PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1956

PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
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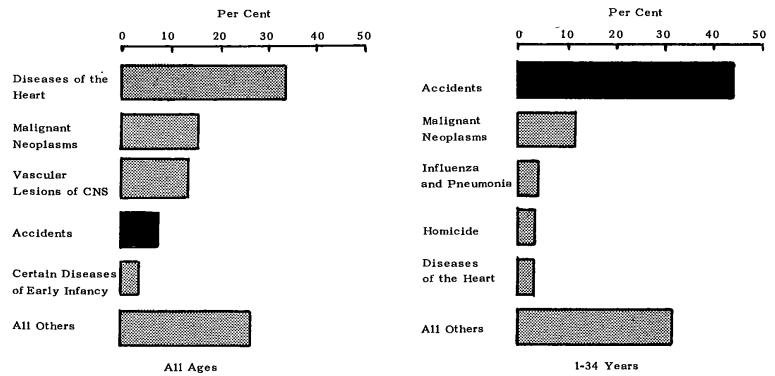
PUBLIC HFALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
1956

The facts that accidents continue to be the fourth leading cause of death in Oklahoma among the general population - superseded only by diseases of the heart, cancer,and vascular lesions of the central nervous system - and the first cause of death for the age group one through 34 years have prompted the publication of this, the eighth edition of Part III, Accidental Deaths, Public Health Statistics, State of Oklahoma. Chart 1, below, shows the five leading causes of death for all ages and for the age group one through 34 years, for 1957. The number of accidental deaths in each age group, as well as the per cent of total deaths, and the position of accidents as a cause of death may be seen in Table 1 on the next page.

Chart 1

Five Leading Causes of Death for All Ages and Ages 1 - 34, Oklahoma, 1956



Information for this bulletin was obtained from certificates of death filed with the Oklahoma State Department of Health and from copies of certificates for residents of Oklahoma who died in other states. Copies of non-resident certificates were exchanged between states for statistical purposes only. The standard death certificate has a section, other than the one showing the nature of injury, to be filled out by the person signing the death certificate when the death was due to an accident or other means of violence. When this section was not completed, an effort was made to find out by query how the injury occurred, the time of injury (hour, month and day), whether or not injury occurred at work, and place of injury (e.g. in or about home, farm, factory, street, office building, etc.), as well as the geographic location of the place of injury. On motor-vehicle accidental deaths, the Department of Public Safety provided supplemental

information obtained from motor-vehicle accident reports; these added to the completeness of statistics concerning fatal motor-vehicle accidents.

Table 1

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1956

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	20,954	1,489	7.1	4	25-34	426	179	42.0	1
Under 1	1,376	61	4.4	4	35-44	797	160	20.1	2
1-4	222	60	27.0	1	45-54	1,677	166	9.9	3
5-9	123	53	43.1	1	55-64	2,928	148	5.1	4
10-14	87	39	44.8	1	65-74	4,819	135	2.8	4
15-19	163	99	60.7	1	75 & over	8,121	278	3.4	6
20-24	191	109	57.1	1	Unknown	24	2	-	-

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

Since this bulletin is concerned only with fatal accidents, the figures in it represent only a small proportion of the total accidents resulting in injury and loss of working time each year.

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

In this bulletin, with the exception of Chart 1 and Table 1, all data are based on the place of occurrence of the accident. For purposes of accident prevention and safety education, the place where the fatal injury was incurred is more meaningful than the place of residence or place of death.

POPULATION

Population figures used in computing rates for this publication have been estimated by the Division of Statistics. The estimate for the total population was 2,360,554; the white population, 2,146,851; the Negro population, 159,934; and the Indian, 53,769. Rates by race are shown on Table IV in the Appendix.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

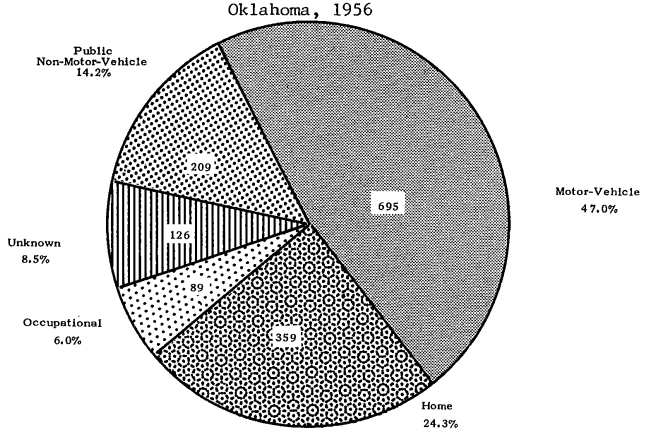
In order to classify a death as an accidental death, the rules and procedures of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, "E" Code, were used. This classification, using a three-digit category and grouping some codes together for convenience, is used in Tables III, IV, VI and VIII in the Appendix. It is referred to as the "External Cause of Injury" and is discussed in the next section of this bulletin.

The National Safety Council Classification is also used in this publication. It provides for five major categories: occupational, home, motor-vehicle, public non-motor-vehicle and unknown. Each group is then broken down by type of accident.

Circumstances relating to the accidental deaths assigned to each of these five major categories are discussed in separate sections in this bulletin. The complete breakdown for this classification has been used in Tables I, II and VII in the Appendix and the major categories in Tables IV and VIII. Chart 2 shows the accidental deaths for 1956 by these five groups. Another section of this bulletin is devoted to "Age and Accidental Death," since age is an important factor to be considered in planning accident prevention programs.

Chart 2

Accidental Deaths by Major Classification
Oklahoma, 1956



EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

The "E" Code, or external cause of death, according to the International Statistical Classification, has been used to classify all of the accidental deaths in Oklahoma. Chart 3 shows the proportion of accidental deaths assigned to the principal types of external cause of injury. During 1956, 1,478 deaths were assigned to accidents occurring in the State. Of this group, 695, or 47 per cent, resulted from motor-vehicle accidents. This is an increase of 13 per cent over 1955, when there were 614 deaths. The motor-vehicle accidents will be discussed in greater detail in the National Safety Council Classification.

