



Summary of Violent Deaths in Oklahoma

Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System, 2004-2005

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The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Grant Number U17/CCU-623103-03 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This publication is issued by the Oklahoma State Department of Health, as authorized by James M. Crutcher, M.D., M.P.H., Secretary of Health and Commissioner of Health. Fifty (50) copies have been prepared and distributed at a cost of \$350.00. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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Acknowledgements

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

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

Oklahoma Department of Public Safety
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Headquarters -
Investigations
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop C
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop E
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Troop G
Oklahoma Lake Patrol
Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission -
Investigations
Oklahoma State Fire Marshal Office -
Arson Division
Ft. Sill, OK - Army Base Military Police
Tinker Air Force Base
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Ponca City, OK
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Stillwater, OK
Choctaw Nation Tribal Police
Comanche Nation Police
El Reno Federal Correctional Facility
Great Plains Correctional Facility
Joseph Harp Correctional Facility
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Oklahoma State Penitentiary at
McAlester Facility
Oklahoma Panhandle State University
Campus Police Department
OSU School of Technology Training at
Okmulgee, OK
OSU Campus Police Department
OU Campus Police Department
Carroll County Sheriff's Office, Arkansas
Springdale, Arkansas Police Department
Siloam Springs, Arkansas Police
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Independence, Kansas Police Department
Ft. Worth, Texas Police Department
Dublin, Texas Police Department
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Weatherford Police Department
Welch Police Department

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Westville Police Department
Wetumka Police Department
Wewoka Police Department

Wilburton Police Department
Wilson Police Department
Woodward Police Department
Wright City Police Department

Wyandotte Police Department
Wynnewood Police Department
Wynona Police Department
Yukon Police Department

Executive Summary

Oklahoma is one of 17 states participating in the National Violent Death Reporting System. Violent deaths include homicides, suicides, deaths from legal intervention, unintentional firearm deaths, deaths of undetermined manner, and deaths from terrorism. The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OK-VDRS) is a collaborative effort between the Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. OK-VDRS data is collected from death certificates, medical examiner reports, police reports, and supplemental homicide reports and includes specific information on victims, suspects, circumstances, and weapons. Data collected in Oklahoma during 2004 and 2005 are summarized in numerous tables, figures, and bullets highlighting key findings. The report includes a section on all violent deaths combined and individual sections for each manner of violent death. An additional section is included on violent deaths among children.

Violent Deaths

A total of 1,725 violent death incidents (an average of 863 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) occurred in Oklahoma during 2004 and 2005 resulting in 1,784 deaths (25.2 deaths annually per 100,000 population) of Oklahoma residents. The rate of violent deaths in 2005 was 2% higher than the rate in 2004. More than half (57%) of the deaths were suicides, 24% were homicides, 17% were undetermined manner deaths, 2% were legal intervention deaths, and 1% were unintentional firearm deaths. There were no terrorism deaths in Oklahoma during this period. Seventy-four percent of the victims were male and 26% were female. The youngest victim was one day old and the oldest was 94 years of age.

The majority of the injuries (73%) occurred on a home premise. Fifty-four violent deaths occurred while the person was in custody or in the process of being arrested. Seventeen victims were homeless. Eight female victims were pregnant or had been pregnant in the year prior to death. Eighteen percent of violent death victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Forty percent of all violent deaths in Oklahoma were among Oklahoma and Tulsa County residents. The rate of violent death per 100,000 population was generally higher in eastern Oklahoma, and lower in the Panhandle and western regions of the state.

Suicides

Suicide was the most prevalent type of violent death, accounting for 1015 deaths (14.4 suicides annually per 100,000 population), an average of 508 deaths per year. The rate of suicide increased by 4% from 2004 to 2005. The youngest person to commit suicide was 13 years of age and the oldest person was 93 years of age. Seventy-seven percent of suicide victims were male and 23% were female. In twenty of the suicide deaths, the victim killed at least one other person before taking their own life, resulting in 22 homicide deaths. Males 75-84 years of age had the highest suicide rate among all ages. Among females, women 35-54 years were at greatest risk for suicide. White males had the highest suicide rate (23.7), followed by Native American males (22.5), black males (11.1), and Asian males (3.3). Firearms were used in 60% of the suicide deaths, hanging/strangulation in 19%, poisoning in 17%, and other methods were used in 4% of suicides. A substantial number of suicides were associated with a current depressed mood, crisis in the past two weeks, intimate partner problem, or mental

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

Homicides

There were 421 homicide deaths during 2004 and 2005, an average of 211 deaths per year (6.0 homicide deaths annually per 100,000 population). The rate of homicide was approximately the same from 2004 to 2005. The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest was 94 years of age. Seventy-three percent of homicide victims were male and 27% were female. The homicide rate among blacks (20.7) was five times higher than the rate among whites (4.1), and more than three times higher than the rate among Native Americans (6.2). The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.7 times the rate among non-Hispanics (9.4 and 5.6, respectively). Firearms were used in 58% of the homicides, sharp or blunt instruments were used in 26%, hanging/strangulation was used in 3%, and other weapons in 13% of homicides. Handguns were used in the majority (71%) of firearm-related homicides and semi-automatic pistols were the most common type of handgun. The victim-suspect relationship was known in 71% of the homicides. Victims were often the acquaintances (31%), intimate partners (15%), family members (15%), or friends or roommates (8%) of the suspect. Females were 1.7 times more likely to be killed by an intimate partner than males. Males were 9.5 times more likely to be killed by an acquaintance, roommate or friend than females. Some information was available

on homicide suspects in 74% of the incidents; 78% were male, 13% were female, and in 9% gender was unknown. Forty-five percent of suspects were under the age of 25, 37% were 25-44 years of age, and 18% were 45 years of age and older. Arguments or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor in 43% of homicides, crime was a factor in 19%, and drug dealing or illegal drug use was suspected in 18% of homicides. Nine percent of the homicides were gang-related.

Undetermined Manner of Death

For 302 deaths, the manner of death could not be determined. An average of 151 deaths of undetermined manner occurred per year (4.3 deaths annually per 100,000 population). The rate of undetermined manner of death was similar in 2004 and 2005. Forty-one percent of undetermined manner death victims were female and 59% were male. The youngest person was one day old and the oldest person was 94 years of age. Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (7.6 deaths per 100,000 population). More than one-fourth of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age. In 54% of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children and possible overlay was described in the record. In 27% of undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older, actual or possible drug toxicity, including drug combination toxicity or drug and alcohol combination toxicity, was described in the records.

Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

There were 17 unintentional firearm injury deaths, an average of 9 deaths per year (0.2 deaths annually per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury deaths increased by 33% from 2004 to 2005. Ninety-four percent of

victims were male and 6% were female. The youngest was 5 years of age and the oldest was 87 years of age. Fifty-three percent of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age.

Circumstances surrounding the deaths included hunting (2), showing a gun (4), and playing around with a gun (8). In seven of the deaths the shooter thought the gun was unloaded and in two incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped.

Legal Intervention Deaths

Twenty-nine deaths resulted from legal interventions (i.e. the person was killed by law enforcement officers in the line of duty), an average of 15 deaths per year. The rate of legal intervention death decreased by 20% from 2004 to 2005. The youngest person was 15 years of age and the oldest person was 71 years of age. Sixty-nine percent of legal intervention deaths were among persons 15-34 years of age. Twenty-seven of the victims were male and 2 were female. The rate among Hispanic males (1.6) was 2.3 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.7). Criminal activity was associated with 79% of the legal interventions. In two of the incidents,

the victim killed another person before being killed by law enforcement officers.

Child Deaths

There were 187 child violent death victims (10.9 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 94 deaths per year. The rate of child deaths decreased by 3% from 2004 to 2005. Fifty-nine percent of child victims were male and 41% were female. Half (50%) of the child victims were infants less than one year of age. Among infants less than one year of age, 89% of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 11% were homicides. Among children 1 to 17 years of age, 44% of deaths were homicides, 27% were suicides, 20% were undetermined manner deaths, 7% were unintentional firearm deaths, and 2% were legal intervention deaths. Firearms were used in 43% of these deaths, and males were more likely than females to be killed by firearms (53% and 25%, respectively).

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

Background

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Violent Deaths

- During 2004 and 2005, there were a total of 1,725 violent death incidents (average of 863 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) that resulted in 1,784 deaths (average annual rate = 25.2 per 100,000 population) (Table 1) of Oklahoma residents. Another 76 violent death that occurred in Oklahoma to non-residents were excluded from the analysis: Arizona (6), Arkansas (6), California (3), Colorado (2), Florida (1), Illinois (3), Iowa (1), Kansas (8), Kentucky (2), Mississippi (2), Missouri (5), Nevada (2), South Carolina (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (23), Georgia (1), Indiana (1), Wisconsin (1), Virginia (1), New Mexico (1), other countries (2) and unknown residence (3).
- The number of violent deaths rose from 882 deaths in 2004 to 902 deaths in 2005, reflecting a 2% increase in the rate of violent death from 25.0 in 2004 to 25.4 in 2005.
- The overall rate of violent deaths in Oklahoma was 33% higher than the U.S. rate (25.2 and 19.0, respectively), largely accounted for by higher rates of suicide and undetermined manner deaths in Oklahoma (Figure 1).
- Seventy-four percent (1,312) of violent death victims in Oklahoma were male and 26% (472) were female.
- Victims' ages ranged from one day old to 94 years. The mean age of victims was 40 years. Violent death rates were highest among persons 35 to 44 years of age (36.8) and lowest among persons 5 to 14 years of age (3.0).

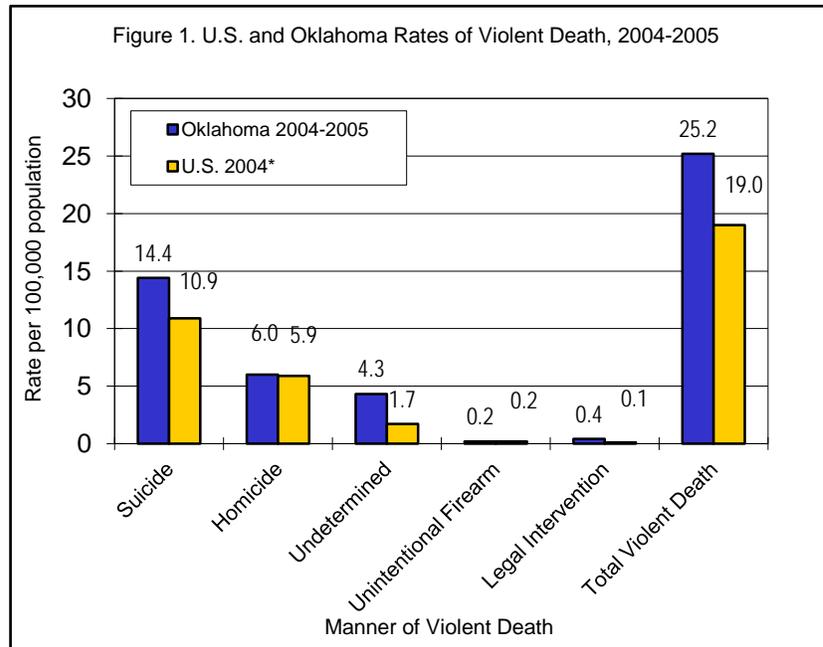


Table 1. Number of Victims and Number of Incidents, by Manner of Death and Type of Incident, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Incident Type	Suicide	Homicide	Legal Intervention	Unintentional	Unknown Manner	Number of Victims	Number of Incidents
Suicide only	995	0	0	0	0	995	993
Homicide only	0	397	0	0	0	397	371
Legal Intervention only	0	0	27	0	0	27	27
Homicide and legal intervention	0	2	2	0	0	4	2
Homicide and suicide	20	22	0	0	0	42	20
Unintentional Firearm	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	302	302	295
Total	1015	421	29	17	302	1784	1725

- Males had the highest rate of violent deaths at 37.6 per 100,000 population, which was almost 3 times higher than the rate for females (13.2). Among males, persons aged 35-44 years and persons aged 75-84 years had the highest rate of violent death (55.9 each). Among females, the highest rate of violent death was among children less than 5 years of age (21.2) and females 45-54 years (20.3) (Table 2 and Figure 2).
- Three percent (8/312) of females between the ages of 15 and 54 years were pregnant at the time of death or had been pregnant in the year prior to death; 6 deaths were homicides, one was a suicide death, and one was an undetermined manner death.
- The majority (76%) of victims were white, 11% were black, 10% were Native American, 2% were mixed race or other race and 1% were Asian. However, the rate of violent death per 100,000 population among blacks (32.6) was 38% higher than the rate among whites (23.7), 18% higher than the rate among Native Americans (27.7), and 5 times higher than the rate among Asians (6.4) (Table 3). Blacks 15-34 years and Native Americans 35-44 years of age had the highest rate of violent death (54.0 and 50.4 respectively).

