PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1958

PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

1958

This 1958 edition of Public Health Statistics, State of Oklahoma, Part III, Accidental Deaths is the tenth in this series which began in 1949. Publication of a special bulletin concerned with accidental deaths was prompted by the facts that accidents are the fourth leading cause of death at all ages and that accidents are the first leading cause of death at ages one through 34 years. Causes which supercede accidents in number in the general population are diseases of the heart, cancer, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. These causes are all ones which are associated with advanced age where death rates are highest. At younger ages, where these causes do not prevail, accidents hold first place. The number of accidental deaths in each age group, as well as the per cent of total deaths, and the position of accidents as a cause of death may be seen in Table 1.

Table 1

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1958

Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths			Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths		
		Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death			Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death
All ages	21,812	1,515	6.9	4	25-34	430	166	38.6	1
Under 1	1,373	65	4.7	4	35-44	800	149	18.6	3
1-4	251	90	35.9	1	45-54	1,725	163	9.4	3
5-9	115	55	47.8	1	55-64	3,069	130	4.2	4
10-14	105	50	47.6	1	65-74	4,971	145	2.9	4
15-19	206	133	64.6	1	75& over	8,561	259	3.0	5
20-24	189	109	57.7	1	Unknown	17	1	-	-

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

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

Being limited to fatal accidents, the figures shown in this summary do not begin to reflect the total loss in terms of disability and medical and related costs each year due to accidental injury.

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

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

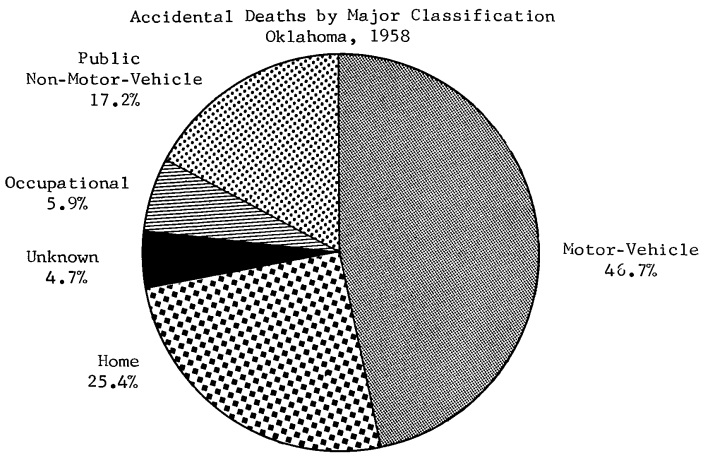
POPULATION

Population figures used in computing rates for this publication have been estimated by the Division of Statistics. The estimate for the total population was 2,299,590; the white population, 2,087,058; the Negro population, 158,763; and the Indian, 53,769. Rates by race are shown on Table IV of the Appendix.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

Two different classification schemes are used in studying accidental deaths. One of these is the National Safety Council Classification which provides for five major categories: occupational, home, motor-vehicle, public non-motor-vehicle, and unknown. Each of these categories is then subdivided by type of accident.

Chart 1



Circumstances relating to the accidental deaths assigned to each of these five major categories are discussed in separate sections in this bulletin. The complete breakdown for this classification has been used in Tables I, II, and VII in the Appendix and the major categories in Tables IV and VIII. Chart 1 on page 2 shows the accidental deaths for 1958 by these five groups. Another section of this bulletin is devoted to a discussion of "Age and Accidental Deaths," since age is an important factor to be considered in planning accident prevention programs.

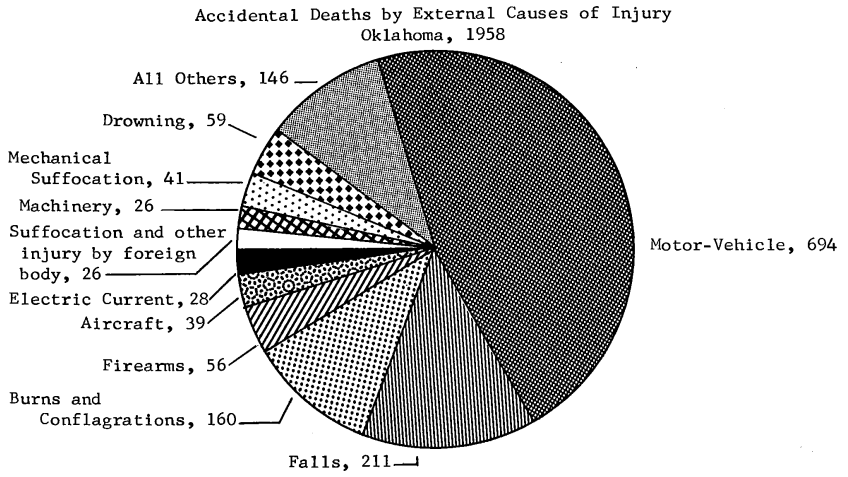
The second classification is made according to rules of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, "E" Code. This classification identifies the external cause of injury and has been used in Tables III, IV, VI, and VIII in the Appendix. A discussion of accidental deaths according to the classification appears in the following section.

EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

During 1958, 1,486 deaths were assigned to accidents occurring in Oklahoma, a decrease of 21 deaths from the number assigned during the previous year. The greatest number of these, 694, or 46.7 per cent, were attributed to motor-vehicle accidents, which are discussed in considerable detail in another section of this publication.