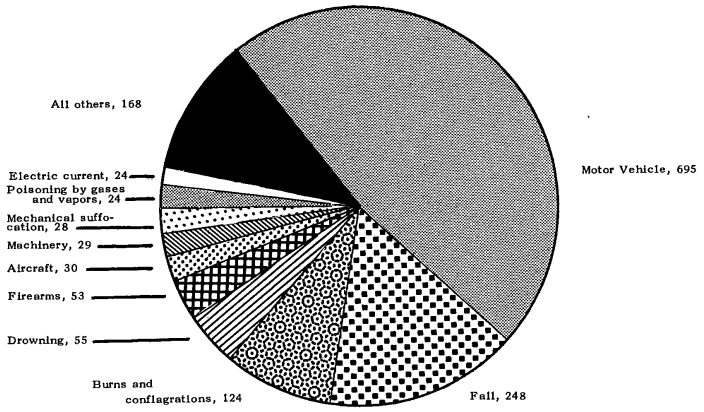
Falls represented the next largest group, with 248 deaths, or 16.8 per cent of the total accidental deaths. Of these, 11 were falls on stairs, 2 falls from ladders, 48 other falls from one level to another, 64 falls on the same level and 123 accidental falls of unspecified nature. The largest part of the falls were in the older age groups. Over 83 per cent were to persons 65 years of age and over.

Deaths from burns and conflagrations were next in numerical importance, with 124 deaths, or 8.4 per cent of the total accidental deaths, from those causes. Fire and explosion of combustible material resulted in 107 of these

deaths. There were 17 other deaths attributed to burns from other and unspecified causes. Nine of these deaths were caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation. One child pulled a pan of hot grease off the stove onto himself; an 11-month old child overturned a pot of hot coffee; another child climbed into the bathtub and turned on the hot water, scalding himself; one man was at work in a foundry and spilled molten metal on his clothes; two women died from burns they received when they fell on the stove at home; two more elderly people died as a result of hot water accidents; and another woman died from electric burns from an electric blanket. The remaining 8 deaths due to burns were unspecified as to cause. Chart 4 shows that deaths from burns and conflagrations are at their peak in the winter months.

Chart 3

Accidental Deaths by Principal Types
Oklahoma, 1956



In spite of the increased interest in water sports in Oklahoma, drowning and water transport accidents caused only 61 deaths during 1956. This was the lowest number recorded since detailed statistics on deaths due to accidents occurring in Oklahoma first became available in 1943. Fifty-five of these deaths were due to drowning and 6 other drownings resulted from water transport accidents. Drowning is one of the types of accident showing a seasonal trend, since most of the drownings occur during the summer months. This is shown on Chart 4.

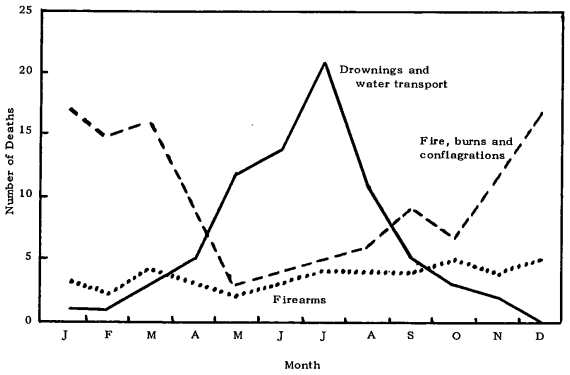
Firearms is another type of accident which shows a seasonal trend, with a small increase in the number of deaths during the fall months, coinciding with the hunting seasons. This is shown in Chart 4. There were 53 deaths from firearm accidents during 1956. This compares to 40 in 1955 and 39 in 1954. For the 53 deaths in 1956, 5 of the certificates specified that the gun, which accidentally discharged, was being cleaned; 8 specified hunting accidents - in one of these a man at work on a ranch was killed when the hunter mistook him for a deer; 11 specified that the deceased was accidentally shot by another person. Seven of

those shot by other persons were children under 16 years of age. A 2-year old child wandered into the line of fire of a 22 rifle being demonstrated. A 4-year old child was killed when her brother accidentally discharged a 22 rifle. A 7-year old girl and a 10-year old boy were accidentally shot by 22 rifles in the hands of playmates. The circumstances were not specified for the other 3 children under 16 years of age who were accidentally shot by other persons. Twenty-nine other deaths due to firearms occurred in varied circumstances; nine of these were under 16 years of age.

Chart 4

Seasonal Occurrence of Fatalities Resulting
from Three Types of Accidents

Oklahoma
Three-Year Average 1954-1956



There were 30 deaths due to aircraft accidents during 1956. Of these, 10 were personnel in military aircraft, one was an occupant of another specified type of aircraft and 19 were persons in other and unspecified types of aircraft. All but 2 of the deaths assigned to this category were males.

Of the 29 deaths due to machinery accidents, 24 were at work when the accident occurred. These will be discussed in the section under "Occupational Accidents." There were 17 farm tractor accidents - 13 were at work. Of the 4 not at work, 3 were children. A 10-year old child was crushed when a tractor overturned with her. An 11-year old girl fell from a tractor and was run over by the machine. A 16-month old child was run over by a tractor on a farm, and a 55-year old man fell into the path of a tractor and was killed. The other machinery accident that occurred to a person not at work was to an 18-year old male who fell from a ride at an amusement park.

Twenty-eight deaths were attributed to mechanical suffocation; 16 were suffocations in the bed or cradle - these were all of infants under one year of age -

and 12 were suffocations in other or unspecified circumstances - of these, 7 were of infants under one year of age.

Twenty-one of the 24 deaths due to poisoning by gases and vapors were the result of carbon monoxide poisoning from utility gas. There were several instances of multiple deaths occurring because of a single incidence of carbon monoxide poisoning. A family of 7 was asphyxiated by gas; another mother and 2 children died as a result of an overheated gas stove without ventilation; a man and his wife were asphyxiated by carbon monoxide poisoning from a heating stove in their bedroom. Nine other people died as a result of defective stoves and improper ventilation. The 3 other deaths due to poisoning by gases and vapors were as follows: a 24-year old male inhaled too much natural gas from a gas line; a 27-year old male went down into an old mine shaft and was overcome by the fumes; a 15-year old boy inhaled stock chloroform in his home.

