

**PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS**

STATE OF

**OKLAHOMA**

**1954**



PART III

**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS**

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**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS**

Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

G. F. MATHEWS, M. D., Commissioner



Office of the State Registrar of Health  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
1954

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

1954

Little change was noted in the total number of deaths of Oklahomans due to accidents in 1954 from the number observed in previous years, as indicated by the upper line of Chart 4 on page 9. While the number of deaths due to various types of accidents has shown considerable change from year to year, the aggregate annual number has remained close to the same, at least for the past 18 years. In 1954, accidents continued to constitute the fourth leading cause of death for the State's population, and the first leading cause for all ages from one through 34 years, as shown in Table 1, below. This table also indicates that for the late teens and early twenties accidents accounted for more than half of all the deaths occurring at those ages.

Table 1

Accidents as a Leading Cause of Death\*  
Oklahoma, 1954

Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths			Age in Years	Total Deaths	Accidental Deaths		
		Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death			Number	Per Cent	Position as Cause of Death
All ages	20,121	1,500	7.5	4	25-34	490	172	35.1	1
Under 1	1,394	74	5.3	4	35-44	808	126	15.6	3
1-4	254	83	32.7	1	45-54	1,662	152	9.1	3
5-9	119	46	38.7	1	55-64	2,881	129	4.5	4
10-14	104	44	42.3	1	65-74	4,554	138	3.0	4
15-19	156	89	57.1	1	75&over	7,483	341	4.6	5
20-24	195	100	51.3	1	Unknown	21	6	-	-

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

The information contained in this bulletin was obtained from death certificates filed with the State Department of Health, or in the case of residents dying out of the State, from certificates filed in the other state. The standard form of death certificate, used in Oklahoma, provides for a statement not only of the cause of death, in the sense of nature of injury, but also (when the death is due to an accident or other violence) a statement as to the kind of place where the accident occurred, the geographical location of the place, the time of injury (month, day, year, hour), whether or not the injury occurred at work, and how the injury occurred. When this information is not supplied in full, it is the practice to query the person signing the death certificate, as is done routinely on any incomplete death certificate, so far as feasible. In 1954, though, this querying was rather restricted, resulting in decreased information about accidental deaths. This deficiency was augmented by the discontinuance of the special query forms for accidental deaths, which were used in previous years. One result of these changes has been the inclusion of an increased number of deaths in the "Unknown" category, as will be explained later.



## ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

In this publication, unless otherwise stated, all data are assigned geographically to the place of occurrence of the accident, regardless of place of residence or place of death, since any preventive measures would have been applied at the place of accident. Thus, the total State figures are for accidents occurring in Oklahoma, and the allocation to county in Table VI is by county where the accident occurred. Exceptions to this general rule are Table I and Chart 4, which are based on figures for residents of Oklahoma.

### POPULATION

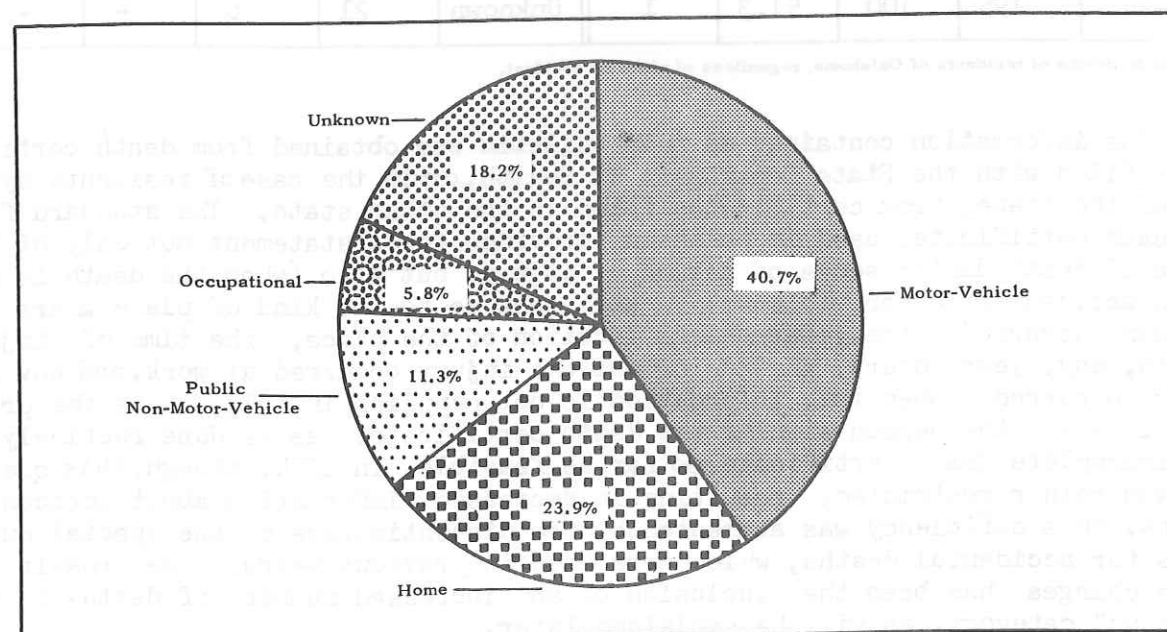
Population figures used in computing rates for this publication have been estimated by the Division of Statistics. The estimate for the total population was 2,238,057. The white population was estimated to be 2,038,785; the Negro population, 145,503; and the Indian population, 53,769. Rates by race are shown in Table III in the Appendix.

### CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

The basic statistical classification used in coding all deaths in Oklahoma is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. Included in this classification are categories for the assignment of external causes of injury, known as the "E" Code. The classification in the lower sections of Tables III and VI follows this coding with certain three-digit categories combined for convenience in using the tables. Some of the groups in these tables are combined further to provide the categories in the heading of Table IV.

Chart 1

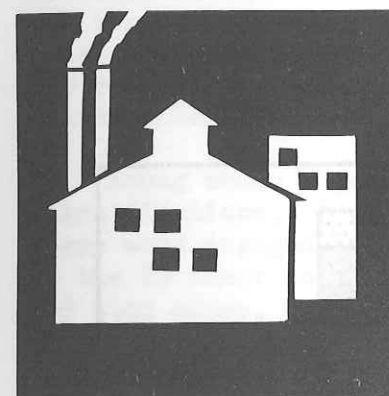
Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications  
Oklahoma, 1954



Another classification used in this bulletin is that of the National Safety Council. In this system, each accidental death is assigned to one of five major categories: occupational, home, motor-vehicle, public non-motor-vehicle, and unknown. The way in which assignment is made to these categories is explained in connection with the discussion of these categories in the bulletin. Further breakdowns are provided on the basis of manner of injury, the inclusions in each category of this detailed list being determined by the International List code. The complete National Safety Council code was used in the stub of Tables I, II, and V, and the five major categories in the upper parts of Tables III and VI. Chart 1 on the previous page shows the division of fatal accidents in 1954 into the five major classes.

The following sections of this bulletin discuss in order each of these major categories, one section being devoted to each, succeeded by a section on "Age and Accidental Deaths."

### OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS



In the classification rules of the National Safety Council, each death due to a motor-vehicle or other transport accident is assigned to the appropriate transport category, regardless of whether or not the person killed was at work. In all other cases, except that of domestic servants injured at work in a home, work accidents (at gainful employment) are assigned to an occupational accident category.

The number of deaths classified to the various occupational categories for the past seven years is shown in Table I. The 87 accidental deaths in the occupational categories in 1954 represented the smallest number in the eleven years for which comparable

tabulations are available, the next lowest number having been in 1950, when 94 such deaths were tabulated.

