

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1962-1963



PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

1962-1963

This combined 1962-1963 edition of Public Health Statistics, State of Oklahoma, Part III, Accidental Deaths, contains statistical information relating to deaths resulting from accidents which occurred in Oklahoma during these calendar years. The accidental death data which was published in Part II, Births and Deaths, related to residents of Oklahoma and, therefore, will not agree with the figures in this bulletin as these refer only to accidents which occurred in Oklahoma, regardless of place of death or usual residence of the deceased.

Table 1
Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death*
Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

Age in Years	1962			1963		
	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent as Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent as Cause of Death
All Ages	24,005	1,617	6.7	407	150	36.9
Under 1	1,219	66	5.4	848	174	20.5
1-4	225	66	29.3	1,822	191	10.5
5-9	114	41	36.0	55-64	3,400	5.3
10-14	111	58	52.3	65-74	163	3.0
15-19	205	120	58.5	75 and over	9,933	3.1
20-24	189	104	55.0	Unknown	11	-

Age in Years	1963			1963		
	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent as Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Number	Per Cent as Cause of Death
All Ages	24,458	1,621	6.6	408	154	37.7
Under 1	1,218	65	5.3	808	178	22.0
1-4	205	78	38.0	1,937	193	10.0
5-9	101	42	41.6	55-64	3,562	4.7
10-14	88	42	47.7	65-74	173	3.0
15-19	197	130	66.0	75 and over	10,029	2.9
20-24	216	113	52.3	Unknown	15	-

* Based on deaths of residents of Oklahoma, regardless of place of accident.
**Tied for third position.

Accidents continued to be the fourth leading cause of death for the general population during 1962 and 1963. It was the leading cause of death in the age groups from one through thirty-four years of age. The three causes which preceded accidents in number were: diseases of the heart, cancer, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system in that rank order. These three chronic conditions are principally associated with the older age groups. Table 1 shows the number of accidental deaths and per cent of total deaths, as well as the position of accidents as a cause of death for each age group.

The primary source of information for this bulletin was death certificates filed with the State Department of Health for deaths occurring in Oklahoma. Supplementing these certificates were transcripts of death certificates of residents who died out of the State. The information from the certificates is limited concerning the circumstances associated with the accidents; however, the Department of Public Safety furnished supplemental information from motor-vehicle accident reports which added completeness in detail of statistics concerning fatal motor-vehicle accidents.

ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

With the exception of Table 1, page 1, only deaths resulting from accidents occurring in Oklahoma were included in this bulletin. For purposes of accident prevention and safety education, the place where the fatal injury was incurred is more important than either the place of residence or the place of death.

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

POPULATION

Population estimates of 2,448,000 as of July 1, 1962, and 2,441,000 as of July 1, 1963, were used for computing rates for the State of Oklahoma. Population estimates for the individual counties are not given in this bulletin but were published in Part II, Births and Deaths. The estimates for the major racial groups are shown in Tables IV and IV-A.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

Accident data in this bulletin are presented according to two different classifications which are descriptive of the accident. One of these is the National Safety Council classification which divides all accidents into five

major categories: occupational, home, motor-vehicle, public non-motor-vehicle, and unknown. Each of these categories are then subdivided by "type of accident". The circumstances of the accidental deaths assigned to each of these five major categories are discussed in other sections of this bulletin. Tables I, II, VII, I-A, IIA, and VII-A in the Appendix show the complete breakdown for the National Safety Council system; and Tables IV, VIII, IV-A, and VIII-A summarize data for the five major categories. Chart 1, page 4, shows the distribution of the accidental deaths for 1962 and 1963 by these five major groups.

The second classification is made according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, "ICD" Code. This classification was used in assignment of the "external cause of injury". Some of the statistics resulting from use of this classification system are discussed in the section which follows immediately. The lower portion of Tables IV and IV-A and all of Tables III, VI, III-A, and VI-A are based on this classification system, with certain categories grouped for convenience in using this data. Chart 2, page 5, shows the accidental deaths occurring in 1962 and 1963 according to the principal types of accident in "ICD" Code categories.

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

EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

The number of deaths from accidents occurring in Oklahoma increased from 1,550 in 1961 to 1,631 in 1962 and to 1,660 in 1963. The motor-vehicle category ranked first with 724 deaths in 1962 and 761 deaths in 1963. These numbers represented 44.4 per cent and 45.8 per cent of all accidental deaths during 1962 and 1963, respectively. This category of death, however, will be discussed in another section of this publication under the "Motor-Vehicle Accidents" portion of the National Safety Council Classification system.

