

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1952



PART III

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

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Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

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U.S. National Office of Vital Statistics

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ALLOCATION TO PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Unlike general mortality data which are based on the place of residence of the deceased, these accident mortality data are based on the place of occurrence of the accident. For purposes of safety education and accident prevention the place of occurrence of the accident is more meaningful than the place of residence or the place of death.

POPULATION

Population figures used in computing rates for this publication have been estimated by the Division of Statistics. The estimate for the total population was 2,235,839 and for the white population, 2,036,567, for the Negro population, 145,503, and for the Indian population, 53,769.

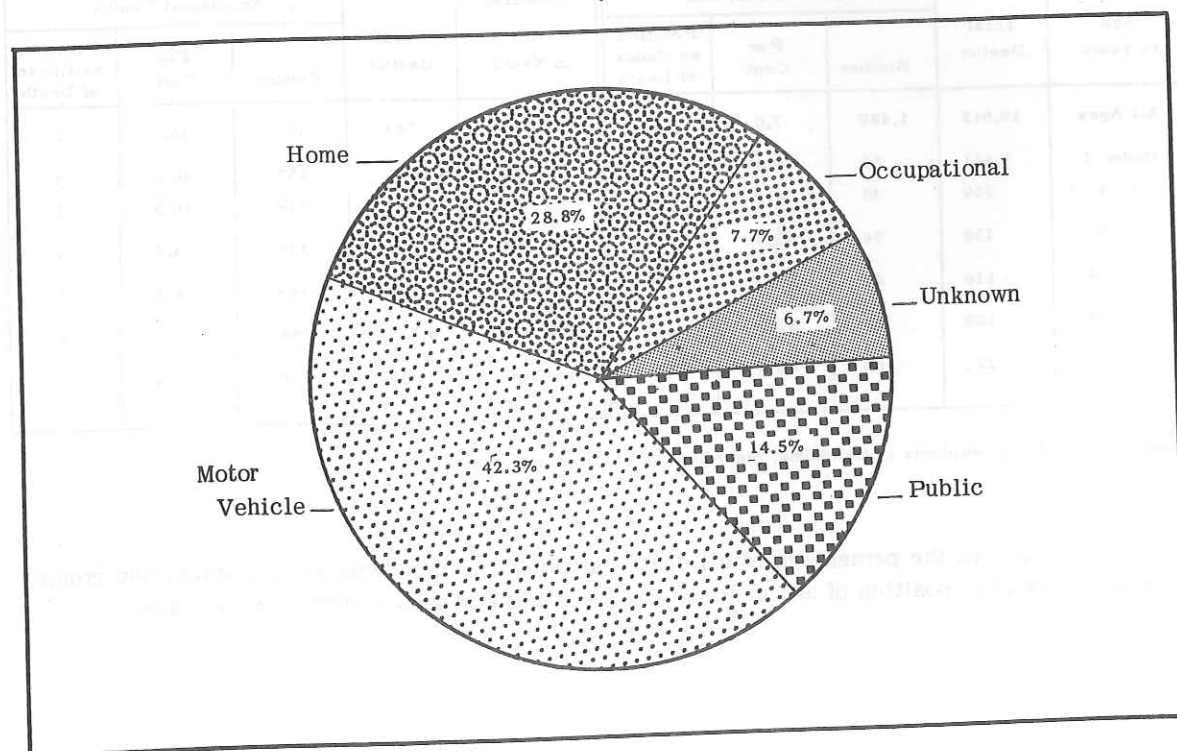
CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT DATA

No single method of classification would be suitable for all possible applications of accidental death data. While one user of such data might be interested primarily in the sort of places where the accidents occurred, another might need to know the manner of injury, and still another might need to know the nature of the injury in order to provide medical treatment facilities.

In this publication, one classification used is the "E" or External Cause of Injury Code found in the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*. This constitutes part of the cause of death code used for all death certificates in Oklahoma and has been used, with some categories combined, in Tables III and VI.

A second classification is that of the National Safety Council, providing, first, for five major categories according to the type of place where the accident occurred. These are occupational, home, motor vehicle, public non-motor vehicle, and unknown. Chart 1 shows the percentage of the 1,471 deaths for 1952 assigned to each of these categories. The way in which the assignment was made is discussed in later sections of this bulletin.

Chart 1
Accidental Deaths by Major Classifications
Oklahoma, 1952

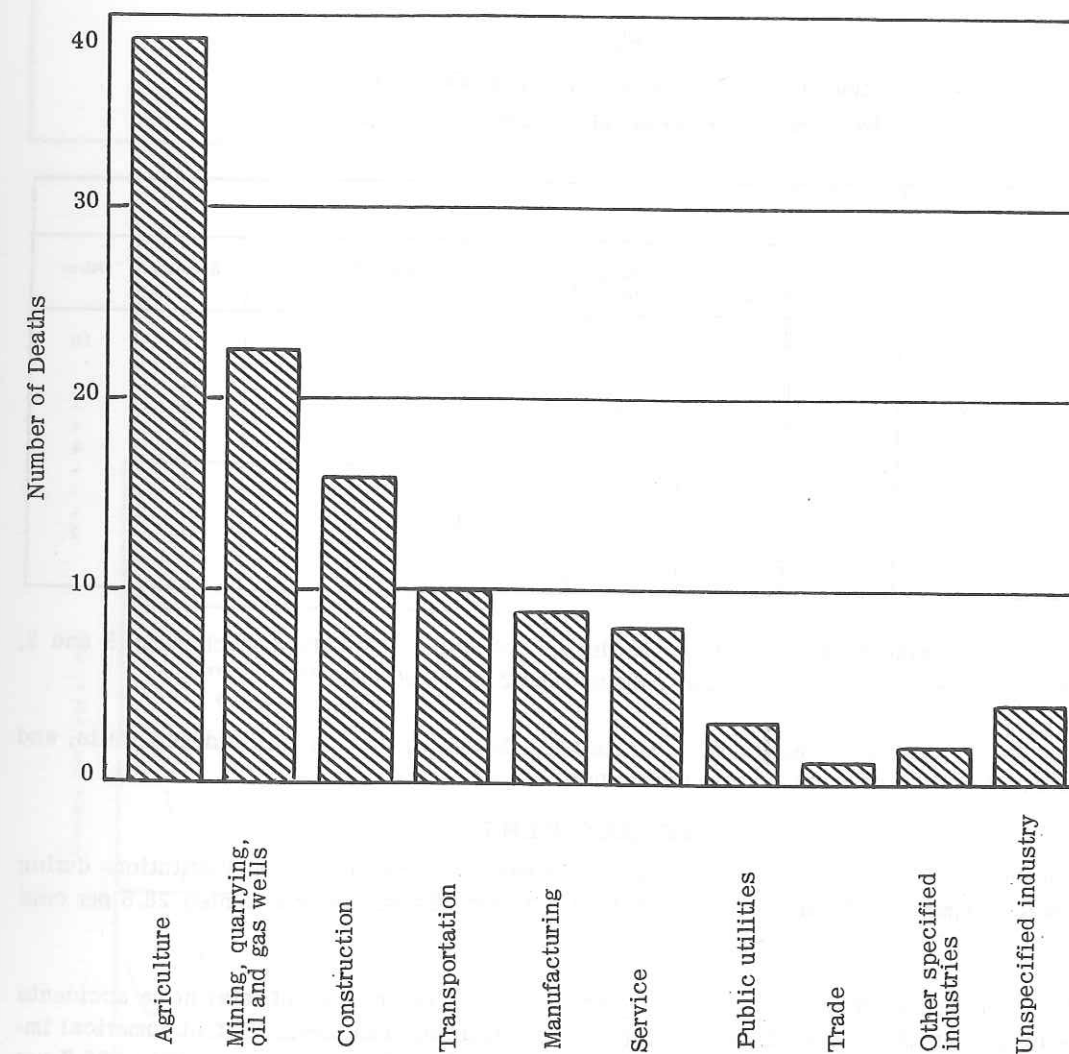


The discussion of accidental death data which follows has been divided according to the five major categories of the National Safety Council classification. There is also a section in which accidental deaths are discussed in relation to the age of the decedent.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

In accordance with rules of the National Safety Council, accidents were classified as occupational if they occurred in the course of gainful employment, except that work accidents to domestic servants were classified as home accidents, and transport accidents at work were classified as motor vehicle or as public non-motor vehicle according to the circumstances. In general, the information as to whether the deceased was at work when the injury occurred came from the death certificate itself which requests this information for all deaths from external causes. Many certificates failed to supply this information, however, and even when supplementary information was obtained, it was frequently still not possible to determine whether the victim was injured in the course of gainful employment. For this reason, these numbers of occupational accidental deaths may understate the true frequency of such deaths.