Table 2

Occupational Accidental Deaths by Occupation,  
by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1954

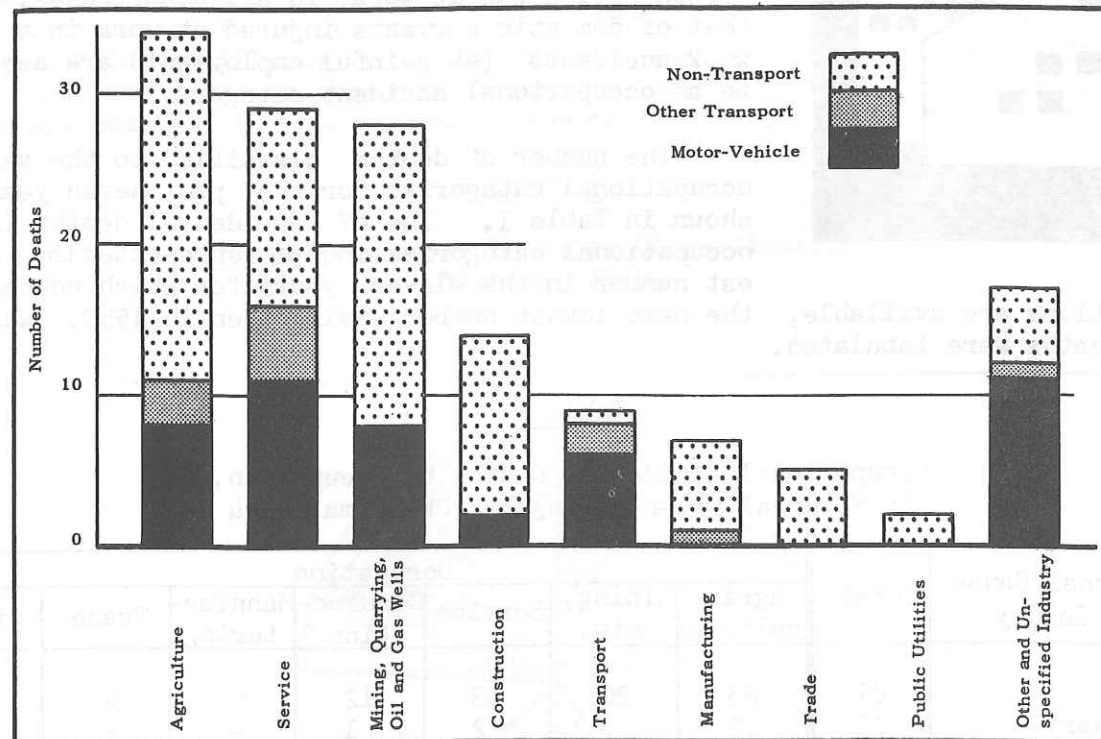
External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Agri-culture	Mining, etc.	Service	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Trade	Other
Total	87	23	20	13	12	6	5	8
Machinery	22	12	6	2	1	-	-	1
Electric current	14	-	4	1	6	1	-	2
Falls	12	3	-	2	1	1	2	3
Falling object	8	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
Fire	10	3	2	2	-	-	2	1
Firearms	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	-
Explosion of pressure vessel	5	-	1	1	-	3	-	-
All others	11	4	1	2	2	1	-	1

Table 2, above, comprises for the occupations having the most accidental deaths, a classification of these deaths by the external cause of injury.

Transport accidents at work, excluded by rule from the Safety Council's occupational category, may be added to the figures given above and in the Appendix to provide a more complete idea of occupational hazards. Of the motor-vehicle accident victims in 1954, 46 were said to have been at work, as were 12 of the other transport victims, making a total of 58 work accidents which were not included in the total of 87 mentioned above. Hence, 145 persons were fatally injured in Oklahoma accidents in 1954, presumably while engaged in gainful employment. This compares with a total of 152 such deaths in 1953. Of the 58 transport victims, apparently 16 were engaged in service industries, 11 in agriculture, 8 in mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells (all actually in petroleum extraction activities), 8 in transport, 2 in construction, and one in manufacturing. The remainder were engaged in "other and unspecified industries." Chart 2 shows the distribution of the deaths from work accidents classified as motor-vehicle, other transport, and non-transport, for each industry group.

Chart 2

Deaths Due to Accidents at Work, Motor-Vehicle, Other Transport, and Non-Transport by Occupation, Oklahoma, 1954



Both when the National Safety Council classification was used and when transport accidents were included, more deaths were attributed to agricultural accidents than to those in any of the other occupational categories. Twelve of these accidents were caused by agricultural machinery-- a tractor in each case. In one instance, the tractor was being employed as power for a saw. The saw disengaged from the tractor and cut through the victim's skull. In 9 cases the tractor over-

turned, in one of these cases due to running off the edge of a bank. In another fatality, the driver fell off and was run over by a spring-tooth attachment. The twelfth man caught his foot in a "mechanical plow."

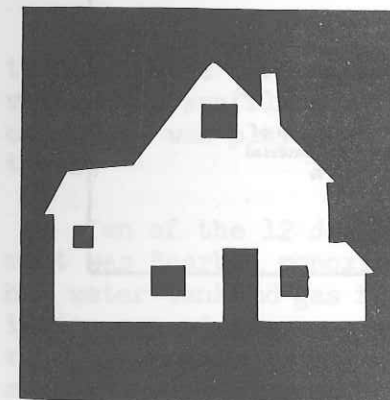
Falls not involving machinery accounted for 3 accidental deaths in agriculture: Two men fell from barn lofts; one elderly man fell "while walking from his farm." The last was said to have been at work. Three deaths resulted from fire. Two of the men were fighting fires on their farms; the third caught his clothes afire while pouring gasoline into a tractor with motor running. Other deaths in the farm category included one each from gunshot with circumstances not stated, heat exhaustion which apparently led to a fall from a hayloft, drowning, striking the head on a farm implement, and injuries resulting from being dragged by a horse while plowing -- the farmer was caught in the lines and dragged to death.

Included in the transport category of farmers at work were the death of a 17-year-old boy when a horse fell with him, and another death which resulted when a man on horseback attempted to cross a small creek on his farm during a flood, to reach cattle on the other side. The horse stumbled and went under the current, and the man drowned. Another man, 78 years old, was fatally injured when the tongue of a small wagon came out. Presumably the wagon was horse-drawn, although the certificate does not state this explicitly. Motor vehicles were involved in 8 accidental deaths of farmers at work.

Among those engaged in work in the "mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells" classifications, 8 were killed in motor-vehicle accidents while at work. All these were engaged in some aspect of oil production, as has already been mentioned. Of the 20 other fatalities in this category, 16 were in oil production, 2 in lead and zinc mines, one in gypsum extraction, and one in rock quarrying.

Table 2 and Chart 2 contain further information about accidents at work. Table I in the Appendix shows the variation in number assigned to the various National Safety Council occupational categories over the past seven years. Table II shows the number by month in 1954, while Tables III and V contain information about the age, sex, and race of the decedents. One fact shown in Table V is that all these fatalities in 1954 were of males.

#### HOME ACCIDENTS



The number included in the home accident category -- accidents occurring in homes or resident institutions, such as hospitals or nursing homes -- was 359 in 1954, a decrease from the 394 reported in 1953. However, the fact that home accident queries were not sent out in 1954 was probably at least partially responsible for this decline, since these queries resulted in the past in the inclusion of a number of fatalities in the home accident group, which without additional information would have been assigned to the "Unknown" group.

The tables in the Appendix supply certain data about these accidents by the National Safety Council categories. The number and percentage of the home accidents included in each of these categories is shown in Chart 3 on the next page.