Deaths resulting from falls ranked second, accounting for 277 deaths during 1962 and 258 deaths during 1963, representing 17.0 and 15.5 per cent, respectively, of the total accidental deaths. As in previous years, a large proportion of the falls were to older persons. In 1962, 220 (79.4 per cent), of these deaths were to persons 65 years of age and older. During 1963, the corresponding figures for this age group were 209 deaths and 81.0 per cent. For 1962 and 1963, respectively, falls from one level to another caused 57 and 60 deaths; falls on the same level caused 68 and 66 deaths; and unspecified falls were the cause of 152 and 132 deaths.

The category "Burns and Conflagrations" was again the third numerically most important cause of accidental deaths, accounting for 148 deaths in 1962 and 191 deaths during 1963. These deaths accounted for 9.1 per cent of the total accidental deaths in 1962 and 11.5 per cent in 1963. Fire and explosion of combustible material causes 143 deaths in 1962 with the other 5 being caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam. The 1963 figures were 188 and 3.

Chart 1
Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications,
Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

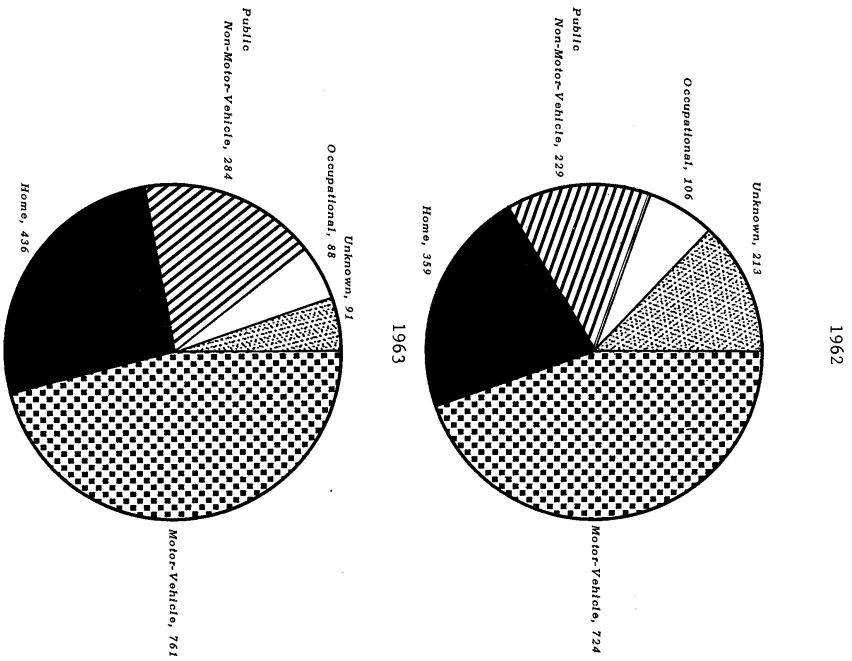
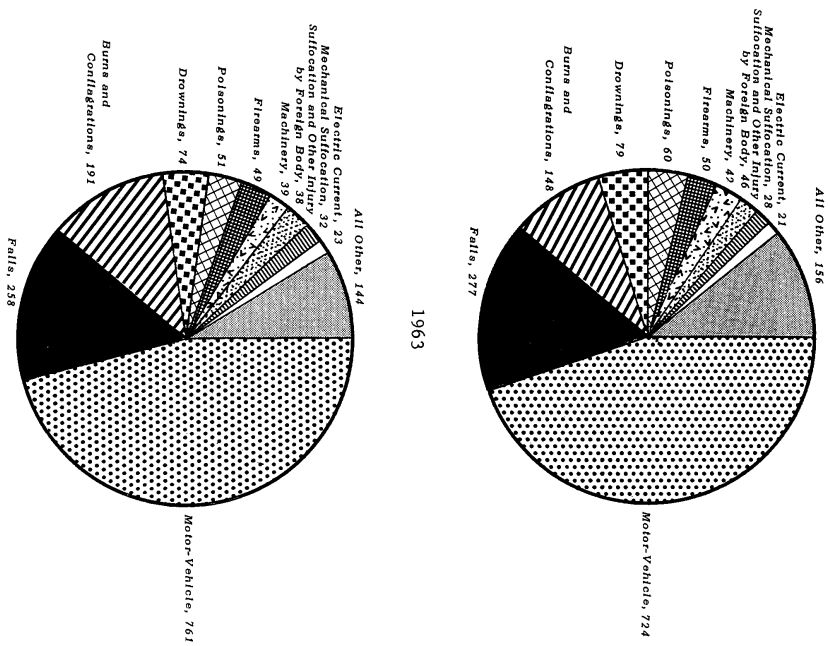


Chart 2
Accidental Deaths by External Cause of Injury,
Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963



Deaths from drownings increased from 57 in 1961 to 79 in 1962 and then decreased slightly to 74 in 1963, and was still the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths. Drownings occurred more frequently in the younger age groups, with 52, or 65.8 per cent, of the 1962 drowning deaths and 49, or 66.2 per cent, of the 1963 figure occurring to persons under 25 years of age. Deaths due to accidental drownings were also quite seasonal with 78.5 per cent in 1962 and 77.0 per cent in 1963 occurring in the months May through August.

