violence-related	167	19%	70	11%	97	42%
Drug involvement	144	17%	121	19%	23	10%
Argument over money/property	100	12%	85	13%	15	6%
Gang-related	89	10%	84	13%	5	2%
Brawl (mutual physical fight)	65	8%	61	10%	4	2%
Jealousy (lovers triangle)	49	6%	35	6%	14	6%
Justifiable self defense/law enforcement	40	5%	38	6%	2	1%
Victim was a bystander	14	2%	9	1%	5	2%
Hate crime	5	1%	5	1%	0	--
Mercy killing	1	<1%	0	--	1	<1%

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of homicide victims: 865 for overall, 632 for male and 233 for female.

- Forty-five percent of suspects were less than 25 years of age, 39% were 25-44 years of age, and 17% of suspects were 45 years of age or older (Figure 15).
- For 735 (85%) homicide deaths, circumstances surrounding the homicide were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiner report.
 - In 39% of homicides, an argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor (29% of these arguments involved money or property).
 - Twenty-four percent (209) of homicides were precipitated by other serious crimes including robbery (83), drug trade (29), burglary (22), assaults (39), rape (13), motor vehicle (6), and other crimes (17) (Table 15). In 63% of these incidents the crime was in progress.
 - Drugs were involved in 17% (144) of the homicides, and 10% (89) of homicides were gang-related.
 - Nineteen percent (167) of homicides were related to conflict between intimate partners.
 - Conflict between intimate partners was cited in proportionately more homicides among females than among males (42% and 11%, respectively).
 - Gang-related circumstances were cited in 6.3 times more homicides among males than females and drug-related circumstances were cited in 1.9 times more homicides among males than females.
 - Gang-related circumstances cited were more often in homicides of persons 10-24 years of age (25%) (Table 16).
- Circumstances involved in homicides varied somewhat by age; however, argument or interpersonal conflict was the leading circumstance among all age groups (Table 16).
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 259 homicide victims over 14 years of age (35% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 57 homicide victims over 14 years of age (49% of persons tested).
- Twenty counties had homicide rates higher than the state rate; 47 counties had homicide rates below the state rate. In 10 Oklahoma counties, there were no homicide deaths (Figure 16).

Table 16. Six Most Common Circumstances* Related to Homicide Deaths by Rank and Age Group, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Rank	<10 Years	10-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
1	Argument or interpersonal conflict (44%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (43%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (38%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (37%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (34%)
2	Conflict between intimate partners (27%)	Crime (25%)	Crime (26%)	Crime (24%)	Crime (34%)
3	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (9%)	Gang-related (25%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (23%)	Conflict between intimate partners (21%)	Conflict between intimate partners (7%)
4	Victim was a bystander (4%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (17%)	Conflict between intimate partners (22%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (9%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (7%)
5	Crime (2%)	Conflict between intimate partners (14%)	Gang-related (7%)	Jealousy (7%)	Brawl (2%)
6	Gang-related (2%)	Brawl (12%)	Brawl (7%)	Brawl (6%)	Justifiable, Self defense (2%)

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

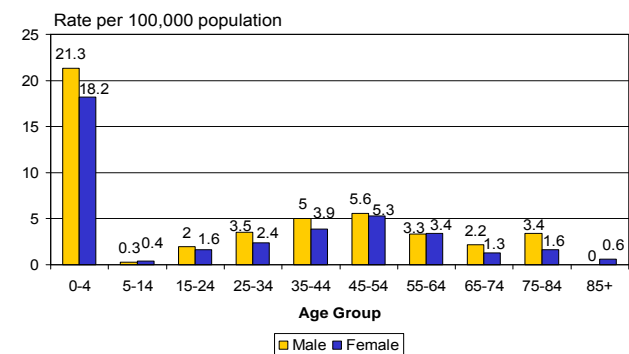
Undetermined Manner of Death

- For 579 deaths in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2007, 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 5% from 2004 to 2007 (Table 17).
- The mean age of persons was 29 years. The youngest person was one day old the oldest person was 94 years of age.
- Forty-six percent of undetermined manner of death victims were female and 54% were male.
- The highest rate of undetermined manner of death was among children less than 5 years of age (19.8) (Figure 17). Ninety-two percent (184/199) of these children were infants less than one year of age. Almost one-third (32%) of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age.

