

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1946



PART II

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

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1946

Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma - Part II, Births and Deaths - for 1946 is the fourth annual issue in bulletin form of birth, stillbirth, and death statistics for the state of Oklahoma. These vital events occurring during the calendar year 1946 have been arranged in table form for easy reference, and interpretations of the more important aspects of the year's mortality and natality experience have been included in the discussion which precedes the tables. In this discussion may be found various topics such as maternal deaths, accidental deaths, population, and others, where 1946's record is compared with that of previous years and where graphs and special detailed tables are given to illustrate points brought out in the narrative.

Detailed tables give, by place of residence, for the State, for each county, and for Oklahoma City and Tulsa, live birth and stillbirth data classified by race, attendant and place of delivery, and give total death, infant and neonatal death, and cause of death data classified by race. Other tables for the State show deaths from selected causes by age at death and by sex and race; and principal causes of death by race and by age groups. In addition to these tables showing data by place of residence, tables are given showing births, stillbirths, total deaths, infant deaths, and neonatal deaths by place of occurrence for the State and for each county. Likewise, a table has been included showing accidental deaths by county of occurrence of the accident. Tabulations in somewhat greater detail are on file in manuscript form at the State Department of Health, and data beyond those given in this bulletin are furnished upon request whenever possible.

A summary of birth, death, and stillbirth data for the State for the years 1928 through 1946 is given in Table A. Numbers of events and rates for the years 1928 through 1936 were compiled from the United States Bureau of the Census reports and are by place of occurrence; figures for later years were compiled from State Department of Health records allocated to place of residence. Rates for all years prior to 1940 have been worked on population estimates based on the 1920, 1930, and 1940 enumerated populations.

Population

Population estimates for the State and for individual counties for the years since 1940 have been made by the State Department of Health and have been based jointly on the expected change as determined by the 1930

and 1940 Census enumerations and on the Ration Book IV registration. The latter measure of population size excluded service men and women. Since the end of hostilities, therefore, revision of estimates was necessary to provide for the inclusion of this group who were returning to civilian status.

Residence Allocation

Original birth and death certificates filed with the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health were used in compiling data given in this bulletin supplemented by copies of certificates for Oklahoma residents received from other states by reciprocal interchange through the National Office of Vital Statistics. This voluntary exchange of copies of certificates among states permits allocation of births to the usual place of residence of the mother and deaths to the usual place of residence of the decedent. The numbers of birth and death certificates of residents of other states which were excluded from residence tabulations are shown in Table 1, along with the numbers of transcripts for births and deaths of Oklahoma residents occurring outside the state which were included in residence tabulations.

Table 1

Residence Allocation, Oklahoma, 1946		
	Non-resident Certificates Excluded	Resident Transcripts Included
Births	850	1,171
Deaths	424	612

The 1,171 births and 612 deaths occurring outside the State are shown in Table 2 by the state in which the event actually occurred. It should be noted that Oklahoma's neighboring states provided the greatest numbers of these transcripts for residence figures. This fact is true each year because hospital facilities in other states in cities close to Oklahoma attract residents of border counties because they may be more easily accessible than hospital facilities within the State. Texas is the only neighboring state which does not participate in the interchange of transcripts of certificates. Consequently, transcripts for these events occurring in Texas are not available for inclusion in residence tables, and resident rates for counties bordering on Texas may be lower, as a result, than they would be otherwise.

Table 2

Births and Deaths of Oklahoma Residents Occurring Outside the State, by State in Which the Events Occurred
1946

State	Number	
	Births	Deaths
Total	1,171	612
Arizona	42	32
Arkansas	423	121
California	24	53
Colorado	3	27
Florida	22	3
Illinois	1	16
Kansas	354	167
Missouri	96	80
New Mexico	49	29
Tennessee	42	13
Washington	20	6
All Others	95	65

In this bulletin, tables by residence, therefore, include births and deaths of residents occurring in other states (except Texas) and exclude non-residents who were in Oklahoma at the time of birth or death. Allocation on the basis of usual residence is also made within the State from county to county.

Rates computed from resident figures, since they reflect conditions of mortality and natality within the resident population, have been found to be of greater value and meaning than rates based on recorded data. However, recorded figures do reflect the volume of births and deaths occurring in particular areas, and Table B shows births, stillbirths, deaths, infant deaths, and neonatal deaths by county of occurrence.

For tabulating purposes, individuals who have lived within the State or a specified county for as long as one year are considered as residents of that locality.

Births and Stillbirths

Live Births - In 1946, the total live births for the State reached an all time high of 50,043, which gave a rate of 21.0 live births per 1,000 estimated population. The rate for the white population group was also 21.0, and the rates for the Negro and Indian population groups were 19.1 and 28.6 respectively.

Of the total live births, 77.5 per cent were born in a licensed hospital and an additional 19.5 per cent were born at home attended by physicians, leaving only 3.0 per cent which were born at home and attended by midwives and other or unknown attendants (Table 3). For the white group, 99.1 per cent of the live births were attended by physicians. The figure for Indians was slightly lower, 90.3 per cent, and only 72.1 per cent of the Negro live births were delivered by physicians. The percentage of Negro infants delivered in hospitals also was low, 34.8 per cent, as compared with 80.7 per cent for whites and 77.9 per cent for Indians.

Table 3

Attendance at Birth by Race, Oklahoma, 1946

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	50,043	100.0	45,090	100.0	3,342	99.9	1,611	100.0
Physician in hospital	38,786	77.5	36,367	80.7	1,164	34.8	1,255	77.9
Physician in home	9,752	19.5	8,304	18.4	1,248	37.3	200	12.4
Midwife and other	1,505	3.0	419	0.9	930	27.8	156	9.7

In 1946, 73.4 per cent of births occurring to mother resident of rural areas (less than 2,500 population) were in hospitals, as compared with only 57.6 per cent in 1945. An increase in the proportion of hospital deliveries for the rural population was found in all racial groups. However, as shown in Table 4 the proportion of hospital deliveries con-

Table 4

Percentages of Births Delivered in Hospitals and by Physicians, by Urban or Rural Residence of Mother, by Race, Oklahoma, 1946

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Per cent delivered in hospitals	86.3	73.4	90.5	76.0	29.6	37.3	86.7	75.7
Per cent delivered by physicians	97.8	96.6	99.7	98.8	72.6	71.9	95.7	89.0

tended to be higher among urban than among rural residents. The percentage of births delivered by physicians increased from 94.9 per cent in 1945 to 96.6 per cent in 1946 for rural residents, with an especially large increase, from 57.1 per cent to 71.9 per cent, in the Negro rural group. For urban mothers, the proportion of births attended by physicians declined slightly in 1946 to 97.8 per cent, as compared with the 1945 figure of 98.3 per cent.