An additional 9 deaths in 1962 and 11 in 1963 were attributed to water transport accidents. These figures brought the total deaths from drowning and water transport to 88 and 85, respectively. In 1962, 4 of the 9 water transport accidents occurred during May through August, and in 1963, 10 of the 11 occurred during this summer period. In 1962, 3 of the 9 deaths occurred in February. None of the water transport fatalities in 1962 occurred to persons under 25, but 4 of the water transport accidents in 1963 occurred to persons in this age group.

Poisonings replaced firearms as the fifth numerically most important cause of accidental deaths in 1962 and 1963. In 1962, 23 of the accidental poisoning deaths were by solid and liquid substances, and 37 deaths were caused by gases and vapors. In 1963, 19 deaths were caused by poisoning by solid and liquid substances and 32 were caused by gases and vapors.

Accidental deaths due to firearms numbered 50 in 1962 and 49 in 1963. As in past years, most of the accidental deaths due to firearms were among the male population. Forty-eight of the fifty firearm deaths in 1962 and forty-two of the forty-nine in 1963 were to males. In 1962, only 54.0 per cent of the fatal firearm accidents occurred in rural areas as compared to 71.4 per cent in 1963.

Machinery accidents claimed 42 lives in 1962 and 39 in 1963. Thirty-four of the machinery deaths in 1962 and twenty-nine of the deaths in 1963 were at work at the time of the accident. Other types of injuries that were numerically important were: suffocation and other injury by foreign objects, 46 in 1962 and 38 in 1963; mechanical suffocation, 28 and 32, respectively; electric current, 21 and 23, respectively.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Nearly half, 44.4 per cent in 1962 and 45.8 per cent in 1963, of the accidental deaths were due to motor-vehicle accidents; 22.0 per cent and 26.3 per cent, respectively, of the deaths occurred in the home; 14.0 and 17.2 per cent were non-motor-vehicle accidents in public places; 6.5 and 5.3 per cent were occupational accidents; and 13.1 and 5.5 per cent were assigned to the "unknown" category because the "place" of accident was not specified on the death certificate. Distribution of the accidents as to the five major types of accidents is illustrated in Chart 1. The specific types of accidents within each of these five classifications are discussed in the appropriate sections which follow.

Occupational Accidents

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

Information as to whether the deceased was at work when the injury occurred came from the death certificate, which includes an item for this information for all deaths from external causes. Many certificates failed to supply this information and even when supplemental information was obtained, it frequently was not possible to determine whether or not the injured person was in the course of gainful employment. For this reason, these numbers of occupational accidental deaths may underestimate the true frequency of such deaths.

The number of fatal occupational accidents in 1962, 106, was the highest since the 114 reported in 1952. However, the 88 occupational deaths in 1963 was one of the lowest on record. Chart 3, page 8, shows that deaths from the two leading industries in Oklahoma (agriculture and mining, quarrying, oil, and gas), rose sharply in 1962, but decreased in 1963. These two industries accounted for 54.7 per cent of all occupational fatalities in 1962 and 44.3 per cent of the 1963 fatal occupational accidents.

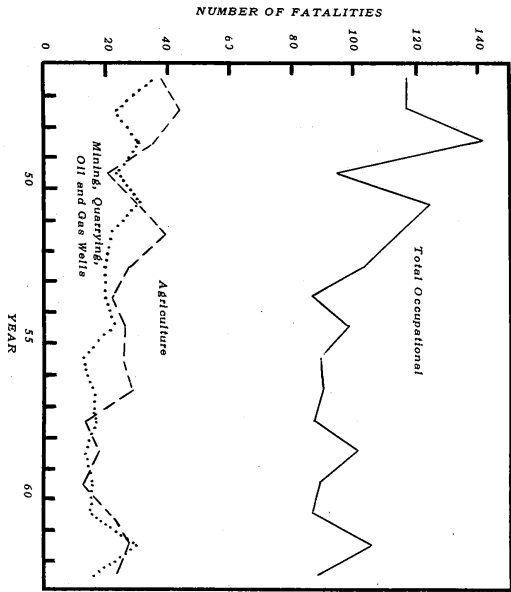
In 1962, fatal accidents occurring in the mining, quarrying, oil and gas well industries numbered 30. Eight deaths were attributed to each of the categories "machinery" and "blow from falling objects". Agricultural accidents accounted for 28 deaths of which 22 were due to machinery.

