W. Harrington

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1960

PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

1960

Accidents continued during 1960 to be the fourth leading cause of death in Oklahoma among the total population and the first leading cause of death in all age groups from one through 34 years of age. Causes which exceeded accidents in number in the general population were diseases of the heart, cancer, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. These three causes, however, are principally associated with the advanced age groups where death rates are highest. In the younger age groups, where these causes do not prevail, accidents held first place, with the exception of the infant group. Table 1, below, reveals the number of accidental deaths, as well as the per cent of total deaths, and the position of accidents as a cause of death for each age group.

Table 1

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1960

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	22,932	1,590	6.9	4	25-34	419	145	34.6	1
Under 1	1,297	58	4.5	4	35-44	807	148	18.3	3
1-4	255	76	29.8	1	45-54	1,917	193	10.1	3
5-9	125	51	40.8	1	55-64	3,357	160	4.8	4
10-14	110	57	51.8	1	65-74	5,204	187	3.6	4
15-19	197	128	65.0	1	75 and over	9,022	281	3.1	5
20-24	193	104	53.9	1	Unknown	29	2	-	-

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

The primary source of accidental death data was certificates of death filed with the Oklahoma State Department of Health for deaths occurring in the State, supplemented by transcripts of certificates of death of Oklahoma residents dying in other states. Death certificates furnished only limited information as to the circumstances associated with deaths from accidental causes. In the case of motor-vehicle accidental deaths, however, the Department of Public Safety provided supplemental information from motor-vehicle accident reports which added to the completeness in detail of statistics concerning fatal motor-vehicle accidents.

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

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

Very little information has been available to this office routinely regarding deaths of non-residents of Oklahoma who were injured in the State and died elsewhere as a result of their injuries. It is assumed that the number of such deaths was small. Some data for non-resident deaths resulting from a few motor-vehicle accidents which occurred in the State were obtained through the Department of Public Safety. Residents of the State who died in other states as a result of injuries sustained in accidents that occurred in Oklahoma could be included in tabulations since copies of certificates for residents of the State dying elsewhere are received through the voluntary exchange of transcripts between states.

POPULATION

Population figures used in computing rates for this bulletin are the 1960 population enumerations as released in the final reports by the United States Bureau of the Census. Enumerations for the individual counties are not shown in this bulletin, but are published in Part II, Births and Deaths. The population for the State and major racial groups are shown in Table IV of this bulletin.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

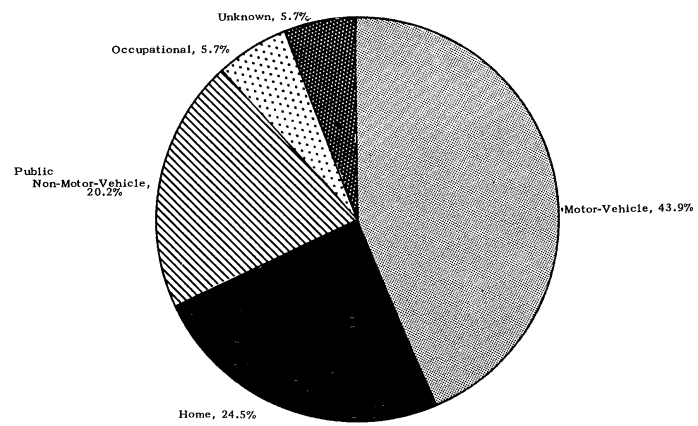
Accident data in this publication are presented according to two different classifications discriptive of the accident. One of these is the National Safety Council classification which divides all accidents into five major categories: occupational, home, motor-vehicle, public non-motor-vehicle, and unknown. These categories are then subdivided by "type of accident". The circumstances of the accidental deaths assigned to each of these five major categories are discussed in other sections of this bulletin. Tables I, II, and VII in the Appendix and the major categories in Tables IV and VIII contain a complete breakdown for the National Safety Council classifications. Chart I, page 3, shows the accidental deaths for 1960 by these five major groups.

The last section of the discussion portion of this bulletin is concerned with "Age and Accidental Deaths", since age is an important factor in planning for better accident prevention programs.

The second classification is made according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, "E" Code. This classification was used in assignment of the "external cause of injury". Some of the salient statistics resulting from use of this classification system are discussed in the section which follows immediately. The lower portion of Table III and all of Tables IV and V are based on this classification system, with certain categories grouped for convenience in using this data. Chart 2, page 4, shows the accidental deaths occurring in 1960 according to the principal types of accident in "E" Code categories.

Chart 1

Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications, Oklahoma, 1960



EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

The 1,593 deaths specified as resulting from accidents occurring in Oklahoma during 1960 represented an increase of 94 deaths over the number assigned to accidents during the previous year, 1959. A large proportion, 43.8 per cent, 698 deaths, were classified as due to motor-vehicle accidents. This group of deaths, however, will be discussed in another section of this publication under the "Motor-Vehicle Accidents" portion of the National Safety Council classification system.

Falls ranked second as a cause of external injury resulting in death. The 263 deaths assigned to this group made up 16.5 per cent of the total accidental deaths. As in previous years, a very large proportion of the fatal falls were in persons of advanced age, with 80.2 per cent of the total to persons 65 years of age or older. Falls from one level to another caused the fatal injury in 63 deaths, falls on the same level in 61 deaths, and falls of unspecified type in the other 139 deaths.

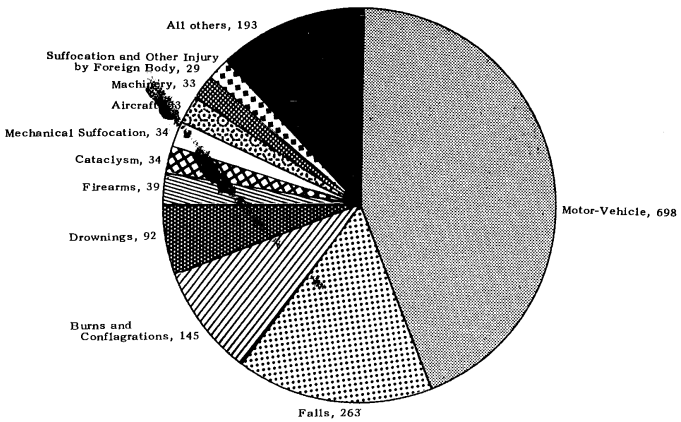
In third place in numerical importance were the 145 deaths from burns and conflagrations, representing 9.1 per cent of the total. Of these, 140 were reported

as being due to fire and explosion of combustible material and the remaining 5 as being due to hot substances, corrosive liquid, or radiation. Twenty-nine of the deaths from burns and conflagrations were in children under 10 years of age.

