

**TRENDS IN TUBERCULOSIS
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY**

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Trends in Tuberculosis Morbidity and Mortality

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INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is an airborne infection caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Although TB primarily affects the lungs, other organs and tissues may be affected as well. Until the late 1980's, the incidence of TB had been decreasing in the U.S., however, the trend reversed and the rate began to climb. It is estimated that approximately 64,000 excess cases of TB occurred in the U.S. between 1985 and 1992. Fortunately, since 1993 the number of cases reported yearly has declined.

The following document delineates the available information on TB incidence and mortality trends in the United States. Data are also provided for states and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). TB incidence and mortality worldwide is also discussed.

IN THE U.S. ⁽¹⁾

Table 1 documents the trends in TB mortality between 1953 and 2002. Starting with 1999 data, the tenth revision of the international classification of disease (ICD-10) replaced the ninth revision of the international classification of disease (ICD-9) leading to disruptions in time series of mortality statistics. The codes for TB in the ICD-10 revision incorporate all of the same conditions seen in ICD-9 TB codes with two exceptions: lupus (not otherwise specified) and pneumoconiosis. Due to the coding change, the number of deaths classified as TB has decreased by 15 percent. In 2002, there were 784 deaths attributed to TB, a death rate of 0.3 per 100,000 people.

In addition to the ICD code revision, the standard population used to calculate age adjusted death rates changed from 1940 to the 2000 U.S. population. The new standard places more weight on death rates at older ages and less weight on death rates at younger ages. Figure 1 delineates the trend in age-adjusted rates for both the 1940 and 2000 standard population from 1979-2002. Age-adjusted death rates are approximately 1.5 times greater using the 2000 standard population than those based on the 1940 standard population.

Table 2 documents the trends in TB morbidity between 1953 and 2003. The number of TB cases dropped 74 %, from 84,304 in 1953 to 22,201 in 1985, an average annual decline of 2.3%. From 1985 through 1992, the number of cases increased 20% to 26,673. Between 1992 and 2003, the number of reported cases dropped to 14,874, a record low with a case rate of 5.1/100,000, and an overall decline of 44.2%. In part, this decline reflects the impact of federal resources to assist state and local TB-control efforts, wider screening and preventive therapy for those at high risk, and growing support for TB prevention programs among HIV-infected persons.

Nearly half of the states (24) had case rates of less than or equal to 3.5 per 100,000 population, the interim goal for the year 2000 established by the Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis. Twelve states and DC had cases rates above the national average of 5.1 cases per 100,000. Seven of these twelve states (CA, FL, GA, IL, NJ, NY and TX) accounted for 61 percent of the national total of TB cases. Fortunately, these states have experienced substantial decreases in cases and rates from 1992 and 2003. Figure 2 displays TB case rates by state for 2003.

DEMOGRAPHICS

A comparison of the 1992 and 2003 reported TB cases and case rates by sex, age, race/ethnicity, and country of origin are shown in Table 3. Table 4 delineates the TB cases by age and race/ethnicity for 1992 and 2003.

AGE

Between 1992 and 2003, TB case rates have declined approximately 50 percent in all age groups with the exception of those 15-24 years of age, whose rate declined only 31 percent. The highest age-specific case rate (8.4 per 100,000) occurred in the population over the age of 65. TB case rates continued to decrease as age decreased; the 0-14 age group had a case rate of 1.5 per 100,000.

SEX

TB case rates by sex from 1982 through 2003 are displayed in Figure 3. Males are afflicted more often than females; the TB rate for males in 2003 was almost 64% higher than that in females. In 2003 the TB incidence rates per 100,000 were 6.4 and 3.9 in males and females, respectively. However, the decrease in the number of cases and the case rate between 1992 and 2003 was notably greater among males than females.

RACE/ETHNICITY

In 2003, racial and ethnic groups other than whites accounted for over 80 percent of TB cases. The rate of TB per 100,000 was nearly twenty times greater in Asians (29.3), fifteen times greater in Pacific Islanders (21.8), seven times greater in non-Hispanic blacks (11.6), six times greater in Hispanics (10.3), and five times greater in American Indians /Alaskan Natives (8.1) than in non-Hispanic whites (1.4). The disparity in the case rates observed among non-Hispanic whites and other racial and ethnic groups was somewhat greater in 2003 than in 1992.

Between 1992 and 2003, the number of TB cases dropped substantially in all racial and ethnic groups, except in Asians/Pacific Islanders who only dropped 5 percent. TB cases rates also decreased, by at least 50 percent, in all racial and ethnic groups, except for Asians/Pacific Islanders.

FOREIGN BORN PERSONS

During 2003 TB cases reported among persons born outside the United States and its territories accounted for 53 percent (7,902 of 14,874) of reported TB cases compared with 27.3 percent of reported cases in 1992. This is the second consecutive year that more than half of the TB cases in the United States occurred in the foreign-born population. The TB case rate among foreign-born persons was almost 9 times greater than that for U.S.-born persons in 2003.

Between 1992 and 2003 the number of cases in US born persons decreased by 64 percent, while the number of cases in foreign-born persons increased by 9 percent. Seven countries (Haiti, India, Mexico, China, Philippines, Vietnam and Korea) accounted for 64 percent of foreign-born TB cases in 2003. The remaining 36 percent of foreign-born TB cases included people from more than 140 countries. Figure 4 displays reported TB cases by country of origin for 2003.

RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE

Between 1992 and 2003, the number of cases in all racial and ethnic groups decreased among all age groups. The decreases seen among non-Hispanic whites ranged from 69 percent in those 45 to 64 years of age to 92 percent in those 5 to 14 years of age. In non-Hispanic blacks the greatest decrease was seen among those 25-44 years of age (-69%) while the smallest drop was seen in the 15-24 age group (-25%). Among Hispanics the greatest decrease was seen in children 5-14 years of age (-40%) while the smallest decline was seen in the 15-24 age group (-11%). Native Americans saw the greatest decrease in children 5-14 years of age (-73%) and the smallest among those under 5 (-17%).

In 2003, the Asian/Pacific Islander group was separated into two newly developed racial categories: Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. Close to 37 percent of TB cases among Asians in 2003 were in those 25 to 44 years of age. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders had the highest percentage of TB cases among the 45 to 64 age group.

BY STATE

Table 5 shows the number of TB cases by state. Between 1992 and 2003 seven states exhibited increases in the number of TB cases. Increases ranged from 4.2 percent in Maine to 34 percent in Kansas. The greatest decrease in the number of TB cases was seen in West Virginia (-77%). Between 2002 and 2003 twenty states reported increases in the number of TB cases, ranging from 0.4 percent in Georgia to 53.8 percent in South Dakota. The greatest decrease in the number of TB cases between 2002 and 2003 was seen in West Virginia (-30%). California (3,227), Texas (1,594), New York (1,480) and Florida (1,046) had the highest number of cases in 2003.

Table 6 shows TB case rates per 100,000 population by state. Between 1992 and 2003 three states exhibit increases in TB cases rates. These states included Kansas (+27.3%), Minnesota (+13.5%), and Vermont (+25%). Decreases in TB case rates were seen in forty-seven states and DC, ranging from 5.9 percent in Nebraska to 76.5 percent in West Virginia. Between 2002 and 2003 the TB case rate in South Dakota increased 53 percent while it decreased 39 percent in Montana. In 2003, the District of Columbia (14.0 per 100,000) had the highest TB case rates while Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming had case rates of less than 1 per 100,000 population.

Table 7 delineates the number of cases by state and age group in 2003. Overall, the greatest number of new cases occurred among those aged 25-44 (34% of the national total). The smallest number of new cases occurred among the 5-14 age group (2.5% of total). California, by far, reported the greatest number of new cases in children under 5, with 133 (24% of all cases under 5).

Table 8 delineates race-specific data on the number of TB cases by state in 2003. Thirteen states reported the greatest number of TB cases in non-Hispanic whites. Thirteen states and DC reported more cases in non-Hispanic blacks. Ohio reported 90 TB cases in both non-Hispanic whites and blacks. In Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas and Utah the greatest number of cases was seen in the Hispanic population. In California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin the greatest number of cases were reported among Asians and Pacific Islanders. The states of Alaska, Montana and South Dakota saw the greatest number of cases among American Indians/Alaskan Natives.

Table 9 delineates the number and percentage of TB cases that are either U.S.-born or foreign-born by state in 2003. Twenty five states saw at least 50 percent of their TB cases in the foreign-born population. Eleven states (CA, CT, HI, IA, MA, MN, NE, NH, NJ, UT and VT) had at least 70 percent of their reported TB cases in the foreign-born.

BY CITY AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) ⁽²⁾

TB is more common in large cities than in rural areas. In the United States TB case rates are highest in cities with populations greater than 500,000, intermediate in smaller cities and lowest in rural areas and towns with populations less than 100,000. The geographical differences can probably be explained by immigration and prevalence of HIV infection (see sections on foreign-born persons and HIV).

