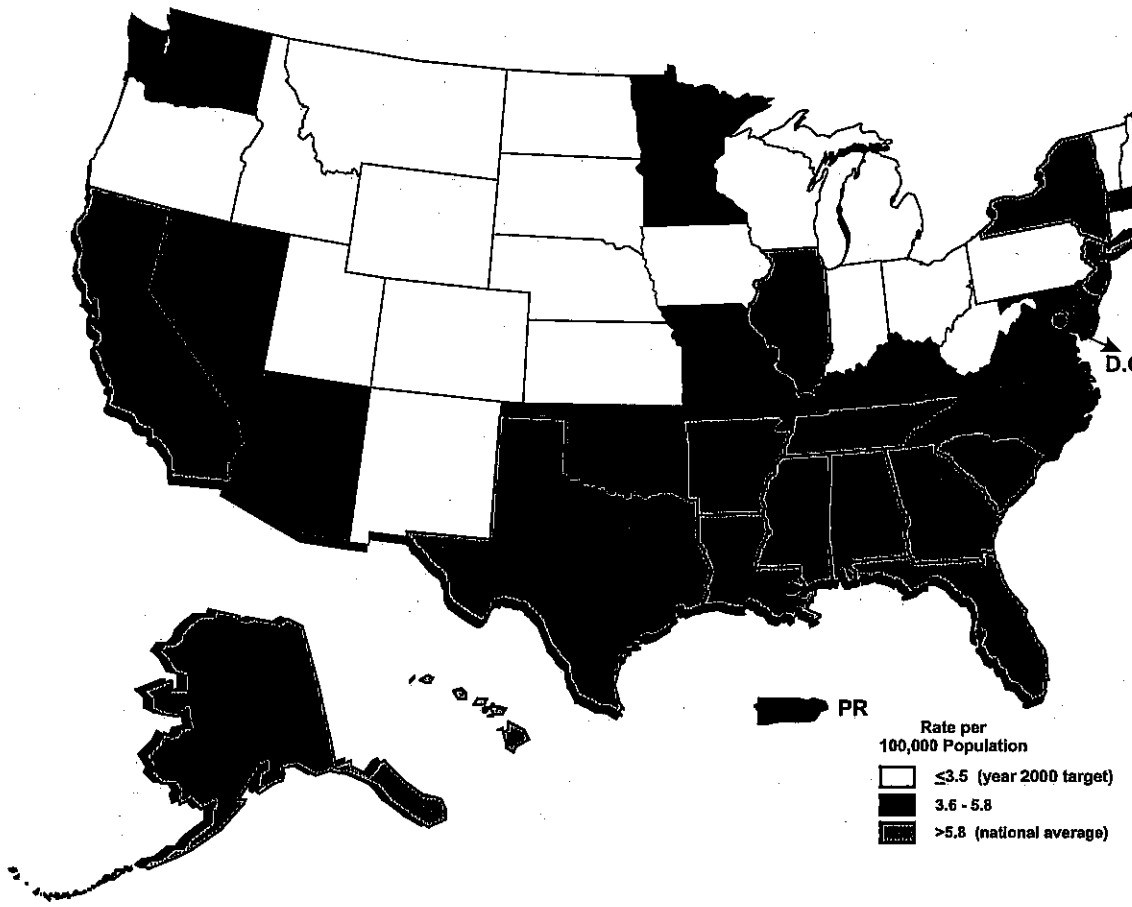
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2000



Resource ID # 3265

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2000

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CDC

TB Elimination

Introduction

Reports of tuberculosis (TB) cases are submitted to the Division of TB Elimination (DTBE), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by 60 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and other jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean). In January 1993, DTBE, in conjunction with state and local health departments, implemented an expanded TB surveillance system. The expanded system collects additional information for each reported TB case in order to better monitor trends in TB, including drug-resistant TB, in the United States. A software package (SURVS-TB) for data entry, analysis, and transmission of case reports to CDC was designed and implemented as part of the expanded TB surveillance system. In 1998, the Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS) replaced SURVS-TB in order to provide reporting areas with a comprehensive software for surveillance, patient management, and program evaluation.

This publication, *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2000,* presents summary data for TB cases reported to DTBE during 2000. It is similar to previous publications (page 5, #19) and contains six major sections. The first section presents trends in the overall TB case counts and case rates by selected demographic and clinical characteristics. In addition to Table 1, which presents data from 1953 to the present, Tables 2 through 6 present data for the past 11 years, and Tables 7 through 10 present data collected since implementation of the expanded system in 1993, including drug resistance and clinical outcomes.

The second section (Tables 11 through 14) presents overall case counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics for 2000. In the third section, TB case counts and case rates are presented by state with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. In the fourth section, data collected as part of the expanded system (e.g., initial drug resistance, HIV status) are presented by reporting area. The fifth section provides TB case counts and case rates by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs: see Technical Notes, Appendix A, for further details) with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. Finally, the sixth section, presents figures from the annual surveillance slide set, which emphasize key recent trends in TB epidemiology in the United States. The slides with accompanying text can also be viewed and downloaded from the Division Home Page which is accessible via the Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb.

To help interpret the data, an Executive Commentary (page 2) and Technical Notes (Appendix A) have been included. In addition, the current case definition (*MMWR* 1997;46 [No. RR-10]:40-1) and "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases" are provided in Appendices B and C, respectively. The recommendations for counting TB cases, which update the January 1977 recommendations, were first published in *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996.*

We will continue to adapt and improve this publication to better monitor trends in TB in the United States. Your comments and suggestions that may assist us in this process will be greatly appreciated.

Executive Commentary

During 2000, a total of 16,377 TB cases (5.8 cases per 100,000 population) were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, representing a 7% decrease from 1999 and a 39% decrease from 1992, when the number of cases peaked during the resurgence of TB in the United States. The national TB case rate also steadily decreased during this period (Table 1). In 2000, 6% of cases were reported in children under 15 years old, 10% in persons aged 15-24 years, 34% in persons aged 25-44 years, 28% in persons aged 45-64 years, and 22% in persons aged 65 years and older (Table 2). During 1992-2000, there was a decline in both the number of cases reported in each of these age groups and the respective TB case rates.

The overall national trends reflect the impact of varying changes within population subgroups. For example, the overall decrease in TB cases during 1992-2000 primarily reflects a 55% decrease in the number of cases among U.S.-born persons, with substantial declines in all age groups. In contrast, the total number of cases among foreign-born persons increased 4% during this period, reflecting small to moderate increases in adult age groups, but a substantial decline among children aged <15 years. In terms of case rates, the case rate among U.S.-born persons decreased from 8.2 to 3.5 per 100,000 population, and the case rate among foreign-born persons decreased from 34.2 to 25.8 per 100,000 population (Table 4). *[Note: The case rates in Table 4 were calculated using two U.S. Census sources: one for 1992-1999 rates and one applied to the April 2000 Census total U.S. population for the 2000 rate. Thus, the 1992 and 2000 estimates may not be directly comparable. Using the first source, the case rate in the foreign-born decreased from 34.2 to 29.2 per 100,000 (15%) between 1992 and 1999.]*

The overall trends also reflect the impact of changes by geographic location. For example, during 1992-2000, the seven states with the highest number of cases (California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas, accounting for 59% of the total number of U.S. cases in 2000) experienced a substantial decrease in both annual number of reported cases and case rate. Overall decreases also occurred in 17 other states and the District of Columbia during the 9-year period. In the remaining 26 states, annual case counts fluctuated (e.g., increased, then decreased) or remained relatively stable during 1992-2000. Eighteen of these states had case rates ≤3.5 per 100,000 (16 states) or reported less than 100 cases (16 states) in 2000.

The resurgence of TB in the United States in the late 1980s and early 1990s was associated with the emergence of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB) and the HIV/AIDS epidemic.[1,2] Based on initial drug susceptibility test results for *Mycobacteruim tuberculosis* isolates from persons with culture-positive TB, resistance to at least isoniazid during 1993-2000 was relatively stable and MDR TB decreased substantially. In 2000, 8% of isolates were resistant to at least isoniazid and 1% were resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampin (MDR TB) (Table 30). The decrease in the level of MDR TB was largely influenced by the decrease in New York City; however, during 1993-2000, the proportion of TB cases reported from U.S. areas excluding New York City that were MDR TB decreased from 1.7% to 1%. Trends in primary resistance, based on results for isolates from persons with no prior history of TB, were similar (Table 7).

Incomplete reporting has limited the analysis of national TB surveillance data by HIV status. Reporting of HIV status has improved slowly since 1993, the year such information was first included on TB case reports submitted to CDC. In 2000, 58% of TB case reports for persons aged 25-44 years included information about HIV status. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia reported this information for at least 75% of cases among persons in this age group (Table 31). To help estimate the proportion of reported TB cases with HIV coinfection, state health departments have compared TB and AIDS registries.[3] Using registry matched data to supplement HIV test results reported on the individual TB case report, minimum estimates of the

Previous statistical reports in this series:

1. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, 1961-1965.* Atlanta: CDC; 1966.
2. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December, 1965.* Atlanta: CDC; 1966.
3. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, June 1966.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
4. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December, 1966.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
5. Summary Report. Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
6. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, June 1967.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1968.
7. *Tuberculosis Program Reports, December 1967.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1968.
8. Tuberculin testing during 1966-1967 school year. In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1968.
9. *Tuberculosis Program Reports:* Six Month Period Ending June 1968. Atlanta: NCDC;1969.
10. Program Performance Analyses, June-December 1968. In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1970.
11. Tuberculin testing data, 1967-1968 school year. In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1970.
12. The project years, 1961-1969, In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: CDC; 1970.
13. Tuberculosis programs (for years 1970-1973). In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: CDC; 1971-1974.
14. *Reported Tuberculosis Data* (for years 1962-1973). Atlanta: CDC; 1963-1974.
15. *Tuberculosis Statistics: States and Cities* (for years 1974-1985). Atlanta: CDC; 1971-1986.
16. *Tuberculosis in the United States* (for years 1974-1986). Atlanta: CDC; 1976-1987.
17. Tuberculosis program management in the United States, 1984. In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: CDC; 1986.
18. *Tuberculosis Statistics in the United States* (for years 1987-1992). Atlanta: CDC: 1989-1994.
19. *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States* (for years 1993-1999). Atlanta: CDC: 1994-2000.

proportion with HIV coinfection range from 15% in 1993-1994 to 10% in 1998-1999 for persons of all ages reported with TB and from 29% in 1993-1994 to 19% in 1999 for persons aged 25-44 (Table 10). The impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic also differs by geographic location. For example, in 2000, over one-quarter of TB cases in persons aged 25-44 years from the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were coinfected with HIV, whereas (among states with more than 5 cases in this age group), <10% of cases from Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wisconsin were reported with HIV coinfection.