Chart 2
Occupational Accidental Deaths, by Occupation
Oklahoma, 1952



During 1952, 114 accidental deaths were counted in the occupational category. A greater number of these, 39, occurred to persons engaged in agricultural operations than to persons engaged in any other occupational pursuits. Second, in numerical importance, were the 22 fatal accidents which occurred to persons in the course of mining, quarrying, and oil and gas well activities. In each of the years 1950 and 1951 fatalities from accidents in this occupational group exceeded those in the agricultural group. However, these were the only two years in which agricultural fatalities have not been highest in number. Construction work was the occupational classification having the next greatest number of accidental fatalities, 16, followed by transportation, 10 deaths, manufacturing, 9 deaths, and service, 8 deaths. Together, agriculture, mining, quarrying, oil and gas well, and construction activities were associated with 67.5 per cent of accidental deaths assigned to the occupational category.

Among the 39 agricultural fatalities, 16 or 41 per cent involved the use of machinery including tractors when not being used for transportation. Five more deaths resulted from fire or explosion of combustible material. Four resulted from injuries by animals and three each resulted from electrocution, lightning, and motorless road vehicles. Firearms were responsible for two deaths and the remaining three resulted, one each, from poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas, excessive heat, and unspecified accidents.

Among the 22 fatal injuries incurred while the victims were engaged in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas well activities, 6 resulted from being struck or crushed by falling object or earth, 5 from machinery, 4 from fire or explosion of combustible material, and 3 from electric shock. These numbers and those for other occupational classifications may be seen in Table 2.

Table 2
Occupational Accidental Deaths By Occupation,
by External Cause of Injury, Oklahoma, 1952

External Cause of Injury	Total	Occupation						
		Agriculture	Mining, etc.	Construction	Transportation	Manufacturing	Service	Other
Total	114	39	22	16	10	9	8	10
Machinery (912)	30	16	5	6	1	1	1	-
Fire and explosion (916)	19	5	4	1	2	5	2	-
Electric current (914)	16	3	3	3	-	1	2	4
Falls (900-904)	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Crushed or struck (910)	7	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Lightning (935)	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
All others	22	10	2	-	5	2	1	2

Construction accidents accounted for 16 deaths, of which 6 involved machinery; 3 and 2, respectively, involved electric current and lightning; and 2 involved falls.

Among the 77 deaths connected with agriculture, mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells, and construction, 27 or 35.1 per cent involved machinery.

HOME ACCIDENTS

The number of fatal accidents occurring in and around the home or resident institutions during 1952 was 424 compared with 389 occurring in 1951. These 424 deaths represented 28.8 per cent of all accident fatalities.

As has been true in previous years falls outnumbered all other types of fatal home accidents being 194 in number and representing 45.8 per cent of all home fatalities. Next in numerical importance was fire and explosion of combustible material with 109 deaths representing 25.7 per cent of the total. Chart 3 shows numbers of fatal accidents of each type occurring in the home.

Chart 3
Fatal Accidents Occurring in the Home
by Type, Oklahoma, 1952

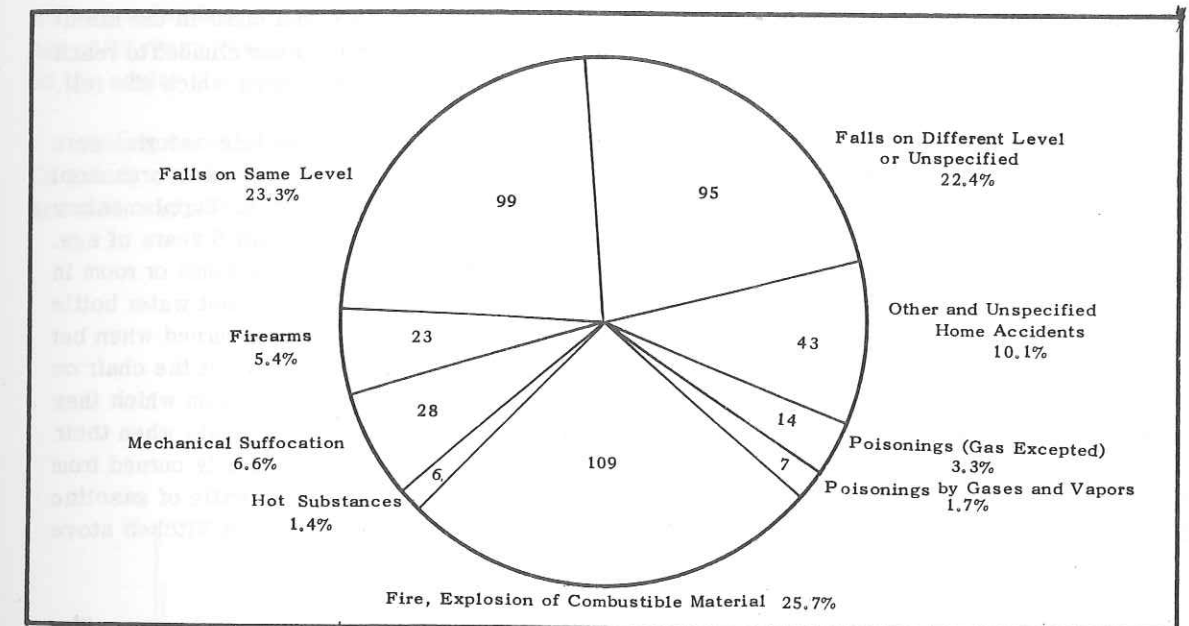
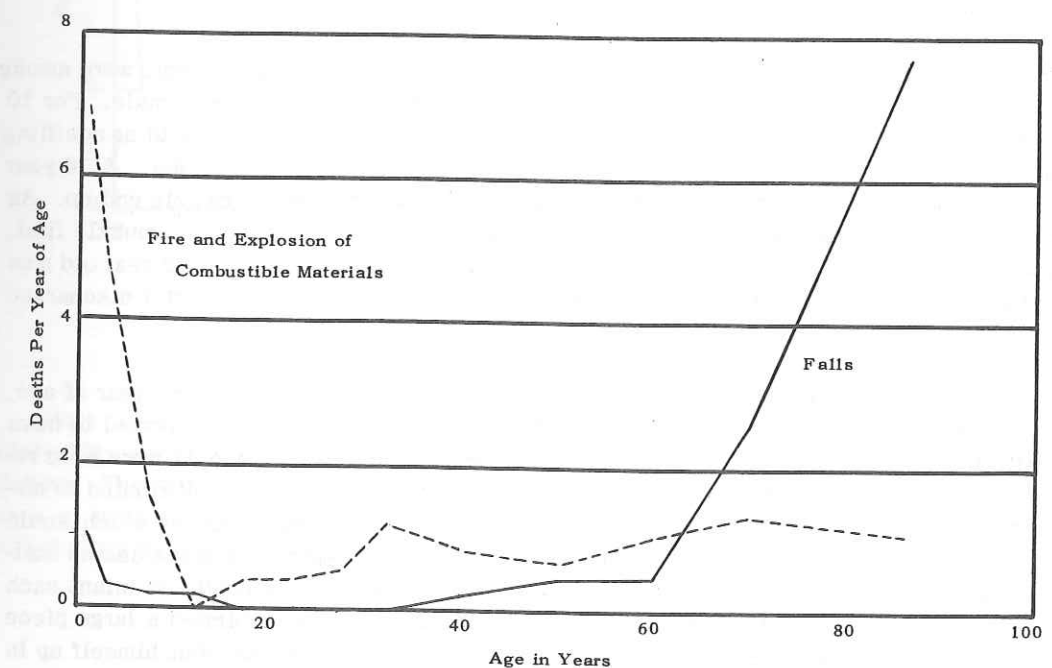


Chart 4
Accident Fatalities from Falls and from Fire
and Explosion of Combustible Material, by Age
Oklahoma, 1952



The largest part of the 194 fatalities resulting from falls occurred among people of advanced age with 92.8 per cent being 65 years of age or older and 78.9 per cent being 75 or older. Numbers of such deaths are shown in Chart 4 according to the age of the deceased. Information from supplementary home accident reports revealed that most often these falls took place while the aged people were getting into or out of beds or chairs or simply walking in the house or yard. These falls in general were attributed to the infirmities of age rather than to environmental hazards. However, 5 fatal falls which occurred on January 3 and 4 of 1952 were reported to be due to icy conditions underfoot. One of these was a 57 year old man. Throw rugs were reported to have been responsible for 4 fatal falls. In addition a 93 year old woman was standing on a chair in the kitchen and fell off it; a 79 year old woman fell from a kitchen stool on which she had climbed to reach an object on a high shelf; and another 79 year old woman climbed upon a trunk from which she fell.