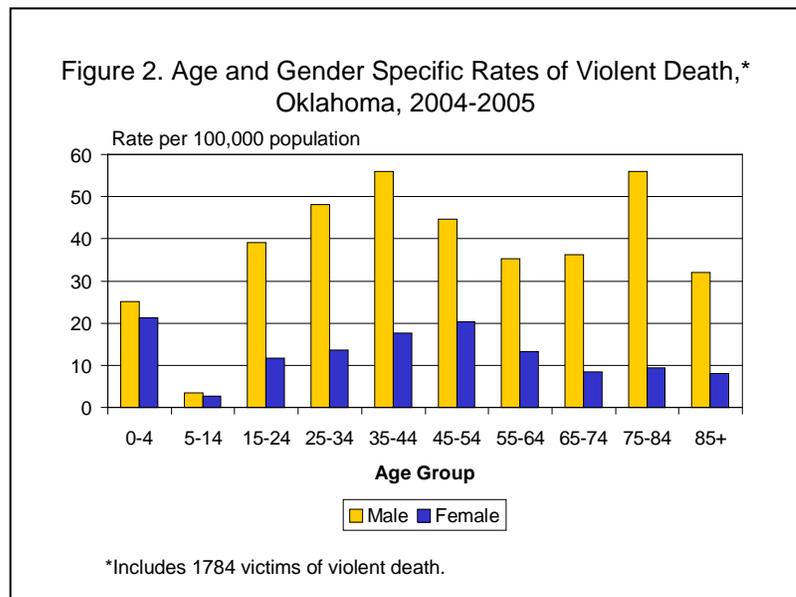
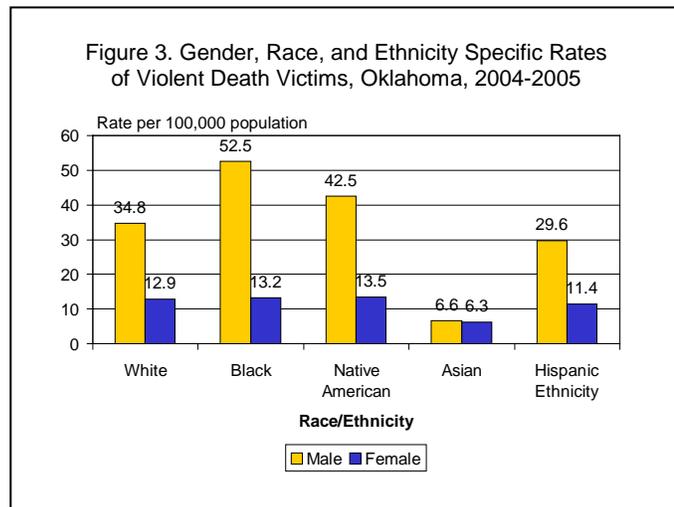


Table 2. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Violent Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Males		Females		Both Genders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	63	25.2	50	21.2	113	23.2
5-14	16	3.4	12	2.6	28	3.0
15-24	215	39.1	60	11.7	275	25.9
25-34	234	48.1	63	13.6	297	31.3
35-44	272	55.9	86	17.7	358	36.8
45-54	219	44.6	103	20.3	322	32.3
55-64	125	35.2	51	13.3	176	23.8
65-74	83	36.2	23	8.5	106	21.2
75-84	74	55.9	18	9.4	92	28.5
85+	11	32.0	6	8.0	17	15.5
All ages	1312	37.6	472	13.2	1784	25.2

- Violent death rates were lower overall among Hispanics (21.2) compared to non-Hispanics (25.2) (Table 4). The rate among Hispanic males (29.6) was 2.6 times higher than the rate among Hispanic females (11.4). Among Hispanic males, the rate of violent death was highest for persons ages 15-44 years (42.4), while the highest rate among Hispanic females was among children less than 5 years of age (19.2).



- Males in all racial categories had higher rates of violent death than females (Figure 3).
- The rate for black males (52.5) was 51% higher than white males (34.8), 24% higher than Native American males (42.5), and eight times higher than Asian males (6.6) (Figure 3).
- Black females less than 5 years of age had the highest rate of violent death among females (36.0), followed by Native American women 25-34 years of age (26.7), Asian women 45-54 years of age (22.7), and white women 45-54 (21.2).

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	75	20.0	14	27.1	18	35.4	0	0
5-14	18	2.6	2	1.9	5	4.3	0	0
15-24	173	21.3	55	50.1	31	25.6	1	4.8
25-34	189	25.4	51	58.9	39	43.3	4	15.0
35-44	279	35.4	31	38.9	42	50.4	1	5.0
45-54	271	32.5	19	26.6	29	37.3	2	12.8
55-64	156	24.5	11	27.1	8	15.6	0	0
65-74	96	21.7	5	21.0	4	13.4	0	0
75-84	87	29.9	1	7.6	2	11.9	0	0
85+	13	13.1	2	43.7	0	0	0	0
All ages	1357	23.8	191	32.6	178	27.7	8	6.4

*Race was "mixed" for 5 persons, "other" for 39 persons, and unknown for 6 persons.

- Suicides accounted for the majority of deaths (57%), followed by homicides (24%), undetermined manners of death (17%), legal interventions (2%), and unintentional firearm deaths (1%) (Figure 4).
- Males were 3.5 times more likely to die from suicide, 2.8 times more likely to die from homicide, 8 times more likely to die from legal intervention, and 17 times more likely to die from unintentional firearm injury death than females (Table 5).
- Suicide and legal intervention deaths accounted for proportionately more deaths among males than females; while undetermined manner accounted for proportionately more deaths among females than males. The proportion of homicide deaths was similar among males and females.
- Seven-three percent of persons were injured on home premises (includes house, apartment, driveway, porch, or yard), 6% on a street or highway, 3% in motor vehicles, 3% in natural areas or parks, 2% in commercial businesses, 2% in parking lots, 1% in hotels/motels, 1% in jails or prisons, and 5% in other locations. In 4% of deaths the type of place where the injury occurred was unknown.

Table 4. Ethnicity of Violent Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Hispanic*		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	11	20.7	102	23.6
5-14	4	4.5	24	2.8
15-24	29	32.8	242	24.8
25-34	28	30.6	266	31.0
35-44	16	25.1	334	36.8
45-54	6	15.6	314	32.7
55-64	2	10.6	171	23.8
65-74	1	11.1	105	21.4
75-84	0	0	92	28.9
85+	0	0	16	14.7
All Ages	97	21.2	1666	25.2

*Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was not specified for 21 persons.

Figure 4. Manner of Violent Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

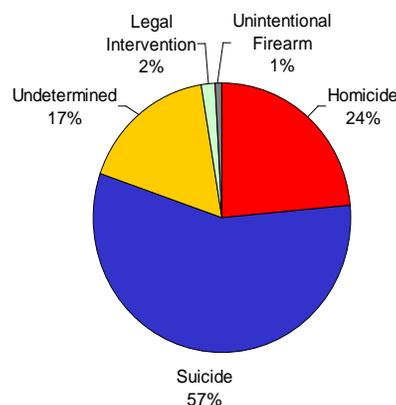


Table 5. Manner of Violent Death by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Manner of Death	Male			Female			Both Genders		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	785	60%	22.5	230	49%	6.4	1015	57%	14.4
Homicide	307	23%	8.8	114	24%	3.2	421	24%	6.0
Undetermined	177	14%	5.1	125	26%	3.5	302	17%	4.3
Legal Intervention	27	2%	0.8	2	<1%	0.1	29	2%	0.4
Unintentional firearm injury	16	1%	0.5	1	<1%	0.03	17	1%	0.2
Total	1312	100%	37.6	472	100%	13.2	1784	100%	25.2

- Fifty-four deaths (3%) occurred while the person was in custody. Of these, 25 (46%) persons died in jails or prisons, 2 persons (4%) died while under arrest but not in jail, and 27 (50%) persons died prior to being arrested.
 - Fifty-seven percent of deaths in custody were suicides, 11% were homicides, 30% were from legal intervention, and 2% were of undetermined manner of death.
 - Ninety-three percent of persons who died while in custody were male and 7% were female.

- Seventeen (1%) victims of violent death were homeless including 6 suicide victims, 7 homicide victims, one victim of legal intervention, and 3 persons for whom the manner of death was undetermined. Fifteen of the homeless victims were male, and two victims were female. (Homeless is defined as having no fixed address and living in a shelter, on the street, in a car, or in makeshift quarters in an outdoor setting.)

Table 6. Weapons/Methods* Used to Kill by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Weapon/Method	Female	Male	Total
Firearm	148	761	909 (53%)
Poisoning	113	125	238 (14%)
Hanging/strangulation	57	148	205 (12%)
Sharp or blunt instrument	35	97	132 (8%)
Fire/burn	14	13	27 (2%)
Other**	18	46	64 (4%)
Unspecified	57	69	126 (8%)
Total	442	1259	1701 (100%)

*Weapons/methods used to kill was known for 1,677 persons. More than one weapon/method may have been involved in the death. A weapon/method was undetermined for 107 persons.
 **Other includes motor vehicle or transportation (22), personal weapons (15), drowning (14), fall (7), shaking (1), explosive (1), intentional neglect (2), and other (2).

- In more than half (53%) of the deaths, a firearm was the method used to kill the victim. Other methods included poisoning (14%), hanging or strangulation (12%), sharp or blunt instruments (8%), and fire/burn (2%) (Table 6).
- Firearms were the most common methods used to kill in both male and female deaths; however, firearms were used in proportionally more male violent deaths than female violent deaths, 60% and 33%, respectively.
- Poisoning was used in a greater proportion of female violent deaths than male violent deaths, 26% and 10%, respectively.
- Eighty-four percent of all firearm death victims, 72% of hanging/strangulation death victims, and 73% of sharp or blunt instrument death victims were males.

- More than one-third of victims were single, slightly less than one-third of victims were married, and nearly one-fourth of victims were divorced or separated. Six percent of victims were widowed (Table 7).

Table 7. Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics of Violent Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Marital Status	Number (N=1784)	Percent
Single	642	36%
Married	558	31%
Divorced/Separated	437	24%
Widowed	114	6%
Unknown	33	2%
Veteran Status		
Served in U.S. Armed Forces	324	18%

- Eighteen percent of violent death victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces.
- Twenty-five percent of victims 25 years of age and older had not completed high school or high school equivalent (GED). Thirty-nine percent had completed high school and 33% of victims had some college or a college degree (Table 8).
- Proportionally, more violent death victims 25 years of age and older had lower levels of educational attainment compared to Oklahoma's population, i.e., 33% of violent death victims had some college or a college degree compared to 51% of Oklahoma's population.

Table 8. Educational Attainment of Victims of Violent Death and Oklahoma's Population, 2004-2005

Educational Level	Violent Death Victims		Oklahoma's Population**
	Number* (N=1366)	Percent	Percent
8 th Grade or Less	77	6%	5%
9-12 th Grade	259	19%	11%
High School or GED	535	39%	32%
Some College	244	18%	23%
Associate degree	69	5%	6%
Bachelor degree	94	7%	15%
Graduate degree	46	3%	7%
Unknown	42	3%	0

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

**U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey. Includes educational attainment of Oklahoma's population 25 years of age and older.

Table 9. Type of Violent Death by UCR Reporting Region, Oklahoma, 2004-2005*

Type of Death	Region 1			Region 2		
	2005 Population = 992,319			2005 Population = 116,544		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	253	53%	12.8	25	69%	10.8
Homicide	141	30%	7.1	7	20%	3.0
Undetermined Manner	68	15%	3.4	3	8%	1.3
Unintentional Firearm Death	4	1%	0.2	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	7	1%	0.4	1	3%	0.4
All Violent Deaths	473	100%	23.9	36	100%	15.5

Type of Death	Region 3			Region 4		
	2005 Population = 903,573			2005 Population = 309,416		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	267	51%	14.8	114	63%	18.4
Homicide	138	26%	7.7	33	18%	5.3
Undetermined Manner	110	21%	6.1	31	17%	5.0
Unintentional Firearm Death	4	<1%	0.2	0	0%	0.0
Legal Intervention	6	1%	0.3	3	2%	0.5
All Violent Deaths	525	100%	29.2	181	100%	29.3

Type of Death	Region 5			Region 6		
	2005 Population = 233,293			2005 Population = 479,557		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	76	56%	16.3	133	69%	14.0
Homicide	24	18%	5.2	28	15%	2.9
Undetermined Manner	28	21%	6.0	23	12%	2.4
Unintentional Firearm Death	5	4%	1.1	1	1%	0.1
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.4	7	4%	0.7
All Violent Deaths	135	100%	29.0	192	100%	20.2

Type of Death	Region 7			Region 8		
	2005 Population = 300,091			2005 Population = 213,091		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	88	60%	14.7	59	61%	13.9
Homicide	33	22%	5.5	16	16%	3.8
Undetermined Manner	20	15%	3.3	19	21%	4.5
Unintentional Firearm Death	2	1%	0.3	1	1%	0.2
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.3	1	1%	0.2
All Violent Deaths	145	100%	24.3	96	100%	22.6

*County of residence was unknown for one person.

County Rates

- Four Oklahoma counties had no violent deaths during 2004-2005 and 43 counties had a rate of violent death below the state rate (25.2 per 100,000 population). Twenty-one counties had rates of violent death 1% to 49% higher than the state rate, and 9 counties had rates greater than 50% of the state rate (Figure 6).
- Oklahoma and Tulsa counties ranked 28th and 16th, respectively, among counties in the rate of violent deaths during 2004-2005. However, 41% of all violent deaths occurred among residents of these two counties alone. Over half (55%) of homicides, over one-third (35%) of suicides, 41% of undetermined manner deaths, 24% of unintentional firearm deaths, and 34% of legal intervention deaths were among Oklahoma or Tulsa County residents (Table 10).
- Choctaw County had the highest homicide rate at 16.3 per 100,000 population, while Cotton County had the highest suicide death rate (38.2), and Jefferson County had the highest rate of deaths with undetermined manner (15.5). The number and rate of all manners of violent death by county are found in Appendix 1.