During 1992-2000, the declines in the overall number of reported TB cases and in the level of MDR TB appear to reflect successful efforts to strengthen TB control following the resurgence of TB and the emergence of MDR TB. Activities emphasizing the first priority of TB control[4] (i.e., promptly identifying persons with TB, initiating appropriate therapy, and ensuring completion of therapy) have likely been the most important factors in achieving this improvement. Such activities reduced community transmission of *M. tuberculosis*, particularly in areas with a high incidence of AIDS.[5] Improvements in infection control practices in nosocomial and other congregate settings, declining AIDS incidence, and the decreasing number of MDR TB cases also appear to have contributed to the overall decrease; however, the contribution of these factors has been difficult to measure. The substantial decline in both the number of reported cases among U.S.-born persons and the case rate for U.S.-born persons supports these inferences. In comparison, the relatively stable number of reported cases among foreign-born persons, along with the modest decline in the case rate among foreign-born persons (supported by examination of case rates during 1992-1999 using the same method and source for estimating foreign-born populations), is consistent with other analyses of TB surveillance data that indicate that most cases of TB among foreign-born U.S. residents result from infection with *M. tuberculosis* in the person's country of birth.[6] As the proportion of reported TB cases among foreign-born persons continues to increase, the elimination of TB in the United States will depend increasingly on the elimination of TB among foreign-born persons.[7,8] CDC, in collaboration with state and local health departments, has published recommendations for enhancing TB control efforts in the foreign-born,[7,9] and is currently working with these jurisdictions to expand efforts based on these recommendations.

To move from TB control to TB elimination in the United States, the Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis (ACET) has emphasized that existing efforts must be sustained and enhanced.[10] The recent report from the Institute of Medicine, *Ending Neglect: The Elimination of Tuberculosis in the United States*, affirms ACET's recommendation and also poses the important question that now confronts the nation, "whether another cycle of neglect will be allowed to begin, or whether, instead, decisive action will be taken to eliminate the disease."[11] The expanded national TB surveillance system has proven its usefulness in assisting in the evaluation of the success of TB control efforts and monitoring the status of the epidemic, particularly through the collection of data on initial drug susceptibility results.[12] Information on the use of initial regimens of four first-line drugs, directly observed therapy, and completion of therapy in 1 year or less (Table 9) can also be used as measures to evaluate program success. As future efforts towards TB elimination increase, both existing and new surveillance systems at the national, state, and local levels will become ever more critical to monitor the burden and impact of TB, evaluate the success of control and prevention efforts, and direct planning and policy development.

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Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population: United States, 1953-2000

	Tuberculosis Cases				Tuberculosis Deaths			
			Percent Change				Percent Change	
Year	Number	Rate [1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate [1]	Number	Rate
1953	84,304	53.0	--	--	19,707	12.4	--	--
1954	79,775	49.3	-5.4	-7.0	16,527	10.2	-16.1	-17.7
1955	77,368	46.9	-3.0	-4.9	15,016	9.1	-9.1	-10.8
1956	69,895	41.6	-9.7	-11.0	14,137	8.4	-5.9	-7.7
1957	67,149	39.2	-3.9	-5.8	13,390	7.8	-5.3	-7.1
1958	63,534	36.5	-5.4	-6.9	12,417	7.1	-7.3	-9.0
1959	57,535	32.5	-9.4	-11.0	11,474	6.5	-7.6	-8.5
1960	55,494	30.8	-3.5	-5.2	10,866	6.0	-5.3	-7.7
1961	53,726	29.4	-3.2	-4.5	9,938	5.4	-8.5	-10.0
1962	53,315	28.7	-0.8	-2.4	9,506	5.1	-4.3	-5.6
1963	54,042	28.7	+1.4	0.0	9,311	4.9	-2.1	-3.9
1964	50,874	26.6	-5.9	-7.3	8,303	4.3	-10.8	-12.2
1965	49,016	25.3	-3.7	-4.9	7,934	4.1	-4.4	-4.7
1966	47,767	24.4	-2.5	-3.6	7,625	3.9	-3.9	-4.9
1967	45,647	23.1	-4.4	-5.3	6,901	3.5	-9.5	-10.3
1968	42,623	21.3	-6.6	-7.8	6,292	3.1	-8.8	-11.4
1969	39,120	19.4	-8.2	-8.9	5,567	2.8	-11.5	-9.7
1970	37,137	18.3	-5.1	-5.7	5,217	2.6	-6.3	-7.1
1971	35,217	17.1	-5.2	-6.6	4,501	2.2	-13.7	-15.4
1972	32,882	15.8	-6.6	-7.6	4,376	2.1	-2.8	-4.5
1973	30,998	14.8	-5.7	-6.3	3,875	1.8	-11.4	-14.5
1974	30,122	14.2	-2.8	-4.1	3,513	1.7	-9.3	-5.6
1975	33,989	15.9	–	–	3,333	1.6	-5.1	-5.9
1976	32,105	15.0	-5.5	-5.7	3,130	1.5	-6.1	-6.3
1977	30,145	13.9	-6.1	-7.3	2,968	1.4	-5.2	-6.7
1978	28,521	13.1	-5.4	-5.8	2,914	1.3	-1.8	-7.1
1979	27,669	12.6	-3.0	-3.8	2,007 [2]	0.9 [2]	-31.1 [2]	-30.8 [2]
1980	27,749	12.3	+0.3	-2.4	1,978	0.9	-1.4	0.0
1981	27,373	11.9	-1.4	-3.3	1,937	0.8	-2.1	-11.1
1982	25,520	11.0	-6.8	-7.6	1,807	0.8	-6.7	0.0
1983	23,846	10.2	-6.6	-7.3	1,779	0.8	-1.5	0.0
1984	22,255	9.4	-6.7	-7.8	1,729	0.7	-2.8	-12.5
1985	22,201	9.3	-0.2	-1.1	1,752	0.7	+1.3	0.0
1986	22,768	9.4	+2.6	+1.1	1,762	0.7	+1.7	0.0
1987	22,517	9.3	-1.1	-1.1	1,755	0.7	-1.5	0.0
1988	22,436	9.1	-0.4	-2.2	1,921	0.8	+9.5	+14.3
1989	23,495	9.5	+4.7	+4.4	1,970	0.8	+2.6	0.0
1990	25,701	10.3	+9.4	+8.4	1,810	0.7	-8.1	-12.5
1991	26,283	10.4	+2.3	+1.0	1,713	0.7	-5.4	0.0
1992	26,673	10.5	+1.5	+1.0	1,705	0.7	-0.5	0.0
1993	25,287	9.8	-5.2	-6.7	1,631	0.6	-4.3	-14.3
1994	24,361	9.4	-3.7	-4.1	1,478	0.6	-9.4	0.0
1995	22,860	8.7	-6.2	-7.4	1,336	0.5	-9.6	-16.7
1996	21,337	8.0	-6.7	+8.0	1,202	0.5	-10.0	0.0
1997	19,851	7.4	-7.0	-7.5	1,166	0.4	-3.0	-20.0
1998	18,361	6.8	-7.5	-8.1	1,112	0.4	-4.6	0.0
1999	17,531	6.4	-4.5	-5.9	856 [3]	0.3 [3]	-23.0 [3]	-25.0 [3]
2000	16,377	5.8	-6.6	-9.4	...	...	...	...

1. Per 100,000 population.

2. The large decrease in 1979 occurred because late effects of tuberculosis (e.g., bronchiectasis or fibrosis) and pleurisy with effusion (without mention of cause) are no longer included in tuberculosis deaths.

3. Preliminary data obtained from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) *National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 3, June 26, 2001.*

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Official tuberculosis mortality statistics are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. Case data after 1974 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in the surveillance case definitions which became effective in 1975.

See Surveillance Slide #2.

Table 2. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group: United States, 1990-2000

Year	Total Cases	0-14			15-24			25-44			45-64			65+			Not Stated	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1990	25,701	1,596	6	3.0	1,867	7	5.1	9,730	38	12.0	6,365	25	13.7	6,115	24	19.6	28	0
1991	26,283	1,662	6	3.0	1,971	7	5.4	10,263	39	12.5	6,297	24	13.5	6,068	23	19.1	22	0
1992	26,673	1,707	6	3.1	1,974	7	5.5	10,444	39	12.7	6,487	24	13.4	6,025	23	18.7	36	0
1993	25,287	1,718	7	3.0	1,841	7	5.1	9,615	38	11.6	6,225	25	12.5	5,847	23	17.8	41	0
1994	24,361	1,695	7	3.0	1,825	7	5.1	9,106	37	11.0	6,141	25	12.1	5,546	23	16.7	48	0
1995	22,860	1,558	7	2.7	1,703	7	4.7	8,241	36	9.9	5,998	26	11.5	5,351	23	16.0	9	0
1996	21,337	1,372	6	2.4	1,656	8	4.6	7,604	36	9.1	5,588	26	10.4	5,103	24	15.1	14	0
1997	19,851	1,265	6	2.2	1,681	8	4.6	6,912	35	8.3	5,297	27	9.6	4,691	24	13.8	5	0
1998	18,361	1,082	6	1.9	1,548	8	4.2	6,365	35	7.6	4,973	27	8.7	4,393	24	12.8	0	0
1999	17,531	1,044	6	1.8	1,516	9	4.0	6,078	35	7.3	4,862	28	8.2	4,028	23	11.7	3	0
2000	16,377	969	6	1.6	1,623	10	4.1	5,588	34	6.6	4,661	28	7.5	3,534	22	10.1	2	0

Note: Denominators for computing 2000 rates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000.*
See Technical Notes (Appendix A).
See Surveillance Slide #5.