Table 10 depicts the number of TB cases and case rates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas with a population greater than 500,000 persons between 1998 and 2003. In 2003, 78 percent of TB cases occurred in cities of this size. New York City reported 1,221 cases, the most in any U.S. city. San Francisco, CA and San Jose, CA had the highest incidence rates with 13.6 and 13.5 per 100,000, respectively. Other high city-specific rates include New York, NY (13.0 per 100,000), Fresno, CA (13.1 per 100,000), Jersey City, NJ (12.8 per 100,000) and McAllen, TX (11.6 per 100,000). Akron, OH, Ann Arbor, MI, Colorado Springs, CO, Toledo, OH, and Youngstown, OH had less than 10 cases each and had the lowest case rates with 1.3, 1.1, 0.7, 1.1, and 1.4 per 100,000, respectively. The overall case rate in cities of this size was 6.2 per 100,000, which was 22 percent higher than the 2003 national rate of 5.1 per 100,000 population.

Table 11 reports on TB cases in Metropolitan Statistical Areas with populations greater than 500,000 persons by race. The greatest number of cases in cities of this size were reported in Hispanics (3,314), followed by non-Hispanic blacks (3,258), Asians (3,101), non-Hispanic whites (1,759), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (64) and American Indians/Alaskan Natives (56). Nearly 91 percent of TB cases in Asians/Pacific Islanders occurred in these cities, versus 81 percent in Hispanics, 79 percent in non-Hispanic Blacks, 75 percent in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 63 percent in non-Hispanic whites and 32 percent in American Indians/Alaskan Natives.

EXPANDED TB SURVEILLANCE

Beginning in January 1993, TB surveillance was expanded to collect additional information concerning each case, including results of HIV virus antibody testing and drug susceptibility testing for initial and final TB isolates from patients with positive cultures, and administration of and completion of therapy. Information on occupation, history of substance abuse and homelessness were also collected. Results of this expanded surveillance are shown in Table 12.

In 2003, 81 percent of TB cases had been prescribed the initial four-drug regimen recommended by the American Thoracic Society and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (isoniazid [INH], rifampin [RIF], pyrazinamide [PZA], and either ethambutol or streptomycin), 8.1 percent of patients had been prescribed INH, RIF and PZA, and 1.4 percent of patients had been prescribed INH and RIF. Use of illegal drugs and alcohol among

patients was reported at 2.2 percent for injecting drugs, 7.3 percent for non-injecting drugs, and 14.6 percent for excessive alcohol use. Close to 57 percent of patients were unemployed, 6.3 percent were homeless, 3.2 percent resided in correctional institutions, and 2.5 percent resided in long-term care facilities.

In 2001, over half of all TB cases, 53.7 percent participated in directly observed therapy compared to 23 percent that self-administered their medication and 23.4 percent that combined both methods. Over 91 percent of TB cases completed therapy, 80.5 percent of which completed therapy within a year.

DRUG RESISTANCE

Pockets of drug resistance to TB medication began to appear in the mid 1970s. Drug resistance is problematic since it indicates that a strain of bacteria has developed the ability to withstand antibiotic medication and is relaying that ability to their progeny. Inconsistent or partial treatment for a given individual remains the prominent cause of drug resistance. Since 1993, at least 45 states and the District of Columbia have reported at least 1 instance of multiple drug resistance (MDR-TB).

In 2002, drug susceptibility results were reported for 93 percent of all culture positive cases for the 50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. Overall, 7.7 percent of TB cases were resistant to at least INH and 1.3 percent was resistant to INH and RIF.

Instances of primary MDR-TB has decreased substantially from 2.5 percent in 1993 to 0.9 percent in 2003. However, the proportion of MDR-TB cases among foreign-born persons has increased from 26 percent in 1993 to 72 percent in 2003.

Treatment for multiple drug resistant TB is expensive and involves drug therapy over many months or years. Despite the longer course of treatment, the cure rate decreases from over 90 percent for non-resistant strains of TB to 50 percent or less for MDR-TB.

ECONOMIC COSTS OF TB

TB takes a heavy toll on our economy. The direct health care costs for TB is \$703.1 million. Direct health care costs include \$423.8 million for inpatient care, \$182.3 million for outpatient care, \$72.1 million for screening, \$3.4 million for contact investigations, \$17.9 million for preventive therapy and \$3.6 million for surveillance and outbreak investigations. Additionally, \$351 million in indirect costs is attributed to TB, bringing the total for direct and indirect costs to \$1.054 billion.

TB WORLDWIDE

The magnitude of the global TB problem is enormous. Tuberculosis is the world's foremost cause of death from a single infectious agent causing more than 26% of avoidable adult deaths in the developing world. Ninety-nine percent of TB deaths occur in developing countries. TB is also a leading cause of morbidity in developing countries, where 95% of TB cases occur.

It is estimated that nearly 1 billion people will be newly infected, over 150 million will become sick and 36 million will die worldwide between now and 2020 – if control is not strengthened further. Each year there is more than 8.8 million cases and close to 2 million deaths was attributed to TB; 100,000 of those 2 million deaths occurred among children. Table 13 shows the estimated number of TB deaths and disability-adjusted life years by WHO regions for 1998-2002.

Figure 5 displays the estimated number of TB cases in 1995, 2000 and 2005 by WHO region. The total number of cases is predicted to increase in all regions up to 2005, except in established market economies (a decline of 2-3% per year). The rate of increase is 3% per year on average, but much higher in those African countries most affected by HIV (10% per year) and in Eastern Europe (8% per year). If present trends continue, 10.2 million new cases are expected in 2005 and more cases will occur in the WHO African Region (3.4 million) than in any other, including South East Asia (3.2 million).

The recommended treatment strategy by WHO for detection and cure of TB is directly observed therapy short-course (DOTS). DOTS combines five elements: political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems and use of highly efficacious regimes with direct observation of treatment. Since DOTS was introduced on a global scale, millions of infectious patients have received effective treatment. DOTS produces cure rates of up to 95% even in the poorest of countries. Costing \$11 per patient for a six-month drug supply in some countries, the World Bank has ranked the strategy as one of the most cost-effective of all health interventions. By the end of 2002, 180 (out of 210) countries had implemented (at least in part) DOTS strategy. This includes the 22 high burden countries, which bear 80 percent of the estimated incident cases.

MDR-TB is rising at alarming rates in some countries, especially in the former Soviet Union, and threatens global TB control efforts. While drug-resistant TB is treatable, it requires extensive chemotherapy that is often prohibitively expensive (often more than 100 times more expensive than treatment of drug-susceptible TB). With such a hefty price tag, low and middle-income countries may have trouble treating those with TB. The World Health Organization estimates that up to 50 million persons worldwide may be infected with drug-resistant strains of TB.

TB and HIV

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a major risk factor for the development of TB. AIDS robs the body of its natural ability to fight infection, making people with AIDS more likely to develop TB. Because HIV-infected individuals have weakened immune systems, they have a much greater chance of developing active TB disease. It has been estimated that an individual who is infected with both HIV and TB has a seven to ten percent chance per year of developing active TB as opposed to the ten percent *lifetime* chance of someone who is infected with TB but not HIV. TB is already the leading cause of death among people who are HIV positive, accounting for 13 percent of AIDS deaths worldwide and 50 percent in Africa. Of the 42.1 million people globally who were HIV-positive as of December 31, 2002, about 11 million were infected with TB as well. In the United States, 9 percent of TB cases were also infected with HIV during 2002. Among 25-44 year olds, that percentage was almost doubled. For both groups, the percentage of co-infection has declined since 1993. Table 14 displays the number and percentage of reported TB cases with HIV-positive test results in the U.S. from 1993 to 2002.

SUMMARY

Between 1985 and 1992, the number of TB cases reported annually in the United States increased 20 percent. Factors associated with the resurgence of TB include the HIV/AIDS epidemic, immigration of persons from countries where TB incidence rates are 10-30 times higher than in the U.S., transmission of TB among persons residing in congregate settings such as hospitals, prisons and homeless shelters, and declines in resources for TB control. From 1992 through 2003, the number of TB cases reported decreased 44 percent, in part reflecting the impact of federal resources to assist state and local TB-control efforts, including support for programs to prevent TB among HIV-infected persons, tuberculin screening, and preventive therapy for persons at high risk for TB infection.

In recent years the number and proportion of foreign-born persons with TB have increased substantially; over 20 percent of these persons were in the U.S. less than one year before diagnosis. Detection and treatment of TB among immigrants and refugees require improved screening efforts and prompt reporting to state and local public health authorities.

