

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1947



PART II

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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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

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA
BIRTHS AND DEATHS
1947

For the fifth consecutive year the Public Health Statistics Division of the Oklahoma Department of Health presents this annual issue of Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma - Part II, Births and Deaths. Contained herein are natality and mortality data for 1947 and for the twenty-year period covering the years 1928 to 1947, inclusive. Information for the years 1928 - 1936 was compiled from the Bureau of Census publications of live birth, stillbirth and infant mortality statistics and from mortality statistics by place of occurrence. For 1937 - 1947, figures allocated by place of residence were obtained from the tabulations of information taken from live birth, stillbirth, and death certificates filed in the state office of vital statistics.

Various tables, graphs, charts and analyses of information concerning population, births, deaths, principal causes of death, deaths due to acute communicable diseases, accidental, maternal, infant and neonatal deaths are given in narrative form. Following this section are detailed tables showing numbers of resident live births and stillbirths by attendance and by place of birth and neonatal, infant, and total deaths by race for the State, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and each of the seventy-seven counties comprising the State. Identical statistics for the State only are given for the years 1928-1947. Similar tables furnish the number of deaths by important causes by race, age, and sex, as well as the eight leading causes of death by race for the State.

Tables using recorded figures show live births, stillbirths, deaths and infant and neonatal deaths by race for each county. In addition, deaths from accidental causes by type of accident are presented by county of occurrence of the accident.

Causes of death were classified on the basis of the 1939 revision of the International List of Causes of Death. When two or more causes were reported on the same certificate, joint cause preference was given in accordance with the Manual of Joint Causes of Death, fourth edition, and the Vital Statistics Instruction Manual - Part II, Assignment of Causes of Death. Whenever there was doubt as to the proper classification of the cause of death because of insufficient or indefinite information on the death certificate, query procedures necessitating the cooperation of the attending physician were used to clarify the cause of death. Supplemental information on the factors involved in fatal motor vehicle accidents was obtained from the Department of Public Safety.

Population

Since the last census year, 1940, the populations for the State and counties have been estimated by the State Department of Health. Previous to 1945, the estimates were based on the arithmetical interpolation of the

1930 census population figures and the Ration Book IV registration figures. In estimating 1945 and 1946 populations, two factors were considered: changes between the 1930 and 1940 censuses and Ration Book IV registration. In general, the changes between the two census periods were projected for obtaining estimates for 1945 and 1946. In computing estimates for 1947, the procedure was revised somewhat. The net increase in the population of each county, as determined by the excess in resident live births over resident deaths since 1940, was added to the 1940 census enumeration figure for each county. This represented the population which would be expected in the county without migration. As an estimate of the direction and extent of migration, the percentage change in the number of children aged 6 - 21 as enumerated in the annual school census was used, modified, however, by the amount of natural change in this age group brought on by varying levels of birth rates in previous years.

The estimated population for July 1, 1947 was 2,312,586. The racial percentages for White, Negro, and Indian populations, respectively, were 90.3 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent. The number of people who would be classified in "other races", such as Chinese, Japanese, etc., was so small that it was included in the White population group. Rates in this bulletin are based on these population estimates.

Residence Allocation

Residence allocation involves the assignment of deaths to the county or state of residence of the deceased and of births to the county or state of residence of the mother. In general, residence data have been used in the tables and charts because they are considered to give a more accurate picture of natality and mortality experience in an area than recorded figures. For example, it is an established fact that people in rural districts go to the larger populated areas for treatment in the best equipped hospitals. The deaths of these people are allocated to the place of residence rather than to the place of death since in most cases they were in the place of death only during the period of treatment. This allocation procedure also applies to non-residents of the State who were excluded entirely from the resident tabulations; likewise, by the use of the interstate exchange of transcripts through the National Office of Vital Statistics, residents of Oklahoma who died in other states were included.

Table 1

Residence Allocation, Oklahoma, 1947	
Non-Resident Certificates Excluded	Resident Transcripts Included
Births 1,322	1,213
Deaths 451	758

Table 1 shows the number of transcripts of non-residents which were excluded and the transcripts of Oklahoma residents who died or were born in other states which were included in the tabulations, and Table 2 gives the states in which the majority of these resident births and deaths occurred. The states which show the largest number of births and deaths of Oklahoma residents were the bordering states of Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. Another bordering state, Texas, was not included because it did not participate in the interstate exchange in 1947. This delinquency reveals itself from the fact that of the nine lowest resident county death rates, five were in counties which border Texas, and only one of the remaining four bordered another state. Beginning in 1948, however, Texas will join this facility and the transcripts for residents of Oklahoma will be received from that state and will be included in resident tabulations. The number of exchanged transcripts of both births and deaths has increased in 1947 over that of 1946. In 1947, there were 3,744 transcripts exchanged between Oklahoma and other states whereas in 1946, 3,057 were exchanged.

Table 2

Births and Deaths of Oklahoma Residents Occurring Outside the State, by State in Which the Events Occurred 1947

State	Number	
	Births	Deaths
Total	1,213	758
Arizona	32	28
Arkansas	394	151
California	23	53
Colorado	34	27
Florida	31	4
Illinois	3	20
Kansas	350	216
Missouri	97	98
New Mexico	69	40
North Carolina	18	1
Tennessee	15	8
Virginia	22	4
Washington	35	9
All others	90	99

Recorded figures represent the number of births or deaths according to the location where the event occurred. Table B gives recorded births, stillbirths, deaths and infant and neonatal deaths by county.

Table VII, the final table, gives deaths due to accidental causes by place in which the accident occurred and by type of accident for each county. Accidents are of vital interest to the community in which they occur for use in programs of safety and accident prevention; in this case, therefore, data by place of accident are deemed more valuable than resident data.

Live Births

In 1947 there were 52,691 resident live births, giving a rate of 22.8 per 1,000 estimated population. This number exceeded the previous all time high of 1946 by 2,648 births, but due to the larger population, the rate remained slightly lower than the rates reported in 1943 and 1944.

Table 3 shows the live births, number and rate, by race, for Oklahoma, 1947 and 1946. The birth rate for the White and Negro races showed an increase over 1946 but the Indian rate had decreased.

Table 3

Live Births, Number and Rate*, by Race
Oklahoma, 1946 - 1947

Year	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1946	50,043	21.0	45,090	21.0	3,342	19.1	1,611	28.6
1947	52,691	22.8	47,440	22.7	3,529	21.9	1,722	27.3

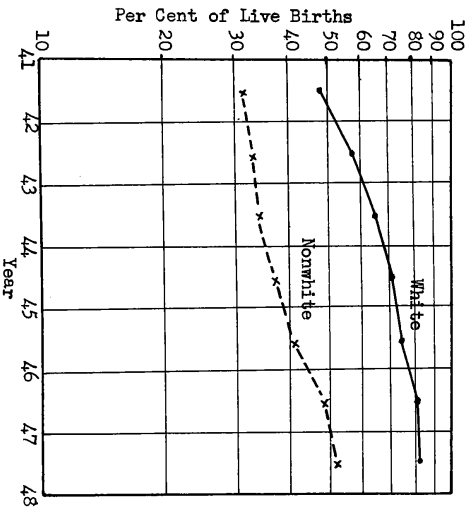
* Rates represent number per 1,000 estimated population

Cleveland and Payne Counties had the highest birth rates in the State, 30.7 and 30.5, respectively. These high rates were probably due to the location of the University of Oklahoma in Cleveland County and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Payne County. Married veterans attending these schools established residence in the corresponding counties but were not included in the population estimates.