Deaths resulting from injuries sustained from fire and explosion of combustible material were distributed over the whole age span with greater numbers occurring, however, among preschool age children. The age distribution of these deaths may also be seen in Chart 4. Supplementary home accident reports were received for all 26 deaths among children of less than 5 years of age. Five of the 7 infants under 1 year of age lost their lives when fire destroyed the home or room in which they were located; a one month old infant died as a result of burns from a hot water bottle which exploded in his bed; and still another one month old infant was fatally burned when her mother, who was holding her in her lap, fell asleep, dropping a cigarette, which set the chair on fire. Twelve of the 19 deaths at ages 1 to 4 years resulted from burning homes from which they did not escape. Three children ages 2, 3, and 4, lost their lives in separate accidents when their clothing was ignited from open heaters. Two children, ages 3 and 4, were each fatally burned from fires started by playing with matches. A three year old child was playing with a bottle of gasoline which exploded and became ignited and another three year old was burned when a kitchen stove exploded.

Multiple deaths frequently occurred among families when a house was consumed by fire. The worst such accident was one in which lightning struck a small frame house which became a mass of flames in minutes. Ten of the 12 people asleep in the house died and the other 2 were injured. A family of four children aged 1 to 5 years, left at home alone while the mother went to the store, died when the house burned. It was thought that an open heater set fire to newspapers which spread to the house itself. A family of 3 children ranging in age from 1 to 5 years died when their home burned at night while they were sleeping. Faulty wiring was thought to have caused the fire and it was not stated whether the children were at home alone. Two small children, out of three left at home alone while the mother went to the grocery store, died in the fire which resulted from their playing with a bottle of gasoline.

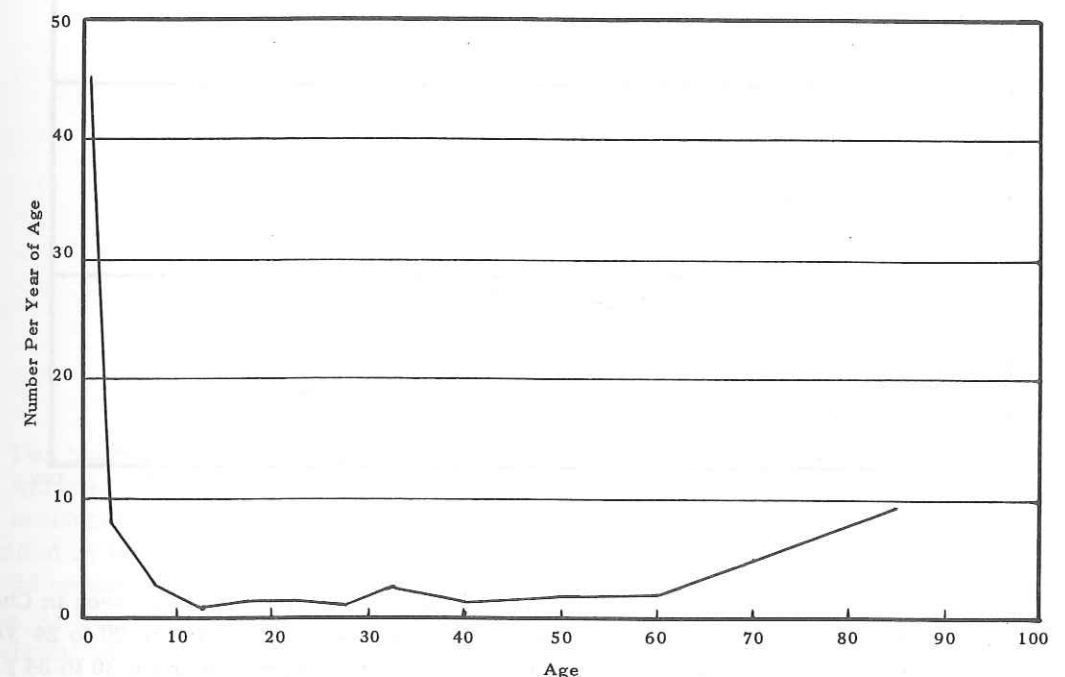
Firearms were responsible for 23 accidental deaths of which 15, or 65.2 per cent, were among children and young adults 1 to 24 years of age. All but one of the 23 victims were male. For 10 deaths, the accidental shooting was reported to be resulting from someone playing with or scuffling over a gun. Other accidental deaths with firearms occurred in varied circumstances. A 16 year old boy returning from a hunting trip propped his gun against a fence with the muzzle end up. As he climbed the fence the gun discharged. A 73 year old man was taking a shotgun, muzzle first, from a closet. The gun was discharged - - probably by clothing in the closet. A 22 year old man was riding on a tractor and had his gun on the tractor with him. A jolt of the tractor discharged the gun killing the rider.

Twenty-eight deaths, of which 24, or 85.7 per cent, were among infants under one year of age, were reported to be the result of mechanical suffocation. Ten suffocations were reported to have occurred while the infant was in bed with its parents or brothers and sisters and 11 more were reported as being caused by bed clothes. It is thought that many of these deaths attributed to mechanical suffocation are actually due to pathological conditions present in the infant which would be revealed only by an autopsy. None of the supplementary accident reports for these deaths stated that an autopsy had been performed. A one month old infant and a two month old infant each died as the result of aspiration of vomitus and an eleven month old infant aspirated a large piece of food which caused asphyxiation. A two year old child suffocated when he shut himself up in an empty ice box.

The 14 accidental deaths from poisoning (gas excepted) were distributed 8 among children under 5 years of age and 6 among adults. Six supplementary reports received for the deaths among children gave the following information: a child 11 months old and a child 1 year old each ate laxative pills containing strychnine; a 3 year old child took pentobarbital sodium sleeping capsules which he took from a kitchen cabinet; a 1 year old child found and ate discarded sugar coated sodium salicylate pills; a 2 year old died from excessive medication with aspirin; and a 2 year old child drank Black Leaf 40 which he got from the kitchen cabinet. Four supplementary reports on the adults all indicated accidental over-dose of sleeping pills.

Among the other specified home accidents were 4 drownings which occurred on home premises. Of these, two were under 1 year of age. A 10 month old infant was left alone in the bathtub and drowned, and a 9 month old infant drowned when he fell into a pail of water.