Drownings claimed 92 lives during 1960. This figure represented an increase from the 75 recorded for the previous year and the 59 in 1958. The 1957 figure of 102, however, was the highest yet recorded for any year in this publication series which began in 1949. Over half, 52.2 per cent, of the 92 drownings during 1960 occurred in persons under 20 years of age. Drownings continued to show a seasonal trend, with three-fourths, 75 per cent, occurring in the months May through September. This seasonal trend is shown in Chart 3, page 5.

Chart 2

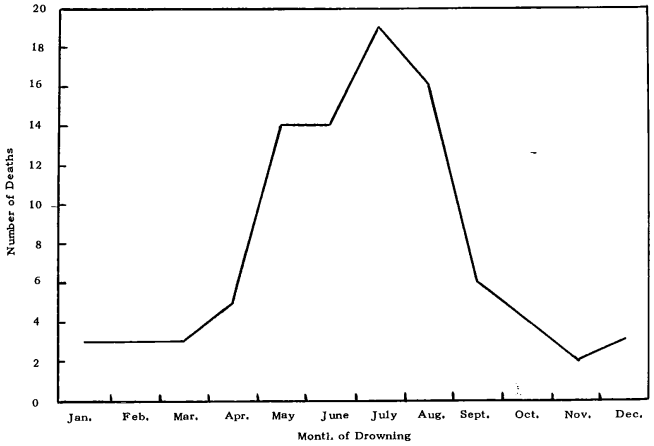
Accidental Deaths by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1960



An additional 18 deaths resulted from water transport accidents, bringing the total number resulting from drowning and water transport accidents to 110 for the year. Persons dying due to water transport accidents differed somewhat in age from the other drownings. Fifteen of the 18 deaths were in persons ages 25-64. The remaining 3 fatalities were in the age groups 5-19. All of the water transport deaths were among the white population. All but three of which were in males.

Chart 3

Accidental Drowning Deaths Occurring in Oklahoma, by Month of Occurrence, 1960



Firearms deaths numbered only 39 during 1960 as compared with 53, 57, 56, and 54 recorded in the four previous years, 1956-1959, respectively. In contrast to previous years, more deaths occurred during January than any other month. The previous seasonal trend shows that the fall months were times of higher frequency. Again in 1960, deaths occurred more frequently among males, 32, as compared with 7 reported in females. Three of the deaths were in persons known to be hunting at the time of the accident. A young child who ran to meet returning hunters was accidentally shot when one of the guns discharged. One death occurred to an individual, who, while climbing through a fence, tripped and discharged his gun. Deaths occurring from firearms accidents while removing guns from automobiles numbered 4 during the year. Discharging of firearms as the result of the firearm falling was the cause of two deaths. Three deaths occurred as the result of accidents while cleaning or assembling firearms. Another death occurred from an accidental discharge while removing the firearm from its holster. A "22" bullet ricochet was listed as the circumstance of one death. The remaining 23 deaths occurring during the year were specified only as accidental with no accompanying details of the circumstances.

Thirty-four fatalities were reported from injuries by cataclysm, a term including tornado, flood, earthquake and similar disturbances of nature. Of these, 33 were due to tornadoes and one was due to flooding. The flooding death occurred in April in Nowata County. Also occurring in April were 3 deaths in one family

in Seminole County from a tornado. The remaining 30 deaths all occurred in May. These deaths by county of occurrence were: Creek County, 5; Latimer County, 11; Haskell County, 3; McIntosh County, 2; Okmulgee County, 2; Rogers County, 1; and Sequoyah County, 6.

Thirty-four deaths were attributed to mechanical suffocation. Twenty-four were suffocation in the bed or cradle; all except one of these were in infants under one year of age. The other 10 were suffocation in other and unspecified circumstances; of these, 5 were of infants under one year of age.

During 1960, 33 lives were claimed as the result of aircraft accidents occurring in Oklahoma. Of the 33, 8 were specified as occupants of military aircraft, and the remaining 25 were in other and unspecified types of aircraft. Two accidents were responsible for five deaths each. Both of these occurred in Comanche County. One was a military heliocopter and the other an unspecified type of aircraft. The 33 deaths resulted from 17 separate accidents. Of the 13 mishaps that specified the hour of accident, only 3 occurred outside the hours from one p.m. to midnight.

Machinery deaths during the year numbered 33. Twenty-four of these persons fatally injured were at work at the time of the accident. The section on occupational accidental deaths contains a discussion of machinery deaths.

Twenty-nine deaths were assigned to the suffocation and other injury by foreign body category. All but 3 of the deaths were the result of inhalation or ingestion of food. Fourteen of the 29 victims were in persons less than one year of age.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

The National Safety Council definition of occupational accidental deaths includes **only** those resulting from accidents arising out of and in the course of gainful employment, with the following exceptions: (1) Accidents to domestic servants while at work are classified as home or public accidents, depending on location, because the normal activities of, and the types of accidents to servants are similar to those of members of the family in homes where no servants are employed. (2) Motor-vehicle accidents involving persons in the course of their employment are included with motor-vehicle accidents to other persons because they are part of the traffic problem and call for the same prevention activities. (3) Similarly, deaths of persons in the course of their employment from accidents involving other transportation vehicles (land, air or water) are classified as public non-motor-vehicle. However, non-motor-vehicle transportation accidents on the premises of a manufacturing plant, railroad yard, or other work place are work accidents both by place and activity and, therefore, remain in the work accident classification.

Information as to whether the deceased was at work when the injury occurred came from the death certificate, which includes an item for this information for all deaths from external causes. Many certificates failed to supply this information and even when supplemental information was obtained, it frequently was 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 understate the true frequency of such deaths.