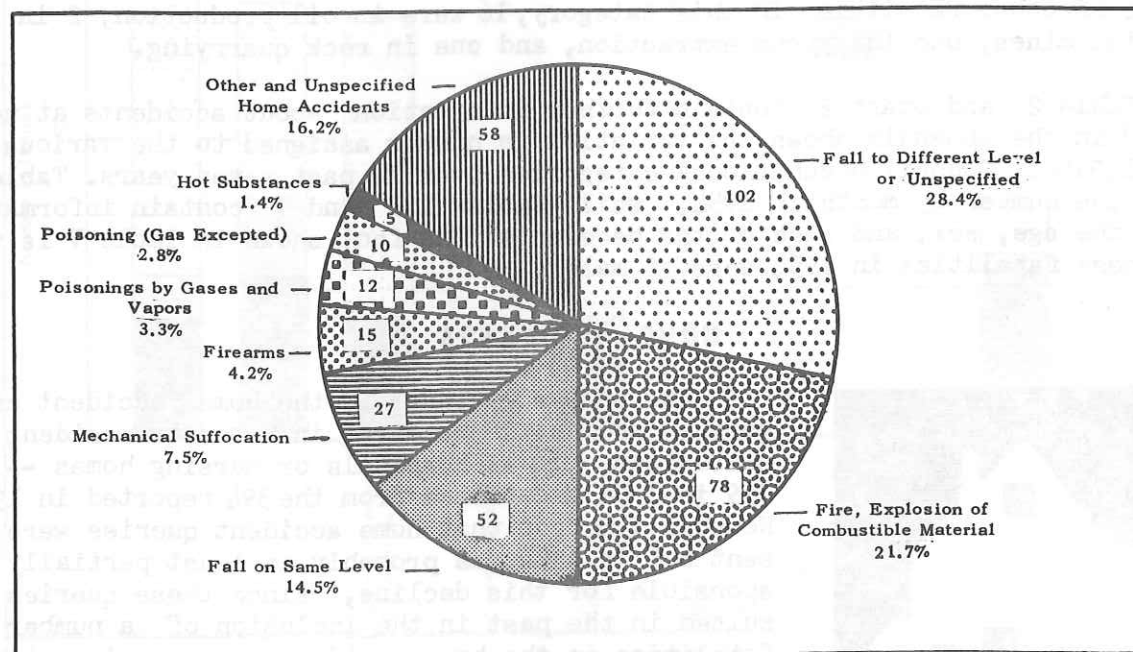


Falls accounted for 154 of the deaths from home accidents, or 42.9 per cent of the total. Of these accidents, 9 occurred on stairs or steps, 23 from one level to another but not on steps, and 52 on the same level, while for 70, determination was not possible from the information available whether or not the fall was to a different level. Data as to the circumstances of the accident were quite meager in most cases. Actually, in many cases the patient himself may not have been sure what happened. Table V shows that 115 of the persons involved were over 75 years of age, and that 46 were over 85. The death certificates frequently mentioned infirmities due to advanced age, in addition to the accidental injury. Thus, the victims were often debilitated and unable to cope with small hazards, and relatively minor injuries sometimes resulted in death.

Little difference between the numbers of fatal home accidents by sex was observed in 1954, 174 of the persons being males and 185 females. However, even this slight predominance of females was in contrast to the situation in each of the other major categories. In the home category, the predominance of females was noted only in the older ages, 65 and over, and may reflect the longer life span of women rather than their susceptibility to hazards in the home. Much the same situation has been noted in other recent years.

Chart 3

Fatal Home Accidents, by Type  
Oklahoma, 1954



Where some indication was given as to agent or object involved in falls on the same level, furniture was reported in 8 cases. One 85-year-old man tripped on a chair at night. A 97-year-old woman tripped on the floor furnace. A woman

of 85 fell backwards and struck a sewing machine, rupturing her spleen and causing a fatal hemorrhage. Other hazards about the home included bedclothes which were involved in one case -- a woman tangled her foot in a sheet and fell to the floor. Four people tripped over rugs and 3 slipped on ice. Among other circumstances of falls on the same level were stumbling on a nightgown, falling while pulling on a rosebush (84-year-old man), and tangling feet in vines in the garden.

The falls from higher levels included 6 from buildings and other structures, 15 from furniture, and 2 others. One child was playing on his bed, near a window. He opened the screen and fell two floors, landing on the sidewalk. Another child was killed when his swing fell down. A man was working on the roof, apparently of his own house, and fell 15 feet.

For deaths due to fire, as from deaths from falls, rather incomplete information was available in many cases. However, 8 deaths were attributed to fire from heating stove and one from cooking stove (these figures not including deaths resulting from fire from a stove not otherwise specified, which were not tabulated separately in 1954), 7 from combustible fluids and gases, 3 from smoking, 3 from matches, and 2 from grass fire. Some certificates mentioning fire from a stove contained the following statements: "She was standing in her home by the cook-stove and her dress caught fire." "Wood fire caught bedroom." "Clothing caught fire from stove." "Patient's clothes caught fire in the bathroom, by bathroom heater."

For certain deaths involving combustible fluids and gases, the following information was given: "Burned from gasoline explosion." "Butane explosion in bathroom." "Severe clothing burns -- kerosene lamp." "Container of gasoline exploded in hand." "Clothes caught fire when he lighted a gas stove." "Cleaning car with gasoline when it exploded." "Gasoline burns (burning ant hills)."

Deaths from mechanical suffocation included 21 cases of suffocation in bed or cradle, and 6 cases of other and unspecified suffocation. Each of the persons dying in accidents of this type was less than one year old. Illness of the child was possibly a factor in some of these deaths. However, on only one of the 27 death certificates was any mention made of any such condition. In this one instance the child was said to have been premature, and to have smothered against the floor of the bassinet.

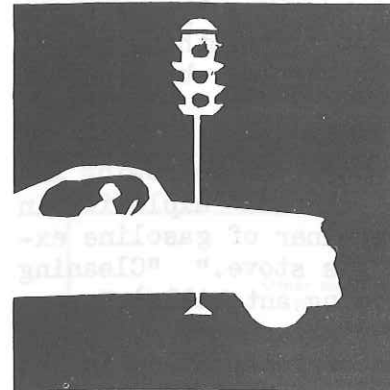
Fifteen deaths were attributed to firearms accidents in the home. Comparatively little information was given about most of these deaths. In one case the victim was scuffling with another person for possession of the gun. One 4-year-old child was playing with a gun. Other persons were shot accidentally by relatives.

Ten of the 12 deaths from gases and vapors involved domestic gas. One statement was "carbon monoxide -- probably faulty stove." Others mentioned fumes from hot water tank and gas fumes escaping from stove. One attributed death to asphyxiation caused from an overheated open-faced gas stove in a small, tightly-closed room. The victim lived alone. In another case, death was assigned to carbon monoxide poisoning at home, but the source of the gas was unstated. In the twelfth death, the patient was overcome by carbon monoxide gas from a motor-driven pump being used to clean out a shallow well. The man fell into the water and was drowned. The death was assigned to gas poisoning, since this was the first event.

Five of the 10 deaths from solid and liquid poisons were of children. A child one year old drank carbolic acid. A 2-year-old drank paint thinner; another ate rat poison; and a third found a bottle of iron tablets her mother had been taking and took an overdose. A 13-year-old drank potassium bichromate. One adult was poisoned by arsenic contained in hair tonic. Other types of poison causing deaths of adults were aspirin, parathion, propyl alcohol, and phenobarbital.

Among other home accidents were 7 electrocutions. In one case, there was a short from a fan to the floor furnace. In another case, an electric fan fell into the bathtub while the person was bathing. Strangulation on food caused 7 deaths, and other strangulation, 3, all these persons being less than one year old. Five people drowned on home premises; 21 died from effects of heat, and 3 from effects of cold. One was struck by lightning.

#### MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



In addition to the data available for other types of accidents, for those involving a motor vehicle, certain supplementary facts were obtained from the Department of Public Safety. The figures in this publication, though, will differ from those of that Department, since this bulletin discusses not only the traffic accidents which are the primary concern of the Department of Public Safety, but also non-traffic motor-vehicle accidents-- those in which the injury occurred elsewhere than on the public street or highway. In addition, other, numerically less important differences in classification exist. The 610 motor-vehicle deaths tabulated here included 588

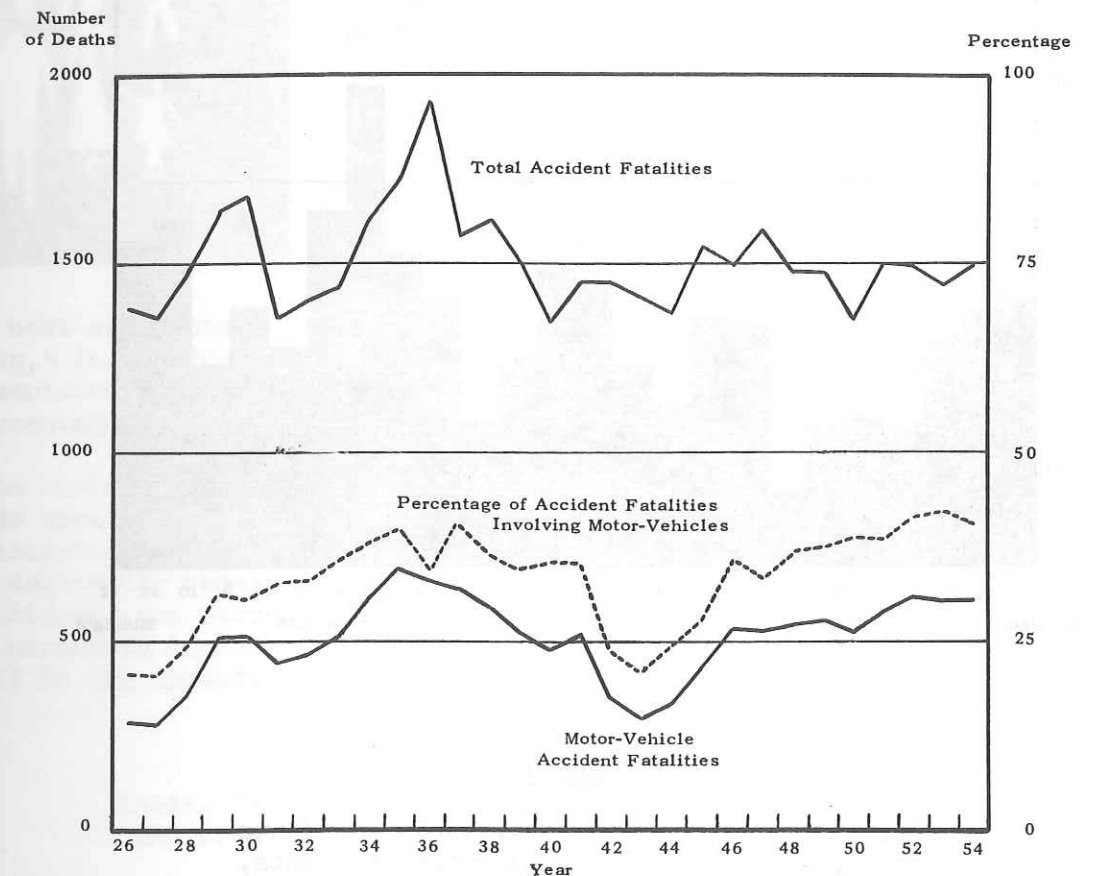
traffic deaths and 22 non-traffic, according to the classification used by the Division of Statistics. The types of accident involved may be seen in Tables I, II, and V.