In 1963, the most deaths, 23, occurred during farming operations; 16 of these were caused by machinery. The construction industry claimed the second highest number of deaths with 17, followed closely by the 16 fatalities reported during mining, quarrying, oil and gas well operations.

All but three of the occupational accidental deaths in 1962 and all but two of the 1963 fatalities were among the male population. Approximately, two-thirds of these deaths, 60.4 per cent in 1962 and 69.3 per cent in 1963, were in persons 35 years of age or older.

In addition to the accidental deaths classified as occupational, there were 62 deaths in 1962 and 52 deaths in 1963 to persons who were in the course of

Chart 3
Total Occupational Fatalities and
Fatalities in Agriculture and Mining, Quarrying,
Oil and Gas Wells, Oklahoma, 1947-1963



gainful employment at the time they were injured in motor-vehicle or public transportation accidents. Table 3, page 10, shows a summary of those who were specified as having been at work or not when the accident occurred.

Home Accidents

The home accident category includes all deaths resulting from accidents occurring in homes or on home premises. Also included were injuries resulting in death to domestic servants. Deaths of other persons in the course of gainful employment, however, were assigned to the occupational accident group even though the fatal accident may have occurred on home premises. Excluded were deaths in resident institutions which were assigned to the public non-motor-vehicle category. Excluded, also, were deaths from widespread natural occurrences such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. Deaths from these disturbances were also classified as public non-motor-vehicle.

Approximately one-fourth (22.0 per cent in 1962 and 26.3 per cent in 1963) of the total accidental deaths were classified as home accidents. Excluding the motor-vehicle deaths, home accidents accounted for more deaths than any other group of the National Safety Council grouping. In 1962 and 1963, as in previous

Table 2
Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation,
by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Construction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Service	Public Utility	All Other
Total	106	14	3	28	30	9	5	17
Machinery	34	1	1	22	8	-	-	2
Fire	9	1	1	1	3	1	-	2
Falls	13	7	-	1	1	4	-	-
Falling object	15	1	-	2	8	2	-	2
Electric current	11	2	1	-	1	-	5	2
Firearms	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
All others	18	2	-	2	7	2	-	5

1963

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Construction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Service	Public Utility	All Other
Total	88	17	4	23	16	7	4	17
Machinery	29	5	1	16	5	1	-	1
Fire	12	1	-	2	5	2	-	2
Falls	14	4	-	1	1	1	-	3
Falling object	13	3	-	1	2	1	-	5
Electric current	11	3	1	-	2	1	2	2
Firearms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All others	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	4

years, the younger and older age groups were more susceptible to fatal accidents. In 1962, 66.6 per cent of the fatal falls occurred to persons under 5 years of age or 65 years of age and older. The corresponding 1963 figure was 63.8 per cent. Chart 4, page 11, shows the fatal home accidents by type; additional information about these deaths is shown in the Appendix.

The most common type of home accident causing death in 1962 was falls, accounting for 139, or 38.7 per cent, of the 1962 home total. In 1963, falls were responsible for 141, or 32.3 per cent, of the home total. Most of these fatal falls were to older persons. In 1962, 87.1 per cent of the home deaths due to falls were to persons 65 years of age or older and 86.5 of the 1963 fatal falls in the home were in this age group.

In 1962, burns and conflagrations was the second most common accidental cause of death in the home, but was the leading cause in 1963. There were 106 deaths in 1962 and 153 in 1963 from this cause. Only 2 of the 1962 deaths and

1 of the 1963 deaths in this group were due to burns suffered from hot substances, corrosive liquids, or steam. All the other deaths in this category were attributed to fire and explosion of combustible materials.

Deaths Due to Transportation Accidents,
According to Whether the Decedents were
at Work or Not, Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