Table 3. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity: United States, 1990-2000

Year	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic[1]			American Indian/ Alaskan Native			Asian/ Pacific Islander			Unknown/ Missing	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1990	25,701	7,836	30	4.2	9,634	37	33.0	4,809	19	21.5	361	1	20.1	3,004	12	43.1	57	0
1991	26,283	7,709	29	4.1	9,536	36	31.9	5,354	20	22.9	342	1	18.5	3,324	13	44.3	18	0
1992	26,673	7,618	29	4.0	9,623	36	31.7	5,437	20	22.4	299	1	16.2	3,649	14	46.3	47	0
1993	25,287	6,922	27	3.6	8,951	35	29.1	5,194	21	20.6	274	1	14.6	3,680	15	44.5	266	1
1994	24,361	6,494	27	3.4	8,345	34	26.8	5,074	21	19.5	332	1	17.4	3,821	16	45.3	295	1
1995	22,860	5,989	26	3.1	7,555	33	23.9	4,847	21	18.0	319	1	16.5	3,997	17	45.9	153	1
1996	21,337	5,506	26	2.8	7,106	33	22.3	4,533	21	16.0	284	1	14.5	3,814	18	41.6	94	0
1997	19,851	4,872	25	2.5	6,610	33	20.5	4,228	21	14.4	264	1	13.4	3,833	19	40.6	44	0
1998	18,361	4,495	24	2.3	5,831	32	17.8	4,099	22	13.6	253	1	12.6	3,623	20	36.6	60	0
1999	17,531	4,224	24	2.2	5,552	32	16.8	3,875	22	12.4	240	1	11.8	3,591	20	35.3	49	0
2000	16,377	3,674	22	1.9	5,161	32	15.2	3,805	23	10.8	236	1	11.4	3,451	21	32.9	50	0

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Note: Denominators for computing 2000 rates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000.*
See Technical Notes (Appendix A).
See Surveillance Slide #7.

Table 4. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Origin: United States, 1990-2000

Year	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons			Foreign-born Persons[1]			Unknown	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1990	25,701	18,997	74	8.3	6,262	24	31.2	442	2
1991	26,283	19,161	73	8.2	6,982	27	33.9	140	1
1992	26,673	19,225	72	8.2	7,270	27	34.2	178	1
1993	25,287	17,464	69	7.4	7,354	29	33.6	469	2
1994	24,361	16,278	67	6.8	7,627	31	33.9	456	2
1995	22,860	14,772	65	6.1	7,930	35	34.2	158	1
1996	21,337	13,333	62	5.5	7,704	36	32.3	300	1
1997	19,851	11,898	60	4.9	7,702	39	31.2	251	1
1998	18,361	10,675	58	4.3	7,591	41	30.0	95	1
1999	17,531	9,809	56	4.0	7,553	43	29.2	169	1
2000	16,377	8,714	53	3.5	7,554	46	25.8	109	1

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
Note: Denominators for computing rates for years 1990-1999 were obtained from *Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999* (www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt). Denominators for computing rates for 2000 were based on an extrapolation to April 2000 population from estimates in U.S. Census Bureau *Current Population Reports, P20-534, The Foreign-born Population in the United States: March 2000.*
See Surveillance Slides #9 and #12.

Table 5. Tuberculosis Cases by Case Verification Criterion and by Site of Disease: United States, 1990-2000

Year	Total Cases	Verification Criterion[1]								Site of Disease			
		Positive Culture		Positive Smear		Clinical Case Definition		Provider Diagnosis		Pulmonary[2]		Extra-pulmonary	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1990	25,701	20,897	81	556	2	2,958	12	1,290	5	21,576	84	4,091	16
1991	26,283	21,417	81	388	1	2,992	11	1,486	6	21,937	83	4,327	16
1992	26,673	21,398	80	407	2	3,141	12	1,727	6	22,371	84	4,288	16
1993	25,287	20,081	79	309	1	2,994	12	1,903	8	21,255	84	3,995	16
1994	24,361	19,537	80	236	1	2,794	11	1,794	7	20,385	84	3,964	16
1995	22,860	18,292	80	220	1	2,664	12	1,684	7	18,991	83	3,860	17
1996	21,337	17,234	81	150	1	2,556	12	1,397	7	17,445	82	3,870	18
1997	19,851	16,015	81	177	1	2,355	12	1,304	7	16,285	82	3,554	18
1998	18,361	14,830	81	166	1	2,207	12	1,158	6	14,813	81	3,541	19
1999	17,531	13,997	80	176	1	2,058	12	1,300	7	14,083	80	3,438	20
2000	16,377	13,035	80	169	1	1,901	12	1,272	8	13,142	80	3,220	20

1. Based on the public health surveillance case definition for tuberculosis: CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. MMWR 1997:46(No. RR-10):40-41. See Appendix B.
2. Includes cases of both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
Note: See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for a description of national TB surveillance.

Table 6. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases by Sputum Smear and Sputum Culture Results: United States, 1990-2000

Year	Total Pulmonary Cases[1]	Sputum Smear Results						Sputum Culture Results					
		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1990	21,576	9,391	44	6,865	32	5,320	25	14,816	69	2,124	10	4,636	21
1991	21,937	9,095	41	7,281	33	5,561	25	15,022	68	2,232	10	4,683	21
1992	22,371	8,975	40	7,413	33	5,983	27	15,124	68	2,476	11	4,771	21
1993	21,255	9,324	44	7,747	36	4,184	20	14,708	69	2,675	13	3,872	18
1994	20,385	8,845	43	7,770	38	3,770	18	14,080	69	2,618	13	3,687	18
1995	18,991	8,068	42	7,717	41	3,206	17	13,236	70	2,597	14	3,158	17
1996	17,445	7,449	43	7,337	42	2,659	15	12,232	70	2,507	14	2,706	16
1997	16,285	6,882	42	6,878	42	2,525	16	11,481	71	2,226	14	2,578	16
1998	14,813	6,630	45	6,016	41	2,167	15	10,472	71	2,101	14	2,240	15
1999	14,083	6,252	44	5,626	40	2,205	16	9,777	69	2,049	15	2,257	16
2000	13,142	5,865	45	5,332	41	1,945	15	9,214	70	1,912	15	2,016	15

1. Includes cases of both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.

Table 7. Resistance to Isoniazid with or without Rifampin Resistance in Reported TB Cases with No Previous TB by Origin: United States, 1993-2000

	Resistant to Isoniazid[1]						Resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampin[1]					
	Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]		Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	1,400	8.4	804	6.8	579	12.4	410	2.5	302	2.6	105	2.3
1994	1,355	8.3	709	6.4	632	12.1	352	2.2	238	2.2	109	2.1
1995	1,171	7.3	554	5.4	615	11.0	252	1.6	168	1.6	84	1.5
1996	1,138	7.4	496	5.2	639	11.3	206	1.3	104	1.1	101	1.8
1997	1,082	7.5	436	5.0	640	11.2	156	1.1	75	0.9	80	1.4
1998	1,012	7.5	366	4.7	644	11.3	130	1.0	55	0.7	74	1.3
1999	904	7.1	284	4.1	618	11.0	128	1.0	39	0.6	89	1.6
2000	851	7.5	261	4.4	587	11.0	120	1.1	38	0.6	82	1.5

1. Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.
2. Includes persons of unknown country of birth.
3. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Note: Data for all years updated through April 17, 2001.
More than 85% of all cases in each group had drug susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.
See Surveillance Slides #14 and #15.

Table 8. Resistance to Isoniazid with or without Rifampin Resistance in Reported TB Cases with Previous TB by Origin: United States, 1993-2000

	Resistant to Isoniazid[1]						Resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampin[1]					
	Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]		Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	164	16.6	85	12.7	76	25.1	75	7.7	30	4.5	45	15.0
1994	177	17.1	81	11.7	95	28.1	75	7.3	35	5.1	39	11.6
1995	168	17.6	77	13.0	91	25.1	70	7.3	28	4.7	42	11.6
1996	142	16.5	67	12.0	74	24.4	43	5.0	20	3.6	22	7.3
1997	108	14.6	34	7.5	74	25.9	43	5.8	11	2.4	32	11.2
1998	98	13.0	37	7.8	60	22.8	23	3.1	6	1.2	17	6.5
1999	82	12.3	25	6.5	55	19.4	28	4.2	6	1.6	22	7.8
2000	73	12.4	20	5.8	53	21.5	21	3.6	2	0.6	19	7.7

1. Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.
2. Includes persons of unknown country of birth.
3. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Note: Data for all years updated through April 17, 2001.
More than 85% of all cases in each group had drug susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

Table 9. Percentage of Reported TB Cases by Initial Drug Regimen, Use of Directly Observed Therapy, and Completion of Therapy (COT): United States, 1993-2000

Year	Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]			Directly Observed Therapy[3]		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[4]	
	IR	IRZ	IRZ,E/S	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
1993	13.0	31.2	40.9	21.7	14.4	63.6	87.5
1994	7.0	23.3	56.3	28.1	20.5	68.5	87.9
1995	5.2	20.3	63.3	37.2	21.5	72.9	89.6
1996	4.2	17.5	67.9	42.5	22.4	75.5	90.2
1997	3.2	15.1	72.4	46.9	23.8	77.7	91.1
1998	2.6	12.9	74.7	51.7	22.4	79.1	90.7
1999	2.2	11.2	77.2	...	...	...	...
2000	1.9	10.3	78.2	...	...	...	...

1. Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis.
2. I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin. Excluding cases with no information on initial drug regimen, 1% were not started on any drugs, less than 1% were started on one drug, and approximately 10% had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, and IRZ,E/S.
3. Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
4. Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Excludes persons with initial isolate resistant to rifampin and pediatric (aged <15) cases with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease. See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for description of COT calculation.
Ellipses indicate data not available.
Note: Data for all years updated through April 17, 2001.
See Surveillance Slides #17 and #18.

Table 10. Number and Percentage of Reported TB Cases with HIV Test Results and with HIC Coinfection by Age Group: United States, 1993-1999

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	4,375	46	2,788	29	7,451	30	3,680	15
1994	4,433	49	2,660	29	7,871	33	3,590	15
1995	4,269	52	2,169	26	8,173	36	3,035	13
1996	4,347	57	1,857	25	8,800	41	2,617	12
1997	4,134	60	1,469	21	8,756	44	2,088	11
1998	3,856	61	1,238	20	8,274	45	1,828	10
1999	3,785	62	1,171	19	8,349	48	1,721	10

1. Rhode Island reported HIV test results in 1998 and 1999. HIV test results were not reported from California. California did provide HIV status for TB cases reported during 1993-1999 in persons also reported with AIDS (i.e., HIV-positive). Includes cases with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and California cases also reported with AIDS. 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.
Note: Data for all years updated through April 17, 2000.
See Surveillance Slide #16.

