



Violent Death Trends in Oklahoma, 2004-2009

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The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Grant Number U17/CE-623103 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This publication is issued by the Oklahoma State Department of Health, as authorized by Terry Cline, PhD, Commissioner of Health. Fifty (50) copies have been prepared and distributed at a cost of \$125.00. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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Acknowledgements

We want to acknowledge and thank all those who contributed to the project including Janice Butterfield, Dave Page, Linda DeArman, Jennifer Powell, and Angela Baker with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation; Annette Riley, Tara Golden, Kari Learned, and Alicia Hanna with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner; Derek Pate, DrPH and Kelly Baker, MPH, of the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) Center for Health Statistics; Lisa Rhoades of the Child Death Review Board; and the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police. We thank Keith Lindsay, Thor Shaffer, Janie Hollars, and Patty Myner of the Information Technology Services, OSDH. A special thank you goes to Gordy Suchy, Nancy Green, Christopher Harris, and Keva Bethel, Injury Prevention Service, OSDH.

We want to thank the law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma that contributed data including police and sheriffs' departments, tribal police, campus police, highway patrol, forestry, corrections, and all others. We apologize if we failed to acknowledge other contributors.

Executive Summary

Oklahoma is one of 18 states participating in the National Violent Death Reporting System. Violent deaths include homicides, suicides, deaths from legal intervention, unintentional firearm deaths, deaths of undetermined manner, and deaths from terrorism. The Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OK-VDRS) is a collaborative effort between the Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board. OK-VDRS data are collected from death certificates, medical examiner reports, police reports, and supplemental homicide reports and include specific information on victims, suspects, circumstances, and weapons. Trends (i.e., patterns) of violent deaths in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2009 are summarized in this report.

Overall Trends in Violent Deaths

- 5,312 violent death incidents (885 incidents per year, 2.4 incidents per day).
 - 5,500 deaths (25.5 per 100,000 population) of Oklahoma residents.
 - The number of violent deaths increased from 882 in 2004 to 939 in 2009 and the rate also increased slightly (2%).
 - 58% of the deaths were suicides, 24% were homicides, 16% were undetermined manner deaths, 1% were legal intervention deaths, and 1% were unintentional firearm deaths. There were no terrorism deaths in Oklahoma during this period.
 - 75% of victims were male and 25% were female.
 - The youngest victim was one day old and the oldest was 101 years of age.
 - The overall violent death rate decreased 16% among females and increased 8% among males.
 - Suicide rates were slightly higher in rural counties than in urban counties and increased at similar rates, 10% and 7%, respectively over this time period.
- The homicide rate in urban counties was nearly twice the homicide rate in rural counties. Homicide increased 11% in urban counties and remained stable in rural counties.

Suicides

- Suicide continues to be the most common manner of violent death.
- 3,203 persons committed suicide during 2004-2009; average of 534 deaths annually (14.9 per 100,000 population).
- The number of suicides increased from 496 in 2004 to 566 in 2009; the suicide rate increased 9% from 14.1 in 2004 to 15.4 in 2009.
- 79% of suicide victims were male and 21% were female.
- The youngest person to commit suicide was 12 years of age and the oldest person was 101 years of age.
- Suicide rates were highest among persons 25-64 years of age; suicide rates among this age group steadily increased from 2004 to 2009, particularly among males.
- Suicide rates among youth 10-24 years of age remained stable.
- Suicide rates increased 19% among blacks and 7% among whites and decreased among Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and Hispanic populations.
- Firearms were used in the majority (60%) of suicides, hanging/strangulation in 19%, poisoning in 18%, and other methods were used in 3% of suicides.
- The percentage of suicides due to poisoning decreased 19% over this time period; the percentage of undetermined manner deaths due to poisoning increased 64%.
- 23% of suicide victims were veterans (served in the U.S. Armed Forces).
- The suicide rate among veterans 65 years and older decreased 27%, while the suicide rate among veterans 35-44 years of age increased 67% and remained relatively stable for all other age groups.

Homicides

- 1,322 persons were killed in 1,222 homicide incidents during 2004-2009; average of 220 deaths annually (6.1 per 100,000 population).
- The homicide rate increased 7% from 6.0 in 2004 to 6.4 in 2009.
- 74% of homicide victims were male and 26% were female.
- The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest homicide victim was 96 years of age.
- The homicide rate among males increased 18%, and the homicide rate among females decreased 20%.
- Homicide rates were highest among persons 25-44 years of age, followed by youth 10-24 years.
- The homicide rate among persons 10-24 years rose by 40%; among males in this age group, the homicide rate increased 64%.
- The homicide rate among blacks and Native Americans increased 24% and 65%, respectively, and decreased 45% among Hispanics and 18% among whites.
- The homicide rate rose 39% among black males and doubled among Native American males.
- Firearms were used in the majority (59%) of homicides, followed by blunt or sharp trauma (23%), hanging/strangulation or suffocation (4%), personal weapons (4%), and other/unspecified weapons (10%).
- An argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor in 42% of homicides, crime was a factor in 25%, and intimate partner violence was a factor in 19% of homicides. Drugs were involved in 18% of the homicides and 10% were gang-related.

Undetermined Manner of Death

- For 851 deaths, the manner of death could not be determined; average of 142 deaths annually (3.4 deaths per 100,000 population).
- The annual rate of undetermined manner death decreased 21% from 4.3 in 2004 to 3.4 in 2009.

- 42% of undetermined manner deaths were among females and 58% were males.
- The youngest person was one day old and the oldest person was 94 years of age.
- The rate of undetermined manner death decreased 13% among males and 32% among females.
- The highest rate of undetermined manner death was among children less than 1 year of age. This rate decreased 20% from 77.5 in 2004 to 62.2 in 2009.
- Among infants less than one, the rate among females decreased 42% and the rate among males increased 9%.
- The rate of undetermined manner death decreased among all racial groups except for Native Americans.
- In 77% of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children, or overlay/possible overlay was described in the record.
- In 37% of undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older, poisonings were the cause of death. The percent of undetermined manner poisoning deaths increased 64% from 2004-2009.

Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

- There were 56 unintentional firearm injury deaths; average of 9 deaths annually (0.3 deaths annually per 100,000 population).
- The rate of unintentional firearm injury death remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2009.
- 93% of victims were male and 7% were female.
- The youngest victim was one year of age and the oldest was 87 years of age.
- 55% of unintentional firearm deaths were among males less than 25 years of age.
- In 21 deaths, the victim was playing with a gun. Other circumstances involved showing a gun (11), hunting (8), loading a gun (4), and target shooting (4).
- In 18 cases, the shooter thought the gun was unloaded and in 9 incidents the gun discharged when it was dropped.

Legal Intervention Deaths

- 68 persons were killed in legal interventions (i.e., the person was killed by a law enforcement officer acting in the line of duty); average of 11 deaths annually (0.3 deaths per 100,000 population).
- The number of legal intervention deaths declined 63% from 16 in 2004 to 6 in 2009.
- The youngest person was 15 years of age and the oldest person was 71 years of age.
- 93% of victims were male and 7% were female.
- Criminal activity was associated with 72% of the legal interventions.

Background

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) is a federally funded program in 18 states. Currently, Oklahoma and 17 other states (Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) participate in the NVDRS. Violent deaths include homicides, suicides, deaths from legal intervention, unintentional firearm deaths, deaths of undetermined manner (intent), and deaths from acts of terrorism. Data are collected from death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, police reports, supplemental homicide reports, and crime labs, and entered into a standardized database. The data, with personal identifiers removed, are electronically transmitted to a national database maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Data are available on a queryable website at WISQARS NVDRS (<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/>).

The Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board provide data for the Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OK-VDRS). The OK-VDRS is housed at the Injury Prevention Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health, with partial offsite data collection at the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. OK-VDRS staff collect specific information on violent

death events and link all available information on victims, suspects, circumstances, weapons, and methods of death.

The results presented in this report include violent deaths that occurred within Oklahoma's borders to Oklahoma residents from January 1, 2004, to December 31, 2009. Rates were calculated per 100,000 population using 2004-2009 U.S. Census bridged-race population estimates for Oklahoma. A category of mixed race was assigned when more than one race was indicated on the death certificate. However, persons of mixed race with Native American as one of the races were classified as Native American. The abstractor-assigned manner of death was used to analyze the data (i.e., the manner determined by the abstractor based on review of the death certificate and medical examiner report). To examine trends, both the overall percent change and an average annual percent change were calculated. Urban and rural categories were created for comparison. Urban counties include the five most populous counties in the state (Oklahoma, Tulsa, Cleveland, Comanche, and Canadian) and rural include all other counties. Some rates are based on small numbers. For this reason, the reader should be aware that rates based on small numbers may be unstable. This report includes a section on all violent deaths and individual sections on suicide, homicide, undetermined manner of death, unintentional firearm deaths, and legal intervention deaths.

Definitions

Suicide – A death resulting from the intentional use of force against oneself with a preponderance of evidence to indicate the force was intentional.

Homicide – A death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened, or actual, against another person, group, or community with a preponderance of evidence to indicate that the use of force was intentional. It includes deaths where the suspect only intended to injure rather than kill, intentional discharge of a weapon, justifiable homicides where the person who commits the homicide is not a police officer, child abuse, and deaths that resulted from neglect by one person against another. Homicides do not include deaths from vehicular homicide unless there is evidence to prove that the force was intentional. Hunting accidents or deaths that take place in combat under declared wars are not included as homicides.

Undetermined manner (intent) death – A death resulting from the use of force or power (including drugs/poisons) against oneself or another person for which the evidence indicating one manner of death is no more compelling than the evidence indicating another manner of death.

Unintentional firearm death – A death resulting from a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile when there is a preponderance of evidence that the shooting was not intentionally directed at the victim.

Legal intervention death – A death where the victim is killed by a police officer or other peace officer acting in the line of duty. Executions are excluded.

Terrorism-related death – A homicide or suicide death that results from an event labeled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an act of terrorism.

ICD-10 – The *International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) is the classification system used by the National Center for Health Statistics to code the underlying cause of death on the death certificate. Deaths that are assigned an ICD-10 External Cause of Death Code from the table below are included in the NVDRS-Oklahoma case definition.

Victims – People who died by suicide, homicide, undetermined manner of death, unintentional firearm death, legal intervention, or terrorism-related death.

Suspects – People who are suspected of having killed another person in an incident, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Persons who die in an incident who have also killed someone else are considered both a victim and a suspect.

ICD-10 External Cause of Death Codes for Manners of Death Meeting the NVDRS Case Definition

	Death ≤ 1 year after the injury	Death >1 year after the injury
Intentional self harm (suicide)	X60-X84	Y87.0
Assault (homicide)	X85-X99, Y00-Y09	Y87.1
Undetermined intent	Y10-Y34	Y87.2, Y89.9
Unintentional exposure to firearms	W32-W34	Y86 due to firearm "accidents"
Legal intervention, excluding executions	Y35.0-Y35.4, Y35.6-Y35.7	Y89.0
Terrorism	U01, U03	U02

Violent Deaths

- During 2004 to 2009, there were a total of 5,312 violent death incidents (average of 885 incidents per year or 2.4 incidents per day) that resulted in 5,500 deaths (average annual rate=25.5 per 100,000 population) of Oklahoma residents (Table 1).
- Another 227 violent deaths occurred in Oklahoma to non-residents or where the state of residence was unknown.
- The number of violent deaths increased from 882 deaths in 2004 to 939 in 2009 (Table 2). The rate of violent deaths increased 2% from 25.1 in 2004 to 25.5 in 2009.
- During 2004-2009, the overall rate of violent deaths in Oklahoma was 31% higher than the U.S. rate (25.5 and 19.4, respectively) (Figure 1).
- Victims' ages ranged from one day old to 101 years of age. The mean age of victims was 40 years.
- Seventy-five percent (4,104) of violent death victims in Oklahoma were males and 25% (1,396) were females.
- The violent death rate increased 8% among males (average increase of 2% annually) and decreased 16% among females (average decrease of 3% annually).