The 211 deaths attributed to injuries sustained in accidental falls placed this cause in second place as the means of external injury resulting in death. These represented 14.2 per cent of the total accidental deaths. As in previous

Chart 2



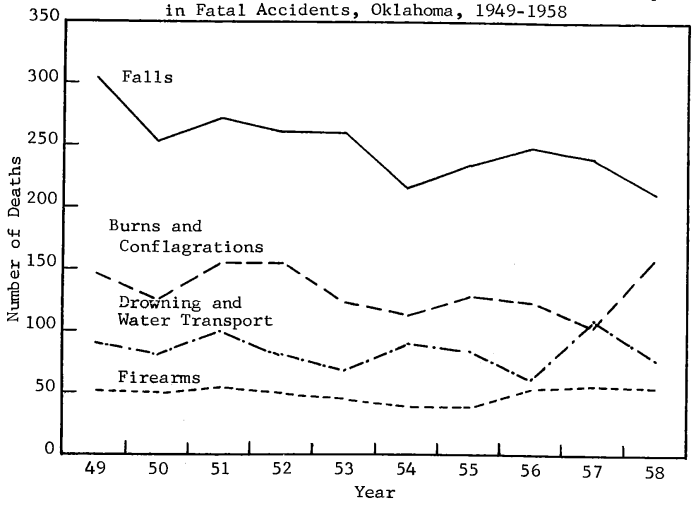
years, a very large proportion of the fatal falls were in persons of advanced age, with ages 65 years and over making up 84.4 per cent of the total. Falls from one level to another caused the fatal injury in 48 deaths, falls on the same level in 50 deaths, and falls of unspecified type in the other 113 deaths. Relative numbers of fatalities by cause of injury are shown in Chart 2, page 3.

Burns and conflagrations ranked third in numerical importance with 160 deaths, or 10.8 per cent of the total, attributed to this cause. Of these, 155 deaths were reported as being due to fire and explosion of combustible material. This number represented a considerable increase over 1957 when the number was 93. Slightly over 78 per cent of these fatal injuries occurred during the six winter months, October through March. The remaining 5 deaths in this category were attributed to hot substance, corrosive liquid, or steam.

The 59 accidental drowning deaths were substantially less in number than the 102 drowning deaths reported during 1957. Nineteen additional deaths from water transportation accidents brought the number to 78. A comparison of annual numbers of deaths from the numerically important external causes of injury, motor-vehicle accidents excepted, is shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3

Major External Causes of Injury (Motor-Vehicle Accidents Excepted) in Fatal Accidents, Oklahoma, 1949-1958



Accidental injury by firearms took the lives of 56 persons. This was approximately the same number as that attributed to firearms in the previous year representing a leveling off of what had been a continuously increasing number in each year since 1954.

Mechanical suffocation was reported responsible for the deaths of 41 persons, nearly twice the number recorded for the year before. Of these, 32 were infants under one year of age. Twenty-four additional deaths were caused by inhalation or ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction or suffocation, with 17 of these victims being under one year of age.

Aircraft accidents claimed 39 lives during 1958 compared with 26 during the year before. No deaths occurred in connection with commercial "transport" planes; 18 of the fatalities were personnel in military aircraft; and 4 were occupants in other specified aircraft. One elderly woman died when a falling aircraft hit her home. The remaining 16 fatalities were from other and unspecified aircraft accidents.

Twenty-eight fatalities were reported as due to electric current, 26 as due to accidents involving machinery, and 19 as due to poisoning by gases and vapors. Sixteen of the persons fatally injured by electric current and 23 of those fatally injured by machinery were at work when the accident occurred. These will be discussed in more detail in the section on occupational accidents.

Only 2 deaths were reported from injuries by cataclysm, a term including tornado, flood, earthquake, and the like. In 1957, 25 fatalities from such injuries were reported. Six deaths were attributed to excessive cold, 3 to excessive heat and insolation, and another 5 to other effects of weather.

Other accident fatalities included 15 due to poisoning by solid or liquid substances, 12 due to railway accidents, and 15 due to blows from falling objects.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

National Safety Council definitions provide that the occupational accident classification includes all deaths arising out of and in the course of gainful employment except when the injured person was a domestic servant or was involved in a transportation accident. Fatal accidents to domestic servants while at work are classified as home accidents, and fatal transportation accidents of persons while at work are classified as motor-vehicle or public non-motor-vehicle accidents. Information as to whether the deceased was at work when the injury occurred came from the death certificate, which requests this information on all deaths from external causes. Many certificates failed to supply this information and even when supplemental information was obtained, it frequently was not possible to determine whether or not the injured person was in the course of gainful employment. For this reason, these numbers of occupational accidental deaths may understate the true frequency of such deaths.

During 1958, 88 deaths were classified to occupational accidents, 3 less than in the previous year. Twenty-three of these deaths were due to machinery accidents and 16 to electric current. Table 2 shows the numerically important causes of external injury for each of the principal occupational groups. As in previous years, machinery used in agriculture was the means of injury in the greatest number of deaths, 12. Five more deaths resulted from injury by machinery used in construction work; 2 from machinery used in mining, quarrying, or in oil and gas well activity; one each from machinery used in manufacturing, transportation, and service activities; and one other from machinery in an unspecified occupational pursuit.

Table 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation, by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1958

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Construction	Mining, etc.	Agriculture	Service	Public Utility	Manufacturing	All Other
Total	88	20	18	15	8	6	5	16
Machinery	23	5	2	12	1	-	1	2
Electric current	16	4	2	1	1	5	1	2
Fire	13	1	8	-	1	-	1	2
Falling object	12	3	6	-	1	-	-	2
Falls	11	1	-	-	1	1	1	7
Suffocation	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
All others	8	2	-	2	2	-	1	1

For the first time in this series of publications, the largest number of occupational fatalities did not occur to persons engaged in agriculture. Instead, larger numbers occurred to persons engaged in construction activities and in mining and other extractive industries. Of the 20 fatalities from accidental injuries to construction workers, 4 each were due to electric current and suffocation, and 3 to blows from falling objects in addition to the 5 from machinery which were discussed in the preceding paragraph. Of the 18 fatal injuries to workers in mining, quarrying, and other extractive industries, 8 were due to fire and conflagration, 6 to blows from falling objects, and 2 to electric current in addition to 2 from machinery.

