PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

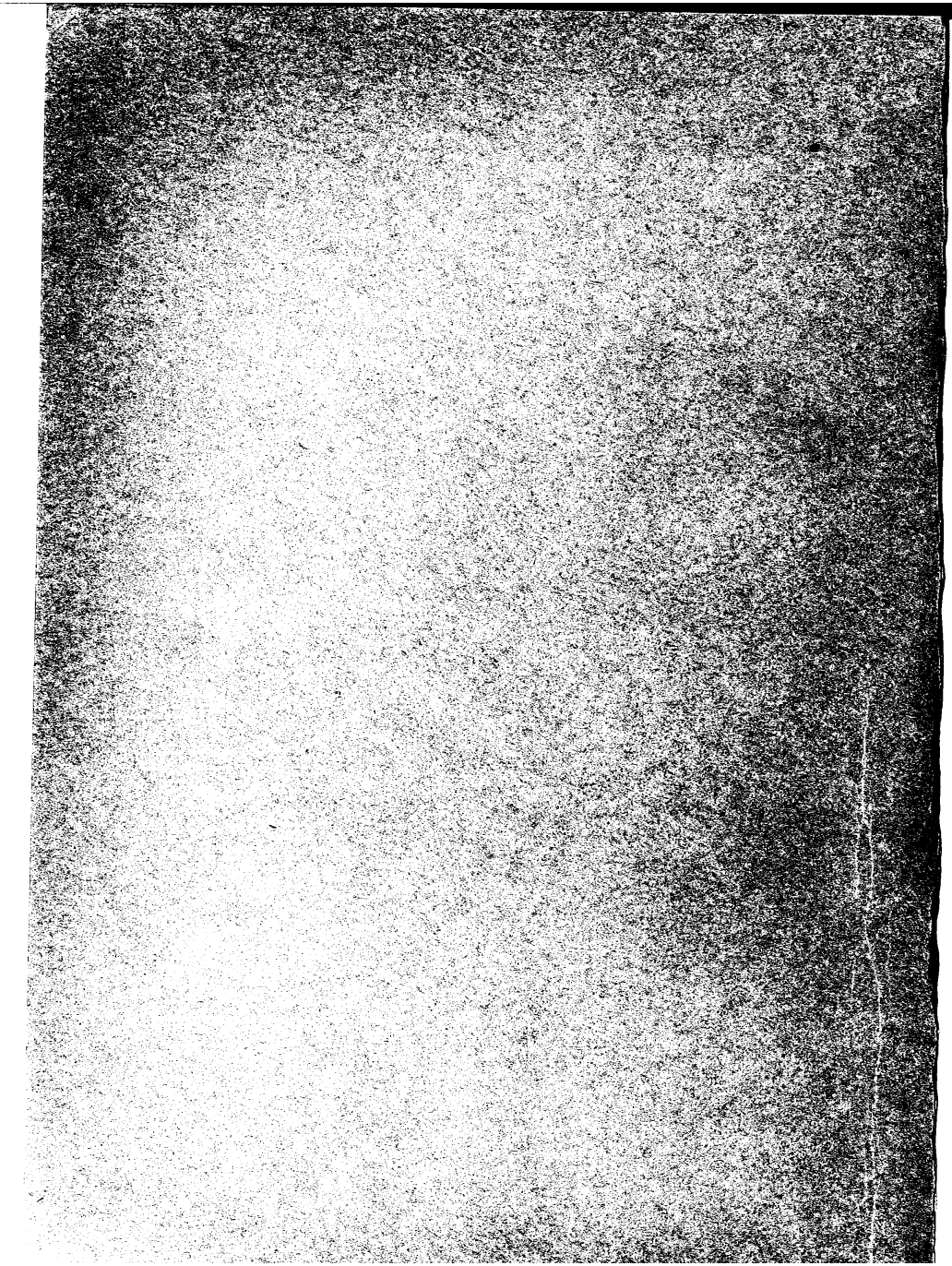
STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1955

PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS



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PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
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1955

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

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

Table 1

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1955

Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths			Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths		
		Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death			Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death
All ages	19,705	1,418	7.2	4	25-34	491	196	39.9	1
Under 1	1,338	47	3.5	4	35-44	741	137	18.5	3
1-4	239	75	31.4	1	45-54	1,612	154	9.6	4
5-9	124	54	43.5	1	55-64	2,825	121	4.3	4
10-14	100	46	46.0	1	65-74	4,460	126	2.8	4
15-19	150	83	55.3	1	75&over	7,399	264	3.6	6
20-24	202	114	56.4	1	Unknown	24	1	-	-