Maintaining the decline in TB morbidity and reaching the goal of eliminating TB in the U.S. will require sustained prevention and control efforts, especially rapid diagnosis, ensured completion of treatment, and prompt and complete reporting. In addition, tuberculin-screening programs that target persons at highest risk ensure the most effective use of limited resources and appropriate use of preventive therapy.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Reports of TB cases are submitted to the Division of TB Elimination (DTBE), CDC by 60 reporting areas (50 states, District of Columbia, New York City and Puerto Rico, as well as the U.S. dependencies and possessions). In January 1993, DTBE in conjunction with state and local health departments implemented an expanded TB surveillance system. The expanded system collects for each reported TB case additional information needed to monitor the trends in the U.S. and the emergence of multi drug-resistant TB.
- (2) As defined by the Bureau of the Census.

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TABLE 1: TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, UNITED STATES, 1953-2002⁽¹⁾

YEAR	DEATHS			
	# OF DEATHS		PERCENT CHANGE ⁽²⁾	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1953	19,707	12.4	---	---
1954	16,527	10.2	-16.1	-17.7
1955	15,016	9.1	-9.1	-10.8
1956	14,137	8.4	-5.9	-7.7
1957	13,390	7.8	-5.3	-7.1
1958	12,417	7.1	-7.3	-9.0
1959	11,474	6.5	-7.6	-8.5
1960	10,866	6.0	-5.3	-7.7
1961	9,938	5.4	-8.5	-10.0
1962	9,506	5.1	-4.3	-5.6
1963	9,311	4.9	-2.1	-3.9
1964	8,303	4.3	-10.8	-12.2
1965	7,934	4.1	-4.4	-4.7
1966	7,625	3.9	-3.9	-4.9
1967	6,901	3.5	-9.5	-10.3
1968	6,292	3.1	-8.8	-11.4
1969	5,567	2.8	-11.5	-9.7
1970	5,217	2.6	-6.3	-7.1
1971	4,501	2.2	-13.7	-15.4
1972	4,376	2.1	-2.8	-4.5
1973	3,875	1.8	-11.4	-14.5
1974	3,513	1.7	-9.3	-5.6
1975	3,333	1.6	-5.1	-5.9
1976	3,130	1.5	-6.1	-6.3
1977	2,968	1.4	-5.2	-6.7
1978	2,914	1.3	-1.8	-7.1
1979	2,007	0.9	-31.1	-30.8
1980	1,978	0.9	-1.4	0.0
1981	1,937	0.8	-2.1	-11.1
1982	1,807	0.8	-6.7	0.0
1983	1,779	0.8	-1.5	0.0
1984	1,729	0.7	-2.8	-12.5
1985	1,752	0.7	1.3	0.0
1986	1,782	0.7	1.7	0.0
1987	1,755	0.7	-1.5	0.0
1988	1,921	0.8	9.5	14.3
1989	1,970	0.8	2.6	0.0
1990	1,810	0.7	-8.1	-12.5
1991	1,713	0.7	-5.4	0.0
1992	1,705	0.7	-0.5	0.0
1993	1,631	0.6	-4.3	-14.3
1994	1,478	0.6	-9.4	0.0
1995	1,336	0.5	-9.6	-16.7
1996	1,202	0.5	-10.0	0.0
1997	1,166	0.4	-3.0	-20.0
1998	1,112	0.4	-4.6	0.0
1999 ³	930	0.3	-16.4	-25.0
2000	776	0.3	-16.6	0.0
2001	764	0.3	-1.5	0.0
2002	784	0.3	2.6	0.0

SOURCE: CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION: REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE U.S., 1953-2003 and NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM: DEATHS: FINAL DATA FOR 2002. VOL. 53, NO. 5, October 12, 2004

NOTES:

(1) DEATH RATES ARE PER 100,000 POPULATION.

(2) PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR.

(3) MORTALITY DATA SUBSEQUENT TO 1999 ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE TO PRIOR YEARS DUE TO CHANGES IN COUNTING CRITERIA FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF ICD-10.

--- DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2: TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND CASE RATES, UNITED STATES, 1953-2003 ⁽¹⁾

YEAR	CASES			
	# OF CASES		PERCENT CHANGE ⁽²⁾	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1953	84,304	53.0	---	---
1954	79,775	49.3	-5.4	-7.0
1955	77,368	46.9	-3.0	-4.9
1956	69,895	41.6	-9.7	-11.3
1957	67,149	39.2	-3.9	-5.8
1958	63,534	36.5	-5.4	-6.9
1959	57,353	32.5	-9.4	-11.0
1960	55,494	30.8	-3.5	-5.2
1961	53,726	29.4	-3.2	-4.5
1962	53,315	28.7	-0.8	-2.4
1963	54,042	28.7	1.4	0.0
1964	50,874	26.6	-5.9	-7.3
1965	49,016	25.3	-3.7	-4.9
1966	47,767	24.4	-2.5	-3.6
1967	45,647	23.1	-4.4	-5.3
1968	42,623	21.3	-6.6	-7.8
1969	39,120	19.4	-8.2	-8.9
1970	37,137	18.3	-5.1	-5.7
1971	35,217	17.1	-5.2	-6.6
1972	32,882	15.8	-6.6	-7.6
1973	30,998	14.8	-5.7	-6.3
1974 ⁽³⁾	30,122	14.2	-2.8	-4.1
1975	33,989	15.9	---	---
1976	32,105	15.0	-5.5	-5.7
1977	30,145	13.9	-6.1	-7.3
1978	28,521	13.1	-5.4	-5.8
1979	27,669	12.6	-3.0	-3.8
1980	27,749	12.3	0.3	-2.4
1981	27,373	11.9	-1.4	-3.3
1982	25,520	11.0	-6.8	-7.6
1983	23,846	10.2	-6.6	-7.3
1984	22,255	9.4	-6.7	-7.8
1985	22,201	9.3	-0.2	-1.1
1986	22,768	9.4	2.6	1.1
1987	22,517	9.3	-1.1	-1.1
1988	22,436	9.1	-0.4	-2.2
1989	23,495	9.5	4.7	4.4
1990	25,701	10.3	9.4	8.4
1991	26,283	10.4	2.3	1.0
1992	26,673	10.5	1.5	1.0
1993	25,287	9.8	-5.2	-6.7
1994	24,361	9.4	-3.7	-4.1
1995	22,860	8.7	-6.2	-7.4
1996	21,337	8.0	-6.7	-8.0
1997	19,851	7.4	-7.0	-8.5
1998	18,361	6.8	-7.5	-8.1
1999	17,531	6.4	-4.5	-5.9
2000	16,377	5.8	-6.6	-9.4
2001	15,989	5.6	-2.4	-3.4
2002	15,075	5.2	-5.7	-7.1
2003	14,874	5.1	-1.3	-1.9

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1953-2003**

NOTES:

(1) CASE RATES ARE PER 100,000 POPULATION.

(2) PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR.

(3) CASE DATA SUBSEQUENT TO 1974 ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE TO PRIOR YEARS DUE TO CHANGES IN COUNTING CRITERIA WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE IN 1975.

--- DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 3: TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND CASE RATES BY SEX, AGE, RACE/ETHNICITY AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1992 AND 2003

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF CASES			CASE RATES ⁽¹⁾		
	1992	2003	PERCENT CHANGE	1992	2003	PERCENT CHANGE
<u>SEX</u>						
MALE	17,433	9,114	-47.7	12.5	6.4	-48.8
FEMALE	9,236	5,754	-37.7	6.3	3.9	-38.1
<u>AGE GROUP</u>						
0-14	1,074	922	-14.2	3.1	1.5	-51.6
15-24	1,974	1,573	-20.3	5.5	3.8	-30.9
25-44	10,444	5,079	-51.4	12.7	6.0	-52.8
45-64	6,487	4,297	-33.8	13.4	6.3	-53.0
65+	6,025	3,000	-50.2	18.7	8.4	-55.1
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>						
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC	7,618	2,790	-63.4	4.0	1.4	-65.0
BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	9,623	4,145	-56.9	31.7	11.6	-63.4
HISPANIC ⁽²⁾	5,397	4,115	-23.8	22.4	10.3	-54.0
AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE	305	176	-42.3	16.3	8.1	-50.3
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	3,698	3,510	-5.1	46.6	28.3	-39.3
ASIAN ⁽³⁾	N/A	3,425	N/A	N/A	29.3	N/A
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER ⁽³⁾	N/A	85	N/A	N/A	21.8	N/A
MULTIPLE RACE ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	37	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>						
FOREIGN BORN ⁽⁵⁾	7,270	7,902	8.7	34.2	23.6	-31.0
U.S.-BORN PERSONS	19,225	6,903	-64.1	8.2	2.7	-67.1
TOTAL	26,673	14,874	-44.2	10.5	5.1	-51.4

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1992 AND 2003**

NOTES:

NA: NOT AVAILABLE

(1) CASE RATES ARE PER 100,000 POPULATION

(2) PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE

(3) THESE CATEGORIES WERE REPORTED SEPARATELY BEGINNING IN 2003. HOWEVER, BOTH WERE MERGED INTO ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER FOR CONTINUITY IN REPORTING TRENDS.