Table 17. Undetermined Manner Death by Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Year	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
2004	152	4.3
2005	151	4.3
2006	134	3.7
2007	142	4.1

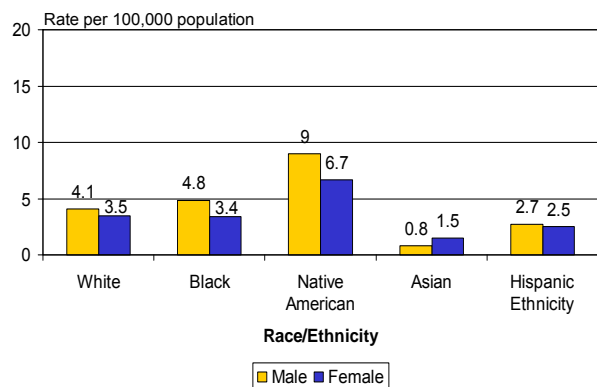
Figure 17. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death,* Oklahoma, 2004-2007



*Includes 578 persons. Age unknown for one person.

- Among females less than 5 years of age, Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (43.2), followed by blacks (26.5) and whites (14.6).
- Among males less than 5 years of age, Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (45.6), followed by blacks (30.1) and whites (17.7).

Figure 18. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



- Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (7.6) (Table 18).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among Native American males (9.0) was 2.2 times higher than white males (4.1) and 1.9 times higher than black males (4.8) (Figure 18).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among non-Hispanics was 1.6 times higher than Hispanics (4.1 and 2.6, respectively).

- In 74% (137/184) of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children and/or 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 (25%), drug combination toxicity (15%), 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 (12), firearms (11), falls (8), drowning (6), blunt instrument (8), explosive (1), motor vehicle (2) and other methods (7).

Table 18. Undetermined Manner Deaths by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Both Genders										
0-4	105	13.8	33	27.4	44	42.7	0	0.0	14	11.5
5-14	2	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	28	1.7	4	1.8	4	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.7
25-34	41	2.7	2	1.1	9	5.2	2	3.6	1	0.5
35-44	65	4.2	3	1.9	14	8.7	0	0.0	3	2.2
45-54	95	5.7	1	0.7	12	7.8	1	3.2	2	2.4
55-64	39	3.0	3	3.5	9	8.5	0	0.0	1	2.4
65-74	15	1.7	1	2.1	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	12	2.1	0	0.0	2	6.2	0	0.0	1	10.1
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	402	3.5	48	4.0	96	7.6	3	1.1	25	2.6
Males										
0-4	59	17.7	18	30.1	23	45.6	0	0.0	7	11.4
5-14	1	0.2	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	16	2.1	2	1.8	3	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.1
25-34	22	3.3	2	2.3	7	8.4	1	3.5	1	0.9
35-44	37	5.2	2	2.7	7	9.2	0	0.0	2	2.7
45-54	48	6.2	1	1.5	6	8.4	0	0.0	2	4.5
55-64	18	2.9	1	2.6	5	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	8	2.0	1	5.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	6	2.6	0	0.0	2	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Males	215	4.1	28	4.8	54	9.0	1	0.8	14	2.7
Females										
0-4	46	14.6	15	26.5	21	43.2	0	0.0	7	11.7
5-14	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	12	1.7	2	2.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	1.3
25-34	19	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.4	1	3.8	0	0.0
35-44	28	3.9	1	1.3	7	8.8	0	0.0	1	1.7
45-54	47	5.8	0	0.0	6	7.6	1	5.7	0	0.0
55-64	21	3.2	2	4.5	4	7.3	0	0.0	1	4.9
65-74	7	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	6	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	18.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Females	187	3.5	20	3.4	42	6.7	2	1.5	11	2.5

* Race was "mixed" for 9 persons, "other" for 15 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 13 persons.

- For 269 (72%) 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 (28% among males and 39% among females), substance abuse problems (31% among males and 33% among females), and current mental health problems (22% among males and 32% among females) (Table 19 and Table 20).
- Among persons with a mental health problem, diagnoses included depression (35), bipolar disorder (19), anxiety disorder (9), schizophrenia (10), post-traumatic stress disorder (2), and other or unspecified conditions (45).
- In 9% 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 74 persons over the age of 14 (26% of persons tested), and positive drug tests were documented for 220 persons over the age of 14 (82% of persons tested).
- Thirty-nine counties had undetermined manner of death rates higher than or equal to the state rate, and 25 counties had rates below the state rate. Thirteen 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, 2004-2007*

Rank	Males	Females	Both Genders
1	Substance abuse problem (31%)	Physical health problem (39%)	Physical health problem (33%)
2	Physical health problem (28%)	Substance abuse problem (33%)	Substance abuse problem (32%)
3	Current mental health problem (22%)	Current mental health problem (32%)	Current mental health problem (27%)
4	Current depressed mood (19%)	Current depressed mood (17%)	Current depressed mood (18%)
5	Alcohol problem (14%)	Intimate partner problem (12%)	Alcohol problem (10%)
6	Intimate partner problem (9%)	History of suicide attempt (10%)	Intimate partner problem (10%)
7	History of suicide attempt (8%)	Death of friend or family (7%)	History of suicide attempt (9%)