Each year the per cent of births delivered in licensed hospitals has continued to increase for both the white and the nonwhite groups as shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1

Live Births Delivered by Physicians
in Hospitals, by Race
Oklahoma, 1941-1947



Of the 52,691 live births delivered in 1947, 78.6 per cent were delivered by physicians in hospitals, 18.7 per cent by physicians in homes, and 2.7 per cent by midwives and others, Table 4. The per cent of Negro deliveries in licensed hospitals continued to be less than one-half the per cent of White and Indian deliveries in hospitals but showed an increase of 12.3 per cent over the Negro hospital deliveries in 1946.

The per cents of live births attended by midwife and other decreased in 1947 for all races, with the largest decrease from 9.7 per cent in 1946 to 7.8 per cent in 1947 in the Indian group. In turn, the per cents of births delivered by physicians increased in all races, with the largest increase from 90.3 per cent in 1946 to 92.2 per cent in 1947 in the Indian group.

Table 4
Live Birth Attendance by Race, Oklahoma, 1947

	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Attendance at Birth								
Total	52,691	100.0	47,440	100.1	3,529	100.0	1,722	100.0
Physician in hospital	41,424	78.6	38,650	81.5	1,401	39.7	1,373	79.7
Physician in home	9,832	18.7	8,425	17.8	1,192	33.8	215	12.5
Midwife and other	1,435	2.7	365	0.8	936	26.5	134	7.8

The per cent of urban births delivered in hospitals has increased for all races, especially the Negro, and the percent of rural births in hospitals has decreased, Table 5. Residents of cities with more than 2,500 population were considered urban residents; all others were allocated to rural areas. The percentage of Negro rural births delivered in hospitals continued to be far below that for the other races. There was relatively no change in the per cent of urban or rural births delivered by physicians except in the Negro group. Here, the urban births were 10.6 per cent above the per cent of urban births delivered by physicians in 1946, and the rural births 13.4 per cent below the corresponding 1946 figure.

Table 5
Percentages of Live Births Delivered in Hospitals and by Physicians, by Urban or Rural Residence of Mother, by Race, Oklahoma, 1947

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Per cent delivered in hospitals	90.5	66.8	93.6	69.5	56.5	13.7	92.6	75.3
Per cent delivered by physicians	98.4	96.2	99.8	98.7	83.2	58.5	98.2	90.1

The definition of "stillbirth" as used by Oklahoma is adopted from that used by the National Office of Vital Statistics: "A fetus showing no evidence of life after complete birth (no action of heart, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscle), if the 20th week of gestation has been reached...."

In the past, Oklahoma law required that for all stillbirths both a birth and a death certificate be filed. Statistical information was tabulated from these matched certificates. The 1947 session of Legislature, however, passed a bill permitting the adoption of a standard stillbirth certificate, effective January 1, 1948.

The total number of stillbirths in 1947 was 1,043, giving a ratio of 19.8 stillbirths per 1,000 live births. Of this number, 756 were delivered by physicians in licensed hospitals, 254 by physicians in homes and 33 by midwives and others. The ratio of stillbirths was highest in the Negro group, 32.0 stillbirths per 1,000 live births. The next highest was the Indian group with a ratio of 27.9. The lowest ratio, 18.6, was in the White group.

As was true for the live births, the per cent of Negro hospital stillbirth deliveries, 46.9, was very much lower than that for any other racial group, Table 6.

Table 6
Stillbirth Attendance by Race, Oklahoma, 1947

Attendance at Birth	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,043	100.1	882	100.1	113	100.0	48	100.0
Physician in hospital	756	72.5	669	75.9	53	46.9	34	70.8
Physician in home	254	24.4	199	22.6	43	38.1	12	25.0
Midwife and other	33	3.2	14	1.6	17	15.0	2	4.2

Of the 1,043 stillbirths, the cause of stillbirth on 640 or 61.4 per cent was classified as ill-defined or unspecified, leaving 403 with causes specified, Table 7. This was an improvement on physicians' diagnoses over 1946 when 65.0 per cent of the stillbirth certificates had ill-defined or unspecified causes of stillbirth listed. "Premature birth" as a cause of stillbirth was classified as ill-defined since the term "stillbirth" implies death before complete birth and the effects of prematurity could not cause death until after delivery. Outstanding above all other causes of stillbirth was "acute disease in or accident to the mother", with 79 cases or 19.6 per cent of the stillbirths with cause specified. The next three most important causes of stillbirth were: 58 congenital malformations, 14.4 per cent; 39 vicious insertions of placentas, 9.7 per cent; and 38 abnormal presentations of fetus, 9.4 per cent. The least important cause was "obstetrical operations" which caused only 2 stillbirths or 0.5 per cent of the total stillbirths with cause specified.

Table 7

Resident Stillbirths by Cause of Stillbirth, Oklahoma, 1947

Cause of Stillbirth	Number	Per Cent
Total with cause specified	403	100.0
Chronic diseases in mother	17	4.2
Acute disease in or accident to mother	79	19.6
Overexertion of mother	-	-
External violence to mother	3	0.7
Other conditions in mother	14	3.5
Congenital malformations of child	58	14.4
Violous insertion of placenta	39	9.7
Other anomalies of placenta and cord	21	5.2
Abnormal presentation of fetus	38	9.4
Malformations of pelvis	4	1.0
Prolapse of cord	19	4.7
Prolonged labor or uterine inertia	18	4.5
Obstetrical operations	2	0.5
Other specified conditions	91	22.6
Ill defined and unspecified	640	...

Total Deaths - Oklahoma had a total of 19,101 resident deaths in 1947, showing an increase over 1946 of 681 deaths. Although the 1947 rate of 8.3 deaths per 1,000 estimated population was higher than the 1945 or 1946 rates of 7.9 and 7.7, respectively, it was lower than the average rate for the past 20 years, 8.7. The crude death rates in Oklahoma showed no definite decrease in the 20-year period, 1928-1947. The Negro and Indian rates of 10.5 and 10.0 were higher than the white rate of 8.0.

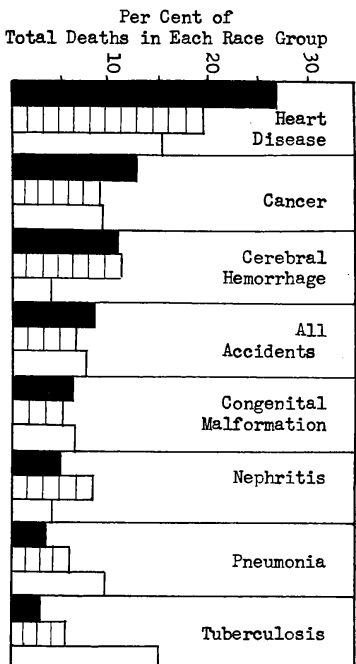
Principal Causes of Death - Of the total deaths in 1947, 76.4 per cent were attributed to the eight leading causes of death listed in Table IV. They caused 77.2 per cent of the white deaths, 70.9 per cent of the Negro deaths and 70.9 per cent of the Indian deaths.

Deaths

Of these eight causes - heart diseases, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, all accidents, congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life, nephritis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis - heart disease was the leading cause in all racial groups. Cancer held second place in the white group, cerebral hemorrhage in the Negro group, and tuberculosis in the Indian group, Chart 2.