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

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

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

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

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

POPULATION

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

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

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

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

Chart 1

Accidental Deaths by Principal Types
Oklahoma, 1955

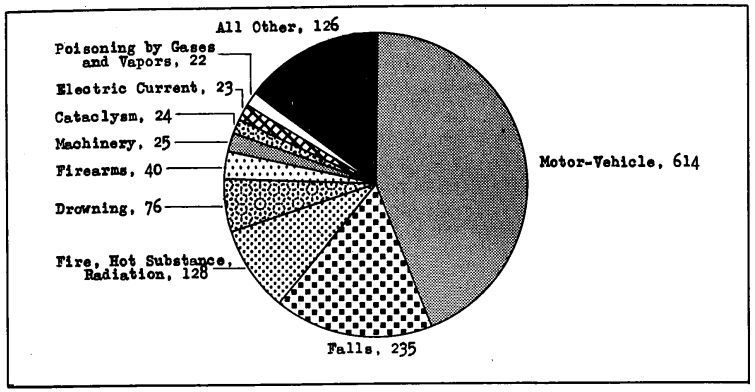
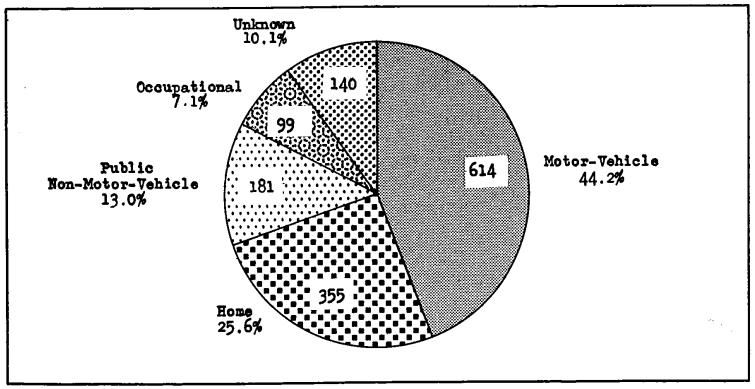


Chart 2

Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications
Oklahoma, 1955



OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

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

A total of 99 deaths during 1955 were attributed to occupational accidents, as compared to 87 deaths in the previous year, which was the low record during the twelve-year period for which comparable data are available. Data for the past seven years by occupational group are shown in Table I in the Appendix. Table 2 below shows the accidental deaths for the occupation groups having the largest number of deaths according to the external cause of injury.

Table 2

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

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Service	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade	Other
Total	99	27	24	8	10	6	5	19
Machinery	23	14	5	2	1	-	-	1
Electric current	13	3	-	2	5	-	-	3
Falls	14	1	8	1	2	1	1	-
Falling object	13	3	3	-	-	-	1	6
Fire	11	1	1	-	1	2	2	4
Firearms	7	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
Explosion of pressure vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others	18	3	3	2	1	3	1	5

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

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

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

In addition to the accidental deaths classified as occupational, there were 4 other farm workers killed while engaged in activities related to their work. Two of these died as a result of injuries sustained in motor-vehicle accidents, one was thrown from a wagon in transport when the team ran away, and one other was killed when thrown from a horse being used for transportation. These and other transport accidental deaths occurring while at work are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

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

Occupation	Motor Vehicle	Air Transport	Other Transport
Total	36	13	4
Agriculture	2	-	2*
Mining, quarrying, oil, and gas wells	3	1	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-
Construction	6	-	-
Transportation	4	1	2+
Public utilities	-	-	-
Trade	3	-	-
Service	10	11	-
Other specified industry	1	-	-
Unspecified industry	7	-	-

* Other vehicular accidents.
\+ Railroad accidents.

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

HOME ACCIDENTS

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

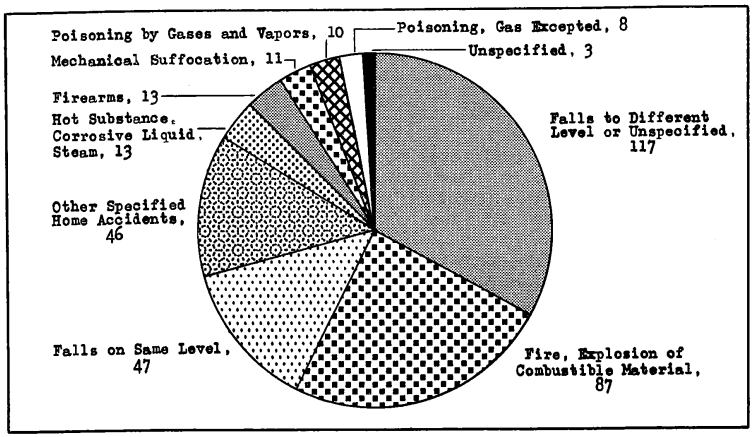
The death rates from home accidents have decreased from an average of 23.5 per 100,000 population in 1945-47 to 16.5 in 1953-55. Next to motor-vehicle accidents, however, home accidents accounted for a larger proportion of the fatalities than the other

major groups; 42.3 per cent of the fatalities in 1953-55 were attributed to motor-vehicle accidents, while 26.0 per cent were due to home accidents. This relationship has been reversed since 1945-47 when 31.2 per cent of the accidental deaths were due to motor-vehicle and 34.2 to home accidents.