(4) INDICATES TWO OR MORE RACES REPORTED FOR A PERSON. CATEGORY FIRST REPORTED IN 2003. DOES NOT INCLUDE HISPANIC ETHNICITY.

(5) PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES

TABLE 4: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 1992 AND 2003

AGE GROUP	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC			BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		
	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)
0-4	612	56	-90.8	369	148	-59.9
5-14	332	27	-91.9	234	113	-51.7
15-24	937	106	-88.7	550	415	-24.5
25-44	4,182	588	-85.9	4,811	1,498	-68.9
45-64	3,066	937	-69.4	2,438	1,346	-44.8
65+	3,735	1,075	-71.2	1,404	625	-55.5
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	12,864	2,790	-78.3	9,806	4,145	-57.7

AGE GROUP	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			HISPANIC		
	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)
0-4	12	10	-16.7	437	273	-37.5
5-14	11	3	-72.7	266	159	-40.2
15-24	18	11	-38.9	719	637	-11.4
25-44	101	49	-51.5	2,309	1,615	-30.1
45-64	91	68	-25.3	1,113	924	-17.0
65+	72	35	-51.4	593	505	-14.8
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	305	176	-42.3	5,437	4,115	-24.3

AGE GROUP	ASIAN ⁽²⁾			NATIVE HAWAIIAN/OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER ⁽²⁾		
	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)
0-4	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	6	N/A
5-14	N/A	58	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
15-24	N/A	384	N/A	N/A	13	N/A
25-44	N/A	1,256	N/A	N/A	19	N/A
45-64	N/A	947	N/A	N/A	32	N/A
65+	N/A	720	N/A	N/A	12	N/A
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	N/A	3,425	N/A	N/A	85	N/A

AGE GROUP	MULTIPLE RACE ⁽³⁾		
	1992	2003	CHANGE (%)
0-4	N/A	1	N/A
5-14	N/A	2	N/A
15-24	N/A	0	N/A
25-44	N/A	18	N/A
45-64	N/A	12	N/A
65+	N/A	4	N/A
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	N/A	37	N/A

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1992 AND 2003

NOTE:

(1) TOTAL INCLUDES PERSONS WITH AGE UNKNOWN.

(2) SEPARATE RACE CATEGORIES FOR ASIANS AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS WERE FIRST REPORTED IN 2003; FROM 1993 TO 2002 THE CATEGORY WAS REPORTED AS ASIANS OR PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

(3) INDICATES TWO OR MORE RACES REPORTED FOR A PERSON. CATEGORY FIRST REPORTED IN 2003. DOES NOT INCLUDE HISPANIC ETHNICITY.

TABLE 5: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY STATE, 1992-2003

STATE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	PERCENT CHANGE 1992-2003	PERCENT CHANGE 2002-2003
ALABAMA	418	487	433	420	423	405	381	314	310	265	233	258	-38.3	10.7
ALASKA	57	57	93	81	96	78	55	61	108	54	49	57	0.0	16.3
ARIZONA	259	231	249	319	282	296	254	262	261	289	263	295	13.9	12.2
ARKANSAS	257	209	264	271	225	200	171	181	199	162	136	127	-50.6	-6.6
CALIFORNIA	5,382	5,170	4,859	4,677	4,313	4,056	3,852	3,606	3,297	3,332	3,169	3,227	-40.0	1.8
COLORADO	104	104	94	95	104	94	79	88	97	138	104	111	6.7	6.7
CONNECTICUT	156	155	148	139	138	128	128	121	105	121	104	111	-28.8	6.7
DELAWARE	55	66	57	56	43	39	36	34	28	33	25	33	-40.0	32.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	146	161	121	102	139	110	107	70	85	74	82	79	-45.9	-3.7
FLORIDA	1,707	1,655	1,762	1,556	1,417	1,400	1,302	1,277	1,171	1,145	1,086	1,046	-38.7	-3.7
GEORGIA	893	812	740	746	790	696	631	665	703	575	524	526	-41.1	0.4
HAWAII	273	251	247	193	200	167	181	184	136	151	148	117	-57.1	-20.9
IDAHO	26	11	13	14	15	15	14	16	16	9	14	13	-50.0	-7.1
ILLINOIS	1,270	1,237	1,117	1,024	1,060	974	850	825	743	707	680	633	-50.2	-6.9
INDIANA	247	248	211	199	202	168	188	150	145	115	128	143	-42.1	11.7
IOWA	49	59	66	72	70	74	55	58	40	43	34	40	-18.4	17.6
KANSAS	56	80	84	89	74	78	56	69	77	80	89	75	33.9	-15.7
KENTUCKY	402	404	347	327	259	198	179	209	147	152	146	138	-65.7	-5.5
LOUISIANA	373	367	433	476	420	406	380	357	331	294	230	260	-30.3	13.0
MAINE	24	28	35	28	21	21	13	23	24	20	23	25	4.2	8.7
MARYLAND	442	417	363	370	319	340	324	294	282	262	306	268	-39.4	-12.4
MASSACHUSETTS	428	370	329	330	262	268	282	270	285	270	271	261	-39.0	-3.7
MICHIGAN	495	480	462	424	443	374	385	351	287	330	315	243	-50.9	-22.9
MINNESOTA	165	144	140	156	131	161	161	201	178	239	237	214	29.7	-9.7
MISSISSIPPI	281	279	278	271	251	245	225	215	173	154	134	128	-54.4	-4.5
MISSOURI	245	257	260	244	224	248	184	208	211	157	136	131	-46.5	-3.7
MONTANA	16	22	24	21	19	18	20	14	21	20	12	7	-56.3	-41.7
NEBRASKA	28	23	22	24	22	22	31	18	24	40	28	28	0.0	0.0
NEVADA	99	99	126	115	137	112	128	93	96	96	85	107	8.1	25.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	26	17	23	21	17	14	19	22	20	19	15	-16.7	-21.1
NEW JERSEY	984	912	855	848	820	718	640	571	565	530	530	495	-49.7	-6.6
NEW MEXICO	88	74	81	85	89	71	68	64	46	54	57	49	-44.3	-14.0
NEW YORK	4,574	3,963	3,636	3,066	2,588	2,265	2,000	1,837	1,744	1,676	1,434	1,480	-67.6	3.2
NORTH CAROLINA	604	594	566	519	554	463	498	488	447	398	434	374	-38.1	-13.8
NORTH DAKOTA	11	7	10	5	8	12	10	7	5	6	6	6	-45.5	0.0
OHIO	358	315	337	280	301	286	230	317	340	306	257	229	-36.0	-10.9
OKLAHOMA	216	209	261	237	201	212	198	208	154	194	190	163	-24.5	-14.2
OREGON	145	154	165	156	190	161	156	123	119	123	111	106	-26.9	-4.5
PENNSYLVANIA	758	749	621	674	583	528	448	454	383	350	353	336	-55.7	-4.8
RHODE ISLAND	54	64	56	50	35	38	63	53	49	60	49	46	-14.8	-6.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	387	401	387	334	348	328	286	315	286	263	256	254	-34.4	-0.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	16	28	28	19	19	23	21	16	13	13	20	-37.5	53.8
TENNESSEE	527	556	520	465	504	467	439	382	383	313	308	285	-45.9	-7.5
TEXAS	2,510	2,396	2,542	2,369	2,103	1,992	1,820	1,649	1,506	1,643	1,550	1,594	-36.5	2.8
UTAH	78	46	55	48	58	36	52	40	49	35	31	39	-50.0	25.8
VERMONT	7	7	10	4	4	6	5	3	4	7	8	9	28.6	12.5
VIRGINIA	457	458	372	359	349	350	339	334	292	306	315	332	-27.4	5.4
WASHINGTON	306	285	264	278	285	305	265	258	258	261	252	250	-18.3	-0.8
WEST VIRGINIA	92	75	80	71	57	54	42	41	33	32	30	21	-77.2	-30.0
WISCONSIN	106	100	109	117	114	130	109	110	92	86	78	66	-37.7	-15.4
WYOMING	8	7	12	5	7	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	-50.0	33.3
UNITED STATES	26,673	25,287	24,361	22,860	21,337	19,851	18,361	17,531	16,377	15,989	15,075	14,874	-44.2	-1.3

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1992-2003**

TABLE 6: TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATES BY STATE, 1992-2003 ⁽¹⁾