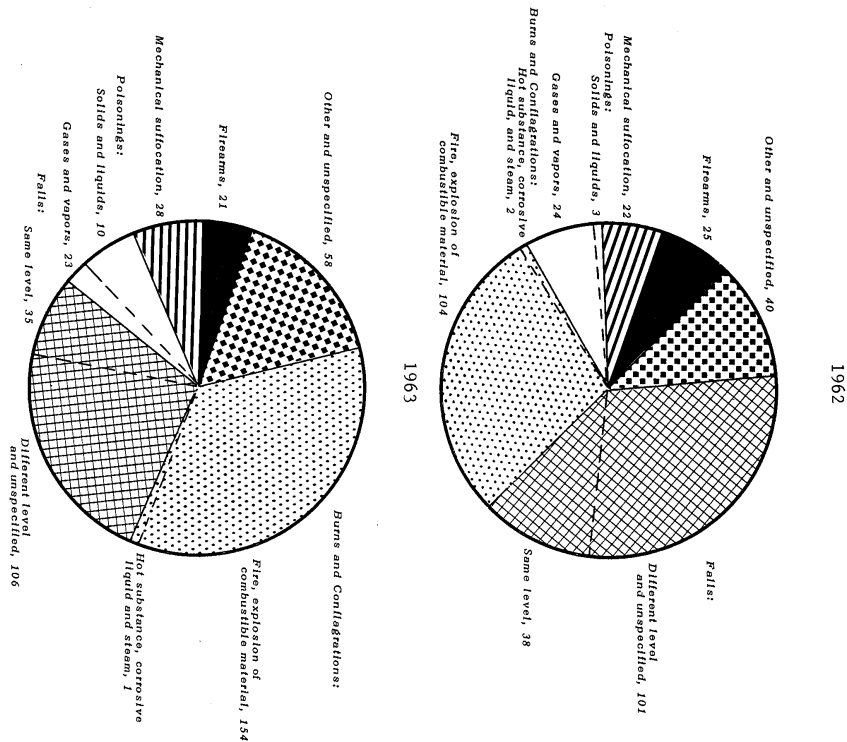
Type of Accident	Total	At Work		
		Yes	No	Not Stated
Motor-vehicle	724	50	448	226
Other road vehicle	7	2	3	2
Railway	12	2	7	3
Water transport	9	1	5	3
Aircraft	21	7	8	6

Type of Accident	Total	At Work		
		Yes	No	Not Stated
Motor-vehicle	761	47	468	246
Other road vehicle	9	1	5	3
Railway	14	-	10	4
Water transport	11	-	11	-
Aircraft	27	4	20	3

Twenty-seven of the 1962 accidental home deaths were due to poisonings. Only 3 of these deaths were due to poisonings from solids and/or liquids. In 1963, however, 10 of the 33 poisonings in homes were due to solids or liquids. Mechanical suffocation was listed as the cause of 22 and 28 deaths for 1962 and 1963, respectively. Of the 22 deaths in 1962 and the 28 deaths in 1963, 21 and 20, respectively, occurred in infants under one year of age. Firearms was listed as the cause of 25 accidental home deaths in 1962 and 21 in 1963.

Age was a much more significant factor in home accidental deaths than sex. The home fatalities were almost evenly divided among the sexes with 181, 50.4 per cent, of the 1962 home total and 220, 50.5 per cent, of the 1963 home total occurring among males. Almost one-half of the home deaths were to persons over 65 years of age; approximately, 48.7 per cent of the 1962 total and 43.3 per cent of the 1963 home fatalities occurred to persons in this age group. Another one tenth, 10.0 per cent in 1962 and 11.5 per cent in 1963, were among infants under one year of age.

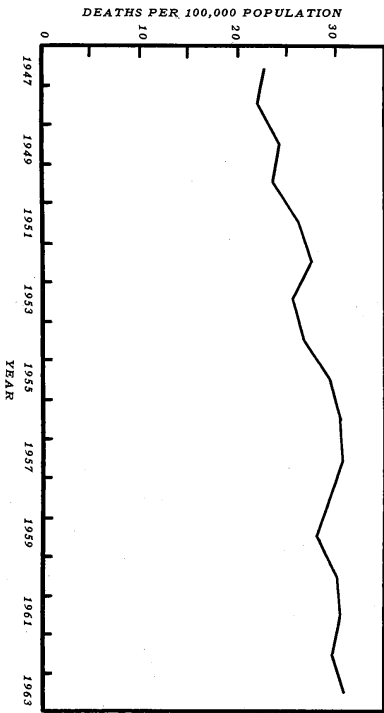
Chart 4
Home Accidents by External Cause of Injury,
Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963



Motor-Vehicle Accidents

The motor-vehicle accident category includes all deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents whether or not the victim was at work. Non-traffic accidents, those that occurred off public highways, are included as well as traffic accidents. Since official figures of the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety do not include the non-traffic fatalities, data in this publication will not agree with those published by that department.