In addition to the 24 deaths due to poisoning by gases and vapors, there were 18 deaths due to poisoning by solid and liquid substances. Half of these were under 5 years of age. Of these, 3 deaths were due to poisoning by aspirin and salicylates; a one-year old child accidentally ate a large number of aspirins; another one-year old found a container of 10-grain sodium salicylate tablets on a low table and swallowed 30 to 40 of them; a 2-year old child unbeknown to mother took 100 grains of aspirin, and the mother gave her more for fever. Three more deaths were attributed to poisoning by petroleum products; these were all children one year of age who drank kerosene at home. A 4-year old child drank arsenic rat poison. The 2 other deaths in children under 5 years of age were due to poisonings by other and unspecified substances.

Twenty-four deaths were attributed to electric current in 1956. Of these, 17 were in the course of gainful employment. These were all male. Seven were not at work: a child under one year of age came in contact with wire on a television; a 16-year old male climbed a high tension pole and touched a live wire; a 17-year old housewife was electrocuted due to a short in electric wiring; a 17-year old male was putting up a television antenna and fell against a high voltage power line; a 20-year old female was killed at home when the television antenna fell against a high line; a 29-year old male came in contact with 220 voltage; and a 28-year old male was electrocuted while holding a live wire.

Among the deaths due to other numerically important types of accidents, were 20 due to suffocation and other injury by foreign body and 15 due to blow from falling object. There were 23 deaths due to late effects of injury and poisoning, that is, the accidents occurred a year or more ago and were not allocated to type of accident.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

According to the coding rules set up by the National Safety Council, this classification included all deaths arising out of and in the course of gainful employment unless the injured person was a domestic servant or was involved in a transportation accident. These transportation deaths of persons in the course of gainful employment were classified as motor-vehicle or public non-motor-vehicle accidents. Fatal accidents to domestic servants in the course of gainful employment were classified as home accidents. The information as to whether the deceased was at work when the injury occurred came from the death certificate, which requests this information on all deaths from external causes. Many certificates failed to supply this information and even when supplemental information was obtained, it was frequently not possible to determine whether or not the injured person was in the course of gainful employment. For this reason, these numbers of occupational accidental deaths may underestimate the true frequency of such deaths.

During 1956, there were 89 deaths classified as occupational accidental deaths. This compared to 99 in 1955 and 87 in 1954. Over one-fourth, 24, of these deaths were due to machinery accidents, 17 deaths were due to electric current and 13 due to falls. Table 2, below, shows the external cause of injury, and the principal types of occupation for each group. Of the 24 machinery accidents, 14 were due to agricultural machinery - these will be discussed in the next paragraph. Four of the remaining machinery deaths were to persons engaged in construction work. Three were manufacturing accidents: one man fell into a saw; two others were caught in conveyor belts. One man in the oil industry fell into the fly wheel of an engine; another was crushed between a truck and a bulldozer while unloading the bulldozer on an oil lease. A service worker was killed when a tree he was pushing over with a bulldozer fell on him.

Table 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation, by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1956

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Agriculture	Service	Mining, etc.	Manufacturing	Construction	Public Utility	Other
Total	89	26	16	14	11	9	5	8
Machinery	24	14	1	2	3	4	-	-
Electric current	17	2	5	4	1	1	4	-
Falls	13	1	5	-	2	2	-	3
Falling object	10	1	1	4	2	1	-	1
Fire	10	4	2	2	-	-	-	2
Firearms	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Explosion of pressure vessel	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
All others	12	4	2	1	2	1	1	1

The largest number of deaths, 26, occurred to persons engaged in agricultural operations. Agricultural machinery accidents accounted for over half, 14, of the agricultural occupational fatalities. Thirteen of these were due to farm tractor accidents - most of which occurred when the tractor turned over and crushed the driver. The other was a 60-year old man who was at work on his farm when he was crushed by a dump truck. Other agricultural occupational fatalities were due to: fire, 4; electric current, 2; falls, 1; falling objects, 1; and other, 4.

The next largest group was the service group with 16 fatal accidents. Among these, 5 were due to electric current and 5 due to falls.

Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells accounted for 14 deaths. Four of these were due to contact with electric current and 4 due to blows from falling objects.

Tables IV, VII and VIII in the Appendix contain information about the age, sex and race of the decedents as well as the counties in which the accidents occurred.

In addition to the 89 deaths classified as occupational accidents, there were 48 deaths due to motor-vehicle accidents and 27 deaths due to other transport accidents in which the certificate specified that the deceased was at work when the accident occurred.

HOME ACCIDENTS

Included in this group are all deaths resulting from accidents occurring in homes or on home premises and in resident institutions. Accidents on home premises resulting in death to persons in the course of gainful employment, other than to domestic servants, were classified as occupational accidental deaths; accidents to domestic servants were included in this group.

There were 359 deaths assigned to this group in 1956. This compared to 355 in 1955 and 359 in 1954. These 359 deaths represented 24.3 per cent of all accident fatalities. Next to motor-vehicle accidents, the home-accident group accounted for more deaths than any other group of the National Safety Council system of grouping. The age groups most susceptible to fatal home accidents were the very young and the very old age groups. Children under five, with 64 deaths, and the age group 65 and over, with 181 deaths, represented 68.2 per cent of the home total.

The largest number of home fatalities were attributed to falls, 158, or 44 per cent of the accidental home deaths. Almost 64 per cent of all falls causing death occurred in the home. Burns represented the next largest group, with 96 deaths, or 26.7 per cent of the home total. Chart 5 shows the proportion of deaths due to accidents occurring in the home assigned to the principal types of external cause of injury.

Forty-nine per cent of all the deaths assigned to firearm accidents and 64 per cent of all the deaths due to poisonings occurred in the home.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

All deaths assigned to motor-vehicle accidents, according to the Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, "E" Code, were included in this category. This included both traffic and non-traffic accidental deaths, whether or not the victim was at work.