Table 11. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group						Not Stated
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Total Cases	**16,377**	**548**	**421**	**1,623**	**5,588**	**4,661**	**3,534**	**2**
White, non-Hispanic	3,674	71	35	131	840	1,186	1,411	0
Male	2,416	35	24	63	555	888	851	0
Female	1,258	36	11	68	285	298	560	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	5,161	173	156	480	1,962	1,593	795	2
Male	3,302	86	81	237	1,251	1,196	450	1
Female	1,857	86	75	243	711	396	345	1
Unknown	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic[1]	3,805	220	158	635	1,445	852	495	0
Male	2,415	111	71	388	991	566	288	0
Female	1,390	109	87	247	454	286	207	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	236	18	9	14	64	75	56	0
Male	139	8	6	9	38	47	31	0
Female	97	10	3	5	26	28	25	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,451	65	60	357	1,261	940	768	0
Male	1,923	34	26	166	656	546	495	0
Female	1,526	31	34	191	603	394	273	0
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Stated	50	1	3	6	16	15	9	0
Male	30	1	1	3	8	10	7	0
Female	20	0	2	3	8	5	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
See Surveillance Slide #7.

Table 12. Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group					
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Total Cases	**5.8**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**4.1**	**6.6**	**7.5**	**9.9**
White, non-Hispanic	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.4	4.7
Male	6.4	3.2	1.1	4.0	7.3	8.2	6.9
Female	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	3.2
Black, non-Hispanic	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.4	4.3	27.5
Male	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	39.6
Female	10.3	6.6	2.5	8.6	12.7	11.1	19.7
Hispanic[1]	22.3	7.0	2.3	8.1	28.5	46.1	24.9
Male	11.8	8.0	2.8	7.8	14.8	13.7	34.4
Female	8.4	6.1	2.8	8.9	8.9	11.0	18.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15.8	8.0	3.4	12.8	19.6	26.4	36.0
Male	8.9	6.4	2.7	7.8	9.4	12.1	47.2
Female	9.1	11.8	1.5	2.7	8.3	14.2	27.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.8	8.4	1.0	1.1	16.7	28.2	93.0
Male	9.0	6.2	1.6	4.5	6.9	18.7	142.4
Female	27.2	7.2	4.2	24.6	31.1	33.6	57.1

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Note: Denominators for computing rates were extrapolated to the April 2000 population based in U.S. Census Bureau July 1, 2000, population estimates.
See Surveillance Slide #8.

Table 13. Tuberculosis Cases in U.S.-born Persons by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group						Not Stated
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Total Cases	**8,714**	**451**	**253**	**470**	**2,504**	**2,809**	**2,226**	**1**
White, non-Hispanic	3,121	63	23	71	670	1,054	1,240	0
Male	2,096	32	16	32	445	807	764	0
Female	1,025	31	7	39	225	247	476	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	4,112	160	107	250	1,462	1,396	736	1
Male	2,692	82	51	121	955	1,065	417	1
Female	1,419	78	56	129	507	330	319	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic[1]	1,037	166	92	109	263	249	158	0
Male	618	81	46	50	182	171	88	0
Female	419	85	46	59	81	78	70	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	225	18	9	13	60	72	53	0
Male	132	8	6	8	36	45	29	0
Female	93	10	3	5	24	27	24	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	196	43	21	26	44	28	34	0
Male	110	24	8	13	24	19	22	0
Female	86	19	13	13	20	9	12	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	23	1	1	1	5	10	5	0
Male	18	1	0	1	4	7	5	0
Female	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 14. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group						Not Stated
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Total Cases	**7,554**	**93**	**161**	**1,143**	**3,047**	**1,822**	**1,287**	**1**
White, non-Hispanic	539	8	12	59	168	130	162	0
Male	310	3	8	31	108	79	81	0
Female	229	5	4	28	60	51	81	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	1,026	13	47	229	493	187	56	1
Male	595	4	28	116	293	124	30	0
Female	430	8	19	113	200	63	26	1
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic[2]	2,727	52	63	521	1,164	591	336	0
Male	1,765	30	23	333	795	385	199	0
Female	962	22	40	188	369	206	137	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	0	0	0	4	3	3	0
Male	6	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Female	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,235	20	38	330	1,212	908	727	0
Male	1,798	9	17	152	630	523	467	0
Female	1,435	11	21	178	580	385	260	0
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Stated	17	0	1	4	6	3	3	0
Male	8	0	0	2	3	2	1	0
Female	9	0	1	2	3	1	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
2. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 15. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: States, 2000 and 1999

State	Cases		Case Rates		Rank According to Rate		April 1, 2000 Census Population
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	
United States	**16,377**	**17,531**	**5.8**	**6.4**	--	--	**281,421,906**
Alabama	310	314	7.0	7.2	11	11	4,447,100
Alaska	108	61	17.2	9.8	1	4	626,932
Arizona	261	262	5.1	5.5	18	19	5,130,632
Arkansas	199	181	7.4	7.1	6	12	2,673,400
California	3,297	3,606	9.7	10.9	3	2	33,871,648
Colorado	97	88	2.3	2.2	38	39	4,301,261
Connecticut	105	121	3.1	3.7	31	31	3,405,565
Delaware	28	34	3.6	4.5	28	24	783,600
District of Columbia[1]	85	70	14.9	13.5	--	--	572,059
Florida	1,171	1,277	7.3	8.5	8	6	15,982,378
Georgia	703	665	8.6	8.5	5	5	8,186,453
Hawaii	136	184	11.2	15.5	2	1	1,211,537
Idaho	16	16	1.2	1.3	47	46	1,293,953
Illinois	743	825	6.0	6.8	15	15	12,419,293
Indiana	145	150	2.4	2.5	36	37	6,080,485
Iowa	40	58	1.4	2.0	46	41	2,926,324
Kansas	77	69	2.9	2.6	34	36	2,688,418
Kentucky	147	209	3.6	5.3	26	21	4,041,769
Louisiana	331	357	7.4	8.2	7	8	4,468,976
Maine	24	23	1.9	1.8	41	43	1,274,923
Maryland	282	294	5.3	5.7	17	18	5,296,486
Massachusetts	285	270	4.5	4.4	21	26	6,349,097
Michigan	287	351	2.9	3.6	33	33	9,938,444
Minnesota	178	201	3.6	4.2	27	27	4,919,479
Mississippi	173	215	6.1	7.8	14	10	2,844,658
Missouri	211	208	3.8	3.8	25	28	5,595,211
Montana	21	14	2.3	1.6	37	44	902,195
Nebraska	24	18	1.4	1.1	45	48	1,711,263
Nevada	96	93	4.8	5.1	19	22	1,998,257
New Hampshire	22	19	1.8	1.6	43	45	1,235,786
New Jersey	565	571	6.7	7.0	13	13	8,414,350
New Mexico	46	64	2.5	3.7	35	32	1,819,046
New York	1,744	1,837	9.2	10.1	4	3	18,976,457
North Carolina	447	488	5.6	6.4	16	16	8,049,313
North Dakota	5	7	0.8	1.1	49	47	642,200
Ohio	340	317	3.0	2.8	32	35	11,353,140
Oklahoma	154	208	4.5	6.2	22	17	3,450,654
Oregon	119	123	3.5	3.7	29	30	3,421,399
Pennsylvania	383	454	3.1	3.8	30	29	12,281,054
Rhode Island	49	53	4.7	5.3	20	20	1,048,319
South Carolina	286	315	7.1	8.1	10	9	4,012,012
South Dakota	16	21	2.1	2.9	40	34	754,844
Tennessee	383	382	6.7	7.0	12	14	5,689,283
Texas	1,506	1,649	7.2	8.2	9	7	20,851,820
Utah	49	40	2.2	1.9	39	42	2,233,169
Vermont	4	3	0.7	0.5	50	50	608,827
Virginia	292	334	4.1	4.9	24	23	7,078,515
Washington	258	258	4.4	4.5	23	25	5,894,121
West Virginia	33	41	1.8	2.3	42	38	1,808,344
Wisconsin	92	110	1.7	2.1	44	40	5,363,675
Wyoming	4	3	0.8	0.6	48	49	493,782
American Samoa[1,2]	...	4	...	6.3	--	--	57,291
Fed. States of Micronesia[1,2]	...	...	...	...	--	--	...
Guam[1,2]	54	69	34.9	45.4	--	--	154,805
N. Mariana Islands[1,2]	75	66	108.3	95.4	--	--	69,221
Puerto Rico[1,2]	174	200	4.6	5.1	--	--	3,808,610
Republic of Palau[1,2]	...	11	...	59.7	--	--	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2]	...	...	...	...	--	--	108,612

1. Not ranked with the states.
2. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Denominators for computing 2000 rates for the states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau(www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/respop.html). Official Census 2000 population for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were obtained from U.S. Census Bureau press release CB01-CN.1, July 3, 2001. Census 2000 population not yet available for other jurisdictions.

See Surveillance Slide #4.