Chart 5
Death Rates from Motor-Vehicle Accidents,
Oklahoma, 1947-1963



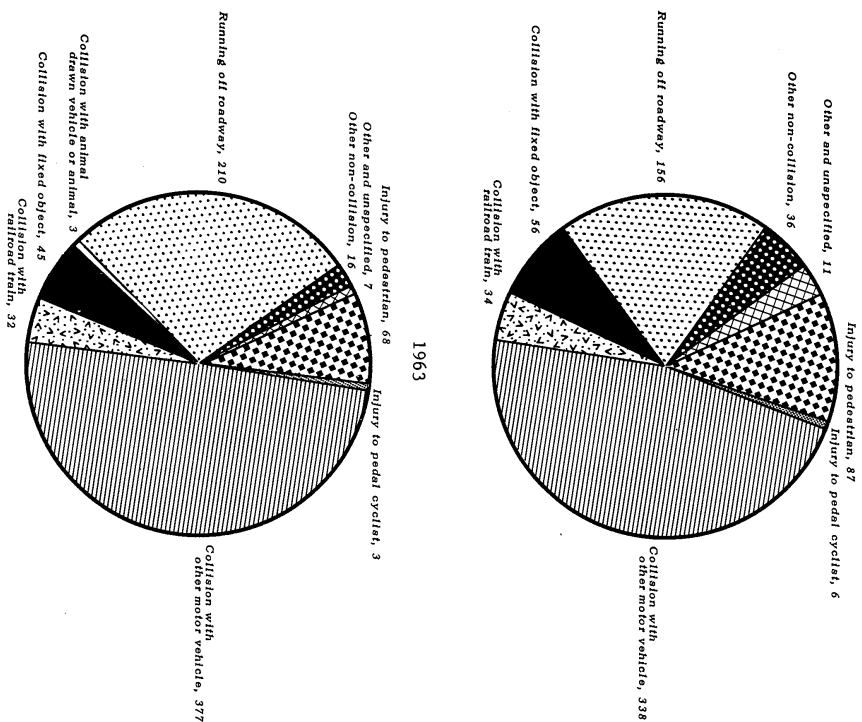
During 1962, 724 persons died as a result of motor-vehicle accidents in Oklahoma. In 1963, a new record of 761 deaths were attributed to motor-vehicle accidents. The previous high was 726 in 1961. Of these, 19 motor-vehicle deaths in 1962 and 16 in 1963 were classified as non-traffic accidents.

Nearly one-half (46.7 per cent in 1962 and 49.5 per cent in 1963), of the motor-vehicle fatalities were the result of collisions between two or more motor vehicles. The next largest category, non-collision accidents, which included overturning on the roadway and running off the roadway, caused 192 deaths in 1962 and 226 deaths in 1963. Injury to pedestrians accounted for 87 deaths in 1962 and 68 deaths in 1963. The breakdowns of the most common types of motor-vehicle accidents are shown in Chart 6, page 13.

Fatal motor-vehicle accidents occurred more frequently between the hours of noon and midnight, with the largest number, 58, occurring between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. in 1962. The largest number in 1963, 60, occurred between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Chart 6

Motor-Vehicle Accidents by Most Common Types
Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963



Public Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents

Deaths resulting from accidents other than motor-vehicle, which occurred in the public use of any premises were classified as "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle" accidents. A total of 229 deaths were assigned to this category in 1962 and 284 in 1963.

Falls were the most common cause of accidental deaths in public places accounting for 64, or 27.9 per cent, of the deaths in this category for 1962 and 76, or 26.8 per cent, of the 1963 total. These falls were primarily among the older population with 46 of the 1962 fall fatalities and 62 of the 1963 falls occurring to those persons 65 years of age or older.

Drowning, excluding those accidental deaths resulting from water transport accidents, was the second numerically most important cause of death. Fifty-seven, or 24.9 per cent, of all public non-motor-vehicle deaths during 1962 and sixty-eight, or 23.9 per cent, of the 1963 total were due to drownings. Approximately two-thirds of these deaths occurred to persons under 25 years of age.

Transportation accidents, except motor-vehicle, were responsible for 42 deaths during 1962 and 60 deaths during 1963. These accounted for 18.3 and 21.1 per cent, respectively, of all public non-motor-vehicle accidents. The number of deaths attributed to each transportation category for 1962 and 1963, respectively, were: air transport accidents, 18 and 27; railroad accidents, 11 and 14; water transport, 9 and 11; and other vehicle, 4 and 8.

Fires and explosions of combustible materials were listed as the cause of 15 deaths in 1962 and 21 deaths during 1963. Firearm accidents in public places were the cause of 8 deaths in 1962 and 19 deaths in 1963.

The category "other specified public accidents" accounted for 41 deaths in 1962 and 38 deaths in 1963. Only one death in each of the two years was recorded without the type of accident specified.