HOME ACCIDENTS

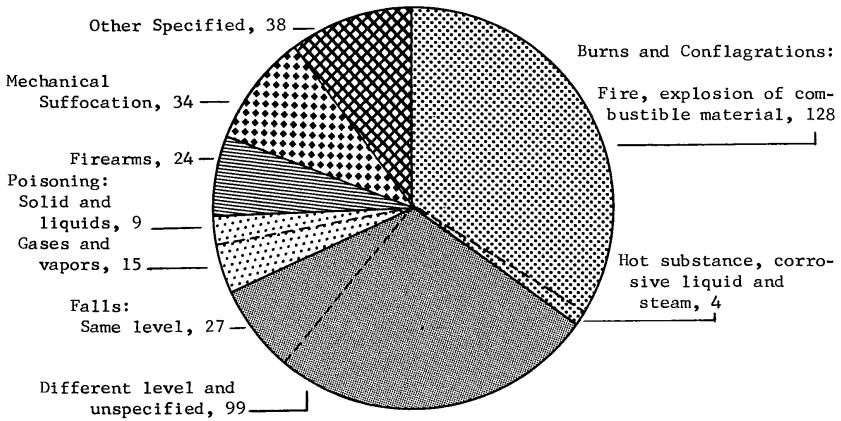
The home accident classification includes all deaths resulting from accidents occurring in homes or on home premises. Also included are injuries to domestic servants. Excluded this year, for the first time, were deaths in resident institutions which are now included in the public category. Deaths of other persons in the course of gainful employment, however, are classified to occupational accidents even though the injury may have occurred on home premises.

During 1958, 378 deaths were classified as being due to home accidents. This is the largest number so classified in any year since 1953, and represented 25.4 per cent of all accidental deaths. Next to motor-vehicle accidents, home accidents accounted for more deaths than any other of the major categories of the National Safety Council Classification. The age groups most susceptible to fatal home accidents were the very young and the very old age groups. Children under 5, with 92 deaths, and the age group 65 and over, with 177 deaths, represented 71.2 per cent of the home total.

Chart 4 shows the fatal home accidents by type; additional information about these deaths is shown in the tables in the Appendix. For the first time in this

Chart 4

Home Accidents by External Cause of Injury
Oklahoma, 1958



series of publications, falls were not the numerically greatest cause of fatal home injury. Instead, fire and explosion of combustible material, with 128 deaths placed falls in second place with 126 deaths. An additional 4 deaths attributed to hot substance, corrosive liquid or steam made the overall total for burns and conflagrations 132 deaths, or 34.9 per cent of the home total. Thirty-one victims were under 5 years of age and 52 were 65 years old or older, together making 62.9 per cent of the total in this major cause group.

The 126 fatalities attributed to falls represented 33.3 per cent of the home total. As in previous years, the majority of the persons dying as the result of injuries received in falls were in the older age groups; 92.1 per cent were 65 years of age or older.

A total of 24 deaths from home accidents was attributed to poisonings; 9 of these were from solid or liquid poisons and 15 were from poisonous gases or vapors. Six of the 9 deaths from the former group were children under 5 years old. The poisoning agents in these 6 deaths were: aspirin, 2 deaths; kerosene, 2 deaths; oil of wintergreen, one death; and an unknown poison, one death. The poisoning agents in the 3 adults were all drugs. Utility gas poisoning was responsible for 13 of the deaths from poisonous gases and vapors, and motor-vehicle exhaust gas was responsible for the other 2 deaths. One of the utility gas poisonings was caused by a faulty plumbing connection, but the remaining 12 poisonings occurred when heating stoves were turned high in rooms without sufficient ventilation.

Accidents involving firearms in the home were responsible for 24 deaths. One of these deaths was due to the explosion of an old artillery shell, but all the others were attributed to shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and the like. One of the victims was playing Russian Roulette. Of the total number, 11 fatalities were children one through 14 years of age.

Mechanical suffocation was responsible for the deaths of 34 persons of which 31 were under the age of one year.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The motor-vehicle accident category includes all deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents whether or not the decedents were using the vehicles in carrying out duties related to their occupations. Also, this category includes both traffic and non-traffic accidents. Since official figures of the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety omit non-traffic accidents, these data in this publication will not agree with those published by that Department. Of the 694 fatalities attributed to motor-vehicle accidents occurring in 1958, 25 were classified as non-traffic and 669 were classified as traffic accidents. Supplemental information received routinely from the Department of Public Safety on each death resulting from a motor-vehicle accident has made it possible for more detailed data relating to this type accident to be tabulated. Tables I, II, and V in the Appendix give information about these accidental deaths.

The 694 motor-vehicle accident deaths during 1958 represented a decrease of 22 deaths from the number in 1957 and very nearly equalled the number in 1956 when 695 were counted. As has been true in recent years, a large proportion, 49.1 per cent, of these fatal accidents were collisions between two or more motor vehicles. The next largest group, 18.9 per cent, were accidents classified as non-collision, which included overturning on roadway, running off the roadway, and the like. Eighty-seven, or 12.5 per cent, of those who died were involved in accidents with pedestrians, and another 91 victims were in accidents involving collision with fixed objects. Twenty-six were victims of collisions between motor vehicles and railroad trains.

PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

This category includes deaths resulting from accidents other than motor-vehicle which occurred in the public use of any premises. There were 256 deaths assigned to this classification in 1958, compared with 291 in 1957 and 209 in 1956. Public non-motor-vehicle transportation accidents accounted for 74 deaths. Twelve of these were due to railroad accidents, 19 to water transportation accidents, 39 to air transportation accidents, and 4 to accidents of other vehicles.