Chart 3 below shows the fatal home accidents by type; additional information about these deaths is shown in the tables in the Appendix. The largest number of home fatalities was attributed to falls, with 46.2 per cent of the deaths in this category specified as due to that type of accident. As might be expected, the majority of the persons dying as the result of injuries received in falls were in the older age groups; 78.7 per cent were 75 years of age or older. Sixty-eight, or 41.5 per cent, of the deaths due to falls in or about the home were unspecified as to whether the fall was from a higher level or on the same level. Of those that were specified, however, about half were from higher levels and half on the same level. Twelve of those falling from higher levels were on steps, 2 from ladders, 23 from beds, 4 from chairs, 3 from porches, 2 from roofs, one from a tree, and 2 from other heights.

Chart 3

Fatal Home Accidents, by Type
Oklahoma, 1955



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

All deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents were assigned to this category regardless of whether the decedents were using the vehicles in carrying out duties related to their occupation or not. Deaths of persons who were at work, however, have been discussed separately in the section Occupational Accidents. In addition, motor-vehicle accidents include non-traffic accidents - those occurring elsewhere than on public streets or highways - as well as traffic accidents. For this reason, and for other minor differences in classification systems, these data may not necessarily agree with those published by the Department of Public Safety. Of the total 614 fatalities attributed to motor-vehicle accidents occurring in 1955, 25 were classified as non-traffic and 589 were classified as traffic accidents. Supplemental information received routinely from the State Department of Public Safety on each death resulting from a motor-vehicle accident has made it possible for more detailed data relating to this type of accident to be tabulated. Tables I, II, and V give information about these accidental deaths.

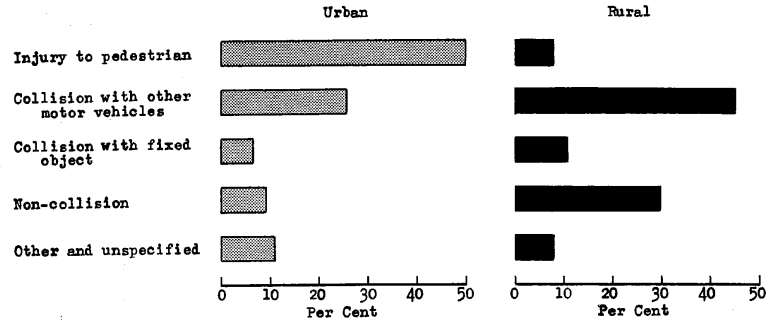
The number of deaths and the death rate from motor-vehicle accidents during the year, 614 and 27.2, showed little change from the previous year when 610 deaths were assigned to this cause for a rate of 27.3 per 100,000 population. Comparing the number of 1955 resident deaths from motor-vehicle accidents,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

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

Almost 88 per cent of the fatalities resulting from motor-vehicle accidents occurred in rural areas. Distribution of the fatalities occurring in rural areas and urban areas by type of accident is shown in Chart 4.

Chart 4

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



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

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

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

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

Table 4

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

Type of Injury	Number	Per Cent*
Total	614	
Fracture of skull	155	30.6
Fracture and dislocation of spine	64	12.6
Fracture of trunk	9	1.8
Fracture of lower limb	6	1.2
Other and unspecified fractures	7	1.4
Head injury (exc. fracture of skull)	129	25.5
Internal injury to thoracic organs	71	14.0
Internal injury to abdominal organs	17	3.4
Other internal injury	30	5.9
Burns	12	2.4
Other specified injury	6	1.2
Unspecified injury	108	

* Excluding those with unspecified injury.

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

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

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

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

Fifteen deaths were assigned to firearms accidents, 14 of these were males. Half of them were specified as hunting accidents; 4 others occurred on farms or in rural areas but no report was made as to how the accidents occurred. Two persons were accidentally wounded by firearms on the street, one firearm death occurred in a camp, and one 14-year-old boy was killed when a playmate pointed a gun at him and the gun discharged.

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

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

PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

Table 5

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

External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	140	115	17	8
Poisoning (gas excepted)	6	5	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors	1	1	-	-
Falls	44	43	-	1
Struck by falling object	2	2	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments	2	1	1	-
Electric current	1	1	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	1	1	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	8	3	4	1
Firearms	5	1	3	1
Foreign body entering orifice	11	8	2	1
Mechanical suffocation	3	3	-	-
Drowning	10	10	-	-
Excessive heat and insolation	3	3	-	-
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	4	2	1	1
Cataclysm	3	3	-	-
Lightning	2	1	-	1
Therapeutic misadventure	1	1	-	-
Late complications of surgical operation	3	2	1	-
Late effects of motor-vehicle accident	1	1	-	-
Late effects of other accident	13	11	1	1
Other and unspecified	16	12	3	1