Figure 6. Violent Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

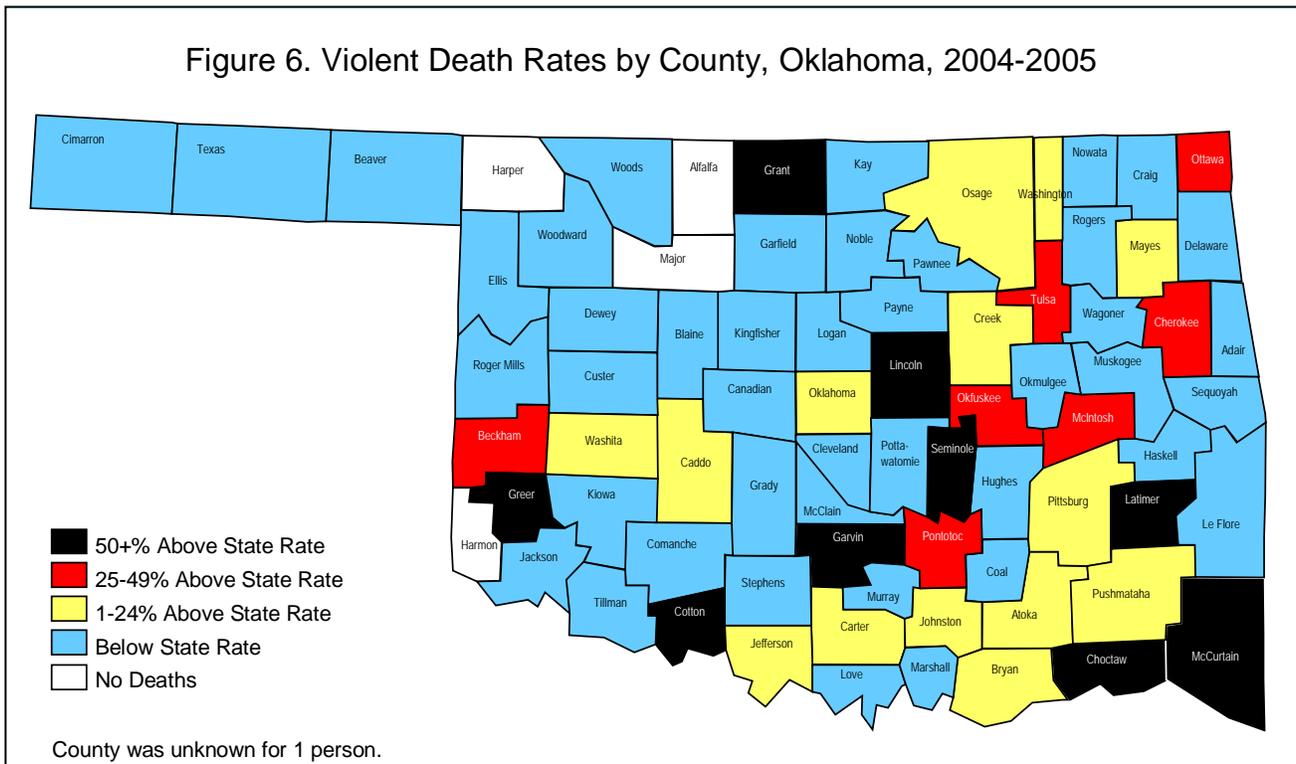


Table 10. Violent Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	All Violent Deaths		UCR Region	County	2005 Population	All Violent Deaths	
			Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
5	Choctaw	15,297	15	48.8	7	Stephens	42,946	20	23.3
6	Seminole	24,770	22	44.5	5	LeFlore	49,528	23	23.3
8	Greer	5,901	5	42.6	8	Tillman	8,513	4	23.1
5	Latimer	10,635	9	42.3	3	Delaware	39,146	18	23.0
4	Lincoln	32,311	27	41.7	4	Adair	21,988	10	22.9
1	Grant	4,779	4	41.7	8	Jackson	26,518	12	22.3
5	McCurtain	33,992	28	41.2	1	Noble	11,211	5	22.3
6	Garvin	27,228	21	38.6	2	Dewey	4,568	2	21.7
7	Cotton	6,589	5	38.2	7	Comanche	112,429	48	21.5
8	Beckham	18,880	13	36.6	2	Woodward	19,088	8	21.1
4	McIntosh	19,965	14	35.1	2	Blaine	12,859	5	20.7
3	Ottawa	32,866	23	35.1	5	Haskell	12,183	5	20.6
4	Okfuskee	11,434	8	34.7	3	Craig	15,078	6	20.0
6	Pontotoc	35,346	24	34.1	8	Canadian	98,701	35	18.0
4	Cherokee	44,671	29	33.8	1	Logan	36,894	13	17.8
3	Tulsa	572,059	366	32.1	2	Cimarron	2,833	1	17.5
5	Atoka	14,456	9	31.3	5	Sequoyah	40,868	14	17.2
7	Jefferson	6,461	4	31.0	6	Grady	49,369	16	16.4
7	Carter	47,125	28	30.8	1	Kay	46,480	15	16.1
3	Washington	49,149	30	30.6	2	Roger Mills	3,311	1	15.2
3	Mayes	39,471	24	30.5	3	Rogers	80,757	24	15.0
8	Washita	11,471	7	30.5	6	Cleveland	224,898	67	15.0
8	Caddo	30,229	18	29.8	1	Garfield	56,958	17	14.9
5	Pittsburg	44,641	26	29.3	1	Payne	69,151	20	14.4
4	Creek	68,708	40	29.1	6	Hughes	13,835	4	14.4
7	Johnston	10,259	5	29.0	3	Nowata	10,864	3	13.9
1	Oklahoma	684,543	360	26.5	7	Love	9,126	2	11.0
1	Osage	45,416	24	26.5	8	Kiowa	9,848	2	10.1
7	Bryan	37,815	20	26.5	2	Beaver	5,379	1	9.2
5	Pushmataha	11,693	6	25.6	6	Coal	5,743	1	8.6
2	Ellis	3,963	2	25.3	6	McClain	30,096	5	8.5
7	Marshall	14,461	7	24.7	2	Texas	20,112	3	7.4
1	Kingfisher	14,302	7	24.6	2	Woods	8,546	1	5.8
6	Pottawatomie	68,272	32	24.4	1	Alfalfa	5,725	0	0.0
3	Wagoner	64,183	31	24.4	8	Harmon	3,030	0	0.0
4	Muskogee	70,607	34	24.1	2	Harper	3,313	0	0.0
4	Okmulgee	39,732	19	23.9	2	Major	7,364	0	0.0
2	Custer	25,208	12	23.8		Unknown		1	
1	Pawnee	16,860	8	23.7		Total	3,547,884	1,784	25.2
7	Murray	12,880	6	23.5					

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2005 combined bridged-race census population.

Suicides

- Suicide was the most common manner of violent death accounting for 1015 deaths during 2004-2005, or an average of 508 deaths per year (14.4 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of suicide in 2005 was 4% higher than the rate in 2004.
- The mean age of suicide victims was 45 years. The youngest person who committed suicide was 13 years of age and the oldest person was 93 years of age.
- Seventy-seven percent of suicide victims were male and 23% were female.
- In twenty (2%) of the suicide deaths, the victim killed other people before taking their own life, resulting in 22 homicide deaths.
- Males 75-84 years of age had the highest suicide rate among all age and gender groups (49.1 per 100,000 population) (Figure 7 and Table 11).
- The suicide rate among females was less than one-third the rate of males; females 35-54 years of age were at greatest risk for suicide. The suicide rate among females 35-54 years of age was almost twice the overall suicide rate among females, 11.3 and 6.4, respectively.

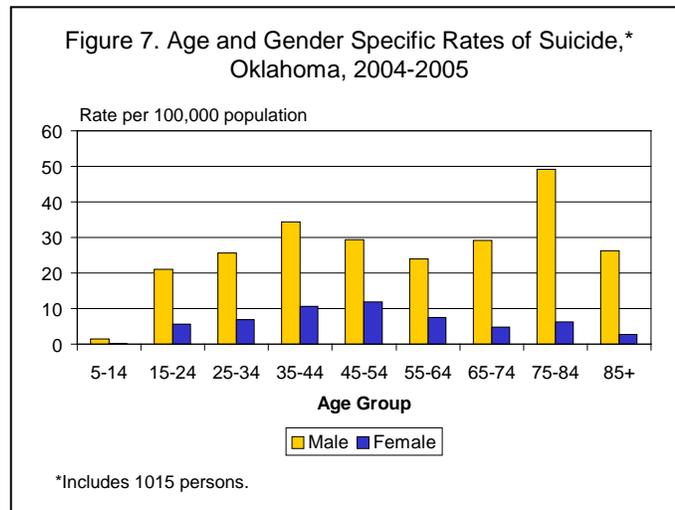


Table 11. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Suicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Males		Females		Both Genders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	7	1.5	1	0.2	8	0.9
15-24	116	21.1	29	5.6	145	13.6
25-34	125	25.7	32	6.9	157	16.6
35-44	167	34.3	52	10.7	219	22.5
45-54	144	29.3	60	11.9	204	20.4
55-64	85	23.9	29	7.6	114	15.4
65-74	67	29.2	13	4.8	80	16.0
75-84	65	49.1	12	6.3	77	23.8
85+	9	26.2	2	2.7	11	10.0
All ages	785	22.5	230	6.4	1015	14.4

Table 12. Age and Race of Suicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005*

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	8	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-24	104	12.8	9	8.2	26	21.4	1	4.8
25-34	122	16.4	11	12.7	18	20.0	1	3.7
35-44	186	23.6	9	11.3	22	26.4	1	5.0
45-54	179	21.5	6	8.4	17	21.9	1	6.4
55-64	110	17.3	4	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-74	75	17.0	2	8.4	3	10.0	0	0.0
75-84	74	25.4	1	7.6	1	6.0	0	0.0
85+	11	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All ages	869	15.2	42	7.2	87	13.5	4	3.2

*Race was "other" for 12 persons and unknown for one person.

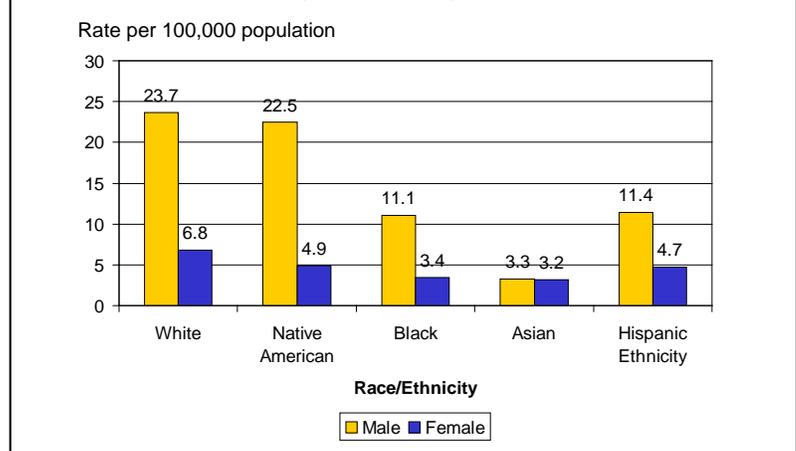
- The suicide rate among whites was 2.1 times higher than blacks, 13% higher than Native Americans, and 4.8 times higher than Asians (Table 12).
- Males in all racial categories had higher suicide rates than females (Figure 8).
- The suicide rate among Non-Hispanics was almost twice the rate for Hispanics (14.6 and 8.3, respectively) (Table 13).

Table 13. Hispanic Ethnicity of Suicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Hispanic*		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-14	3	3.4	5	0.6
15-24	12	13.6	132	13.5
25-34	13	14.2	143	16.7
35-44	7	11.0	207	22.8
45-54	3	7.8	201	21.0
55-64	0	0.0	111	15.4
65-74	0	0.0	80	16.3
75-84	0	0.0	77	24.2
85+	0	0.0	11	10.1
All Ages	38	8.3	967	14.6

*Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 10 persons.

Figure 8. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Suicide, Oklahoma, 2004-2005



- Firearms were the most common method of suicide (60%) followed by hanging/strangulation (19%), poisoning (17%), and other/unknown methods (4%).
 - Other methods used to complete suicide were sharp/blunt instrument (17), drowning (11), fire (6), motor vehicle or other transportation vehicle (11), fall (2), and unknown (2).
- Firearms were used in male suicide deaths more often than in female suicide deaths, 66% and 39%, respectively. Poisoning was used more often in female suicide than male suicide, 37% and 11%, respectively (Figure 9).
- The types of substances used in suicide deaths by poisoning were prescription drugs (62%), over-the-counter drugs (12%), carbon monoxide or gas vapor (9%), alcohol (6%), street drugs (4%), other drugs/poison (4%), and unknown poisons (3%).