STATE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	PERCENT CHANGE 1992-2003	PERCENT CHANGE 2002-2003
ALABAMA	10.1	11.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.4	8.8	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.7	-43.6	9.6
ALASKA	9.7	9.5	15.3	13.4	15.8	12.8	9.0	9.9	17.2	8.5	7.6	8.8	-9.3	15.8
ARIZONA	6.8	5.9	6.1	7.6	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.3	-22.1	10.4
ARKANSAS	10.7	8.6	10.8	10.9	9.0	7.9	6.7	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.0	4.7	-56.1	-6.0
CALIFORNIA	17.4	16.6	15.5	14.8	13.5	12.6	11.8	10.9	9.7	9.7	9.0	9.1	-47.7	1.1
COLORADO	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.4	-20.0	4.3
CONNECTICUT	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	-33.3	6.7
DELAWARE	8.0	9.4	8.1	7.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	-50.0	29.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24.9	27.9	21.2	18.4	25.6	20.8	20.5	13.5	14.9	12.9	14.4	14.0	-43.8	-2.8
FLORIDA	12.7	12.1	12.6	11.0	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.5	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.1	-52.0	-6.2
GEORGIA	13.2	11.7	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	6.9	6.1	6.1	-53.8	0.0
HAWAII	23.6	21.4	20.9	16.3	16.9	14.1	15.2	15.5	11.2	12.3	11.9	9.3	-60.6	-21.8
IDAHO	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	-58.3	0.0
ILLINOIS	10.9	10.6	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.2	7.1	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	-54.1	-7.4
INDIANA	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	-47.7	9.5
IOWA	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	-17.6	16.7
KANSAS	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.8	27.3	-15.2
KENTUCKY	10.7	10.7	9.1	8.5	6.7	5.1	4.5	5.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	-68.2	-5.6
LOUISIANA	8.7	8.5	10.0	11.0	9.7	9.3	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.6	5.1	5.8	-33.3	13.7
MAINE	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.0	5.6
MARYLAND	9.0	8.4	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.6	4.9	-45.6	-12.5
MASSACHUSETTS	7.1	6.2	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	-42.3	-2.4
MICHIGAN	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	-53.8	-22.6
MINNESOTA	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.8	4.7	4.2	13.5	-10.6
MISSISSIPPI	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.2	9.0	8.2	7.8	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	-58.9	-6.4
MISSOURI	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	-51.1	-4.2
MONTANA	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.8	-57.9	-38.5
NEBRASKA	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	-5.9	0.0
NEVADA	7.4	7.1	8.6	7.5	8.5	6.7	7.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.8	-35.1	23.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	-25.0	-20.0
NEW JERSEY	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.3	8.9	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.7	-54.8	-8.1
NEW MEXICO	5.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	-53.6	-16.1
NEW YORK	25.3	21.7	20.0	16.9	14.2	12.5	11.0	10.1	9.2	8.8	7.5	7.7	-69.6	2.7
NORTH CAROLINA	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.2	7.6	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.4	-50.0	-15.4
NORTH DAKOTA	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	-47.1	0.0
OHIO	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	-37.5	-13.0
OKLAHOMA	6.7	6.5	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.2	4.5	5.6	5.4	4.6	-31.3	-14.8
OREGON	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.0	4.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	-38.8	-6.3
PENNSYLVANIA	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	-57.1	-6.9
RHODE ISLAND	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.1	3.5	3.9	6.4	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.6	4.3	-20.4	-6.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	10.7	11.0	10.6	9.1	9.4	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.1	-43.0	-1.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.5	2.2	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.6	-42.2	52.9
TENNESSEE	10.5	10.9	10.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	-53.3	-7.5
TEXAS	14.2	13.3	13.8	12.7	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.2	7.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	-49.3	1.4
UTAH	4.3	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	-60.5	30.8
VERMONT	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	25.0	15.4
VIRGINIA	7.1	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	-36.6	4.7
WASHINGTON	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	-31.7	-2.4
WEST VIRGINIA	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	-76.5	-29.4
WISCONSIN	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	-42.9	-14.3
WYOMING	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	-52.9	33.3
UNITED STATES	10.5	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	-51.4	-1.9

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1992-2003

NOTE:

(1) CASE RATES ARE PER 100,000 POPULATION.

TABLE 7: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE AND STATE, 2003

STATE	TOTAL CASES	UNDER 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNKNOWN
ALABAMA	258	15	3	22	75	71	72	0
ALASKA	57	5	2	8	18	16	8	0
ARIZONA	295	29	16	31	89	69	61	0
ARKANSAS	127	5	3	6	31	39	43	0
CALIFORNIA	3,227	133	99	349	990	929	725	2
COLORADO	111	11	8	10	42	21	19	0
CONNECTICUT	111	2	2	17	33	32	25	0
DELAWARE	33	1	0	6	9	7	10	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	79	0	1	6	26	35	11	0
FLORIDA	1,046	21	27	76	372	367	182	1
GEORGIA	526	33	10	58	199	147	79	0
HAWAII	117	2	1	11	33	26	44	0
IDAHO	13	1	1	3	3	2	3	0
ILLINOIS	633	25	18	71	228	183	108	0
INDIANA	143	5	2	11	57	31	37	0
IOWA	40	1	2	8	13	10	6	0
KANSAS	75	2	1	10	31	22	9	0
KENTUCKY	138	4	1	16	34	36	47	0
LOUISIANA	260	5	3	13	97	98	44	0
MAINE	25	0	0	3	12	6	4	0
MARYLAND	268	5	3	25	114	71	50	0
MASSACHUSETTS	261	3	3	34	96	74	51	0
MICHIGAN	243	5	6	38	68	66	60	0
MINNESOTA	214	11	9	58	92	25	19	0
MISSISSIPPI	128	5	5	12	36	32	38	0
MISSOURI	131	4	4	10	36	35	42	0
MONTANA	7	0	1	0	1	5	0	0
NEBRASKA	28	0	1	6	8	8	5	0
NEVADA	107	4	1	9	41	37	15	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	0	1	1	7	3	3	0
NEW JERSEY	495	16	12	68	198	119	82	0
NEW MEXICO	49	3	1	1	11	15	18	0
NEW YORK	1,480	33	26	164	627	392	238	0
NORTH CAROLINA	374	12	5	29	128	120	80	0
NORTH DAKOTA	6	0	0	2	0	1	3	0
OHIO	229	5	7	17	63	52	85	0
OKLAHOMA	163	11	1	17	50	52	32	0
OREGON	106	4	4	16	38	29	15	0
PENNSYLVANIA	336	9	3	31	107	92	94	0
RHODE ISLAND	46	1	4	5	11	11	14	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	254	12	6	25	74	92	45	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	2	1	2	3	5	7	0
TENNESSEE	285	8	11	21	90	75	80	0
TEXAS	1,594	79	36	152	550	531	246	0
UTAH	39	2	5	5	10	9	8	0
VERMONT	9	0	0	1	4	3	1	0
VIRGINIA	332	16	5	49	116	86	60	0
WASHINGTON	250	3	6	28	86	83	44	0
WEST VIRGINIA	21	0	0	0	2	10	9	0
WISCONSIN	66	2	0	12	19	15	18	0
WYOMING	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
UNITED STATES	14,874	555	367	1,573	5,079	4,297	3,000	3

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2003

TABLE 8: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND STATE, 2003

STATE	TOTAL CASES	NON- HISPANIC WHITES	NON- HISPANIC BLACKS	HISPANIC (1)	AMERICA N INDIAN / ALASKAN		NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	MULTIPLE RACE (3)
					NATIVE	ASIAN (2)		
ALABAMA	258	85	140	20	0	10	0	0
ALASKA	57	2	1	2	39	10	0	0
ARIZONA	295	61	12	178	15	29	0	0
ARKANSAS	127	61	31	10	0	6	10	1
CALIFORNIA	3,227	331	247	1,281	7	1,318	25	5
COLORADO	111	19	9	52	0	30	1	0
CONNECTICUT	111	25	24	27	0	27	1	1
DELAWARE	33	10	8	7	0	6	0	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	79	6	61	8	0	4	0	0
FLORIDA	1,046	258	448	253	0	74	6	6
GEORGIA	526	79	307	83	0	49	0	7
HAWAII	117	5	0	3	0	94	13	0
IDAHO	13	1	0	8	2	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	633	91	232	145	4	150	2	2
INDIANA	143	49	56	20	0	18	0	0
IOWA	40	11	7	10	0	10	2	0
KANSAS	75	19	16	18	0	19	2	0
KENTUCKY	138	94	19	19	0	6	0	0
LOUISIANA	260	81	142	8	3	24	0	0
MAINE	25	12	9	0	1	3	0	0
MARYLAND	268	28	134	44	0	60	1	1
MASSACHUSETTS	261	57	70	42	1	89	1	0
MICHIGAN	243	74	96	23	0	49	0	1
MINNESOTA	214	15	108	20	5	64	0	1
MISSISSIPPI	128	28	73	7	0	4	0	0
MISSOURI	131	62	39	12	0	16	0	0
MONTANA	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	28	7	2	12	1	5	0	0
NEVADA	107	20	13	24	1	49	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	2	3	1	0	9	0	0
NEW JERSEY	495	74	117	167	0	135	0	1
NEW MEXICO	49	8	0	26	11	3	1	0
NEW YORK	1,480	169	463	445	1	397	0	4
NORTH CAROLINA	374	84	183	69	7	25	5	1
NORTH DAKOTA	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
OHIO	229	90	90	7	1	39	1	1
OKLAHOMA	163	70	27	18	32	16	0	0
OREGON	106	29	4	35	2	33	3	0
PENNSYLVANIA	336	114	95	35	0	92	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	46	15	9	13	0	9	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	254	40	168	33	3	9	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	6	0	0	10	4	0	0
TENNESSEE	285	120	113	24	0	22	0	1
TEXAS	1,594	229	416	777	4	163	3	2
UTAH	39	7	8	13	1	9	1	0
VERMONT	9	1	3	0	0	5	0	0
VIRGINIA	332	56	94	59	0	108	0	0
WASHINGTON	250	46	34	40	17	99	7	0
WEST VIRGINIA	21	17	2	1	0	1	0	0
WISCONSIN	66	17	11	12	2	23	0	1
WYOMING	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
UNITED STATES	14,874	2,790	4,145	4,112	176	3,425	85	37

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2003**

NOTE:

(1) PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

(2) SEPARATE RACE CATEGORIES FOR ASIANS AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS WERE FIRST REPORTED IN 2003; FROM 1993 TO 2002 THE CATEGORY WAS REPORTED AS ASIANS OR PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

(3) INDICATES TWO OR MORE RACES REPORTED FOR A PERSON. CATEGORY FIRST REPORTED IN 2003. DOES NOT INCLUDE HISPANIC ETHNICITY.