Chart 5
Home Accident Fatalities by Age
Oklahoma, 1952



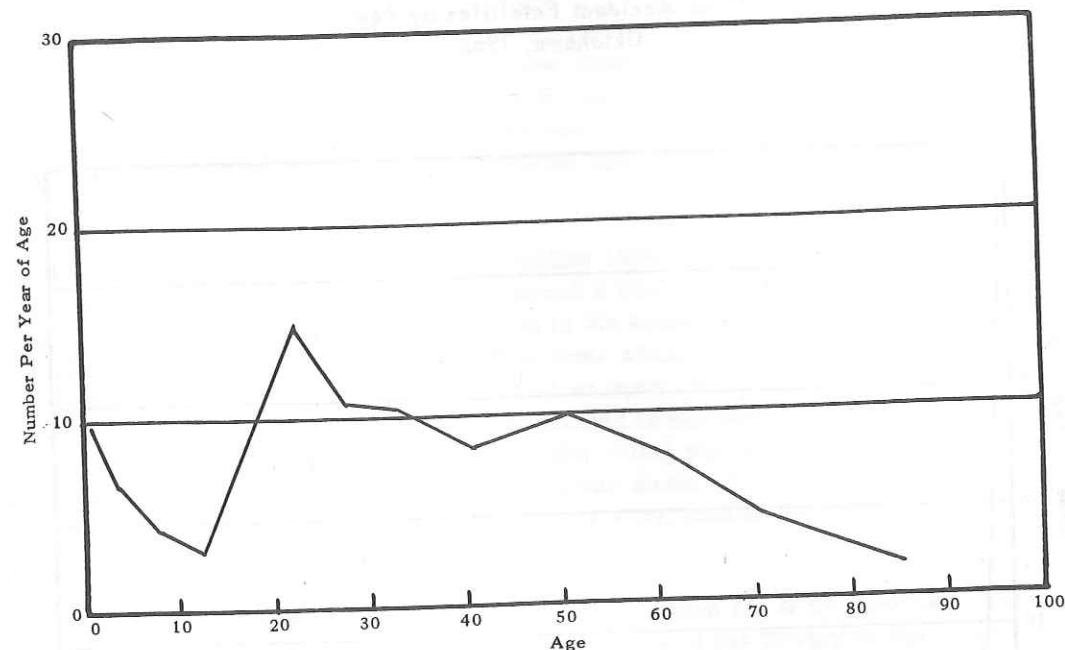
More home accident fatalities occur to the very young and the very old than to persons in intervening age groups. Chart 5 shows the numbers of such fatalities according to the age of the victims. These differences may be expected since the very young and the aged are likely to spend more of their time at home. This age and home accident fatality relationship may be compared with that for age, sex, and general accident fatalities shown in Chart 9.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicles were involved in 622 accidental deaths during 1952 comprising 42.3 per cent of all accidental deaths. This number exceeded that of 1951 when 595 were counted and was greater than that for any year since the middle 1930s. For an accidental death to be assigned to the motor vehicle category, the motor vehicle has to be in motion except when the accident is connected with boarding or alighting from a motor vehicle. Accidents of a collision type accounted for 426 or 68.5 per cent of these deaths, non-collision accidents for 179 or 28.8 per cent, and accidents of unspecified type for the remaining 17 deaths.

The greatest number of collision accident fatalities, 265, resulted from those involving collision with another motor vehicle. Injury to pedestrian and collision with fixed object each accounted for 64 deaths. Twenty-five more deaths resulted from collision with railroad train, 6 from collision with an animal or with an animal-drawn vehicle, and 2 from injury to pedal cyclist.

Chart 6
Motor Vehicle Accident Fatalities by Age
Oklahoma, 1952

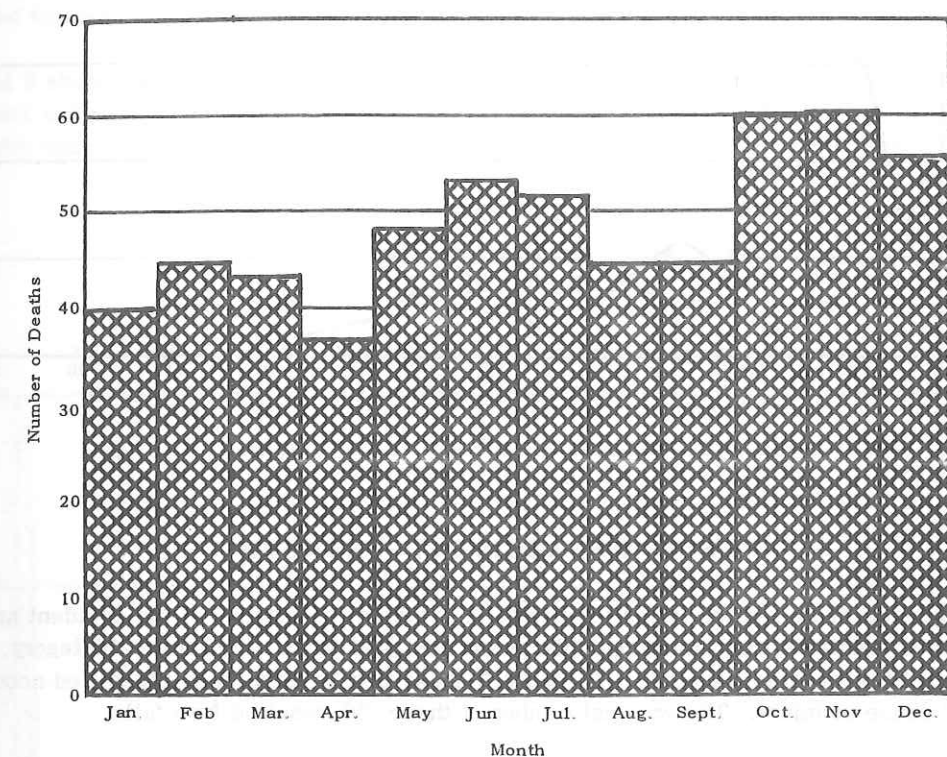


Young adults suffered the greatest toll from motor vehicle accidents as may be seen in Chart 6 where numbers of deaths are shown by age. The greatest number occurred in the 20 to 24 year age group with next greatest numbers occurring in the 25 to 29 year group and the 30 to 34 year group, respectively.

Two hundred eighty-one, or 45.2 per cent, of the persons losing their lives as a result of motor vehicle accidents were drivers of vehicles involved and 260, or 41.8 per cent, were passengers in vehicles involved.

The time of day continued to be an important factor in these fatalities with greatest numbers of fatalities occurring in the late afternoon and early evening hours. These numbers may be found in Table IV in the Appendix. In Oklahoma as in the United States, as reported by the National Safety Council in *Accident Facts*, motor vehicle accident deaths occur more frequently in October, November, and December than they do in other months of the year. Chart 7 shows the 1950-1952 monthly average number of deaths by the month of occurrence of the accident.

Chart 7
Average Number of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths,
by Month of Accident, Oklahoma, 1950-1952



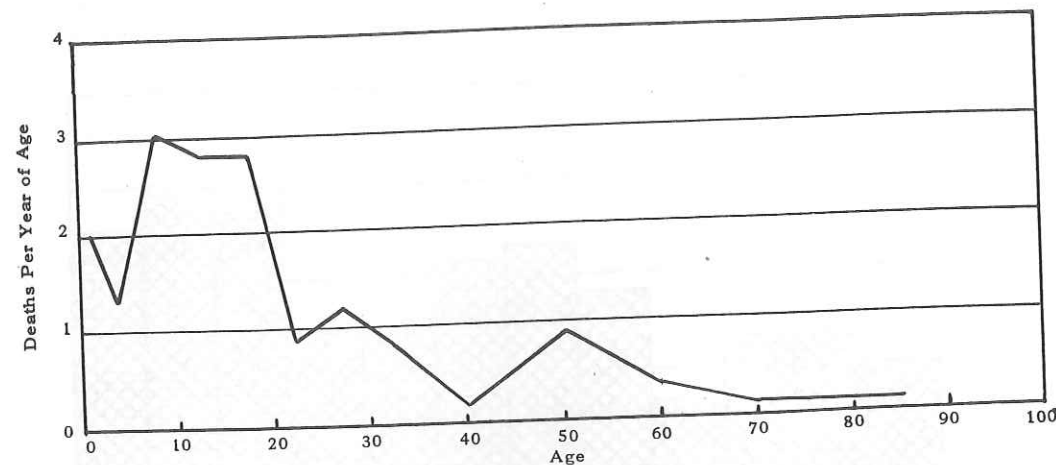
PUBLIC NON-MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Two hundred thirteen accident fatalities were assigned to the public non-motor vehicle category which is made up of two main groups of accidents. The first of these includes all transportation accidents other than motor vehicle accidents regardless of whether or not the deceased was specified as being "at work" when the accident occurred. There were 55 such accidental deaths in 1952 compared with 89 so classified in 1951. Of the 55 deaths, 24 resulted from railroad accidents, 14 from air transportation accidents, 9 from motorless vehicle accidents, and 8 from water transportation accidents.

The other main group includes deaths resulting from other accidents occurring in public places to persons while not engaged in gainful employment. The greatest number of these fatalities, 68, resulted from drowning. Twenty-two more deaths were due to falls, 17 to accidents with firearms, 14 to fire and explosion of combustible material, and 36 to other types of public accidents.