Drowning (except water transportation accidents) was responsible for 59 deaths. Although the certificates of nearly half of these deaths failed to specify the kind of place where drowning occurred, 11 did identify the place of drowning as rivers or creeks, 8 as farm ponds, 6 as lakes, and only one as a swimming pool. Eight of the decedents were stated to be fishing shen drowning occurred. Two lost their lives attempting to save others from drowning, and one fell through the ice and drowned.

Nearly half the death certificates for victims of firearms injuries failed to state the activity in which the decedent was engaged at the time of injury. However, 7 were reported to be hunting and 3 were climbing through fences carrying loaded guns.

Fifty-five fatalities were attributed to falls and 10 to fire and explosion of combustible material.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

The "unknown" category, as used by the National Safety Council, includes all accidental deaths for which the kind of place where the accident occurred was not reported. Also included are all deaths due to the late effects of accidental injury.

Seventy certificates for accidental deaths failed to report the place of accident, representing 4.7 per cent of all accidental deaths. Table 3 shows the numbers of these fatalities according to the external cause of injury reported

Table 3

Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1958

External Cause of Injury	Number	Per Cent
Total	70	100.0
Poisonings by liquids and solid substances	6	8.6
Falls	19	27.1
Blow from falling object	1	1.4
Fire and explosion of combustible material	4	5.7
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	1.4
Firearms	7	10.0
Foreign body entering orifice	5	7.1
Animals, not being ridden	2	2.9
Drowning	1	1.4
Excessive heat and insolation	2	2.9
Excessive cold	2	2.9
Other	4	5.7
Late effects of injury and poisoning	16	22.9

on the certificate. The largest number, 19, were from falls, followed by 16 from late effects of injury and poisoning. A death which occurs one year or more after the time of injury and is attributed to that injury or poisoning is classified as "late effect" of the injury or poisoning. Of the 16 deaths so classified during 1958, 2 were late effects of motor-vehicle accidents and the remaining were late effects of other types of accident. Seven additional deaths from accidents in the "unknown" place category were attributed to firearms, 6 to poisonings

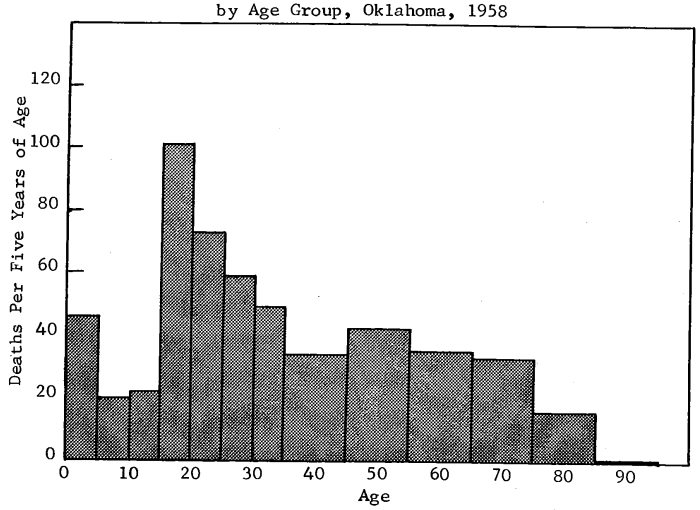
by solid or liquid substances, 5 to foreign object entering body orifice, and 4 each to effects of extremes of weather and to fire and explosion of combustible material.

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The frequency with which certain types of accidents occur varies for different age groups, depending to a large extent upon the customary activities of the individuals in the age groups and their ability or inability to cope with the hazards they encounter.

Chart 5

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents
by Age Group, Oklahoma, 1958

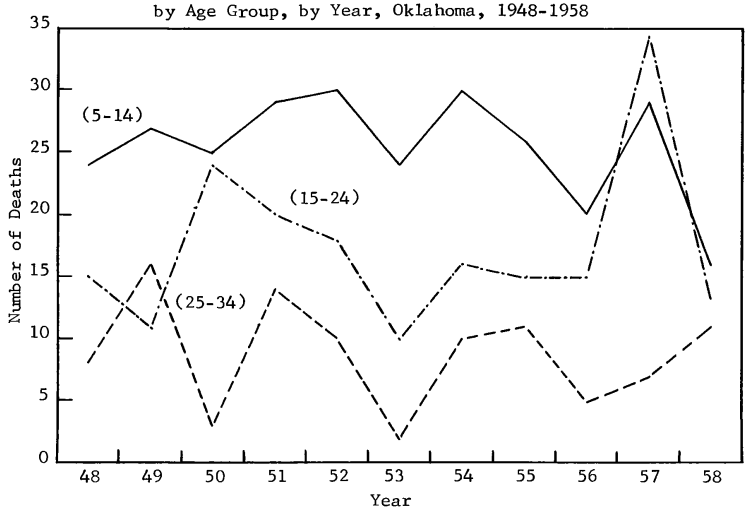


The age distribution of the persons who lost their lives as the result of motor-vehicle accidents is shown in Chart 5. In terms of five-year age spans, the greatest number of fatalities occurred at ages 15 to 19 years with 101 deaths, followed by ages 20 to 24 years with 73 deaths. The combined number for ages 15 to 24 years represented one-fourth of all motor-vehicle fatalities. Third in number was the age group 25 to 29 years with 59 deaths, fourth was the age group 30 to 34 years with 49 deaths, and fifth was the age group under five years with 46 deaths. No information as to automobile use by age was available as a basis for attempting to assess relative risks.

The increased interest in water sports and activities has placed more emphasis on accidental deaths due to drowning and water transportation. Chart 6, below, shows drownings and water transport accidental deaths by selected age groups for the years 1948-1958.