Occupational accidents claimed the lives of 91 persons during 1960, twelve less than in the previous year. More than one-fourth, 24, of these deaths were due to machinery accidents. The second highest number was falls, accounting for 17 deaths. Electric current deaths numbered 16 and fires were responsible for 15. The remaining 19 deaths were attributed to other and unspecified external circumstances. These numerically important causes of external injury are shown by principal occupation groups in Table 2, below.

Table 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation, by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1960

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Construction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Service	Public Utility	All Other
Total	91	17	10	15	16	9	7	17
Machinery	24	4	3	10	4	2	-	1
Fire	15	-	2	1	6	1	-	5
Falls	17	5	-	3	2	3	1	3
Falling object	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Electric current	16	4	2	-	3	1	5	1
Firearms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others	15	3	3	1	1	1	1	5

Accidents among persons while at work at construction sites were responsible for more deaths, 17, than any other occupation group. Mining, quarrying, oil and gas well accidents were responsible for the second highest number of deaths, 16, by occupation group. Agricultural accidental deaths numbered 15 during the year followed by manufacturing with 10 deaths.

Nine accident victims were engaged in service occupations when the injury occurred. Three of these were due to falls, two to machinery, and one each to fire, falling object, electric current, and other specified accident.

Public utility work deaths numbered 7 for the year with all but 2 being due to electric current. One of the 2 was a fall and the other resulted from a cutting or piercing instrument.

All of the work deaths were among males. Almost two-thirds, approximately 63 per cent, occurred in rural areas. (Rural here is defined as all areas not in cities or towns of 2,500 or more population.)

HOME ACCIDENTS

The home accident classification includes all deaths resulting from accidents occurring in homes or on home premises. Also included were injuries causing death

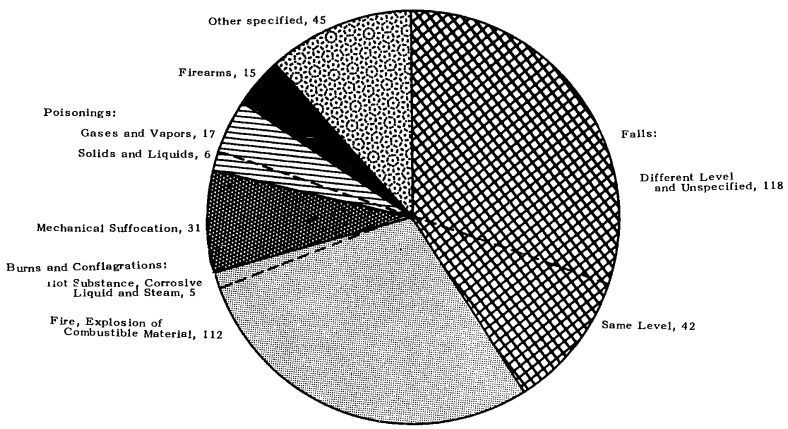
to domestic servants. Deaths of other persons in the course of gainful employment, however, were classified to occupational accidents even though the injury may have occurred on home premises. Excluded were deaths in resident institutions which were assigned to the public category. Excluded, also, were deaths from widespread natural occurrences such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods; deaths from these disturbances were considered as public accident deaths.

During 1960, 391 deaths were classified as being due to home accidents. This number was 2 less than the 393 recorded during the previous year and was 13 higher than the 378 for 1958. These 391 deaths during 1960 represented approximately 44 per cent of all the non-motor-vehicle accidents. The age groups most susceptible to home accidents were the very old and the very young ages with 73 deaths in persons under 5 years of age and 190 in persons over 65 years of age. These two groups combined accounted for over two-thirds, 67.3 per cent, of the accidental deaths in the home category.

Chart 4 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 accidents resulting in death was attributed to falls, with 40.9 per cent of the deaths in this category specified as due to this type of accident. This continues the trend in home accidents which was disrupted in 1958 when the burns and conflagrations category exceeded the falls category. The majority of the persons dying as the result of injuries received in falls were in the older age groups; approximately 86 per cent were in persons age 65 or older.

Chart 4

Home Accidents by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1960



The 112 deaths resulting from fire or explosion of combustible material was the second largest number in the home group. This number represented 28.6 per cent of the total number of home deaths resulting from accidents. An additional 5 deaths were attributed to hot substance, corrosive liquid or steam. Home burns and conflagrations accidents were responsible for 80.7 per cent of all burns and conflagrations deaths.

The next largest group of fatal home accidents was due to mechanical suffocation. Of the 31 deaths assigned to this category, 28 were in infants under one year of age.

A total of 23 deaths from home accidents was attributed to poisonings; 6 of these were from solid and liquid substances and 17 were from gases or vapors. The poisoning agents in the 6 deaths in the first group were: drugs, 4 deaths; arsenic compound, 1 death; and other and unspecified, 1. Of the 17 deaths from poisonous gases or vapors, 9 were attributed to utility gas, 2 to motor-vehicle exhaust gas, 5 to other carbon monoxide gases, and the remaining death to other specified gases and vapors. Fourteen of the 17 deaths from gases and vapors occurred during the cold-weather months--January, February, March, October, November and December.

Firearms continued to be one of the leading causes in the home group accounting for 15 deaths. However, this figure was only one more than half the 28 occurring in the home during 1959. The 15 deaths during 1960 represented only 38 per cent of the total firearms deaths; whereas, in the previous year over half the deaths from firearms occurred in the home. The firearms deaths in the home occurred more frequently among males, 11, than females, 4. Only one-third of the deaths were in persons under 35 years of age. In the previous year, over half of the deaths were in persons under 20 years of age.

Forty-five deaths resulting from accidents in the home were other specified accidents. There was no death from unspecified external cause of death in the home.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The motor-vehicle accident category includes all deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents whether or not the decedents were using the vehicles in carrying out duties related to their occupation. Also, this category includes both traffic and non-traffic accidents. Since official figures of the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety do not include non-traffic accidents, these data in this publication will not agree with those published by that Department. Of the 698 fatalities attributed to motor-vehicle accidents occurring in 1960, 26 were classified as non-traffic and 672 were classified as traffic accidents. Supplemental information received routinely from the Department of Public Safety on each death resulting from a motor-vehicle traffic accident has made it possible for more detailed data relating to this type accident to be tabulated. Tables I, II, and V in the Appendix give information about these accidental deaths.