Year	Number	Rate
2004	882	25.1
2005	900	25.5
2006	892	25.0
2007	915	25.3
2008	972	26.7
2009	939	25.5

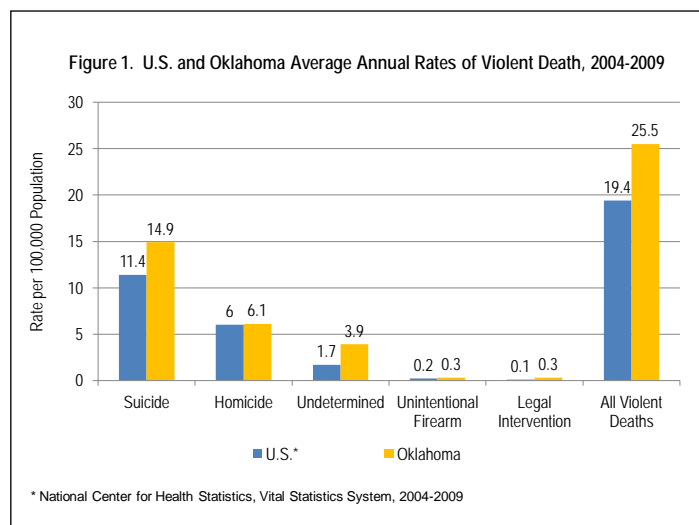
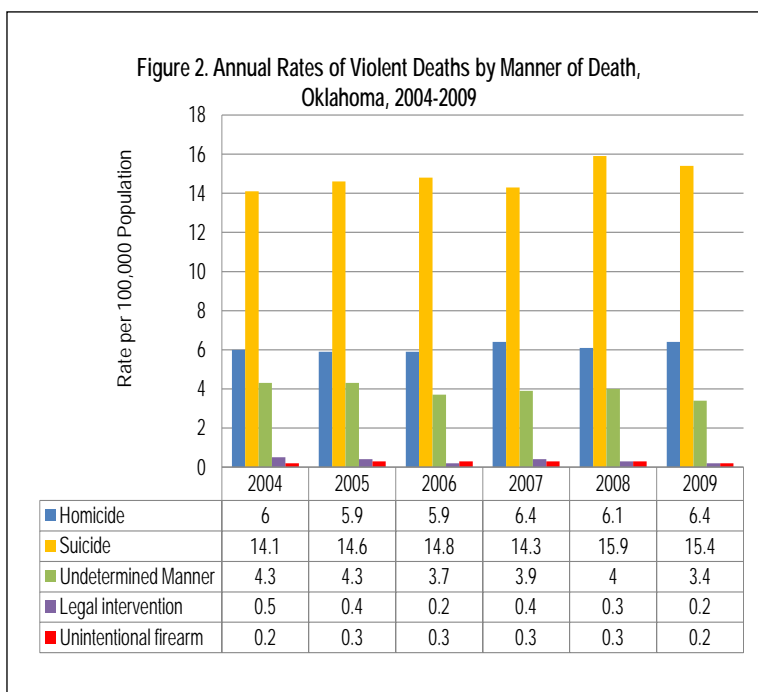


Table 1. Number of Victims and Number of Incidents by Manner of Death and Type of Incident, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Incident Type	Suicide	Homicide	Legal Intervention	Unintentional	Unknown Manner	Number of Victims	Number of Incidents
Suicide only	3,124	0	0	0	0	3,124	3,121
Homicide							
Single homicide	0	1,076	0	0	0	1,076	1,076
Multiple homicide	0	148	0	0	0	148	64
Legal intervention only	0	0	65	0	0	65	65
Homicide and legal intervention	0	3	3	0	0	6	3
Homicide and suicide	79	95	0	0	0	174	79
Unintentional firearm	0	0	0	56	0	56	56
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	851	851	848
Total	3,203	1,322	68	56	851	5,500	5,312

- The violent death rate for males (38.3 per 100,000 population) was three times higher than the rate for females (12.8).
- Compared to females, males had 3.7 times more suicides, 2.9 times more homicides, 12.6 times more legal interventions, and 13 times more unintentional firearm deaths.
- The majority (74%) of victims were white, 11% were black, 10% were Native American, 4% were unknown or other race and less than 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Suicides accounted for the majority of deaths (58%), followed by homicides (24%), undetermined manner deaths (16%), legal interventions (1%), and unintentional firearm deaths (1%) (Table 3).



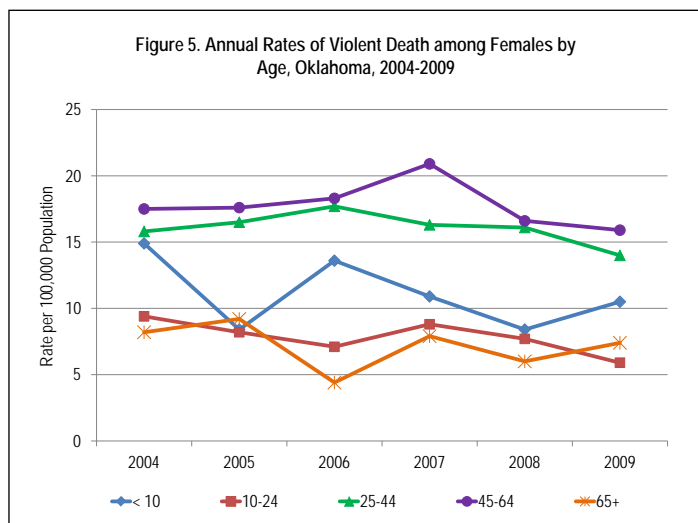
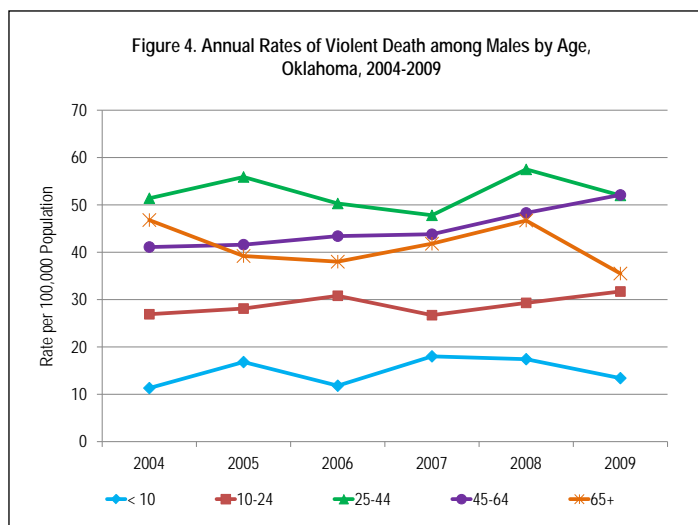
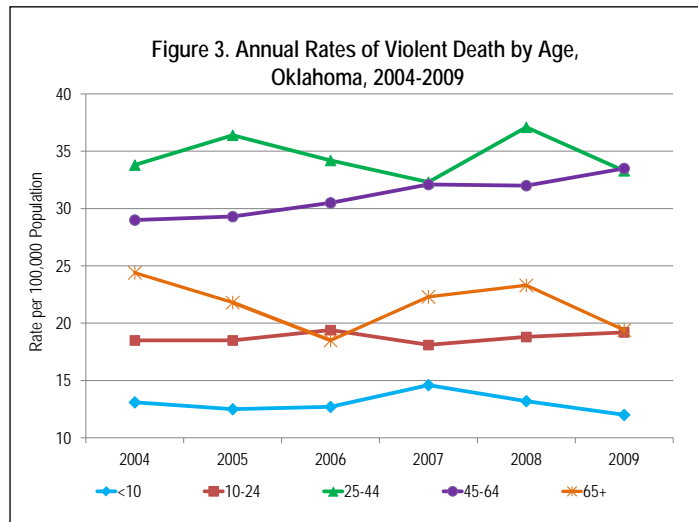
- The rate of violent death peaked at 26.7 in 2008 reflecting a sharp increase in the rate of suicide (15.9) that year.
- From 2004 to 2009, the suicide rate increased 9% and the homicide rate increased 7%. The rate of undetermined manner deaths decreased 21% and legal intervention deaths decreased 60%. The rate of unintentional firearm deaths remained stable from 2004 to 2009 (Figure 2).

Table 3. Manner of Violent Death by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Manner of Death	Male			Female			Both Genders		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	2,516	61%	23.6	687	49%	6.3	3,203	58%	14.9
Homicide	983	24%	9.2	339	24%	3.1	1,322	24%	6.1
Undetermined	490	12%	4.6	361	26%	3.3	851	16%	3.9
Legal Intervention	63	2%	0.6	5	<1%	0.1	68	1%	0.3
Unintentional firearm injury	52	1%	0.5	4	<1%	0.1	56	1%	0.3
Total	4,104	100%	38.6	1,396	100%	12.8	5,500	100%	25.5

Age and Gender

- The rate of violent deaths increased among persons 45-64 years of age and persons 10-24 years of age 16% and 4%, respectively (Figure 3).
- Among persons less than 10 years of age and persons 65 years of age and older, annual violent death rates fluctuated, but overall declined 8% and 21%, respectively (Figure 3).
- Among males, age-specific violent death rates increased over this time for all ages except for males 65 years and older. The rate among males 45-64 years of age increased most sharply (27%). On average, the violent death rate among males 45-64 years rose at approximately 5% annually (Figure 4).
- In contrast, the violent death rate among males 65 and older dropped 24%. On average, the violent death rate among males 65 and older dropped approximately 5% annually.
- The rate of violent death among males 10-24 years of age increased 18% and among boys less than 10 years of age, the rate increased 19%.
- Among females, age-specific violent death rates decreased over time across all age groups.
- Among females 10-24 years of age, the rate decreased 37% from 9.4 in 2004 to 5.9 in 2009. Among girls less than 10 years of age, the rate decreased 30% from 14.9 in 2004 to 10.5 in 2009.
- On average, the rate of violent death among females 10-24 dropped approximately 7% annually and among girls less than 10 years of age, the rate dropped approximately 6% each year (Figure 5).