The relative constancy of the annual number of accidental deaths is shown by Chart 4. In the period shown on the chart, 1926-1954, the number recorded in the highest year, 1936, was 43.3 per cent higher than that in the lowest year, 1940. For motor-vehicle accidents, on the other hand, the number in the highest year, 1935, was 146.0 per cent higher than that in the lowest year, 1927. If only the past 18 years, beginning with 1937, are considered, then as mentioned at the beginning of this bulletin, the total number of accidental deaths has been quite steady from year to year, showing a change of maximum over minimum amounting to 20.6 per cent, whereas deaths from motor-vehicle accidents showed a change of 115.3 per cent.

Chart 4 also shows the percentage of all the accident fatalities in each year attributed to motor-vehicle accidents. As would be expected from the observations just made as to the relative constancy of the total numbers, the curve showing this percentage copies rather exactly the fluctuations of the curve showing the number of motor-vehicle fatalities.

Chart 4

Resident Deaths from All Accidents and from Motor-Vehicle Accidents, and Percentage of Accident Fatalities Involving Motor Vehicles Oklahoma, 1926-1954



In previous years, the variation in number of fatal motor-vehicle accidents with hour of the day has been discussed in this bulletin, and charts have been included showing this variation. The distribution for 1954 is shown in Chart 5. Comparison with similar data for previous years shows that in 1950 the peak hour was from 7 to 8 p.m. In 1951, 1952, and 1953, the peak hour was found to be from 6 to 7 p.m. In 1954, it was from 5 to 6 p.m. The second peak around midnight, which was quite apparent in 1950, has not been very noticeable in the succeeding years.

The concentration of fatal motor-vehicle accidents at the beginning and end of the week has also been noted in previous years. Chart 6, showing the percentage of these accidents occurring on each day of the week in 1954, indicates that this relation still held. A comparison of the percentages of drownings and fatal water transport accidents on each day of the week is also provided in this chart. The two distributions were quite similar, perhaps reflecting the predominantly leisure-time character of the activities involved in both types of accident. Of course the actual numbers involved differed greatly, 610 deaths having been due to motor-vehicle accidents and 90 to water accidents.



Chart 5

Motor-Vehicle Accident Fatalities, by Hour of Accident  
Oklahoma, 1954

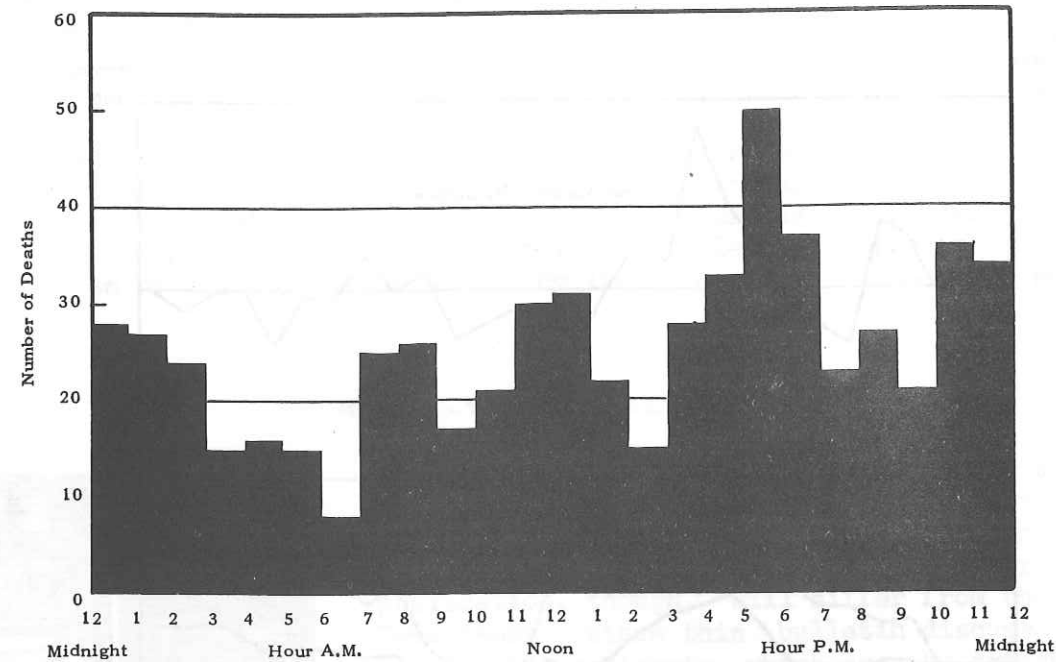
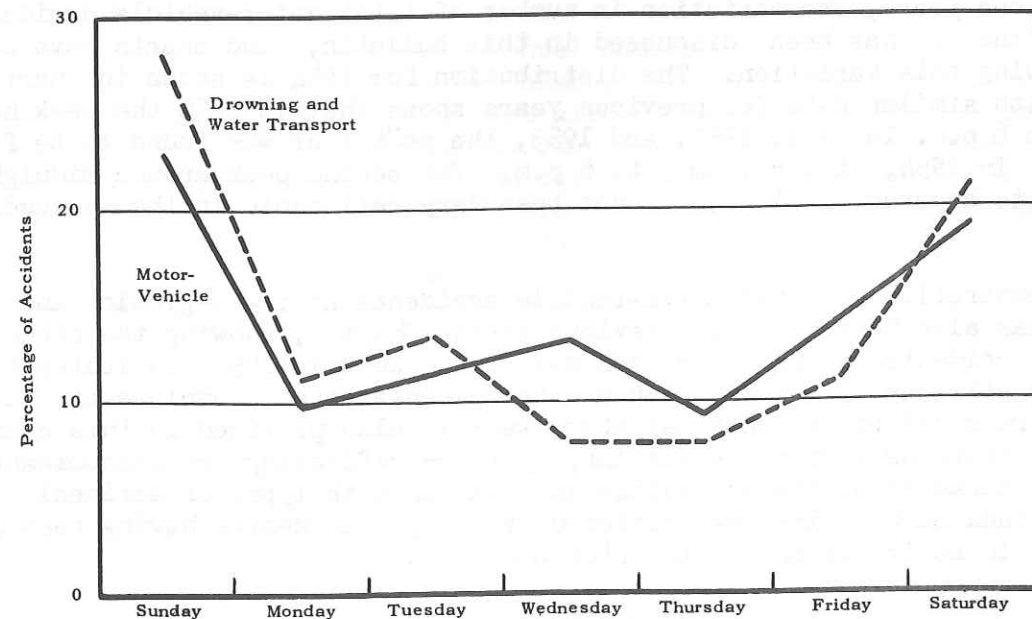
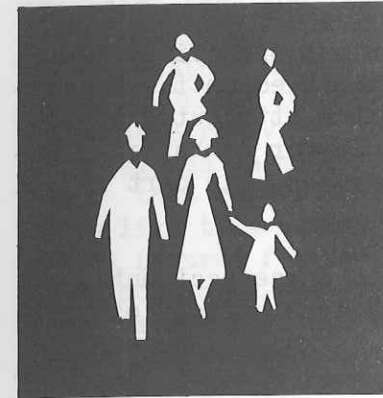