Stillbirths - A total of 1,093 stillbirths was recorded for the year 1946, giving a rate of 21.8 stillbirths per 1,000 live births, lower than for any year on record except the years 1942, 1943, and 1944 when the rates were 20.1, 19.4, and 20.6, respectively. Rates by race for 1946 were as follows: white, 20.4; Negro, 36.2; and Indian, 32.3.

Physicians in licensed hospitals attended 72.2 per cent of all stillbirths; physicians in homes, 25.0 per cent; and midwives, others, or unknown persons, 2.8 per cent as shown in Table 5. As was true for live births, the proportion of Negro stillbirths delivered in hospitals was smaller than for any other group.

Table 5

Stillbirth Attendance by Race, Oklahoma, 1946

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,093	100.0	920	100.0	121	99.9	52	100.0
Physician in hospital	789	72.2	691	75.1	53	43.8	45	86.5
Physician in home	273	25.0	219	23.8	51	42.1	3	5.8
Midwife and other	31	2.8	10	1.1	17	14.0	4	7.7

During 1946 stillbirths were required by law to be registered on both a birth and a death certificate. These certificates were matched in the State Department of Health where it was found that very often only one of these certificates was filled or that, if both were filled, the data given were inconsistent. Although the Standard Certificate of Stillbirth was not being used, information given on the death certificate as to the cause of the stillbirth was used in classifying these stillbirths according to the International List of Causes of Stillbirth, as given in the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death and Joint Causes of Death, 1938 revision. Table 6 shows a distribution, by cause, of the 383 stillbirths for which a cause was specified on the death certificate. The largest proportion, 19.1 per cent, was due to acute diseases in the mother

or accidents to the mother. Congenital malformations of the fetus caused 17.5 per cent, and vitious insertion of the placenta, 10.2 per cent.

Table 6

Resident Stillbirths by Cause of Stillbirth, Oklahoma, 1946		
Cause of Stillbirth	Number	Per Cent
Total with cause specified	383	100.1
Chronic diseases in mother	20	5.2
Acute disease in or accident to mother	73	19.1
Overexertion of mother	1	0.3
External violence to mother	11	2.9
Other conditions in mother	10	2.6
Congenital malformations of child	67	17.5
Vituous insertion of placenta	39	10.2
Other anomalies of placenta and cord	14	3.7
Abnormal presentation of fetus	32	8.4
Malformations of pelvis	4	1.0
Prolapse of cord	33	8.6
Prolonged labor or uterine inertia	21	5.5
Obstetrical operations	2	0.5
Other specified conditions	56	14.6
Ill defined and unspecified	710	...

Deaths

In order that mortality statistics for Oklahoma be consistent and comparable with those of other states, assignment of the primary cause of death for each death certificate is made according to the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death and Joint Causes of Death, 1938 revision. The value of mortality statistics is dependent upon the accuracy, clarity, and completeness of data presented on the death certificate. For this reason, additional data is requested by query forms when it is necessary to supplement incomplete information or clarify inconsistencies on the certificate.

Total Deaths - During 1946 the total number of deaths of Oklahoma residents was 18,420. The death rate for the year, 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population, was the lowest ever recorded. The previous low record for

the total death rate was established during 1945, with 18,731 resident deaths, and a rate of 7.9 deaths per 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death - Three-fourths of all deaths in 1946 were the result of the eight leading causes of death shown in Table IV. The 4,521 deaths from heart disease, still by far the leading killer, was the largest number recorded in any year for which records have been kept. However, the death rate from heart disease, 189.8 deaths per 100,000 population, was smaller than the rates established in the years 1942, 1943, and 1944. Cancer was the cause of one death out of every eight deaths, and ranked second numerically to heart disease as a leading cause of death.

Causes of death ranking third to eighth, respectively, were cerebral hemorrhage, accidents, congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life, nephritis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. Leading causes of death followed the same sequence in the white population, but variations occurred in the Negro and Indian populations. Nephritis was the third leading cause of death among Negroes, and tuberculosis continued to be the leading cause of death among Indians.

Heart Disease - A large proportion of the total deaths from heart diseases, 4,234, or 93.7 per cent, was made up of persons 45 years of age or over. However, heart disease was the leading cause of death in the age group 35-44 years, and was the third leading cause of death for persons 15-34 years of age.

Table 7 shows a breakdown of heart disease deaths by type of heart disease. The largest number of deaths, 1,701, resulted from diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris. Diseases of the myocardium caused 1,671 deaths; chronic affections of the valves and endocardium, 373; acute endocarditis (except rheumatic), 24; pericarditis (except rheumatic), 8; and other diseases of the heart, 744.

Table 7

Heart Disease Deaths, Oklahoma, 1946

Type of Heart Disease	Deaths	
	Number	Rate*
All heart disease	4,521	189.8
Pericarditis (except acute rheumatic)	8	0.3
Acute endocarditis (except rheumatic)	24	1.0
Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium	373	15.7
Diseases of the myocardium	1,671	70.1
Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	1,701	71.4
Other diseases of the heart	744	31.2

*Rates represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

Cancer - In 1946, cancer mortality continued its upward trend with 2,224 deaths and a death rate of 93.3 per 100,000 population. The 1945 rate was 92.8, and in 1928 only 50.1 cancer deaths per 100,000 population were recorded.