The 698 motor-vehicle accident deaths during 1960 represented an increase of 49 from the number in 1959 and only 4 more than the number for 1958, when 694 was recorded. Almost half, 49.7 per cent, of the fatal accidents with type of accident

specified, were collisions between two or more motor vehicles. The non-collision group was next highest, accounting for approximately one-fourth, or 25.4 per cent. The non-collision group is composed mostly of overturning on the roadway and running off the roadway accidents. Pedestrians were involved in 93, 13.6 per cent, of those specified as to type of accident. Over one-fourth, 26.9 per cent, of the pedestrian deaths occurred in children under 10 years of age. Motor-vehicles colliding with fixed objects were responsible for 36 deaths; colliding with railroad train, for 35 deaths; and colliding with animal, one death. Fourteen deaths resulted from other and unspecified motor-vehicle accidents.

Motor-vehicle accidents resulting in death occurred more frequently during the hours between noon and midnight, with the largest numbers occurring between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. and between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. During the first hour, 51 fatal accidents occurred and during the latter, 50. Between 3:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m., the least number of fatalities occurred, with 13 occurring in each of the two hours. About 70.1 per cent of the motor-vehicle accident deaths were in the male population group.

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

This category is composed of deaths resulting from accidents other than motor-vehicle which occurred in the public use of any premises. There were 322 deaths assigned to this classification group in 1960, compared with 269 in 1959 and 256 in 1958.

Public non-motor-vehicle transportation accidents accounted for 70 deaths. Thirteen of these were due to railroad accidents, 6 to vehicles other than railway train not with motor-vehicle, 18 to water transportation accidents, and 33 to air transportation.

Drowning was responsible for 82 deaths, excluding those resulting from water transportation accidents. Over half, 51.2 per cent, of these drownings occurred to persons under 20 years of age. Males were the most frequent victims, with 72, 87.8 per cent, of the deaths occurring among the male population. Most, 73.2 per cent, of the drownings in public places occurred in the four warm months, May, June, July and August.

The remaining 170 deaths which resulted from other accidents occurring in public places were: firearms accidents, 17; falls, 62; fire and explosion of combustible material, 7; and other specified public accidents, 83. Only one death was recorded without the type of accident specified.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

The "unknown" category, as set forth by the National Safety Council, includes all accidental deaths for which the kind of place where the accident occurred was not reported. Also included are all deaths specified as late effects of accidental injury or death occurring more than one year after the accident.

Falls accounted for 24 of the deaths in the "unknown" group; late effects of non-motor vehicle accidents for 18; and firearms for 7. These, along with the other deaths in this group, are shown by race in Table 3, below.

Table 3

Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury, by Race, Oklahoma, 1960

External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	91	75	11	5
Poisoning (gases excepted)	3	2	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors	2	2	-	-
Falls	24	21	2	1
Struck by falling object	1	1	-	-
Cutting and piercing instrument	1	1	-	-
Electric current	1	1	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	6	4	2	-
Firearms	7	6	-	1
Food causing obstruction or suffocation	5	3	2	-
Drowning	2	2	-	-
Excessive heat and insulation	2	2	-	-
Excessive cold	1	1	-	-
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	2	2	-	-
Late complication of surgery	1	-	-	1
Late effect of non-motor vehicle accident	18	17	1	-
Other and unspecified	15	10	3	2

Excluding those deaths classified as late effects, the death certificates, along with supplemental data from queries and transcripts from the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, yielded enough details about the accidents so that only 5 per cent had to be classified in the National Safety Council "unknown" category.

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

As noted at the beginning of this bulletin, accidents led all causes of death among persons 1 to 35 years of age. Although this is true, the age-specific accidental death rates are highest among the very young and very old. These rates for each age group are shown in Table 4, page 12. Also shown in the table are the age-specific death rates for motor-vehicle and non-motor-vehicle accidents.

The age of persons involved in fatal accidents varies according to the type of accident. These variations are shown in Table 5 on page 13, which shows certain types of accidents by age group. Not shown in this table are those deaths resulting from mechanical suffocation which was the chief cause of fatal accidents among infants.

Table 4

Deaths from Accidents Occurring in Oklahoma, Total, Motor-Vehicle, and Non-Motor-Vehicle, By Age, Number and Age-Specific Rates*, Oklahoma, 1960

Age Group	Total		Motor-Vehicle		Non-Motor-Vehicle	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All Ages	1,593	68.4	698	30.0	895	38.4
Under 1	59	120.2	7	14.3	52	105.9
1-4	75	38.7	29	15.0	46	23.8
5-9	50	21.3	16	6.8	34	14.5
9-14	61	27.7	28	12.7	33	15.0
15-19	124	67.4	84	45.6	40	21.7
20-24	99	68.2	68	46.8	31	21.4
25-29	85	62.2	53	38.8	32	23.4
30-34	71	49.8	40	28.0	31	21.7
35-44	153	53.1	80	27.8	73	25.3
45-54	187	69.5	77	28.6	110	40.9
55-64	164	75.9	82	38.0	82	38.0
65-74	186	118.2	82	52.1	104	66.1
75 & over	276	301.8	51	55.8	225	246.0
Age unk.	3		1		2	

* Rate represents number per 100,000 estimated population in each age group.

Motor-vehicle accidents led all other types of accidents in all age groups from age one to seventy-four. Already mentioned was mechanical suffocation as the leading cause of fatal accidents under one year of age. In the over 75 year age-group, falls exceeded all other types of accidents.

Excluding motor-vehicle accidents, fire and drowning were the leading causes of fatalities in the 1-4 year age group, with each accounting for 12 deaths. Poisoning deaths numbered 6 among persons in this age group.

In the age group 5-9, with motor-vehicle accidents excluded, fire was the chief kind of accident, accounting for 11 deaths. Drownings was next, numbering 8 deaths.