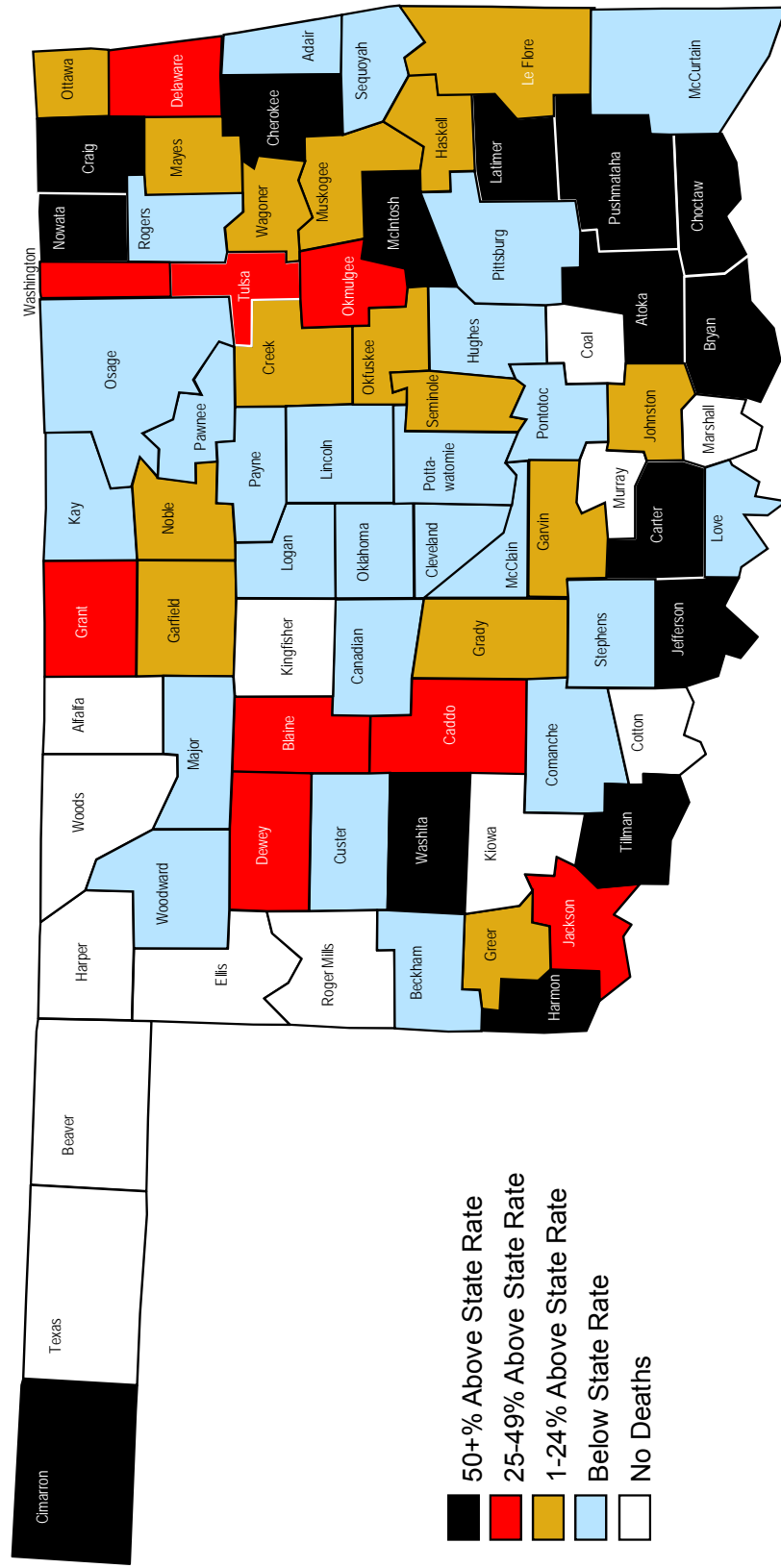
*More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of persons 15 years and older for whom the manner of death was undetermined: 202 males and 171 females.

Table 20. Selected Undetermined Intent Death Circumstances among Persons 15 Years of Age and Older by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2007.