Chart 6

Percentage of Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents  
and Drowning and Water-Transport Accidents,  
by Day of the Week, Oklahoma, 1954



PUBLIC NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



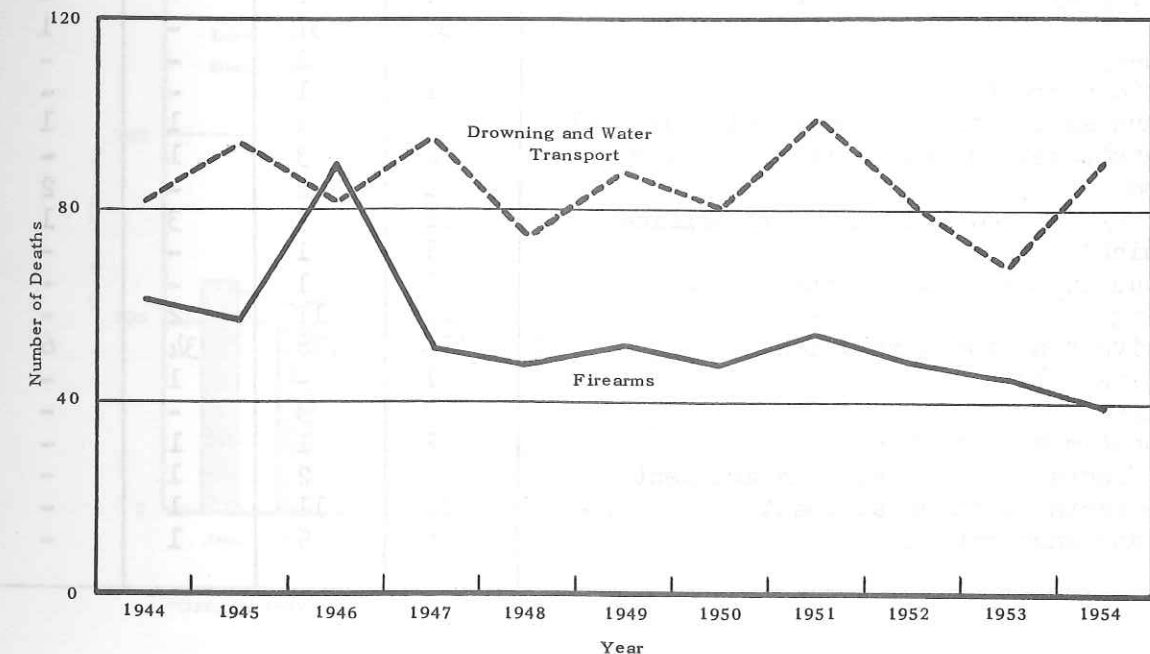
The category "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents" includes all non-motor-vehicle transport accidents whether occupational or not, and all non-occupational, non-transport accidents which occurred in a specified place other than home or resident institution. An exception is that death from late effects of any kind of accident places that accident in the "Unknown" category.

Of the 170 victims of accidents in the present category, 155 were male and 15 female. More of the accidents, 64, were due to drowning than to any other cause in the group. In addition to these deaths, 7 were attributed to accidents in water transportation (small boat accidents). These figures do not include one occupational death from drowning, 5 in the "Home" category, and 13 in the "Unknown" group, making the total of 90 mentioned in connection with Chart 6. That chart may be consulted to find the percentage distribution of water accidents by day of the week.

The number of deaths from drownings and water transport accidents and from firearms accidents is given in Chart 7 for each year beginning with 1944. Despite the increasing availability of water sports in Oklahoma, the number of water accident deaths has remained rather constant over these years. The number of firearms accidents has decreased in general from year to year. Distribution by month of all accidents included in the "Public Non-Motor-Vehicle" category is shown in Table II in the Appendix.

Chart 7

Deaths from Drowning and Water Transport Accidents  
and from Firearms Accidents, Oklahoma, 1944-1954



### PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

All accidental deaths for which the kind of place was not specified, which did not involve a vehicle and were not occupational, were included in the National Safety Council "Unknown" category, as well as all deaths attributed to late effects of accidental injury. As mentioned on page 1, a larger number of accidents than usual fell into this category in 1954, due at least in part to the discontinuance of special query programs.

Table 3 shows the external cause of injury involved in these accidents. It will be observed that 15 of the deaths were attributed to late effects of accident, and hence were assigned to the "Unknown" category by rule. Presumably, additional information as to the place of accident would have removed the other deaths in this group to one of the other categories.

Table 3

Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council "Unknown" Category,  
by External Cause of Injury, by Race  
Oklahoma, 1954

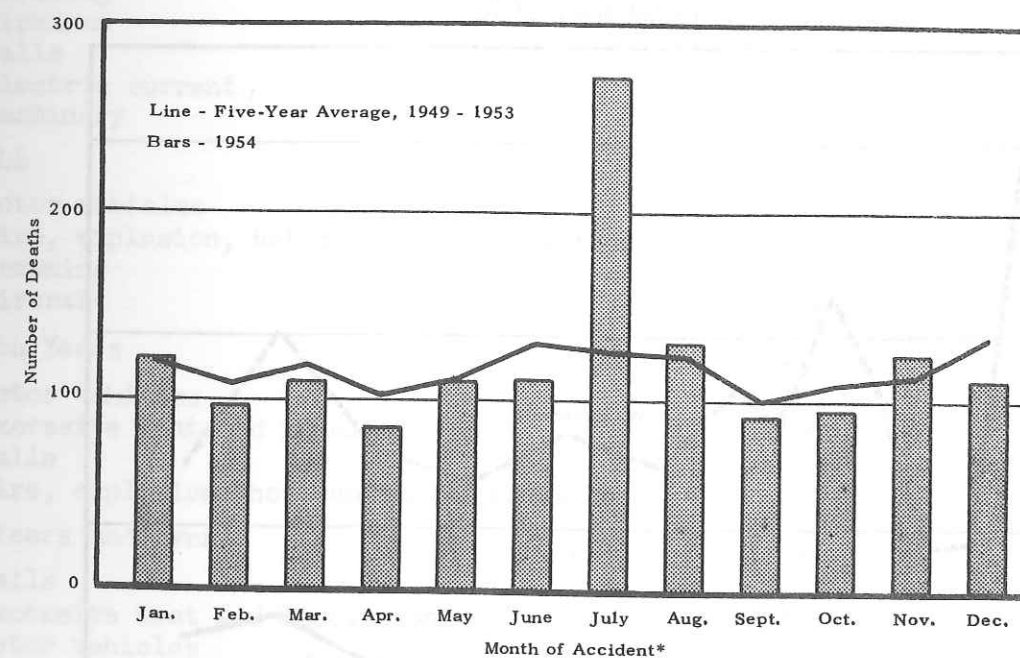
External Cause of Injury	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	273	214	48	11
Poisoning (gas excepted)	9	7	2	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors	1	1	-	-
Falls	38	37	-	1
Machinery	2	2	-	-
Electric current	1	1	-	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	3	1	1	1
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	4	3	1	-
Firearms	4	2	-	2
Injury by foreign body entering orifice	11	7	3	1
Mechanical suffocation	1	1	-	-
Venomous animals and insects	1	1	-	-
Drowning	13	11	2	-
Excessive heat and insolation	158	118	34	6
Excessive cold	1	-	1	-
Cataclysm	3	3	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure	2	1	1	-
Late effects of motor-vehicle accident	3	2	1	-
Late effects of other accident	12	11	1	-
Other and unspecified	6	5	1	-

Of the 273 deaths involved here, 158, or 57.9 per cent, were attributed to excessive heat and insolation. The total number of deaths assigned to this cause in 1954 was 183, reflecting the abnormally high temperatures and long duration of hot weather during the summer of 1954. If the new coding rules issued by the National Office of Vital Statistics for 1955 had been in effect in 1954, they would have removed a number of these deaths from the accidental classification and assigned them to disease conditions also mentioned on the certificates. However, that regardless of coding rules the data for 1955 would not include anything like this number of deaths from heat is indicated by the fact that provisional figures for 1955 available at the time of writing this bulletin indicated only about a 12 per cent increase in total number of deaths in July over the previous month, as compared to about a 47 per cent increase in 1954, associated with a much more severe summer. Chart 8 shows the number of fatal accidents in each month in 1954 (bars) compared with the 5-year average, 1949-1953 (line). Evidently, the sharp peak in July, 1954, was an abnormal condition, so far as recent past experience is concerned.