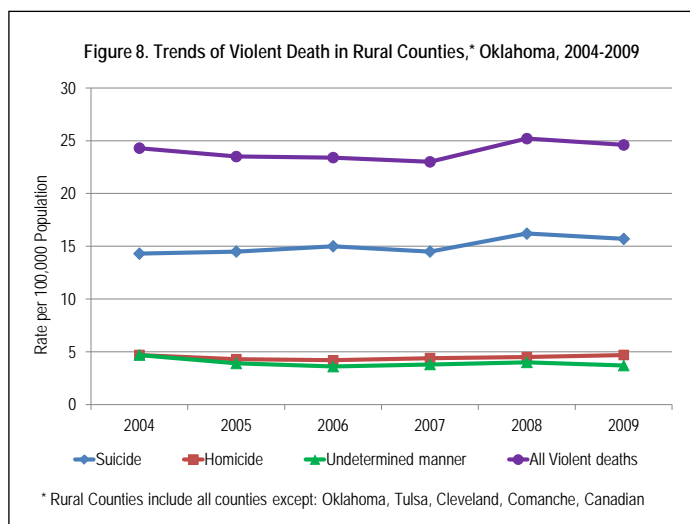
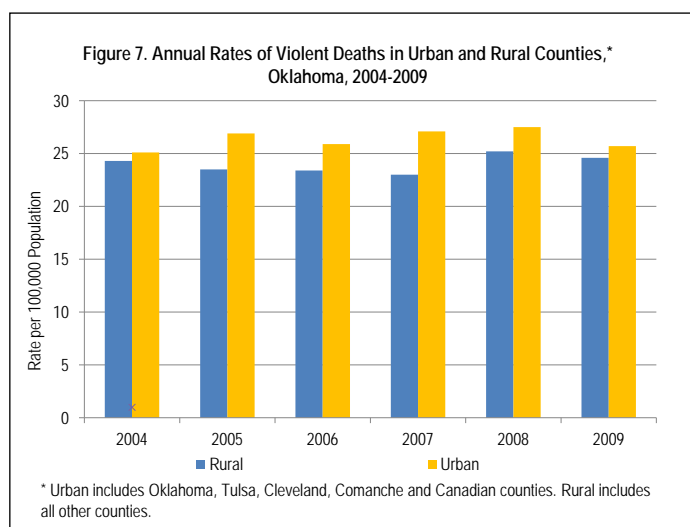
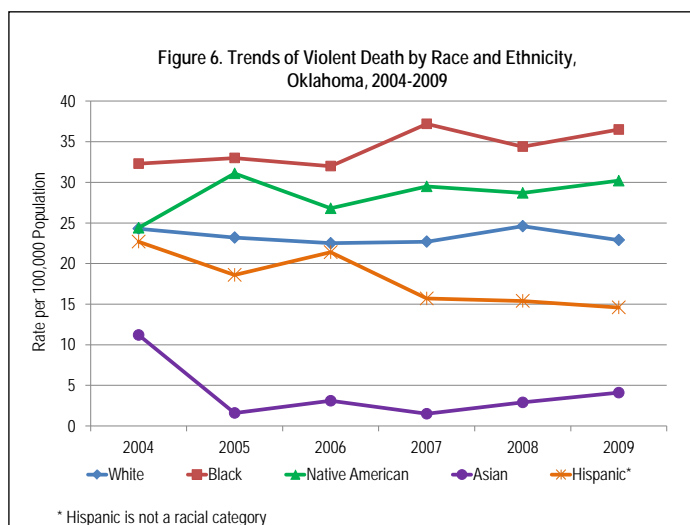


Race and Ethnicity

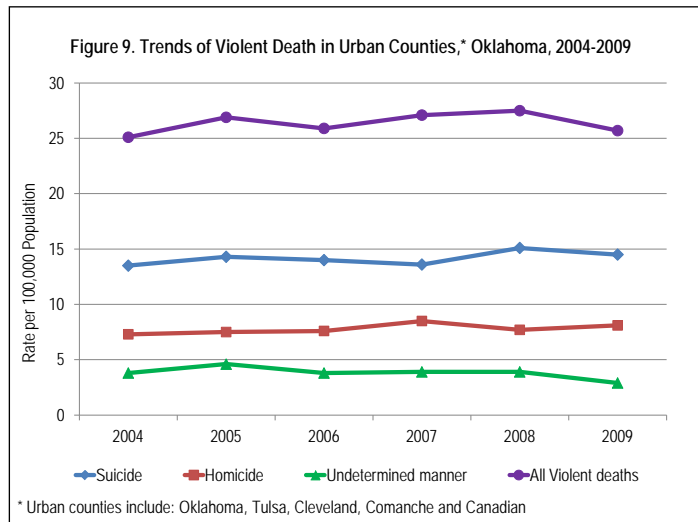
- The violent death rate among whites decreased modestly (6%), approximately 1% annually.
- Increases in violent death rates were experienced among Native Americans (24%) and blacks (13%) (Figure 6). On average, violent death rates increased among Native Americans 5% annually and among blacks 3% annually.
- An increase in violent death was also seen among Asian/Pacific Islanders from 2005-2009. (Rates for Asian/Pacific Islander are likely unstable due to small numbers.)
- Among Hispanics, the violent death rate declined 36% from 22.7 in 2004 to 14.6 in 2009, which translates to an average decrease of approximately 7% annually.

Urban and Rural Counties

- The rate of violent death was generally higher in urban counties compared to rural counties and remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2009 (Figure 7).
- Urban areas (Oklahoma, Tulsa, Cleveland, Comanche, and Canadian counties combined) experienced a slight (2%) increase in the violent death rate from 25.1 in 2004 to 25.7 in 2009.
- Rural areas also experienced a slight (1%) increase in the violent death rate from 24.3 in 2004 to 24.6 in 2009.
- In rural areas, the suicide rate increased 10% from 14.3 in 2004 to 15.7 in 2009. The average annual increase in the suicide rate was 2%.
- The rate of undetermined manner death in rural areas decreased 21% from 4.7 in 2004 to 3.7 in 2009. The homicide rate remained stable (Figure 8).



- Similar to rural counties, the rate of undetermined manner death in urban counties decreased 24% from 3.8 in 2004 to 2.9 in 2009.
- However, the rate of homicide in the urban areas increased 11% from 7.3 in 2004 to 8.1 in 2009. The suicide rate in urban areas also increased 7% from 13.5 in 2004 to 14.5 in 2009. The average annual increase in homicide and suicide in urban areas was 2% and 1% respectively. (Figure 9).



Suicides

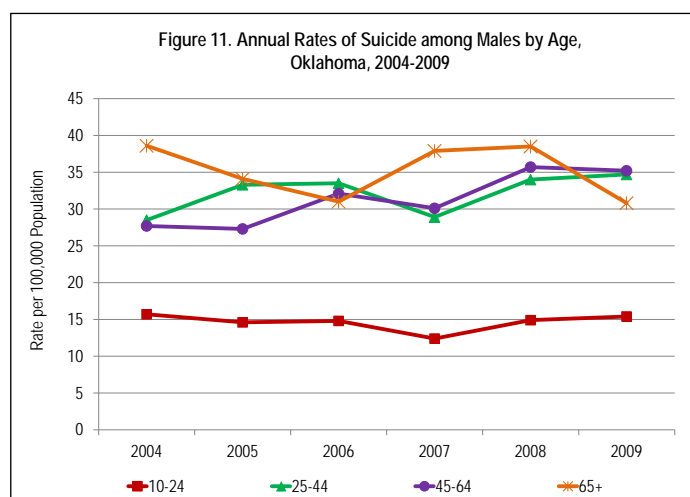
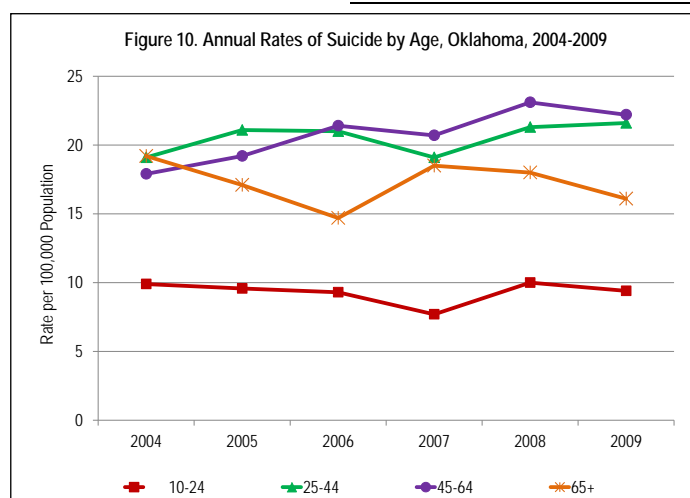
- Suicide was the most common manner of violent death accounting for 3,203 deaths during 2004 to 2009, or an average of 534 deaths per year (average annual rate=14.9 per 100,000 population).
- The number of suicides increased from 496 in 2004 to 566 in 2009 (Table 4).
- The mean age of suicide victims was 45 years. The youngest person who committed suicide was 12 years of age and the oldest person was 101 years of age.
- Seventy-nine percent of suicide victims were males and 21% were females.
- Eighty-five percent of persons who committed suicide were white, 8% were Native Americans, 4% were black, 3% were mixed or other race and less than 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- In 79 (2%) of the suicide deaths, the victim killed other people before taking their own life, resulting in 95 homicides.

Age and Gender

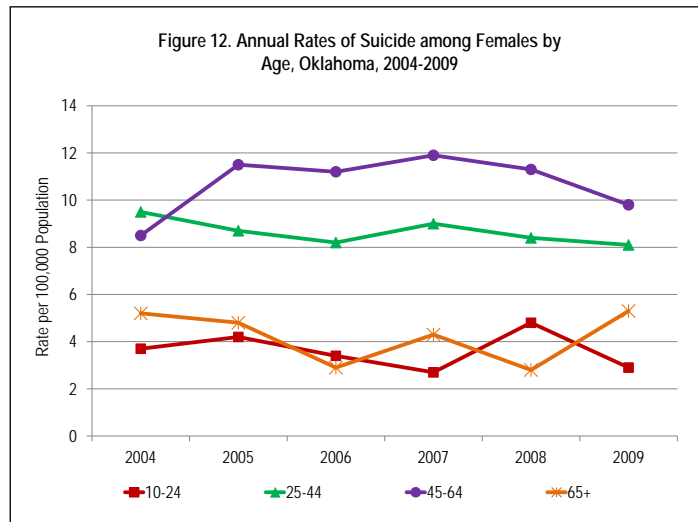
- Overall, the rate of suicide increased 9% from 2004 to 2009. Persons 25-64 years of age had the highest suicide rate increases. The suicide rate increased 24% (5% annually) among persons 45-64 years of age and 19% (3% annually) among persons 25-44 years of age (Figure 10).
- The suicide rate among persons 65 years and older decreased on average 3% annually.
- The youth suicide rate (persons 10-24 years of age) overall remained stable during the time period at 9.9 in 2004 and 9.4 in 2009 with a decrease in 2007 to 7.7 (Figure 10).
- The suicide rate among males increased 12% from 22.3 in 2004 to 25.0 in 2009 (2% average annual increase). The suicide rate among females remained relatively stable at 6.1 in 2004 and 6.0 in 2009.
- Among males, suicide rates increased 27% among persons 45-64 years of age and 22% among persons 25-44 years of age (5% and 4% average annual increases, respectively).
- Males 65 years and older generally have the highest suicide rates of any age and gender group. Among this group, the suicide rate decreased 20% from 38.6 in 2004 to 30.8 in 2009. On average, the rate decreased approximately 4% annually. Among males 10-24 years of age, the suicide rate remained relatively stable throughout the time period at 15.7 in 2004 and 15.4 in 2009. However, the rate went down in 2007 to 12.4 (Figure 11).