Place of Accident Unknown

The National Safety Council "Unknown" category includes all accidental deaths for which the kind of place where the accident occurred was not reported. Deaths specified as late effects of accidental injury or deaths occurring more than one year after the accident were also included in this category. A total of 213, 13.1 per cent, of the total accidental deaths during 1962 were in this category. Only 91 deaths (5.4 per cent), however, of the 1963 accident fatalities were in this group. These accidents were classified to the "Unknown" category even after supplemental information was obtained from queries to attendants and from transcripts from the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety on deaths due to motor-vehicle accidents.

For most of the deaths in this "Unknown" category, however, the external cause of injury according to the International List classification system could be determined. Deaths from these causes are enumerated by type in Table 4, page 15.

Table 4
Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Category,
by External Cause of Injury, by Race, Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	213	182	24	7
Poisoning (gas excepted)	15	13	2	-
Falls	61	58	2	1
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-
Machinery	6	6	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments	-	-	-	-
Electric current	1	1	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	15	12	3	-
Firearms	11	8	3	-
Food causing obstruction or suffocation	11	8	3	-
Other object causing obstruction or suffocation	3	2	1	-
Mechanical suffocation	2	1	1	-
Bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	2	1	1	-
Drowning	12	12	-	-
Excessive heat and insulation	7	6	1	-
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	4	4	-	-
Late complication of surgery	3	3	-	-
Late effect of motor-vehicle accident	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified	60	47	7	6
1963				
Total	91	77	10	4
Poisoning (gas excepted)	6	5	1	-
Falls	27	27	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-
Machinery	2	2	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments	-	-	-	-
Electric current	2	2	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	1	1	-	-
Firearms	8	3	3	2
Food causing obstruction or suffocation	8	7	1	-
Other object causing obstruction or suffocation	1	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation	2	2	-	-
Bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	-	-	-	-
Drowning	2	2	-	-
Excessive heat and insulation	2	2	-	-
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	-	-	-	-
Late complication of surgery	1	1	-	-
Late effect of motor-vehicle accident	4	4	-	-
Other and unspecified	25	19	4	2

Table 5

Certain Types of Accidental Deaths by Age Group, Oklahoma, 1962 and 1963

Age at Death	All Types	Motor-Vehicle	Falls	Fires, Burns	Drownings*	Transportation Excluding Motor-Vehicle	Fire-arms	Poisonings
All Ages	1,631	724	277	148	79	49	50	60
Under 1	65	10	-	2	-	-	-	1
1-4	71	23	1	13	10	-	-	9
5-9	45	24	1	5	11	1	-	1
10-14	61	30	2	1	10	3	6	3
15-19	124	88	1	2	13	3	4	1
20-24	108	75	2	2	8	2	7	3
25-29	85	47	1	6	4	9	6	4
30-34	68	37	2	7	4	5	2	5
35-44	175	92	10	18	7	9	5	8
45-54	194	102	13	20	4	12	9	8
55-64	177	83	24	20	2	5	5	8
65-74	155	66	41	16	2	1	5	6
75 & over	303	47	179	36	4	2	1	3
Age Unk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Age at Death	All Types	Motor-Vehicle	Falls	Fires, Burns	Drownings*	Transportation Excluding Motor-Vehicle	Fire-arms	Poisonings
All Ages	1,660	761	258	191	74	61	49	51
Under 1	63	2	3	6	1	-	1	2
1-4	82	28	-	23	12	-	2	8
5-9	45	13	2	11	9	3	3	-
10-14	43	14	-	8	10	3	6	-
15-19	147	106	-	2	9	4	12	3
20-24	122	85	-	2	8	4	7	4
25-29	89	53	1	5	7	8	3	2
30-34	81	48	3	5	1	8	2	3
35-44	176	89	8	20	7	12	7	6
45-54	193	102	16	28	3	12	7	8
55-64	166	87	16	23	1	8	2	6
65-74	171	86	37	22	5	1	4	6
75 & over	282	48	172	36	1	1	-	5
Age Unk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

* Excludes drownings in water transport accidents.

As in previous years, accidents was the leading cause of death in each age group from one through thirty-four years of age. The frequency with which certain types of accidents occurred varied among the different age groups and their possible ability or inability to cope with the hazards they confronted.

Table 5, page 16, shows some of the more numerically important external causes of accidental deaths by age groups. Not shown in the table are those deaths resulting from mechanical suffocation, which was the chief cause of accident fatalities among infants.