	Total (n=373)		Male (n=202)		Female (n=171)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Physical health problem	123	33	56	28	67	39
Substance abuse	119	32	62	31	57	33
Mental health problem	99	27	44	22	55	32
Depression/Dysthymia	35	9	17	8	18	11
Bipolar disorder	19	5	3	1	16	9
Schizophrenia	10	3	4	2	6	4
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2	1	2	1	0	0
Anxiety disorder	9	3	2	1	7	4
Other/unknown	45	12	22	11	23	13
Current depressed mood	67	18	38	19	29	17
Intimate partner problem	39	10	19	9	20	12
Alcohol	39	10	28	14	11	6
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	35	9	15	7	20	12
History of previous suicide attempts	34	9	17	8	17	10
Crisis in past two weeks	16	4	9	4	7	4
Other death of friend or family	16	4	4	2	12	7
Other relationship problem	13	3	4	2	9	5
Recent criminal legal problem	11	3	10	5	1	1
Job problem	10	3	7	3	3	2
Financial problem	8	2	5	2	3	2
Left a suicide note	8	2	1	0	7	4
Victim of interpersonal violence within past month	4	1	0	0	4	2
Non-criminal legal problem	2	1	1	0	1	1

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death. Percentages were calculated using the number of undetermined manner of deaths: 373 overall, 202 for male and 171 for female.

Figure 19. Undetermined Death Rates by County of Residence, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

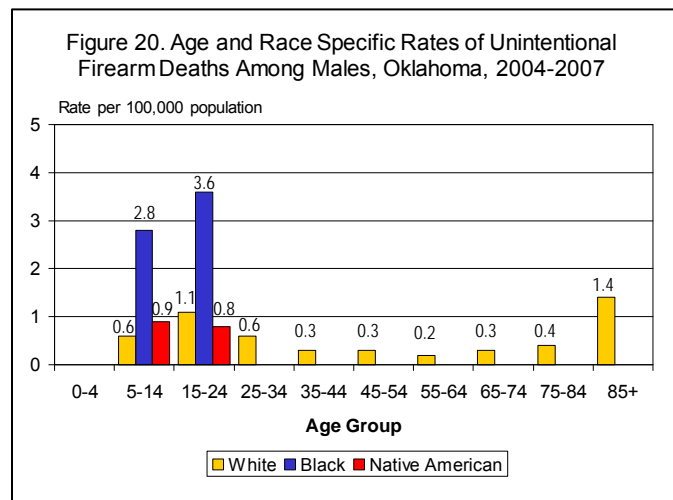
- During 2004 to 2007, there were 41 unintentional firearm injury deaths (0.3 per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury death increased by 50% from 2004 to 2007 (Table 21).
- Nearly all (36/41) victims were male. Fifty-four percent (22/41) of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age. Unintentional firearm deaths were most common among males 5-24 years of age (Table 22). 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 (17), injuries unintentionally inflicted by another person (21), and injuries where the shooter was not specified (3).
- The majority (59%) of unintentional firearm deaths were among white males; 17% (7) of deaths were among black males. However, the rate among black males (1.2) was 2.4 times the rate among white males (0.5). There were two unintentional firearm deaths among Native American males and no unintentional firearm deaths among Asian males (Figure 20).
- The circumstances surrounding unintentional firearm deaths were available from police reports and/or medical examiner's reports.
 - In 19 (46%) of the incidents the shooter was “playing around” with a gun.
 - In 9 (22%) incidents, the shooting happened while someone was showing a gun.
 - In 5 (12%) incidents, the victim was shot by another person while hunting.
 - In 3 (7%) incidents, the person was loading a gun.
 - Two (5%) incidents occurred while target shooting.
- In 12 (29%) 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 (13), revolvers (6), rifles (8), shotguns (9), and other/unknown firearm types (5).
- Twenty-eight (68%) of the firearm injuries occurred on a home premises (house, apartment, yard, porch, etc.), 4 (10%) in a natural area, 2 (5%) occurred on a street/road, 2 (5%) in a motor vehicle, 1 (2%) on a farm, and 4 (10%) in other/unknown places.

Table 21. Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths by Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Year	Number	Rate
2004	7	0.2
2005	10	0.3
2006	13	0.4
2007	11	0.3

Table 22. Age Specific Rates of Unintentional Firearm Death Among Males, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Age	Number	Percent	Rate
0-4	1	3%	0.2
5-14	8	22%	0.8
15-24	13	36%	1.2
25-34	4	11%	0.4
35-44	4	11%	0.4
45-54	2	6%	0.2
55-64	1	3%	0.1
65-74	1	3%	0.2
75-84	1	3%	0.4
85+	1	3%	1.3
All ages	36	100%	0.5