TABLE 9: TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND PERCENTAGES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND STATE, 2003

STATE	TOTAL CASES	U.S.-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN		UNKNOWN ORIGIN	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALABAMA	258	227	88.0	31	12.0	0	0.0
ALASKA	57	41	71.9	16	28.1	0	0.0
ARIZONA	295	120	40.7	171	58.0	4	1.4
ARKANSAS	127	110	86.6	15	11.8	2	1.6
CALIFORNIA	3,227	783	24.3	2,421	75.0	23	0.7
COLORADO	111	34	30.6	77	69.4	0	0.0
CONNECTICUT	111	33	29.7	78	70.3	0	0.0
DELAWARE	33	14	42.4	19	57.6	0	0.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	79	56	70.9	23	29.1	0	0.0
FLORIDA	1,046	577	55.2	469	44.8	0	0.0
GEORGIA	526	367	69.8	150	28.5	9	1.7
HAWAII	117	31	26.5	86	73.5	0	0.0
IDAHO	13	6	46.2	6	46.2	1	7.7
ILLINOIS	633	361	57.0	271	42.8	1	0.2
INDIANA	143	95	66.4	48	33.6	0	0.0
IOWA	40	11	27.5	29	72.5	0	0.0
KANSAS	75	31	41.3	44	58.7	0	0.0
KENTUCKY	138	109	79.0	29	21.0	0	0.0
LOUISIANA	260	224	86.2	34	13.1	2	0.8
MAINE	25	12	48.0	13	52.0	0	0.0
MARYLAND	268	94	35.1	174	64.9	0	0.0
MASSACHUSETTS	261	53	20.3	208	79.7	0	0.0
MICHIGAN	243	143	58.8	100	41.2	0	0.0
MINNESOTA	214	41	19.2	173	80.8	0	0.0
MISSISSIPPI	128	115	89.8	11	8.6	2	1.6
MISSOURI	131	88	67.2	43	32.8	0	0.0
MONTANA	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NEBRASKA	28	8	28.6	20	71.4	0	0.0
NEVADA	107	34	31.8	73	68.2	0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	2	13.3	13	86.7	0	0.0
NEW JERSEY	495	147	29.7	347	70.1	1	0.2
NEW MEXICO	49	28	57.1	20	40.8	1	2.0
NEW YORK	1,480	488	33.0	977	66.0	15	1.0
NORTH CAROLINA	374	262	70.1	111	29.7	1	0.3
NORTH DAKOTA	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
OHIO	229	149	65.1	80	34.9	0	0.0
OKLAHOMA	163	123	75.5	37	22.7	3	1.8
OREGON	106	39	36.8	67	63.2	0	0.0
PENNSYLVANIA	336	193	57.4	143	42.6	0	0.0
RHODE ISLAND	46	14	30.4	31	67.4	1	2.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	254	216	85.0	38	15.0	0	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	16	80.0	4	20.0	0	0.0
TENNESSEE	285	233	81.8	52	18.2	0	0.0
TEXAS	1,594	882	55.3	711	44.6	1	0.1
UTAH	39	11	28.2	28	71.8	0	0.0
VERMONT	9	1	11.1	8	88.9	0	0.0
VIRGINIA	332	128	38.6	204	61.4	0	0.0
WASHINGTON	250	90	36.0	158	63.2	2	0.8
WEST VIRGINIA	21	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
WISCONSIN	66	30	45.5	36	54.5	0	0.0
WYOMING	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
UNITED STATES	14,874	6,903	46.4	7,902	53.1	69	0.5

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2003**

**TABLE 10: TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND CASE RATES BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
WITH >500,000 POPULATION, 1998-2003**

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	CASES						CASE RATES ⁽¹⁾					
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1,999	1,998	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Akron, OH	9	13	19	16	14	7	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	12	15	17	29	19	14	1.3	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.2	1.6
Albuquerque, NM	14	17	12	6	16	25	1.9	2.3	1.7	0.8	2.4	3.7
Allentown, PA	19	8	14	15	17	22	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.6
Ann Arbor, MI	7	13	7	14	15	4	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.4	2.7	0.7
Atlanta, GA	312	309	313	403	343	334	7.0	7.0	7.3	9.8	8.9	8.9
Austin, TX	72	79	105	81	90	92	5.2	5.9	8.0	6.5	7.9	8.3
Bakersfield, CA	47	57	49	49	62	48	6.6	8.2	7.2	7.4	9.6	7.6
Baltimore, MD	98	132	116	119	134	160	3.7	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.4	6.4
Baton Rouge, LA	16	18	20	22	39	27	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	6.7	4.7
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	76	64	86	78	104	117	5.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	7.7	8.7
Birmingham, AL	68	43	70	80	77	89	7.2	4.6	7.5	8.7	8.4	9.8
Boston, MA	249	270	261	276	267	274	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7
Buffalo, NY	24	16	23	20	25	35	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.0
Charleston, SC	40	27	32	38	28	37	7.0	4.8	5.8	6.9	5.1	6.8
Charlotte, NC	73	76	75	104	103	107	4.5	4.8	4.9	6.9	7.3	7.7
Chicago, IL	582	602	625	657	717	730	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.9	9.0	9.2
Cincinnati, OH	26	25	31	44	42	30	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.9
Cleveland, OH	77	76	79	108	109	77	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.8	4.9	3.5
Colorado Springs, CO	4	5	7	7	---	---	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	---	---
Columbia, SC	25	19	25	27	30	25	4.5	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.9
Columbus, OH	68	64	84	85	62	47	4.3	4.0	5.4	5.5	4.2	3.2
Dallas, TX	305	270	299	229	255	291	8.0	7.2	8.2	6.5	7.8	9.1
Dayton, OH	11	18	23	16	16	17	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Daytona Beach, FL	24	24	25	---	---	---	4.5	4.6	4.9	---	---	---
Denver, CO	74	75	91	63	65	54	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.0	3.3	2.8
Detroit, MI	166	199	199	194	231	261	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.8
El Paso, TX	71	65	67	56	61	81	10.1	9.3	9.7	8.2	8.7	11.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	112	103	102	102	143	135	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	9.3	9.0
Fort Wayne, IN	20	11	13	12	---	---	3.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	---	---
Fort Worth, TX	120	118	114	101	117	117	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.2	7.3
Fresno, CA	129	110	109	105	110	121	13.1	11.4	11.6	11.4	12.5	13.9
Gary, IN	17	15	9	24	22	23	2.7	2.4	1.4	3.8	3.5	3.7
Grand Rapids, MI	23	36	35	33	32	32	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Greensboro, NC	60	69	50	41	68	65	4.6	5.4	3.9	3.3	5.8	5.6
Greenville, SC	30	39	34	42	34	36	3.0	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9
Harrisburg, PA	10	22	15	21	11	25	1.6	3.5	2.4	3.3	1.8	4.1
Hartford, CT	33	35	40	29	48	47	2.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.3	4.2
Honolulu, HI	96	122	124	108	147	149	10.6	13.6	14.1	12.3	17.0	17.1
Houston, TX	467	456	464	432	482	482	10.4	10.3	10.8	10.3	12.0	12.3
Indianapolis, IN	61	38	43	48	50	56	3.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.7
Jacksonville, FL	82	86	99	125	105	117	7.0	7.4	8.7	11.4	9.9	11.2
Jersey City, NJ	78	94	84	85	84	88	12.8	15.4	13.8	14.0	15.2	15.8
Kansas City, MO	60	61	50	73	63	62	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.1	3.6	3.6
Knoxville, TN	14	13	30	28	42	45	2.0	1.8	4.3	4.1	6.2	6.8
Lakeland, FL	29	---	---	---	---	---	5.7	---	---	---	---	---
Las Vegas, NV	77	67	74	88	68	109	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.6	4.9	8.2
Little Rock, AR	17	17	24	21	24	20	2.8	2.9	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.6
Los Angeles, CA	1,027	1,096	1,113	1,140	1,265	1,372	10.4	11.2	11.5	12.0	13.6	14.9
Louisville, KY	32	48	38	36	47	51	3.1	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.7	5.1
McAllen, TX	74	77	74	80	75	80	11.6	12.5	12.5	14.0	14.0	15.3
Melbourne, FL	12	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	---	---	---
Memphis, TN	88	92	94	92	97	131	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.8	12.0
Miami, FL	242	258	291	280	273	288	10.3	11.1	12.7	12.4	12.5	13.4
Middlesex, NJ	67	82	75	84	82	94	5.5	6.8	6.3	7.2	7.3	8.4
Milwaukee, WI	38	41	32	46	59	54	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.1	4.0	3.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	171	186	201	137	161	124	5.5	6.1	6.7	4.6	5.6	4.4
Mobile, AL	31	25	34	31	34	43	5.6	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.3	8.1
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	27	33	41	33	40	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.7
Nashville, TN	90	89	89	96	85	97	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.3	8.4