Another important cause of injury in this category was falls. Of the 38 persons involved here, 33 were 75 years of age or older. Since accidents of this kind were seldom immediately fatal, the doctor in attendance at death may have known nothing concerning the circumstances of the accident, and hence have been unable to state them on the certificate.

Chart 8

Accidental Deaths by Month, Oklahoma, 1954,  
and Five-Year Average, 1949-1953



\*Data for 1949, included in average, by month of death.



### AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The type of accidental hazards to which an individual is most subject varies, of course, with many factors, such as occupation, economic status, place of residence, sex, etc. One very important factor is age, since age has a considerable bearing on customary activities, as well as on the ability to overcome difficulties in the environment. Table 4 on page 15 shows the number of accidental deaths in various age groups, together with the number due to the most important types of accidents. Motor vehicles accounted for more deaths than any other hazard in all the listed age groups except those under one year and 65 years and over.

In the former group, mechanical suffocation led the list. Furthermore, of the 31 deaths due to this cause in the entire population, all but 4 were of persons less than one year old.

In the over-65 group, falls accounted for 37.2 per cent of all the accidental deaths, while 81.9 per cent of all the deaths from this cause were in this age group. Feebleness and pre-existing illness were frequently mentioned as contributing factors to these deaths.

Fatalities attributed to the excessive heat occurring in 1954 were concentrated in the very young and older age groups. Of the 183 deaths assigned to this cause, 12 were at less than a year of age, and 124 were at 65 years and older. Together these groups accounted for 74.3 per cent of the deaths from this cause. The distribution of deaths from heat, as well as all accidental deaths, by age is shown in Chart 9.

Chart 9

Fatalities from All Accidents and from Effects of Heat  
Oklahoma, 1954

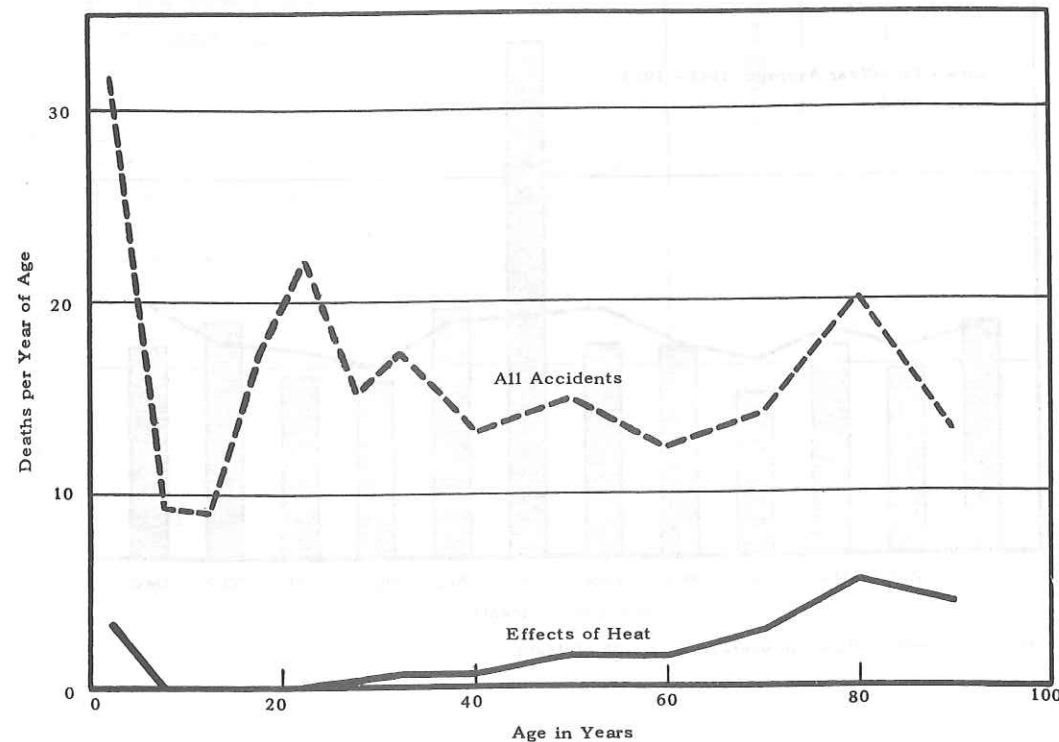


Table 4

Leading Causes of Fatal External Injury by Age  
Oklahoma, 1954

Age and External Injury	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Accidental Deaths
Under 1 Year	71	
Mechanical suffocation	27	38.0
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice	17	23.9
Excessive heat	12	16.9
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	4	5.6
1-4 Years	88	
Motor vehicles	30	34.1
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	20	22.7
Drowning	12	13.6
Poisoning (gas excepted)	5	5.7
Falls	5	5.7
5-14 Years	91	
Motor vehicles	33	36.3
Drowning	29	31.9
Firearms	10	11.0
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	4	4.4
15-24 Years	198	
Motor vehicles	144	72.7
Drowning	15	7.6
Firearms	6	3.0
Falls	5	2.5
Electric current	5	2.5
Machinery	5	2.5
25-44	295	
Motor vehicles	171	58.0
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	20	6.8
Drowning	17	5.8
Aircraft	14	4.7
45-64 Years	273	
Motor vehicles	143	52.4
Excessive heat and insolation	30	11.0
Falls	19	7.0
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	18	6.6
65 Years and Over	476	
Falls	177	37.2
Excessive heat and insolation	124	26.1
Motor vehicles	85	17.9
Fire, explosion, hot substance, radiation	41	8.6

TABLE I. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA,  
NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1948-1954

Type of Accident	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,447	100.0	1,481	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0	1,378	100.0	1,499	100.0
Occupational total	117	8.1	143	9.7	94	7.1	126	8.3	114	7.7	105	7.6	87	5.8
Agriculture	44	3.0	36	2.4	22	1.7	31	2.0	39	2.7	26	1.9	23	1.5
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	26	1.8	32	2.2	26	2.0	32	2.1	22	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.3
Manufacturing	4	0.3	11	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.7	6	0.4
Construction	8	0.6	20	1.4	18	1.4	11	0.7	16	1.1	18	1.3	12	0.8
Transportation	6	0.4	16	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
Public Utilities			13	0.9	5	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2	7	0.5	2	0.1
Trade					2	0.2	6	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3
Service	1	0.1	9	0.6	8	0.6	17	1.1	8	0.5	13	0.9	13	0.9
Other specified industry			3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Unspecified industry	28	1.9	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3
Home total	198	13.7	189	12.8	127	9.6	189	12.5	124	8.4	139	10.1	152	10.1
Poisonings (gas excepted)	27	1.9	18	1.2	14	1.1	10	0.7	14	1.0	8	0.6	12	0.8
Poisonings by gases and vapors	26	1.8	14	0.9	27	2.0	15	1.0	7	0.5	18	1.3	10	0.7
Fire, explosion of combustible material	135	9.3	104	7.0	108	8.2	104	6.9	109	7.4	85	6.2	78	5.2
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam					3	0.2	7	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.3
Mechanical suffocation	24	1.7	23	1.6	26	2.0	24	1.6	28	1.9	12	0.9	27	1.8
Firearms	16	1.1	19	1.3	20	1.5	25	1.6	23	1.6	20	1.5	15	1.0
Falls on same level	204	14.1	169	11.4	117	8.8	177	11.7	99	6.7	99	7.2	52	3.5
Falls to different level or unspecified			70	4.7	70	5.3	85	5.6	95	6.5	96	7.0	102	6.8
Other specified home accidents			54	3.6	42	3.2	42	2.8	42	2.9	46	3.3	57	3.8
Unspecified home accidents	66	4.6	7	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Motor-vehicle total	501	34.6	554	37.4	526	39.7	595	39.2	622	42.3	582	42.2	610	40.7
Injury to pedestrian	76	5.3	104	7.0	86	6.5	93	6.1	64	4.4	88	6.4	67	4.5
Collision with other motor vehicle	211	14.6	211	14.2	208	15.7	231	15.2	265	18.0	246	17.9	240	16.0
Collision with railroad train	26	1.8	49	3.3	24	1.8	36	2.4	25	1.7	22	1.6	25	1.7
Injury to pedal cyclist	3	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	4	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1
Collision with fixed object	23	1.6	19	1.3	19	1.4	37	2.4	179	12.2	164	11.9	63	4.2
Non-collision	154	10.6	151	10.2	160	12.1	182	12.0	179	12.2	164	11.9	196	13.1
Other and unspecified accident	4	0.3	11	0.7	19	1.4	12	0.8	17	1.2	12	0.9	13	0.9
Public non-motor-vehicle total	318	22.0	217	14.7	214	16.2	219	14.4	213	14.5	209	15.2	170	11.3
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	39	2.7	20	1.4	19	1.4	23	1.5	24	1.6	17	1.2	17	1.1
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	3	0.2	5	0.3	13	1.0	6	0.4	9	0.6	19	1.4	5	0.3
Water transportation	2	0.1	19	1.3	11	0.8	13	0.9	8	0.5	6	0.4	7	0.5
Air transportation	55	3.8	45	3.0	27	2.0	47	3.1	14	1.0	24	1.7	18	1.2
Fire, explosion of combustible material	11	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5	14	1.0	5	0.4	7	0.5
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam									1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Drowning	80	5.5	45	3.0	58	4.4	61	4.0	68	4.6	54	3.9	64	4.3
Firearms	32	2.2	22	1.5	22	1.7	17	1.1	17	1.2	19	1.4	15	1.0
Falls on same level	40	2.8	13	0.9	16	1.2	8	0.5	11	0.7	1	0.1	3	0.2
Falls to different level or unspecified			8	0.5	9	0.7	9	0.6	11	0.7	20	1.5	9	0.6
Other specified public accidents	56	3.9	33	2.2	36	2.7	27	1.8	36	2.4	43	3.1	23	1.5
Unspecified public accidents			1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Type of accident unknown	13	0.9	78	5.3	63	4.8	109	7.2	98	6.7	88	6.4	273	18.2



TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1954

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												Not Stated
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
GRAND TOTAL	1,499	122	96	110	85	110	111	271	130	92	95	125	111	41
Occupational total	87	12	12	6	4	6	12	8	15	5	2	5	3	-
Agriculture	23	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	-	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	20	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
Construction	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Public utilities	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Trade	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	-
Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Other specified industry	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Unspecified industry	359	41	38	24	20	24	25	43	26	11	16	33	35	13
Home total	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	12	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	78	14	9	7	7	7	7	7	15	4	3	8	10	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	5	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	15	5	2	4	3	4	4	10	9	1	3	5	3	-
Mechanical suffocation	52	9	6	8	5	11	7	26	4	1	4	11	9	-
Firereams	102	9	9	7	3	5	5	26	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls on same level	57	5	3	4	3	5	6	26	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls to different home accidents	610	59	34	49	49	56	39	40	48	50	58	66	58	-
Other specified home accidents	67	9	19	19	19	22	17	13	21	14	27	28	24	-
Unspecified home accidents	240	17	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	3	3	2	-
Motor-vehicle total	25	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
Injury to pedestrian	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Injury with other motor vehicle	63	8	2	8	8	8	7	15	6	2	6	5	16	-
Collision with railroad train	196	20	11	18	18	15	15	27	14	20	21	21	16	-
Collision with cyclist	13	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	170	12	9	9	9	14	27	27	11	10	5	5	7	-
Collision with fixed object	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Other and unspecified accident	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Water transportation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Air transportation	64	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	15	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Drowning	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Firereams	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls on same level	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Falls to different public accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Other specified public accidents	273	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
Unspecified public accidents														
Type of accident unknown														

TABLE III. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, NUMBER AND RATE, BY RACE, AND BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION, 1954

Type of Accident	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban		Rural	
	Estimated population, July 1, 1954		2,038,785		145,503		53,769		1,203,978		1,034,079	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total fatalities	1,499	67.0	1,284	63.0	148	101.7	67	124.6	515	42.8	984	95.2
Occupational	87	3.9	84	4.1	2	1.4	1	1.9	29	2.4	58	5.6
Home	359	16.0	308	15.1	43	29.6	8	14.9	223	18.5	136	13.2
Motor-vehicle	610	27.3	535	26.2	36	24.7	39	72.5	76	6.3	534	51.6
Public	170	7.6	143	7.0	19	13.1	8	14.9	44	3.7	126	12.2
Unknown	273	12.2	241	10.5	48	33.0	11	20.5	143	11.9	130	12.6
Total	1,499	67.0	1,284	63.0	148	101.7	67	124.6	515	42.8	984	95.2
Railway (800-802)	17	0.8	12	0.6	3	2.1	2	3.7	8	0.7	9	0.9
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	610	27.3	535	26.2	36	24.7	39	72.5	76	6.3	534	51.6
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	0.2	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.5
Water transport (850-858)	7	0.3	7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.7
Aircraft (860-866)	18	0.8	18	0.9	-	-	-	-	3	0.2	15	1.5
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	20	0.9	16	0.8	3	2.1	1	1.9	15	1.2	5	0.5
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	20	0.9	19	0.9	-	-	1	1.9	13	1.1	7	0.7
Falls (900-904)	216	9.7	203	10.0	8	5.5	5	9.3	138	11.5	78	7.5
Blow from falling object (910)	11	0.5	11	0.5	-	-	-	-	3	0.2	8	0.8
Non-road vehicle (911)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Machinery (912)	30	1.3	28	1.4	2	1.4	-	-	4	0.3	26	2.5
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	4	0.2	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.3
Electric current (914)	23	1.0	23	1.1	-	-	-	-	8	0.7	15	1.5
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	113	5.0	86	4.2	25	17.2	2	3.7	59	4.9	54	5.2
Firearms (919)	39	1.7	31	1.5	6	4.1	2	3.7	11	0.9	28	2.7
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	21	0.9	14	0.7	5	3.4	2	3.7	13	1.1	8	0.8
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	31	1.4	24	1.2	6	4.1	1	1.9	24	2.0	7	0.7
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2
Drowning (929)	83	3.7	68	3.3	11	7.6	4	7.4	10	0.8	73	7.1
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	210	9.4	162	7.9	40	27.5	8	14.9	120	10.0	90	8.7
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.7	-	-	2	0.2	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	15	0.7	13	0.6	2	1.4	-	-	5	0.4	10	1.0

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

TABLE IV. DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY HOUR OF INJURY BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1954

Hour of Injury	Total	Type of Accident												
		Railway	Motor-vehicles	Drowning and Water Transport	Aircraft	Solid and Liquid Poisons	Poisonous Gases	Falls	Machinery	Electric Current	Fire, Hot Substance, Radiation	Firearms	Mechanical Suffocation	Other and Unspecified
Total fatalities	1,499	17	610	90	18	20	20	216	30	23	113	39	31	272
Midnight - 12:59 a. m.	39	-	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	5
1:00 a. m. - 1:59 a. m.	35	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2
2:00 a. m. - 2:59 a. m.	39	-	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	2
3:00 a. m. - 3:59 a. m.	21	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2
4:00 a. m. - 4:59 a. m.	31	-	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	-	-	2
5:00 a. m. - 5:59 a. m.	19	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
6:00 a. m. - 6:59 a. m.	16	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2
7:00 a. m. - 7:59 a. m.	39	-	25	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	3
8:00 a. m. - 8:59 a. m.	42	-	26	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	3
9:00 a. m. - 9:59 a. m.	43	-	17	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	5
10:00 a. m. - 10:59 a. m.	43	-	21	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	4	-	-	5
11:00 a. m. - 11:59 a. m.	55	-	30	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	4	-	-	6
Noon - 12:59 p. m.	48	-	31	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	4
1:00 p. m. - 1:59 p. m.	54	-	22	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	4	-	-	5
2:00 p. m. - 2:59 p. m.	43	-	15	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	4
3:00 p. m. - 3:59 p. m.	63	-	28	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	5	-	-	7
4:00 p. m. - 4:59 p. m.	71	-	33	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	3	-	-	8
5:00 p. m. - 5:59 p. m.	8													