Chart 2

The Eight Leading Causes of Death by Race
Oklahoma, 1947



The order of leading cause of death did not change for the total or for the white group, but for the Negro group, cancer reached third place instead of nephritis as in 1946; heart disease was the leading cause for Indians, replacing tuberculosis which led in 1946.

Heart Diseases - Heart diseases have in recent years become recognized as one of the chief problems of the public health. In 1947 diseases of the heart took 4,960 lives. There has been a steady annual increase from 82.0 deaths per 100,000 population in 1928 to 214.5 deaths per 100,000 population in 1947. Although this increase is partly due to better diag-

ness, it is believed, also, that the aging of the population, due to effective prevention of deaths from communicable diseases and other causes of death in younger age groups, has resulted in an increase in degenerative diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, nephritis, and rheumatism. Of the total deaths from heart disease, 94.9 per cent occurred to people over 45 years of age. Deaths from this disease were almost twice as many in men as in women.

The numerically greatest cause of deaths from heart disease was "diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris", with a rate of 87.1 deaths per 100,000 population. Second to this was "diseases of the myocardium" with a rate of 77.1, Table 8.

Table 8
Heart Disease Deaths, Oklahoma, 1947

Type of Heart Disease	Deaths	
	Number	Rate*
All heart diseases	4,960	214.5
Pericarditis (except acute rheumatic)	5	0.2
Acute endocarditis (except rheumatic)	8	0.3
Chronic affections of the valves & endocardium	336	14.5
Diseases of the myocardium	1,784	77.1
Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	2,014	87.1
Other diseases of the heart	813	35.2

* Rates represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

Cancer - Cancer, the second leading cause of death, was responsible for 2,354 deaths in 1947, giving a rate of 101.8. Of these deaths, 2,145 were White, 152 were Negro and 57 were Indian, with rates of 102.7, 94.2 and 90.3, respectively.

Another disease with an ever-increasing death rate, cancer has climbed from a rate of 50.1 in 1928 to 101.8 in 1947. Like heart disease, this increase was attributed to the increase in the proportion of elderly people in the population.

More women than men died from cancer in 1947. The death rate for the male population was 96.8 whereas for the female population the rate was 106.9, Table 9. The leading primary site for both sexes was the "digestive organs and peritoneum", with rates of 44.1 and 40.2, respectively; and the second most frequent primary site was the "genital organs", male and female, with rates of 16.5 and 30.5, respectively.

Table 9
Cancer Deaths by Primary Site, Number and Rate*, by Sex, Oklahoma, 1947

Primary Site	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Population	2,312,586		1,169,829		1,142,757	
Total cancer deaths	2,354	101.8	1,132	96.8	1,222	106.9
Buccal cavity and pharynx	104	4.5	84	7.2	20	1.8
Digestive organs & peritoneum	975	42.2	516	44.1	459	40.2
Respiratory system	155	6.7	118	10.1	37	3.2
Uterus	301	13.0	-	-	301	26.3
Other female genital organs	48	2.1	-	-	48	4.2
Breast	197	8.5	1	0.1	196	17.2
Male genital organs	193	8.3	193	16.5	-	-
Urinary organs (male and female)	96	4.2	57	4.9	39	3.4
Skin	76	3.3	46	3.9	30	2.6
Brain and other parts of central nervous system	34	1.5	25	2.1	9	0.8
Other and unspecified organs	175	7.6	92	7.9	83	7.3

* Rates represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

Tuberculosis - In 1947, 707 people died from tuberculosis, giving a rate of 30.6 deaths per 100,000 population. Of these deaths, 518 were White, 94 were Negro and 95 were Indian with rates of 24.8, 58.3 and 150.5, respectively.

Contrary to the trend of the two leading causes, heart disease and cancer, tuberculosis has continually decreased since 1928 with minor fluctuations. The net decrease in this 20-year period was 23.2 deaths per 100,000 population, the lowest rate, 29.5, being recorded in 1946. This improvement in death rates was due to several conditions. In recent years, intensive case-finding programs for discovering cases early in the disease have been in effect. Improved economic conditions, better housing, more abundant fresh food supply and hospital and sanatoria care all are believed to be factors abetting the descending tuberculosis death rate. In addition, more widespread knowledge of the history and characteristics of this disease has played its part in preventing spread.

One of the greatest problems of tuberculosis control has been in mental institutions. The proportionate mortality ratio of tuberculosis deaths to total deaths for this group was three times that of the general population. In 1947, there were 11.1 tuberculosis deaths per 100 total

deaths in mental institutions and a proportionate mortality of 3.7 for the general population, Table 10. The corresponding per cents in 1946 were 11.3 and 4.2, respectively, showing for 1947 a very slight decrease. Another group in which tuberculosis continued to be a major problem was the Indian, in which tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in 1946 and the second cause in 1947. Of the total Indian deaths, 15.1 per cent were attributed to tuberculosis. This group, however, also showed improvement over 1946 when 16.9 per cent of all Indian deaths were due to tuberculosis.

Table 10
Proportionate Mortality from Tuberculosis in State Mental Institutions and in the General Population, by Age, Oklahoma, 1947

Age in Years	Mental Institutions			General Population		
	Total Deaths	Tuberculosis Number	Per Cent	Total Deaths	Tuberculosis Number	Per Cent
All Ages	566	63	11.1	19,101	707	3.7
Under 15	22	-	-	2,341	22	0.9
15 - 24	23	7	30.4	576	61	10.6
25 - 34	31	15	48.4	661	113	17.1
35 - 44	56	17	30.4	1,087	134	12.3
45 - 54	51	7	13.7	1,735	128	7.4
55 - 64	94	10	10.6	2,681	99	3.7
65 - 74	142	7	4.9	4,233	102	2.4
75 & over	147	-	-	5,777	48	0.8
Unknown	-	-	-	10	-	-

Tuberculosis deaths were most frequent in the 25-34 year age group. Of every 100 deaths in this group, 17.1 were due to this disease; in mental institutions, almost one-half of all deaths of people 25-34 years of age were caused by tuberculosis. The second and third age groups which showed the highest percentages of deaths due to tuberculosis were the 35-44 year age group and the 15-24 year age group, with proportionate mortality rates of 12.3 and 10.6, respectively. Of the total tuberculosis deaths, 43.6 per cent occurred between the ages of 15 and 44 years.

Nephritis and Diabetes - Nephritis, the sixth leading cause of death in the total population group and the fourth leading cause in the Negro group, caused 1,011 deaths in 1947 with a rate of 43.7 deaths per 100,000 estimated population. Of the deaths caused by this degenerative disease of late life, 714 or 70.6 per cent occurred in the "65 years and over" age group. Diabetes caused 353 deaths in 1947, of which 236 or 66.9 per cent were 65 years of age and over.

Acute Communicable Diseases - Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers caused nine deaths in 1947 of which seven were white and two were Indian. Deaths from diphtheria were lower in 1947 than in any previous year. There were 15 deaths, all white, giving a rate of 0.6 deaths per 100,000 population as compared with 1946's previous low record of 26 deaths and rate of 1.1. Death from malaria, also, continued its decline. In 1947, only one person died from the disease.