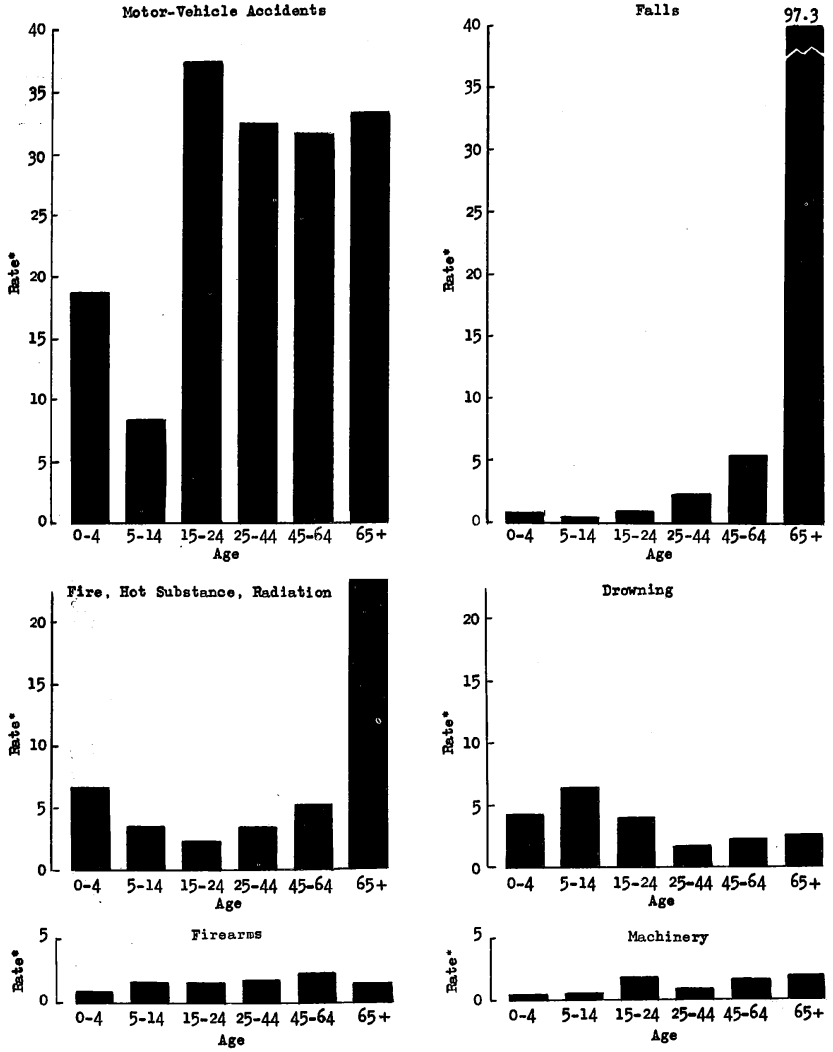
AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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

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

Chart 5

Fatality Rates from Important Types of Accidents for Broad Age Groups
Oklahoma, 1955



* Rates represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

Table 6

Leading Causes of Fatal External Injury by Age
Oklahoma, 1955

Age and External Injury	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Accidental Deaths
Under 1 Year	44	
Mechanical suffocation	14	31.8
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice	11	25.0
Motor vehicles	9	20.5
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	4	9.1
1-4 Years	78	
Motor vehicles	36	46.2
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	12	15.4
Drowning	10	12.8
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice	5	6.4
5-14 Years	100	
Motor vehicles	34	34.0
Drowning	26	26.0
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	14	14.0
Firearms	7	7.0
15-24 Years	192	
Motor vehicles	130	67.7
Drowning	14	7.3
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	8	4.2
Machinery	6	3.1
Firearms	6	3.1
25-44 Years	337	
Motor vehicles	203	60.2
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	21	6.2
Air transport	17	5.0
Falls	14	4.2
45-64 Years	264	
Motor vehicles	137	51.9
Falls	23	8.7
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	23	8.7
Firearms	10	3.8
Drowning	10	3.8
65 Years and Over	373	
Falls	191	51.2
Motor vehicles	65	17.4
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	46	12.3
Cataclysms	9	2.4