The 695 deaths assigned to this category in 1956, was the highest number recorded since detailed statistics on deaths due to accidents occurring in Oklahoma first became available at the State Health Department in 1943. The deaths of residents of Oklahoma from motor-vehicle accidents for 1956 were 690, giving a death rate of 29.2 per 100,000 population. This is higher than the previous all time high for 1935, when there were 684 deaths with a rate of 28.9; however, if the rates were figured on the miles traveled or the number of vehicles registered, the 1956 rate would probably be lower. The death rate from motor-vehicle accidental deaths, as well as the death rate from all accidents, is compared to the corresponding rates for the United States in Chart 6.

Chart 5

Home Accidents by Type of Injury
Oklahoma, 1956

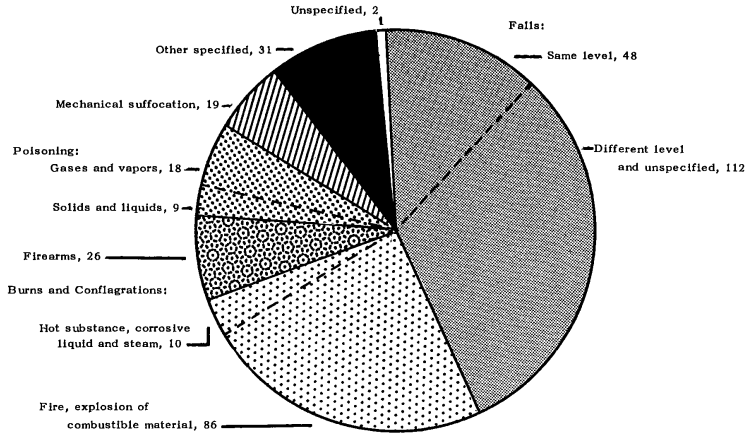
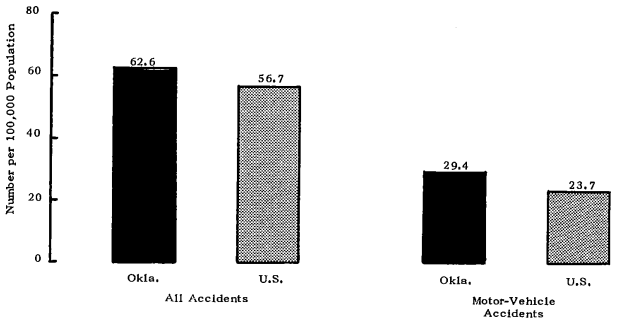


Chart 6

Death Rates From All Accidents and Motor-Vehicle Accidents
United States and Oklahoma, 1956



A motor-vehicle traffic accident is any motor-vehicle accident occurring on a trafficway or highway. There were 673 deaths assigned to this classification in 1956. A motor-vehicle non-traffic accident is any motor-vehicle accident occurring entirely on a private driveway or in any place other than a trafficway. Twenty-two deaths were assigned to non-traffic accidents. Forty-eight of the persons fatally injured in motor-vehicle accidents were in the course of gainful employment at the time of the accident.

Accidents involving the collision of two or more motor vehicles accounted for 45.5 per cent, or 316, of the motor-vehicle deaths. The next largest group was the non-collision group which included overturning on the roadway and running off the roadway, with 26.3 per cent, or 183, of the motor-vehicle deaths. Injury to pedestrians accounted for 67 deaths and collision with fixed objects, 62. Tables I, II and VII in the Appendix give more detailed information for these breakdowns.

Almost half, 47.3 per cent, or 329, of the persons losing their lives due to motor-vehicle accidents were drivers of the vehicle. Forty-one per cent, or 286, were passengers in the vehicle involved.

As pointed out in previous years, the peak hours for motor-vehicle accident fatalities continued to be between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m. The hour from 5 until 6 p.m. was the peak hour for 1956 with 70 of the fatalities occurring at that time. Table V gives the breakdown by hour for the major types of accidents. Saturday and Sunday continued to be the days in the week when most fatal accidents occurred. Forty-two per cent of the fatal motor-vehicle accidents occurred on those days, with 133 on Saturday and 159 on Sunday.

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

This category includes deaths resulting from accidents other than motor-vehicle which occurred in the public use of any premises. There were 209 deaths assigned to this classification in 1956 compared to 181 in 1955 and 170 in 1954. They can be divided into two main subdivisions. The first group, the public non-motor-vehicle transportation accidents, accounted for 53 deaths. Twelve of these were due to railroad accidents; 6, to water transport accidents; 30, to air transportation; and 5, to other vehicle accidents. Of these 53 deaths, 27 persons were in the course of gainful employment at the time of the accident.

The other group included deaths resulting from other accidents occurring in public places to persons who were not engaged in gainful employment at the time of the accident. Drowning accounted for the most deaths, 54, in this group. Next were falls, with 52 deaths; firearms, 16; fire and explosion of combustible material, 3; and other specified public accidents, 31.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

This category includes all accidental deaths which failed to specify the place where the accident occurred - except the transportation and occupational accidents - and all deaths attributed to late effects of accidental injury. One hundred and twenty-six deaths assigned to this group in 1956 compared to 140 in 1955 and 273 in 1954. In Table 3, these deaths have been classified according to the external cause of injury.

Table 3

Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury, by Race
Oklahoma, 1956

External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	126	101	18	7
Poisoning (gas excepted)	9	8	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors	3	2	-	1
Falls	25	21	2	2
Struck by falling object	1	-	1	-
Electric current	1	-	1	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	8	6	2	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	6	4	2	-
Firearms	9	8	1	-
Foreign body entering orifice	11	7	3	1
Mechanical suffocation	6	5	1	-
Bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	1	1	-	-
Excessive heat and insolation	7	6	1	-
Excessive cold	3	-	2	1
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	2	1	-	1
Lightning	2	2	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure	2	2	-	-
Late effects of motor-vehicle accident	4	4	-	-
Late effects of other accident	19	17	1	1
Other and unspecified	7	7	-	-

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Although accidents were the leading cause of death among all persons of ages one through 34 years, as pointed out in Chart 1, the death rate from accidental injuries was considerably higher in the older age groups. This is shown in Chart 7 on the next page.