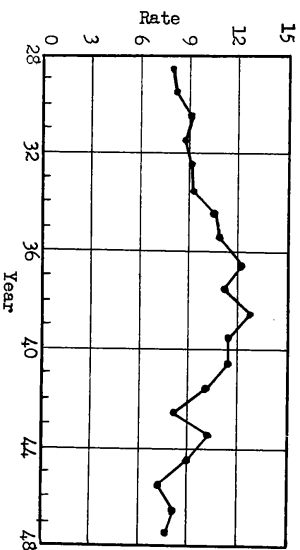
Whooping cough caused 41 deaths in 1947 with a death rate of 1.8 per 100,000 estimated population. Of the 41 deaths, 33 were under one year of age, 7 were one year of age and 1 was two years of age. There were 18 deaths from dysentery in 1947, twice as many as in 1946 when there were only 9 deaths. Of these 18 deaths, 7 were under 2 years of age, 8 were over 65 years of age and only 3 were between the ages of 2 and 65 years. For the first time in Oklahoma, there were no deaths from measles or scarlet fever. Septic sore throat was responsible for 12 deaths.

The year 1947 had the lowest death rate on record for acute poliomyelitis. This disease was responsible for only 2 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.1 per 100,000 estimated population. The previous low record was in 1944 with 6 deaths and a rate of 0.3. Only 10 deaths were reported for meningococcus meningitis.

In 1947, syphilis caused a total of 176 deaths or 7.6 deaths per 100,000 estimated population. Between the years 1928 and 1938, the trend of the syphilis death rate increased, but since 1938 there has been a general downward trend, Chart 3.

Chart 3

Syphilis Death Rates Per 100,000 Population
Oklahoma, 1928-1947

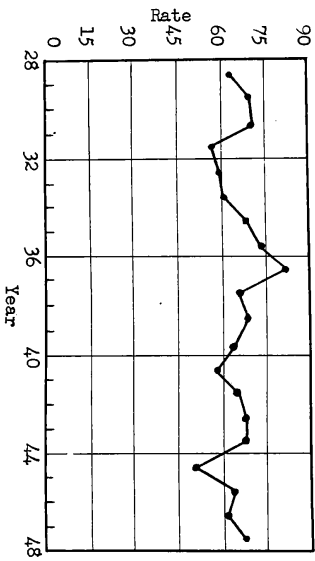


Rocky Mountain spotted fever was responsible for 2 deaths, tetanus, 8 and tularemia, 1.

The deaths from other infectious parasitic diseases were erysipelas, 1; septicemia (non-typhoidal), 14; chickengpox, 3; endemic typhus fever, 1; mycoses, 4; Hodgkin's disease, 34; and other diseases, 5.

Accidental Deaths - Fatal accidents, the fourth leading cause of death, took the lives of 1,591 Oklahoma residents during 1947. Chart 4 shows the death rate for the past 20 years. Of the total 1,577 accidents occurring in Oklahoma, motor vehicle accidents caused 517 deaths or 32.8 per cent; home accidents, 510, 32.3 per cent; public accidents, excluding motor vehicle, 408, 25.9 per cent; occupational accidents, 118, 7.5 per cent; and unknown types of accidents, 24, 1.5 per cent. Table VII, presents these accidents by type of accident and county of occurrence.

Chart 4
Accidental Death Rates Per 100,000 Population
Oklahoma, 1928-1947



The largest per cent of accidental deaths were caused by motor vehicle accidents. The greatest toll from these accidents was in the 25-44 year age group, with 442 fatalities. Of the 517 motor vehicle accident fatalities, 196 were due to collision with other motor vehicles; 128 were non-collision; 95 were due to collision with pedestrian; 85, collision with other objects; and 13, unspecified.

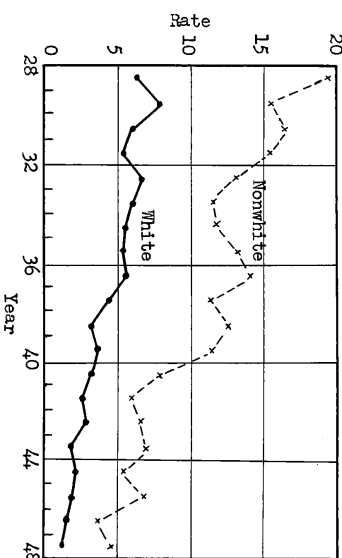
Of the 510 deaths from home accidents, 234, 45.9 per cent, were due to falls; 103, 20.2 per cent, to conflagration, burns and explosions; and 173, 33.9 per cent, to other home accidents. The largest number of fatal home accidents, 262, occurred to persons 65 years of age and over, 205 of these being caused by falls.

Public (not motor vehicle) accidents were responsible for 408 deaths or 25.9 per cent of the total accidents. The greatest number for any one cause of these fatalities, 117, was due to catcacyism. This large increase of catcacyism deaths in 1947 over the 3 which were reported in 1946 was due to a series of tornadoes, the most damaging of which struck in Woodward county taking 90 lives. There were 71 drowning deaths, 53 air transportation deaths, 36 fatal falls, 30 railroad accidents, 25 firearm deaths, 15 conflagration, burn and explosion deaths, and 61 other public accidental deaths.

Of the 118 occupational deaths reported, 56 were in the 25-44 year age group. The largest number of deaths, 38, occurred in agriculture, 24 in extractive industries, other than mining and quarrying, 16 in construction, 12 in mining and quarrying, 7 in transportation and public utilities and 21 in other occupational accidents.

Maternal Deaths - The number of deaths due to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium have diminished year by year for both the white and the nonwhite race groups as illustrated in Chart 5.

Chart 5
Maternal Death Rates Per 1,000 Live Births,
by Race, Oklahoma, 1928-1947



In 1947, 83 women died of maternal causes as compared with 84 in 1946. The rate, 1.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, was the same for both years due to the larger number of births in 1947. The Negro maternal deaths totaled 17, with a rate of 4.8, and the Indian, 7, or 4.1 per 1,000 live births.

Of the 11 deaths from abortion, 7 were reported with mention of infection and 4 without mention of infection; there were 2 deaths from ectopic gestation, both with mention of infection; 6 women died before delivery, 1 from hemorrhage of pregnancy and 5 from toxemias of pregnancy; 69 or 78.4 per cent of all maternal deaths occurred during childbirth and the puerperium, and of these 69 deaths, 28 were caused by infection, 15 by toxemias, 12 by hemorrhage and 14 by other causes. See Table 11.

Table 11
Maternal Deaths by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*,
Oklahoma, 1947

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All maternal causes (140-150) . . .	88	1.7	64	1.3	17	4.8	7	4.1
Abortion with mention of infection (140)	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.6	-	-
Abortion without mention of infection (141)	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.3	-	-
Ectopic gestation with mention of infection (142a)	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	-	-	-
Ectopic gestation without mention of infection (142b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemorrhage of pregnancy (143)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of pregnancy (144)	5	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.9	-	-
Other septic conditions of pregnancy (145a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium (146)	12	0.2	9	0.2	1	0.3	2	1.2
Infection during childbirth and the puerperium (147)	28	0.5	25	0.5	3	0.9	-	-
Puerperal toxemias (148)	15	0.3	9	0.2	2	0.6	4	2.3
Other causes (145b, 149-150)	14	0.3	8	0.2	5	1.4	1	0.6

* Number per 1,000 live births

Infant Deaths - The number of infant deaths in 1947, 1,710, was larger than that in 1946, but because of the increased number of births, the rate per 1,000 live births, 32.6, was smaller. Of the total infant deaths, 1,415 or 29.8 per 1,000 live births, were White; 190 were Negro, with a rate of 53.8; and 111 were Indian, with a rate of 64.5.