Table 4. Suicide By Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Year	Number	Rate
2004	496	14.1
2005	517	14.6
2006	528	14.8
2007	516	14.3
2008	580	15.9
2009	566	15.4

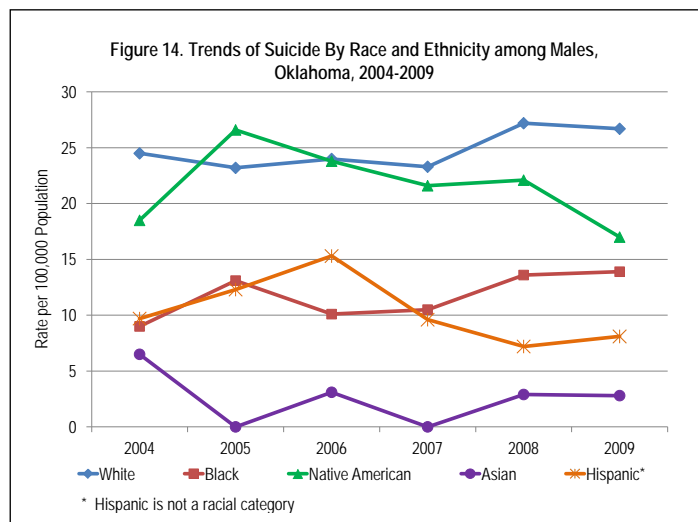
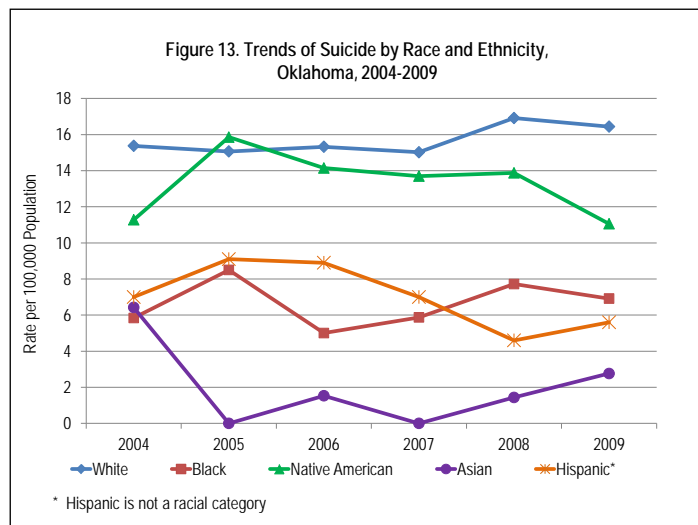


- Among females, the rate of suicide increased among persons 45 years and older.
- The suicide rate increased most markedly (15%) among females 45-64 years of age (3% average annual increase). Among females 65 years and older, the suicide rate remained relatively stable at 5.2 in 2004 and 5.3 in 2009. The rate declined to a low of 2.8 in 2008.
- Among women 25-44 years, the suicide rate declined steadily 15%. (Figure 12).
- The suicide rate among females 10-24 years of age decreased 22% from 3.7 in 2004 to 2.9 in 2009. However, the rate among this population peaked at 4.8 in 2008.

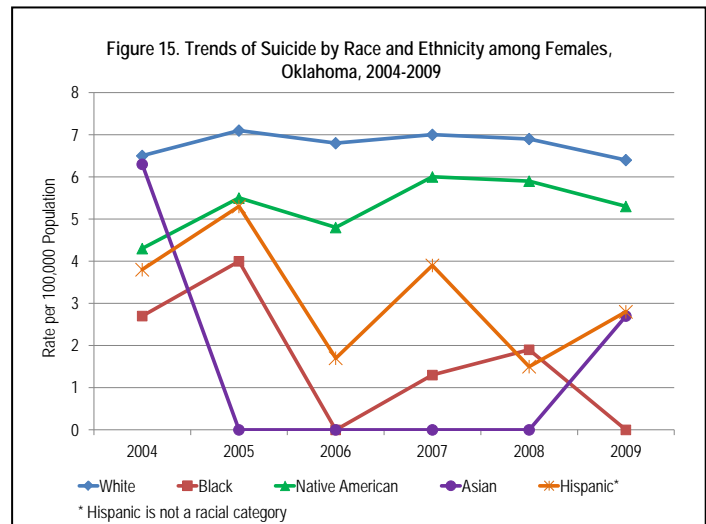


Race and Ethnicity

- Suicide rates were highest among whites, followed by Native Americans. However, the suicide rate increased 19% among blacks from 5.8 in 2004 to 6.9 in 2009 (4% annual average increase). The suicide rate among whites rose 7% from 15.4 in 2004 to 16.4 in 2009 (1% annual average increase).
- The rate of suicide among Hispanics decreased 20% from 7.0 in 2004 to 5.6 in 2009 (average annual decrease of 4%).
- The suicide rate decreased sharply (57%) among Asians/Pacific Islanders. (Rates for Asian/Pacific Islander are likely unstable due to small numbers.) (Figure 13).
- Among Native Americans, the suicide rate peaked in 2005 at 15.9 and declined each year thereafter to 11.1 in 2009.
- The suicide rate increased most sharply (54%) among black males from 9.0 in 2004 to 13.9 in 2009 (11% annual average increase) (Figure 14).
- The suicide rate increased 9% among white males from 24.5 in 2004 to 26.7 in 2009 (2% average annual increase).
- Suicide rates among Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American males declined 57% and 8%, respectively (11% and 2% average annual rate decrease, respectively) (Figure 14).

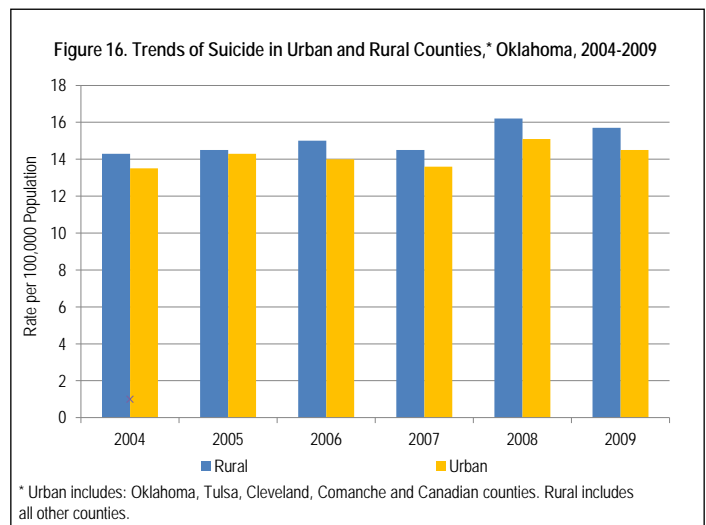


- While suicide rates among black males rose sharply (54%), the rate of suicide among black females had the sharpest decline from 2.7 in 2004 to zero in 2009 (Figure 15).
- The suicide rate also declined among Hispanic females 26% from 3.8 in 2004 to 2.8 in 2009 (5% average annual decrease).
- White females have higher suicide rates than females of other races. The rate of suicide among white females remained relatively stable from 2004-2009. Suicide rates increased 23% among Native American females from 4.3 in 2004 to 5.3 in 2009 (average annual increase 5%) (Figure 15).



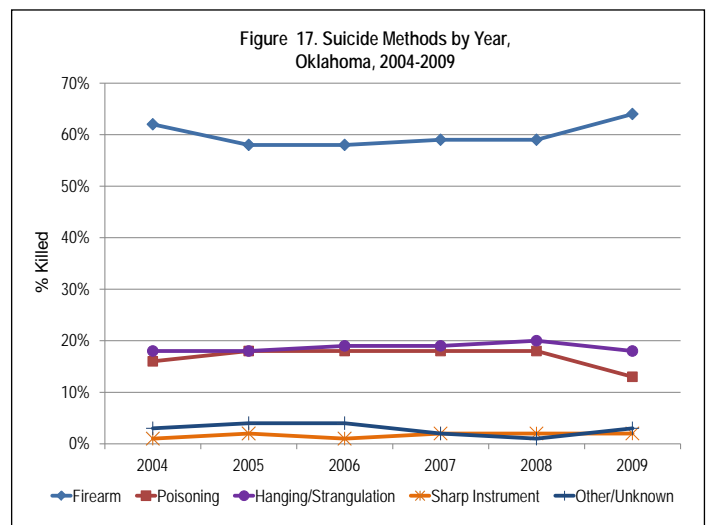
Urban and Rural Counties

- Suicide rates in rural counties were generally higher than rates in urban counties (Figure 16). The rate increased 10% in rural counties and 7% in urban counties from 2004-2009 at an average annual rate increase of 2% and 1%, respectively.



Suicide Methods

- Firearms were used in 60% of suicides. Hanging/strangulation was used in 19%, poisoning 17%, and other/unknown methods in 4% of suicides.
 - Other methods used to complete suicide were sharp/blunt instrument (60), motor vehicle or other transportation vehicle (37), fire (23), drowning (19), fall (8), and unknown methods (4).
- Firearms were used in male suicide deaths more often than in female suicide deaths, 65% and 41%, respectively. Poisoning was used more often in female suicide than male suicide, 36% and 11%, respectively.
- Suicide by firearm increased 3% (1% average annual increase) (Figure 17).
- Suicide by poisoning decreased 19% (4% average annual decrease).



- Among females, suicide by firearm increased 21% (4% average annual increase), while suicide by poisoning decreased 26% (5% average annual decrease) (Figure 18)
- Suicide methods among males remained relatively stable from 2004-2009 (Figure 19).

Suicide Circumstances

- For 3,070 (96%) victims, information on circumstances associated with the suicide was available in the police report and/or medical examiner report.
 - The leading circumstances associated with suicide were current depressed mood (cited in 42% of suicides), intimate partner problem (33%), current mental health problem (32%), physical health problem (27%), crisis in the past two weeks (21%), and substance abuse problem (13%) (Table 5).
 - Seventy-six percent of persons who committed suicide with a current mental health problem were receiving mental health treatment.
- Eighteen percent of suicide victims had a history of suicide attempts.
- Thirty-two percent of suicide victims had previously stated their intent to commit suicide or expressed suicidal feelings to another person and 30% left a suicide note.

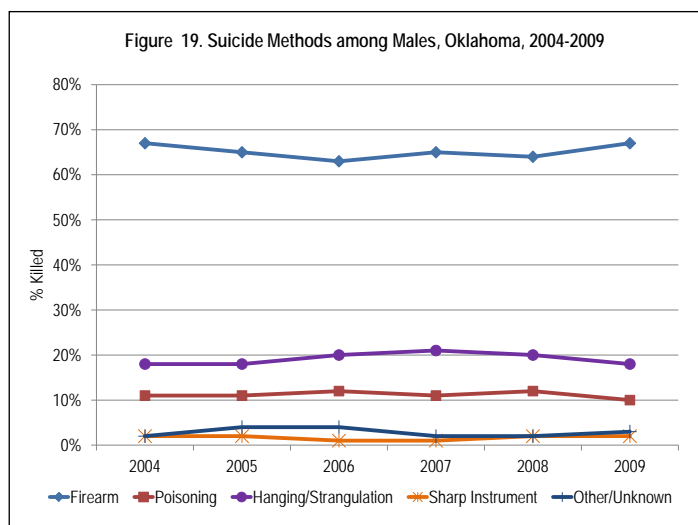
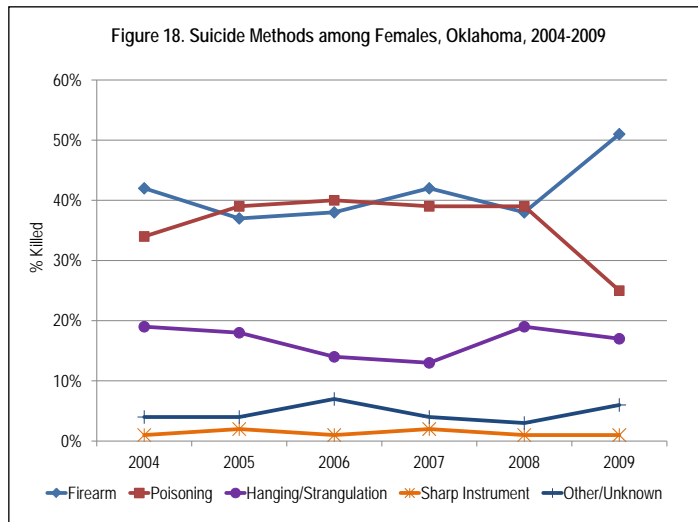