These 68 drownings classified here do not give the complete story of the magnitude of the water injury hazard in Oklahoma in 1952. In addition there were 8 drownings classified under water transport accidents, 4 drownings occurring on private premises and classified under home accidents, and 1 drowning unspecified as to place of occurrence. The age distribution of the total of 81 drownings is shown in Chart 8. From this it may be seen that the toll is greatest among persons under 35 years of age. Eighty per cent of drowning deaths were in this age span.

Chart 8
Drowning Deaths by Age
Oklahoma, 1952



PLACE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

All accidental deaths which failed to specify the place of occurrence of the accident and which were neither occupational nor motor vehicular were assigned to the "unknown" category. During 1952, 98 fatalities were so assigned. In Table 3 these deaths have been classified according to the external cause of injury. The greatest number of these, 36, resulted from falls.

Table 3
Accidental Deaths Included in National Safety Council
"Unknown" Category, by External Cause of Injury, by Race
Oklahoma, 1952

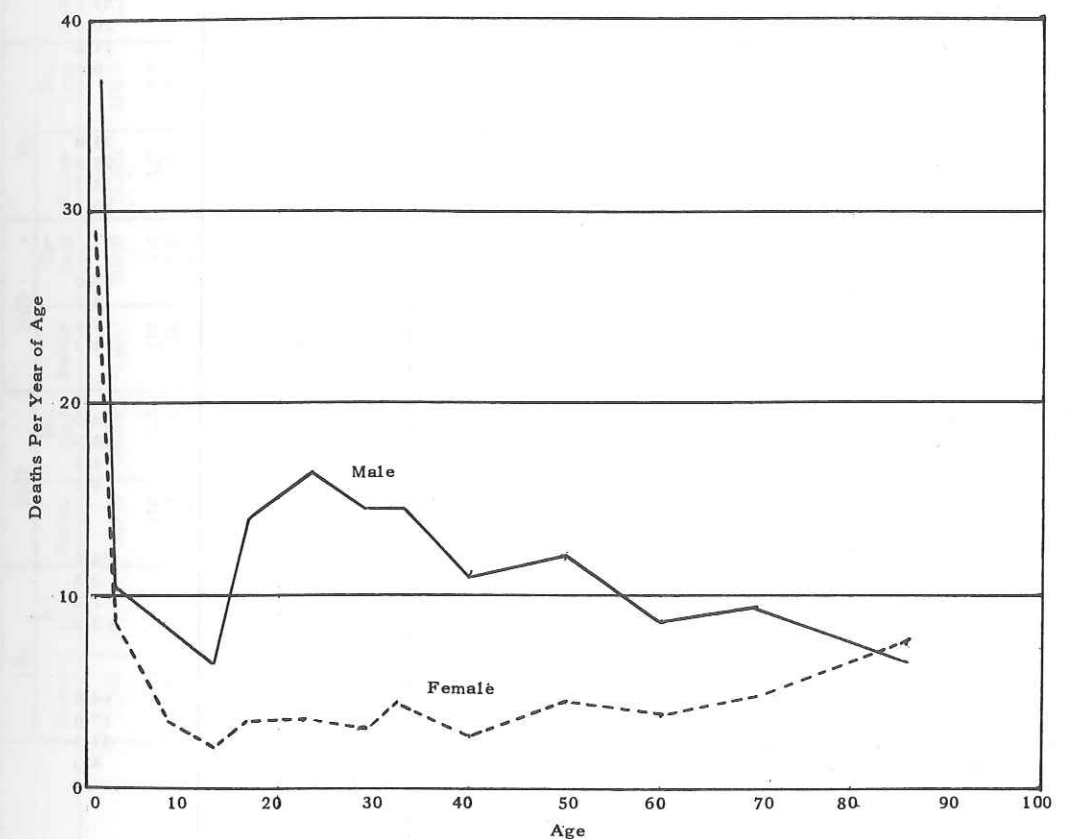
External Cause of Injury (E Code)	Total	Race		
		White	Negro	Indian
Total	98	84	10	4
Poisonings	6	4	-	2
Falls	36	35	1	-
Fire and explosion of combustible material	2	2	-	-
Hot substances, corrosive liquid, and steam	4	3	-	1
Firearms	3	2	1	-
Suffocation and foreign body entering orifice	9	7	2	-
Drowning	1	-	1	-
Excessive heat	6	5	1	-
Hunger, thirst, and exposure	5	4	1	-
Complications of inoculation	1	1	-	-
Late effects of motor vehicle accidents	1	1	-	-
Late effects of other accidents	13	13	-	-
Other	11	7	3	1

AGE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

As pointed out at the beginning of the discussion, accidents lead all other causes of death among persons 1 to 34 years of age. To this point the discussion has been based on the National Safety Council method of classification. For this particular section, however, the discussion will be devoted to accident fatalities which occur to specific age groups.

Chart 9 shows accidental deaths by age for males and females separately. In every age group except that composed of persons 75 years of age and over the number of fatalities among males was greater than that among females and the greatest number occurred under the age of one year.

Chart 9
Accidental Deaths by Sex and Age
Oklahoma, 1952



In Table 4 are shown the leading causes of external injury for specific age groups. In all age groups except under 1 year and 65 years and over, motor vehicle accidents were the leading cause of fatal injury. In each of the age groups 5 to 14 years and 15 to 24 years drowning and firearms were in second and third places, respectively, as causes of accidental deaths. Fire, hot substance, and radiation appeared among the four leading external causes of death in all age groups except the 15 to 24 year group.

Table 4
Leading Causes of Fatal External Injury by Age
Oklahoma, 1952

Age & External Injury	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Accidental Deaths
Under 1 Year	28	42.4
Mechanical suffocation	11	16.7
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body entering body orifice	9	13.6
Fire, hot substance, and radiation	9	13.6
Motor vehicles		
1 - 4 Years	27	35.5
Motor vehicles	23	30.3
Fire, hot substance, and radiation	9	11.8
Poisoning by solid and liquid substance	5	6.6
Drowning		
5 - 14 Years	35	33.0
Motor vehicles	27	25.5
Drowning	14	13.2
Firearms	11	10.4
Fire, hot substance, and radiation		
15 - 24 Years	114	62.0
Motor vehicles	17	9.2
Drowning	14	7.6
Firearms	8	4.3
Electric current		
25 - 44 Years	182	56.9
Motor vehicles	32	10.0
Fire, hot substance, and radiation	13	4.1
Aircraft	13	4.1
Machinery		
45 - 64 Years	171	58.8
Motor vehicles	27	9.3
Fire, hot substance, and radiation	21	7.2
Falls	11	3.8
Machinery		
65 Years and Over	224	54.0
Falls	73	17.6
Motor vehicles	46	11.1
Fire, hot substance, and radiation	18	4.3
Excessive heat and insolation		

TABLE 1. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA
NUMBER AND PER CENT BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, 1946-1952