Drownings was also the leading type of non-motor vehicle accident among the age groups 10-14 and 15-19, causing 12 and 16 deaths, respectively, in these age groups.

In the age-groups from 20 through 34, transportation accidents, excluding the motor-vehicle, was the most frequent cause of fatalities.

Table 5

Certain Types of Accidental Deaths by Age Group, Oklahoma, 1960

Age at Death	All Types	Motor-Vehicle	Falls	Fires, Burns	Drown-ings*	Transportation Excluding Motor-Vehicle	Fire-arms	Poison-ings
All Ages	1,593	698	263	145	92	70	39	36
Under 1	59	7	1	6	-	-	-	-
1-4	75	29	1	12	12	2	1	6
5-9	50	16	-	11	8	1	2	1
10-14	61	28	-	6	12	2	3	-
15-19	124	84	-	7	16	4	4	3
20-24	99	68	-	2	5	8	2	5
25-29	85	53	2	3	4	11	2	3
30-34	71	40	3	8	3	10	1	-
35-44	153	80	11	8	11	10	8	5
45-54	187	77	21	22	6	9	11	5
55-64	164	82	13	15	7	6	5	1
65-74	186	82	46	18	6	3	-	3
75 & over	276	51	164	27	2	3	-	4
Age unk.	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-

* Excludes drownings in water transport accidents.

Beginning at age 45, falls and fires were the two leading causes of accidental deaths again excluding motor-vehicle accidents. At age 75 and over, however, falls were the leading cause even exceeding those resulting from motor-vehicle accidents.

In addition to the two tables in this section of the discussion relating to age and accidental deaths, Tables VI and VII in the Appendix contain detailed breakdowns by race, sex and age.

Symbols Used in Tables

- Number or rate is zero

0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05

APPENDIX

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1954-1960

Type of Accident	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,499	100.0	1,389	100.0	1,478	100.0	1,507	100.0	1,486	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,593	100.0
Occupational total	87	5.8	99	7.1	89	6.0	91	6.0	88	5.9	103	6.9	91	5.7
Agriculture	23	1.5	27	1.9	26	1.8	29	1.9	15	1.0	18	1.2	15	0.9
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	20	1.3	24	1.7	14	0.9	17	1.1	18	1.2	15	1.0	16	1.0
Manufacturing	6	0.4	6	0.4	11	0.7	2	0.1	5	0.3	19	1.3	10	0.6
Construction	12	0.8	10	0.7	9	0.6	13	0.9	20	1.3	22	1.5	17	1.1
Transportation	1	0.1	6	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.3
Public utilities	2	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4
Trade	5	0.3	5	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.1
Service	13	0.9	8	0.6	16	1.1	19	1.3	8	0.5	11	0.7	9	0.6
Other specified industry	1	0.1	3	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	8	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.2
Unspecified industry	4	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.2	8	0.5	7	0.4
Home total	359	23.9	355	25.6	359	24.3	331	22.0	378	25.4	393	26.2	391	24.5
Poisonings (gas excepted)	10	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	11	0.7	6	0.4
Poisonings by gases and vapors	12	0.8	10	0.7	18	1.2	19	1.3	15	1.0	17	1.1	17	1.1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	78	5.2	87	6.3	86	5.8	76	5.0	128	8.6	127	8.5	112	7.0
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	5	0.3	13	0.9	10	0.7	4	0.3	4	0.3	-	-	5	0.3
Mechanical suffocation	27	1.8	11	0.8	19	1.3	19	1.3	34	2.3	28	1.9	31	2.0
Firearms	15	1.0	13	0.9	26	1.8	26	1.7	24	1.6	28	1.9	15	0.9
Falls on same level	52	3.5	47	3.4	46	3.1	35	2.3	27	1.8	26	1.7	42	2.6
Falls to different level or unspecified	102	6.8	117	8.4	112	7.6	107	7.1	99	6.7	122	8.1	118	7.4
Other specified home accidents	57	3.8	46	3.3	31	2.1	35	2.3	38	2.6	33	2.2	45	2.8
Unspecified home accidents	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	610	40.7	614	44.2	695	47.0	716	47.5	694	46.7	649	43.3	698	43.9
Injury to pedestrian	67	4.5	78	5.6	67	4.5	81	5.4	87	5.9	83	5.5	93	5.8
Collision with other motor vehicle	240	16.0	263	18.9	316	21.4	350	23.2	341	22.9	298	19.9	340	21.4
Collision with railroad train	25	1.7	33	2.4	43	2.9	35	2.3	26	1.7	33	2.2	35	2.2
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	5	0.3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	2	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.5	6	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Collision with fixed object	63	4.2	63	4.5	62	4.2	92	6.1	91	6.1	68	4.5	36	2.3
Non-collision	196	13.1	160	11.5	183	12.4	129	8.5	131	8.8	150	10.0	174	10.9
Other and unspecified accident	13	0.9	8	0.6	12	0.8	19	1.3	13	0.9	11	0.7	14	0.9
Public non-motor-vehicle total	170	11.3	181	13.0	209	14.1	291	19.3	256	17.2	269	17.9	322	20.2
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	17	1.1	9	0.6	12	0.8	15	1.0	12	0.8	12	0.8	13	0.8
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	5	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.4
Water transportation	7	0.5	9	0.6	6	0.4	7	0.5	19	1.3	6	0.4	18	1.1
Air transportation	18	1.2	24	1.7	30	2.0	26	1.7	39	2.6	37	2.5	33	2.1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	7	0.5	6	0.4	3	0.2	8	0.5	10	0.7	7	0.5	7	0.4
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	64	4.3	65	4.7	54	3.7	89	5.9	52	3.5	64	4.3	82	5.1
Firearms	15	1.0	15	1.1	16	1.1	16	1.1	22	1.5	14	0.9	17	1.1
Falls on same level	3	0.2	5	0.4	16	1.1	20	1.3	23	1.5	20	1.3	17	1.1
Falls to different level or unspecified	9	0.6	8	0.6	36	2.4	43	2.9	32	2.2	56	3.7	45	2.8
Other specified public accidents	23	1.5	31	2.2	31	2.1	59	3.9	41	2.8	49	3.3	83	5.2
Unspecified public accidents	1	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
Type of accident unknown	273	18.2	140	10.1	126	8.5	78	5.2	70	4.7	85	5.7	91	5.7