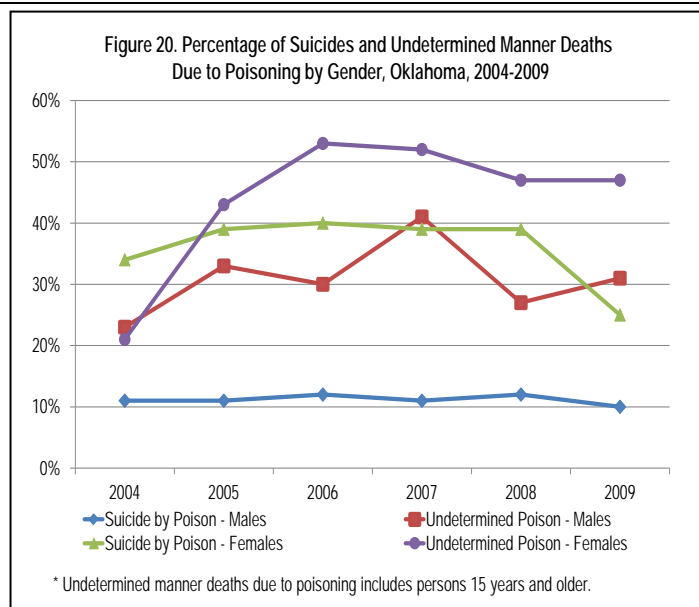
Table 5. Selected Suicide Circumstances by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2009*

	Total (n=3,203)		Male (n=2,516)		Female (n=687)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current depressed mood	1,337	42	1,052	42	324	47
Intimate partner problem	1,073	33	878	35	195	28
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	1,019	32	793	32	226	33
Mental health problem	1,017	32	693	28	324	47
Depression/Dysthymia	658	21	456	18	202	29
Bipolar disorder	140	4	72	3	68	10
Schizophrenia	54	2	39	2	15	2
Anxiety disorder	47	1	31	1	16	2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	11	<1	10	<1	1	<1
Attention deficit disorder/Hyperactivity disorder	7	<1	6	<1	1	<1
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	3	<1	3	<1	0	0
Eating disorder	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1
Other/Unknown	28	1	19	1	9	1
Left a suicide note	952	30	723	29	229	33
Physical health problem	857	27	664	26	193	28
Crisis in past two weeks	679	21	563	22	116	17
History of previous suicide attempts	588	18	369	15	219	32
Alcohol	429	13	362	14	67	10
Substance abuse problem	403	13	286	11	117	17
Financial problem	371	12	301	12	70	10
Other relationship problem	348	11	253	10	95	14
Job problem	315	10	274	11	41	6
Recent criminal legal problem	298	9	269	11	29	4
Other death of friend or family	213	7	167	7	46	7
Non-criminal legal problem	126	4	108	4	18	3
Perpetrator of interpersonal violence within past month	56	2	51	2	6	1
Suicide of friend or family within past five years	51	2	32	1	19	3
School problem	26	1	20	1	6	1

*More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death.

Poisoning Deaths by Suicide and Undetermined Manner (Intent)

- The percentage of suicides by poisoning was two to three times higher among females than males (Figure 20).
- The percentage of suicides by poisoning among females peaked in 2006 at 40% and declined to 25% in 2009.
- The percentage of undetermined manner deaths due to poisoning among persons 15 years and older was 43% among females and 30% among males. Among females, this percentage more than doubled from 21% in 2004 to 47% in 2009. Among males, this



percentage increased from 23% in 2004 to 31% in 2009.

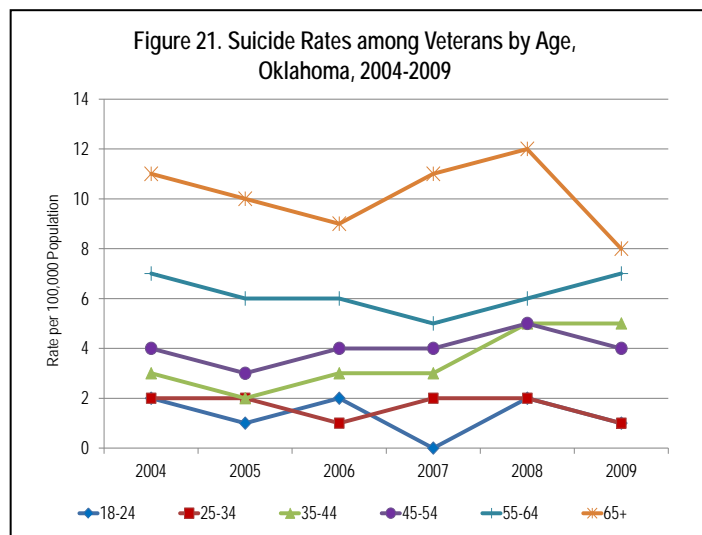
- The types of poisons involved were similar for both suicides by poisoning and undetermined manner deaths due to poisoning (Table 6).
- Prescription drugs or illegal drugs were involved more often in undetermined manner poisonings compared to suicide poisonings, whereas, suicide poisonings more often involved carbon monoxide and over-the-counter medications.

Table 6. Suicide and Undetermined Manner Deaths due to Poisoning by Poison Type, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Poison Type	Suicide		Undetermined Manner	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prescription drug	364	68%	145	73%
Recreational (Illegal)	5	1%	10	5%
Alcohol	12	2%	7	3%
Over-the-counter drug	45	8%	9	4%
Carbon monoxide or other gas	90	17%	12	6%
Other poison	17	3%	9	5%
Unknown poison	3	1%	8	4%
Total	536	100%	200	100%

Suicides among Veterans

- Twenty-three percent of suicide victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces according to the death certificate.
- Suicide rates among veterans generally increased with age with persons 65 years and older having the highest rates (Figure 21).
- The suicide rate among veterans 65 years and older decreased 27% from 11.0 in 2004 to 8.0 in 2009.
- The suicide rate among veterans 35-44 years of age increased 67% from 3.0 in 2004 to 5.0 in 2009 and rates remained relatively stable for all other age groups.



Homicides

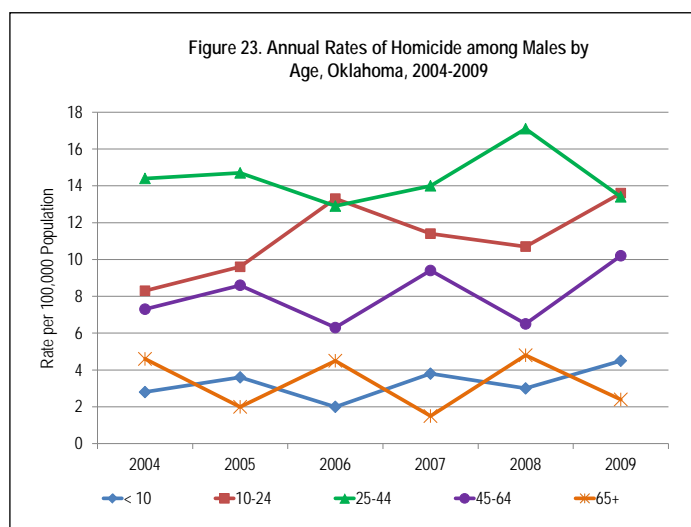
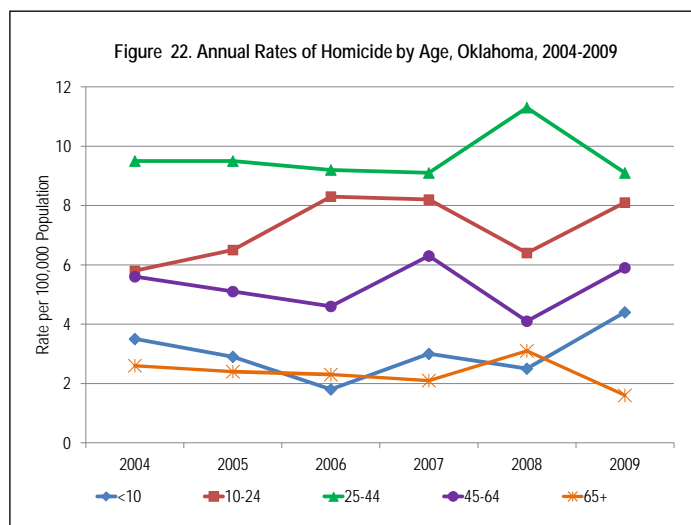
- During 2004 to 2009, there were 1,222 incidents where homicide occurred, resulting in 1,322 victims, an average of 220 deaths per year (average annual rate=6.1 per 100,000 population).
- Homicide victims were generally younger than suicide victims with a mean age of 34 years. The youngest homicide victim was two months old and the oldest homicide victim was 96 years of age.
- Seventy-four percent of homicide victims were males and 26% were females.
- Fifty percent of homicide victims were white, 31% were black, 11% were Native American, 7% were mixed or other races and less than 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- In 146 (12%) homicide incidents, more than one victim was killed, including 95 victims in homicide-suicide incidents, 3 victims in separate legal intervention incidents, and 148 victims in multiple homicides.

Age and Gender

- The homicide rate increased 7% from 2004 to 2009 at an average annual increase of 1% (Table 7).
- The homicide rate increased 18% among males from 8.5 in 2004 to 10.0 in 2009 (4% average annual increase).
- The homicide rate decreased 20% among females from 3.5 in 2004 to 2.8 in 2009 (4% average annual decrease).
- Homicide rates were highest among persons 25-44 years of age, followed by youth 10-24 years of age.
- The highest increase in homicide (40%) was among persons 10-24 years. The homicide rate in this age group increased from 5.8 in 2004 to 8.1 in 2009 (8% average annual increase) (Figure 22).
- Among persons less than 10 years of age, the homicide rate increased 20% from 3.5 in 2004 to 4.2 in 2009 (4% average annual increase).
- The homicide rate decreased 38% among persons 65 years and older from 2.6 in 2004 to 1.6 in 2009 (8% average annual decrease) (Figure 22).
- Among males, homicide rates increased dramatically among persons 10-24 years of age and persons less

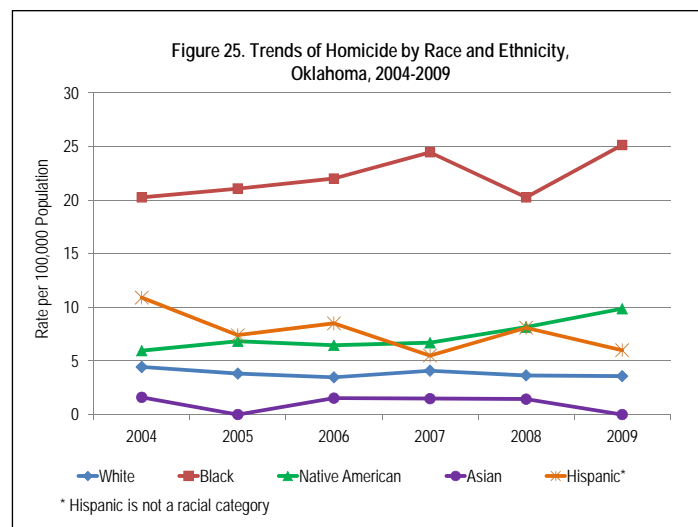
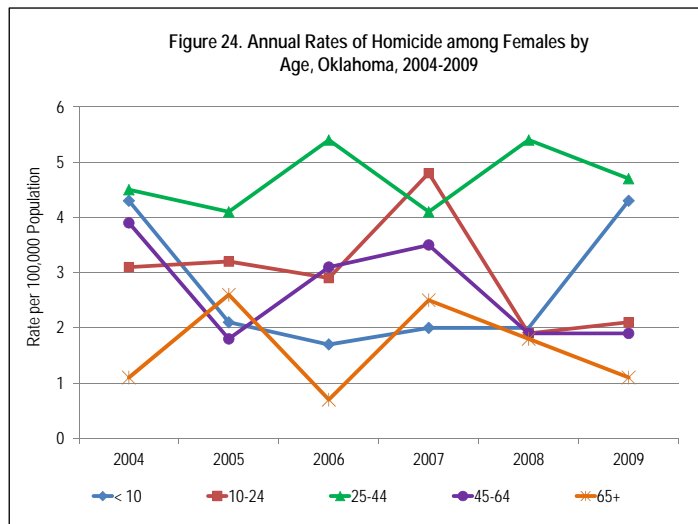
Table 7. Homicide By Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Year	Number	Rate
2004	211	6.0
2005	208	5.9
2006	212	5.9
2007	232	6.4
2008	223	6.1
2009	236	6.4