Table 16. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
United States	**16,377**	**548**	**421**	**1,623**	**5,588**	**4,661**	**3,534**	**2**
Alabama	310	8	8	16	91	89	98	0
Alaska	108	18	11	13	34	20	12	0
Arizona	261	12	6	33	91	65	54	0
Arkansas	199	9	16	20	41	44	69	0
California	3,297	116	89	328	1,059	943	762	0
Colorado	97	5	0	13	31	24	24	0
Connecticut	105	3	3	10	43	21	25	0
Delaware	28	2	1	7	8	6	4	0
District of Columbia	85	3	1	6	31	31	13	0
Florida	1,171	33	21	92	444	386	195	0
Georgia	703	45	18	85	225	229	100	1
Hawaii	136	2	0	9	35	49	41	0
Idaho	16	1	0	3	4	3	5	0
Illinois	743	18	18	74	255	208	170	0
Indiana	145	10	4	9	40	39	43	0
Iowa	40	2	1	4	20	7	6	0
Kansas	77	3	2	9	28	20	15	0
Kentucky	147	3	0	8	32	44	60	0
Louisiana	331	14	12	22	102	110	71	0
Maine	24	0	1	3	4	11	5	0
Maryland	282	4	4	40	98	69	67	0
Massachusetts	285	5	6	32	110	71	61	0
Michigan	287	14	4	32	92	87	58	0
Minnesota	178	5	5	50	65	36	17	0
Mississippi	173	3	6	3	55	56	50	0
Missouri	211	4	7	12	66	61	61	0
Montana	21	0	0	0	9	9	3	0
Nebraska	24	2	1	3	10	4	4	0
Nevada	96	1	7	6	37	30	15	0
New Hampshire	22	0	2	4	10	6	0	0
New Jersey	565	12	12	68	211	148	114	0
New Mexico	46	0	1	2	5	16	22	0
New York	1,744	39	56	175	698	462	314	0
North Carolina	447	15	3	46	160	110	113	0
North Dakota	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Ohio	340	10	5	44	99	90	92	0
Oklahoma	154	9	2	10	53	41	39	0
Oregon	119	8	3	12	52	25	19	0
Pennsylvania	383	14	11	35	123	95	104	1
Rhode Island	49	3	2	4	17	12	11	0
South Carolina	286	5	5	23	98	85	70	0
South Dakota	16	1	0	1	2	6	6	0
Tennessee	383	11	5	32	115	106	114	0
Texas	1,506	64	46	148	529	464	255	0
Utah	49	1	0	7	15	18	8	0
Vermont	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Virginia	292	6	8	31	107	94	46	0
Washington	258	4	5	26	96	73	54	0
West Virginia	33	0	0	3	4	13	13	0
Wisconsin	92	1	2	10	32	19	28	0
Wyoming	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[1]	54	0	2	4	15	22	11	0
N. Mariana Islands[1]	75	1	0	14	41	16	3	0
Puerto Rico[1]	174	4	1	10	63	52	44	0
Republic of Palau[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 17. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
United States	**16,377**	**3,674**	**5,161**	**3,805**	**236**	**3,451**	**50**
Alabama	310	113	176	13	1	7	0
Alaska	108	10	9	1	71	17	0
Arizona	261	41	20	141	29	27	3
Arkansas	199	87	71	19	1	20	1
California	3,297	388	323	1,200	15	1,368	3
Colorado	97	25	12	38	5	17	0
Connecticut	105	39	31	18	0	16	1
Delaware	28	3	9	7	0	9	0
District of Columbia	85	7	61	12	1	4	0
Florida	1,171	295	594	218	2	62	0
Georgia	703	126	428	79	0	62	8
Hawaii	136	1	0	0	0	134	1
Idaho	16	8	0	5	0	3	0
Illinois	743	150	300	146	7	136	4
Indiana	145	72	40	22	0	11	0
Iowa	40	17	5	9	0	9	0
Kansas	77	22	16	15	0	23	1
Kentucky	147	111	21	8	1	5	1
Louisiana	331	109	177	11	0	31	3
Maine	24	17	3	2	0	2	0
Maryland	282	56	130	34	0	62	0
Massachusetts	285	89	71	41	1	83	0
Michigan	287	87	146	18	1	35	0
Minnesota	178	19	91	30	3	34	1
Mississippi	173	61	96	4	1	11	0
Missouri	211	96	77	11	0	25	2
Montana	21	4	0	0	16	1	0
Nebraska	24	3	9	5	2	5	0
Nevada	96	27	14	26	3	26	0
New Hampshire	22	6	6	1	0	9	0
New Jersey	565	103	166	126	1	169	0
New Mexico	46	4	1	26	12	2	1
New York	1,744	252	598	460	2	428	4
North Carolina	447	120	235	67	1	24	0
North Dakota	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
Ohio	340	133	160	20	0	26	1
Oklahoma	154	76	25	11	26	16	0
Oregon	119	45	15	30	3	26	0
Pennsylvania	383	120	138	33	1	84	7
Rhode Island	49	16	11	10	1	11	0
South Carolina	286	56	199	15	0	16	0
South Dakota	16	4	3	0	9	0	0
Tennessee	383	187	146	33	1	11	5
Texas	1,506	269	351	730	3	150	3
Utah	49	22	5	15	0	7	0
Vermont	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	292	58	96	46	0	92	0
Washington	258	64	43	33	10	108	0
West Virginia	33	24	6	1	0	2	0
Wisconsin	92	23	26	14	4	25	0
Wyoming	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
American Samoa[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[2]	54	0	0	0	0	54	0
N. Mariana Islands[2]	75	0	0	1	0	74	0
Puerto Rico[2]	174	0	0	173	0	1	0
Republic of Palau[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
2. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 18. Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**16,377**	**8,714**	**53.2**	**7,554**	**46.1**	**109**	**0.7**
Alabama	310	288	92.9	22	7.1	0	0.0
Alaska	108	92	85.2	16	14.8	0	0.0
Arizona	261	113	43.3	146	55.9	2	0.8
Arkansas	199	169	84.9	23	11.6	7	3.5
California	3,297	911	27.6	2,371	71.9	15	0.5
Colorado	97	38	39.2	59	60.8	0	0.0
Connecticut	105	44	41.9	61	58.1	0	0.0
Delaware	28	9	32.1	19	67.9	0	0.0
District of Columbia	85	61	71.8	24	28.2	0	0.0
Florida	1,171	720	61.5	449	38.3	2	0.2
Georgia	703	545	77.5	154	21.9	4	0.6
Hawaii	136	30	22.1	104	76.5	2	1.5
Idaho	16	11	68.8	5	31.3	0	0.0
Illinois	743	492	66.2	250	33.6	1	0.1
Indiana	145	109	75.2	34	23.4	2	1.4
Iowa	40	14	35.0	26	65.0	0	0.0
Kansas	77	37	48.1	38	49.4	2	2.6
Kentucky	147	132	89.8	13	8.8	2	1.4
Louisiana	331	296	89.4	33	10.0	2	0.6
Maine	24	16	66.7	8	33.3	0	0.0
Maryland	282	141	50.0	141	50.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	285	81	28.4	204	71.6	0	0.0
Michigan	287	196	68.3	91	31.7	0	0.0
Minnesota	178	32	18.0	146	82.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	173	161	93.1	12	6.9	0	0.0
Missouri	211	161	76.3	50	23.7	0	0.0
Montana	21	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	24	9	37.5	15	62.5	0	0.0
Nevada	96	41	42.7	54	56.3	1	1.0
New Hampshire	22	5	22.7	17	77.3	0	0.0
New Jersey	565	214	37.9	349	61.8	2	0.4
New Mexico	46	28	60.9	16	34.8	2	4.3
New York	1,744	704	40.4	1,000	57.3	40	2.3
North Carolina	447	335	74.9	112	25.1	0	0.0
North Dakota	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Ohio	340	239	70.3	100	29.4	1	0.3
Oklahoma	154	128	83.1	25	16.2	1	0.6
Oregon	119	52	43.7	67	56.3	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	383	236	61.6	131	34.2	16	4.2
Rhode Island	49	22	44.9	27	55.1	0	0.0
South Carolina	286	255	89.2	31	10.8	0	0.0
South Dakota	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0
Tennessee	383	323	84.3	60	15.7	0	0.0
Texas	1,506	893	59.3	612	40.6	1	0.1
Utah	49	24	49.0	25	51.0	0	0.0
Vermont	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Virginia	292	105	36.0	183	62.7	4	1.4
Washington	258	82	31.8	176	68.2	0	0.0
West Virginia	33	32	97.0	1	3.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	92	44	47.8	48	52.2	0	0.0
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
See Surveillance Slide #10.

Table 19. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin: Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	India	Rep. Of China	Haiti	Rep. of Korea	All Others[2]	Unknown or Missing
United States	**7,554**	**1,773**	**859**	**669**	**562**	**412**	**297**	**208**	**2,770**	**4**
Alabama	22	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	10	0
Alaska	16	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Arizona	146	97	6	8	4	3	0	0	28	0
Arkansas	23	8	2	1	1	0	0	1	9	1
California	2,371	756	461	307	111	156	1	77	502	0
Colorado	59	26	1	5	3	3	0	2	19	0
Connecticut	61	3	4	1	9	1	3	1	39	0
Delaware	19	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	12	0
District of Columbia	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Florida	449	44	21	10	15	8	151	2	198	0
Georgia	154	39	3	24	16	3	1	3	65	0
Hawaii	104	0	84	1	0	6	0	2	11	0
Idaho	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Illinois	250	71	30	10	52	9	0	12	66	0
Indiana	34	13	2	2	5	0	0	0	12	0
Iowa	26	7	1	6	2	0	0	0	10	0
Kansas	38	10	3	10	1	1	0	2	11	0
Kentucky	13	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0
Louisiana	33	2	2	15	2	2	0	0	10	0
Maine	8	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Maryland	141	8	14	10	10	5	4	7	82	1
Massachusetts	204	2	5	21	15	19	28	4	110	0
Michigan	91	11	4	1	20	5	0	4	46	0
Minnesota	146	10	0	9	6	0	1	0	120	0
Mississippi	12	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	3	0
Missouri	50	4	2	10	4	2	2	2	24	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	15	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0
Nevada	54	19	17	2	1	3	0	2	10	0
New Hampshire	17	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	9	0
New Jersey	349	8	39	17	72	10	19	15	169	0
New Mexico	16	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1,000	51	49	20	77	124	79	33	566	1
North Carolina	112	45	1	5	8	2	1	0	50	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio	100	9	1	3	16	2	0	4	65	0
Oklahoma	25	7	0	7	3	1	0	0	7	0
Oregon	67	21	1	9	6	6	0	2	22	0
Pennsylvania	131	9	9	23	16	11	2	5	55	1
Rhode Island	27	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	20	0
South Carolina	31	12	4	1	4	2	0	2	6	0
South Dakota	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tennessee	60	22	3	3	5	1	0	0	26	0
Texas	612	371	16	60	32	7	1	7	118	0
Utah	25	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	12	0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia	183	5	22	20	17	5	0	6	108	0
Washington	176	25	27	32	8	7	0	11	66	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	48	11	1	3	4	2	0	0	27	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
2. Includes 144 countries.
See Surveillance Slide #11.