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

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

TABLE 1. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1949-1955

Type of Accident	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,481	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,389	100.0
Occupational total	143	9.7	94	7.1	126	8.3	114	7.7	105	7.6	87	5.8	99	7.1
Agriculture	36	2.4	22	1.7	31	2.0	39	2.7	26	1.9	23	1.5	27	1.9
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	32	2.2	26	2.0	32	2.1	22	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.3	24	1.7
Manufacturing	11	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.7	6	0.4	6	0.4
Construction	20	1.4	18	1.4	11	0.7	16	1.1	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7
Transportation	16	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.4
Public utilities	13	0.9	5	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2	7	0.5	2	0.1	4	0.3
Trade	-	-	2	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.4
Service	9	0.6	8	0.6	17	1.1	8	0.5	13	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6
Other specified industry	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2
Unspecified industry	3	0.2	-	-	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4
Home total	489	33.0	427	32.3	389	25.6	424	28.8	394	28.6	359	23.9	355	25.6
Poisonings (gas excepted)	18	1.2	14	1.1	10	0.7	14	1.0	8	0.6	10	0.7	8	0.6
Poisonings by gases and vapors	14	0.9	27	2.0	15	1.0	7	0.5	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7
Fire, explosion of combustible material	104	7.0	108	8.2	104	6.9	109	7.4	85	6.2	78	5.2	87	6.3
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	11	0.7	3	0.2	7	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.3	13	0.9
Mechanical suffocation	23	1.6	26	2.0	24	1.6	28	1.9	12	0.9	27	1.8	11	0.8
Firearms	19	1.3	20	1.5	25	1.6	23	1.6	20	1.5	15	1.0	13	0.9
Falls on same level	70	4.7	117	8.8	77	5.1	99	6.7	99	7.2	52	3.5	47	3.4
Falls to different level or unspecified	169	11.4	70	5.3	85	5.6	95	6.5	96	7.0	102	6.8	117	8.4
Other specified home accidents	54	3.6	42	3.2	42	2.8	42	2.9	46	3.3	57	3.8	46	3.3
Unspecified home accidents	7	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2
Motor-vehicle total	554	37.4	526	39.7	595	39.2	622	42.3	582	42.2	610	40.7	614	44.2
Injury to pedestrian	104	7.0	86	6.5	93	6.1	64	4.4	88	6.4	67	4.5	78	5.6
Collision with other motor vehicle	211	14.2	208	15.7	231	15.2	265	18.0	246	17.9	240	16.0	263	18.9
Collision with railroad train	49	3.3	24	1.8	36	2.4	25	1.7	22	1.6	25	1.7	33	2.4
Injury to pedal cyclist	8	0.5	6	0.5	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	6	0.4
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2
Collision with fixed object	19	1.3	19	1.4	37	2.4	64	4.4	45	3.3	63	4.2	63	4.5
Non-collision	151	10.2	160	12.1	182	12.0	179	12.2	164	11.9	196	13.1	160	11.5
Other and unspecified accident	11	0.7	19	1.4	12	0.8	17	1.2	12	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6
Public non-motor-vehicle total	217	14.7	214	16.2	219	14.4	213	14.5	209	15.2	170	11.3	181	13.0
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	20	1.4	19	1.4	23	1.5	24	1.6	17	1.2	17	1.1	9	0.6
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	5	0.3	13	1.0	6	0.4	9	0.6	19	1.4	5	0.3	6	0.4
Water transportation	19	1.3	11	0.8	13	0.9	8	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	9	0.6
Air transportation	45	3.0	27	2.0	47	3.1	14	1.0	24	1.7	18	1.2	24	1.7
Fire, explosion of combustible material	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5	14	1.0	5	0.4	7	0.5	6	0.4
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Drowning (except in water transport)	45	3.0	58	4.4	61	4.0	68	4.6	54	3.9	64	4.3	65	4.7
Firearms	22	1.5	22	1.7	17	1.1	17	1.2	19	1.4	15	1.0	15	1.1
Falls on same level	13	0.9	16	1.2	8	0.5	11	0.7	1	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.4
Falls to different level or unspecified	8	0.5	9	0.7	9	0.6	11	0.7	20	1.5	9	0.6	8	0.6
Other specified public accidents	33	2.2	36	2.7	27	1.8	36	2.4	43	3.1	23	1.5	31	2.2
Unspecified public accidents	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Type of accident unknown	78	5.3	63	4.8	189	12.5	98	6.7	88	6.4	273	18.2	140	10.1

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS, OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1955

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Not Stated
GRAND TOTAL	1,389	95	115	98	86	129	116	143	94	95	117	110	138	53
Occupational total	99	5	8	6	8	6	16	9	5	7	7	9	11	2
Agriculture	27	-	2	1	3	2	6	3	1	-	1	2	4	1
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	24	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	-
Manufacturing	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Construction	10	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Transportation	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Public utilities	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Trade	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Service	8	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Other specified industry	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Unspecified industry	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Home total	355	34	42	34	20	46	18	21	25	20	20	25	37	13
Poisonings (gas excepted)	8	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	87	9	13	11	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	12	2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	13	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	2	-
Mechanical suffocation	11	1	-	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-
Firearms	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	-
Falls on same level	47	6	3	6	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	5	5	1
Falls to different level or unspecified	117	7	13	8	5	7	3	9	7	2	1	8	11	1
Other specified home accidents	46	2	1	-	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	2	3	1
Unspecified home accidents	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	614	44	52	37	40	49	48	59	46	50	69	56	98	16
Injury to pedestrian	78	4	3	2	6	6	8	7	4	7	17	8	6	6
Collision with other motor vehicle	263	26	28	21	12	23	19	23	20	20	23	28	28	10
Collision with railroad train	33	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	3	1	2	1
Injury to pedal cyclist	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	63	2	7	3	2	3	5	10	6	4	2	6	11	4
Non-collision	160	1	12	7	12	11	11	15	7	15	21	11	16	10
Other and unspecified accident	8	2	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	181	5	5	15	8	21	22	37	15	14	11	13	15	1
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	9	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	-
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	6	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Water transportation	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
Air transportation	24	3	1	2	-	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	6	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	65	1	1	1	2	1	13	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Firearms	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	1
Falls on same level	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	31	-	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Other specified public accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified public accidents	140	7	8	6	10	7	12	17	3	4	10	7	11	38
Type of accident unknown														