Table 8 shows cancer deaths and death rates by primary site of the malignancy and by sex of the deceased. The total death rate for females, 97.0, was somewhat higher than the rate of 89.8 for males. The digestive organs and peritoneum were the most frequently specified primary sites of fatal cancer, having been given as such on 920 death certificates. Cancer of the genital organs ranked second in number among cancer fatalities. Deaths from cancer of the uterus totaled 256; from cancer of other female genital organs, 49; and from cancer of male genital organs, 185. The death rate from cancer of the respiratory system was almost three times as high for males as for females. Mortality from skin cancer, one of the types most readily discovered and treated in the early stages, showed a decline. In 1944, 91 deaths were recorded as due to cancer of the skin, with a rate of 4.5 per 100,000 population; 1945 deaths totaled 85, giving a rate of 3.6; and for 1946 the number of deaths was 80 and the death rate, 3.4.

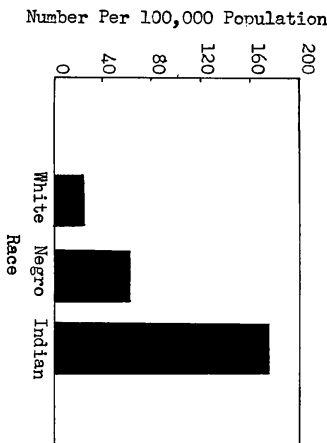
Table 8
Cancer Deaths by Primary Site, Number and Rate*, by Sex, Oklahoma, 1946

Primary Site	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total cancer deaths	2,224	93.3	1,082	89.8	1,142	97.0
Buccal cavity and pharynx	94	3.9	76	6.3	18	1.5
Digestive organs and peritoneum	920	38.6	484	40.2	436	37.0
Respiratory system	145	6.1	108	9.0	37	3.1
Uterus	256	10.7	-	-	256	21.7
Other female genital organs	49	2.1	-	-	49	4.2
Breast	196	8.2	-	-	196	16.6
Male genital organs	185	7.8	-	-	185	15.4
Urinary organs (male and female)	91	3.8	61	5.1	30	2.5
Skin	80	3.4	56	4.6	24	2.0
Brain and other parts of central nervous system	18	0.8	10	0.8	8	0.7
Other and unspecified organs	190	8.0	102	8.5	88	7.5

*Rates represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

Tuberculosis - Mortality from tuberculosis continued to decline in 1946, reaching a new low of 704 deaths and a death rate of 29.5 deaths per 100,000 population. However, in spite of the lower death rate, tuberculosis remained a serious problem in certain groups of the population. In 1946 it continued to be the second leading cause of death for all races in the age groups 15-44 years and the leading cause of death among Indians. As shown in Chart 1, the tuberculosis death rate for Negroes more than doubled the white rate, and the Indian rate was approximately seven and one half times as high.

Chart 1
Tuberculosis Death Rates, by Race
Oklahoma, 1946



The problem of tuberculosis in the mental institutions of the State has been recognized for some time. One readily available measure of the extent of this problem is that of proportionate mortality from tuberculosis, that is, a figure showing deaths from tuberculosis as a percentage of the total deaths from all causes.

Table 9 shows for the two year period, 1945 and 1946, the proportionate mortality from tuberculosis by age for mental institution patients as compared with that for the general population. Tuberculosis was given as the cause of death for 11.3 per cent of the deaths occurring in mental institutions during the two year period as compared with 4.2 per cent of the deaths occurring in the general population of the state. While the highest proportionate mortality from tuberculosis occurred in each group among people 25-34 years of age, the percentage of the mental institution group was three times as high as that among the general population.

Table 9
 Proportionate Mortality from Tuberculosis in Mental Institutions
 and in the General Population, by Age, Oklahoma, 1945 - 1946

Age in Years	Mental Institutions			General Population		
	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent
All ages	1,376	156	11.3	37,151	1,529	4.2
Under 15	25	7	28.1	4,909	71	1.4
15 - 24	51	25	49.1	1,273	208	16.3
25 - 34	70	36	51.4	1,432	227	17.4
35 - 44	146	40	27.5	2,230	298	13.3
45 - 54	163	19	11.6	3,479	247	7.1
55 - 64	223	16	7.1	5,298	199	3.8
65 - 74	337	9	2.7	8,178	168	2.2
75 & over	359	4	1.1	10,331	90	0.9
Unknown	2	-	...	21	1	...

Nephritis - For 1946, the number of nephritis deaths, 1,019, and the death rate, 42.8 per 100,000 population, were the lowest on record. The death rate for Negroes, 72.0, remained considerably higher than that for other races, but showed a continued decline. The Negro death rate from nephritis for 1943 was 131.6; for 1944, 111.5; and for 1945, 89.8.

Acute Communicable Diseases - Only seven deaths from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers were reported for the year, giving a death rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population. This was the lowest number and rate for any year on record. Four of these deaths were among the white population, one was a Negro, and two were Indian.

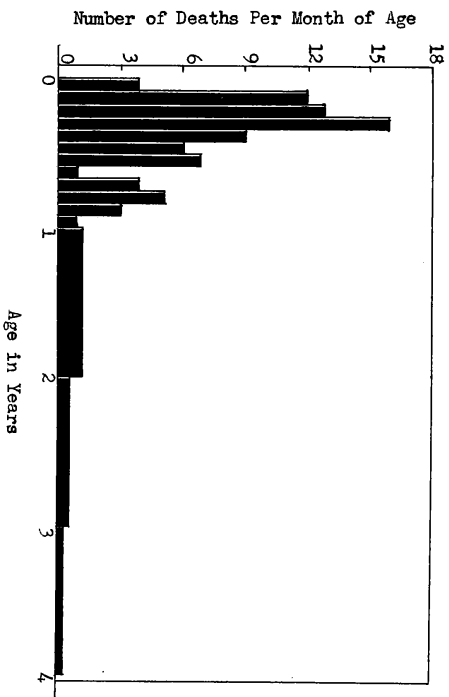
Deaths from diphtheria for the year totaled 26, with a death rate of 1.1 deaths per 100,000 population, the lowest death rate on record. A smaller number of deaths, 25, was reported in 1943, but because of the smaller population at that time, the death rate was higher, 1.2 per 100,000 population.