Chart 6

Accidental Deaths from Drowning, Including Water Transportation,
by Age Group, by Year, Oklahoma, 1948-1958



Symbols Used in Tables

- Number or rate is zero

0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1952-1958

Type of Accident	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,389	100.0	1,478	100.0	1,507	100.0	1,486	100.0
Occupational total	114	7.7	105	7.6	87	5.8	99	7.1	89	6.0	91	6.0	88	5.9
Agriculture	39	2.7	26	1.9	23	1.5	27	1.9	26	1.8	29	1.9	15	1.0
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	22	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.3	24	1.7	14	0.9	17	1.1	18	1.2
Manufacturing	9	0.6	9	0.7	6	0.4	6	0.4	11	0.7	2	0.1	5	0.3
Construction	16	1.1	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7	9	0.6	13	0.9	20	1.3
Transportation	10	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3
Public utilities	3	0.2	7	0.5	2	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.4
Trade	1	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Service	8	0.5	13	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6	16	1.1	19	1.3	8	0.5
Other specified industry	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	8	0.5
Unspecified industry	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.2
Home total	424	28.8	394	28.6	359	23.9	355	25.6	359	24.3	331	22.0	378	25.4
Poisonings (gas excepted)	14	1.0	8	0.6	10	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6
Poisonings by gases and vapors	7	0.5	18	1.3	12	0.8	10	0.7	18	1.2	19	1.3	15	1.0
Fire, explosion of combustible material	109	7.4	85	6.2	78	5.2	87	6.3	86	5.8	76	5.0	128	8.6
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	6	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.3	13	0.9	10	0.7	4	0.3	4	0.3
Mechanical suffocation	28	1.9	12	0.9	27	1.8	11	0.8	19	1.3	19	1.3	34	2.3
Firearms	23	1.6	20	1.5	15	1.0	13	0.9	26	1.8	26	1.7	24	1.6
Falls on same level	99	6.7	99	7.2	52	3.5	47	3.4	46	3.1	35	2.3	27	1.8
Falls to different level or unspecified	95	6.5	96	7.0	102	6.8	117	8.4	112	7.6	107	7.1	99	6.7
Other specified home accidents	42	2.9	46	3.3	57	3.8	46	3.3	31	2.1	35	2.3	38	2.6
Unspecified home accidents	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	622	42.3	582	42.2	610	40.7	614	44.2	695	47.0	716	47.5	694	46.7
Injury to pedestrian	64	4.4	88	6.4	67	4.5	78	5.6	67	4.5	81	5.4	87	5.9
Collision with other motor vehicle	265	18.0	246	17.9	240	16.0	263	18.9	316	21.4	350	23.2	341	22.9
Collision with railroad train	25	1.7	22	1.6	25	1.7	33	2.4	43	2.9	35	2.3	26	1.7
Injury to pedal cyclist	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	6	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.5	6	0.4	1	0.1
Collision with fixed object	64	4.4	45	3.3	63	4.2	63	4.5	62	4.2	92	6.1	91	6.1
Non-collision	179	12.2	164	11.9	196	13.1	160	11.5	183	12.4	129	8.5	131	8.8
Other and unspecified accident	17	1.2	12	0.9	13	0.9	8	0.6	12	0.8	19	1.3	13	0.9
Public non-motor-vehicle total	213	14.5	209	15.2	170	11.3	181	13.0	209	14.1	291	19.3	256	17.2
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	24	1.6	17	1.2	17	1.1	9	0.6	12	0.8	15	1.0	12	0.8
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	9	0.6	19	1.4	5	0.3	6	0.4	5	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3
Water transportation	8	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	9	0.6	6	0.4	7	0.5	19	1.3
Air transportation	14	1.0	24	1.7	18	1.2	24	1.7	30	2.0	26	1.7	39	2.6
Fire, explosion of combustible material	14	1.0	5	0.4	7	0.5	6	0.4	3	0.2	8	0.5	10	0.7
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	68	4.6	54	3.9	64	4.3	65	4.7	54	3.7	89	5.9	52	3.5
Firearms	17	1.2	19	1.4	15	1.0	15	1.1	16	1.1	16	1.1	22	1.5
Falls on same level	11	0.7	1	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.4	16	1.1	20	1.3	23	1.5
Falls to different level or unspecified	11	0.7	20	1.5	9	0.6	8	0.6	36	2.4	43	2.9	32	2.2
Other specified public accidents	36	2.4	43	3.1	23	1.5	31	2.2	31	2.1	59	3.9	41	2.8
Unspecified public accidents	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Type of accident unknown	98	6.7	88	6.4	273	18.2	140	10.1	126	8.5	78	5.2	70	4.7

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1958

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Not Stated
GRAND TOTAL	1,486	119	120	110	94	133	125	109	125	121	135	122	138	35
Occupational total	88	9	6	3	6	10	8	4	10	6	14	6	5	1
Agriculture	15	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	18	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	6	-	3	-
Manufacturing	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Construction	20	1	-	1	-	1	5	1	3	2	4	1	1	-
Transportation	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Trade	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	8	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Other specified industry	8	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home total	378	49	41	33	26	17	24	22	20	25	25	33	56	7
Poisonings (gas excepted)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	2	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	15	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	128	25	24	12	4	5	5	1	4	7	8	13	18	2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	34	6	2	4	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	-
Firearms	24	3	-	-	1	-	6	1	3	1	2	-	7	-
Falls on same level	27	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	-	2	-	2	2	2
Falls to different level or unspecified	99	10	8	12	13	5	4	5	3	7	4	10	15	3
Other specified home accidents	38	1	2	1	1	1	4	6	4	5	7	1	5	-
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle total	694	44	50	56	43	73	60	56	69	66	71	55	51	-
Injury to pedestrian	87	2	7	7	7	5	6	8	13	7	7	10	8	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	341	26	24	24	15	42	30	26	27	38	33	28	28	-
Collision with railroad train	26	1	1	4	3	-	5	-	3	1	5	1	2	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	91	6	10	7	9	13	4	5	8	12	9	4	4	-
Non-collision	131	5	7	12	9	11	13	17	16	7	15	12	7	-
Other and unspecified accidents	13	4	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	256	16	21	15	16	30	30	26	23	19	19	21	17	3
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	12	-	4	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Water transportation	19	2	-	-	2	5	1	3	5	1	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	39	-	8	8	1	-	4	-	1	1	4	4	8	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	10	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	52	3	1	-	1	11	13	10	6	3	2	1	1	-
Firearms	22	2	2	3	1	4	-	1	1	3	1	3	1	-
Falls on same level	23	-	2	1	4	-	5	-	1	4	5	-	1	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	32	2	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	5	1	6	2	2
Other specified public accidents	41	6	2	3	1	7	4	4	5	-	3	2	3	1
Unspecified public accidents	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	70	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	5	6	7	9	24