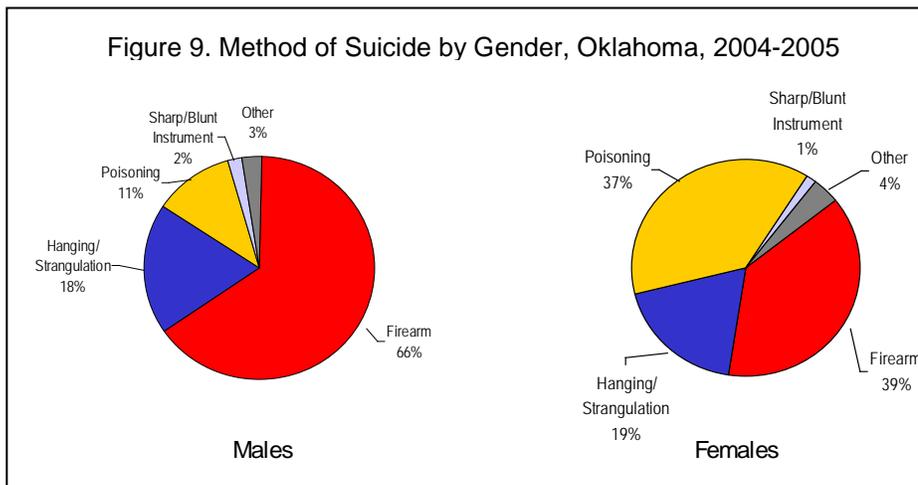


Table 14. Ten Most Common Circumstances* Associated with Suicide Deaths by Rank and Age Group, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Rank	13-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
1	Intimate partner problem (42%)	Intimate partner problem (44%)	Current depressed mood (48%)	Physical health problem (79%)
2	Crisis in past 2 weeks (41%)	Current depressed mood (41%)	Current mental health problem (35%)	Current depressed mood (47%)
3	Current depressed mood (41%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (37%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (31%)	Current mental health problem (29%)
4	Relationship problem other than intimate partner (22%)	Current mental health problem (30%)	Physical health problem (29%)	Crisis in past 2 weeks (27%)
5	Current mental health problem (22%)	History of suicide attempts (22%)	Intimate partner problem (29%)	History of suicide attempts (12%)
6	Substance abuse problem (21%)	Substance abuse problem (22%)	History of suicide attempts (21%)	Death of family or friend (10%)
7	History of suicide attempts (17%)	Financial problem (15%)	Financial problem (18%)	Financial Problem (9%)
8	Recent criminal/legal problem (10%)	Alcohol problem (13%)	Substance abuse problem (14%)	Intimate partner problem (6%)
9	Job problem (7%)	Physical health problem (13%)	Job problem (13%)	Alcohol problem (5%)
10	Alcohol problem (7%)	Recent criminal/legal problem (13%)	Alcohol problem (12%)	Other relationship problem (4%)

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

- For 962 (95%) victims, information on circumstances associated with the suicide was available in the police report and/or medical examiner report.
 - The leading circumstances associated with suicide were current depressed mood (cited in 44% of suicides), crisis in the past two weeks (34%), intimate partner problem (33%), current mental health problem (30%), physical health problem (27%), history of a suicide attempt (19%), and substance abuse problem (16%).
- The circumstances associated with suicide varied somewhat by life stages (Table 14).
 - Physical health problems were associated with almost five times as many suicide deaths among persons 65 years of age and older than among persons less than 65 years of age (79% and 17%, respectively).
 - “Intimate partner problems” were associated with six times as many suicide deaths among persons less than 65 years of age than among person 65 years of age and older, 38% and 6%, respectively.
 - A substantial proportion of suicide deaths were associated with a current depressed mood, mental health problem, or crisis in the past two weeks for persons across all age groups.
 - Sixty-seven percent of persons who committed suicide with a current mental health problem were receiving mental health treatment, including 64% of persons 13-24 years, 65% of persons 25-44 years, 75% of persons 45-64 years, and 54% of persons 65 years and older.
- One in five suicide victims (19%) had a history of suicide attempts.
- 29% had previously stated their intent to commit suicide or expressed suicidal feelings to another person, and 28% of suicide victims left a suicide note.
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 261 persons over 14 years of age (30% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 182 persons over 14 years of age (87% of persons tested) who committed suicide.
- Twenty-four percent (240) of suicide victims were veterans (persons who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces), including 234 males and 6 females. This represents 72% (234/324) of all violent deaths among veterans. There were fewer suicides among veterans in 2005 than in 2004, 109 and 131, respectively.
 - The mean age of veterans who committed suicide was 59 years. The youngest victim was 20 and the oldest was 93 years of age; 42% of these suicide deaths were among veterans 65 years of age and older (Table 15).
- The vast majority (78%) of suicides among veterans were completed with a firearm. Other methods of suicide among veterans were poisoning (12%), hanging/strangulation (7%), and other methods (3%).
- Circumstances were known in 228 (95%) of the suicides among veterans. The circumstances most often associated with the deaths were physical health problem (50%), current depressed mood (48%), crisis in the past two weeks (34%), and current mental health problem (30%).
- Thirty-seven counties had suicide rates higher than the state rate, 35 counties had suicide rates below the state rate, and in 5 counties there were no suicide deaths reported in 2004-2005 (Figure 10 and Table 16).

Table 15. Suicide Deaths of Veterans by Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Number	Percent
15-24	12	5%
25-34	16	7%
35-44	27	11%
45-54	37	15%
55-64	47	20%
65+	101	42%
Total	240	100%

Figure 10. Suicide Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

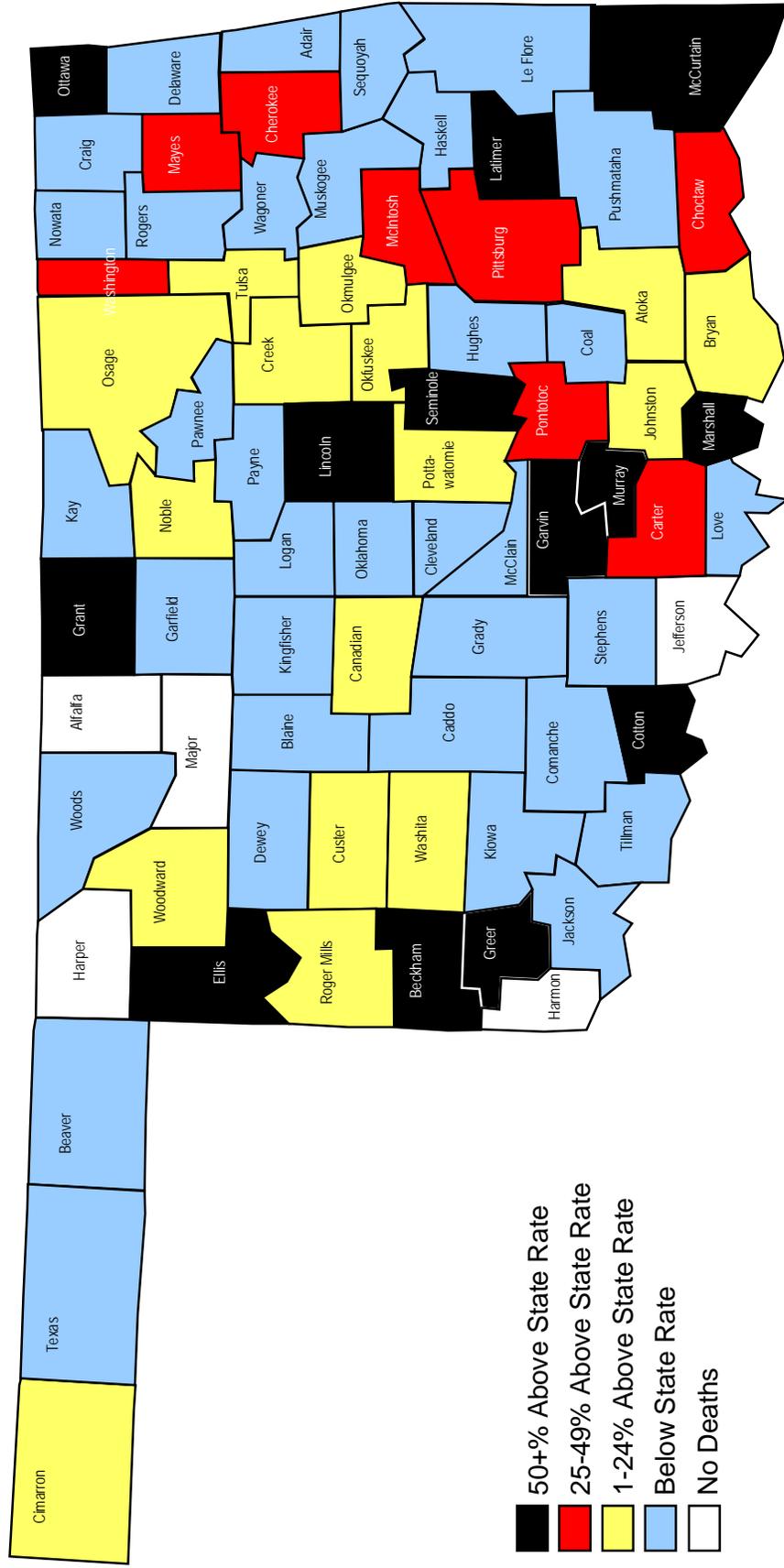


Table 16. Suicide Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Suicide		UCR Region	County	-2005 Population	Suicide	
			Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
7	Cotton	6,589	5	38.2	5	Sequoyah	40,868	11	13.5
4	Lincoln	32,311	22	34.0	1	Oklahoma	684,543	183	13.4
8	Greer	5,901	4	34.0	3	Wagoner	64,183	16	12.6
1	Grant	4,779	3	31.2	7	Comanche	112,429	28	12.6
6	Seminole	24,770	15	30.3	1	Pawnee	16,860	4	11.9
3	Ottawa	32,866	19	29.0	6	Cleveland	224,898	52	11.6
5	McCurtain	33,992	18	26.5	3	Delaware	39,146	9	11.5
8	Beckham	18,880	10	26.2	5	LeFlore	49,528	11	11.1
2	Ellis	3,963	2	25.3	1	Logan	36,894	8	10.9
7	Marshall	14,461	7	24.7	2	Dewey	4,568	1	10.8
6	Garvin	27,228	13	23.9	1	Kay	46,480	10	10.7
5	Latimer	10,635	5	23.5	7	Stephens	42,946	9	10.5
7	Murray	12,880	6	23.5	6	Grady	49,369	10	10.3
4	Cherokee	44,671	19	21.4	8	Kiowa	9,848	2	10.1
6	Pontotoc	35,346	15	21.3	3	Craig	15,078	3	10.0
4	McIntosh	19,965	8	20.0	1	Payne	69,151	13	9.4
5	Choctaw	15,297	6	19.5	3	Nowata	10,864	2	9.3
5	Pittsburg	44,641	17	19.2	2	Beaver	5,379	1	9.2
3	Mayes	39,471	15	19.0	4	Adair	21,988	4	9.2
3	Washington	49,149	18	18.3	1	Garfield	56,958	10	8.8
7	Carter	47,125	17	18.0	6	Coal	5,743	1	8.6
2	Custer	25,208	9	17.8	2	Blaine	12,859	2	8.3
1	Noble	11,211	4	17.8	8	Caddo	30,229	5	8.3
4	Creek	68,708	24	17.5	5	Haskell	12,183	2	8.2
2	Cimarron	2,833	1	17.5	3	Rogers	80,757	12	7.5
5	Atoka	14,456	5	17.4	6	Hughes	13,835	2	7.2
8	Washita	11,471	4	17.4	2	Woods	8,546	1	5.8
4	Okfuskee	11,434	4	17.3	8	Tillman	8,513	1	5.8
4	Okmulgee	39,732	13	16.3	8	Jackson	26,518	3	5.6
6	Pottawatomie	68,272	22	16.3	7	Love	9,126	1	5.5
7	Bryan	37,815	12	15.9	6	McClain	30,096	3	5.1
2	Woodward	19,088	6	15.9	5	Pushmataha	11,693	1	4.3
1	Osage	45,416	14	15.5	2	Texas	20,112	1	2.5
8	Canadian	98,701	30	15.4	1	Alfalfa	5,725	0	0.0
2	Roger Mills	3,311	1	15.2	8	Harmon	3,030	0	0.0
3	Tulsa	572,059	173	15.2	2	Harper	3,313	0	0.0
7	Johnston	10,259	3	14.5	7	Jefferson	6,461	0	0.0
4	Muskogee	70,607	20	14.2	2	Major	7,364	0	0.0
1	Kingfisher	14,302	4	14.0		Total	3,547,884	1,015	14.4

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2005 combined bridged-race census population.

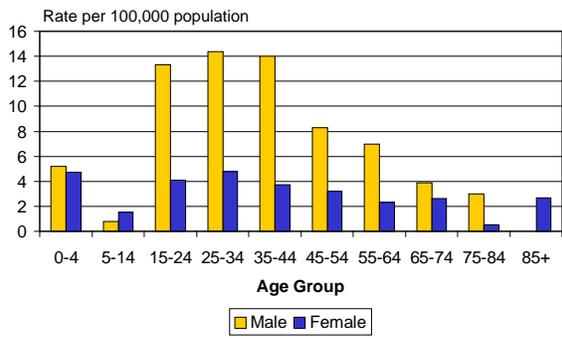
Homicides

- During 2004-2005, there were 393 incidents where homicide occurred resulting in 421 victims, an average of 211 deaths per year (average annual rate=6.0 per 100,000 population). The 2004 and 2005 rates of homicide were similar, 6.0 and 5.9, respectively.
- Homicide victims were generally younger than suicide victims with a mean age of 35 years. The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest homicide victim was 94 years of age.
- Seventy-three percent of homicide victims were male and 27% were female.
- In 38 (9%) of the events, more than one victim was killed, including twenty-two victims in homicide-suicide events, two victims in separate legal intervention events, and 42 victims in multiple homicides.
- There were 35 homicides among persons less than 15 years of age (8% of all homicide deaths). Of these, 18 (51%) were female (representing 16% of all homicides among females), and 17 (49%) were male (representing 6% of all homicides among males) (Figure 11).
- The homicide rate among males (8.8) was 2.8 times higher than the rate among females (3.2). Homicide rates were higher for males across all age groups except for persons 5-14 years of age and persons 85 years old and older (Table 17).
- Homicide rates among blacks (20.7) were five times higher than whites (4.1) and 3.3 times higher than Native Americans (6.2) (Table 18).
 - The homicide rate among black males (35.2) was four times higher than the rate among Native American males (8.2), and six times higher than the rate among white males (5.6) (Figure 12).
 - Black males 15-34 years of age had the highest homicide rate in all race and gender categories at 67.7 per 100,000 population.
- Among females, the homicide rate among black females (6.4) was 2.4 times higher than the rate among white females and 1.5 times higher than the rate among Native American females.
- The homicide rate among Hispanics was 1.7 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanics (9.4 and 5.6, respectively) (Table 19). The homicide rate among both Hispanic males and Hispanic females was almost twice the rate of non-Hispanics (13.0 and 8.3, respectively, for males, and 5.2 and 3.0, respectively, for females).