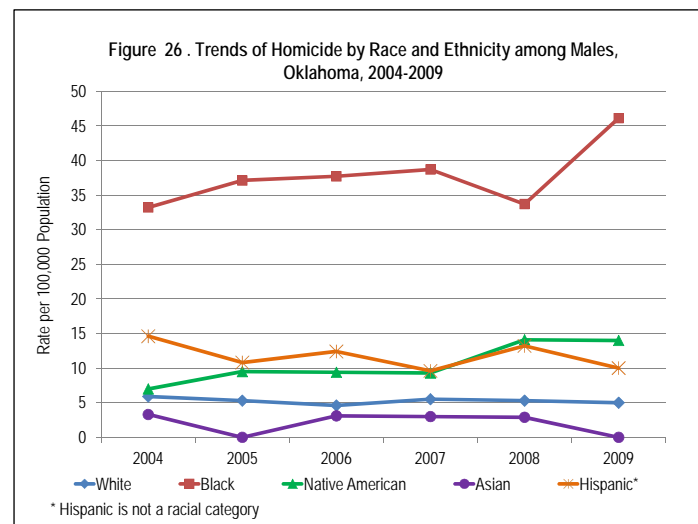
13.6 in 2009, and among males less than 10 years of age the homicide rate increased 61% from 2.8 in 2004 to 4.5 in 2009. This represents average annual increases of 13% and 12%, respectively (Figure 23).

- Among males 45-64 years of age, homicide rates increased 40% from 7.3 in 2004 to 10.2 in 2009 (8% average annual increase).
- While the homicide rate increased among males 10-24 years of age, the rate trended downward among females in this age group decreasing 32% from 3.1 in 2004 to 2.1 in 2009 (Figure 24). However, the rate peaked sharply in 2007 at 4.8. The homicide rate decreased most sharply among females 45-64 years of age. The homicide rate among females in this age group decreased more than half from 3.9 in 2004 to 1.9 in 2009.
- The homicide rate was highest among females 25-44 years of age; however, the rate among this age group remained relatively stable at 4.5 in 2004 and 4.7 in 2009.

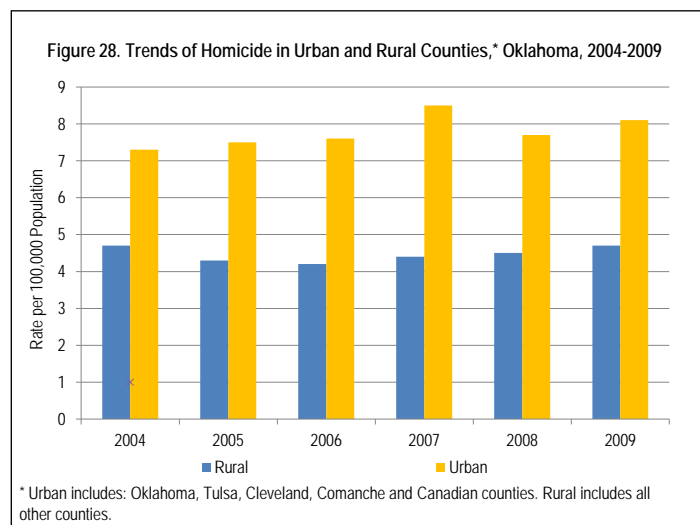
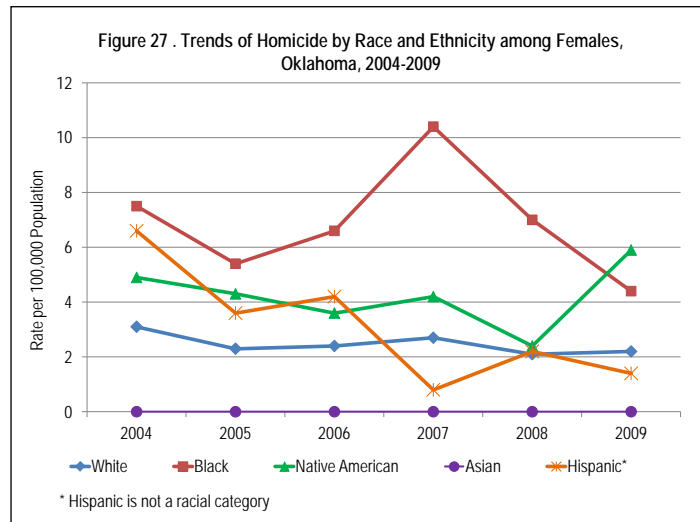


Race and Ethnicity

- Homicide rates were highest among blacks, followed by Native Americans and whites. Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest homicide rates.
- The homicide rate increased among blacks 24% from 20.3 in 2004 to 25.1 in 2009 (5% average annual increase).
- Among Native Americans, homicide increased steadily 65% from 6.0 in 2004 to 9.9 in 2009 (13% average annual increase) (Figure 25).
- During the same time period, the national homicide rate among blacks declined and the rate for Native Americans remained stable.
- The homicide rate among whites decreased 18% from 4.4 in 2004 to 3.6 in 2009 (4% average annual decrease).
- Among Hispanics, the homicide rate decreased steadily 45% from 10.9 in 2004 to 6.0 in 2009 (average annual decrease 9%).
- The rate of homicide among Native American males doubled from 7.0 in 2004 to 14.0 in 2009 (20% average annual increase) (Figure 26).



- Among black males, the homicide rate increased dramatically 39% from 33.2 in 2004 to 46.1 in 2009 (8% average annual rate increase).
- Homicide rates among Asian/Pacific Islander males declined from 3.3 in 2004 to 0.0 in 2009.
- Among Hispanic males, homicides declined 32% from 14.6 in 2004 to 10.0 in 2009.
- The homicide rate also declined 15% among white males from 5.9 in 2004 to 5.0 in 2009 (3% average annual decrease) (Figure 26).
- Among females, the homicide rate decreased in every racial category except for Native American females for whom the rate increased 20% from 4.9 in 2004 to 5.9 in 2009 (Figure 27).
- The homicide rate among Hispanic females declined dramatically from 6.6 in 2004 to 1.4 in 2009. On average, the homicide rate among Hispanic females was reduced by one-third each year.
- There were no homicides of Asian/Pacific Islander females during 2004-2009.

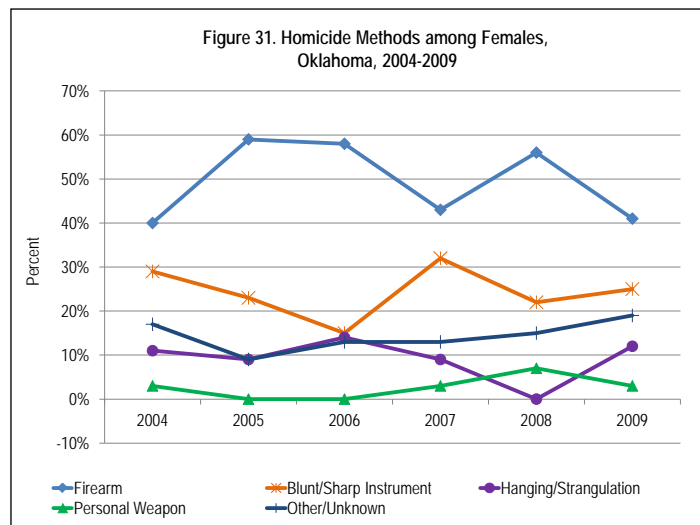
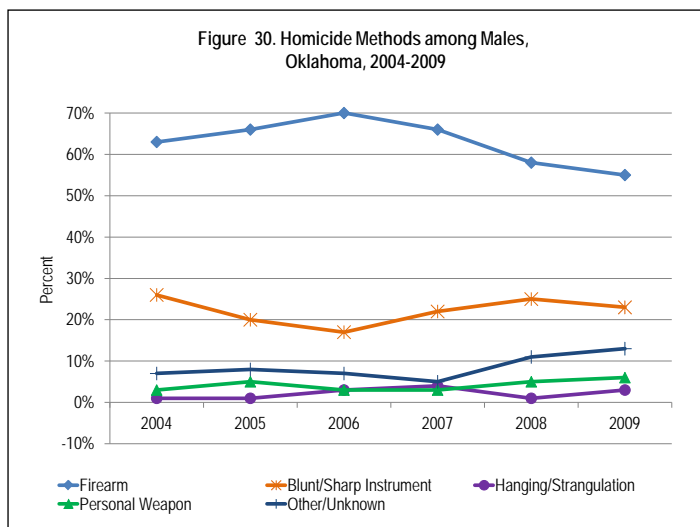
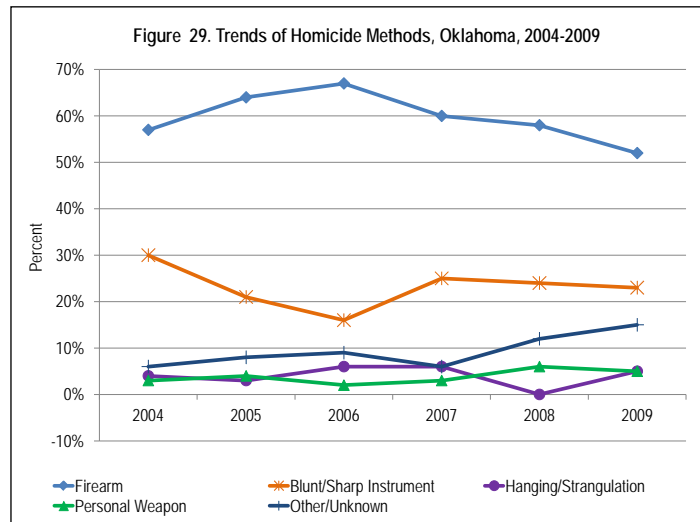


Urban and Rural Counties

- Homicide rates in urban counties were nearly twice that of rural counties (Figure 28).
- In urban counties, the homicide rate increased 11% from 7.3 in 2004 to 8.1 in 2009 (2% average annual increase), while the state homicide rate remained relatively stable.
- In rural counties, the homicide rate remained stable over this time period at 4.7 in both 2004 and 2009.