As shown in Table 12, "premature birth" caused 611 deaths of infants, and "congenital malformations" was second with 250 deaths. In the Negro group, deaths from premature birth totaled 44, followed closely by 42 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system which took first place in the Indian group, with 30 deaths

Neonatal Deaths - 1,190 infants died in 1947 who were under one month of age, giving a rate of 22.6 deaths per 1,000 live births; 1,014 were White, 128 Negro and 48 Indian, with rates of 21.4, 36.3 and 27.9, respectively. As shown in Table 13, 602 or 98.5 per cent of all deaths from premature births occurred in this age group. The second most frequent cause of death was congenital malformations which took the lives of 167 infants not yet one month old.

Table 12
Deaths Under One Year by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*,
Oklahoma, 1947

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total, all causes (1-200)	1716	32.6	1415	29.8	190	53.8	111	64.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases (1-44)	92	1.7	68	1.4	14	4.0	10	5.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (104-114)	215	4.1	143	3.0	42	11.9	30	17.4
Diseases of the digestive system (115-129)	92	1.7	65	1.4	15	4.3	12	7.0
Congenital malformations (157)	250	4.7	229	4.8	12	3.4	9	5.2
Congenital debility (158)	42	0.8	27	0.6	13	3.7	2	1.2
Premature birth (159)	611	11.6	547	11.5	44	12.5	20	11.6
Injury at birth (160)	119	2.3	104	2.2	10	2.8	5	2.9
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life (161)	109	2.1	97	2.0	8	2.3	4	2.3
Accidents (169-195)	71	1.3	59	1.2	12	3.4	-	-
All other defined causes	65	1.2	50	1.1	8	2.3	7	4.1
Ill defined and unknown (199,200)	50	0.9	26	0.5	12	3.4	12	7.0

Table 13
Deaths Under One Month by Cause, by Race, Number and Rate*,
Oklahoma, 1947

Cause of Death	Total		White		Negro		Indian	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total, all causes (1-200)	1190	22.6	1014	21.4	128	36.3	48	27.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases (1-44)	16	0.3	8	0.2	7	2.0	1	0.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (104-114)	53	1.0	36	0.8	12	3.4	5	2.9
Diseases of the digestive system (115-129)	21	0.4	14	0.3	7	2.0	-	-
Congenital malformations (157)	167	3.2	153	3.2	8	2.3	6	3.5
Congenital debility (158)	29	0.6	17	0.4	12	3.4	20	11.6
Premature birth (159)	602	11.4	539	11.4	43	12.2	20	11.6
Injury at birth (160)	118	2.2	103	2.2	10	2.8	5	2.9
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life (161)	102	1.9	91	1.9	8	2.3	3	1.7
Accidents (169-195)	19	0.4	14	0.3	5	1.4	-	-
All other defined causes	27	0.5	18	0.4	7	2.0	2	1.2
Ill defined and unknown (199,200)	36	0.7	21	0.4	9	2.6	6	3.5

* Number per 1,000 live births.

TABLE A. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, OCEANOGRAPHY, 1928-1947

	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estimated population, July 1	2,313,250		2,369,130		2,334,450		2,388,490		2,382,620	
Live Births*	42,966	18.4	39,728	16.8	42,935	17.4	43,260	18.1	41,028	17.2
Stillbirths†	1,232	30.8	1,345	33.8	1,283	30.2	1,077	24.4	1,066	25.7
Total deaths, all causes	20,953	9.0	21,998	9.3	19,642	8.2	18,028	7.3	19,946	8.1
Deaths under 1 year††	2,966	69.0	2,789	70.2	2,881	60.7	2,228	51.5	2,925	90.6
Infant perinatal deaths (1,2)‡	1,298	12.6	1,242	10.3	1,356	16.7	1,278	16.2	1,328	16.6
Yundant fever (5)	44	1.9	44	1.9	57	2.4	41	1.7	29	1.2
Non-specific meningitis (6)	46	2.0	47	2.0	44	1.8	55	2.3	48	2.0
Hemorrhagic meningitis (7)	47	2.0	46	1.9	42	1.8	45	1.9	48	2.0
Phosphorus (8)	32	1.3	265	11.2	216	9.0	229	9.5	132	5.5
Pneumonia (9)	32	1.3	265	11.2	216	9.0	229	9.5	132	5.5
Scarlet fever (9)	22	0.9	28	1.2	24	1.0	24	1.0	30	1.3
Whooping cough (9)	12	0.5	13	0.5	23	1.0	16	0.7	12	0.5
Measles (9)	12	0.5	27	1.1	123	5.1	32	1.3	12	0.5
Acute poliomyelitis and acute paralytic poliomyelitis (10)	31	1.3	33	1.4	10	0.4	19	0.8	15	0.6
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Acute infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6

* Rates from specific causes represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

† Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.

‡ Sources: 1928 through 1936 - Vital Statistics of the United States, *Deaths*, and *Causes of Death*; 1937 through 1947 - *Deaths* and *Causes of Death*, State Department of Health Records, by place of residence.

TABLE A. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, OCEANOGRAPHY, 1928-1947 - Continued

	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estimated population, July 1	2,376,688		2,370,008		2,384,247		2,358,286		2,332,826	
Live Births*	43,697	18.4	47,202	20.0	43,691	18.5	41,815	17.7	41,223	17.5
Stillbirths†	1,228	25.8	1,101	27.5	1,088	27.2	1,082	28.3	1,170	28.4
Total deaths, all causes	22,668	9.5	22,097	9.3	21,592	9.1	21,429	9.2	22,177	9.5
Deaths under 1 year††	2,466	56.4	2,466	66.5	2,466	56.4	2,466	66.0	2,466	66.0
Infant perinatal deaths (1,2)‡	1,291	29.5	1,291	29.5	1,291	29.5	1,291	29.5	1,291	29.5
Yundant fever (5)	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7
Non-specific meningitis (6)	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7
Hemorrhagic meningitis (7)	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7	42	1.7
Phosphorus (8)	32	1.3	28	1.1	28	1.1	28	1.1	28	1.1
Pneumonia (9)	32	1.3	28	1.1	28	1.1	28	1.1	28	1.1
Scarlet fever (9)	22	0.9	24	1.0	24	1.0	24	1.0	24	1.0
Whooping cough (9)	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5
Measles (9)	12	0.5	27	1.1	123	5.1	32	1.3	12	0.5
Acute poliomyelitis and acute paralytic poliomyelitis (10)	31	1.3	33	1.4	10	0.4	19	0.8	15	0.6
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Acute infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6
Other infectious encephalitis (10)	13	0.6	12	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.3	15	0.6

* Rates from specific causes represent number per 100,000 estimated population.

† Rates represent number per 1,000 live births.

‡ Sources: 1928 through 1936 - Vital Statistics of the United States, *Deaths*, and *Causes of Death*; 1937 through 1947 - *Deaths* and *Causes of Death*, State Department of Health Records, by place of residence.