Legal Intervention Deaths

- During 2004 to 2007, 46 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 40% from 2004 to 2007 (Table 23).
- The mean age of victims was 35 years. The youngest victim was 15 years of age and the oldest was 71 years of age.
- Ninety-one percent of legal intervention victims were male and 9% 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).
- In three (7%) 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). Sixty-one percent of all legal intervention deaths were among persons in this age group.
- Sixty-five percent of victims were white, 17% were black, 9% were Native American, and 9% were other/unknown races. The rate of legal intervention death was highest among black males (1.4) (Figure 22).
- The rate among Hispanic males (1.3) was 2.6 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.5).
- Hispanic males 25-34 years of age had the highest rate of legal intervention death at 3.7 per 100,000 population (Table 24).
- There were four legal intervention deaths among white females. There were no legal intervention deaths among black, Native American, or Asian females.
- Criminal activity was associated with 39 (85%) legal intervention deaths involving 35 (90%) male victims and 4 female victims.
 - The types of crimes included assaults (17), robbery (3), drug trade (1), rape (1), other crimes (14), and unspecified crimes (3). In 33% of these cases the crime was in progress at the time of the shooting.

Table 23. Legal Intervention by Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Year	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
2004	16	0.5
2005	13	0.4
2006	7	0.2
2007	10	0.3

Figure 21. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Legal Intervention Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

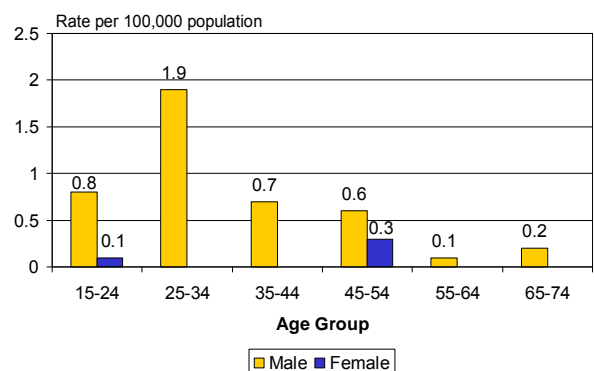
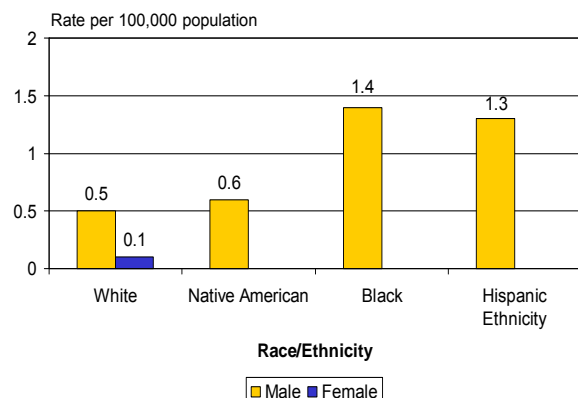


Figure 22. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Legal Intervention Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



- In incidents where a crime was not involved, circumstances included arguments (4), a physical fight or brawl (5), drug involvement (6), and arguments or conflict between intimate partners (10).
- Toxicological tests were conducted in almost all cases. Two-thirds (31/45) of persons tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs.
- In all but two 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, and in another incident hands and/or feet were used to kill.

Table 24. Legal Intervention Deaths by Age, Gender, Race,* and Ethnicity,** Oklahoma, 2004-2007

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	0.3	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.2
25-34	13	0.9	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	4	2.1
35-44	4	0.3	2	1.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-54	7	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	1	0.1	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	30	0.3	8	0.7	4	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.7
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	0.5	2	1.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	2.1
25-34	13	2.0	3	3.5	1	1.2	0	0.0	4	3.7
35-44	4	0.6	2	2.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-54	4	0.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	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	26	0.5	8	1.4	4	0.7	0	0.0	7	1.3
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	0.1	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	3	0.4	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	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Race was "other" for 3 persons.

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

Child Deaths

- In 2004 to 2007, there were 392 violent deaths of children less than 18 years of age (11.1 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 98 deaths per year. The rate of child violent death increased by 8% from 2004 to 2007 (Table 25).
- Sixty-two percent of victims were male and 38% were female.
- Fifty-three percent (206/392) of victims were infants less than one year of age and 47% of victims were 1-17 years of age (Figure 23).
- Undetermined manner of death accounted for the majority (55%) 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, 89% (184/206) of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 11% (22/207) were homicides.
 - Among children 1-17 years of age, homicides accounted for 42% of deaths, followed by suicides (29%), undetermined manner deaths (16%), unintentional firearm deaths (11%), and legal interventions (2%).
- The rate of violent deaths among males (13.3) was 53% higher than the rate among females (8.7). The rate of undetermined manner death among males (6.4) was 12% higher than the rate among females (5.7).
- The homicide rate among males (3.5) was 1.6 times higher than the rate among females (2.2). The suicide rate among males (2.4) was 4 times higher than the suicide rate among females (0.6) (Figure 24).
- Eighteen males and two females died in unintentional firearm incidents.