Homicide Methods

- A firearm was used to kill in 59% of homicides, and sharp or blunt instruments were used in 23% of deaths. Hanging/strangulation or suffocation was used in 4% of homicides, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) in 4%, and other weapons in 6%. The method of homicide was unknown in 4% of cases.
 - Other weapons included fire (32), motor vehicle (22), shaking (14), poison (14), fall (4), drowning (3), and neglect (1).
- Firearm-related homicides were more common among males than females (63% and 48%, respectively), and hanging/strangulation or suffocation was used to kill in proportionally more homicides among females than among males, 9% and 2%, respectively.
- The percent of homicides by blunt or sharp instrument decreased 23% (5% average annual decrease) and the percent of homicides by firearm decreased 9% (2% average annual decrease) (Figure 29).
- Homicide by firearm among males decreased from 63% in 2004 to 55% in 2009 (3% average annual decrease). At the same time, other methods of homicide increased including hanging/strangulation, personal weapons, and other weapons (Figure 30).
- Among females, the methods of homicide fluctuated from year to year. Homicides by firearm ranged from 40% in 2004 to 59% in 2005 and down again to 41% in 2009 (Figure 31).



Homicide Circumstances

- For 1,153 (87%) homicides, circumstances surrounding the homicide were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiner report.
 - In 42% of homicides, an argument or interpersonal conflict was a precipitating factor (33% of these arguments involved money, property or drugs).
 - Twenty-five percent (332) of homicides were precipitated by other serious crimes (Table 8). In 67% of these incidents, the crime was in progress.
 - Drugs were involved in 18% (233) of the homicides, and 10% (133) of homicides were gang-related.
 - Nineteen percent (252) of homicides were related to conflict between intimate partners. Forty-three percent of homicides among females were intimate partner violence-related.
 - Ninety-four percent of gang-related homicides and 85% of drug-related homicides were among males.

Table 8. Selected Homicide Circumstances by Gender, Oklahoma 2004-2009*

	Total (n=1,322)		Male (n=983)		Female (n=339)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other argument, abuse, conflict	416	31	353	36	63	19
Precipitated by another crime	332	25	278	28	54	16
Crime in progress	221	17	183	19	38	11
Robbery	148	11	130	13	18	5
Drug trade	48	4	45	5	3	1
Burglary	35	3	33	3	2	1
Assault, homicide	74	6	61	6	13	4
Motor vehicle theft	5	<1	2	<1	3	1
Arson	8	1	7	1	1	<1
Rape, sexual assault	22	2	10	1	12	4
Other crime	21	2	12	1	9	3
Intimate partner violence-related	252	19	105	11	147	43
Drug involvement	233	18	197	20	36	11
Argument over money/property	137	10	119	12	18	5
Gang-related	133	10	125	13	8	2
Brawl (mutual physical fight)	75	6	70	7	5	1
Jealousy (lovers triangle)	74	6	57	6	17	5
Justifiable self defense	53	4	50	5	3	1
Drive-by shooting	43	3	41	4	2	1
Victim was a bystander	18	1	13	1	5	1
Hate crime	8	1	7	1	1	<1
Assisting crime victim	8	1	6	1	2	1
Random shooting	2	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Mercy killing	2	<1	0	0	2	1

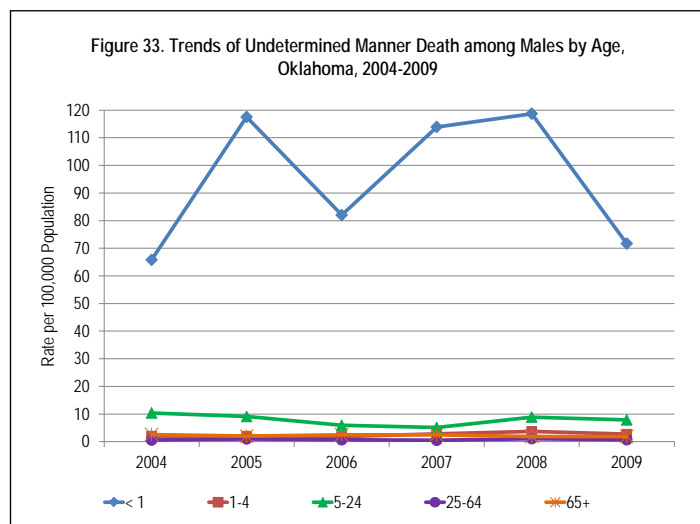
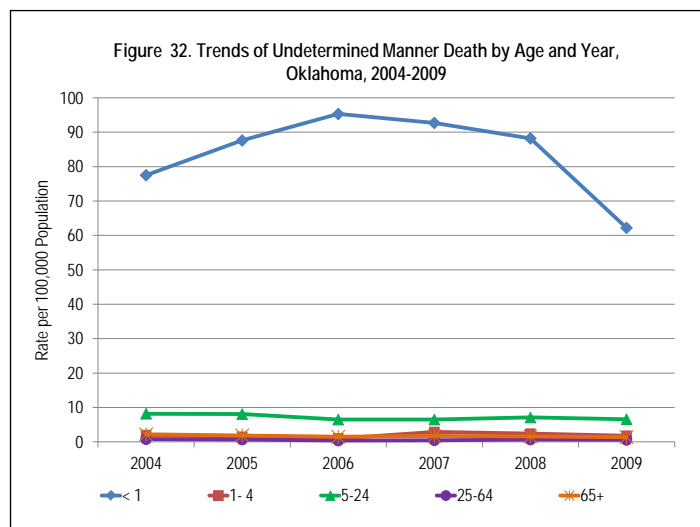
* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death.

Undetermined Manner of Death

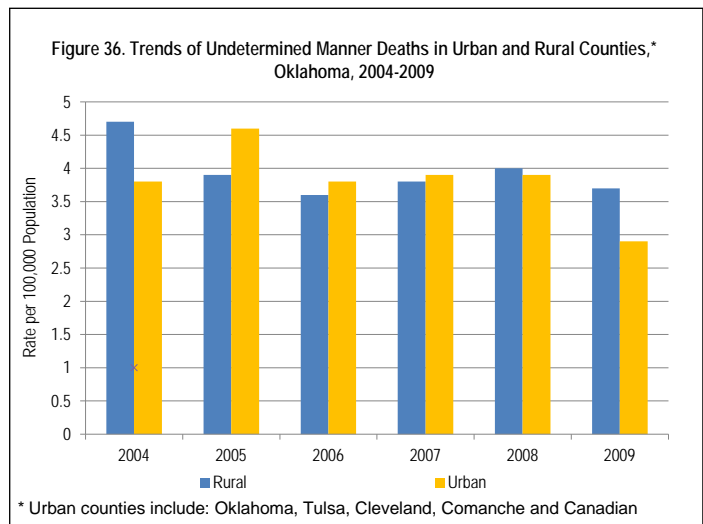
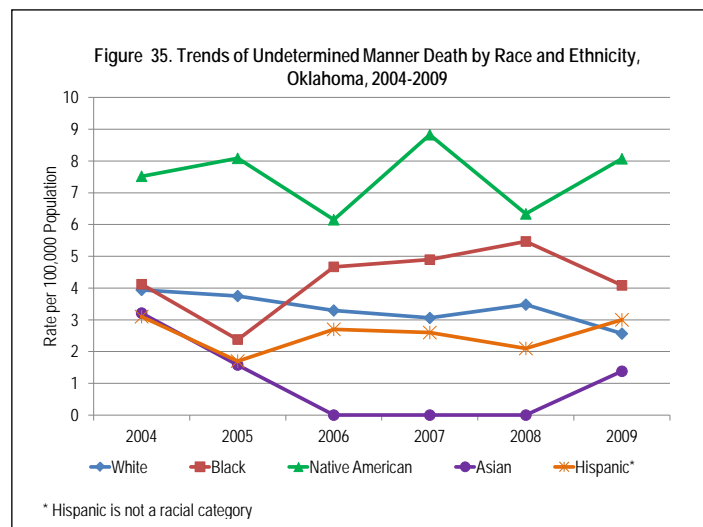
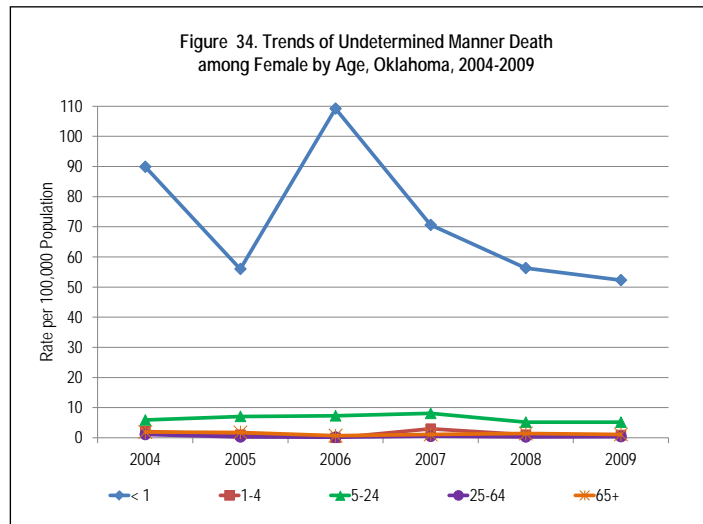
- For 851 deaths in Oklahoma during 2004 to 2009, the manner of death could not be determined. There was an average of 142 deaths per year (3.4 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of undetermined manner of death decreased 21% from 2004 to 2009 (Table 9).
- The mean age of persons was 29 years. The youngest person was one day old and the oldest person was 94 years of age.
- Forty-two percent of undetermined manner of death victims were female and 58% were male.
- Sixty-eight percent of undetermined manner death victims were white, 17% were Native American, 9% were black, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 5% were mixed, other and unknown race.
- The rate of undetermined manner death decreased 13% (3% average annual decrease) among males and 32% among females (6% average annual decrease).
- The rate of undetermined manner death among infants less than 1 year of age was highest among all age groups. However, this rate decreased 20% from 77.5 in 2004 to 62.2 in 2009 (4% average annual decrease) (Figure 32).
- Although the overall rate of undetermined manner death among males decreased, the rate among males less than 1 year of age fluctuated from a low of 65.5 in 2004 to a high of 118.7 in 2008 (Figure 33).

Table 9. Undetermined Manner Death By Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Year	Number	Rate
2004	152	4.3
2005	152	4.3
2006	134	3.7
2007	142	3.9
2008	147	4.0
2009	124	3.4



- Undetermined manner death rates decreased in all age groups among females. The rate among females less than 1 year of age decreased 42% (8% average annual decrease) (Figure 34).
- Undetermined manner death rates were highest among Native Americans, followed by blacks and whites. Decreases were seen among all racial groups and Hispanics except among Native Americans. Among Native Americans, the rate increased 8% from 7.5 in 2004 to 8.1 in 2009 (1% average annual increase) (Figure 35).
- There were no definite trends in undetermined manner deaths in rural or urban areas. However, the rates decreased in both urban and rural areas (Figure 36).



- In 77% (208/269) of undetermined manner deaths among infants, co-sleeping with adults or other children and/or overlay or possible overlay was described in the cause of death text of the death certificate or medical examiner's narrative.
- Among persons 15 years of age and older, poisonings were the cause of death in 37% of the incidents. The percentage of undetermined manner poisonings increased 64% from 22% in 2004 to 36% in 2009.
- Other methods/weapons that killed victims were firearms (23), fire/burn (18), falls (11), drowning (11), blunt/sharp instrument (11), motor vehicles and other transportation vehicles (9) and other methods (14).
- For 399 (73%) persons 15 years of age and older, circumstances surrounding the death were documented in the police report and/or the medical examiner report.
- The three most common circumstances surrounding undetermined manner deaths among persons 15 years of age and older were physical health problems (25% among males and 39% among females), substance abuse problems (29% among males and 30% among females), and current mental health problems (22% among males and 37% among females) (Table 10).

Table 10. Selected Undetermined Manner Death Circumstances among Persons 15 Years of Age and Older by Gender, Oklahoma, 2004-2009.