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1951

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years												85 and Over	Un- known	
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74			75-84
		71	88	46	45	87	111	76	87	132	119	124	141			203
<u>Total fatalities</u>	1,499	71	88	46	45	87	111	76	87	132	119	124	141	203	132	7
White: Male	894	28	41	30	31	63	92	51	64	92	105	80	67	99	48	3
Female	390	19	32	8	9	17	10	12	6	18	22	27	55	83	70	2
Negro: Male	91	9	5	5	3	4	3	4	8	10	9	2	7	9	4	2
Female	57	9	2	2	1	2	3	6	8	9	4	4	2	11	5	-
Indian: Male	51	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-
Female	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
<u>Occupational total</u>	87	-	-	-	1	3	12	4	6	17	19	16	2	7	-	-
White: Male	84	-	-	-	1	2	12	4	6	16	19	15	2	7	-	-
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6	8	1	5	-	-
Agriculture	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	5	1	1	1	-	-
Trade	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Unspecified industry	359	44	38	7	6	2	3	5	10	10	16	17	48	96	53	4
<u>Home total</u>	150	18	13	4	5	1	2	1	7	5	12	11	18	37	15	1
White: Male	158	16	12	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	4	21	54	33	2
Female	19	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	1
Negro: Male	24	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Female	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Indian: Male	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	1	-	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	78	2	18	3	1	3	-	3	3	7	4	1	16	15	4	1
Fire, explosion of combustible material	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mechanical suffocation	15	1	2	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	8	22	20	-
Falls on same level	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	102	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	7	12	47	26	1
Other specified home accidents	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	-
Unspecified home accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1951 (Continued)

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years												85 and Over	Un- known	
		Less Than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74			75-84
		3	30	19	14	66	78	48	51	72	79	64	55			22
<u>Motor-vehicle total</u>	610	3	30	19	14	66	78	48	51	72	79	64	55	22	8	1
White: Male	406	2	16	12	8	48	64	33	36	46	52	37	29	18	5	-
Female	129	1	13	3	6	16	8	7	4	13	13	18	24	2	1	-
Negro: Male	31	-	2	2	-	2	1	2	3	6	5	4	2	2	1	-
Female	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	32	-	-	1	-	3	3	5	7	1	7	3	-	-	-	-
Female	7	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	67	-	14	7	1	4	1	2	3	1	3	10	9	9	3	-
Collision with other motor-vehicle	240	1	6	4	3	31	24	11	16	29	36	34	31	9	5	-
Collision with railroad train	25	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	1	3	4	5	2	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	2	-	-	-	1	8	14	10	8	9	9	1	2	-	-	-
Collision with fixed object	63	-	8	3	9	21	37	20	19	29	26	12	7	2	-	-
Non-collision	196	2	1	3	-	1	1	3	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other and unspecified accidents	13	-	8	20	21	15	15	14	15	21	13	8	10	7	4	-
<u>Public non-motor-vehicle total</u>	170	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	5	2	2	2	2	-	-
White: Male	129	-	7	14	16	11	12	11	11	16	8	7	7	6	3	-
Female	14	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Negro: Male	19	-	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	-
Female	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Female	17	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	5	2	2	2	2	-	-
Railroad (not with motor-vehicle)	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Other vehicle (not with motor-vehicle)	7	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	-	-
Water transportation	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Air transportation	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	-	16	-	12	8	5	5	3	5	4	1	1	2	-	-
Drowning	64	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	1	1	4	1	3	2	-	-
Firearms	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls on same level	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	9	-	3	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	-
Other specified public accidents	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Unspecified public accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Type of accident unknown</u>	273	24	12	-	3	2	3	5	5	12	22	19	26	71	67	2
White: Male	125	8	5	-	1	1	2	2	4	9	14	10	11	31	25	2
Female	89	2	6	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	8	27	35	2
Negro: Male	20	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	1
Female	28	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	3	1
Indian: Male	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Female	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-



TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1954

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,499	11	10	25	8	12	18	25	27	21
Occupational	87	1	-	2	1	1	3	-	3	1
Home	359	2	7	2	1	5	4	5	14	14
Motor-vehicle	610	7	2	14	3	6	9	14	14	14
Public	170	-	1	3	3	-	2	4	5	1
Unknown	273	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	2
Total	1,499	11	10	25	8	12	18	25	27	21
Railway (800-802)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	610	7	2	14	3	6	9	14	14	14
Other road vehicle (840-845)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	20	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	3
Falls (900-904)	216	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Blow from falling object (910)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Electric current (914)	23	1	-	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	21	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	31	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	4	-
Drowning (929)	83	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	41	11	10	2	38	3	28	7	20	33
Occupational	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	6
Home	9	-	4	-	21	1	6	2	11	7
Motor-vehicle	20	6	4	2	7	-	9	-	5	12
Public	8	1	2	-	8	2	3	4	3	8
Unknown	2	4	-	-	8	2	3	4	3	8
Total	41	11	10	2	38	3	28	7	20	33
Railway (800-802)	3	-	1	-	7	-	9	-	5	12
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	20	6	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	2	6	4
Falls (900-904)	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	5
Electric current (914)	9	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	3	-	-	-	18	2	-	2	4	7
Drowning (929)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1954 (Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	17	12	4	4	40	13	30	9	6	2
Occupational	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Home	4	-	1	1	17	5	7	1	3	-
Motor-vehicle	10	10	3	2	14	5	13	3	1	1
Public	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	1	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1	5	1	4	3	1	1
Total	17	12	4	4	40	13	30	9	6	2
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	10	10	3	2	14	5	13	3	1	1
Other road vehicle (840-845)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	2	-	1	2	7	3	4	-	2	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	3	-	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	3	8	10	7	5	5	46	12	11	2
Occupational	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-
Home	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	4	1	1
Motor-vehicle	1	4	4	1	1	4	24	6	8	1
Public	-	1	1	4	1	-	5	-	-	-
Unknown	-	2	2	-	1	1	12	-	1	-
Total	3	8	10	7	5	5	46	12	11	2
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	1	4	4	1	1	-	24	6	8	1
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls (900-904)	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	1	1	-	1	-	12	2	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1954 (Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McGurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	19	18	18	6	11	19	8	3	6	19
Occupational	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
Home	1	3	7	1	1	5	2	1	1	8
Motor-vehicle	8	9	1	1	4	3	1	-	2	3
Public	6	1	5	1	4	-	3	-	1	3
Unknown	2	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	18	18	6	11	19	8	3	6	19
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	9	1	1	4	11	2	1	1	-
Water transport (850-858)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	1	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Falls (900-904)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	-	1	3
Drowning (929)	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	8	53	18	7	8	139	26	31	20	19
Occupational	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	2	3
Home	1	11	1	1	1	37	6	3	7	7
Motor-vehicle	4	16	13	4	2	50	10	17	5	7
Public	2	7	2	2	2	14	1	8	5	8
Unknown	1	19	2	2	2	30	8	8	5	8
Total	8	53	18	7	8	139	26	31	20	19
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	4	16	13	4	3	50	10	17	5	7
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	8	1	1	1	21	6	3	4	3
Falls (900-904)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	2	3	1	-	1	12	4	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	2	4	1	2	1	6	2	6	6	7
Drowning (929)	2	15	2	2	1	20	2	6	6	7
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1954 (Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pittsburg	Pontotoc	Pottawatomie	Pushmataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	21	12	20	28	6	3	29	27	19	24
Occupational	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	3	-	1
Home	4	2	7	10	-	-	5	4	-	3
Motor-vehicle	7	3	6	13	4	3	15	15	12	13
Public	5	4	2	4	1	-	1	1	2	4
Unknown	4	2	3	1	-	-	7	4	5	3
Total	21	12	20	28	6	3	29	27	19	24
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	7	3	6	13	4	3	15	15	12	13
Other road vehicle (840-845)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	3	2	6	8	-	-	3	1	-	2
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2
Firearms (919)	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	3	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	3
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	2	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	4	1
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Washington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	5	11	169	12	31	15	5	10	87	117
Occupational	1	1	10	-	5	-	-	-	6	9
Home	1	1	56	-	5	4	2	4	29	46
Motor-vehicle	2	6	47	4	11	9	2	3	22	23
Public	1	1	21	3	1	1	-	1	4	15
Unknown	-	2	35	5	9	1	1	2	26	24
Total	5	11	169	12	31	15	5	10	87	117
Railway (800-802)	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	2	6	47	4	11	9	2	3	22	23
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Falls (900-904)	1	-	31	-	3	2	1	4	17	26
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	2	-	17	-	3	2	1	-	7	14
Firearms (919)	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	6	7
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	2	31	4	6	-	-	-	18	22
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK
1/15/20	...	...	...	...
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1/25/20	...	...	...	...
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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK
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12/1/20	...	...	...	...
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