The accident problem was particularly serious among the male population. During 1956, more than twice as many males as females died from accidental injuries in Oklahoma, the death rates being 84.5 per 100,000 population for the males and 40.8 for the females.

As Chart 7 points out, for the males, a consistently higher mortality rate was recorded than for the females for every age group except the 75-84 year group, where the rates were 226.5 for the male and 332.2 for the female. The difference was greater in the age group 25-29, where the male rate was almost five times the female rate. The high motor-vehicle accidental death rate in the male group probably accounted for some of the difference. Of the 695 motor-vehicle accidental deaths, 500 were male. Over 80 per cent of those in the age group 25-29 were male.

Table VI in the Appendix gives the external cause of death by age groups. It shows that the age group, 15-24, had more motor-vehicle accidental deaths than any other 10-year age group; that most deaths due to falls occurred in persons 65 years of age and older; drowning and firearm accidents were largely a problem of the young people, 10-19 years old; and that burns were most important in children and older persons.

The distribution of the 1956 accidents by age group for the National Safety Council Classifications is given in Table VII in the Appendix. It shows that most of the fatal accidents that occurred in the home were to young children and elderly people and that most of the fatalities of persons in the productive age group were the result of occupational and motor-vehicle accidents.

Chart 7

Accidental Deaths by Sex and Age
Oklahoma, 1956

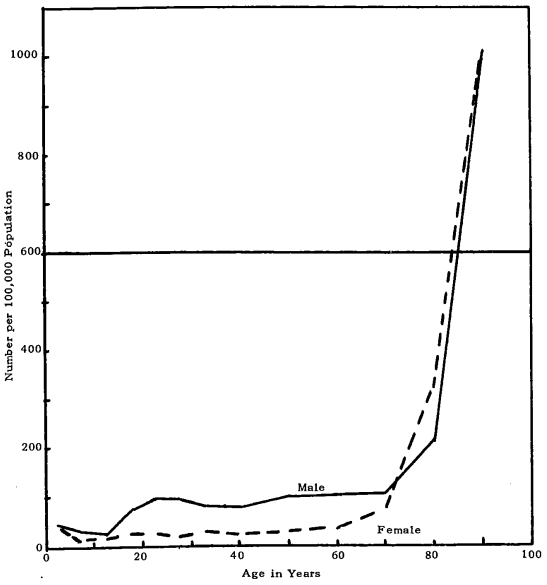


TABLE 1. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1950-1956

Type of Accident	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,389	100.0	1,478	100.0
Occupational total	94	7.1	126	8.3	114	7.7	105	7.6	87	5.8	99	7.1	89	6.0
Agriculture	22	1.7	31	2.0	39	2.7	26	1.9	23	1.5	27	1.9	26	1.8
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	26	2.0	32	2.1	22	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.3	24	1.7	14	0.9
Manufacturing	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.7	6	0.4	6	0.4	11	0.7
Construction	18	1.4	11	0.7	16	1.1	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7	9	0.6
Transportation	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.4	2	0.1
Public utilities	5	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2	7	0.5	2	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3
Trade	2	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.4	2	0.1
Service	8	0.6	17	1.1	8	0.5	13	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6	16	1.1
Other specified industry	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	-	-
Unspecified industry	-	-	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3
Home total	427	32.3	389	25.6	424	28.8	394	28.6	359	23.9	355	25.6	359	24.3
Poisonings (gas excepted)	14	1.1	10	0.7	14	1.0	8	0.6	10	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6
Poisonings by gases and vapors	27	2.0	15	1.0	7	0.5	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7	18	1.2
Fire, explosion of combustible material	108	8.2	104	6.9	109	7.4	85	6.2	78	5.2	87	6.3	86	5.8
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	3	0.2	7	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.3	13	0.9	10	0.7
Mechanical suffocation	26	2.0	24	1.6	28	1.9	12	0.9	27	1.8	11	0.8	19	1.3
Firearms	20	1.5	25	1.6	23	1.6	20	1.5	15	1.0	11	0.8	26	1.8
Falls on same level	117	8.8	77	5.1	99	6.7	99	7.2	52	3.5	47	3.4	46	3.1
Falls to different level or unspecified	70	5.3	85	5.6	95	6.5	96	7.0	102	6.8	117	8.4	112	7.6
Other specified home accidents	42	3.2	42	2.8	42	2.9	46	3.3	57	3.8	46	3.3	31	2.1
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1
Motor-vehicle total	526	39.7	595	39.2	622	42.3	582	42.2	610	40.7	614	44.2	695	47.0
Injury to pedestrian	86	6.5	93	6.1	64	4.4	88	6.4	67	4.5	78	5.6	67	4.5
Collision with other motor vehicle	208	15.7	231	15.2	265	18.0	246	17.9	240	16.0	263	18.9	316	21.4
Collision with railroad train	24	1.8	36	2.4	25	1.7	22	1.6	25	1.7	33	2.4	43	2.9
Injury to pedal cyclist	6	0.5	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.5
Collision with fixed object	19	1.4	37	2.4	64	4.4	45	3.3	63	4.2	63	4.5	62	4.2
Non-collision	160	12.1	182	12.0	179	12.2	164	11.9	196	13.1	160	11.5	183	12.4
Other and unspecified accident	19	1.4	12	0.8	17	1.2	12	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6	12	0.8
Public non-motor-vehicle total	214	16.2	219	14.4	213	14.5	209	15.2	170	11.3	181	13.0	209	14.1
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	19	1.4	23	1.5	24	1.6	17	1.2	17	1.1	9	0.6	12	0.8
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	13	1.0	6	0.4	9	0.6	19	1.4	5	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3
Water transportation	11	0.8	13	0.9	8	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	9	0.6	6	0.4
Air transportation	27	2.0	47	3.1	14	1.0	24	1.7	18	1.2	24	1.7	30	2.0
Fire, explosion of combustible material	2	0.2	8	0.5	14	1.0	5	0.4	7	0.5	6	0.4	3	0.2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	1	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	58	4.4	61	4.0	68	4.6	54	3.9	64	4.3	65	4.7	54	3.7
Firearms	22	1.7	17	1.1	17	1.2	19	1.4	15	1.0	15	1.1	16	1.1
Falls on same level	16	1.2	8	0.5	11	0.7	1	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.4	16	1.1
Falls to different level or unspecified	9	0.7	9	0.6	11	0.7	20	1.5	9	0.6	8	0.6	36	2.4
Other specified public accidents	36	2.7	27	1.8	36	2.4	43	3.1	23	1.5	31	2.2	31	2.1
Unspecified public accidents	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	-	-
Type of accident unknown	63	4.8	189	12.5	98	6.7	88	6.4	273	18.2	140	10.1	126	8.5