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1960

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unknown
GRAND TOTAL	1,593	99	101	111	95	170	139	134	134	129	133	146	140	62
Occupational	91	7	4	5	7	4	6	9	15	12	7	5	9	1
Agriculture	15	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	2	-	1
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	16	3	1	1	2	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
Manufacturing	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	2	-
Construction	17	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	6	1	-	1	2	-
Transportation	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
Public utilities	7	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Trade	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Service	9	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Other specified industry	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Unspecified industry	7	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Home total	391	40	27	45	26	34	18	25	15	29	40	35	43	14
Poisonings (gas excepted)	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	17	2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	112	17	6	11	11	7	2	5	5	6	13	11	18	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	31	-	2	7	1	2	-	1	4	7	5	1	1	-
Firearms	15	4	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	-
Falls on same level	42	3	3	8	3	5	2	3	-	4	2	4	2	3
Falls to different level or unspecified	118	9	7	9	8	12	10	11	4	7	10	7	13	11
Other specified home accidents	45	5	5	5	-	5	2	4	2	4	3	6	4	-
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	698	33	47	39	41	65	84	60	65	61	65	79	57	2
Injury to pedestrian	93	5	4	6	8	8	14	5	9	9	10	4	11	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	340	12	24	19	20	30	42	36	35	26	35	39	21	1
Collision with railroad train	35	5	3	1	1	3	1	-	3	4	3	11	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Collision with fixed object	36	3	1	5	1	2	3	4	6	1	3	5	2	-
Non-collision	174	7	15	5	10	20	19	13	12	18	14	20	21	-
Other and unspecified accidents	14	1	-	3	-	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	1
Public non-motor-vehicle total	322	15	17	19	19	64	26	34	32	23	21	21	22	9
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	13	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	-
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Water transportation	18	-	-	3	3	3	-	2	2	-	4	-	1	-
Air transportation	33	2	-	6	1	2	1	5	6	2	2	3	3	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	82	2	1	1	5	13	14	18	15	6	3	2	2	-
Firearms	17	2	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	3	1
Falls on same level	17	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	2	1	3	1
Falls to different level or unspecified	45	4	7	2	3	6	1	1	-	5	2	3	6	5
Other specified public accidents	83	3	5	3	4	33	8	3	3	5	6	7	1	2
Unspecified public accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Type of accident unknown	91	4	6	3	2	3	5	6	7	4	-	6	9	36

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY MONTH, 1960

External Cause of Injury	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,593	99	101	111	95	170	139	134	134	129	133	146	140	62
Railway (800-802)	13	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	-
Motor-vehicle:														
Traffic (810-825)	672	33	47	36	39	62	80	56	64	57	62	78	56	2
Non-traffic (830-835)	26	-	-	3	2	3	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	18	-	-	3	3	3	-	2	2	-	4	-	1	-
Aircraft (860-866)	33	2	-	6	1	2	1	5	6	2	2	3	3	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	11	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	25	2	2	5	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	4	3	-
Falls:														
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	63	6	5	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	5	6	9	5
Fall on same level (903)	61	5	6	8	3	7	2	3	3	5	4	5	5	5
Unspecified falls (904)	139	9	10	10	9	17	9	11	4	10	8	5	17	20
Blow from falling object (910)	11	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	33	1	1	-	1	3	4	4	7	4	4	3	1	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	5	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	28	-	2	1	2	1	5	4	5	4	1	3	-	-
Burns and conflagrations:														
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)	140	21	7	15	14	7	3	6	7	6	16	13	22	3
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation (917, 918)	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Firearms (919)	39	7	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	3	4	2
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:														
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation (921, 922)	28	4	6	1	-	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	34	-	2	8	1	2	-	1	4	8	6	1	1	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	92	3	3	3	5	14	14	19	16	6	4	2	3	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related conditions:														
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Excessive cold (932)	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Cataclysm (934)	34	-	-	-	4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (933, 935)	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	28	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	1	4	5	7
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	13

TABLE IV. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND NUMBER BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1960

Type of Accident	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban	Rural
Estimated population, July 1, 1960	2,328,284		2,110,511		153,084		64,689			
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Number
Total fatalities	1,593	68.4	1,402	66.4	123	80.3	68	105.1	570	1,023
Occupational	91	3.9	84	4.0	6	3.9	1	1.5	33	58
Home	391	16.8	334	15.8	46	30.0	11	17.0	247	144
Motor-vehicle	698	30.0	619	29.3	39	25.5	40	61.8	140	558
Public	322	13.8	290	13.7	21	13.7	11	17.0	98	224
Unknown	91	3.9	75	3.6	11	7.2	5	7.7	52	39
Total	1,593	68.4	1,402	66.4	123	80.3	68	105.1	570	1,023
Railway (800-802)	13	0.6	10	0.5	3	2.0	-	-	7	6
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	698	30.0	619	29.3	39	25.5	40	61.8	140	558
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	0.3	4	0.2	2	1.3	-	-	2	4
Water transport (850-858)	18	0.8	18	0.9	-	-	-	-	3	15
Aircraft (860-866)	33	1.4	33	1.6	-	-	-	-	2	31
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	11	0.5	8	0.4	3	2.0	-	-	5	6
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	25	1.1	22	1.0	2	1.3	1	1.5	13	12
Falls (900-904)	263	11.3	251	11.9	9	5.9	3	4.6	183	80
Blow from falling object (910)	11	0.5	10	0.5	1	0.7	-	-	3	8
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	33	1.4	32	1.5	1	0.7	-	-	7	26
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	5	0.2	4	0.2	-	-	1	1.5	4	1
Electric current (914)	28	1.2	26	1.2	1	0.7	1	1.5	11	17
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	145	6.2	110	5.2	31	20.3	4	6.2	77	68
Firearms (919)	39	1.7	36	1.7	1	0.7	2	3.1	15	24
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	29	1.2	18	0.9	7	4.6	4	6.2	22	7
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	34	1.5	27	1.3	6	3.9	1	1.5	22	12
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	5	0.2	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	4
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	92	4.0	81	3.8	5	3.3	6	9.3	9	83
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	79	3.4	65	3.1	10	6.5	4	6.2	30	49
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	6	0.3	5	0.2	-	-	1	1.5	4	2
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	19	0.8	17	0.8	2	1.3	-	-	9	10