Type of Accident	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
GRAND TOTAL	1,501	100.0	1,577	100.0	1,447	100.0	1,481	100.0	1,324	100.0	1,518	100.0	1,471	100.0
Occupational total	109	7.3	118	7.5	117	8.1	123	8.3	94	7.1	126	8.3	114	7.7
Agriculture	29	1.9	38	2.4	44	3.0	36	2.4	22	1.7	31	2.0	39	2.7
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	27	1.8	36	2.3	26	1.8	32	2.2	26	2.0	32	2.1	22	1.5
Manufacturing	3	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.3	11	0.7	8	0.6	9	0.6	9	0.6
Construction	9	0.6	16	1.0	8	0.6	20	1.4	18	1.4	11	0.7	16	1.1
Transportation	10	0.7	7	0.4	6	0.4	16	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.5	10	0.7
Public utilities							13	0.9	5	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2
Trade	1	0.1									6	0.4		
Service	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.6	8	0.6	17	1.1	8	0.5
Other specified industry	29	1.9	18	1.1	28	1.9	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Unspecified industry							3	0.2			4	0.3	4	0.3
Home total	538	35.8	510	32.3	498	34.4	489	33.0	427	32.3	389	25.6	424	28.8
Poisonings (gas excepted)	35	2.3	21	1.3	27	1.9	18	1.2	14	1.1	10	0.7	14	1.0
Poisonings by gases and vapors	13	0.9	18	1.1	26	1.8	14	0.9	27	2.0	15	1.0	7	0.5
Fire, explosion of combustible material	131	8.7	103	6.5	135	9.3	104	7.0	108	8.2	104	6.9	109	7.4
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	30	2.0	25	1.6	24	1.7	23	1.6	26	2.0	7	0.5	6	0.4
Mechanical suffocation	52	3.5	25	1.6	16	1.1	19	1.3	20	1.5	25	1.6	28	1.9
Firearms	192	12.8	234	14.8	204	14.1	169	11.4	117	8.8	77	5.1	99	6.7
Falls on same level							70	4.7	70	5.3	85	5.6	95	6.5
Falls to different level or unspecified							54	3.6	42	3.2	42	2.8	42	2.9
Other specified home accidents	85	5.7	84	5.3	66	4.6	7	0.5					1	0.1
Unspecified home accidents														
Motor-vehicle total	517	34.4	517	32.8	501	34.6	554	37.4	526	39.7	595	39.2	622	42.3
Injury to pedestrian	114	7.6	95	6.0	76	5.3	104	7.0	86	6.5	93	6.1	84	5.7
Collision with other motor vehicle	155	10.3	196	12.4	211	14.6	211	14.2	208	15.7	231	15.2	255	17.3
Collision with railroad train	26	1.7	42	2.7	26	1.8	49	3.3	24	1.8	36	2.4	25	1.7
Injury to pedal cyclist	7	0.5	7	0.4	3	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.5			2	0.1
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	5	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4
Collision with fixed object	44	2.9	34	2.2	23	1.6	19	1.3	19	1.4	37	2.4	64	4.4
Non-collision	152	10.1	128	8.1	154	10.6	151	10.2	160	12.1	182	12.0	179	12.2
Other and unspecified accident	14	0.9	14	0.9	4	0.3	11	0.7	19	1.4	12	0.8	17	1.2
Public non-motor-vehicle total	296	19.7	408	25.9	318	22.0	217	14.7	214	16.2	219	14.4	213	14.5
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	34	2.3	30	1.9	39	2.7	20	1.4	19	1.4	23	1.5	24	1.6
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	5	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.3	13	1.0	6	0.4	9	0.6
Water transportation	5	0.3	7	0.4	2	0.1	19	1.3	11	0.8	13	0.9	8	0.5
Air transportation	53	3.5	53	3.4	55	3.8	45	3.0	27	2.0	47	3.1	14	1.0
Fire, explosion of combustible material	28	1.9	15	1.0	11	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.5	14	1.0
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam													1	0.1
Drowning	61	4.1	71	4.5	80	5.5	45	3.0	58	4.4	61	4.0	68	4.6
Firearms	37	2.5	25	1.6	32	2.2	13	0.9	16	1.2	17	1.1	17	1.2
Falls on same level							8	0.5	9	0.7	8	0.5	11	0.7
Falls to different level or unspecified	43	2.9	36	2.3	40	2.8	33	2.2	36	2.7	27	1.8	36	2.4
Other specified public accidents	30	2.0	169	10.7	56	3.9	1	0.1	1	0.1				
Unspecified public accidents														
Type of accident unknown	41	2.7	24	1.5	13	0.9	78	5.3	63	4.8	189	12.5	98	6.7

TABLE II. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY MONTH, 1952

Type of Accident	Total	Month of Injury												Not Stated
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
GRAND TOTAL	1,471	112	142	105	97	110	147	144	127	84	124	124	136	19
Occupational total	114	10	13	8	5	11	11	14	16	6	5	7	8	-
Agriculture	39	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	7	1	2	2	3	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	22	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	-
Manufacturing	9	1	4	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	16	1	3	-	1	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	8	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other specified industry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home total	424	45	38	41	27	44	40	32	18	19	33	34	49	4
Poisonings (gas excepted)	14	1	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	-
Poisonings by gases and vapors	7	-	10	12	6	15	4	5	-	-	10	10	22	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	109	6	4	-	7	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	28	6	4	-	7	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	5	-
Mechanical suffocation	23	9	7	9	5	10	13	5	5	6	7	6	10	-
Fires	99	8	9	8	3	11	13	12	2	1	7	3	2	-
Falls on same level	95	4	2	1	1	2	6	-	9	-	1	3	8	-
Falls on different level or unspecified	42	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified home accidents	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified home accidents	622	41	67	37	36	34	54	59	54	41	67	68	64	-
Motor-vehicle total	64	8	7	4	9	6	1	8	3	7	5	4	2	-
Injury to pedestrian	265	15	30	13	17	17	27	29	22	13	19	33	30	-
Collision with other motor vehicle	25	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Collision with railroad train	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	6	1	-	1	-	-	7	1	1	1	2	1	4	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	64	10	15	10	5	3	14	16	15	17	31	16	23	-
Collision with fixed object	179	2	4	5	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	2	-
Non-collision	17	10	15	10	-	7	34	35	30	10	12	9	7	-
Other and unspecified accident	213	10	15	14	20	17	34	35	30	10	12	9	7	-
Public non-motor-vehicle total	24	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	2	1	1	-
Railroad - not with motor vehicle	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle - not with motor vehicle	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	68	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	14	-	2	2	3	-
Drowning	17	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-
Fires	11	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Falls on same level	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified public accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified public accidents	98	6	9	5	9	4	8	4	4	8	7	6	8	-
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, 1952

Type of Accident	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estimated population, July 1, 1952	2,235,839		2,036,567		145,503		53,769		1,158,460		1,077,379	
Total fatalities	1,471	65.8	1,283	63.0	127	87.2	61	113.5	468	40.4	1,003	93.1
Occupational	114	5.1	106	5.2	6	4.1	2	3.7	28	2.4	86	8.0
Home	424	19.0	350	17.2	46	31.6	28	52.1	251	21.7	173	16.1
Motor-vehicle	622	27.8	557	27.3	47	32.3	18	33.5	77	6.6	545	50.6
Public	213	9.5	186	9.1	18	12.4	9	16.7	57	4.9	156	14.5
Unknown	98	4.4	84	4.1	10	6.9	4	7.4	55	4.7	43	4.0
Total	1,471	65.8	1,283	63.0	127	87.2	61	113.5	468	40.4	1,003	93.1
Railway (800-802)	28	1.3	20	1.0	2	1.4	6	11.2	12	1.0	16	1.5
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	622	27.8	557	27.3	47	32.3	18	33.5	77	6.6	545	50.6
Other road vehicle (840-845)	13	0.6	12	0.6	-	-	1	1.9	-	-	13	1.2
Water transport (850-858)	8	0.4	8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.7
Aircraft (860-866)	14	0.6	14	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1.3
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	22	1.0	17	0.8	2	1.4	3	5.6	10	0.9	12	1.1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	18	0.8	14	0.7	2	1.4	2	3.7	9	0.8	9	0.8
Falls (900-904)	261	11.7	242	11.9	14	9.6	5	9.3	167	14.4	94	8.7
Blow from falling object (910)	13	0.6	13	0.6	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	11	1.0
Non-road vehicle (911)	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1
Machinery (912)	39	1.7	36	1.8	3	2.1	-	-	5	0.4	34	3.2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Electric current (914)	22	1.0	19	0.9	2	1.4	1	1.9	8	0.7	14	1.3
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	156	7.0	114	5.6	22	15.1	20	37.2	91	7.9	65	6.0
Firearms (919)	48	2.1	41	2.0	7	4.8	-	-	10	0.9	38	3.5
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	16	0.7	13	0.6	3	2.1	-	-	10	0.9	6	0.6
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	32	1.4	24	1.2	7	4.8	1	1.9	17	1.5	15	1.4
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	8	0.4	8	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	7	0.6
Drowning (929)	73	3.3	61	3.0	10	6.9	2	3.7	8	0.7	65	6.0
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	55	2.5	48	2.4	5	3.4	2	3.7	28	2.4	27	2.5
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-962)	15	0.7	15	0.7	-	-	-	-	7	0.6	8	0.7