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1956

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Not Stated
GRAND TOTAL	1,478	136	98	108	114	112	110	136	112	127	119	121	145	40
Occupational total	89	8	6	8	7	6	14	9	7	9	8	2	4	1
Agriculture	26	1	1	2	1	1	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	14	-	2	1	2	2	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	-
Manufacturing	11	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Construction	9	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trade	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	16	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	2	-	-	-
Other specified industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Home total	359	40	36	41	25	20	17	15	24	32	24	30	43	12
Poisonings (gas excepted)	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	18	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	86	12	7	12	7	3	1	2	4	6	7	11	13	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	10	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	-
Mechanical suffocation	19	1	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Firearms	26	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	-	5	-	4	1	-
Falls on same level	46	5	6	1	2	4	6	2	4	7	3	1	4	1
Falls to different level or unspecified	112	9	9	12	8	8	3	6	9	9	9	7	13	10
Other specified home accidents	31	2	2	5	2	2	3	-	5	2	2	3	3	-
Unspecified home accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	695	55	37	43	65	50	57	82	46	67	66	64	63	-
Injury to pedestrian	67	4	2	5	6	9	6	5	4	5	7	10	4	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	316	21	19	12	34	19	29	49	25	22	27	28	31	-
Collision with railroad train	43	10	1	4	1	1	2	5	-	2	5	4	8	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Collision with fixed object	62	9	4	10	6	2	4	7	5	3	4	3	5	-
Non-collision	183	10	11	10	18	19	13	11	10	33	19	16	13	-
Other and unspecified accident	12	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	209	21	7	10	13	32	15	19	28	15	15	11	20	3
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	12	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Water transportation	6	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	30	3	1	4	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	54	-	1	2	4	16	5	10	10	5	-	1	-	-
Firearms	16	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	2	5	-
Falls on same level	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	2	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	36	9	1	1	2	3	1	2	6	1	4	1	3	2
Other specified public accidents	31	3	1	1	6	2	2	1	7	6	-	-	2	-
Unspecified public accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	126	12	12	6	4	4	7	11	7	4	6	14	15	24

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY MONTH, 1956

External Cause of Injury	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unk.
Total fatalities	1,478	136	98	108	114	112	110	136	112	127	119	121	145	40
Railway (800-802)	12	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle:														
Traffic (810-825)	673	54	36	42	65	49	55	77	45	67	63	59	61	-
Non-traffic (830-835)	22	1	1	1	-	1	2	5	1	-	3	5	2	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	6	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	30	3	1	4	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	18	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	24	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	-
Falls:														
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	61	7	2	3	6	6	5	5	9	3	4	5	5	1
Fall on same level (903)	64	11	7	1	2	4	6	3	4	7	8	3	6	2
Unspecified falls (904)	123	12	12	12	6	6	4	5	8	8	9	8	13	20
Blow from falling object (910)	15	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	29	2	1	3	4	-	4	5	4	2	2	-	2	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	24	1	3	1	1	3	6	1	3	1	4	-	-	-
Burns and conflagrations:														
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)	107	13	9	16	7	5	3	3	4	10	8	14	14	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation (917, 918)	17	5	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	1
Firearms (919)	53	4	3	6	5	4	1	6	2	6	2	6	8	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:														
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation (921, 922)	17	3	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	28	4	1	6	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	55	-	1	2	4	16	5	10	10	5	-	2	-	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related conditions:														
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Excessive cold (932)	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cataclysm (934)	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other (933, 935)	9	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	29	3	3	4	-	-	6	2	2	3	-	4	1	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	23	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	11

TABLE IV. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1956

Type of Accident	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban		Rural	
Estimated population, July 1, 1956	2,360,554		2,146,851		159,934		53,769		1,321,724		1,038,830	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total fatalities	1,478	62.6	1,277	59.5	138	86.3	63	117.2	434	32.8	1,044	100.5
Occupational	89	3.8	81	3.8	5	3.1	3	5.6	32	2.4	57	5.5
Home	359	15.2	312	14.5	34	21.3	13	24.2	209	15.8	138	13.3
Motor-vehicle	695	29.4	598	27.9	61	38.1	36	67.0	71	5.4	624	60.1
Public	209	8.9	185	8.6	20	12.5	4	7.4	61	4.6	148	14.2
Unknown	126	5.3	101	4.7	18	11.3	7	13.0	61	4.6	65	6.3
Total	1,478	62.6	1,277	59.5	138	86.3	63	117.2	434	32.8	1,044	100.5
Railway (800-802)	12	0.5	8	0.4	2	1.3	2	3.7	6	0.5	6	0.6
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	695	29.4	598	27.9	61	38.1	36	67.0	71	5.4	624	60.1
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	0.2	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	4	0.4
Water transport (850-858)	6	0.3	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.6
Aircraft (860-866)	30	1.3	30	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	2.9
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	18	0.8	13	0.6	5	3.1	-	-	10	0.8	8	0.8
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	24	1.0	21	1.0	1	0.6	2	3.7	8	0.6	16	1.5
Falls (900-904)	248	10.5	229	10.7	9	5.6	10	18.6	144	10.9	104	10.0
Blow from falling object (910)	15	0.6	14	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	7	0.5	8	0.8
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	29	1.2	29	1.4	-	-	-	-	6	0.5	23	2.2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	24	1.0	21	1.0	2	1.3	1	1.9	12	0.9	12	1.2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	124	5.3	94	4.4	27	16.9	3	5.6	67	5.1	57	5.5
Firearms (919)	53	2.2	47	2.2	4	2.5	2	3.7	19	1.4	34	3.3
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	20	0.8	14	0.7	5	3.1	1	1.9	10	0.8	10	1.0
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	28	1.2	24	1.1	2	1.3	2	3.7	19	1.4	9	0.9
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.3
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	55	2.3	47	2.2	8	5.0	-	-	4	0.3	51	4.9
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	61	2.6	50	2.3	8	5.0	3	5.6	34	2.6	27	2.6
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	5	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.6	-	-	4	0.3	1	0.1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	23	1.0	21	1.0	1	0.6	1	1.9	12	0.9	11	1.1