Table 20. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Number of Years in the United States: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	<1 Year		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 19		20+		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**7,554**	**1,592**	**21.1**	**1,541**	**20.4**	**1,023**	**13.5**	**1,230**	**16.3**	**1,014**	**13.4**	**1,154**	**15.3**
Alabama	22	9	40.9	10	45.5	0	0.0	2	9.1	1	4.5	0	0.0
Alaska	16	3	18.8	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	11	68.8
Arizona	146	37	25.3	25	17.1	17	11.6	18	12.3	20	13.7	29	19.9
Arkansas	23	4	17.4	3	13.0	1	4.3	4	17.4	1	4.3	10	43.5
California	2,371	405	17.1	348	14.7	323	13.6	504	21.3	454	19.1	337	14.2
Colorado	59	23	39.0	13	22.0	6	10.2	3	5.1	5	8.5	9	15.3
Connecticut	61	18	29.5	17	27.9	7	11.5	6	9.8	5	8.2	8	13.1
Delaware	19	10	52.6	6	31.6	2	10.5	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
District of Columbia	24	7	29.2	7	29.2	2	8.3	4	16.7	1	4.2	3	12.5
Florida	449	91	20.3	84	18.7	71	15.8	70	15.6	69	15.4	64	14.3
Georgia	154	33	21.4	45	29.2	20	13.0	18	11.7	7	4.5	31	20.1
Hawaii	104	37	35.6	9	8.7	16	15.4	18	17.3	14	13.5	10	9.6
Idaho	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	20.0
Illinois	250	35	14.0	63	25.2	34	13.6	35	14.0	48	19.2	35	14.0
Indiana	34	12	35.3	7	20.6	3	8.8	3	8.8	4	11.8	5	14.7
Iowa	26	10	38.5	7	26.9	3	11.5	3	11.5	0	0.0	3	11.5
Kansas	38	17	44.7	9	23.7	5	13.2	5	13.2	2	5.3	0	0.0
Kentucky	13	6	46.2	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	0	0.0	3	23.1
Louisiana	33	9	27.3	5	15.2	3	9.1	2	6.1	5	15.2	9	27.3
Maine	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	25.0
Maryland	141	39	27.7	26	18.4	14	9.9	18	12.8	5	3.5	39	27.7
Massachusetts	204	53	26.0	58	28.4	25	12.3	41	20.1	22	10.8	5	2.5
Michigan	91	32	35.2	30	33.0	11	12.1	10	11.0	8	8.8	0	0.0
Minnesota	146	41	28.1	53	36.3	18	12.3	15	10.3	5	3.4	14	9.6
Mississippi	12	5	41.7	3	25.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	1	8.3
Missouri	50	13	26.0	16	32.0	9	18.0	6	12.0	4	8.0	2	4.0
Montana	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	15	2	13.3	5	33.3	5	33.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	1	6.7
Nevada	54	13	24.1	5	9.3	8	14.8	16	29.6	6	11.1	6	11.1
New Hampshire	17	7	41.2	3	17.6	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	5.9	4	23.5
New Jersey	349	67	19.2	77	22.1	40	11.5	42	12.0	21	6.0	102	29.2
New Mexico	16	3	18.8	1	6.3	5	31.3	4	25.0	1	6.3	2	12.5
New York	1,000	182	18.2	216	21.6	141	14.1	157	15.7	97	9.7	207	20.7
North Carolina	112	39	34.8	38	33.9	15	13.4	11	9.8	1	0.9	8	7.1
North Dakota	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	100	31	31.0	22	22.0	5	5.0	8	8.0	12	12.0	22	22.0
Oklahoma	25	3	12.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	13	52.0
Oregon	67	17	25.4	12	17.9	12	17.9	8	11.9	5	7.5	13	19.4
Pennsylvania	131	23	17.6	30	22.9	18	13.7	14	10.7	7	5.3	39	29.8
Rhode Island	27	4	14.8	3	11.1	2	7.4	2	7.4	1	3.7	15	55.6
South Carolina	31	11	35.5	11	35.5	5	16.1	2	6.5	2	6.5	0	0.0
South Dakota	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	60	14	23.3	25	41.7	8	13.3	5	8.3	3	5.0	5	8.3
Texas	612	117	19.1	150	24.5	101	16.5	104	17.0	138	22.5	2	0.3
Utah	25	4	16.0	6	24.0	5	20.0	6	24.0	1	4.0	3	12.0
Vermont	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	183	48	26.2	41	22.4	22	12.0	20	10.9	16	8.7	36	19.7
Washington	176	40	22.7	28	15.9	25	14.2	30	17.0	10	5.7	43	24.4
West Virginia	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	48	13	27.1	11	22.9	7	14.6	9	18.8	6	12.5	2	4.2
Wyoming	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
See Surveillance Slide #13.

Table 21. Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: States, 2000

State	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
United States	**16,377**	**11,894**	**72.6**	**3,220**	**19.7**	**1,248**	**7.6**	**298**
Alabama	310	251	81.0	44	14.2	15	4.8	1
Alaska	108	95	88.0	11	10.2	2	1.9	2
Arizona	261	208	79.7	26	10.0	27	10.3	4
Arkansas	199	167	83.9	6	3.0	26	13.1	2
California	3,297	2,414	73.2	620	18.8	261	7.9	59
Colorado	97	58	59.8	27	27.8	12	12.4	1
Connecticut	105	68	64.8	30	28.6	7	6.7	2
Delaware	28	21	75.0	6	21.4	1	3.6	1
District of Columbia	85	71	83.5	12	14.1	2	2.4	0
Florida	1,171	922	78.7	178	15.2	67	5.7	15
Georgia	703	540	76.8	117	16.6	46	6.5	11
Hawaii	136	114	83.8	18	13.2	4	2.9	0
Idaho	16	13	81.3	2	12.5	1	6.3	0
Illinois	743	530	71.3	166	22.3	47	6.3	13
Indiana	145	125	86.2	11	7.6	9	6.2	4
Iowa	40	34	85.0	4	10.0	2	5.0	0
Kansas	77	47	61.0	22	28.6	6	7.8	0
Kentucky	147	122	83.0	18	12.2	5	3.4	1
Louisiana	331	277	83.7	42	12.7	11	3.3	2
Maine	24	16	66.7	6	25.0	2	8.3	0
Maryland	282	188	66.7	56	19.9	38	13.5	16
Massachusetts	285	177	62.1	91	31.9	17	6.0	6
Michigan	287	191	66.6	80	27.9	16	5.6	2
Minnesota	178	88	49.4	76	42.7	14	7.9	5
Mississippi	173	144	83.2	25	14.5	4	2.3	0
Missouri	211	158	74.9	36	17.1	17	8.1	3
Montana	21	13	61.9	7	33.3	1	4.8	0
Nebraska	24	10	41.7	11	45.8	3	12.5	1
Nevada	96	79	82.3	10	10.4	7	7.3	3
New Hampshire	22	12	54.5	8	36.4	2	9.1	0
New Jersey	565	375	66.4	135	23.9	55	9.7	17
New Mexico	46	29	63.0	11	23.9	6	13.0	0
New York	1,744	1,191	68.3	378	21.7	174	10.0	39
North Carolina	447	332	74.3	84	18.8	31	6.9	6
North Dakota	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0
Ohio	340	232	68.2	95	27.9	13	3.8	5
Oklahoma	154	108	70.1	25	16.2	21	13.6	9
Oregon	119	82	68.9	29	24.4	8	6.7	3
Pennsylvania	383	256	66.8	103	26.9	24	6.3	6
Rhode Island	49	27	55.1	13	26.5	9	18.4	1
South Carolina	286	177	61.9	74	25.9	32	11.2	16
South Dakota	16	10	62.5	3	18.8	3	18.8	0
Tennessee	383	299	78.1	54	14.1	30	7.8	8
Texas	1,506	1,120	74.4	271	18.0	115	7.6	22
Utah	49	31	63.3	12	24.5	6	12.2	2
Vermont	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Virginia	292	205	70.2	61	20.9	26	8.9	6
Washington	258	176	68.2	66	25.6	16	6.2	2
West Virginia	33	25	75.8	6	18.2	2	6.1	1
Wisconsin	92	58	63.0	29	31.5	5	5.4	1
Wyoming	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	54	47	87.0	6	11.1	0	0.0	0
N. Mariana Islands[4]	75	55	73.3	11	14.7	9	12.0	2
Puerto Rico[4]	174	149	85.6	24	13.8	1	0.6	0
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.
2. Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.
3. Includes miliary cases.
4. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note:15 (0.1%) cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 22. Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases by Site of Disease: States, 2000