Fatalities from malaria reached a new low in number in 1946. A total of 11 deaths were recorded, giving a rate of 0.5.

An increase in the number of deaths attributed to measles from 4 in 1945 to 31 in 1946 came as a result of an epidemic of this disease which was experienced in the State during the spring of 1946. The death rate from measles in 1946 was 1.3 per 100,000 population.

Twenty-five deaths from whooping cough were reported in 1946. These were fewer in number than for any other year for which records are available except for 1939, when 23 deaths were reported. All deaths occurring in 1946 were of children under five years of age, and 16 of these were of infants under one year of age. Chart 2 shows the age at death of whooping cough fatalities under four years of age occurring in the State during 1944, 1945, and 1946. It may be seen from this chart that the early months of life contribute the greatest numbers of whooping cough deaths, with more deaths occurring in the fourth month of life than in any other single month.

Chart 2
 Deaths from Whooping Cough, by Age
 Oklahoma, 1944 - 1946



Nine deaths from dysentery were reported in 1946, giving a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population. The lowest previously recorded dysentery mortality rate was for 1938, when there were 27 deaths and a death rate of 1.2.

Death rates from acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis have fluctuated rather widely from year to year. In 1946, 31 deaths were recorded, giving a death rate of 1.4, which was considerably higher than the 1944 and 1945 rates, 0.3 and 0.5, respectively, but lower than the 1943 rate of 1.6.

Six deaths from scarlet fever were reported, during the year, with a death rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population.

Meningococcus meningitis was responsible for 14 fatalities, and septic sore throat for 19.

Deaths from syphilis totaled 192, with a death rate of 8.1 per 100,000 population, higher than in 1945, but lower than in any previous year except 1942.

Five deaths from Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported in 1946; 7 deaths from tetanus; and 2 deaths from tularemia.

Fatalities included in the group "other infectious and parasitic diseases" were as follows: erysipelas, 1; septicemia (non puerperal), 16; gonococcus infection, 5; rabies, 2; endemic typhus fever and other typhus-like diseases, 2; mycoses, 3; Hodgkin's disease, 32; and others, 7.

Accidental Deaths

A total of 1,501 fatal accidents occurred in Oklahoma in 1946. Table VII distributes these accidental deaths according to county of occurrence and type of accident.

Slightly more than one third of the 1946 accidental deaths occurred from accidents which took place in Oklahoma homes. Of these 538 fatalities, the greatest number, 192, came as a result of injuries sustained in falls. Eighty-six per cent of these fatalities from falls in the home occurred in persons 65 years of age and over. Conflagration, burns, and explosions in the home were reported as responsible for 131 accidental deaths; injury by firearms, for 52 deaths; and poisonings (gas excepted), for 35 deaths.

Motor vehicle accidents resulted in loss of life to 517 persons, approximately 10 every week. A total of 155 deaths were reported as due to accidents involving collision with other motor vehicles; 152, to non-collision accidents; and 114, to accidents involving collision with pedestrians.

Accidents other than motor vehicle accidents occurring in public places resulted in 296 deaths; 62 from drowning; 53 from air transportation accidents; 43 from falls; 37 from firearms; 34 from railroad accidents; and 28 from conflagration, burns, and explosions.

Industrial and occupational accidents claimed the lives of 109 persons. The greatest number of fatalities in any one occupational group occurred in the course of agricultural operations, with 29 deaths being specified as connected with such operations.

Maternal Deaths

In 1946, deaths from diseases and conditions of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium decreased in number to a new record low of 84, giving a rate of 1.7 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. The number and rate of maternal deaths by race, by each cause, are shown in Table 10. There were 66 maternal deaths in the white population, giving a rate of 1.5 deaths per 1,000 live births; 15 in the Negro population, giving a rate of 4.5; and 3 in the Indian population, giving a rate of 1.9. As may also be seen in Table 10, puerperal toxemias were reported as responsible for the largest number of maternal deaths, 18, of which 12 were white and 6 were in the non-white group. Septic conditions of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium were given as the cause of 20 maternal deaths.

Table 10

Maternal Deaths by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*, Oklahoma, 1946

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All maternal causes (140-150)	84	1.7	66	1.5	15	4.5	3	1.9
Abortion with mention of infection (140)	8	0.2	4	0.1	4	1.2	-	-
Abortion without mention of infection (141)	7	0.1	7	0.2	-	-	-	-
Ectopic gestation with mention of infection (142a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ectopic gestation without mention of infection (142b)	6	0.1	5	0.1	-	-	1	0.6
Hemorrhage of pregnancy (143)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of pregnancy (144)	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.6	-	-
Other septic conditions of pregnancy (145a)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium (146)	8	0.2	8	0.2	-	-	-	-
Infection during childbirth and the puerperium (147)	11	0.2	9	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.6
Puerperal toxemias (148)	18	0.4	12	0.3	5	1.5	1	0.6
Other causes (145b, 149-150)	18	0.4	15	0.3	3	0.9	-	-

* Number per 1,000 live births

In considering the decrease, which has occurred during the past ten years, in the maternal and infant mortality rates, it is interesting to

note that the percentage of live births delivered in hospitals, during the same period of time, has increased from 26.8 per cent to 77.5 per cent.

Infant Deaths

Fewer deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in 1946 than in any previous year for which records have been kept. The infant death total was 1,641, giving a rate of 32.8 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the previous low record in 1945 of 1,727 infant deaths, with a rate of 39.8.