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, 1960

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	1,593	13	698	110	33	11	25	263	33	28	145	39	34	161
Midnight - 12:59 a.m.	32	-	23	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	-
1:00 a.m. - 1:59 a.m.	38	1	29	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	1
2:00 a.m. - 2:59 a.m.	29	1	17	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	-
3:00 a.m. - 3:59 a.m.	28	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
4:00 a.m. - 4:59 a.m.	26	-	13	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	-
5:00 a.m. - 5:59 a.m.	30	-	14	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	1	1
6:00 a.m. - 6:59 a.m.	31	-	16	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	4	-	5	-
7:00 a.m. - 7:59 a.m.	34	1	22	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	1	1
8:00 a.m. - 8:59 a.m.	58	1	31	3	-	-	1	8	3	2	6	-	2	1
9:00 a.m. - 9:59 a.m.	47	-	23	1	1	-	-	8	2	1	5	3	2	1
10:00 a.m. - 10:59 a.m.	55	-	25	4	-	1	-	9	1	1	5	2	2	5
11:00 a.m. - 11:59 a.m.	42	-	15	6	-	-	2	6	4	2	5	1	-	1
Noon - 12:59 p.m.	53	-	33	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	4	5	-	2
1:00 p.m. - 1:59 p.m.	61	1	31	7	2	-	-	5	2	3	8	1	-	1
2:00 p.m. - 2:59 p.m.	78	2	37	9	7	-	-	11	-	4	-	1	2	5
3:00 p.m. - 3:59 p.m.	71	-	40	9	-	1	-	5	3	1	5	-	1	6
4:00 p.m. - 4:59 p.m.	65	-	39	6	2	-	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	4
5:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	84	-	51	7	-	1	-	11	2	1	3	2	1	5
6:00 p.m. - 6:59 p.m.	75	1	50	4	1	-	-	4	1	2	3	1	-	8
7:00 p.m. - 7:59 p.m.	68	-	31	2	-	-	-	8	1	2	2	2	-	20
8:00 p.m. - 8:59 p.m.	45	-	32	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6
9:00 p.m. - 9:59 p.m.	40	1	26	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	2
10:00 p.m. - 10:59 p.m.	51	-	42	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	3
11:00 p.m. - 11:59 p.m.	59	1	34	-	3	-	2	6	-	-	6	1	1	5
Hour not stated	393	3	11	35	5	6	15	147	8	8	49	14	9	83

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1960

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	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,593	59	75	50	61	124	99	85	71	153	187	164	186	167	109	3
Railway (800-802)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	1
Motor-vehicle:	672	7	21	16	26	79	65	53	40	79	75	81	81	34	14	1
Traffic (810-825)	26	8	8	-	2	5	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	-	-
Non-traffic (830-835)	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	18	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	33	-	1	-	-	2	8	5	8	5	4	1	1	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	11	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	25	-	-	1	-	3	4	3	-	3	5	-	3	2	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)																
Falls:	63	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	9	8	13	10	12	-
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	61	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	2	9	25	17	-
Fall on same level (903)	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	3	24	55	45	1
Unspecified falls (904)	11	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	33	-	-	5	1	3	-	1	2	4	7	6	4	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	28	-	1	-	2	2	-	4	2	9	4	4	1	-	-	-
Electric current (914)																
Burns and conflagrations:	140	6	10	11	6	7	2	3	8	8	21	15	18	18	7	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)																
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, radiation (917, 918)	5	-	2	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Firearms (919)	39	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	8	11	5	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:																
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract (921)	28	14	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	2	1	-	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	34	28	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	92	-	12	8	12	16	5	4	3	11	6	7	6	2	-	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related condition:																
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Excessive cold (932)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-
Cataclysm (934)	34	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	2	5	9	8	1	1	-
Other (933, 935)	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	28	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	5	7	3	4	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	2	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	5	4	4	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1960

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	1,593	59	75	50	61	124	99	85	71	153	187	164	186	167	109	3
White: Male	949	25	42	29	41	84	68	59	52	106	129	101	100	67	43	3
Female	453	15	20	15	13	26	19	13	8	34	37	39	70	85	59	-
Negro: Male	82	9	3	2	3	7	5	4	7	7	12	12	5	4	2	-
Female	41	6	4	3	2	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	7	3	2	-
Indian: Male	49	2	2	1	1	6	7	6	2	1	4	6	4	4	3	-
Female	19	2	4	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	-	4	-	-
Occupational total	91	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	9	15	26	19	7	1	1	-
White: Male	84	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	9	14	24	16	7	1	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	1	-	-	-
Construction	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	7	3	-	-	-	-
Transportation	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Service	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Home total	391	43	30	15	12	9	7	4	5	16	31	28	47	86	57	1
White: Male	170	16	17	9	6	3	5	3	2	9	19	12	19	28	21	1
Female	164	12	5	3	4	4	-	1	1	6	9	9	24	53	33	-
Negro: Male	26	9	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	3	1	2	1	-
Female	20	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-
Indian: Male	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Female	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	17	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	112	6	10	11	6	5	2	2	4	5	11	13	16	14	7	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Mechanical suffocation	31	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Firearms	15	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
Falls on same level	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	19	14	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	118	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	6	21	47	32	1
Other specified home accidents	45	9	11	2	4	-	2	1	-	3	3	3	2	4	1	-
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1960 (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	698	7	29	16	28	84	68	53	40	80	77	82	82	37	14	1
White: Male	429	5	14	9	20	57	44	34	28	54	46	49	45	19	4	1
Female	190	2	13	5	4	21	14	9	6	19	20	25	32	13	7	-
Negro: Male	29	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	3	4	7	3	1	1	1	-
Female	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Indian: Male	31	-	1	1	-	3	7	6	2	-	1	3	2	3	2	-
Female	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	93	-	17	8	2	7	3	2	3	3	6	12	15	11	4	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	340	4	5	3	12	35	34	25	24	34	44	45	47	21	7	-
Collision with railroad train	35	2	2	2	-	2	2	5	1	4	5	6	2	2	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	36	-	1	-	-	5	6	5	2	7	6	-	4	-	-	-
Non-collision	174	1	3	-	11	34	23	16	10	30	13	16	11	3	2	1
Other and unspecified accidents	14	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	-	1	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	322	3	14	19	20	26	20	18	15	37	40	27	33	24	25	1
White: Male	219	1	10	11	15	19	16	13	12	26	29	19	22	12	13	1
Female	71	-	1	7	5	1	4	3	-	8	8	5	7	11	11	-
Negro: Male	16	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
Female	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Indian: Male	10	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Female	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	1
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	6	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Water transportation	18	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	33	-	1	-	-	2	8	5	8	3	4	1	1	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	82	-	8	8	12	14	5	4	3	10	6	5	5	2	-	-
Firearms	17	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	4	5	2	-	-	-	-
Falls on same level	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	6	3	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	8	9	17	-
Other specified public accidents	83	3	4	9	5	4	6	1	1	7	12	12	11	4	4	-
Unspecified public accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	91	6	2	-	1	1	3	2	2	5	13	8	17	19	12	-
White: Male	47	3	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	11	5	7	7	4	-
Female	28	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	7	8	8	-
Negro: Male	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
Female	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Indian: Male	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1960