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

- Number or rate is zero
0.0 Rate is more than 0 but
less than 0.05

Symbols Used in Tables

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA,
NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1957-1963

Type of Accident	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,507	100.0	1,486	100.0	1,499	100.0	1,593	100.0	1,550	100.0	1,631	100.0	1,660	100.0
Occupational Total	91	6.0	88	5.9	103	6.9	91	5.7	88	5.7	106	6.5	88	5.3
Agriculture	29	1.9	15	1.0	18	1.2	15	0.9	22	1.4	28	1.7	23	1.4
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	17	1.1	18	1.2	15	1.0	16	1.0	16	1.0	30	1.8	16	1.0
Manufacturing	2	0.1	5	0.3	19	1.3	10	0.6	1	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2
Construction	13	0.9	20	1.3	22	1.5	17	1.1	13	0.8	14	0.9	17	1.0
Transportation	2	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2
Public utilities	3	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.3	4	0.2
Trade	2	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1
Service	19	1.3	8	0.5	11	0.7	9	0.6	17	1.1	9	0.6	7	0.4
Other specified industry	1	0.1	8	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.2	5	0.3	10	0.6	7	0.4
Unspecified industry	3	0.2	3	0.2	8	0.5	7	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.2
Home Total	331	22.0	378	25.4	393	26.2	391	24.5	369	23.8	359	22.0	436	26.3
Poisonings (gas excepted)	9	0.6	9	0.6	11	0.7	6	0.4	11	0.7	3	0.2	10	0.6
Poisonings by gases and vapors	19	1.3	15	1.0	17	1.1	17	1.1	17	1.1	24	1.5	23	1.4
Fire, explosion of combustible material	76	5.0	128	8.6	127	8.5	112	7.0	92	5.9	104	6.4	154	9.3
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	4	0.3	4	0.3	-	-	5	0.3	6	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.1
Mechanical suffocation	19	1.3	34	2.3	28	1.9	31	2.0	21	1.4	22	1.3	28	1.7
Firearms	26	1.7	24	1.6	28	1.9	15	0.9	24	1.5	25	1.5	21	1.3
Falls on same level	35	2.3	27	1.8	26	1.7	42	2.6	22	1.4	38	2.3	35	2.1
Falls to different level or unspecified	107	7.1	99	6.7	122	8.1	118	7.4	133	8.6	101	6.2	106	6.4
Other specified home accidents	35	2.3	38	2.6	33	2.2	45	2.8	38	2.5	37	2.3	56	3.4
Unspecified home accidents	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	5	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.1
Motor-Vehicle Total	716	47.5	694	46.7	649	43.3	698	43.9	726	46.8	724	44.4	761	49.8
Injury to pedestrian	81	5.4	87	5.9	83	5.5	93	5.8	89	5.7	87	5.3	68	4.1
Collision with other motor vehicle	350	23.2	341	22.9	298	19.9	340	21.4	363	23.4	338	20.7	377	22.7
Collision with railroad train	35	2.3	26	1.7	33	2.2	35	2.2	39	2.5	34	2.1	32	1.9
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	5	0.3	7	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.2
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	6	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.2
Collision with fixed object	92	6.1	91	6.1	68	4.5	36	2.3	71	4.6	56	3.4	45	2.7
Non-collision	129	8.5	131	8.8	150	10.0	174	10.9	145	9.4	192	11.8	226	13.6
Other and unspecified accident	19	1.3	13	0.9	11	0.7	14	0.9	12	0.8	11	0.7	7	0.4
Public Non-Motor-Vehicle Total	291	19.3	256	17.2	269	17.9	322	20.2	246	15.9	229	14.0	284	17.1
Railroad--not with motor vehicle	15	1.0	12	0.8	12	0.8	13	0.8	15	1.0	11	0.7	14	0.8
Other vehicle--not with motor vehicle	6	0.4	4	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.2	8	0.5
Water transportation	7	0.5	19	1.3	6	0.4	18	1.1	13	0.8	9	0.6	11	0.7
Air transportation	26	1.7	39	2.6	37	2.5	33	2.1	18	1.2	18	1.1	27	1.6
Fire, explosion of combustible material	8	0.5	10	0.7	7	0.5	7	0.4	12	0.8	15	0.9	21	1.3
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Drowning (except in water transport)	89	5.9	52	3.5	64	4.3	82	5.1	47	3.0	57	3.5	68	4.1
Firearms	16	1.1	22	1.5	14	0.9	17	1.1	14	0.9	8	0.5	19	1.1
Falls on same level	20	1.3	23	1.5	20	1.3	17	1.1	12	0.8	25	1.5	27	1.6
Falls to different level or unspecified	43	2.9	32	2.2	56	3.7	45	2.8	53	3.4	39	2.4	49	3.0
Other specified public accidents	59	3.9	41	2.8	49	3.3	83	5.2	61	3.9	41	2.5	38	2.3
Unspecified public accidents	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Type of Accident Unknown	78	5.2	70	4.7	85	5.7	91	5.7	121	7.8	213	13.1	91	5.5