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

TABLE V. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF INJURY BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1956

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	1,478	12	695	61	30	18	24	248	29	24	124	53	28	132
Midnight - 12:59 a. m.	32	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
1:00 a. m. - 1:59 a. m.	39	3	27	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	2	-
2:00 a. m. - 2:59 a. m.	33	-	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	1
3:00 a. m. - 3:59 a. m.	34	-	26	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	-
4:00 a. m. - 4:59 a. m.	20	1	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
5:00 a. m. - 5:59 a. m.	30	1	20	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	2
6:00 a. m. - 6:59 a. m.	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-
7:00 a. m. - 7:59 a. m.	36	1	21	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	1	2	2
8:00 a. m. - 8:59 a. m.	57	-	24	-	11	-	-	6	2	1	1	3	4	5
9:00 a. m. - 9:59 a. m.	45	-	24	2	-	1	-	9	-	2	2	1	-	4
10:00 a. m. - 10:59 a. m.	55	-	24	2	1	-	-	13	2	1	6	1	3	5
11:00 a. m. - 11:59 a. m.	52	1	16	3	7	2	-	3	4	5	4	3	-	4
Noon - 12:59 p. m.	48	1	36	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	2	1	-
1:00 p. m. - 1:59 p. m.	41	-	28	2	1	-	-	2	3	1	3	1	-	-
2:00 p. m. - 2:59 p. m.	59	-	36	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	6	-	1	7
3:00 p. m. - 3:59 p. m.	53	-	28	6	-	4	1	4	3	1	3	1	1	1
4:00 p. m. - 4:59 p. m.	68	-	35	8	3	1	1	9	-	-	4	4	2	3
5:00 p. m. - 5:59 p. m.	106	1	70	3	1	2	-	15	3	1	5	2	-	3
6:00 p. m. - 6:59 p. m.	67	-	40	6	-	-	1	1	1	3	7	6	-	2
7:00 p. m. - 7:59 p. m.	47	-	34	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	2
8:00 p. m. - 8:59 p. m.	42	1	26	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	4	-	1
9:00 p. m. - 9:59 p. m.	56	-	40	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	1	-	6
10:00 p. m. - 10:59 p. m.	43	-	29	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	4	-	4
11:00 p. m. - 11:59 p. m.	47	-	32	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	2
Hour not stated	356	2	6	21	2	6	15	147	6	2	47	12	13	77

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1956

External Cause of Injury	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	Unk.
Total fatalities	1,478	63	66	59	46	97	102	99	84	161	160	142	129	166	101	3
Railway (800-802)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
Motor-vehicle :																
Traffic (810-825)	673	11	16	22	20	52	80	69	56	90	96	67	57	33	3	1
Non-traffic (830-835)	22	-	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	30	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	6	9	2	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	18	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	24	1	3	3	-	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
Falls:																
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	61	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	7	8	3	19	14	-
Fall on same level (903)	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	32	13	-
Unspecified falls (904)	123	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	2	5	15	49	48	-
Blow from falling object (910)	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	29	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	6	5	7	3	1	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	24	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	3	6	1	4	-	-	-	-
Burns and conflagrations:																
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)	107	3	14	13	2	4	2	3	5	8	10	14	9	11	8	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation (917, 918)	17	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	2	-
Firearms (919)	53	-	3	3	8	14	2	5	2	5	4	6	-	2	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:																
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation (921, 922)	17	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	28	24	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	55	-	5	11	8	12	3	2	1	5	5	1	2	-	-	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related conditions:																
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	4	-
Excessive cold (932)	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cataclysm (934)	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Other (933, 935)	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	29	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	4	4	6	2	1	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	2	4	7	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1956

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	1,478	63	66	59	46	97	102	99	84	161	160	142	129	166	101	3
White: Male	855	25	30	34	26	70	73	67	54	110	107	93	58	62	45	1
Female	422	25	26	19	12	14	20	14	16	30	29	33	46	93	45	-
Negro: Male	97	6	5	4	3	4	2	11	6	10	15	9	11	5	4	2
Female	41	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	2	3	-
Indian: Male	44	1	-	-	2	3	6	5	4	7	5	2	6	1	2	-
Female	19	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	3	2	-
Occupational total	89	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	6	22	19	19	7	2	1	-
White: Male	81	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	6	21	17	17	5	2	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	26	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	7	6	4	1	1	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Construction	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trade	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Service	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	6	1	-	-	-
Other specified industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Home total	359	33	31	18	7	14	6	7	7	14	14	26	30	88	63	1
White: Male	149	14	12	6	4	9	5	4	3	12	7	10	11	23	29	-
Female	163	16	12	8	1	4	1	2	4	1	5	12	12	58	27	-
Negro: Male	22	1	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	1
Female	12	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-
Indian: Male	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Female	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	18	1	3	3	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	86	3	13	10	1	4	2	2	5	7	5	10	6	9	8	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms	26	-	1	2	5	6	1	2	1	2	3	2	-	1	-	-
Falls on same level	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	27	9	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	112	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	6	10	45	43	-
Other specified home accidents	31	5	5	3	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	-
Unspecified home accidents	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1956
(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	695	11	22	23	20	53	80	70	57	92	99	68	60	36	3	1
White: Male	428	4	9	13	11	40	55	47	35	51	61	46	28	24	3	1
Female	170	4	10	9	7	6	17	11	9	25	23	15	23	11	-	-
Negro: Male	45	1	-	1	1	1	2	7	5	9	9	3	5	1	-	-
Female	16	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	-
Indian: Male	27	1	-	-	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	1	3	-	-	-
Female	9	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	67	-	7	10	4	1	-	3	3	5	7	6	10	9	2	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	316	7	6	6	5	23	34	30	25	50	50	35	29	15	1	-
Collision with railroad train	43	-	1	-	-	4	4	7	5	4	5	6	4	3	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	5	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	62	1	2	2	-	5	14	9	7	8	10	1	3	-	-	-
Non-collision	183	3	4	3	8	17	27	21	15	23	23	19	11	8	-	1
Other and unspecified accidents	12	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	209	2	8	13	16	25	11	8	10	30	16	16	11	26	16	1
White: Male	138	-	5	13	9	18	9	7	8	23	13	12	5	9	7	-
Female	47	1	3	-	4	3	2	-	1	4	-	2	4	14	9	-
Negro: Male	16	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1
Female	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Indian: Male	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Water transportation	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	30	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	6	9	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	54	-	5	10	8	12	3	2	1	5	5	1	2	-	-	-
Firearms	16	-	-	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Falls on same level	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	4	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	36	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	15	11	-
Other specified public accidents	31	2	1	-	3	6	-	1	-	5	2	4	2	5	-	-
Unspecified public accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	126	17	5	5	2	4	1	7	4	3	12	13	21	14	18	-
White: Male	59	7	4	2	1	2	-	3	2	3	9	8	9	4	5	-
Female	42	4	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	4	7	10	9	-
Negro: Male	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Female	9	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Indian: Male	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Female	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1956