Table 11
Deaths Under One Year by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*,
Oklahoma, 1946

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total, all causes (1-200)	1641	32.8	1387	30.8	165	49.4	89	55.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases (1-44)	59	1.2	41	0.9	9	2.7	9	5.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (107-114)	198	4.0	146	3.2	37	11.1	15	9.3
Diseases of the digestive system (115-129)	76	1.5	67	1.5	8	2.4	1	0.6
Congenital malformations (157)	249	5.0	225	5.0	16	4.8	8	5.0
Congenital debility (158)	49	1.0	32	0.7	12	3.6	5	3.1
Premature birth (159)	607	12.1	555	12.3	27	8.1	25	15.5
Injury at birth (160)	117	2.3	105	2.3	8	2.4	4	2.5
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life (161)	99	2.0	81	1.8	15	4.5	3	1.9
Accidents (169-195)	59	1.2	49	1.1	8	2.4	2	1.2
All other defined causes	61	1.2	45	1.0	9	2.7	7	4.3
Ill defined and unknown (199,200)	67	1.3	41	0.9	16	4.8	10	6.2

* Number per 1,000 live births

Causes of infant deaths, by race, with rates for each cause are shown in Table 11. The most frequently reported cause of infant death was premature birth, as the result of which 12 out of every thousand infants died before reaching one year of age. Leading causes of infant deaths among the white group followed closely those for the total group. For Negroes, however, diseases of the respiratory system caused the largest number of infant deaths, followed, in second place, by premature birth.

Neonatal Deaths

The 1946 total of 1,135 deaths of infants under one month of age was slightly higher than in 1944 and 1945, but was lower than in any other previous year. However, the neonatal death rate established in 1946, 22.7 per 1,000 live births, was the lowest on record. The diseases and conditions reported as causing these deaths are shown in Table 12 with the number and rate due to each cause for each racial group. Premature birth continued to lead all other conditions and diseases as a cause of death of newborn infants in the total population and in all races.

Table 12
Deaths Under One Month by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*,
Oklahoma, 1946

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total, all causes (1-200)	1135	22.7	996	22.1	95	28.4	44	27.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases (1-44)	7	0.1	1	0.0	5	1.5	1	0.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (107-114)	42	0.8	34	0.8	7	2.1	1	0.6
Diseases of the digestive system (115-129)	15	0.3	14	0.3	1	0.3	2	1.2
Congenital malformations (157)	155	3.1	142	3.1	11	3.3	2	1.2
Congenital debility (158)	33	0.7	23	0.5	8	2.4	2	1.2
Premature birth (159)	598	11.9	549	12.2	25	7.5	24	14.9
Injury at birth (160)	111	2.2	100	2.2	8	2.4	3	1.9
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life (161)	95	1.9	79	1.8	13	3.9	3	1.9
Accidents (169-195)	19	0.4	15	0.3	3	0.9	1	0.6
All other defined causes	23	0.5	17	0.4	3	0.9	3	1.9
Ill defined and unknown (199,200)	37	0.7	22	0.5	11	3.3	4	2.5

* Number per 1,000 live births

Symbols Used in Tables

- Number or rate is zero
- ... Item not applicable
- 0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05
- Data not available

TABLE A. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATES, OKLAHOMA, 1928-1946

Cause	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estimated population, July 1	2,313,250		2,259,130		2,236,530		2,288,589		2,282,629	
Live Births*	42,986	18.6	39,798	16.8	42,905	17.8	43,269	18.1	41,039	17.2
Fetal deaths, all causes	20,953	9.0	21,398	9.0	19,616	8.2	18,602	7.9	19,285	8.1
Deaths under 1 year	2,966	69.0	2,789	70.2	2,581	60.7	2,228	51.5	2,092	47.6
Deaths under 1 month	1,598	36.2	1,451	36.5	1,381	32.5	1,234	28.5	1,132	27.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	288		282		226		207		182	
Diphtheria	44	1.9	111	4.7	57	2.4	41	1.7	29	1.0
Scarlet fever	67	1.9	50	1.4	42	1.8	55	2.3	46	2.0
Meningococcus meningitis	13	0.5	6	0.2	11	0.4	7	0.3	12	0.5
Whooping cough	35	1.5	25	1.1	23	1.0	29	1.2	30	1.3
Diphtheria (10)	28	1.2	38	1.6	38	1.6	24	1.0	30	1.3
Scarlet fever (10)	22	0.9	28	1.2	16	0.7	24	1.0	12	0.5
Meningococcus meningitis (6)	4	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.2	4	0.1
Whooping cough (5)	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,198	49.6	1,206	50.9	1,192	48.9	1,182	49.5	1,093	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,198	49.6	1,206	50.9	1,192	48.9	1,182	49.5	1,093	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,198	49.6	1,206	50.9	1,192	48.9	1,182	49.5	1,093	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,198	49.6	1,206	50.9	1,192	48.9	1,182	49.5	1,093	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,198	49.6	1,206	50.9	1,192	48.9	1,182	49.5	1,093	44.2

* Rates from specific causes represent number per 100,000 estimated population.
 † Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.
 ‡ Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.
 § Rates from specific causes represent number per 100,000 estimated population.
 ¶ Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.
 †† Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.

TABLE A. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATES, OKLAHOMA, 1928-1946 - Continued

Cause	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estimated population, July 1	2,276,688		2,370,708		2,364,727		2,358,786		2,382,826	
Live Births*	43,697	18.4	47,302	20.0	43,691	18.5	41,223	17.5	41,223	17.5
Fetal deaths, all causes	1,126	25.8	1,301	27.5	1,301	27.5	1,182	28.3	1,269	28.4
Deaths under 1 year	20,309	8.5	21,373	9.0	21,091	8.9	19,399	8.1	17,329	7.3
Deaths under 1 month	2,468	56.4	2,484	60.5	2,264	54.6	2,254	52.4	2,159	47.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1,210		1,210		1,210		1,131		1,067	
Diphtheria	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Scarlet fever	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
Meningococcus meningitis	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
Whooping cough	82	3.5	185	7.8	155	6.6	141	5.9	141	5.9
Diphtheria (10)	82	3.5	185	7.8	155	6.6	141	5.9	141	5.9
Scarlet fever (10)	22	0.9	28	1.2	23	0.9	28	1.2	28	1.2
Meningococcus meningitis (6)	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Whooping cough (5)	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,131	47.1	1,067	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,131	47.1	1,067	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,131	47.1	1,067	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,131	47.1	1,067	44.2
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,210	50.9	1,131	47.1	1,067	44.2