State	Total Extra-pulmonary Cases	Pleural	Lymphatic	Bone and/ or Joint	Genito-urinary	Meningeal	Peritoneal	Other
United States	**3,220**	**612**	**1,305**	**351**	**227**	**172**	**174**	**379**
Alabama	44	12	4	8	2	9	2	7
Alaska	11	2	6	2	0	0	0	1
Arizona	26	7	9	3	3	0	1	3
Arkansas	6	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
California	620	100	270	55	56	32	41	66
Colorado	27	3	13	2	2	4	1	2
Connecticut	30	7	15	6	2	0	0	0
Delaware	6	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
District of Columbia	12	3	4	3	0	1	0	1
Florida	178	29	67	15	10	13	7	37
Georgia	117	22	48	8	7	8	9	15
Hawaii	18	4	8	2	1	3	0	0
Idaho	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	166	26	76	14	10	10	5	25
Indiana	11	4	1	1	2	1	0	2
Iowa	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Kansas	22	10	4	1	2	0	0	5
Kentucky	18	2	9	2	2	0	0	3
Louisiana	42	14	11	2	2	2	2	9
Maine	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	1
Maryland	56	16	20	7	5	2	1	5
Massachusetts	91	20	41	11	2	3	4	10
Michigan	80	13	40	9	7	4	1	6
Minnesota	76	16	35	4	6	3	4	8
Mississippi	25	12	7	2	1	1	0	2
Missouri	36	8	8	6	3	1	4	6
Montana	7	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
Nevada	10	1	3	1	3	1	0	1
New Hampshire	8	0	4	2	1	0	0	1
New Jersey	135	22	63	15	8	7	11	9
New Mexico	11	1	1	1	3	2	2	1
New York	378	53	172	52	29	16	20	36
North Carolina	84	24	26	17	6	4	1	6
North Dakota	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio	95	25	28	10	5	2	8	17
Oklahoma	25	4	11	6	1	1	0	2
Oregon	29	6	12	0	2	1	2	6
Pennsylvania	103	17	44	10	8	3	12	9
Rhode Island	13	2	6	1	1	0	2	1
South Carolina	74	21	33	3	2	2	1	12
South Dakota	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Tennessee	54	11	22	7	6	0	1	7
Texas	271	55	95	40	10	24	19	28
Utah	12	1	8	0	0	1	1	1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	61	6	32	7	1	3	3	9
Washington	66	14	25	9	8	1	2	7
West Virginia	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	29	6	8	5	2	3	2	3
Wyoming	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[1]	6	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
N. Mariana Islands[1]	11	6	3	1	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico[1]	24	6	6	1	3	4	1	3
Republic of Palau[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 23. Tuberculosis Cases in Residents of Correctional Facilities: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Correctional Facilities No.	%	Percent of Cases in Residents of Correctional Facilities[1]
United States	**16,377**	**16,335**	**99.7**	**3.6**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	1.9
Alaska	108	107	99.1	0.9
Arizona	261	261	100.0	8.0
Arkansas	199	199	100.0	2.0
California	3,297	3,293	99.9	3.5
Colorado	97	97	100.0	1.0
Connecticut	105	104	99.0	1.0
Delaware	28	27	96.4	0.0
District of Columbia	85	85	100.0	1.2
Florida	1,171	1,171	100.0	5.8
Georgia	703	699	99.4	5.3
Hawaii	136	136	100.0	0.7
Idaho	16	16	100.0	0.0
Illinois	743	738	99.3	2.4
Indiana	145	145	100.0	2.8
Iowa	40	40	100.0	2.5
Kansas	77	76	98.7	1.3
Kentucky	147	146	99.3	0.7
Louisiana	331	327	98.8	4.3
Maine	24	24	100.0	0.0
Maryland	282	282	100.0	1.4
Massachusetts	285	284	99.6	1.1
Michigan	287	287	100.0	2.8
Minnesota	178	178	100.0	2.2
Mississippi	173	168	97.1	0.6
Missouri	211	210	99.5	3.8
Montana	21	21	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	0.0
Nevada	96	96	100.0	2.1
New Hampshire	22	22	100.0	0.0
New Jersey	565	565	100.0	0.9
New Mexico	46	46	100.0	6.5
New York State[2]	412	412	100.0	4.9
New York City	1,332	1,331	99.9	2.0
North Carolina	447	447	100.0	2.0
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	0.0
Ohio	340	340	100.0	4.4
Oklahoma	154	154	100.0	10.4
Oregon	119	119	100.0	2.5
Pennsylvania	383	379	99.0	2.6
Rhode Island	49	49	100.0	0.0
South Carolina	286	286	100.0	9.1
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	383	383	100.0	4.4
Texas	1,506	1,501	99.7	6.3
Utah	49	49	100.0	4.1
Vermont	4	4	100.0	0.0
Virginia	292	289	99.0	1.4
Washington	258	258	100.0	2.3
West Virginia	33	33	100.0	3.0
Wisconsin	92	92	100.0	1.1
Wyoming	4	4	100.0	25.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	54	100.0	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	174	100.0	2.3
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Resident of correctional facility at time of diagnosis. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 24. Tuberculosis Cases by Homeless Status: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Homeless Status		Percent of Cases in Homeless Persons[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**16,377**	**15,926**	**97.2**	**6.1**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	3.5
Alaska	108	107	99.1	4.7
Arizona	261	253	96.9	15.0
Arkansas	199	198	99.5	1.5
California	3,297	3,260	98.9	6.9
Colorado	97	97	100.0	8.2
Connecticut	105	102	97.1	3.9
Delaware	28	28	100.0	0.0
District of Columbia	85	85	100.0	11.8
Florida	1,171	1,169	99.8	9.3
Georgia	703	681	96.9	6.0
Hawaii	136	136	100.0	1.5
Idaho	16	15	93.8	6.7
Illinois	743	713	96.0	3.2
Indiana	145	145	100.0	1.4
Iowa	40	39	97.5	10.3
Kansas	77	75	97.4	4.0
Kentucky	147	144	98.0	7.6
Louisiana	331	320	96.7	7.8
Maine	24	24	100.0	4.2
Maryland	282	282	100.0	2.1
Massachusetts	285	285	100.0	6.3
Michigan	287	275	95.8	2.5
Minnesota	178	175	98.3	2.9
Mississippi	173	172	99.4	0.6
Missouri	211	205	97.2	8.3
Montana	21	21	100.0	23.8
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	4.2
Nevada	96	93	96.9	1.1
New Hampshire	22	21	95.5	9.5
New Jersey	565	564	99.8	2.5
New Mexico	46	45	97.8	8.9
New York State[2]	412	406	98.5	2.0
New York City	1,332	1,072	80.5	5.0
North Carolina	447	445	99.6	6.5
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	0.0
Ohio	340	336	98.8	8.9
Oklahoma	154	154	100.0	11.7
Oregon	119	119	100.0	9.2
Pennsylvania	383	366	95.6	2.5
Rhode Island	49	49	100.0	0.0
South Carolina	286	281	98.3	2.8
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	12.5
Tennessee	383	382	99.7	8.6
Texas	1,506	1,506	100.0	6.7
Utah	49	48	98.0	18.8
Vermont	4	4	100.0	25.0
Virginia	292	289	99.0	5.2
Washington	258	258	100.0	9.3
West Virginia	33	32	97.0	6.3
Wisconsin	92	92	100.0	4.3
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	53	98.1	1.9
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	174	100.0	3.4
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Homeless within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 25. Tuberculosis Cases in Residents of Long-term Care Facilities: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Long-term Care Facilities		Percent of Cases in Residents of Long-term Care Facilities[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**16,377**	**16,329**	**99.7**	**2.6**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	3.5
Alaska	108	107	99.1	0.0
Arizona	261	261	100.0	2.7
Arkansas	199	198	99.5	4.5
California	3,297	3,292	99.8	2.6
Colorado	97	97	100.0	4.1
Connecticut	105	103	98.1	3.9
Delaware	28	27	96.4	0.0
District of Columbia	85	85	100.0	2.4
Florida	1,171	1,171	100.0	2.7
Georgia	703	699	99.4	3.0
Hawaii	136	136	100.0	0.7
Idaho	16	16	100.0	0.0
Illinois	743	737	99.2	3.8
Indiana	145	145	100.0	3.4
Iowa	40	40	100.0	0.0
Kansas	77	75	97.4	0.0
Kentucky	147	147	100.0	8.2
Louisiana	331	327	98.8	3.7
Maine	24	24	100.0	0.0
Maryland	282	282	100.0	1.8
Massachusetts	285	283	99.3	1.1
Michigan	287	287	100.0	2.4
Minnesota	178	178	100.0	1.1
Mississippi	173	168	97.1	2.4
Missouri	211	210	99.5	4.3
Montana	21	21	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	4.2
Nevada	96	96	100.0	1.0
New Hampshire	22	22	100.0	0.0
New Jersey	565	565	100.0	2.5
New Mexico	46	46	100.0	2.2
New York State[2]	412	412	100.0	3.2
New York City	1,332	1,330	99.8	1.6
North Carolina	447	447	100.0	3.4
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	0.0
Ohio	340	340	100.0	4.1
Oklahoma	154	154	100.0	3.2
Oregon	119	119	100.0	1.7
Pennsylvania	383	377	98.4	4.5
Rhode Island	49	49	100.0	4.1
South Carolina	286	286	100.0	1.0
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	383	383	100.0	3.9
Texas	1,506	1,502	99.7	2.0
Utah	49	49	100.0	4.1
Vermont	4	4	100.0	0.0
Virginia	292	290	99.3	1.4
Washington	258	258	100.0	2.3
West Virginia	33	33	100.0	3.0
Wisconsin	92	92	100.0	1.1
Wyoming	4	4	100.0	25.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	54	100.0	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	174	100.0	4.6
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Resident of long-term care facility at time of diagnosis. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 26. Tuberculosis Cases by Injecting Drug Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Injecting Drug Use		Percent of Cases in Injecting Drug Users[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**16,377**	**15,495**	**94.6**	**2.5**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	2.6
Alaska	108	97	89.8	2.1
Arizona	261	249	95.4	4.4
Arkansas	199	197	99.0	0.0
California	3,297	3,148	95.5	2.9
Colorado	97	97	100.0	2.1
Connecticut	105	104	99.0	2.9
Delaware	28	26	92.9	0.0
District of Columbia	85	80	94.1	5.0
Florida	1,171	1,128	96.3	2.5
Georgia	703	602	85.6	1.2
Hawaii	136	132	97.1	0.0
Idaho	16	15	93.8	0.0
Illinois	743	641	86.3	3.4
Indiana	145	145	100.0	3.4
Iowa	40	27	67.5	--
Kansas	77	69	89.6	1.4
Kentucky	147	136	92.5	1.5
Louisiana	331	307	92.7	3.9
Maine	24	24	100.0	0.0
Maryland	282	282	100.0	6.4
Massachusetts	285	279	97.9	0.4
Michigan	287	251	87.5	3.2
Minnesota	178	173	97.2	0.0
Mississippi	173	158	91.3	0.6
Missouri	211	196	92.9	0.0
Montana	21	20	95.2	0.0
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	0.0
Nevada	96	80	83.3	0.0
New Hampshire	22	21	95.5	0.0
New Jersey	565	556	98.4	4.1
New Mexico	46	42	91.3	2.4
New York State[2]	412	378	91.7	0.5
New York City	1,332	1,238	92.9	4.0
North Carolina	447	436	97.5	1.4
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	0.0
Ohio	340	338	99.4	0.9
Oklahoma	154	152	98.7	3.3
Oregon	119	115	96.6	0.0
Pennsylvania	383	330	86.2	2.4
Rhode Island	49	48	98.0	2.1
South Carolina	286	274	95.8	1.1
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	383	369	96.3	1.6
Texas	1,506	1,470	97.6	3.0
Utah	49	48	98.0	8.3
Vermont	4	1	25.0	--
Virginia	292	289	99.0	0.3
Washington	258	253	98.1	2.0
West Virginia	33	25	75.8	0.0
Wisconsin	92	91	98.9	4.4
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	52	96.3	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	173	99.4	19.7
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Injecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 27. Tuberculosis Cases by Noninjecting Drug Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Noninjecting Drug Use		Percent of Cases in Noninjecting Drug Users[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**16,377**	**15,454**	**94.4**	**7.5**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	7.7
Alaska	108	98	90.7	8.2
Arizona	261	247	94.6	8.1
Arkansas	199	197	99.0	1.0
California	3,297	3,142	95.3	7.2
Colorado	97	97	100.0	3.1
Connecticut	105	104	99.0	8.7
Delaware	28	26	92.9	3.8
District of Columbia	85	79	92.9	15.2
Florida	1,171	1,132	96.7	12.6
Georgia	703	597	84.9	12.9
Hawaii	136	132	97.1	0.0
Idaho	16	14	87.5	0.0
Illinois	743	620	83.4	7.7
Indiana	145	145	100.0	6.9
Iowa	40	26	65.0	–
Kansas	77	70	90.9	10.0
Kentucky	147	139	94.6	6.5
Louisiana	331	307	92.7	16.3
Maine	24	24	100.0	4.2
Maryland	282	281	99.6	5.0
Massachusetts	285	275	96.5	1.5
Michigan	287	252	87.8	5.2
Minnesota	178	174	97.8	3.4
Mississippi	173	155	89.6	8.4
Missouri	211	193	91.5	5.2
Montana	21	20	95.2	5.0
Nebraska	24	20	83.3	0.0
Nevada	96	81	84.4	1.2
New Hampshire	22	21	95.5	0.0
New Jersey	565	556	98.4	5.0
New Mexico	46	41	89.1	4.9
New York State[2]	412	378	91.7	3.2
New York City	1,332	1,234	92.6	8.6
North Carolina	447	443	99.1	10.6
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	0.0
Ohio	340	336	98.8	7.7
Oklahoma	154	153	99.4	3.9
Oregon	119	116	97.5	9.5
Pennsylvania	383	333	86.9	7.8
Rhode Island	49	48	98.0	0.0
South Carolina	286	271	94.8	10.3
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	383	370	96.6	7.8
Texas	1,506	1,470	97.6	6.9
Utah	49	48	98.0	6.3
Vermont	4	1	25.0	–
Virginia	292	287	98.3	0.3
Washington	258	252	97.7	3.6
West Virginia	33	25	75.8	4.0
Wisconsin	92	90	97.8	8.9
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	52	96.3	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	74	98.7	1.4
Puerto Rico[3]	174	173	99.4	21.4
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Noninjecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 28. Tuberculosis Cases by Excess Alcohol Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Excess Alcohol Use		Percent of Cases in Persons with Excess Alcohol Use[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**16,377**	**15,518**	**94.8**	**15.0**
Alabama	310	310	100.0	19.7
Alaska	108	102	94.4	28.4
Arizona	261	249	95.4	18.1
Arkansas	199	197	99.0	6.1
California	3,297	3,149	95.5	11.6
Colorado	97	97	100.0	11.3
Connecticut	105	102	97.1	3.9
Delaware	28	26	92.9	11.5
District of Columbia	85	79	92.9	20.3
Florida	1,171	1,136	97.0	23.2
Georgia	703	601	85.5	20.6
Hawaii	136	132	97.1	3.8
Idaho	16	14	87.5	14.3
Illinois	743	624	84.0	14.6
Indiana	145	145	100.0	18.6
Iowa	40	28	70.0	--
Kansas	77	72	93.5	16.7
Kentucky	147	140	95.2	11.4
Louisiana	331	305	92.1	33.1
Maine	24	24	100.0	8.3
Maryland	282	275	97.5	7.3
Massachusetts	285	272	95.4	11.0
Michigan	287	261	90.9	9.2
Minnesota	178	173	97.2	3.5
Mississippi	173	158	91.3	27.8
Missouri	211	197	93.4	14.2
Montana	21	20	95.2	55.0
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	12.5
Nevada	96	81	84.4	12.3
New Hampshire	22	21	95.5	4.8
New Jersey	565	556	98.4	10.4
New Mexico	46	41	89.1	22.0
New York State[2]	412	374	90.8	7.0
New York City	1,332	1,236	92.8	9.4
North Carolina	447	443	99.1	23.0
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	20.0
Ohio	340	338	99.4	17.5
Oklahoma	154	153	99.4	13.7
Oregon	119	118	99.2	17.8
Pennsylvania	383	334	87.2	11.7
Rhode Island	49	49	100.0	6.1
South Carolina	286	274	95.8	27.4
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	25.0
Tennessee	383	375	97.9	24.3
Texas	1,506	1,482	98.4	17.8
Utah	49	48	98.0	16.7
Vermont	4	3	75.0	66.7
Virginia	292	286	97.9	4.2
Washington	258	254	98.4	9.4
West Virginia	33	26	78.8	26.9
Wisconsin	92	90	97.8	20.0
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	53	98.1	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	8.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	173	99.4	18.5
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