**TABLE 10 CONT'D: TUBERCULOSIS CASES & CASE RATES BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
WITH >500,000 POPULATION, 1998-2003**

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	CASES						CASE RATES ⁽¹⁾					
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1,999	1,998	2003.0	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	117	122	162	137	129	154	4.2	4.4	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.8
New Haven, CT	69	65	73	54	65	76	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.7
New Orleans, LA	111	90	107	142	122	149	8.3	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.3	11.4
New York, NY	1,221	1,181	1,356	1,427	1,540	1,657	13.0	12.5	14.5	15.3	17.7	19.1
Newark, NJ	168	188	178	194	181	209	8.1	9.1	8.7	9.5	9.3	10.7
Norfolk, VA	48	41	38	57	62	65	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.6	4.0	4.2
Oakland, CA	262	278	313	309	338	332	10.6	11.3	12.9	12.9	14.4	14.3
Oklahoma City, OK	57	65	60	64	79	77	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.6	7.4
Omaha, NE	12	16	23	12	9	20	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.3	2.9
Orange County, CA	248	230	278	246	245	298	8.4	7.8	9.6	8.6	8.9	10.9
Orlando, FL	103	123	138	140	154	163	5.7	7.0	8.1	8.5	10.0	10.8
Philadelphia, PA	205	240	223	263	299	286	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	6.0	5.8
Phoenix, AZ	225	186	174	172	159	145	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9
Pittsburgh, PA	32	40	59	38	62	52	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.2
Portland, OR	74	78	71	83	87	118	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.7	6.5
Providence, RI	45	47	58	49	52	61	4.5	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.7
Raleigh-Durham, NC	68	87	74	84	79	82	5.3	6.9	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.6
Richmond, VA	59	40	36	16	28	37	5.7	3.9	3.6	1.6	2.9	3.9
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	142	131	149	175	192	175	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.4	6.0	5.6
Rochester, NY	29	17	37	40	30	44	2.6	1.5	3.4	3.6	2.8	4.1
Sacramento, CA	165	110	138	126	101	120	9.2	6.3	8.1	7.7	6.4	7.8
St. Louis, MO	63	73	75	107	98	110	2.4	2.8	2.9	4.1	3.8	4.3
Salt Lake City, UT	32	22	30	41	32	42	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.3
San Antonio, TX	61	78	82	99	100	98	3.6	4.7	5.0	6.2	6.4	6.4
San Diego, CA	316	326	332	296	297	339	10.8	11.2	11.6	10.5	10.5	12.2
San Francisco, CA	231	225	275	227	307	307	13.6	13.1	16.0	13.1	18.2	18.2
San Jose, CA	226	254	215	235	244	251	13.5	15.1	12.9	14.0	14.8	15.3
Sarasota, FL	27	26	27	25	19	35	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	6.4
Scranton, PA	10	14	15	15	23	14	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	2.3
Seattle, WA	168	174	167	148	127	136	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.1	5.4	5.9
Springfield, MA	19	16	15	16	12	12	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0
Stockton, CA	69	52	51	72	74	65	10.9	8.5	8.6	12.8	13.1	11.8
Syracuse, NY	22	26	20	26	37	23	3.0	3.5	2.7	3.6	5.0	3.1
Tacoma, WA	18	16	22	34	43	36	2.4	2.2	3.1	4.9	6.2	5.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	142	98	121	127	156	152	5.6	3.9	4.9	5.3	6.8	6.7
Toledo, OH	7	7	10	9	10	8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
Tucson, AZ	24	24	45	23	46	51	2.7	2.7	5.2	2.7	5.7	6.4
Tulsa, OK	43	35	34	24	46	34	5.2	4.3	4.2	3.0	5.9	4.4
Vallejo, CA	36	33	37	30	35	---	6.6	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.9	---
Ventura, CA	74	66	52	44	62	57	9.4	8.4	6.7	5.8	8.3	7.8
Washington, DC	397	426	380	385	366	398	7.6	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.5
West Palm Beach, FL	87	99	79	76	108	83	7.2	8.3	6.8	6.7	10.3	8.0
Wichita, KS	33	30	22	29	29	22	5.9	5.4	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.0
Wilmington, DE	19	13	16	17	15	12	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1
Youngstown, OH	8	10	11	17	10	17	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.9
Total - 105 Areas	11,598	11,650	12,239	12,367	13,111	13,730	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.7	8.1

**SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1998-2003**

NOTES:

(1) CASE RATES ARE PER 100,000 POPULATION

**TABLE 11: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
WITH >500,000 POPULATION, 2003**

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	NON- HISPANIC WHITE	NON- HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC (1)	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN (2)	NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER (2)	MULTIPLE RACE (3)	TOTAL
Akron, OH	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	9
Albany-Schenectady, NY	4	2	2	0	4	0	0	12
Albuquerque, NM	5	0	4	2	2	1	0	14
Allentown, PA	12	3	3	0	1	0	0	19
Ann Arbor, MI	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	7
Atlanta, GA	31	184	53	0	38	0	6	312
Austin, TX	13	13	35	1	10	0	0	72
Bakersfield, CA	7	3	26	0	8	1	2	47
Baltimore, MD	14	49	11	0	22	1	1	98
Baton Rouge, LA	5	7	0	0	4	0	0	16
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	14	10	29	0	23	0	0	76
Birmingham, AL	21	45	2	0	0	0	0	68
Boston, MA	49	69	36	1	93	1	0	249
Buffalo, NY	9	9	2	0	4	0	0	24
Charleston, SC	13	21	4	0	2	0	0	40
Charlotte, NC	13	37	15	3	4	1	0	73
Chicago, IL	75	217	139	4	140	2	1	582
Cincinnati, OH	15	6	2	0	3	0	0	26
Cleveland, OH	22	33	2	1	17	1	1	77
Colorado Springs, CO	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Columbia, SC	4	15	2	0	4	0	0	25
Columbus, OH	21	34	1	0	12	0	0	68
Dallas, TX	40	127	102	0	35	0	1	305
Dayton, OH	4	4	1	0	2	0	0	11
Daytona Beach, FL	11	9	3	0	1	0	0	24
Denver, CO	8	8	34	0	24	0	0	74
Detroit, MI	48	76	8	0	33	0	1	166
El Paso, TX	4	0	65	0	2	0	0	71
Fort Lauderdale, FL	21	57	22	0	12	0	0	112
Fort Wayne, IN	6	13	0	0	1	0	0	20
Fort Worth, TX	23	47	29	1	19	1	0	120
Fresno, CA	7	9	83	1	29	0	0	129
Gary, IN	4	8	4	0	1	0	0	17
Grand Rapids, MI	4	7	10	0	2	0	0	23
Greensboro, NC	11	29	12	1	6	0	1	60
Greenville, SC	4	15	8	0	3	0	0	30
Harrisburg, PA	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	10
Hartford, CT	8	5	7	0	12	1	0	33
Honolulu, HI	5	0	1	0	80	10	0	96
Houston, TX	61	153	178	0	73	2	0	467
Indianapolis, IN	13	28	11	0	9	0	0	61
Jacksonville, FL	22	43	2	0	12	2	1	82
Jersey City, NJ	5	9	38	0	26	0	0	78
Kansas City, MO	15	22	6	0	15	2	0	60
Knoxville, TN	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	14
Lakeland, FL	9	12	7	0	1	0	0	29
Las Vegas, NV	15	9	20	0	33	0	0	77
Little Rock, AR	7	9	1	0	0	0	0	17
Los Angeles, CA	77	98	471	1	376	3	1	1,027
Louisville, KY	18	12	2	0	0	0	0	32
McAllen, TX	0	0	72	0	2	0	0	74
Melbourne, FL	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	12
Memphis, TN	9	61	9	0	9	0	0	88
Miami, FL	9	110	111	0	11	1	0	242
Middlesex, NJ	9	6	15	0	37	0	0	67
Milwaukee, WI	7	8	6	0	16	0	1	38
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	10	87	18	3	52	0	1	171
Mobile, AL	12	13	4	0	2	0	0	31
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	10	3	10	0	7	0	0	30