Table 25. Annual Number of Child Violent Deaths, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Year	Number	Rate
2004	95	10.8
2005	91	10.3
2006	100	11.2
2007	106	11.8

Figure 23. Age and Gender Distribution of Child Violent Deaths,* Oklahoma, 2004-2007

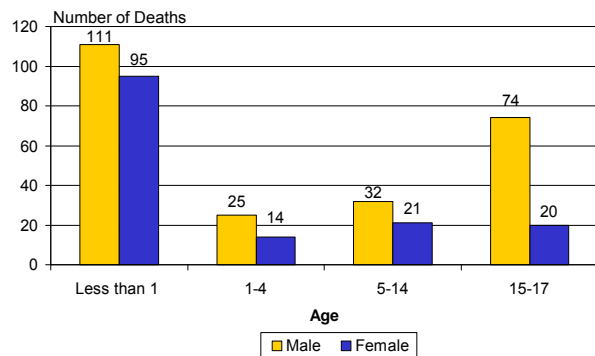
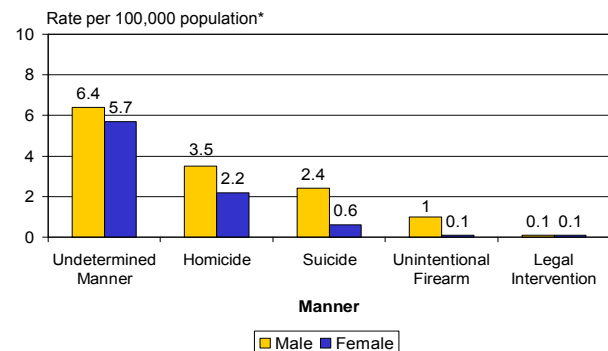


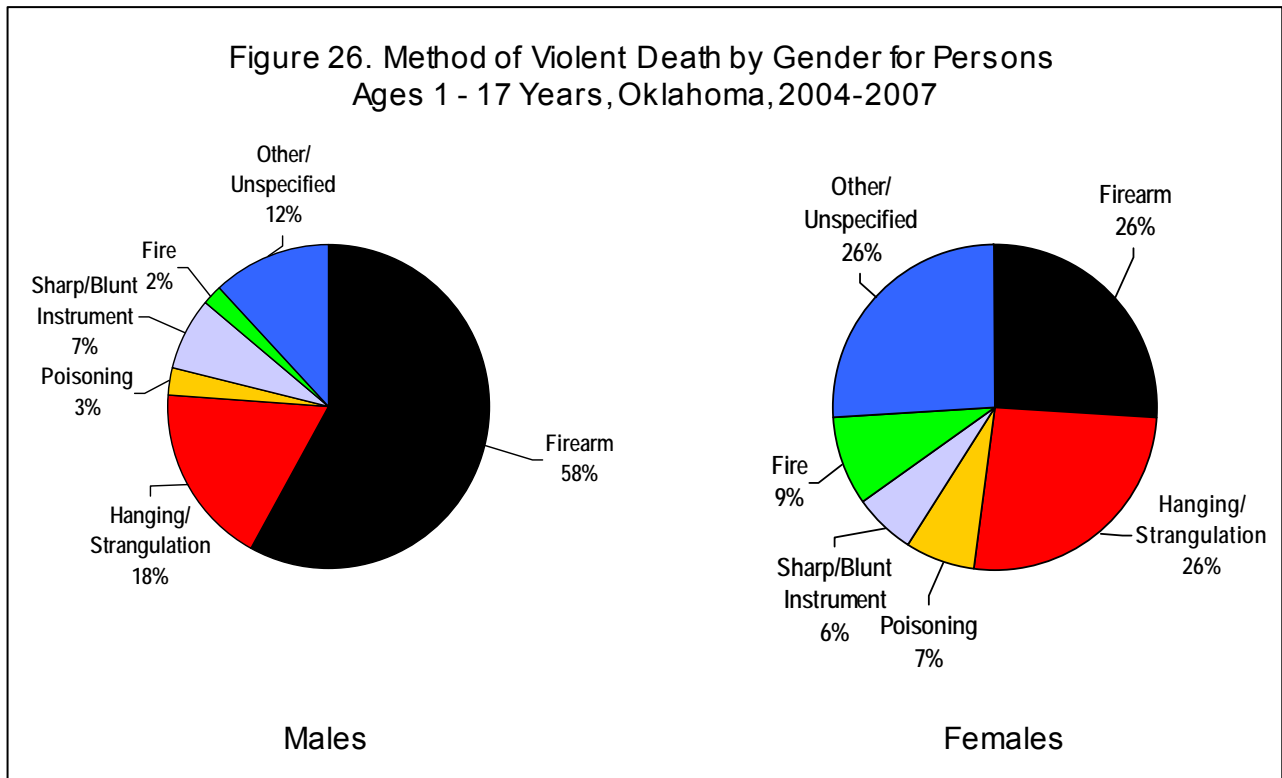
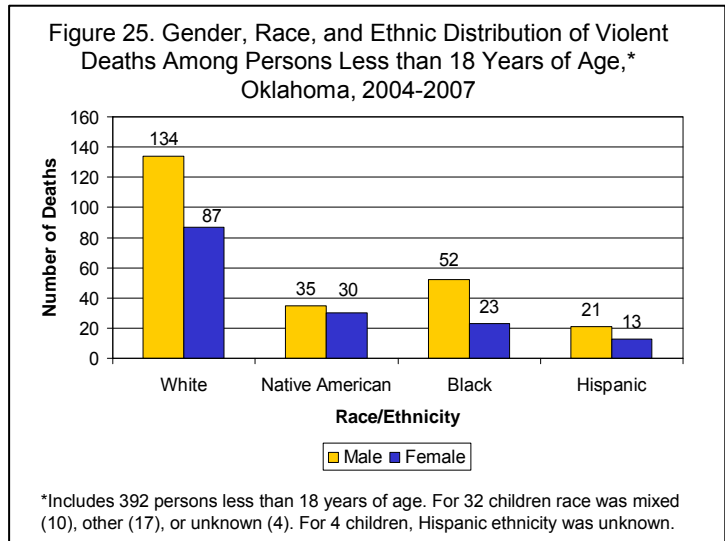
Table 26. Manner of Violent Death Among Persons Less Than 18 Years of Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2007