Table 17. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Homicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Males		Females		Both Genders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	13	5.2	11	4.7	24	4.9
5-14	4	0.8	7	1.5	11	1.2
15-24	73	13.3	21	4.1	94	8.8
25-34	70	14.4	22	4.8	92	9.7
35-44	68	14.0	18	3.7	86	8.8
45-54	41	8.3	16	3.2	57	5.7
55-64	25	7.0	9	2.3	34	4.6
65-74	9	3.9	7	2.6	16	3.2
75-84	4	3.0	1	0.5	5	1.5
85+	0	0	2	2.7	2	1.8
All ages	307	8.8	114	3.2	421	6.0

Figure 11. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Homicide,* Oklahoma, 2004-2005



*Includes 421 homicide victims.

Figure 12. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Homicide, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

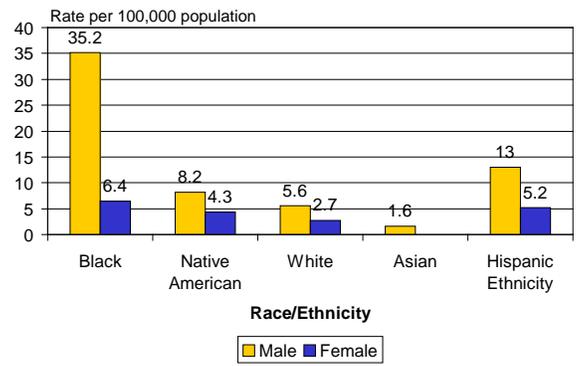


Table 18. Age and Race of Homicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005*

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	17	4.5	5	9.7	1	2.0	0	0
5-14	7	1.0	0	0	4	3.5	0	0
15-24	44	5.4	39	35.6	3	2.5	0	0
25-34	36	4.8	36	41.5	12	13.3	1	3.7
35-44	51	6.5	20	25.1	11	13.2	0	0
45-54	39	4.7	12	16.8	6	7.7	0	0
55-64	26	4.1	5	12.3	2	3.9	0	0
65-74	11	2.5	3	12.6	1	3.3	0	0
75-84	5	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+	1	1.0	1	21.8	0	0	0	0
All Ages	237	4.1	121	20.7	40	6.2	1	0.8

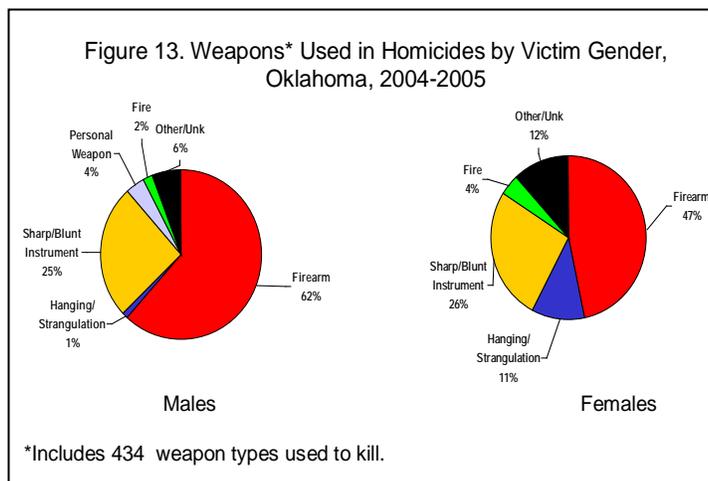
*Race was unknown for 2 persons and 20 persons were other races.

Table 19. Ethnicity of Homicide Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Hispanic*		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	6	11.3	18	4.2
5-14	1	1.1	10	1.2
15-24	13	14.7	79	8.1
25-34	11	12.0	80	9.3
35-44	8	12.5	75	8.3
45-54	2	5.2	54	5.6
55-64	1	5.3	33	4.6
65-74	1	11.0	15	3.1
75-84	0	0	5	1.6
85+	0	0	2	1.8
All Ages	43	9.4	371	5.6

*Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 7 persons.

- A firearm was the weapon used to kill in 58% of homicides, and sharp or blunt instruments were used in 26% of deaths. Hanging/strangulation, or suffocation was used in 4% of homicides, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) in 3%, fire in 3%, and other weapons in 3%. For 3% of homicides, the weapon was unknown.
- Other weapons included motor vehicles (10), drowning (1), shaking (1), poison (1), neglect (1), and other (1).



- Firearm-related homicides were more common among males than females (62% and 47%, respectively), and hanging/strangulation, and suffocation were used to kill in proportionally more homicides among females than among males, 11% and 1%, respectively (Figure 13).
- A total of 268 firearms were used to kill in homicide incidents. In 16 of the incidents, two or more firearms were involved.
 - Seventy-one percent of the firearms were handguns, 10% were shotguns, 10% were rifles and 1% was other type of firearm; the type was unknown for 9% of firearms.
 - Semi-automatic pistols were the most common types of handguns used (42% of firearm-related homicides). Revolvers were used in 12% of firearm-related homicides. In 16% of incidents the handgun type was not specified.
- The relationship between the victim and the suspect was known for 300 (71%) homicide victims. Victims were often killed by people known to them, including acquaintances (31%), intimate partners (15%), family members (15%), and friends or roommates (8%) (Table 20).
- Females were 1.7 times more likely to be killed by an intimate partner and nearly 1.5 times more likely to be killed by a family member other than a spouse than were males.
- Males were 2.5 times more likely to be killed by a stranger, 9.5 times more likely to be killed by an acquaintance, roommate or friend, and 23.3 times more likely to be killed by a rival gang member than were females.

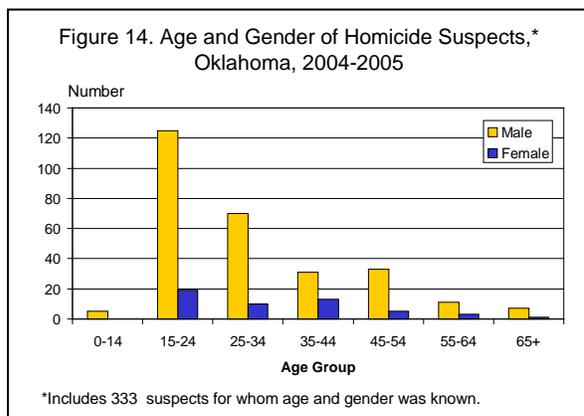
Table 20. Relationship of the Victim to the Suspect by Victim Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

	Males		Females		Total	
Acquaintance	106	39%	11	11%	117	31%
Intimate partner*	21	8%	36	36%	57	15%
Family member other than spouse	32	12%	23	23%	55	15%
Stranger	36	13%	15	15%	51	14%
Friend or roommate	27	10%	4	4%	31	8%
Rival gang member	23	8%	1	<1%	24	6%
Other Persons known to victim	18	7%	6	6%	24	6%
Other relationship**	11	4%	4	4%	15	4%
	274	100%	100	100%	374	100%

*Intimate partners included current and former marital (22) and non-marital partners (35).

**Other relationships included child of suspect's intimate partner (7), law enforcement (3), work relationship (3), babysitter (1), and intimate partner of suspect's parent (1)

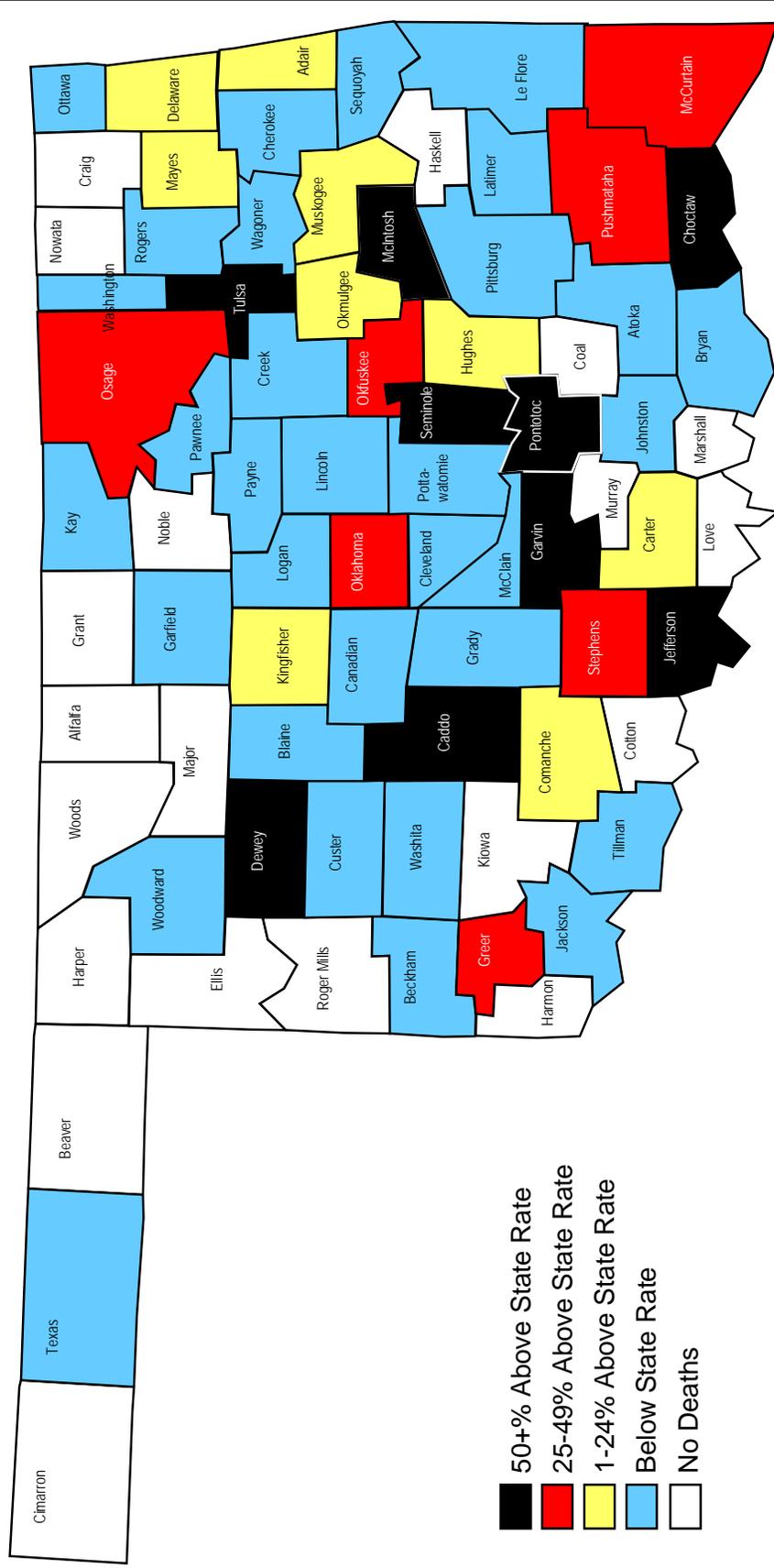
- Information was available on 438 homicide suspects from 312 incidents; 80 incidents had more than one suspect. Seventy-eight percent of suspects were male, 13% were female, and for 9% the gender was unknown.



- Age was known for 76% (333/438) of homicide suspects. The mean age was 31 years. The youngest suspect was 14 years of age and the oldest was 82 years of age.
- Forty-five percent of suspects were under 25 years of age, 37% were 25-44 years of age, and 18% of suspects were 45 years of age or older (Figure 14).
- For 335 (79%) homicide deaths, circumstances surrounding the homicide were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiner report.
 - In 43% of homicides, an argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor (one-third of these arguments involved money or property) (Table 21). Nineteen percent (82) of homicides were precipitated by other serious crimes including robbery (35), drug trade (17), burglary (9), assaults (6), rape (3), and other crimes (12).
 - Drug dealing or illegal drug use was suspected in 18% (75) of the homicides, and 9% (37) of homicides were gang-related.
 - Seventeen percent (73) of homicides were related to conflict between intimate partners.
- Conflict between intimate partners was cited in proportionately more homicides among females than among males (38% and 10%, respectively).
- Gang-related homicides were 3.7 times more common among males than females and drug-related homicides were 2.1 times more common among males than females.
- A positive blood alcohol test was documented for 128 homicide victims over 14 years of age (37% of persons tested), and a positive drug test was documented for 27 homicide victims over 14 years of age (44% of persons tested).
- Twenty-five counties had homicide rates higher than the state rate; 32 counties had homicide rates below the state rate. In 20 Oklahoma counties, there were no homicide deaths (Figure 15 and Table 22).

Rank	Males	Females	Both Genders
1	Argument or interpersonal conflict (49%)	Conflict between intimate partners (38%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (43%)
2	Crime (22%)	Argument or interpersonal conflict (27%)	Crime (19%)
3	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (21%)	Crime (11%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (18%)
4	Brawl (12%)	Drug dealing or illegal drug use (10%)	Conflict between intimate partners (17%)
5	Gang-related (11%)	Jealousy-related (5%)	Gang-related (9%)
6	Conflict between intimate partners (10%)	Victim was bystander (4%)	Brawl (9%)

Figure 15. Homicide Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005



County was unknown for 1 person.