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, 1952

Hour of Injury	Total	Railway	Motor-Vehicle	Drowning and Water Transport	Aircraft	Solid and Liquid Poisons	Poisonous Gases	Falls	Machinery	Electric Current	Fire, Hot Substance, Radiation	Firearms	Mechanical Suffocation	Other and Unspecified
Total fatalities	1,471	28	622	81	14	21	19	261	39	22	156	48	32	128
Midnight - 12:59 a. m.	34	1	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
1:00 a. m. - 1:59 a. m.	42	1	26	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
2:00 a. m. - 2:59 a. m.	21	1	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
3:00 a. m. - 3:59 a. m.	22	2	12	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
4:00 a. m. - 4:59 a. m.	21	1	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
5:00 a. m. - 5:59 a. m.	23	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
6:00 a. m. - 6:59 a. m.	28	1	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-
7:00 a. m. - 7:59 a. m.	35	1	13	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-
8:00 a. m. - 8:59 a. m.	38	1	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	-
9:00 a. m. - 9:59 a. m.	33	1	13	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
10:00 a. m. - 10:59 a. m.	60	1	29	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-
11:00 a. m. - 11:59 a. m.	48	1	26	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
Noon - 12:59 p. m.	43	1	33	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
1:00 p. m. - 1:59 p. m.	36	-	15	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
2:00 p. m. - 2:59 p. m.	17	-	7	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
3:00 p. m. - 3:59 p. m.	51	1	26	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
4:00 p. m. - 4:59 p. m.	72	-	40	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-
5:00 p. m. - 5:59 p. m.	89	-	54	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	-
6:00 p. m. - 6:59 p. m.	75	1	59	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
7:00 p. m. - 7:59 p. m.	47	-	33	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
8:00 p. m. - 8:59 p. m.	42	-	33	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
9:00 p. m. - 9:59 p. m.	51	2	41	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
10:00 p. m. - 10:59 p. m.	46	1	32	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
11:00 p. m. - 11:59 p. m.	37	6	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hour not stated	438	2	4	34	1	17	10	181	11	8	57	15	19	79

TABLE V. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN OKLAHOMA, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, BY AGE AT DEATH, 1952

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years											75 and Over	Unknown
		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	
Total fatalities	1,471	66	76	64	42	86	98	88	95	137	165	126	139	13
White: Male	872	30	30	41	28	63	64	63	66	97	103	73	82	6
Female	411	20	24	16	10	16	17	15	18	24	34	36	42	4
Negro: Male	91	7	7	3	4	6	11	7	3	7	12	11	7	1
Female	36	4	5	2	-	1	6	3	3	6	5	2	4	1
Indian: Male	39	4	4	2	-	1	-	3	1	1	3	4	4	1
Female	22	5	6	-	-	9	7	10	16	20	23	12	14	-
Occupational total	114	-	-	-	-	7	7	10	16	19	18	10	13	-
White: Male	103	-	-	-	-	7	7	10	16	19	18	10	13	-
Female	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-
Negro: Male	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Female	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	5	1	7	5	9	-
Female	39	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	2	6	3	1	1	-
Agriculture	22	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	1	-
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
Manufacturing	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	-
Construction	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Transportation	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Public utilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-
Trade	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Service	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified industry	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unspecified industry	424	45	35	16	5	8	7	5	13	15	17	18	49	1
Home total	179	20	10	8	4	5	3	1	8	8	8	5	21	78
White: Male	171	13	10	3	4	5	2	3	3	2	2	10	21	100
Female	24	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Negro: Male	22	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	6
Female	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Indian: Male	18	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2
Female	14	2	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-
Poisonings (gas excepted)	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	9	7	10	14	1
Poisonings by gases and vapors	109	7	19	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	28	24	2	5	3	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation	23	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls on same level	95	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	42	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified home accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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, 1952 (Continued)

Type of Accident Race and Sex	All Ages	Age in Years											75 and Over	Unknown
		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	
Motor-vehicle total	622	9	27	20	15	41	73	53	50	79	95	76	42	11
White: Male	388	2	15	11	9	31	47	36	31	56	56	44	27	6
Female	169	5	8	8	6	8	12	10	14	19	28	24	11	4
Negro: Male	39	2	1	1	-	2	8	4	2	2	4	6	4	1
Female	8	-	2	-	-	-	6	3	3	2	2	2	-	-
Indian: Male	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to pedestrian	64	-	12	8	4	-	3	1	-	-	11	6	5	1
Collision with other motor vehicle	265	6	6	8	6	14	25	17	25	35	45	43	17	13
Collision with railroad train	25	-	1	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-
Injury to pedal cyclist	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collision with animal-drawn vehicle or animal	6	-	1	1	1	3	12	13	10	8	2	1	1	-
Collision with fixed object	64	2	5	3	2	19	27	20	13	32	21	19	12	1
Non-collision	179	1	5	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	2	1	3	1
Other and unspecified accident	17	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	4
Public non-motor-vehicle total	213	3	10	24	21	26	10	20	14	17	25	11	16	1
White: Male	151	2	5	20	14	19	7	16	10	12	19	9	10	8
Female	35	1	3	3	4	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	6
Negro: Male	15	-	1	1	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	-
Female	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indian: Male	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad (not with motor vehicle)	24	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	4	3	6	1	4	-
Other vehicle (not with motor vehicle)	9	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Water transportation	8	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
Air transportation	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	6	-	-	-	-
Fire, explosion of combustible material	14	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-
Hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning	68	-	5	14	12	12	4	6	4	-	4	2	1	1
Firearms	17	-	-	1	4	4	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Falls on same level	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls to different level or unspecified	11	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	1	1	-
Other specified public accidents	36	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Unspecified public accidents	98	9	4	4	1	2	1	-	2	6	5	9	18	37
Type of accident unknown	51	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	5	11	20
White: Male	33	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	6	17
Female	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negro: Male	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian: Male	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT,
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1952

Type of Accident	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Total fatalities	1,471	8	5	6	5	20	4	23	32	25
Occupational	114	2	-	1	-	2	-	5	7	4
Home	424	2	2	1	3	9	2	13	15	11
Motor-vehicle	622	2	1	3	3	2	-	4	5	6
Public	213	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1
Unknown	98	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,471	8	5	6	5	20	4	23	32	25
Railway (800-802)	28	-	1	-	-	9	2	13	15	11
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	622	2	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	18	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	6	6
Falls (900-904)	261	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Non-road vehicle (911)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Electric current (914)	22	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	156	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	32	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	73	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Total fatalities	24	23	15	5	39	4	34	7	17	39
Occupational	4	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	2
Home	15	15	4	3	14	3	10	1	8	16
Motor-vehicle	2	2	7	-	16	1	15	3	5	16
Public	2	2	1	-	4	-	7	2	2	3
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	23	15	5	39	4	34	7	17	39
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	15	3	2	3	16	1	15	3	5	16
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	1	2	5	-	5	1	5	1	8	3
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	9
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
Electric current (914)	5	13	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Drowning (929)	-	1	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT,
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1952, (Continued)

Type of Accident	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Total fatalities	19	17	8	3	25	24	32	14	4	4
Occupational	1	2	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	-
Home	4	4	2	1	16	4	5	3	2	-
Motor-vehicle	9	4	-	1	6	12	20	8	1	1
Public	2	7	4	-	2	5	2	1	1	2
Unknown	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Total	19	17	8	3	25	24	32	14	4	4
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	9	4	-	1	6	12	20	8	1	2
Water transport (850-858)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	6	1	5	-	13	2	2	3	2	2
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	1	-	1	3	1	3	1	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Total fatalities	2	5	18	12	9	7	34	7	9	3
Occupational	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Home	-	1	5	5	-	2	13	1	3	-
Motor-vehicle	1	3	5	7	5	4	12	2	6	2
Public	-	-	6	-	3	1	4	1	-	-
Unknown	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Total	2	5	18	12	9	7	34	7	9	3
Railway (800-802)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	1	3	5	7	5	4	12	2	6	2
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	1	2	3	-	1	9	1	3	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT,
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1952, (Continued)