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - continued

	Total	GREEN			TOTAL			HARLEM			HARLEM		
		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
Live Births*	241	16.6	228	11	2	165	16.5	166	1	119	21.1	119	
Physician in hospital	202	...	201	...	112	...	112	...	96	...	96	...	
Physician in home	37	...	27	...	53	...	52	...	4.2	...	4.2	...	
Mortality, other or unknown	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	
Stillbirths	7	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	
Physician in hospital	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Physician in home	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mortality, other or unknown	5	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths under 1 month	18	76.7	15	72.9	3	18.2	3	18.2	8.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Deaths under 1 year	13	53.9	11	54.5	3	18.2	3	18.2	8.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Infant perinatal fever (1,2)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Measles (32)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Whooping cough (9)													
Pharyngitis (10)													
Parotitis (12)													
Pharyngeal system (13-22)													
Pharyngitis (27)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Scarlet fever (8)													
Scarlet fever (8)													

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	Total	MAZEELL			HOBBS			JACKSON						
		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
Live Births*	291	13.9	240	1	10	398	18.9	449	37	52	408	18.0	383	25
Physician in hospital	169	...	148	...	9	...	391	...	39	...	394	...	349	...
Physician in home	126	...	89	...	9	...	157	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Mortality, other or unknown	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Stillbirths	4	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
Physician in hospital	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Physician in home	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Mortality, other or unknown	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
Deaths under 1 month	45	...	37	...	7	...	202	...	186	...	140	...	128	...
Deaths under 1 year	33	...	27	...	5	...	150	...	111	...	77	...	77	...
Infant perinatal fever (1,2)														
Scarlet fever (8)														
Measles (32)														
Scarlet fever (8)														
Whooping cough (9)														
Pharyngitis (10)														
Parotitis (12)														
Pharyngeal system (13-22)														
Pharyngitis (27)														
Scarlet fever (8)														
Scarlet fever (8)														
Scarlet fever (8)														
Scarlet fever (8)														

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - continued

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TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - Continued

Table with columns for Cause, Jefferson, and Kay. Rows include Live Births, Physicist in hospital, Malaria, other, or unknown, Scurvy, other, or unknown, etc.

Table with columns for Cause, Kingfisher, Kima, and Latimer. Rows include Live Births, Physicist in hospital, Malaria, other, or unknown, Scurvy, other, or unknown, etc.

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - Continued

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPROPER CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATES BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - continued

Cause	MOBILE			NOWATA			OKMUSSEE		
	Total	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate
Live Births	209	14.3		224	14.1		446	34.6	
Physician in hospital	181	10		198	11		172	10	
Physician in home	162	10		11	7		278	19	
Misdeaths, other, or unknown	26	1.6		11	0.6		156	11	
Stillbirths	4	0.2		1	0.05		15	1	
Physician in hospital	1	0.05		0	0		1	0.05	
Physician in home	1	0.05		1	0.05		0	0	
Misdeaths, other, or unknown	2	0.1		0	0		14	1	
Total deaths, all causes	120	8.2		139	8.1		166	10.2	
Deaths under 1 year	6	0.4		5	0.3		15	1	
Deaths under 1 month	7	0.4		4	0.2		4	0.3	
Deaths under 1 week	1	0.1		1	0.05		2	0.1	
Infant deaths	5	0.3		4	0.2		4	0.3	
Undulant fever (5)									
Meningococcus meningitis (6)									
Scarlet fever (8)									
Diphtheria (10)									
Tetanus (12)									
Rabies (14)									
Rabies (all forms) (15-23)									
Rabies (16)									
Rabies (17)									
Dysentery (27)									
Malaria (28)									
Syphilis (30)									
Smallpox (31)									
Measles (35)									
Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36)	2	0.1		1	0.05		1	0.05	
Acute poliomyelitis (37)									
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (39)									
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (34, 47, 11, 22-25, 26b-29)	19	1.2		19	1.2		20	1.5	
Other tuberculosis (40-41)	1	0.05		1	0.05		1	0.05	
Other tumors (56-57)	1	0.05		1	0.05		1	0.05	
Acute rheumatic fever (58)									
Diabetes mellitus (61)									
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and excretory system (60, 62-66, 70-71)	2	0.1		2	0.1		2	0.1	
Dr. Jensen (72-76) and blood (77-79)									
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)									
Overval hemoptysis, embolism, and other diseases of nervous system	17	1.1		17	1.1		16	1.2	
Diseases of the heart (80-82, 84-89)	23	1.5		29	1.8		35	2.7	
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-109)	1	0.05		3	0.2		10	0.7	
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	4	0.3		3	0.2		4	0.3	
Other diseases of the respiratory system (110-119)	1	0.05		4	0.3		1	0.05	
Diphtheria and enteritis under 2 yrs. (119)									
Appendicitis (121)	1	0.05		1	0.05		3	0.2	
Peritonitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the digestive system (115-118, 123, 125-129)	3	0.2		3	0.2		4	0.3	
Other diseases of the digestive system (130-132)	8	0.5		11	0.7		11	0.8	
Urinary system (133-139)									
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	1	0.05					2	0.1	
Other diseases of the mother and foetus (151-156)	6	0.4		4	0.3		7	0.5	
Motor vehicle accidents (169, 171-195)	1	0.05		17	1.1		2	0.1	
Other defined causes (59) 151-156, III defined and unknown (159, 200)	2	0.1		4	0.3		3	0.2	

See notes on Table I

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPROPER CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATES BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946 - continued