Table 22. Homicide Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Homicide		UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Homicide	
			Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
5	Choctaw	15,297	5	16.3	4	Cherokee	44,671	3	3.4
7	Jefferson	6,461	2	15.5	3	Rogers	80,757	5	3.1
6	Seminole	24,770	6	12.1	3	Washington	49,149	3	3.1
8	Caddo	30,229	7	11.6	4	Creek	68,708	4	2.9
2	Dewey	4,568	1	10.8	1	Logan	36,894	2	2.7
4	McIntosh	19,965	4	10.0	7	Bryan	37,815	2	2.6
6	Pontotoc	35,346	7	9.9	8	Beckham	18,880	1	2.6
3	Tulsa	572,059	112	9.8	6	Pottawatomie	68,272	3	2.2
6	Garvin	27,228	5	9.2	1	Payne	69,151	3	2.2
1	Osage	45,416	8	8.8	6	Grady	49,369	2	2.1
5	McCurtain	33,992	6	8.8	2	Custer	25,208	1	2.0
1	Oklahoma	684,543	118	8.7	1	Garfield	56,958	2	1.8
4	Okfuskee	11,434	2	8.7	6	McClain	30,096	1	1.7
5	Pushmataha	11,693	2	8.5	8	Canadian	98,701	3	1.5
8	Greer	5,901	1	8.5	3	Ottawa	32,866	1	1.5
7	Stephens	42,946	7	8.2	5	Sequoyah	40,868	1	1.2
6	Hughes	13,835	2	7.2	6	Cleveland	224,898	2	0.4
1	Kingfisher	14,302	2	7.0	1	Alfalfa	5,725	0	0.0
4	Adair	21,988	3	6.9	2	Beaver	5,379	0	0.0
7	Comanche	112,429	15	6.7	2	Cimarron	2,833	0	0.0
3	Delaware	39,146	5	6.4	6	Coal	5,743	0	0.0
4	Muskogee	70,607	9	6.4	7	Cotton	6,589	0	0.0
7	Carter	47,125	6	6.4	3	Craig	15,078	0	0.0
3	Mayes	39,471	5	6.3	2	Ellis	3,963	0	0.0
4	Okmulgee	39,732	5	6.3	1	Grant	4,779	0	0.0
1	Pawnee	16,860	2	5.9	8	Harmon	3,030	0	0.0
8	Tillman	8,513	1	5.8	2	Harper	3,313	0	0.0
3	Wagoner	64,183	7	5.5	5	Haskell	12,183	0	0.0
2	Woodward	19,088	2	5.3	8	Kiowa	9,848	0	0.0
2	Texas	20,112	2	4.9	7	Love	9,126	0	0.0
7	Johnston	10,259	1	4.8	2	Major	7,364	0	0.0
5	Latimer	10,635	1	4.7	7	Marshall	14,461	0	0.0
4	Lincoln	32,311	3	4.6	7	Murray	12,880	0	0.0
5	Pittsburg	44,641	4	4.5	1	Noble	11,211	0	0.0
8	Washita	11,471	1	4.4	3	Nowata	10,864	0	0.0
1	Kay	46,480	4	4.3	2	Roger Mills	3,311	0	0.0
2	Blaine	12,859	1	4.1	2	Woods	8,546	0	0.0
5	LeFlore	49,528	4	4.1		Unknown		1	
8	Jackson	26,518	2	3.7		Total	3,547,884	421	6.0
5	Atoka	14,456	1	3.5					

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2005 combined bridged-race census population.

Undetermined Manner of Death

- For 302 deaths in Oklahoma during 2004-2005, the manner of death could not be determined. There was an average of 151 deaths per year (4.3 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death remained stable from 2004 to 2005.
- The mean age of persons was 30 years. The youngest person was one day old the oldest person was 94 years of age.
- Forty-one percent of undetermined manner of death victims were female and 59% were male.
- The highest rate of undetermined manner of death was among children less than 5 years of age (18.7) (Figure 16 and Table 23). Ninety-one percent (83/91) of these children were infants less than one year of age. More than one-fourth (27%) of all undetermined manner deaths were among infants less than one year of age.
 - Among females less than 5 years of age, blacks had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (28.0), followed by Native Americans (16.1) and whites (14.3).
 - Among males less than 5 years of age, Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (50.1) followed by whites (16.6) and blacks (11.3).
- Native Americans had the highest rate of undetermined manner of death (7.6) (Table 24).

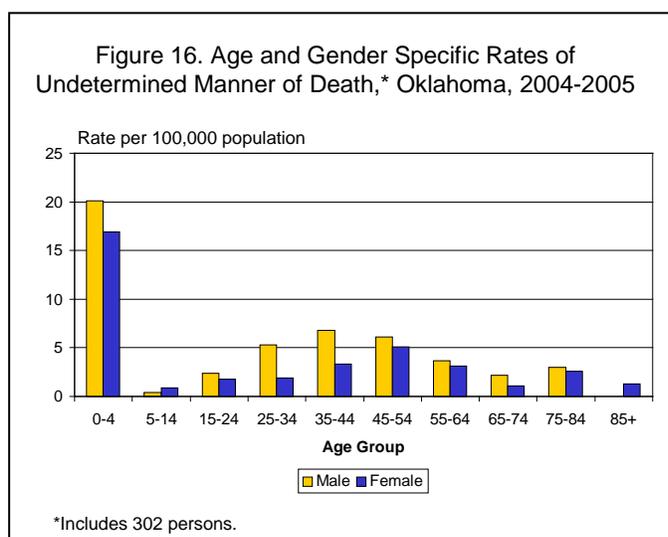


Table 23. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Males		Females		Both Genders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	51	20.4	40	16.9	91	18.7
5-14	2	0.4	4	0.9	6	0.6
15-24	13	2.4	9	1.8	22	2.1
25-34	26	5.3	9	1.9	35	3.7
35-44	33	6.8	16	3.3	49	5.0
45-54	30	6.1	26	5.1	56	5.6
55-64	13	3.7	12	3.1	25	3.4
65-74	5	2.2	3	1.1	8	1.6
75-84	4	3.0	5	2.6	9	2.8
85+	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.9
All ages	177	5.1	125	3.5	302	4.3

Table 24. Age and Race* of Undetermined Manner of Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	58	15.5	10	19.3	17	33.4	0	0.0
5-14	1	0.1	1	1.0	1	0.9	0	0.0
15-24	16	2.0	3	2.7	2	1.6	0	0.0
25-34	21	2.8	2	2.3	8	8.9	2	7.5
35-44	39	4.9	1	1.3	9	10.8	0	0.0
45-54	49	5.9	0	0.0	6	7.7	1	6.4
55-64	18	2.8	2	4.9	5	9.7	0	0.0
65-74	8	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75-84	7	2.4	0	0.0	1	6.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
All ages	217	3.8	19	3.2	49	7.6	3	2.4

*Race was "mixed" for 3 persons, "other" for 8 persons, and unknown for 3 persons.

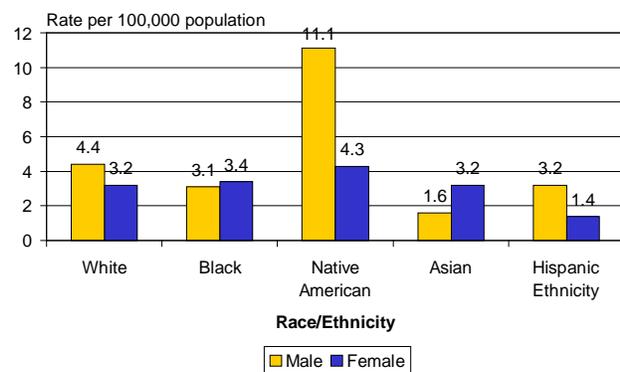
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among Native American males (11.1) was 2.5 times higher than white males (4.4) and 3.6 times higher than black males (3.1) (Figure 17).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death among non-Hispanics was 1.8 times higher than Hispanics (Table 25).

Table 25. Ethnicity of Undetermined Manner of Death Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Hispanic*		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	5	9.4	85	19.6
5-14	0	0.0	6	0.7
15-24	2	2.3	19	1.9
25-34	1	1.1	33	3.9
35-44	1	1.6	48	5.3
45-54	1	2.6	54	5.6
55-64	1	5.3	24	3.3
65-74	0	0.0	8	1.6
75-84	0	0.0	9	2.8
85+	0	0.0	1	0.9
All Ages	11	2.4	287	4.3

*Hispanic ethnicity is counted separately from race and is not a racial category. Hispanic ethnicity was unknown for 4 persons.

Figure 17. Gender, Race, and Ethnicity Specific Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2005



- In 54% (45/83) of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children and possible overlay was described in the cause of death text of the death certificate or medical examiner’s narrative.
- Among persons 15 years of age and older, actual or possible drug or alcohol toxicity (14%), drug combination toxicity (11%), or drug and alcohol combination toxicity (2%) was described in the cause of death text of the death certificate or the medical examiner’s narrative.
- Other methods/weapons that killed victims were fire/burn (10), firearms (6), falls (5), drowning (2), blunt instrument (2), explosive (1), motor vehicle (1) and other methods (2).
- For 147 (49%) persons 15 years of age and older, circumstances surrounding the death were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiners report.
- The three most common circumstances surrounding undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older were physical health problems (34% among males and 44% among female), substance abuse problems (33% among male and 31% among females), and current mental health problems (24% among males and 28% among females) (Table 26).
- Positive blood alcohol tests were documented for 33 persons over the age of 14 (21% of persons tested), and positive drug tests were documented for 113 persons over the age of 14 (81% of persons tested).
- Thirty-four counties had undetermined manner of death rates higher than the state rate, and 20 counties had rates at or below the state rate. Twenty-three counties reported no undetermined manner deaths (Figure 18 and Table 27).

Table 26. Circumstances Associated with Undetermined Manner of Death Among Persons 15 Years of Age and Older by Rank and Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2005*

Rank	Males	Females	Both Genders
1	Physical health problem (34%)	Physical health problem (44%)	Physical health problem (38%)
2	Substance abuse problem (33%)	Substance abuse problem (31%)	Substance abuse problem (32%)
3	Current mental health problem (24%)	Current mental health problem (28%)	Current mental health problem (26%)
4	Current depressed mood (19%)	Current depressed mood (15%)	Current depressed mood (18%)
5	Alcohol problem (15%)	History of suicide attempt (12%)	Alcohol problem (14%)
6	Intimate partner problem (7%)	Alcohol problem (11%)	History of suicide attempt (8%)
7	Crisis in the past 2 weeks (7%)	Intimate partner problem (7%)	Intimate partner problem (7%)

*Includes 205 persons 15 years and older for whom the manner of death was undetermined; 124 males and 81 females.

Figure 18. Undetermined Death Rates by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