Type of Accident	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Total fatalities	18	17	21	3	13	20	14	6	2	6
Occupational	2	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
Home	2	1	8	-	2	5	4	2	1	4
Motor-vehicle	8	11	7	2	9	9	6	3	-	1
Public	3	3	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
Unknown	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	18	17	21	3	13	20	14	6	2	6
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	8	11	7	2	9	9	6	3	1	4
Other road vehicle (840-845)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	6	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
Falls (900-904)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	1	1	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	1
Drowning (929)	1	-	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 (960-965)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Accident	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Total fatalities	9	41	7	12	16	148	30	31	20	15
Occupational	1	4	-	-	-	9	7	2	4	1
Home	6	11	1	2	5	48	7	12	3	5
Motor-vehicle	1	13	4	2	5	61	9	12	11	9
Public	1	10	1	2	-	22	5	3	2	-
Unknown	1	3	1	4	-	8	2	2	-	-
Total	9	41	7	12	16	148	30	31	20	15
Railway (800-802)	-	2	1	1	6	61	9	12	11	9
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	6	13	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	2	1
Falls (900-904)	1	7	-	3	3	26	-	1	3	-
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	4	1	-
Electric current (914)	-	4	1	1	1	9	2	-	-	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	1	2	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 (960-965)	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. DEATHS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT,
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, OKLAHOMA, 1952, (Continued)

Type of Accident	Payne	Pitts-burg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Push-mataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Total fatalities	24	24	10	24	14	5	26	31	21	27
Occupational	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	4
Home	7	9	2	9	5	1	6	4	3	4
Motor-vehicle	11	10	5	8	8	2	15	20	15	13
Public	5	-	1	5	-	-	5	-	2	4
Unknown	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	2
Total	24	24	10	24	14	5	26	31	21	27
Railway (800-802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	11	10	5	8	8	2	15	20	15	13
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Falls (900-904)	4	6	1	5	-	2	6	4	-	3
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	2	5	-	4	3	-	-	3	-	-
Firearms (919)	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	2
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Type of Accident	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Wood-ward	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Total fatalities	10	14	135	18	22	10	7	9	90	83
Occupational	2	-	9	2	3	-	1	1	5	6
Home	1	3	62	1	9	3	2	3	37	43
Motor-vehicle	7	10	34	5	2	6	4	4	26	12
Public	-	1	16	8	6	1	-	1	14	9
Unknown	-	-	14	2	2	-	-	-	8	13
Total	10	14	135	18	22	10	7	9	90	83
Railway (800-802)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Motor-vehicle (810-835)	7	10	34	5	2	6	4	4	26	12
Other road vehicle (840-845)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transport (850-858)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft (860-866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by solid and liquid substances (870-888)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Poisoning by gases and vapors (890-895)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Falls (900-904)	1	-	44	1	4	1	1	2	25	37
Blow from falling object (910)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-road vehicle (911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (912)	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric current (914)	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Fire, hot substance, radiation (915-918)	-	2	21	1	1	2	-	1	14	15
Firearms (919)	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Suffocation and other injury by foreign body (920-923)	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Mechanical suffocation (924, 925)	-	-	6	-	4	-	1	-	2	2
Animals (not being ridden) (927, 928)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (929)	-	-	2	6	2	1	-	1	2	-
Other accidents (926, 930-936)	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	3	6
Complications due to non-therapeutic medical and surgical procedures (940-946)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Therapeutic misadventure (950-959)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Late effects of injury and poisoning (960-965)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1901													
1902													
1903													
1904													
1905													
1906													
1907													
1908													
1909													
1910													
1911													
1912													
1913													
1914													
1915													
1916													
1917													
1918													
1919													
1920													
1921													
1922													
1923													
1924													
1925													
1926													
1927													
1928													
1929													
1930													

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1901													
1902													
1903													
1904													
1905													
1906													
1907													
1908													
1909													
1910													
1911													
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1920													
1921													
1922													
1923													
1924													
1925													
1926													
1927													
1928													
1929													
1930													

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1930. The data is presented in two columns, one for the first half of the year and one for the second half. The rows represent the different experiments conducted. The first column shows the date of the experiment, the second column shows the time of day, the third column shows the temperature, the fourth column shows the humidity, the fifth column shows the wind speed, the sixth column shows the wind direction, the seventh column shows the cloud cover, the eighth column shows the visibility, the ninth column shows the precipitation, the tenth column shows the relative humidity, the eleventh column shows the dew point, the twelfth column shows the wet bulb temperature, the thirteenth column shows the dry bulb temperature, the fourteenth column shows the air density, the fifteenth column shows the air pressure, the sixteenth column shows the barometric pressure, the seventeenth column shows the sea level pressure, the eighteenth column shows the altimeter pressure, the nineteenth column shows the aneroid pressure, the twentieth column shows the aneroid reading, the twenty-first column shows the aneroid correction, the twenty-second column shows the aneroid error, the twenty-third column shows the aneroid bias, the twenty-fourth column shows the aneroid drift, the twenty-fifth column shows the aneroid hysteresis, the twenty-sixth column shows the aneroid repeatability, the twenty-seventh column shows the aneroid accuracy, the twenty-eighth column shows the aneroid precision, the twenty-ninth column shows the aneroid resolution, the thirtieth column shows the aneroid range, the thirty-first column shows the aneroid span, the thirty-second column shows the aneroid zero, the thirty-third column shows the aneroid scale, the thirty-fourth column shows the aneroid units, the thirty-fifth column shows the aneroid increments, the thirty-sixth column shows the aneroid decrements, the thirty-seventh column shows the aneroid minimum, the thirty-eighth column shows the aneroid maximum, the thirty-ninth column shows the aneroid tolerance, the fortieth column shows the aneroid uncertainty, the forty-first column shows the aneroid confidence interval, the forty-second column shows the aneroid standard deviation, the forty-third column shows the aneroid variance, the forty-fourth column shows the aneroid coefficient of variation, the forty-fifth column shows the aneroid coefficient of determination, the forty-sixth column shows the aneroid correlation coefficient, the forty-seventh column shows the aneroid regression line, the forty-eighth column shows the aneroid regression equation, the forty-ninth column shows the aneroid regression slope, the fiftieth column shows the aneroid regression intercept, the fifty-first column shows the aneroid regression constant, the fifty-second column shows the aneroid regression parameter, the fifty-third column shows the aneroid regression coefficient, the fifty-fourth column shows the aneroid regression factor, the fifty-fifth column shows the aneroid regression multiplier, the fifty-sixth column shows the aneroid regression divisor, the fifty-seventh column shows the aneroid regression denominator, the fifty-eighth column shows the aneroid regression numerator, the fifty-ninth column shows the aneroid regression fraction, the sixtieth column shows the aneroid regression decimal, the sixty-first column shows the aneroid regression percentage, the sixty-second column shows the aneroid regression ratio, the sixty-third column shows the aneroid regression proportion, the sixty-fourth column shows the aneroid regression rate, the sixty-fifth column shows the aneroid regression speed, the sixty-sixth column shows the aneroid regression velocity, the sixty-seventh column shows the aneroid regression acceleration, the sixty-eighth column shows the aneroid regression deceleration, the sixty-ninth column shows the aneroid regression force, the seventieth column shows the aneroid regression pressure, the seventy-first column shows the aneroid regression stress, the seventy-second column shows the aneroid regression strain, the seventy-third column shows the aneroid regression displacement, the seventy-fourth column shows the aneroid regression distance, the seventy-fifth column shows the aneroid regression length, the seventy-sixth column shows the aneroid regression width, the seventy-seventh column shows the aneroid regression height, the seventy-eighth column shows the aneroid regression depth, the seventy-ninth column shows the aneroid regression area, the eightieth column shows the aneroid regression volume, the eighty-first column shows the aneroid regression mass, the eighty-second column shows the aneroid regression weight, the eighty-third column shows the aneroid regression force, the eighty-fourth column shows the aneroid regression pressure, the eighty-fifth column shows the aneroid regression stress, the eighty-sixth column shows the aneroid regression strain, the eighty-seventh column shows the aneroid regression displacement, the eighty-eighth column shows the aneroid regression distance, the eighty-ninth column shows the aneroid regression length, the ninetieth column shows the aneroid regression width, the ninety-first column shows the aneroid regression height, the ninety-second column shows the aneroid regression depth, the ninety-third column shows the aneroid regression area, the ninety-fourth column shows the aneroid regression volume, the ninety-fifth column shows the aneroid regression mass, the ninety-sixth column shows the aneroid regression weight, the ninety-seventh column shows the aneroid regression force, the ninety-eighth column shows the aneroid regression pressure, the ninety-ninth column shows the aneroid regression stress, the hundredth column shows the aneroid regression strain.