TABLE B. RECORDED BIRTHS, STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS, IMPACT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, NUMBER AND RATE, BY COUNTY, OMAHA, 1947

COUNTY	BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS			DEATHS			IMPACT DEATHS			NEONATAL DEATHS		
	Number	Rate**	Ratio†	Number	Rate†	Ratio†	Number	Rate**	Ratio†	Number	Rate †	Ratio †	Number	Rate†	Ratio†
ENTIRE STATE . . .	52,830	22.8	1,060	20.1	18,794	8.1	1,692	32.0	1,766	22.3					
Adair . . .	198	9.8	12.7	192	7.6	132	44.2	4	4	27.4					
Adams . . .	243	10.4	21.1	13	0.5	11	38.0	2	2	28.5					
Atchison . . .	136	6.4	11.1	2	0.1	7	22.3	1	1	20.9					
Baker . . .	243	10.4	21.1	13	0.5	11	38.0	2	2	28.5					
Benett . . .	191	23.8	17	20.9	64	10.3	23	33.4	2	2	20.9				
Boone . . .	689	33.9	17	24.7	209	10.3	16	45.1	18	8.0					
Butler . . .	395	19.2	15	14.1	144	8.0	16	45.1	18	8.0					
Cass . . .	595	27.2	17	21.2	227	6.2	31	35.1	18	20.4					
Central . . .	554	19.2	8	14.4	217	7.5	18	32.5	12	11.2					
Cherokee . . .	859	20.9	26	26.6	330	6.1	22	26.5	14	16.9					
Clatsop . . .	740	35.0	18	25.4	179	7.7	12	27.2	12	11.2					
Clatsop . . .	740	35.0	18	25.4	179	7.7	12	27.2	12	11.2					
Clatsop . . .	740	35.0	18	25.4	179	7.7	12	27.2	12	11.2					
Clatsop . . .	740	35.0	18	25.4	179	7.7	12	27.2	12	11.2					

* Place of occurrence
† Rates represent number per 1,000 live births
* Rates represent number per 1,000 live births
† Rates represent number per 1,000 live births

TABLE I. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY UNDERLYING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, OMAHA, 1947

Cause	TOTAL		WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Infant mortality	2,312,286	22.7	2,088,171	21.4	161,290	54.6	63,125	27.7
Liver cirrhosis	52,691	0.5	47,440	0.5	3,550	11.2	1,792	27.3
Physician in hospital	41,422	0.4	38,650	0.4	1,401	4.5	1,373	4.1
Physician in home	9,832	0.1	8,492	0.1	1,192	3.7	1,215	3.8
Physician in hospital, at home	1,814	0.0	1,630	0.0	134	0.4	215	0.7
Physician in hospital, at home	1,796	0.0	1,669	0.0	117	0.4	134	0.4
Physician in home, at home	234	0.0	199	0.0	43	0.1	12	0.0
Total deaths, all causes	19,102	0.2	16,778	0.2	1,455	4.5	628	1.9
Diabetes under 1 year	1,716	0.0	1,425	0.0	291	0.9	111	0.3
Diabetes under 1 year	1,716	0.0	1,425	0.0	291	0.9	111	0.3
Diabetes under 1 year	1,716	0.0	1,425	0.0	291	0.9	111	0.3
Diabetes under 1 year	1,716	0.0	1,425	0.0	291	0.9	111	0.3

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

TABLE II. RESIDENT DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES BY RACE AND SEX, OKLAHOMA, 1947

Cause of Death	TOTAL		WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total deaths, all causes	11,214	7,887	9,984	6,794	896	798	334	295
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers (1,2)	7	2	6	1	-	-	1	1
Undulant fever (5)	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Scarlet fever (6)	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Enteric fever (8)	16	25	12	20	2	1	2	4
Whooping cough (9)	9	6	9	6	2	1	2	1
Diphtheria (10)	42	28	33	18	4	5	4	1
Pertussis (12)	428	266	322	170	37	51	39	45
Respiratory system (13)	398	266	322	170	37	51	39	45
Tuberculosis (26a)	1	11	7	8	-	3	-	-
Dysentery (27)	7	11	7	8	-	3	-	-
Dysuria (28)	1	1	1	1	27	10	-	-
Scarlet (29)	13	4	10	25	2	3	6	8
Influenza (33)	97	105	81	84	-	-	-	-
Smallpox (34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Amie infectious encephalitis (37)	6	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (38)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (39)	39	23	34	18	4	5	1	39
Cancer (45-55)	1,132	1,222	1,053	1,092	61	91	18	1
Other tumor (56-57)	35	54	32	45	3	3	-	-
Other tumor (58)	192	202	134	180	10	14	5	-
Diphtheria (61)	169	202	134	180	10	14	5	-
Pallidus (69)	4	21	3	17	1	3	-	10
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and exanthemata	26	40	22	35	3	5	1	6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (72-76)	96	83	87	72	7	5	3	6
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	18	4	14	4	1	1	2	2
Chromoblast, septicemia	1,125	893	1,019	785	88	100	18	8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (80-82, 85-89)	136	116	127	108	11	7	2	4
Diseases of the arteries (95-99)	3,220	1,746	2,967	1,569	139	138	57	39
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-103)	200	157	190	127	9	6	1	4
Pneumonia, all forms (104-107)	48	43	43	25	3	7	2	24
Diphtheria and enteritis under 2 yrs. (110)	135	122	127	112	6	7	8	3
Dysentery and enteritis over 2 yrs. (120)	34	23	24	15	2	1	1	2
Hepatitis, intestinal obstruction (122)	14	22	4	6	1	3	-	-
Other diseases of the digestive system (124)	79	72	68	61	8	2	2	1
Chromoblast of the liver (124)	79	72	68	61	8	2	2	1
Other diseases of the digestive system (125-129)	230	155	192	129	22	18	8	12
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (133-139)	600	411	505	341	82	58	13	8
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (140-142, 145, 147)	159	88	145	40	12	7	2	1
Disease of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (150-152)	-	88	-	64	-	17	-	7
Compensated malformations diseases per-sonality (162)	697	509	685	433	48	40	24	16
Senility (163-164)	135	93	108	73	1	1	1	2
Homicide (165-168)	89	23	68	12	47	11	10	7
Motor vehicle accidents (170)	408	119	378	109	18	29	12	7
Other accidental causes (179, 171-191)	687	377	603	345	99	63	25	3
Other accidental causes (191, 193-195)	28	34	24	32	4	19	-	-
Ill defined and unknown (199, 200)	254	113	206	78	31	2	17	16