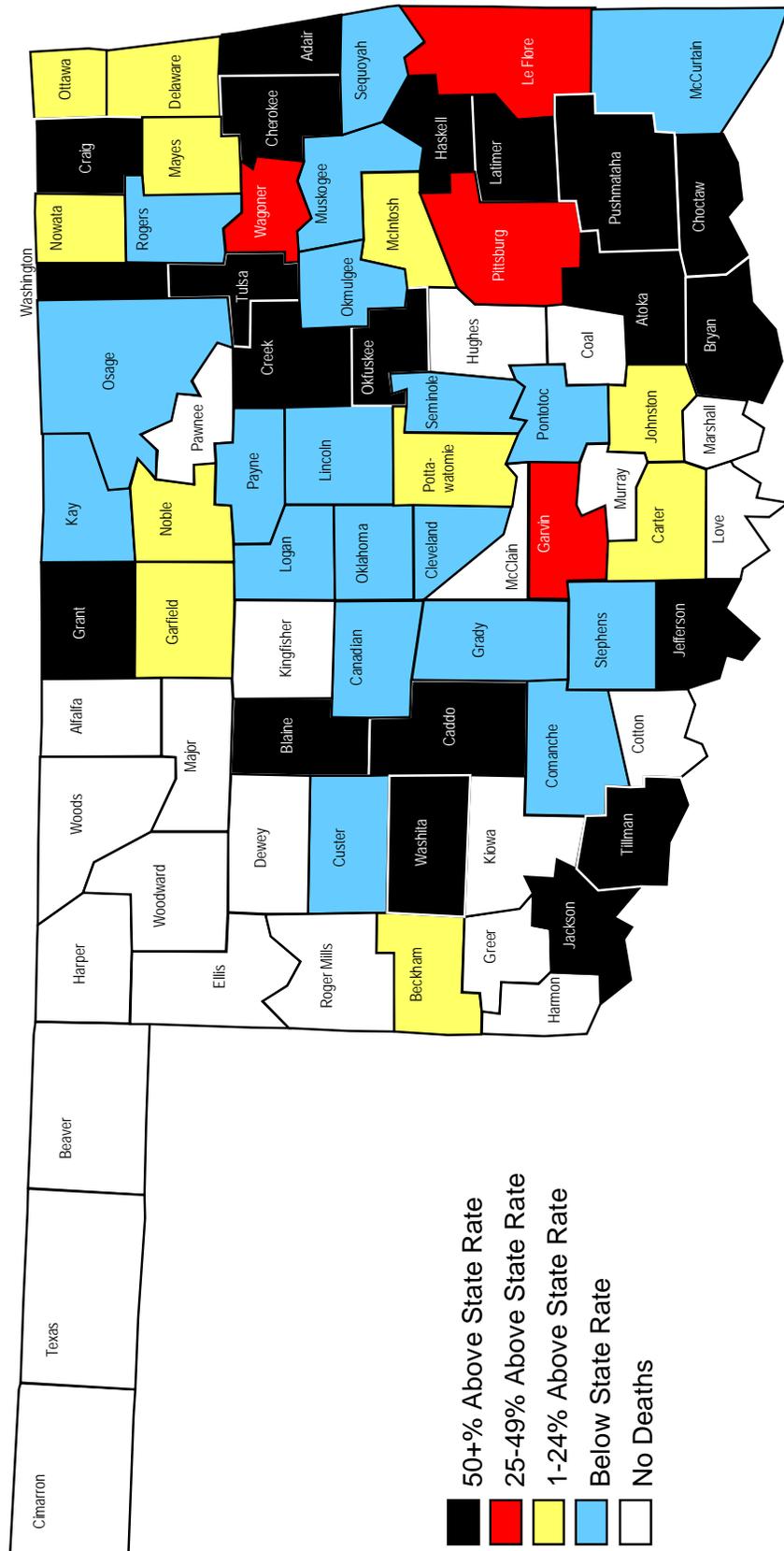


Table 27. Rates of Undetermined Manner of Death by County, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Undetermined Manner		UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Undetermined Manner	
			Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
7	Jefferson	6,461	2	15.5	1	Payne	69,151	4	2.9
5	Latimer	10,635	3	14.1	4	Muskogee	70,607	4	2.8
5	Pushmataha	11,693	3	12.8	6	Pontotoc	35,346	2	2.8
8	Tillman	8,513	2	11.6	1	Logan	36,894	2	2.7
5	Atoka	14,456	3	10.4	5	Sequoyah	40,868	2	2.5
1	Grant	4,779	1	10.4	1	Osage	45,416	2	2.2
3	Craig	15,078	3	10.0	6	Grady	49,369	2	2.1
8	Caddo	30,229	6	9.9	6	Seminole	24,770	1	2.0
5	Choctaw	15,297	3	9.8	6	Cleveland	224,898	9	2.0
8	Jackson	26,518	5	9.3	2	Custer	25,208	1	2.0
8	Washita	11,471	2	8.7	7	Comanche	112,429	4	1.8
4	Okfuskee	11,434	2	8.7	5	McCurtain	33,992	1	1.5
2	Blaine	12,859	2	8.3	4	Okmulgee	39,732	1	1.3
5	Haskell	12,183	2	8.2	1	Kay	46,480	1	1.1
3	Washington	49,149	8	8.1	8	Canadian	98,701	2	1.0
7	Bryan	37,815	6	7.9	1	Alfalfa	5,725	0	0.0
4	Cherokee	44,671	7	7.9	2	Beaver	5,379	0	0.0
4	Creek	68,708	10	7.3	2	Cimarron	2,833	0	0.0
4	Adair	21,988	3	6.9	6	Coal	5,743	0	0.0
3	Tulsa	572,059	74	6.5	7	Cotton	6,589	0	0.0
5	LeFlore	49,528	6	6.1	2	Dewey	4,568	0	0.0
5	Pittsburg	44,641	5	5.6	2	Ellis	3,963	0	0.0
6	Garvin	27,228	3	5.5	8	Greer	5,901	0	0.0
3	Wagoner	64,183	7	5.5	8	Harmon	3,030	0	0.0
8	Beckham	18,880	2	5.2	2	Harper	3,313	0	0.0
3	Delaware	39,146	4	5.1	6	Hughes	13,835	0	0.0
3	Mayes	39,471	4	5.1	1	Kingfisher	14,302	0	0.0
4	McIntosh	19,965	2	5.0	8	Kiowa	9,848	0	0.0
7	Johnston	10,259	1	4.8	7	Love	9,126	0	0.0
3	Nowata	10,864	1	4.6	2	Major	7,364	0	0.0
3	Ottawa	32,866	3	4.6	7	Marshall	14,461	0	0.0
1	Noble	11,211	1	4.5	6	McClain	30,096	0	0.0
1	Garfield	56,958	5	4.4	7	Murray	12,880	0	0.0
6	Pottawatomie	68,272	6	4.4	1	Pawnee	16,860	0	0.0
7	Carter	47,125	4	4.2	2	Roger Mills	3,311	0	0.0
1	Oklahoma	684,543	52	3.8	2	Texas	20,112	0	0.0
3	Rogers	80,757	6	3.8	2	Woods	8,546	0	0.0
7	Stephens	42,946	3	3.5	2	Woodward	19,088	0	0.0
4	Lincoln	32,311	2	3.1		Total	3,547,884	302	4.3

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2005 combined bridged-race census population.

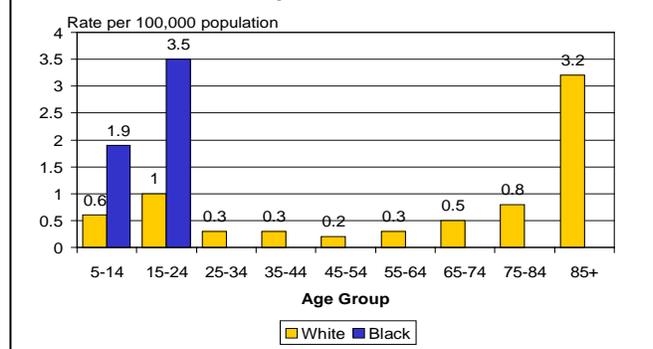
Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

- During 2004-2005 there were 17 unintentional firearm injury deaths (0.2 per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury death increased by 33% from 2004 to 2005.
- Nearly all (16/17) victims were male. Fifty-seven percent of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age. The youngest victim was 5 years of age and the oldest victim was 87 years of age.
- Unintentional firearm deaths included injuries that were self-inflicted (10), injuries unintentionally inflicted by another person (4), and injuries where the shooter was not specified (3).
- Males 15-24 years of age had the highest rates of unintentional firearm injury death followed by males 5-14 years of age (0.6) (Table 28).
- Seventy-six percent (13) of unintentional firearm deaths were among white males and 18% (3) of deaths were among black males. However, the rate among black males (1.0) was twice the rate for white males (0.5). There were no unintentional firearm deaths among Native American or Asian males (Figure 19).
- The circumstances surrounding unintentional firearm deaths were available from police reports and/or medical examiner's reports.
 - In two (12%) incidents, the victim was shot by another person while hunting.
 - In four (24%) incidents, the shooting happened while someone was showing a gun.
 - In eight (47%) of the incidents the shooter was "playing around" with a gun.
 - In one (6%) incident, the person was loading a gun.
- In seven (41%) of the unintentional firearm deaths, the shooter thought the gun was unloaded, in two incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped, and in two incidents the gun had a defect or malfunctioned.
- The types of firearms that killed victims were semi-automatic pistols (6), shotguns (4), revolvers (2), rifles (2), and unknown type (3).
- Ten (59%) unintentional firearm injury deaths occurred on a home premise (house, apartment, yard, porch, etc.), 2 (12%) occurred on a street/road, 1 (6%) on a farm, 1 (6%) in a natural area, and 3 (18%) in other/unknown places.

Table 28. Age Specific Rates of Unintentional Firearm Death Among Males, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

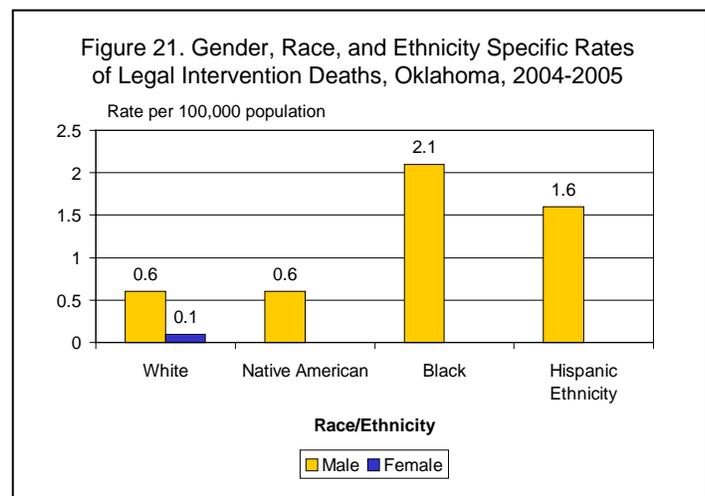
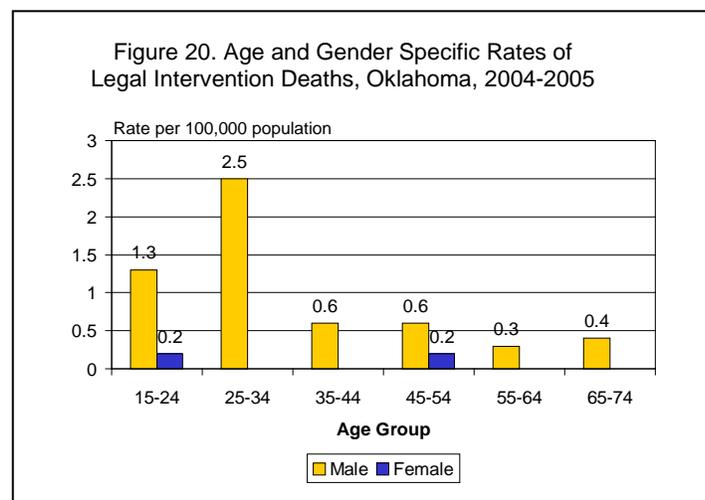
Age	Number	Percent	Rate
0-4	0	0%	0
5-14	3	19%	0.6
15-24	6	38%	1.1
25-34	1	6%	0.2
35-44	1	6%	0.2
45-54	1	6%	0.2
55-64	1	6%	0.3
65-74	1	6%	0.4
75-84	1	6%	0.8
85+	1	6%	2.9
All ages	16	100%	0.5

Figure 19. Age and Race Specific Rates of Unintentional Firearm Deaths Among Males, Oklahoma, 2004-2005



Legal Intervention Deaths

- During 2004-2005, 29 deaths, an average of 15 deaths per year (0.4 per 100,000 population) resulted from legal intervention (i.e., person killed by law enforcement officers in the line of duty).
- The rate of legal intervention death declined by 20% from 2004 to 2005.
- The mean age of victims was 33 years. The youngest victim was 15 years of age and the oldest was 71 years of age.
- Ninety-three percent of legal intervention victims were male and 7% were female. The rate of legal intervention deaths among males was 8 times higher than the rate for females (0.8 and 0.1, respectively) (Table 29).
- In 2 (7%) of the legal intervention events, the victim killed another person before being killed by law enforcement officers.
- Legal intervention deaths among persons 15-34 years of age accounted for 69% of all legal intervention deaths (Figure 20).
- Sixty-nine percent of victims were white, 21% were black, 7% were Native American, and 3% were other races. The rate of legal intervention death was highest among blacks (1.0) (Table 30).
- Black males 15-34 years of age had the highest rate of legal intervention death at 2.0 per 100,000 population.
- The rate among Hispanic males (1.6) was 2.3 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic males (0.7). The rate among Hispanic males ages 25-34 (5.7) was over 2.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic males in that age group (2.1).
- There were 2 legal intervention deaths among white females. There were no legal intervention deaths among black, Native American, or Asian females.
- Criminal activity was associated with 23 (79%) legal intervention deaths including 21 (72%) male victims and two female victims.
 - The types of crime included assaults (8), robbery (2), drug trade (1), rape (1), other crimes (10), and unspecified (1). In 27% of these cases the crime was in progress at the time of the shooting.



- A physical fight or brawl was involved in 5 (17%) deaths, drugs were involved in 5 (17%), arguments were involved in 4 (13%), and arguments or conflict between intimate partners were associated with 4 (13%) of the legal intervention deaths.
- Toxicological tests were conducted for 28 persons. More than one-half (55%) of persons tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs.
- In all but one of the deaths, a firearm was used to kill the victim. In one incident the victim died from a laceration that occurred during a struggle.

Table 29. Age and Gender Specific Rates of Legal Intervention Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	Males		Females		Both Genders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	7	1.3	1	0.2	8	0.8
25-34	12	2.5	0	0	12	1.3
35-44	3	0.6	0	0	3	0.3
45-54	3	0.6	1	0.2	4	0.4
55-64	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.1
65-74	1	0.4	0	0	1	0.2
75-84	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+	0	0	0	0	0	0
All ages	27	0.8	2	0.1	29	0.4

Table 30. Age and Race of Legal Intervention Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

Age	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
15-24	5	0.6	2	1.8	0	0	--	--
25-34	9	1.2	2	2.3	1	1.1	--	--
35-44	2	0.3	1	1.3	0	0	--	--
45-54	3	0.4	1	1.4	0	0	--	--
55-64	0	0	0	0	1	1.9	--	--
65-74	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	--	--
75-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
85+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
All ages	20	0.3	6	1.0	2	0.3	--	--

Table 31. Ethnicity of Legal Intervention Victims, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

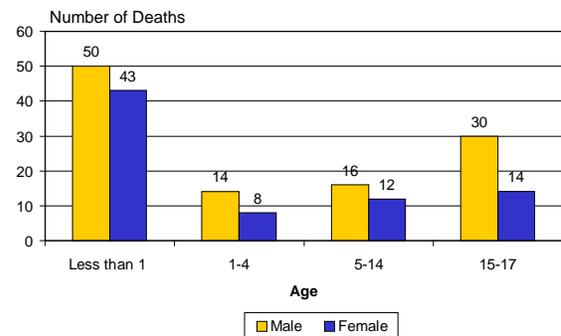
Age	Hispanic*		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-4	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0
15-24	1	1.1	7	0.7
25-34	3	3.3	9	1.1
35-44	0	0	3	0.3
45-54	0	0	4	0.4
55-64	0	0	1	0.1
65-74	0	0	1	0.2
75-84	0	0	0	0
85+	0	0	0	0
All Ages	4	0.9	25	0.4

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

Child Deaths

- In 2004-2005, there were 187 violent deaths of children less than 18 years of age (10.9 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age), an average of 94 deaths per year. The rate of child violent death decreased by 3% from 2004 to 2005.
- Fifty-nine percent of victims were male and 41% were female.
- Fifty percent (93/187) of victims were infants less than one year of age and 50% of victims were 1 to 17 years of age (Figure 22).
- Undetermined manner of death accounted for the majority (55%) of violent deaths among children, followed by homicide (27%), suicide (13%), unintentional firearm deaths (4%), and legal intervention (1%) (Table 32).
 - Among infants less than one year of age, 89% (83/93) of deaths were undetermined manner deaths and 11% (10/93) were homicides.
 - Among children 1 to 17 years of age, homicides accounted for 44% of deaths, followed by suicides (27%), undetermined manner deaths (20%), unintentional firearm deaths (7%), and legal interventions (2%).
- The rate of violent deaths among males (12.5) was 37% higher than the rate among females (9.1). The rate of undetermined manner death among males (6.3) was 15% higher than the rate among females (5.5), and the homicide rate among males (3.2) was 14% higher than the rate among females (2.8) (Figure 23).
- The suicide rate among males (2.2) was more than three times higher than the suicide rate among females (0.7).
- Seven males, ranging in age from 5–17 years, died in unintentional firearm incidents.
- One 15-year-old female died in a legal intervention incident.