	Total (n=549)		Male (n=315)		Female (n=234)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Physical health problem	170	31	79	25	91	39
Substance abuse problem	161	29	90	29	71	30
Mental health problem	154	28	68	22	86	37
Depression/dysthymia	74	13	35	11	39	17
Bipolar disorder	29	5	7	2	22	9
Schizophrenia	21	4	10	3	11	5
Post-traumatic stress disorder	12	2	4	1	8	3
Anxiety disorder	3	1	3	1	0	0
Other/unknown	43	8	20	6	23	10
Current depressed mood	82	15	46	15	36	15
Alcohol	73	13	52	17	21	9
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	58	11	29	9	29	12
History of suicide attempts	58	11	28	9	30	13
Intimate partner problem	54	10	29	9	25	11
Crisis in past two weeks	22	4	14	4	8	3
Other relationship problem	20	4	9	3	11	5
Other death of friend or family	19	3	6	2	13	6
Recent criminal legal problem	18	3	17	5	1	0
Financial problem	12	2	7	2	5	2
Job problem	12	2	9	3	3	1
Left a suicide note	10	2	2	1	8	3
Victim of interpersonal violence within past month	4	1	0	0	4	2
Suicide of friend or family within past five years	2	0	0	0	2	1

* More than one circumstance may have been associated with the death.

Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths

- During 2004 to 2009, there were 56 unintentional firearm injury deaths (0.3 per 100,000 population). The rate of unintentional firearm injury death remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2009 (Table 11).
- Ninety-three percent of victims were male; 55% were males less than 25 years of age.
- The youngest victim was 1 year of age and the oldest victim was 87 years of age.
- Unintentional firearm deaths included injuries that were self-inflicted (22), injuries inflicted by another person (29), and injuries where the shooter was not specified (5).
- The majority (68%) of unintentional firearm deaths was among white males; 13% of deaths were among black males. There were three unintentional firearm deaths among Native American males and no unintentional firearm deaths among Asian/Pacific Islander males.
- The circumstances surrounding unintentional firearm deaths were available from police reports and/or medical examiner reports.
 - In 21 (38%) incidents, the shooter was “playing around” with a gun.
 - In 11 (20%) incidents, the shooting happened while someone was showing a gun.
 - In 8 (14%) incidents, the victim was shot while hunting.
 - In 4 (7%) incidents, the person was loading a gun.
 - Four (7%) incidents occurred while target shooting.
- In 18 (32%) deaths, the shooter thought the gun or magazine was unloaded; in 9 incidents, the gun discharged when it was dropped or someone accidentally pulled the trigger; and in 4 incidents, the gun had a defect or malfunctioned. In two incidents, the shooter thought the safety was engaged or was engaging the safety lock, and in 2 incidents, the shooter was cleaning the gun. Three victims were killed when the bullet ricocheted from its intended target.

Table 11. Unintentional Firearm Injury Deaths by Year, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

Year	Number	Rate
2004	7	0.2
2005	10	0.3
2006	11	0.3
2007	11	0.3
2008	10	0.3
2009	7	0.2

Legal Intervention Deaths

- During 2004 to 2009, 68 deaths, an average of 11 deaths per year (0.3 per 100,000 population) resulted from legal intervention (i.e., person killed by law enforcement officers acting in the line of duty).
- The rate of legal intervention death declined 60% from 2004 to 2009 at an average annual decrease of 12% (Table 12).
- The mean age of victims was 35 years. The youngest victim was 15 years of age and the oldest was 71 years of age.
- Ninety-three percent of legal intervention victims were male and 7% were female.
- Sixty-two percent of victims were white, 18% were black, 13% were Native American, and 7% were other/unknown races.
- Criminal activity was associated with 49 (72%) of the legal intervention deaths.
 - The types of crimes included assaults (24), robbery (8), drug trade (2), rape (1), other crimes (22), and unspecified crimes (2). In half of these incidents, the crime was in progress at the time of the shooting.
- Other circumstances included arguments (5), a physical fight or brawl (5), drug involvement (12), arguments or conflict between intimate partners (12), gang-related (2), and jealousy (1).
- In all but four deaths, a firearm was used to kill the victim. In two incidents, the victims died from a sharp instrument injury that occurred during a struggle; in one incident, hands and/or feet were used to kill; and in another incident, a motor vehicle was used to kill.

Table 12. Legal Intervention Deaths By Year, Oklahoma 2004-2009

Year	Number	Rate
2004	16	0.5
2005	13	0.4
2006	7	0.2
2007	14	0.4
2008	12	0.3
2009	6	0.2

Appendix 1. Number and Rate of Violent Deaths by County of Residence and Manner of Death, Oklahoma, 2004-2009

UCR Region	County	Population* 2004-2009	Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		Undetermined Manner		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
4	Adair	130,480	11	8.4	11	8.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	2.3	26	19.9
1	Alfalfa	33,605	0	0.0	2	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.0	4	11.9
5	Atoka	86,410	1	1.2	15	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.8	21	24.3
2	Beaver	32,005	1	3.1	7	21.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1	9	28.1
8	Beckham	119,506	7	5.9	25	20.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	3.3	37	31.0
2	Blaine	75,827	4	5.3	9	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.6	18	23.7
7	Bryan	234,701	11	4.7	37	15.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	12	5.1	61	26.0
8	Caddo	177,430	15	8.5	23	13.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	9	5.1	50	28.2
8	Canadian	612,440	17	2.8	89	14.5	0	0.0	4	0.7	16	2.6	126	20.6
7	Carter	283,545	18	6.3	45	15.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	17	6.0	81	28.6
4	Cherokee	270,334	14	5.2	42	15.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	15	5.5	72	26.6
5	Choctaw	90,105	12	13.3	23	25.5	2	2.2	0	0.0	5	5.5	42	46.6
2	Cimarron	16,056	1	6.2	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.2	4	24.9
6	Cleveland	1,401,650	27	1.9	162	11.6	3	0.2	4	0.3	24	1.7	220	15.7
6	Coal	34,321	2	5.8	9	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	32.1
7	Comanche	677,769	50	7.4	89	13.1	2	0.3	6	0.9	25	3.7	172	25.4
7	Cotton	38,151	2	5.2	8	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	26.2
3	Craig	90,211	2	2.2	15	16.6	1	1.1	0	0.0	7	7.8	25	27.7
4	Creek	413,006	12	2.9	79	19.1	0	0.0	3	0.7	17	4.1	111	26.9
2	Custer	155,398	5	3.2	21	13.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	5	3.2	32	20.6
3	Delaware	239,179	14	5.9	41	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	5.0	67	28.0
2	Dewey	26,467	2	7.6	3	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	6	22.7
2	Ellis	23,186	0	0.0	3	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.9
1	Garfield	345,669	8	2.3	52	15.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	16	4.6	77	22.3
6	Garvin	161,921	13	8.0	35	21.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	7	4.3	56	34.6
6	Grady	300,098	10	3.3	33	11.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	14	4.7	59	19.7
1	Grant	27,112	0	0.0	5	18.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	6	22.1
8	Greer	34,798	3	8.6	6	17.2	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	5.7	12	34.5
8	Harmon	17,320	2	11.5	2	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.8	5	28.9
2	Harper	20,039	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	6	29.9
5	Haskell	72,726	3	4.1	6	8.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	4	5.5	14	19.3
6	Hughes	82,184	6	7.3	10	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.7	19	23.1
8	Jackson	156,337	7	4.5	8	5.1	2	1.3	1	0.6	7	4.5	25	16.0
7	Jefferson	37,859	3	7.9	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.3	7	18.5
7	Johnston	62,221	4	6.4	17	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.4	25	40.2
1	Kay	276,380	12	4.3	38	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.9	58	21.0
1	Kingfisher	85,069	3	3.5	12	14.1	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	18.8
8	Kiowa	56,701	1	1.8	8	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	15.9
5	Latimer	63,126	2	3.2	15	23.8	1	1.6	0	0.0	5	7.9	23	36.4

UCR Region	County	Population* 2004-2009	Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional Firearm Injury		Legal Intervention		Undetermined Manner		All Deaths	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
5	Le Flore	296,016	16	5.4	52	17.6	2	0.7	0	0.0	13	4.4	83	28.0
4	Lincoln	192,738	10	5.2	38	19.7	1	0.5	1	0.5	8	4.2	58	30.1
1	Logan	221,178	6	2.7	22	9.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	7	3.2	36	16.3
7	Love	54,302	2	3.7	9	16.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	4	7.4	16	29.5
2	Major	43,132	0	0.0	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.6	5	11.6
7	Marshall	87,703	1	1.1	13	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	15	17.1
3	Mayer	237,171	12	5.1	46	19.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	15	6.3	75	31.6
6	McClain	187,412	7	3.7	17	9.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	6	3.2	31	16.5
5	McCurtain	200,731	23	11.5	45	22.4	2	1.0	2	1.0	7	3.5	79	39.4
4	McIntosh	117,393	8	6.8	20	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	6.8	36	30.7
7	Murray	76,144	1	1.3	16	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	18	23.6
4	Muskogee	423,392	23	5.4	63	14.9	2	0.5	1	0.2	15	3.5	104	24.6
1	Noble	66,235	2	3.0	9	13.6	1	1.5	0	0.0	4	6.0	16	24.2
3	Nowata	63,827	0	0.0	10	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.7	13	20.4
4	Okfuskee	67,107	7	10.4	7	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.0	18	26.8
1	Oklahoma	4,181,134	379	9.1	575	13.8	8	0.2	17	0.4	155	3.7	1,134	27.1
4	Okmulgee	235,697	17	7.2	43	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	5.5	73	31.0
1	Osage	270,181	15	5.6	39	14.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	3.3	64	23.7
3	Ottawa	193,127	6	3.1	42	21.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	9	4.7	58	30.0
1	Pawnee	98,673	4	4.1	14	14.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	22	22.3
1	Payne	468,715	8	1.7	52	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.8	73	15.6
5	Pittsburg	266,208	19	7.1	63	23.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	12	4.5	96	36.1
6	Pontotoc	217,175	9	4.1	35	16.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	9	4.1	54	24.9
6	Pottawatomie	412,182	16	3.9	58	14.1	0	0.0	2	0.5	13	3.2	89	21.6
5	Pushmataha	69,651	6	8.6	13	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.2	24	34.5
2	Roger Mills	19,764	0	0.0	5	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	25.3
3	Rogers	493,016	11	2.2	57	11.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	16	3.2	85	17.2
6	Seminole	144,839	14	9.7	24	16.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	7.6	49	33.8
5	Sequoyah	244,493	8	3.3	29	11.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.5	44	18.0
7	Stephens	257,727	11	4.3	37	14.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	8	3.1	58	22.5
2	Texas	122,174	5	4.1	12	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	13.9
8	Tillman	49,036	2	4.1	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.1	8	16.3
3	Tulsa	3,494,791	334	9.6	555	15.9	7	0.2	12	0.3	174	5.0	1,082	31.0
3	Wagoner	396,825	17	4.3	64	16.1	1	0.3	2	0.5	16	4.0	100	25.2
3	Washington	297,853	6	2.0	62	20.8	1	0.3	1	0.3	12	4.0	82	27.5
8	Washita	69,097	3	4.3	14	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.3	20	28.9
2	Woods	50,764	3	5.9	4	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	13.8
2	Woodward	115,868	5	4.3	19	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	27	23.3
	Unknown		1		0		0		0		0		1	
	State	21,564,813	1,322	6.1	3,203	14.9	56	0.3	68	0.3	851	3.9	5,500	25.5

Average annual rates were calculated using 2004-2009 bridged-race census population estimates.

*The population shown in this column is the sum of 2004 through 2009.