Manner of Death	Number	Percent	Rate
Homicide	101	26%	2.8
Suicide	54	14%	1.5
Undetermined	214	55%	6.0
Unintentional Firearm	20	5%	0.6
Legal Intervention	3	<1%	0.1
All Violent Deaths	392	100%	11.1

Figure 24. Child Violent Death Rates by Manner, Oklahoma, 2004-2007



- Two males and one female died in legal intervention incidents.
- Fifty-six percent of child victims of violent death were white, 19% were black, 17% were Native American, 3% were mixed race, and 6% were other or unknown race. Nine percent of child victims were Hispanic (Figure 25).
- Seventeen children 15-17 years of age tested positive for alcohol; 11 tested positive for drugs.
- Among children 1-17 years of age, firearms were the most common weapon/method used to kill (49% of deaths). Other methods used to kill included hanging/strangulation (21% of deaths), fire (4%), poisoning (4%), sharp/blunt instruments (6%), and other/unknown methods (16%).
- 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, 58% and 26%, respectively.



Appendix 1. Number and Rate* of Violent Deaths by County of Residence and Manner of Death,
Oklahoma, 2004-2007

UCR Region	County	2004-2007 Population	Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		Undetermined Manner		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Adair	86,814	6	6.9	8	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.5	17	19.6
1	Alfalfa	22,677	0	0.0	2	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.8
5	Atoka	57,458	1	1.7	10	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.0	15	26.1
2	Beaver	21,612	1	4.6	4	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	23.1
8	Beckham	75,846	1	1.3	15	19.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.0	19	25.1
2	Blaine	50,407	2	4.0	3	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.0	8	15.9
7	Bryan	153,517	6	3.9	28	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	7.2	45	29.3
8	Caddo	118,550	10	8.4	12	10.1	2	1.7	0	0.0	7	5.9	31	26.1
8	Canadian	395,336	11	2.8	58	14.7	0	0.0	3	0.8	10	2.5	82	20.7
7	Carter	188,067	15	8.0	32	17.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	14	7.4	62	33.0
4	Cherokee	179,163	9	5.0	29	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	7.3	51	28.5
5	Choctaw	60,396	11	18.2	12	19.9	2	3.3	0	0.0	4	6.6	29	48.0
2	Cimarron	10,866	1	9.2	2	18.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.2	4	36.8
6	Cleveland	917,055	16	1.7	92	10.0	2	0.2	4	0.4	15	1.6	129	14.1
6	Coal	22,868	2	8.7	4	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	26.2
7	Comanche	451,859	36	8.0	64	14.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	15	3.3	118	26.1
7	Cotton	25,489	1	3.9	5	19.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	23.5
3	Craig	60,103	0	0.0	8	13.3	1	1.7	0	0.0	6	10.0	15	25.0
4	Creek	273,722	11	4.0	54	19.7	0	0.0	2	0.7	14	5.1	81	29.6
2	Custer	102,869	4	3.9	12	11.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	18	17.5
3	Delaware	157,988	13	8.2	28	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.7	50	31.6
2	Dewey	17,643	1	5.7	1	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.7	3	17.0
2	Ellis	15,534	0	0.0	2	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.9
1	Garfield	229,203	5	2.2	30	13.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	11	4.8	47	20.5
6	Garvin	107,839	11	10.2	27	25.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	5	4.6	44	40.8
6	Grady	197,684	5	2.5	21	10.6	1	0.5	2	1.0	9	4.6	38	19.2
1	Grant	18,399	0	0.0	4	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.4	5	27.2
8	Greer	23,207	1	4.3	5	21.5	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	8	34.5
8	Harmon	11,614	2	17.2	1	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.6	4	34.4
2	Harper	13,139	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Haskell	48,047	1	2.1	4	8.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	4.2	8	16.7
6	Hughes	54,856	2	3.6	6	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	9	16.4
8	Jackson	105,681	3	2.8	4	3.8	2	1.9	1	0.9	6	5.7	16	15.1
7	Jefferson	25,428	3	11.8	1	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.9	6	23.6
7	Johnston	41,257	2	4.8	7	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.8	11	26.7
1	Kay	183,985	7	3.8	25	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	35	19.0
1	Kingfisher	56,512	3	5.3	8	14.2	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	21.2
8	Kiowa	38,610	1	2.6	4	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	13.0
5	Latimer	41,972	1	2.4	13	31.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	5	11.9	20	47.7
5	LeFlore	196,584	9	4.6	30	15.3	2	1.0	0	0.0	9	4.6	50	25.4