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,593	20	8	12	9	21	13	20	33	23
Occupational	91	-	-	1	2	5	1	1	-	2
Home	391	9	1	-	1	5	2	5	6	4
Motor-vehicle	698	6	4	8	4	8	4	6	19	15
Public	322	5	2	3	2	3	5	7	6	1
Unknown	91	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Total	1,593	20	8	12	9	21	13	20	33	23
Railway (800-802)	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	698	6	4	8	4	8	4	6	19	15
Other road vehicle (840-845)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	33	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	263	2	-	-	1	6	2	3	1	2
Blow from falling object (910)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	33	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric current (914)	28	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	145	7	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Firearms (919)	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	92	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	4	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	79	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	36	16	16	5	33	2	58	3	14	38
Occupational	2	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	3
Home	10	1	7	-	5	-	12	-	6	14
Motor-vehicle	17	7	4	3	13	2	18	2	1	13
Public	6	8	4	1	13	-	21	1	6	5
Unknown	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	3
Total	36	16	16	5	33	2	58	3	14	38
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	17	7	4	3	13	2	18	2	1	13
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Aircraft (860-866)	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	-	2	-	7	-	13	-	7	10
Blow from falling object (910)	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	3	1	5	-	1	-	4	-	1	4
Firearms (919)	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	5	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1960
(Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	21	11	5	9	28	20	32	15	6	3
Occupational	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	1
Home	3	1	1	-	3	8	5	2	2	-
Motor-vehicle	12	2	2	1	15	7	22	10	1	1
Public	4	6	1	7	4	2	4	2	2	1
Unknown	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-
Total	21	11	5	9	28	20	32	15	6	3
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	12	2	2	1	15	7	22	10	1	1
Other road vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	5	2	1	-	7	4	3	1	2	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	1	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	5	12	13	17	5	8	31	18	14	17
Occupational	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-
Home	-	2	5	4	2	1	7	2	1	1
Motor-vehicle	3	5	7	3	3	5	18	13	10	3
Public	-	5	-	4	-	2	4	2	1	12
Unknown	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	5	12	13	17	5	8	31	18	14	17
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	3	5	7	3	3	5	18	13	10	3
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	2	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	-	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	2
Firearms (919)	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11
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	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1960
(Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	Mc-Curtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	13	21	24	6	9	16	18	9	11	20
Occupational	2	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Home	3	3	7	2	2	2	2	5	2	1
Motor-vehicle	6	16	10	3	1	9	10	2	3	13
Public	2	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	6	4
Unknown	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	2
Total	13	21	24	6	9	16	18	9	11	20
Railway (800-802)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	6	16	10	3	1	9	10	2	3	13
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	3	4	-	3	1	-	2	1	-
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	1	4	-	1	1	4	-	1	1
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	2
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	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	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	6	51	8	6	10	173	18	17	27	16
Occupational	-	1	-	-	2	8	3	1	1	2
Home	2	20	3	1	2	50	5	4	7	5
Motor-vehicle	2	18	5	4	2	73	5	9	11	5
Public	1	8	-	1	4	28	4	3	7	2
Unknown	1	4	-	-	-	14	1	-	1	2
Total	6	51	8	6	10	173	18	17	27	16
Railway (800-802)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	18	5	4	2	73	5	9	11	5
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Falls (900-904)	1	9	-	-	1	42	4	1	3	6
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	10	2	1	3	17	2	2	2	-
Firearms (919)	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	1	4	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	2	-	1	-	6	3	1	2	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1960
(Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pitts-burg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Push-mataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	32	28	16	24	7	3	17	33	16	23
Occupational	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	2
Home	8	11	3	9	1	2	5	2	1	9
Motor-vehicle	13	12	7	12	5	1	6	12	8	9
Public	6	3	2	1	1	-	4	11	7	3
Unknown	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Total	32	28	16	24	7	3	17	33	16	23
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	13	12	7	12	5	1	6	12	8	9
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	2	6	1	3	-	1	2	8	-	6
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	4	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	5
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	4	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	6	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	7	13	157	24	14	15	4	11	141	102
Occupational	-	1	9	-	1	-	-	-	6	8
Home	1	1	56	5	4	4	2	1	38	48
Motor-vehicle	5	6	67	12	8	5	1	5	60	25
Public	1	3	16	5	1	5	1	4	25	13
Unknown	-	2	9	2	-	1	-	1	12	8
Total	7	13	157	24	14	15	4	11	141	102
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	5	6	67	12	8	5	1	5	60	25
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Falls (900-904)	1	4	39	2	-	-	2	2	33	35
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Electric current (914)	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	1	11	4	2	5	-	1	15	10
Firearms (919)	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	7	4
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	6
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	1	3
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	6	3
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1