Cause	OKMUSSEE			OSAGE		
	Total	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate
Live Births	6996	24.8		800	20.4	
Physician in hospital	6649	24.2		767	19.2	
Physician in home	145	0.5		17	0.4	
Misdeaths, other, or unknown	37	0.1		16	0.4	
Stillbirths	145	0.5		17	0.4	
Physician in hospital	105	0.4		14	0.4	
Physician in home	1	0.01		3	0.1	
Misdeaths, other, or unknown	39	0.1		9	0.2	
Total deaths, all causes	2282	8.1		282	7.0	
Deaths under 1 year	217	0.8		25	0.6	
Deaths under 1 month	217	0.8		25	0.6	
Deaths under 1 week	163	0.6		14	0.4	
Infant deaths	153	0.5		12	0.3	
Undulant fever (5)						
Meningococcus meningitis (6)						
Scarlet fever (8)						
Diphtheria (10)						
Tetanus (12)						
Rabies (14)						
Rabies (all forms) (15-23)						
Rabies (16)						
Rabies (17)						
Dysentery (27)						
Malaria (28)						
Syphilis (30)						
Smallpox (31)						
Measles (35)						
Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36)	6	0.2		1	0.03	
Acute poliomyelitis (37)						
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (39)						
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (34, 47, 11, 22-25, 26b-29)	11	0.4		4	0.1	
Other tuberculosis (40-41)	282	10.9		57	1.4	
Other tumors (56-57)	21	0.8		3	0.1	
Acute rheumatic fever (58)	49	1.7		4	0.1	
Diabetes mellitus (61)	5	0.2		1	0.03	
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and excretory system (60, 62-66, 70-71)	10	0.4		2	0.05	
Dr. Jensen (72-76) and blood (77-79)						
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	2	0.08		1	0.03	
Overval hemoptysis, embolism, and other diseases of nervous system	245	8.9		27	0.7	
Diseases of the heart (80-82, 84-89)	25	0.9		4	0.1	
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-109)	600	21.2		77	2.0	
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	40	1.4		11	0.3	
Other diseases of the respiratory system (110-119)	13	0.5		3	0.08	
Diphtheria and enteritis under 2 yrs. (119)	31	1.1		7	0.2	
Appendicitis (121)	13	0.5		1	0.03	
Peritonitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the digestive system (115-118, 123, 125-129)	32	1.1		2	0.05	
Other diseases of the digestive system (130-132)	90	3.1		11	0.3	
Urinary system (133-139)	27	0.9		5	0.1	
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	7	0.3		1	0.03	
Other diseases of the mother and foetus (151-156)	163	5.7		20	0.5	
Motor vehicle accidents (169, 171-195)	25	0.9		2	0.05	
Other defined causes (59) 151-156, III defined and unknown (159, 200)	16	0.6		7	0.2	

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY MORTALITY CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND SEX, OLANDBURY, 1946 - CONTINUED

Estimated population, July 1, 1946	MOORE			WOODWARD		
	Total	Rate	Sex	Total	Rate	Sex
	No.	No.	Ind.	No.	No.	Ind.
Live Births*	317	21.3	166	279	16.5	228
Physician in home	310	19.8	160	272	16.3	221
Midwife, other, or unknown	7	0.4	6	7	0.4	7
Stillbirths*	11	34.7	11	7	21.2	7
Physician in hospital	11	34.7	11	7	21.2	7
Midwife, other, or unknown	129	40.1	129	124	38.1	124
Total deaths, all causes*	7	22.1	7	13	40.6	13
Deaths under 1 month*	2	6.3	2	10	30.3	10
Deaths under 1 year*	3	9.5	3	10	30.3	10
Deaths under 5 years*	2	6.3	2	10	30.3	10
Undulant fever (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcus meningitis (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, all forms (13-23)	2	13.4	2	6	36.3	6
Respiratory system (13)	2	13.4	2	6	36.3	6
Dysentery (27)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (28)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis (29)	3	28.5	3	8	48.4	8
Smallpox (31)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (35)	2	12.1	2	2	12.1	2
Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36)	-	-	-	1	6.0	1
Acute infectious encephalitis (37)	-	-	-	1	6.0	1
Body Mountain spotted fever (39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (40-44)	18	120.7	18	15	90.7	15
Cancer (45-57)	-	-	-	2	12.1	2
Other tumors (58-59)	-	-	-	2	12.1	2
Acute rheumatic fever (58)	4	24.8	4	2	12.1	2
Diabetes mellitus (61)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra (69)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and syphilis (70-79)	-	-	-	2	12.1	2
D. Forming organs (72-76)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening (81)	17	114.0	17	7	42.3	7
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (80-82, 84-89)	1	6.7	1	1	6.0	1
D. and sense organs (90-95)	37	224.1	37	28	169.3	28
Diseases of the arteries (96-99)	4	24.8	4	3	18.1	3
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-109)	2	13.4	2	3	18.1	3
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system (110-114)	-	-	-	2	12.1	2
Dysentery and enteritis under 2 yrs. (119)	1	6.7	1	2	12.1	2
Parasitic diseases (120-122)	1	6.7	1	2	12.1	2
Chronic of the liver (123)	3	20.1	3	3	18.1	3
Other diseases of the digestive system (115-118, 123, 125-129)	18	107.3	18	7	42.3	7
Meningitis (130-132)	-	-	-	1	6.0	1
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (133-139)	1	3.2	1	-	-	-
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	5	31.5	5	11	66.5	11
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (151-157)	1	6.7	1	-	-	-
Stillbirths (158-161)	2	13.4	2	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents (170)	1	6.7	1	-	-	-
Other accidents (169, 171-195)	5	33.5	5	8	48.4	8
Other defined causes (99, 152-156, 196-198)	-	-	-	1	6.0	1
II defined and unknown (199, 200)	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes on Table I

TABLE VI. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY MORTALITY CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE FOR OLANDBURY CITY AND TULSA