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1955

Type of Accident — Estimated population, July 1, 1955

	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban		Rural	
	2,260,128		2,051,062		155,297		53,769		1,269,993		990,135	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total fatalities	1,389	61.5	1,220	59.5	118	76.0	51	94.9	445	35.0	944	95.3
Occupational	99	4.4	90	4.4	5	3.2	4	7.4	26	2.0	73	7.4
Home	355	15.7	305	14.9	35	22.5	10	18.6	282	22.2	133	13.4
Motor-vehicle	614	27.2	546	26.6	45	29.0	23	42.8	74	5.8	540	54.5
Public	101	4.5	90	4.4	5	3.2	4	7.4	26	2.0	73	7.4
Unknown	140	6.2	135	6.6	12	7.7	8	14.9	73	5.7	67	6.8
Total	1,389	61.5	1,220	59.5	118	76.0	51	94.9	445	35.0	944	95.3
Railway (800-802)	9	0.4	6	0.3	2	1.3	1	1.9	3	0.3	6	0.6
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	614	27.2	546	26.6	45	29.0	23	42.8	74	5.8	540	54.5
Other road vehicle (840-845)	9	0.4	9	0.4	-	-	-	-	9	0.7	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	9	0.4	9	0.4	-	-	-	-	8	0.6	1	0.1
Aircraft (860-864) and Liquid Propellant Explosions (870-888)	24	1.1	24	1.2	-	-	-	-	14	1.1	10	1.0
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	17	0.8	14	0.7	2	1.3	1	1.9	8	0.7	8	0.8
Falls (900-904)	22	1.0	20	1.0	2	1.3	-	-	9	0.7	13	1.3
Blow from falling object (910)	235	10.4	223	10.9	10	6.4	2	3.7	149	11.7	86	8.7
Non-road vehicle (911)	19	0.8	18	0.9	-	-	1	1.9	5	0.4	14	1.4
Machinery (912)	4	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.6	1	1.9	1	0.1	3	0.3
Operating or repairing instruments (913)	25	1.1	25	1.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.2	22	2.2
Electric current (914)	23	1.0	23	1.1	-	-	-	-	11	0.9	12	1.2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	128	5.7	97	4.7	26	16.7	5	9.3	72	5.7	56	5.7
Firearms (919)	40	1.8	34	1.7	5	3.2	1	1.9	7	0.6	33	3.3
Struggle, fight or other injury by foreign body (920-922)	20	0.9	14	0.7	4	2.6	2	3.7	11	0.9	9	0.9
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.6	1	1.9	1	0.1	1	0.1
Drowning (not being ridden) (927, 928)	76	3.4	65	3.2	8	5.2	3	5.6	8	0.6	68	6.9
Drowning (occupant) transport) (929)	14	0.6	12	0.6	1	0.6	1	1.9	8	0.6	6	0.6
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	4	0.2	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	4	0.3	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	14	0.6	12	0.6	1	0.6	1	1.9	8	0.6	6	0.6
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)												

Rates represent numbers per 100,000 estimated population.
Code numbers are the E code of the International Statistical Classification.

TABLE IV. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF INJURY BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1955

Hour of Injury	Total	Railway	Motor-Vehicle	Drowning and Water Transport	Aircraft	Solid and Liquid Poisons	Poisonous Gases	Falls	Machinery	Electric Current	Fire, Hot Substance, Radiation	Firearms	Mechanical Suffocation	Other and Unspecified
Total fatalities	1,389	9	614	85	24	17	13	235	25	23	128	40	20	147
Midnight - 12:59 a. m.	38	2	27	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	1
1:00 a. m. - 1:59 a. m.	24	2	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
2:00 a. m. - 2:59 a. m.	18	-	13	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
3:00 a. m. - 3:59 a. m.	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
4:00 a. m. - 4:59 a. m.	14	-	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5:00 a. m. - 5:59 a. m.	24	1	14	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2
6:00 a. m. - 6:59 a. m.	26	-	18	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2
7:00 a. m. - 7:59 a. m.	31	1	20	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	1
8:00 a. m. - 8:59 a. m.	39	-	27	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	1
9:00 a. m. - 9:59 a. m.	50	1	31	2	1	1	-	6	1	3	3	1	1	-
10:00 a. m. - 10:59 a. m.	60	-	31	3	1	1	-	10	1	1	3	1	1	2
11:00 a. m. - 11:59 a. m.	39	-	20	1	1	1	-	6	1	1	2	1	1	3
Noon - 12:59 p. m.	36	-	20	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	3	1	1	2
1:00 p. m. - 1:59 p. m.	70	1	39	6	2	1	1	10	1	2	4	2	1	1
2:00 p. m. - 2:59 p. m.	61	-	41	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	-
3:00 p. m. - 3:59 p. m.	86	1	46	6	2	1	1	7	2	1	6	1	1	4
4:00 p. m. - 4:59 p. m.	66	1	39	5	2	1	-	8	1	2	3	1	1	2
5:00 p. m. - 5:59 p. m.	56	1	29	6	1	1	-	4	1	1	5	1	1	4
6:00 p. m. - 6:59 p. m.	57	1	29	5	2	1	-	6	1	1	4	1	1	4
7:00 p. m. - 7:59 p. m.	42	1	20	3	2	1	-	3	1	1	3	1	1	1
8:00 p. m. - 8:59 p. m.	58	1	29	2	2	1	-	5	1	1	4	1	1	4
9:00 p. m. - 9:59 p. m.	31	1	20	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
10:00 p. m. - 10:59 p. m.	39	1	23	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
11:00 p. m. - 11:59 p. m.	38	1	31	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Hour not stated	340	2	54	27	4	8	2	73	5	2	54	12	4	73