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY MONTH, 1958

External Cause of Injury	Total	Month of Injury												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,486	119	120	110	94	133	125	109	125	121	135	122	138	35
Railway (800-802)	12	-	4	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle:														
Traffic (810-825)	669	40	48	53	40	71	59	52	66	65	70	55	50	-
Non-traffic (830-835)	25	4	2	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	-	1	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	19	2	-	-	2	5	1	3	5	1	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	39	-	8	8	1	-	4	-	1	1	4	4	8	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	4	2	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	19	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-
Falls:														
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	48	5	-	2	7	3	3	1	1	5	5	10	5	1
Fall on same level (903)	50	3	5	3	7	3	7	2	1	6	5	2	3	3
Unspecified falls (904)	113	9	10	12	10	6	6	8	7	8	3	7	14	13
Blow from falling object (910)	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	-	4	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	26	4	2	1	1	-	3	2	2	3	4	3	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Electric current (914)	28	-	2	-	1	7	2	4	6	1	3	2	-	-
Burns and conflagrations:														
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)	155	28	26	14	9	5	5	1	5	8	13	19	20	2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation (917, 918)	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Firearms (919)	56	6	2	4	3	5	6	2	4	6	5	4	9	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:														
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation (921, 922)	24	1	-	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	6	-	4	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	41	6	2	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	3	2	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	59	3	1	-	1	11	17	11	7	3	3	1	1	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related conditions:														
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Excessive cold (932)	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cataclysm (934)	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other (933, 935)	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	20	2	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	11

TABLE IV. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND NUMBER BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1958

Type of Accident	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban	Rural
Estimated population, July 1, 1958	2,299,590		2,087,058		158,763		53,769			
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Number
Total fatalities	1,486	64.6	1,309	62.7	114	71.8	63	117.2	491	995
Occupational	88	3.8	87	4.2	-	-	1	1.9	34	54
Home	378	16.4	321	15.4	42	26.5	15	27.9	243	135
Motor-vehicle	694	30.2	608	29.1	46	29.0	40	74.4	100	594
Public	256	11.1	236	11.3	14	8.8	6	11.2	82	174
Unknown	70	3.0	57	2.7	12	7.6	1	1.9	32	38
Total	1,486	64.6	1,309	62.7	114	71.8	63	117.2	491	995
Railway (800-802)	12	0.5	10	0.5	-	-	2	3.7	5	7
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	694	30.2	608	29.1	46	29.0	40	74.4	100	594
Other road vehicle (840-845)	4	0.2	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Water transport (850-858)	19	0.8	18	0.9	1	0.6	-	-	2	17
Aircraft (860-866)	39	1.7	39	1.9	-	-	-	-	5	34
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	15	0.7	14	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	13	2
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	19	0.8	18	0.9	1	0.6	-	-	15	4
Falls (900-904)	211	9.2	202	9.7	6	3.8	3	5.6	138	73
Blow from falling object (910)	15	0.7	15	0.7	-	-	-	-	4	11
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	26	1.1	26	1.2	-	-	-	-	6	20
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.6	-	-	2	1
Electric current (914)	28	1.2	28	1.3	-	-	-	-	13	15
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	160	7.0	122	5.8	29	18.3	9	16.7	83	77
Firearms (919)	56	2.4	47	2.3	7	4.4	2	3.7	20	36
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	26	1.1	21	1.0	1	0.6	4	7.4	16	10
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	41	1.8	34	1.6	6	3.8	1	1.9	30	11
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	4	0.2	2	0.1	2	1.3	-	-	2	2
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	59	2.6	52	2.5	7	4.4	-	-	9	50
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	36	1.6	29	1.4	5	3.1	2	3.7	19	17
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	16	0.7	15	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	7	9

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

TABLE V. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF INJURY, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1958