**TABLE 11 CONT'D: TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
WITH >500,000 POPULATION, 2003**

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	NON- HISPANIC WHITE	NON- HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC (1)	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN (2)	NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER (2)	MULTIPLE RACE (3)	TOTAL
Nashville, TN	32	38	10	0	9	0	1	90
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	25	22	43	0	26	0	1	117
New Haven, CT	16	19	18	0	14	0	1	69
New Orleans, LA	26	67	5	0	13	0	0	111
New York, NY	93	395	387	0	342	0	3	1,221
Newark, NJ	22	70	57	0	18	0	1	168
Norfolk, VA	8	21	1	0	18	0	0	48
Oakland, CA	24	50	43	0	144	0	0	262
Oklahoma City, OK	21	11	9	7	9	0	0	57
Omaha, NE	2	2	7	0	1	0	0	12
Orange County, CA	26	2	74	0	144	2	0	248
Orlando, FL	28	48	22	0	5	0	0	103
Philadelphia, PA	27	76	27	0	75	0	0	205
Phoenix, AZ	44	12	144	4	21	0	0	225
Pittsburgh, PA	20	7	0	0	5	0	0	32
Portland, OR	16	3	19	1	30	5	0	74
Providence, RI	14	9	13	0	9	0	0	45
Raleigh-Durham, NC	10	31	13	0	14	0	0	68
Richmond, VA	6	31	9	0	12	0	0	59
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	20	10	75	2	32	1	2	142
Rochester, NY	5	14	6	0	4	0	0	29
Sacramento, CA	37	10	26	0	86	5	0	165
St. Louis, MO	18	31	4	0	10	0	0	63
Salt Lake City, UT	5	7	12	0	7	1	0	32
San Antonio, TX	9	5	41	0	6	0	0	61
San Diego, CA	41	24	159	0	89	2	0	316
San Francisco, CA	23	19	48	1	135	5	0	231
San Jose, CA	8	8	44	0	162	3	0	226
Sarasota, FL	15	5	4	0	3	0	0	27
Scranton, PA	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	10
Seattle, WA	19	32	18	15	78	4	0	168
Springfield, MA	6	3	7	0	3	0	0	19
Stockton, CA	9	4	32	0	24	0	0	69
Syracuse, NY	9	6	0	0	7	0	0	22
Tacoma, WA	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	18
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	50	57	22	0	13	0	0	142
Toledo, OH	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	7
Tucson, AZ	8	0	9	2	5	0	0	24
Tulsa, OK	20	9	4	5	5	0	0	43
Vallejo, CA	5	3	5	0	19	3	0	36
Ventura, CA	5	0	46	0	22	1	0	74
Washington, DC	37	172	72	0	116	0	0	397
West Palm Beach, FL	17	38	24	0	4	0	4	87
Wichita, KS	8	9	9	0	7	0	0	33
Wilmington, DE	7	5	4	0	2	0	1	19
Youngstown, OH	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	8
Total - 105 Areas	1,759	3,258	3,314	56	3,101	64	32	11,598

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION: REPORTED TB IN THE UNITED STATES, 2003

NOTE:

(1) PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE 12: TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 2003

CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF CASES WITH CHARACTERISTIC ⁽¹⁾
<u>INITIAL DRUG REGIMEN</u> ⁽²⁾	
ISONIAZID AND RIFAMPIN	1.4
ISONIAZID, RIFAMPIN & PYRAZINAMIDE	8.1
ISONIAZID, RIFAMPIN, PYRAZINAMIDE AND ETHAMBUTOL OR STREPTOMYCIN	81.1
<u>SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS</u> ⁽²⁾	
INJECTING-DRUG USE	2.2
NON-INJECTING-DRUG USE	7.3
EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE	14.6
<u>RESIDENCE</u>	
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION ⁽³⁾	3.2
LONG-TERM-CARE FACILITY ⁽⁴⁾	2.5
HOMELESSNESS ⁽²⁾	6.3
<u>UNEMPLOYED</u> ⁽⁵⁾	56.9
<u>DRUG RESISTANCE</u> ⁽²⁾	
ISONIAZID RESISTANT	7.9
ISONIAZID AND RIFAMPIN RESISTANT	0.9
<u>TREATMENT TYPE</u> ⁽⁶⁾	
DIRECTLY OBSERVED THERAPY (DOT)	53.7
SELF ADMINISTERED	22.9
COMBINATION (DOT & SELF ADMINISTERED)	23.4
<u>TREATMENT STATUS</u> ⁽⁶⁾	
COMPLETED OBSERVED THERAPY	91.2
COMPLETED OBSERVED THERAPY < 1 YR	80.5

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION: REPORTED TB IN THE US, 2003

NOTES:

(1) PERCENTAGES BASED ON DATA FROM 52 REPORTING AREAS (50 STATES, NYC, DC) AND COMPRISES REPORTING AREAS WITH INFORMATION ON CHARACTERISTICS REPORTED FOR GREATER THAN 75% OF CASES.

(2) DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS.

(3) RESIDENTS OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AT TIME OF DIAGNOSIS.

(4) RESIDENTS OF LONG TERM CARE FACILITY AT TIME OF DIAGNOSIS.

(5) DURING THE PRECEDING 24 MONTHS.

(6) LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE IS FOR 2001.

Table 13: TB Deaths and Burden of Disease in Disability-Adjusted Life Years by WHO Regions, 1998-2002

Member Regions	Deaths					Disability-Adjusted Life Years ¹				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Africa	209,000	357,000	381,000	336,000	348,000	5,442,000	8,721,000	9,788,000	8,941,000	9,266,000
The Americas	54,000	59,000	57,000	46,000	46,000	1,221,000	1,114,000	565,000	944,000	928,000
Eastern Mediterrean	139,000	112,000	136,000	133,000	138,000	3,189,000	2,260,000	2,951,000	2,988,000	3,040,000
Europe	60,000	60,000	74,000	77,000	69,000	906,000	1,258,000	1,603,000	1,678,000	1,515,000
Southeast Asia	682,000	723,000	674,000	701,000	599,000	12,015,000	14,101,000	14,992,000	15,968,000	13,931,000
Western Pacific	345,000	359,000	342,000	351,000	366,000	5,417,000	5,832,000	5,325,000	5,518,000	6,030,000
Total ²	1,498,000	1,669,000	1,660,000	1,644,000	1,566,000	28,189,000	33,287,000	35,792,000	36,040,000	34,736,000

Source: World Health Organization. The World Health Report, 1999-2004

Notes:

1) Disability-Adjusted Life Years express years of life lost to premature death and years lived with a disability, adjusted for the severity of the disability.

2) Estimates for specific regions may not sum to total due to omission of residual categories.

TABLE 14: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES WITH HIV TEST RESULTS AND WITH HIV COINFECTION BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1993-2002

YEAR	25-44 YEARS OLD				ALL AGES			
	HIV TEST RESULTS ¹		HIV POSITIVE ²		HIV TEST RESULTS ¹		HIV POSITIVE ²	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	4,377	46	2,788	29	7,457	30	3,681	15
1994	4,440	49	2,665	29	7,880	33	3,597	15
1995	4,274	52	2,171	26	8,177	36	3,037	13
1996	4,367	58	1,856	25	8,832	41	2,615	12
1997	4,143	60	1,473	21	8,772	44	2,092	11
1998	3,860	61	1,240	20	8,286	45	1,832	10
1999	3,811	63	1,175	19	8,416	48	1,724	10
2000	3,514	63	953	17	8,076	50	1,461	9
2001	3,558	63	911	16	8,016	50	1,406	9
2002	3,452	65	841	16	7,839	52	1,385	9

SOURCE: CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2003

NOTES:

(1) INCLUDES CASES WITH POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, OR INTERMINATE HIV TEST RESULTS AND CALIFORNIA CASES ALSO REPORTED WITH AIDS. RHODE ISLAND REPORTED HIV TEST RESULTS DURING 1998-2001. HIV TEST RESULTS WERE NOT REPORTED FROM CALIFORNIA. CALIFORNIA DID PROVIDE HIV STATUS FOR TB CASES REPORTED DURING 1993-2002 IN PERSONS WITH AIDS (I.E. HIV-POSITIVE). PERCENTAGES BASED ON ALL REPORTED TB CASES.

(2) INCLUDES CASES WITH HIV-POSITIVE TEST RESULTS AND CALIFORNIA CASES ALSO REPORTED WITH AIDS. PERCENTAGES BASED ON ALL REPORTED TB CASES.