UCR Region	County	2004-2007 Population	Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		Undetermined Manner		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Lincoln	128,669	6	4.7	27	21.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	5	3.9	39	30.3
1	Logan	142,685	3	2.1	13	9.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	2.1	20	14.0
7	Love	36,189	1	2.8	7	19.3	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	10	27.6
2	Major	28,836	0	0.0	1	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.5	2	6.9
7	Marshall	57,679	0	0.0	8	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	13.9
3	Mayes	156,878	10	6.4	31	19.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	8	5.1	50	31.9
6	McClain	121,607	6	4.9	8	6.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	16	13.2
5	McCurtain	134,089	14	10.4	30	22.4	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	50	37.3
4	McIntosh	78,054	7	9.0	14	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.7	27	34.6
7	Murray	50,544	0	0.0	13	25.7	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	27.7
4	Muskogee	282,110	16	5.7	42	14.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	13	4.6	72	25.5
1	Noble	44,546	1	2.2	7	15.7	1	2.2	0	0.0	2	4.5	11	24.7
3	Nowata	42,594	0	0.0	9	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.0	12	28.2
4	Okfuskee	45,242	3	6.6	4	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.4	9	19.9
1	Oklahoma	2,764,507	245	8.9	380	13.7	5	0.2	11	0.4	101	3.7	742	26.8
4	Okmulgee	157,405	9	5.7	30	19.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.7	48	30.5
1	Osage	180,431	10	5.5	26	14.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	4	2.2	41	22.7
3	Ottawa	130,256	3	2.3	30	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	4.6	39	29.9
1	Pawnee	65,868	2	3.0	11	16.7	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	16	24.3
1	Payne	310,162	5	1.6	29	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.6	42	13.5
5	Pittsburg	176,766	11	6.2	38	21.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	7	4.0	57	32.2
6	Pontotoc	143,233	8	5.6	26	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.5	39	27.2
6	Pottawatomie	272,496	7	2.6	40	14.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	7	2.6	55	20.2
5	Pushmataha	46,224	4	8.7	7	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.5	14	30.3
2	Roger Mills	13,056	0	0.0	4	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.6
3	Rogers	322,682	8	2.5	35	10.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	9	2.8	53	16.4
6	Seminole	96,691	8	8.3	20	20.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.1	32	33.1
5	Sequoyah	162,203	3	1.8	20	12.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	4	2.5	28	17.3
7	Stephens	171,206	9	5.3	18	10.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	6	3.5	34	19.9
2	Texas	80,133	3	3.7	6	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	11.2
8	Tillman	33,368	1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.0	5	15.0
3	Tulsa	2,301,339	224	9.7	351	15.3	5	0.2	8	0.3	133	5.8	721	31.3
3	Wagoner	257,597	13	5.0	29	11.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	13	5.0	57	22.1
3	Washington	196,362	4	2.0	44	22.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	12	6.1	61	31.1
8	Washita	45,669	2	4.4	9	19.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.6	14	30.7
2	Woods	33,859	1	3.0	3	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.8
2	Woodward	76,239	3	3.9	11	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.6	16	21.0
	Unknown		1	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	1	NA
	State		865	6.1	2057	14.4	41	0.3	46	0.3	579	4.1	3588	25.2

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2007 combined bridged-race census population.