Figure 22. Age and Gender Distribution of Child Violent Deaths,* Oklahoma, 2004-2005

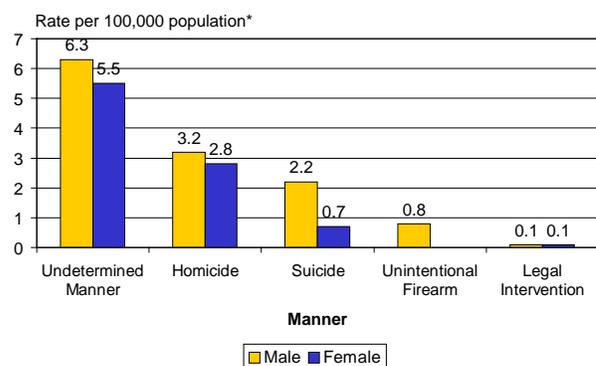


*Includes 187 persons less than 18 years of age.

Table 32. Manner of Violent Death Among Persons Less Than 18 Years of Age, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

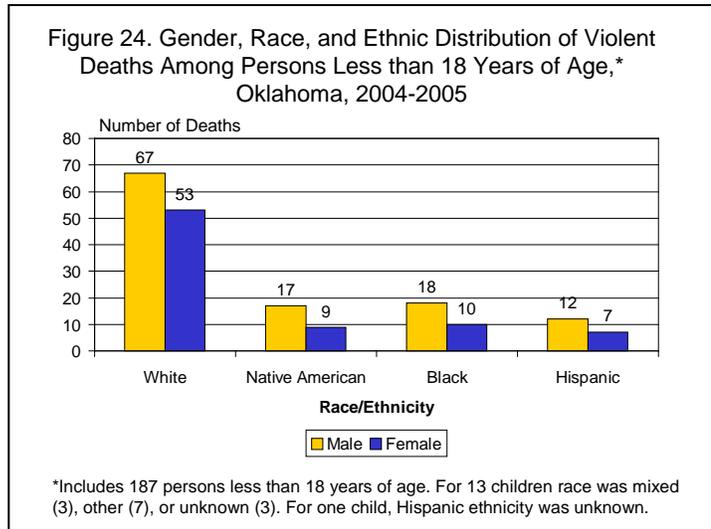
Manner of Death	Number	Percent	Rate
Homicide	51	27%	3.0
Suicide	25	13%	1.5
Undetermined	102	55%	6.0
Unintentional Firearm	7	4%	0.4
Legal Intervention	2	1%	0.1
All Violent Deaths	187	100%	10.9

Figure 23. Child Violent Death Rates by Manner, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

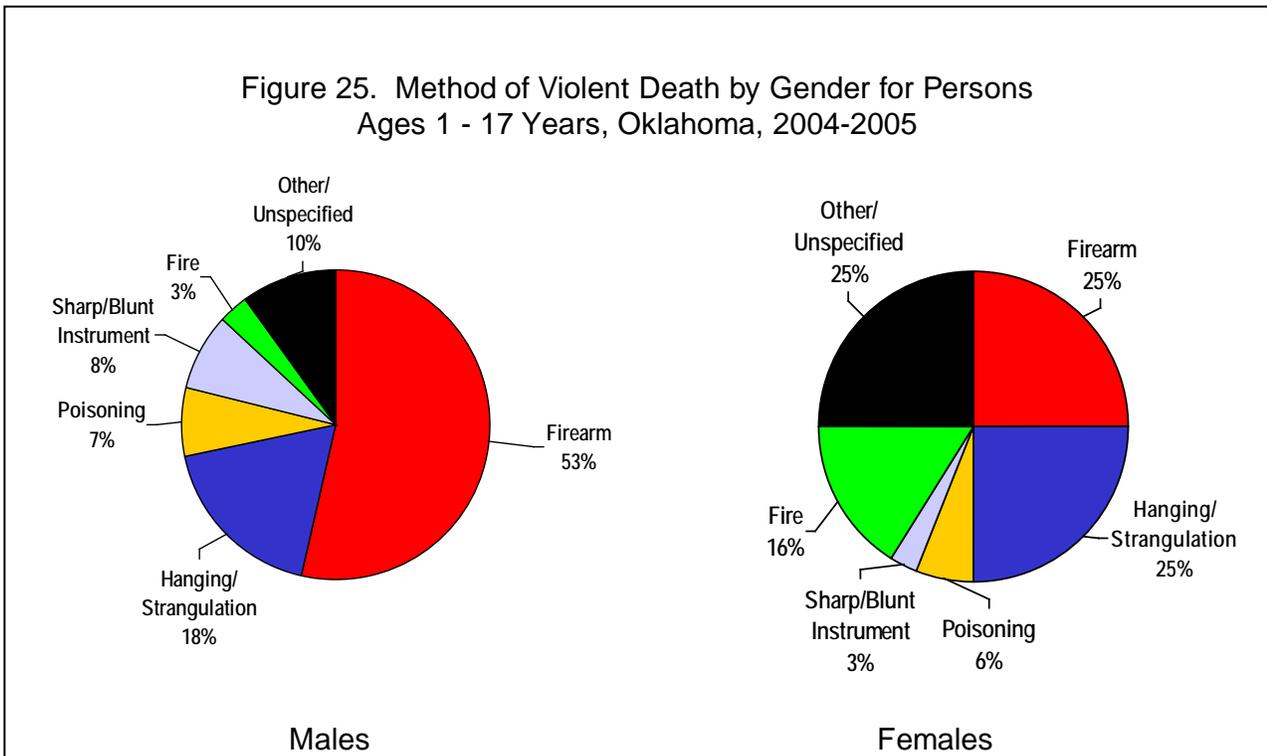


*Rates were calculated per 100,000 population less than 18 years of age.

- Sixty-four percent of child victims of violent death were white, 15% were black, and 14% were Native American. Ten percent of child victims were Hispanic (Figure 24).
- Four children 15-17 years of age tested positive for alcohol, 3 tested positive for amphetamines, and 3 tested positive for other drugs.
- According to the death certificate, two females (15 and 16 years of age) were pregnant at the time of their deaths (one homicide and one suicide).



- Among children 1 to 17 years of age, firearms were the most common weapon/method used to kill (43% of deaths). Other methods used to kill included hanging/strangulation (21% of deaths), fire (8%), poisoning (7%), sharp/blunt instruments (6%), and other methods (15%).
- Among children 1-17 years of age, the types of weapons/methods used to kill differed by gender (Figure 25).
 - Males were twice as likely to be killed by firearms than were females, 53% and 25%, respectively.



Appendix 1. Number and Rate* of Violent Deaths by County and Manner of Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2005

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Suicide		Homicide		Undetermined Manner		Unintentional Firearm Death		Legal Intervention		All Violent Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Adair	21,988	4	9.2	3	6.9	3	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	22.9
1	Alfalfa	5,725	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Atoka	14,456	5	17.4	1	3.5	3	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	31.3
2	Beaver	5,379	1	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.2
8	Beckham	18,880	10	26.2	1	2.6	2	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	34.0
2	Blaine	12,859	2	8.3	1	4.1	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.7
7	Bryan	37,815	12	15.9	2	2.6	6	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	26.5
8	Caddo	30,229	5	8.3	7	11.6	6	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	29.8
8	Canadian	98,701	30	15.4	3	1.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	18.0
7	Carter	47,125	17	18.0	6	6.4	4	4.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	28	29.7
4	Cherokee	44,671	19	21.4	3	3.4	7	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	32.7
5	Choctaw	15,297	6	19.5	5	16.3	3	9.8	1	3.3	0	0.0	15	48.8
2	Cimarron	2,833	1	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	17.5
6	Cleveland	224,898	52	11.6	2	0.4	9	2.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	67	15.0
6	Coal	5,743	1	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.6
7	Comanche	112,429	28	12.6	15	6.7	4	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	48	21.5
7	Cotton	6,589	5	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	38.2
3	Craig	15,078	3	10.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0
4	Creek	68,708	24	17.5	4	2.9	10	7.3	0	0.0	2	1.5	40	29.1
2	Custer	25,208	9	17.8	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	12	23.8
3	Delaware	39,146	9	11.5	5	6.4	4	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	23.0
2	Dewey	4,568	1	10.8	1	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	21.7
2	Ellis	3,963	2	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.3
1	Garfield	56,958	10	8.8	2	1.8	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	14.9
6	Garvin	27,228	13	23.9	5	9.2	3	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	38.6
6	Grady	49,369	10	10.3	2	2.1	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	16	16.4
1	Grant	4,779	3	31.2	0	0.0	1	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	41.7
8	Greer	5,901	4	34.0	1	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	42.6
8	Harmon	3,030	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Harper	3,313	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Haskell	12,183	2	8.2	0	0.0	2	8.2	1	4.1	0	0.0	5	20.6
6	Hughes	13,835	2	7.2	2	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	14.4
8	Jackson	26,518	3	5.6	2	3.7	5	9.3	1	1.9	1	1.9	12	22.3
7	Jefferson	6,461	0	0.0	2	15.5	2	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	31.0
7	Johnston	10,259	3	14.5	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	24.2
1	Kay	46,480	10	10.7	4	4.3	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	16.1
1	Kingfisher	14,302	4	14.0	2	7.0	0	0.0	1	3.5	0	0.0	7	24.6
8	Kiowa	9,848	2	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.1
5	Latimer	10,635	5	23.5	1	4.7	3	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	42.3
5	LeFlore	49,528	11	11.1	4	4.1	6	6.1	2	2.0	0	0.0	23	23.3

UCR Region	County	2005 Population	Suicide		Homicide		Undetermined Manner		Unintentional Firearm Death		Legal Intervention		All Violent Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Lincoln	32,311	22	34.0	3	4.6	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	41.7
1	Logan	36,894	8	10.9	2	2.7	2	2.7	1	1.4	0	0.0	13	17.8
7	Love	9,126	1	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	2	11.0
2	Major	7,364	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Marshall	14,461	7	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	24.7
3	Mayes	39,471	15	19.0	5	6.3	4	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	30.5
6	McClain	30,096	3	5.1	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	5	8.5
5	McCurtain	33,992	18	26.5	6	8.8	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	2.9	28	41.2
4	McIntosh	19,965	8	20.0	4	10.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	35.1
7	Murray	12,880	6	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	23.5
4	Muskogee	70,607	20	14.2	9	6.4	4	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	34	24.1
1	Noble	11,211	4	17.8	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	22.3
3	Nowata	10,864	2	9.3	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.9
4	Okfuskee	11,434	4	17.3	2	8.7	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.7
1	Oklahoma	684,543	183	13.4	118	8.6	52	3.8	1	0.1	6	0.4	360	26.4
4	Okmulgee	39,732	13	16.3	5	6.3	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	23.9
1	Osage	45,416	14	15.5	8	8.8	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	26.5
3	Ottawa	32,866	19	29.0	1	1.5	3	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	35.1
1	Pawnee	16,860	4	11.9	2	5.9	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	8	23.7
1	Payne	69,151	13	9.4	3	2.2	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	14.4
5	Pittsburg	44,641	17	19.2	4	4.5	5	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	29.3
6	Pontotoc	35,346	15	21.3	7	9.9	2	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	34.1
6	Pottawatomie	68,272	22	16.3	3	2.2	6	4.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	32	23.6
5	Pushmataha	11,693	1	4.3	2	8.5	3	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	25.6
2	Roger Mills	3,311	1	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.2
3	Rogers	80,757	12	7.5	5	3.1	6	3.8	1	0.6	0	0.0	24	15.0
6	Seminole	24,770	15	30.3	6	12.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	44.5
5	Sequoyah	40,868	11	13.5	1	1.2	2	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	17.2
7	Stephens	42,946	9	10.5	7	8.2	3	3.5	0	0.0	1	1.2	20	23.3
2	Texas	20,112	1	2.5	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.4
8	Tillman	8,513	1	5.8	1	5.8	2	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	23.1
3	Tulsa	572,059	173	15.2	112	9.8	74	6.5	3	0.3	4	0.4	366	32.1
3	Wagoner	64,183	16	12.6	7	5.5	7	5.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	31	24.4
3	Washington	49,149	18	18.3	3	3.1	8	8.1	0	0.0	1	1.0	30	30.6
8	Washita	11,471	4	17.4	1	4.4	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	30.5
2	Woods	8,546	1	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.8
2	Woodward	19,088	6	15.9	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	21.1
	Unknown				1								1	
	Total	3,547,884	1,015	14.4	421	6.0	302	4.3	17	0.2	29	0.4	1,784	25.2

*Average annual rates calculated using 2004-2005 combined bridged-race census population.