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,478	9	8	13	8	12	9	22	30	18
Occupational	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Home	359	3	1	1	-	1	2	7	5	2
Motor-vehicle	695	5	4	8	8	10	5	11	17	10
Public	209	1	3	3	-	-	1	3	4	1
Unknown	126	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	3
Total	1,478	9	8	13	8	12	9	22	30	18
Railway (800-802)	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	695	5	4	8	8	10	5	11	17	10
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	30	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	248	1	1	1	-	-	1	7	4	2
Blow from falling object (910)	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	124	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-
Firearms (919)	53	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	30	18	12	9	37	4	36	11	25	36
Occupational	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	3
Home	4	2	5	-	2	1	6	3	1	13
Motor-vehicle	16	10	6	4	20	2	18	5	8	10
Public	3	3	-	1	9	-	6	1	13	8
Unknown	5	2	1	3	5	1	4	2	1	2
Total	30	18	12	9	37	4	36	11	25	36
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	16	10	6	4	20	2	18	5	8	10
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	4	3	-	-	8	1	3	3	10	6
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	5
Firearms (919)	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	1	6
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	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1956 (Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	23	11	10	5	24	27	31	11	7	4
Occupational	5	2	1	-	3	2	3	1	-	-
Home	8	1	2	1	4	5	5	3	2	-
Motor-vehicle	6	5	5	4	9	13	16	7	3	2
Public	2	3	2	-	5	4	7	-	1	2
Unknown	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-
Total	23	11	10	5	24	27	31	11	7	4
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	6	5	5	4	9	13	16	7	3	2
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	7	-	-	1	6	3	3	3	2	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	-
Firearms (919)	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	2	1	-	-	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)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	1	7	13	17	4	8	31	9	18	10
Occupational	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Home	-	1	1	4	1	1	8	3	1	1
Motor-vehicle	1	3	7	10	3	3	16	5	9	8
Public	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	1	7	-
Unknown	-	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	1
Total	1	7	13	17	4	8	31	9	18	10
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	1	3	7	10	3	3	16	5	9	8
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	1	-	2	-	2	6	1	4	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1956 (Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	20	16	26	2	11	22	13	4	7	14
Occupational	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Home	7	3	4	-	4	5	5	2	1	2
Motor-vehicle	9	10	14	2	6	10	8	2	3	10
Public	3	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
Unknown	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	1
Total	20	16	26	2	11	22	13	4	7	14
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	9	10	14	2	6	10	8	2	3	10
Other road vehicle (840-845)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	6	-	4	-	-	3	1	1	1	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	3	1	-	1	4	2	1	-	2
Firearms (919)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	-	3	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	15	41	14	11	11	171	27	37	20	24
Occupational	1	-	1	-	-	10	1	3	3	3
Home	4	12	2	5	3	63	4	9	6	7
Motor-vehicle	8	18	6	3	6	69	16	19	10	10
Public	2	6	3	2	1	14	4	3	1	3
Unknown	-	5	2	1	1	15	2	3	-	1
Total	15	41	14	11	11	171	27	37	20	24
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	8	18	6	3	6	69	16	19	10	10
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	1	-
Falls (900-904)	4	9	4	3	1	31	2	4	4	5
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	5	1	3	1	25	2	1	1	2
Firearms (919)	-	1	2	1	2	4	-	1	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	2	-	1	-	9	-	1	1	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1956 (Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pitts-burg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Push-mataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	12	23	9	20	9	1	22	15	9	28
Occupational	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Home	3	6	3	8	2	-	2	3	2	7
Motor-vehicle	5	9	2	9	4	-	15	8	5	17
Public	4	2	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	1
Unknown	-	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	-
Total	12	23	9	20	9	1	22	15	9	28
Railway (800-802)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	5	9	2	9	4	-	15	8	5	17
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)	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	6	1	7	2	-	1	-	-	5
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
Firearms (919)	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	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	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	15	10	110	17	25	7	9	13	95	60
Occupational	2	-	7	-	1	1	1	1	5	6
Home	4	2	35	2	10	3	5	3	45	28
Motor-vehicle	7	4	42	5	2	2	3	5	20	11
Public	2	1	18	8	11	1	-	-	12	8
Unknown	-	3	8	2	1	-	-	4	13	7
Total	15	10	110	17	25	7	9	13	95	60
Railway (800-802)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	7	4	42	5	2	2	3	5	20	11
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	1	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Falls (900-904)	3	1	22	2	6	1	4	4	23	19
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	1	13	2	3	1	-	2	23	11
Firearms (919)	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	-	5	4	2	1	-	-	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	6	2
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1