Estimated population, July 1, 1946	OLANDBURY CITY			TULSA		
	Total	Rate	Sex	Total	Rate	Sex
	No.	No.	Ind.	No.	No.	Ind.
Live Births*	5404	22.9	4099	5247	25.4	3818
Physician in home	5230	22.0	4029	5077	24.4	3766
Midwife, other, or unknown	169	0.7	169	180	0.8	170
Stillbirths*	112	21.1	112	65	12.5	110
Physician in hospital	11	0.4	11	76	17.9	63
Midwife, other, or unknown	11	0.4	11	76	17.9	63
Total deaths, all causes*	1890	7.7	1647	1779	8.9	1275
Deaths under 1 month*	11	0.2	11	13	0.3	12
Deaths under 1 year*	131	24.2	115	115	22.3	102
Deaths under 5 years*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcus meningitis (6)	1	0.2	1	-	-	-
Scarlet fever (8)	1	0.4	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria (10)	3	1.3	3	1	0.6	1
Tetanus (12)	1	0.4	1	46	27.5	35
Tuberculosis, all forms (13-23)	62	28.2	42	24	12.4	16
Respiratory system (13)	62	28.2	42	24	12.4	16
Dysentery (27)	1	0.4	1	1	0.6	1
Malaria (28)	1	0.4	1	4	12.4	2
Syphilis (29)	28	11.8	21	11	5.4	9
Smallpox (31)	9	3.8	7	39	5.4	7
Measles (35)	1	0.4	1	3	1.8	3
Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36)	5	2.1	5	2	1.2	1
Acute infectious encephalitis (37)	1	0.4	1	1	0.6	1
Body Mountain spotted fever (39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (40-44)	10	4.2	9	5	3.0	5
Cancer (45-57)	217	91.8	177	205	122.7	185
Other tumors (58-59)	19	8.0	17	4	2.4	4
Acute rheumatic fever (58)	36	15.2	7	25	16.8	25
Diabetes mellitus (61)	3	1.3	3	1	0.6	1
Pellagra (69)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and syphilis (70-79)	5	2.1	4	2	1.2	2
D. Forming organs (72-76)	13	5.5	13	7	4.2	5
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	2	0.8	2	4	2.4	4
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening (81)	196	82.9	172	150	69.8	123
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (80-82, 84-89)	17	7.7	14	11	6.6	8
D. and sense organs (90-95)	437	208.2	371	354	174.4	281
Diseases of the arteries (96-99)	37	15.7	36	29	17.4	28
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-109)	11	4.7	9	8	4.8	7
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	70	29.6	59	44	26.3	35
Other diseases of the respiratory system (110-114)	25	10.6	24	14	8.4	12
Dysentery and enteritis under 2 yrs. (119)	14	5.9	13	4	2.4	3
Parasitic diseases (120-122)	3	1.3	2	1	0.6	1
Chronic of the liver (123)	10	4.2	10	19	11.0	11
Other diseases of the digestive system (115-118, 123, 125-129)	42	18.2	32	8	4.8	8
Meningitis (130-132)	76	32.2	66	68	35.7	61
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (133-139)	17	7.2	16	17	10.2	16
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	6	1.1	5	6	1.4	5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (151-157)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stillbirths (158-161)	129	54.6	110	86	51.5	80
Motor vehicle accidents (170)	28	12.0	19	18	10.8	17
Other accidents (169, 171-195)	17	7.2	10	18	10.8	10
Other defined causes (99, 152-156, 196-198)	91	38.5	77	49	23.9	40
II defined and unknown (199, 200)	5	2.1	5	2	1.2	2

See notes on Table I

TABLE VII. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1946

County	Total		Type of Accident									
	Number	Rate*	Motor Vehicle	Air Transportation	Other Transportation	Poisonings (Except Gas)	Poisonous Gases	Conflagration & Burns	Drowning	Firearms	Falls	All Other Accidents
ENTIRE STATE	1,501	63.0	520	53	47	40	17	166	75	90	244	249
Adair	13	79.4	5	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	2
Alfalfa	14	104.2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Atoka	11	58.8	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Beaver	4	46.3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Beckham	11	49.6	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2
Blaine	8	46.1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-
Bryan	28	67.0	11	3	2	-	3	2	1	3	1	2
Caddo	24	57.7	7	2	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	5
Canadian	28	104.3	14	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	4	2
Carter	19	42.7	9	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	5
Cherokee	15	64.5	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	2	2
Choctaw	10	35.3	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	1
Cimarron	6	164.2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cleveland	15	50.9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1
Coal	5	39.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Comanche	34	81.1	11	3	-	2	-	2	3	2	3	8
Cotton	7	62.0	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Craig	13	61.7	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	3
Creek	44	87.8	15	2	-	-	-	6	1	2	11	7
Custer	9	39.0	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
Delaware	10	53.8	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1
Dewey	4	35.8	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ellis	7	97.6	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Garfield	30	66.1	11	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	8	1
Garvin	21	67.8	9	3	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Grady	26	63.2	6	4	1	-	-	3	1	3	4	4
Grant	10	80.1	6	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Greer	8	55.0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4
Harmon	9	89.8	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Harper	4	71.0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haskell	5	27.8	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Hughes	8	28.1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Jackson	8	35.2	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
Jefferson	11	80.4	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Johnston	5	31.3	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kay	34	72.2	11	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	9	10
Kingfisher	6	39.0	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1
Kiowa	17	74.5	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	2
Latimer	5	40.4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LeFlore	32	69.8	4	1	1	1	-	2	3	1	9	10
Lincoln	24	89.2	14	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	2
Logan	20	84.5	5	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	3
Love	12	105.0	2	3	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-
McClain	5	28.2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
McCurtain	12	26.4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
McIntosh	16	67.9	2	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	3	2
Major	12	101.8	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
Marshall	6	45.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Mayes	17	70.7	6	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	4
Murray	10	72.2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Muskogee	54	81.9	14	-	3	1	4	11	3	3	9	6
Noble	10	68.4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Nowata	20	116.8	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Okfuskee	14	57.0	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	5	1
Oklahoma	180	63.8	74	3	4	2	1	26	7	8	29	26
Okmulgee	35	76.0	11	-	3	2	-	5	2	2	5	5
Osage	25	66.0	13	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	3
Ottawa	29	80.9	11	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	11
Pawnee	4	25.3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Payne	21	59.1	6	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	2
Pittsburg	32	66.9	6	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	7	8
Pontotoc	18	45.2	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	5
Pottawatomie	28	59.9	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	9
Pushmataha	9	46.2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Roger Mills	4	46.5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rogers	20	89.3	9	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	1
Seminole	30	60.4	11	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	6	6
Sequoyah	15	59.0	8	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	2
Stephens	16	51.5	10	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1
Texas	10	101.1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Tillman	15	72.3	3	2	1	-	-	4	-	2	1	2
Tulsa	136	59.0	36	6	4	5	-	18	6	6	32	23
Wagoner	8	37.8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Washington	17	52.6	1	1	1	2	-	3	2	-	4	3
Washita	15	67.3	7	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	1
Woods	9	60.3	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	1
Woodward	15	90.7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4

* Number per 100,000 estimated population.