TABLE III. RESIDENT DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, BY AGE AT DEATH, OKLAHOMA, 1947

Cause of Death	All Ages	AGE AT DEATH							55 and over	Un- known	
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-64			
Total deaths, all causes	19,101	1,726	323	153	149	576	651	1,087	4,416	10,036	10
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers (1,2)	19	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1
Undulant fever (5)	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	1
Scarlet fever (6)	10	-	2	3	-	2	1	1	-	2	1
Enteric fever (8)	41	-	5	6	3	5	6	4	-	26	1
Whooping cough (9)	15	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	1
Diphtheria (10)	42	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	33	1
Pertussis (12)	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	1
Respiratory system (13)	664	7	7	2	5	61	113	227	227	1,120	1
Tuberculosis (26a)	18	6	2	-	1	9	1	1	1	8	8
Dysentery (27)	18	6	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	8	8
Dysuria (28)	17	28	10	2	2	9	5	2	80	53	11
Scarlet (29)	202	-	-	-	-	9	2	4	-	11	-
Influenza (33)	202	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	-	11	-
Smallpox (34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (36)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Amie infectious encephalitis (37)	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (38)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (39)	62	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	21	16	-
Cancer (45-55)	2,354	5	12	2	7	21	54	174	655	1,224	1
Other tumor (56-57)	89	1	4	2	2	3	5	20	34	18	-
Other tumor (58)	353	1	2	-	1	1	2	11	9	23	-
Diphtheria (61)	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	6	19	-
Pallidus (69)	66	16	7	-	-	3	1	4	15	20	-
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and exanthemata	179	7	21	10	10	12	12	15	32	62	-
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (72-76)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	4	-
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	2,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	62	-
Chromoblast, septicemia (83)	254	15	12	7	6	17	21	30	66	77	-
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (80-82, 85-89)	44,957	1	2	1	10	21	41	105	1,938	3,950	-
Diseases of the arteries (95-99)	97	1	2	1	1	1	5	8	48	27	-
Other diseases of the circulatory system (100-103)	788	1	1	1	10	19	19	20	101	98	-
Pneumonia, all forms (104-107)	257	16	15	3	1	4	2	10	43	153	-
Diphtheria and enteritis under 2 yrs. (110)	36	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	22	-
Dysentery and enteritis over 2 yrs. (120)	151	8	4	1	3	3	5	10	21	21	-
Hepatitis, intestinal obstruction (122)	113	18	2	2	2	2	3	10	45	55	-
Other diseases of the digestive system (124)	371	19	9	4	4	9	18	28	112	146	-
Chromoblast of the liver (124)	1,031	-	3	3	4	11	20	45	211	712	-
Other diseases of the digestive system (125-129)	207	1	2	1	1	4	12	16	35	136	-
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (133-139)	88	-	-	-	-	31	21	24	2	-	-
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (140-142, 145, 147)	37	-	-	-	-	14	11	11	2	-	-
Disease of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (150-152)	1,166	1,131	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	-	-
Compensated malformations diseases personality (162)	114	20	-	-	-	11	13	16	3	410	1
Senility (163-164)	144	-	-	-	4	1	3	8	4	6	-
Homicide (165-168)	178	1	1	1	-	39	32	39	28	78	6
Motor vehicle accidents (170)	1,064	6	26	17	23	128	178	202	105	72	1
Other accidental causes (179, 171-191)	662	77	77	49	47	115	109	111	152	344	-
Other accidental causes (191, 193-195)	62	5	6	-	-	3	6	1	14	17	-
Ill defined and unknown (199, 200)	367	50	-	-	-	10	6	20	96	177	-

TABLE IV. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1947

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Total
Total All Races		
Heart disease	4,850	26.0
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	2,836	12.3
All accidents	1,991	8.3
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1,166	6.1
Genital hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	788	2.3
Pneumonia	707	3.7
Tuberculosis	580	3.1
White		
Heart disease	4,756	27.0
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	2,145	12.8
All accidents	1,892	10.8
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1,153	6.8
Genital hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	1,038	6.2
Pneumonia	846	5.0
Tuberculosis	538	3.1
Black		
Heart disease	328	19.4
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	188	11.1
Cancer	152	9.0
All accidents	140	8.3
Pneumonia	102	6.0
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	94	5.5
Genital hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	88	5.2
Indian		
Heart disease	96	15.3
Tuberculosis	95	15.1
Cancer	60	9.5
All accidents	47	7.5
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	40	6.4
Genital hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, softening	20	3.2
Hepatitis	25	4.0

TABLE V. INFANTILE DEATHS, DEATHS BY INFANTILE CAUSES, INFANTS AND RACE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBERS BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1947

	Total			WHITE			BLACK			INDIAN		
	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.	No.	Rate	Ind.
Live births	364	22.5	254	107	292	19.7	254	19.3	304	19.3	274	17
Physician in home	118	...	107	11	28	...	118	12.6	132	11.8	9	...
Mother, father, or unknown	43	8.3	19	24	...	11	12.6	12	12.6	11	...	3
Stillbirths	3	0.3	2	1	...	1	0.3	3	0.3	1	...	1
Physician in hospital	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mother, father, or unknown	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total deaths all causes	161	10.0	102	1	...	1	...	161	10.0	113	8.9	7
Deaths under 1 year	7	...	4	5	11	43.3	11	...	7	...	6	...
Typical wastepiped fever (1,2)	10	6.2	7	10	27.9	11	...	10	6.2	7	...	1
Undulant fever (5)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Melioidosis meningitis (6)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Sectate fever (8)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria (10)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Tetanus (12)	19	118.4	7	12	31.0	4	...	19	118.4	7	...	1
Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	18	112.2	6	3	23.2	3	...	18	112.2	6	...	1
Respiratory system (15)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Dysentery (27)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Scarlet fever (28)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Shingles (30)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Syphilis (31)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Smallpox (32)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Measles (35)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36), (37)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (38)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Body louse transmitted fever (39)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases (34, 41, 23-25, 28, 29, 34, 35, 42-53, 56, 59, 60, 64, 65)	17	105.9	12	5	15.5	23	17.2	17	105.9	12	...	1
Cancer (45-53)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other tumors (54-57)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Acute rheumatic fever (58)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Rheumatic meningitis (61)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands, and vitamines (62, 63-68, 70-71)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
By foreign agents (72-76)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Chronic poisoning and intoxication (77-79)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis (80-82)	14	87.2	11	3	7.5	10	64.2	14	87.2	11	...	2
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (80-82, 84-89)	2	12.5	2	15	7.7	1	...	2	12.5	2	...	1
Diseases of the heart (90-97)	35	218.1	20	3	23.2	3	...	35	218.1	20	...	1
Other diseases of the circulatory system (98-103)	3	18.7	3	3	23.2	3	...	3	18.7	3	...	1
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	10	62.3	7	1	38.7	5	...	10	62.3	7	...	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system (110-114)	2	12.5	2	3	23.2	3	...	2	12.5	2	...	1
Diphtheria & enteritis under 2 years (119)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis (121)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of the digestive system (122)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (115-118, 123, 125-129)	15	93.5	11	4	31.0	4	...	15	93.5	11	...	1
Hepatitis (130-132)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (133-139)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	4	24.9	4	1	6.2	2	...	4	24.9	4	...	2
Other diseases of the mother (151-156)	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Smothering (162)	4	24.9	4	1	6.2	2	...	4	24.9	4	...	2
Other accidents (169-171)	8	49.8	3	2	15.5	1	...	8	49.8	3	...	1
Other defined causes (59, 151-156, 159-168)	7	43.6	3	4	31.0	8	62.0	7	43.6	3	...	1
Ill defined and unknown (179, 200, 201)	7	43.6	4	1	23.2	3	...	7	43.6	4	...	1

See notes on Table I

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTATION, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1947 - Continued

Estimated population, July 1, 1947	JEFFERSON					JOHNSON					KAY				
	No.	Rate	Race		Total	No.	Rate	Race		Total	No.	Rate	Race		
			W.	N.				W.	N.				W.	N.	W.
Live Births*	256	19.1	250	5	1	261	21.5	256	9	16	124.0	25.1	119.7	33	
Physicians in hospital	172	12.9	172	5	1	111	8.9	302	24	8	11.9	9.5	10.9	3	
Physicians in home	3	0.2	3	1	8	0.7	5	0.4	3	1	3.5	0.3	3.4	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	3	0.2	3	1	11	0.9	1	0.1	11	2	14.5	1.2	13.8	1	
Scarlet fever	6	0.5	6	2	9	0.7	34.5	2.7	17	1	15	1.2	14	1	
Physicians in home	2	0.2	2	1	6	0.5	4	0.3	14	1	13	1.0	12	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	3	0.2	3	1	3	0.2	4	0.3	4	1	15	1.2	14	1	
Physicians in hospital	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	1	0.1	14	1	13	1.0	12	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	8	0.6	72	5.7	10	1	452	36.4	428	33	
Total deaths under 1 month	89	6.6	88	3	1	81	6.7	72	5	6	42	3.4	42	3	
Deaths under 1 month	2	0.2	2	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	3	0.2	11.5	0.9	3	1	26	2.0	21	2	