Hour of Injury	Total	Railway	Motor-vehicle	Drowning and Water Transport	Aircraft	Solid and Liquid Poisons	Poisonous Gases	Falls	Machinery	Electric Current	Fire, Hot Substance, Radiation	Firearms	Mechanical Suffocation	Other and Unspecified
Total fatalities	1,486	12	694	78	39	15	19	211	26	28	160	56	41	107
Midnight - 12:59 a.m.	27	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1:00 a.m. - 1:59 a.m.	36	-	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-
2:00 a.m. - 2:59 a.m.	28	-	18	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
3:00 a.m. - 3:59 a.m.	32	-	21	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	1
4:00 a.m. - 4:59 a.m.	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1
5:00 a.m. - 5:59 a.m.	21	-	12	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	2	-
6:00 a.m. - 6:59 a.m.	32	-	16	1	1	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	3	3
7:00 a.m. - 7:59 a.m.	50	-	30	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	8	2	2	-
8:00 a.m. - 8:59 a.m.	43	-	21	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	9	-	2	4
9:00 a.m. - 9:59 a.m.	44	-	25	1	-	-	-	5	2	1	4	3	1	2
10:00 a.m. - 10:59 a.m.	48	3	21	1	-	-	-	9	2	1	4	3	1	3
11:00 a.m. - 11:59 a.m.	63	-	31	3	1	1	-	8	2	3	7	3	2	2
Noon - 12:59 p.m.	36	1	20	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	1	3	-	3
1:00 p.m. - 1:59 p.m.	65	-	38	8	-	1	-	3	1	3	4	5	-	2
2:00 p.m. - 2:59 p.m.	59	1	32	4	-	-	1	4	1	3	7	2	1	3
3:00 p.m. - 3:59 p.m.	57	-	32	5	2	1	-	5	1	1	6	-	-	4
4:00 p.m. - 4:59 p.m.	81	-	44	8	6	-	2	5	2	1	5	2	1	5
5:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	88	1	48	7	-	-	-	7	3	2	11	2	3	4
6:00 p.m. - 6:59 p.m.	64	-	42	5	-	-	-	4	1	2	4	2	1	3
7:00 p.m. - 7:59 p.m.	68	-	49	3	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	5
8:00 p.m. - 8:59 p.m.	44	-	36	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1
9:00 p.m. - 9:59 p.m.	57	-	34	3	7	-	-	2	-	-	8	1	2	-
10:00 p.m. - 10:59 p.m.	39	1	29	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
11:00 p.m. - 11:59 p.m.	40	-	24	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	-	-
Hour not stated	351	5	10	22	5	10	12	123	9	5	58	19	14	59

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1958

External Cause of Injury	All Ages	Age in Years												
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,486	68	89	54	51	134	106	98	73	130	163	127	146	146	100	1
Railway (800-802)	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	1	-	1	1
Motor-vehicle:																
Traffic (810-825)	669	10	27	20	21	99	73	58	48	65	82	66	66	32	2	-
Non-traffic (830-835)	25	1	8	-	1	2	-	1	1	5	3	4	1	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	19	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	39	-	-	2	1	2	10	13	2	4	3	-	2	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	15	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	19	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	2	6	-	1	2	-
Falls:																
Fall from one level to another (900-902)	48	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	8	5	8	10	10	-
Fall on same level (903)	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	10	20	-
Unspecified falls (904)	113	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	16	20	49	-
Blow from falling object (910)	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	7	1	1	37	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	5	4	3	4	3	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	28	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	6	6	1	-	-	-	-
Burns and conflagrations:																
Fire and explosion of combustible material (916)	155	5	28	11	5	4	2	6	6	11	13	10	19	26	9	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation (917, 918)	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Firearms (919)	56	-	2	4	8	9	4	3	2	6	5	9	2	2	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body:																
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation (921, 922)	24	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-
Other injury by foreign body (920, 923)	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	41	32	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Drowning and submersion (except in water transport) (929)	59	-	6	11	5	6	2	3	2	6	7	4	5	1	1	-
Effects of weather, exposure, related conditions:																
Excessive heat and insolation (931)	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Excessive cold (932)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
Cataclysm (934)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other (933, 935)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930, 936)	20	2	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	6	2	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1958

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years														
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Total fatalities	1,486	68	89	54	51	134	106	98	73	130	163	127	146	146	100	1
White: Male	907	28	39	19	29	92	82	70	46	93	109	92	95	74	38	1
Female	402	27	32	21	17	26	15	15	13	22	32	23	42	60	57	-
Negro: Male	73	4	7	7	2	10	6	4	5	5	12	4	2	4	1	-
Female	41	4	7	3	-	1	1	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	3	-
Indian: Male	47	3	3	3	2	4	2	5	6	7	5	3	2	1	1	-
Female	16	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-
Occupational total	88	-	-	-	1	6	5	8	6	17	25	11	6	3	-	-
White: Male	87	-	-	-	1	6	5	8	5	17	25	11	6	3	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	3	-	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Construction	20	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	6	1	2	-	-	-
Transportation	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Service	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Home total	378	48	44	15	12	4	8	6	6	19	21	18	39	76	62	-
White: Male	157	20	13	3	5	3	5	2	1	11	11	13	19	32	19	-
Female	164	18	17	7	4	1	2	3	3	4	6	4	17	39	39	-
Negro: Male	20	4	6	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Female	22	4	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	2	-
Indian: Male	9	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
Female	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	15	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	128	5	25	9	5	1	2	6	4	8	10	4	15	25	9	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	34	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Firearms	24	-	2	4	5	1	2	-	-	3	2	4	1	-	-	-
Falls on same level	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	11	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	19	33	38	-
Other specified home accidents	38	12	8	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	5	1	-	3	1	-
Unspecified home accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1958
(Continued)