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1955

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years														
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,389	44	78	52	48	83	109	100	96	141	148	116	118	151	104	1
White: Male	822	21	37	31	34	62	78	72	67	94	89	79	61	62	34	1
Female	398	13	20	17	10	14	14	17	19	32	33	29	37	81	62	-
Negro: Male	80	2	14	1	2	6	9	6	3	7	10	5	11	1	3	-
Female	38	4	4	2	1	-	2	1	2	1	5	2	5	5	4	-
Indian: Male	36	2	2	1	1	-	5	2	5	7	7	1	-	2	1	-
Female	15	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Occupational total	99	-	-	-	1	10	3	14	12	16	21	13	6	3	-	-
White: Male	87	-	-	-	1	10	3	12	10	14	17	12	6	2	-	-
Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	27	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1	2	4	7	5	2	-	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	7	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Construction	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
Public utilities	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Service	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Home total	355	23	20	9	11	5	11	8	8	17	16	25	37	91	74	-
White: Male	125	10	4	4	6	5	4	3	2	8	7	14	11	28	19	-
Female	181	7	6	3	4	-	5	4	4	7	5	9	18	58	51	-
Negro: Male	19	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	5	-	2	-
Female	20	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5	1	-
Indian: Male	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Female	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	8	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	1	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	87	4	10	6	5	1	4	3	4	9	4	5	11	14	7	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	13	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	3	-
Mechanical suffocation	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms	13	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Falls on same level	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	24	16	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	117	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	13	44	45	-
Other specified home accidents	46	6	4	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	5	6	4	2	3	-
Unspecified home accidents	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1955 (Continued)

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years														
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Motor-vehicle total	614	9	36	19	15	51	79	60	55	88	78	59	38	25	2	-
White: Male	399	6	17	10	9	32	60	44	39	58	45	39	22	16	2	-
Female	147	3	10	8	4	12	7	12	12	22	23	17	10	7	-	-
Negro: Male	37	-	7	1	-	6	6	2	2	2	6	1	3	1	-	-
Female	8	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Indian: Male	16	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
Female	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	78	-	21	9	1	2	3	1	1	7	7	8	11	7	-	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	263	8	5	4	4	28	25	27	23	46	37	30	15	10	1	-
Collision with railroad train	33	-	3	1	2	-	1	2	5	2	6	7	3	1	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	6	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	63	-	-	1	3	6	20	10	8	6	8	1	-	-	-	-
Non-collision	160	-	5	-	4	14	27	18	18	26	19	12	9	7	1	-
Other and unspecified accidents	8	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	181	-	15	22	20	15	15	15	18	12	13	14	12	8	1	1
White: Male	139	-	10	17	17	13	11	11	15	9	9	9	10	6	1	1
Female	24	-	3	4	2	2	2	1	-	2	3	2	1	2	-	-
Negro: Male	11	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	-
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Water transportation	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Air transportation	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	8	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	65	-	9	15	9	5	8	4	2	3	3	4	1	2	-	-
Firearms	15	-	-	1	4	3	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Falls on same level	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-
Other specified public accidents	31	-	5	4	5	3	3	2	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	1
Unspecified public accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	140	12	7	2	1	2	1	3	3	8	20	5	25	24	27	-
White: Male	72	5	6	-	1	2	-	2	1	5	11	5	12	10	12	-
Female	43	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	14	11	-
Negro: Male	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-
Female	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-
Indian: Male	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Female	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1955

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,389	8	1	11	11	13	11	18	20	16
Occupational	99	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1
Home	355	-	1	1	-	2	1	6	10	2
Motor-vehicle	614	3	-	8	5	10	3	5	7	6
Public	181	2	-	1	5	1	5	5	-	5
Unknown	140	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
Total	1,389	8	1	11	11	13	11	18	20	16
Railway (800-802)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	614	3	-	8	5	10	3	5	7	6
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	4
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	22	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Falls (900-904)	235	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	1
Blow from falling object (910)	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	128	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	4	1
Firearms (919)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	76	3	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	38	13	9	3	30	2	30	10	19	33
Occupational	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	3
Home	10	-	-	-	9	1	9	-	4	7
Motor-vehicle	17	8	6	-	14	-	12	8	10	15
Public	3	4	2	2	-	-	6	-	1	6
Unknown	2	1	1	-	7	1	1	1	1	2
Total	38	13	9	3	30	2	30	10	19	33
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	17	8	6	-	14	-	12	8	10	15
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aircraft (860-866)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	5	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	4	6
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	4	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	-	2
Firearms (919)	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	3
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	12	18	11	2	25	29	27	7	3	2
Occupational	1	-	2	1	3	4	2	-	-	-
Home	4	4	2	1	12	7	1	2	2	-
Motor-vehicle	2	8	6	-	7	15	18	5	1	1
Public	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Unknown	4	3	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	-
Total	12	18	11	2	25	29	27	7	3	2
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	8	6	-	7	15	18	5	1	1
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Falls (900-904)	7	1	2	-	12	5	3	-	1	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	-
Firearms (919)	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