* See notes on Table I

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTATION, NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1947 - Continued

Estimated population, July 1, 1947	KINGSFISHER					KOMA					LATIMER				
	No.	Rate	Race		Total	No.	Rate	Race		Total	No.	Rate	Race		
			W.	N.				W.	N.				W.	N.	W.
Live Births*	273	18.4	216	2	3	486	21.6	448	20	18	72	24.0	217	2	
Physicians in hospital	230	16.5	215	2	3	422	19.3	393	11	18	72	24.0	217	2	
Physicians in home	6	0.4	6	1	6	0.3	5	0.2	9	1	16	5.4	16	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	5	0.4	5	1	1	0.1	8	0.4	3	1	5	1.6	5	2	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	1	2	0.7	2	1	
Physicians in home	134	9.0	111	18	5	180	8.0	161	14	5	85	31.5	73	2	
Malaria, other, or unknown	7	0.5	7	1	7	0.3	19	0.8	19	1	1	0.4	1	1	
Total deaths under 1 month	17	1.2	17	1	5	25.6	1.9	23	1	5	20.7	1.5	20	1	
Deaths under 1 month	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	
Malaria, other, or unknown	1	0.1	1	1	1	18.5	1.3	17	1	1	5	1.9	5	1	

* See notes on Table I

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND SEX, OKLAHOMA, 1947 - continued

	RUSHMORE			ROGER MILLS			ROGERS							
	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live Births*	260	18.5	226	10	24	162	19.4	159	10	44.1	20.4	418	8	15
Physician in hospital	82	6.4	109	3	15	148	17.8	139	9	34.4	68.8	1	1	
Physician in home	154	12.1	117	4	7	114	13.6	20	1	86	172	1	1	
Stillbirths	4	0.3	4	2	2	4	0.5	4	1	13	26.5	11	2	
Physician in hospital	2	0.2	2	2	2	2	0.2	2	4	9	18	4	8	
Physician in home	2	0.2	2	2	2	2	0.2	2	4	8	16	4	8	
Deaths under 1 month	85	6.7	76	7	7	55	6.6	52	1	108	22	180	4	
Deaths under 1 year	8	30.8	8	4	1	1	6.2	1	1	14	28.8	9	17	
TOTAL DEATHS, ALL CAUSES*	5	19.2	4	1	1	6	7.2	5	1	20.4	41.8	1	1	
Physician in hospital	3	2.4	3	2	2	4	4.8	3	1	10	20.4	1	1	
Physician in home	2	1.6	1	1	1	2	2.4	2	1	10	20.4	1	1	
Stillbirths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deaths under 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deaths under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL DEATHS, ALL CAUSES*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stillbirths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physician in home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deaths under 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deaths under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL DEATHS, ALL CAUSES*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

See notes on Table I

TABLE V. RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSES, NUMBERS AND RATE BY COUNTY, AND NUMBER BY COUNTY AND SEX, OKLAHOMA, 1947 - continued

	SERFORD			SERRAVALLO			SERRINS						
	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Live Births*	922	20.4	765	45	21.5	21.2	148	17	23	77	25.4	9	8
Physician in hospital	772	17.2	695	22	22	135	15	23	6	35	11.7	2	1
Physician in home	150	3.2	170	8	8	113	13	14	6	35	11.7	2	1
Stillbirths	53	24.9	4	4	5	5	5	5	12	3	3	3	3
Physician in hospital	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Physician in home	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Deaths under 1 month	398	36.5	275	36	36	164	18	9	16	240	79	234	6
Deaths under 1 year	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL DEATHS, ALL CAUSES*	22	23.9	16	1	1	4	4	1	1	20	31.0	24	20
Physician in hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physician in home	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stillbirths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physician in hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physician in home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths under 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEATHS, ALL CAUSES*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See notes on Table I

TABLE VII. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1927

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	1,577	68.2	520	54	39	27	25	126	88	51	277	370
Adair	12	74.8	7	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Alfalfa	10	77.5	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
Atoka	10	64.2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Beaver	7	83.4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Beckham	24	118.0	17	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	3
Blaine	17	94.4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bryan	15	44.0	5	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
Caddo	22	55.3	9	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	3	3
Canadian	14	48.4	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	3
Carter	40	100.8	18	1	1	-	1	3	2	2	6	6
Cherokee	8	39.5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Choctaw	13	53.8	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Cimarron	3	65.9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cleveland	21	73.5	5	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	6	2
Coal	2	21.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Comanche	22	40.8	9	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	3
Cotton	8	68.4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Craig	18	89.9	4	-	1	-	1	4	-	2	4	2
Creek	38	88.7	17	-	-	2	-	3	2	3	6	5
Custer	18	76.1	10	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	1
Delaware	11	68.9	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	4
Dewey	15	136.9	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	7
Ellis	8	103.7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Garfield	22	45.0	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	9	5
Garvin	14	48.1	8	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1
Grady	32	81.4	14	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
Grant	14	119.2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-
Greer	8	64.8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Harmon	3	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Harper	7	113.7	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Haskell	6	42.8	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Hughes	14	56.9	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	4
Jackson	11	52.2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jefferson	11	82.2	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Johnston	2	16.5	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1
Kay	36	72.9	10	1	1	-	1	7	4	1	5	6
Kingfisher	14	94.1	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-
Kiowa	14	62.1	7	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Latimer	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
LeFlore	31	73.5	4	-	-	1	1	4	4	2	4	11
Lincoln	22	91.7	5	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	5	5
Logan	15	59.5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	8	2
Love	6	68.0	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
McClain	10	55.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
McCurtain	10	28.8	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1
McIntosh	12	61.8	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	2	2
Major	3	25.4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marshall	4	42.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Mayes	13	56.4	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1
Murray	16	131.1	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	2
Muskogee	56	85.1	21	-	1	2	3	6	3	-	11	9
Noble	7	53.1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Nowata	8	58.9	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Okfuskee	14	67.8	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	5
Oklahoma	161	50.5	59	5	4	6	4	17	7	2	34	23
Okmulgee	29	66.0	9	-	1	-	1	3	4	1	3	7
Osage	10	28.6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Ottawa	27	75.4	4	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	8	8
Pawnee	14	95.2	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
Payne	29	79.7	4	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	9
Pittsburg	26	55.4	7	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	7
Pontotoc	19	57.7	5	4	2	1	-	3	1	1	1	1
Pottawatomie	24	50.6	8	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1
Pushmataha	5	35.7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Roger Mills	6	71.7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Rogers	26	120.4	12	1	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	4
Seminole	30	66.3	7	4	-	-	1	2	1	3	5	7
Sequoyah	9	37.8	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
Stephens	21	69.0	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	4
Texas	20	159.0	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Tillman	11	55.0	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3
Tulsa	130	55.3	39	7	1	3	3	17	1	6	37	22
Wagoner	15	73.7	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
Washington	27	86.8	9	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	11	3
Washita	16	81.4	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	2
Woods	15	109.1	2	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	5	1
Woodward	115	708.7	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	102

* Number per 100,000 estimated population