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years														
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Motor-vehicle total	694	11	35	20	22	101	73	59	49	68	85	70	67	32	2	-
White: Male	438	7	18	5	10	67	56	36	31	45	49	46	46	20	2	-
Female	170	4	13	9	10	22	12	12	9	16	22	16	16	9	-	-
Negro: Male	30	-	1	3	1	6	3	3	2	1	7	2	1	-	-	-
Female	16	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	4	3	1	-	-
Indian: Male	32	-	1	3	1	4	1	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	-	-
Female	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	87	-	12	10	6	2	2	3	1	1	14	13	11	10	2	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	341	7	12	5	7	56	32	28	23	35	43	37	38	18	-	-
Collision with railroad train	26	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	-	4	3	4	2	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	91	3	4	1	2	14	20	10	11	6	11	4	4	1	-	-
Non-collision	131	-	4	-	3	24	16	17	10	23	12	11	10	1	-	-
Other and unspecified accidents	13	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	256	8	8	17	15	21	19	20	12	23	21	20	25	20	26	1
White: Male	183	1	7	10	12	14	16	19	9	20	17	17	17	13	10	1
Female	53	5	1	4	3	3	1	-	1	2	4	1	7	5	16	-
Negro: Male	13	-	-	3	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	1	-	1	1
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation	19	-	1	-	-	2	3	3	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	39	-	-	2	1	2	10	13	2	4	3	-	2	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	10	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport)	52	-	2	11	5	6	2	3	2	6	6	4	5	-	-	-
Firearms	22	-	-	-	3	6	1	-	1	2	1	5	1	2	-	-
Falls on same level	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	9	8	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	32	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	3	6	15	-
Other specified public accidents	41	8	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	6	3	6	2	2	-
Unspecified public accidents	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of accident unknown	70	1	2	2	1	2	1	5	-	3	11	8	9	15	10	-
White: Male	42	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	-	-	7	5	7	6	7	-
Female	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	2	-
Negro: Male	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	1	-	1	-	-
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Indian: Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1958

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,486	9	6	9	4	15	12	23	19	20
Occupational	88	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Home	378	2	2	3	-	6	2	3	2	2
Motor-vehicle	694	4	2	4	2	7	9	11	10	8
Public	256	3	2	1	1	2	-	8	3	9
Unknown	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Total	1,486	9	6	9	4	15	12	23	19	20
Railway (800-802)	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	694	4	2	4	2	7	9	11	10	8
Other road vehicle (840-845)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	19	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	211	1	3	1	1	4	1	4	4	2
Blow from falling object (910)	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	160	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2
Firearms (919)	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	41	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	59	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	30	18	11	13	33	2	36	10	17	29
Occupational	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Home	9	2	4	-	4	-	16	2	1	10
Motor-vehicle	14	11	5	12	17	1	12	8	7	7
Public	3	5	1	1	11	1	4	-	8	6
Unknown	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	30	18	11	13	33	2	36	10	17	29
Railway (800-802)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	14	11	5	12	17	1	12	8	7	7
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Falls (900-904)	2	-	1	-	8	-	4	2	4	4
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	4	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
Firearms (919)	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1958
(Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	17	14	8	6	32	14	35	6	5	10
Occupational	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
Home	4	2	1	1	11	5	9	1	2	6
Motor-vehicle	9	9	5	5	13	5	23	2	-	3
Public	3	2	2	-	3	3	1	1	2	1
Unknown	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Total	17	14	8	6	32	14	35	6	5	10
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	9	9	5	5	13	5	23	2	-	3
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	-	2	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	2	-	-	3	2	7	1	-	6
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water trnasport) (929)	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	5	7	15	33	10	9	38	9	16	5
Occupational	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Home	2	2	4	7	2	2	8	2	3	2
Motor-vehicle	2	3	7	10	7	7	20	6	9	2
Public	-	1	3	10	-	-	10	-	3	-
Unknown	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total	5	7	15	33	10	9	38	9	16	5
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	3	7	10	7	7	20	6	9	2
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	2	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	1	2	4	3	-	-	6	2	3	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1958
(Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	23	36	18	3	11	15	18	6	7	15
Occupational	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Home	9	5	3	-	3	3	3	2	2	4
Motor-vehicle	3	29	8	2	4	9	13	4	1	6
Public	9	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	3	4
Unknown	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	23	36	18	3	11	15	18	6	7	15
Railway (800-802)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	3	29	8	2	4	9	13	4	1	6
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Aircraft (860-866)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	4	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	3	3	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	3
Firearms (919)	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	7	35	10	4	3	149	28	33	21	10
Occupational	1	2	4	-	-	9	3	1	2	1
Home	1	11	-	1	1	46	7	7	3	3
Motor-vehicle	4	16	6	2	2	59	14	17	11	3
Public	1	4	-	1	-	27	2	7	4	2
Unknown	-	2	-	-	-	8	2	1	1	1
Total	7	35	10	4	3	149	28	33	21	10
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	4	16	6	2	2	59	14	17	11	3
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	1	6	-	-	-	24	1	3	3	1
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric current (914)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	6	4	1	-	23	4	3	-	3
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924,925)	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1

TABLE VIII. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1958
(Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pittsburg	Pontotoc	Pottawatomie	Pushmataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	21	24	12	27	9	-	17	24	18	21
Occupational	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	3
Home	4	6	2	4	4	-	5	6	3	8
Motor-vehicle	13	6	8	14	3	-	10	16	13	8
Public	3	9	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
Unknown	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	1
Total	21	25	12	27	9	-	17	24	18	21
Railway (800-802)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	13	6	8	14	3	-	10	16	13	8
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Falls (900-904)	3	4	1	2	2	-	4	2	1	2
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	6
Firearms (919)	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Washington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	17	16	132	24	20	13	10	19	95	89
Occupational	1	2	7	-	2	1	1	2	8	7
Home	2	4	54	2	7	4	2	1	40	45
Motor-vehicle	11	8	45	13	6	-	4	5	26	21
Public	3	-	16	9	4	7	3	10	14	8
Unknown	-	2	10	-	1	1	-	1	7	8
Total	17	16	132	24	20	13	10	19	95	89
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	11	8	45	13	6	-	4	5	26	21
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	1	4
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Falls (900-904)	-	1	26	1	4	1	2	9	21	21
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	3
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	3	2
Fire, hot substance, radiation (916-918)	1	4	17	1	2	1	-	1	18	14
Firearms (919)	1	1	8	1	1	4	-	-	2	6
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	2	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	5	5
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (except in water transport) (929)	1	-	6	2	2	1	1	-	1	2
Other accidents (915, 926, 930-936)	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	4	5
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1