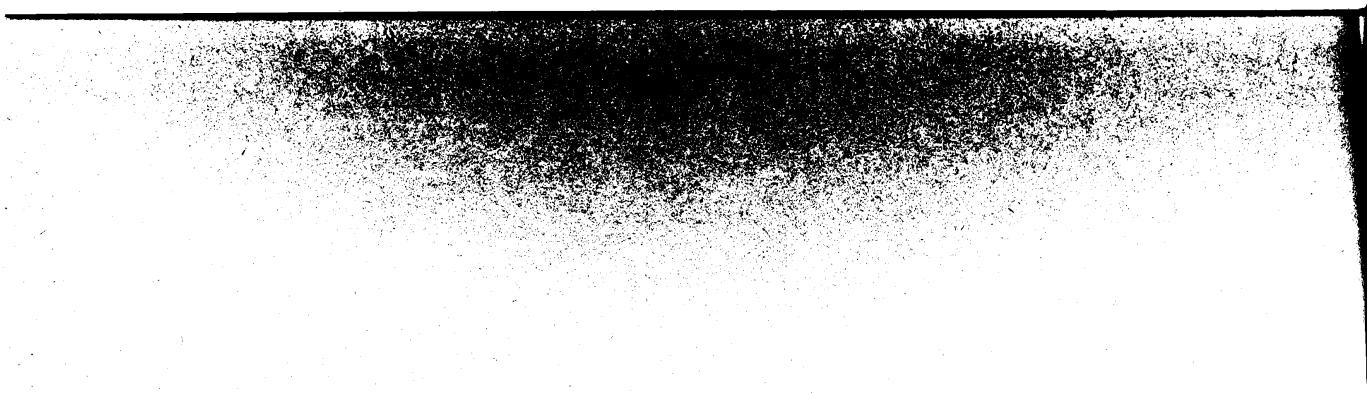
Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	5	2	16	11	11	7	49	6	16	9
Occupational	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	-
Home	-	1	4	2	2	-	26	2	5	2
Motor-vehicle	2	1	9	6	7	3	8	2	7	3
Public	3	-	1	1	-	2	5	-	1	1
Unknown	-	-	1	-	1	1	8	2	2	3
Total	5	2	16	11	11	7	49	6	16	9
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	1	9	6	7	3	8	2	7	3
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	1	3	2	1	1	7	3	7	2
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	-	2	1	2	-	23	1	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	13	18	16	5	9	15	11	4	16	24
Occupational	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Home	3	3	7	1	-	6	-	1	4	5
Motor-vehicle	7	10	6	2	9	4	4	3	4	11
Public	2	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	5	2
Unknown	1	-	3	1	-	2	4	-	2	5
Total	13	18	16	5	9	15	11	4	16	24
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	7	10	6	2	9	4	4	3	4	11
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	5	4	-	-	4	-	1	4	4
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1
Firearms (919)	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	18	37	11	6	12	135	24	21	13	13
Occupational	-	1	1	1	2	7	1	3	1	-
Home	1	12	1	-	1	41	5	2	2	6
Motor-vehicle	14	17	9	5	5	52	6	12	5	5
Public	3	5	-	-	1	20	10	3	3	1
Unknown	-	2	-	-	3	15	2	1	2	1
Total	18	37	11	6	12	135	24	21	13	13
Railway (800-802)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	14	17	9	5	5	52	6	12	5	5
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	1	5	1	-	1	19	4	2	5	7
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	6	-	-	-	25	2	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	2	2	-	-	1	6	4	3	2	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	2	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

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

Type of Accident	Payne	Pitts-burg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Push-mataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	12	31	19	25	4	9	24	22	9	27
Occupational	2	2	1	-	2	1	2	4	-	3
Home	5	10	1	10	-	2	3	5	1	7
Motor-vehicle	2	12	10	11	2	4	13	10	4	14
Public	1	4	3	3	-	1	4	1	4	2
Unknown	2	3	4	1	-	1	2	2	-	1
Total	12	31	19	25	4	9	24	22	9	27
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	12	10	11	2	4	13	10	4	14
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Falls (900-904)	3	8	3	5	-	-	1	2	1	4
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Electric current (914)	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	5	2	5	-	-	3	3	-	3
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	14	18	118	16	18	14	12	12	78	76
Occupational	2	-	10	-	1	2	-	-	6	9
Home	4	4	35	6	3	3	8	5	30	32
Motor-vehicle	8	10	47	7	8	7	2	5	17	15
Public	-	2	16	3	1	-	2	1	14	12
Unknown	-	2	10	-	5	2	-	1	11	8
Total	14	18	118	16	18	14	12	12	78	76
Railway (800-802)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	8	10	47	7	8	7	2	5	17	15
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
Falls (900-904)	1	1	23	2	4	2	4	5	17	20
Blow from falling object (910)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	13	1	2	1	3	1	17	11
Firearms (919)	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	3
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	6	5
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1