1. Excess alcohol use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 29. Tuberculosis Cases by Initial Drug Regimen: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Initial Drug Regimen		Percent of Cases with Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]		
			No.	%	IR	IRZ	IRZ,E/S
United States	**16,377**	**15,947**	**15,874**	**99.5**	**1.9**	**10.3**	**78.2**
Alabama	310	296	296	100.0	0.3	68.9	27.4
Alaska	108	108	108	100.0	0.0	20.4	75.9
Arizona	261	253	253	100.0	2.4	9.5	75.9
Arkansas	199	188	186	98.9	29.6	49.5	14.0
California	3,297	3,242	3,240	99.9	1.1	5.5	86.3
Colorado	97	93	92	98.9	1.1	6.5	82.6
Connecticut	105	102	101	99.0	3.0	11.9	70.3
Delaware	28	27	27	100.0	7.4	11.1	77.8
District of Columbia	85	80	78	97.5	0.0	2.6	85.9
Florida	1,171	1,123	1,123	100.0	0.8	8.4	83.5
Georgia	703	679	675	99.4	1.2	12.0	74.8
Hawaii	136	134	134	100.0	3.7	14.2	73.9
Idaho	16	16	16	100.0	0.0	18.8	81.3
Illinois	743	728	726	99.7	2.1	7.7	80.6
Indiana	145	138	138	100.0	2.9	18.8	68.8
Iowa	40	40	40	100.0	0.0	30.0	65.0
Kansas	77	76	76	100.0	1.3	18.4	73.7
Kentucky	147	142	142	100.0	1.4	15.5	78.2
Louisiana	331	313	303	96.8	3.3	13.9	75.2
Maine	24	24	24	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7
Maryland	282	277	276	99.6	0.4	2.9	92.8
Massachusetts	285	281	279	99.3	1.4	4.3	85.7
Michigan	287	277	277	100.0	7.9	28.9	56.7
Minnesota	178	178	178	100.0	0.6	10.7	73.0
Mississippi	173	171	171	100.0	0.0	15.2	83.0
Missouri	211	204	204	100.0	0.5	3.9	62.7
Montana	21	21	21	100.0	0.0	19.0	71.4
Nebraska	24	23	23	100.0	0.0	34.8	52.2
Nevada	96	91	90	98.9	0.0	8.9	84.4
New Hampshire	22	22	22	100.0	0.0	13.6	86.4
New Jersey	565	544	538	98.9	1.9	9.5	75.5
New Mexico	46	44	44	100.0	2.3	47.7	45.5
New York State[3]	412	405	405	100.0	1.2	7.7	85.7
New York City	1,332	1,308	1,308	100.0	1.3	4.2	81.5
North Carolina	447	430	430	100.0	0.5	4.2	88.4
North Dakota	5	5	5	100.0	0.0	20.0	80.0
Ohio	340	330	330	100.0	4.5	20.9	62.1
Oklahoma	154	149	148	99.3	9.5	14.9	56.1
Oregon	119	117	117	100.0	0.0	4.3	85.5
Pennsylvania	383	375	365	97.3	0.3	5.8	75.6
Rhode Island	49	49	49	100.0	0.0	0.0	87.8
South Carolina	286	269	269	100.0	2.2	6.7	73.2
South Dakota	16	14	14	100.0	0.0	42.9	57.1
Tennessee	383	369	369	100.0	3.3	15.4	75.6
Texas	1,506	1,476	1,450	98.2	1.7	7.7	79.0
Utah	49	48	48	100.0	0.0	6.3	85.4
Vermont	4	4	4	100.0	0.0	25.0	75.0
Virginia	292	285	283	99.3	1.4	6.7	85.9
Washington	258	254	254	100.0	2.8	3.9	88.6
West Virginia	33	32	32	100.0	3.1	28.1	53.1
Wisconsin	92	89	89	100.0	2.2	11.2	79.8
Wyoming	4	4	4	100.0	0.0	25.0	50.0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	54	53	53	100.0	0.0	0.0	90.6
N. Mariana Islands[4]	75	75	75	100.0	0.0	1.3	94.7
Puerto Rico[4]	174	151	151	100.0	2.0	2.6	90.7
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin.
3. Excludes New York City.
4. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Excluding cases with no information on initial drug regimen, 171 (1.1%) were not started on any drugs, 25 (0.2%) were started on one drug, and 1,314 (8.3%) had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, and IRZ,E/S.

Table 30. Isoniazid-Resistant Tuberculosis Cases with or without Rifampin Resistance: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Culture Positive Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Susceptibility Testing Performed		Resistance[1]			
				Isoniazid		Isoniazid and Rifampin	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**13,035**	**12,080**	**92.7**	**929**	**7.7**	**141**	**1.2**
Alabama	271	240	88.6	5	2.1	1	0.4
Alaska	85	80	94.1	5	6.3	0	0.0
Arizona	228	221	96.9	17	7.7	2	0.9
Arkansas	122	113	92.6	2	1.8	0	0.0
California	2,564	2,401	93.6	242	10.1	31	1.3
Colorado	81	81	100.0	7	8.6	3	3.7
Connecticut	90	87	96.7	7	8.0	0	0.0
Delaware	21	17	81.0	2	11.8	1	5.9
District of Columbia	74	70	94.6	7	10.0	2	2.9
Florida	961	911	94.8	85	9.3	7	0.8
Georgia	557	507	91.0	36	7.1	6	1.2
Hawaii	110	102	92.7	9	8.8	3	2.9
Idaho	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	623	544	87.3	25	4.6	8	1.5
Indiana	125	122	97.6	3	2.5	0	0.0
Iowa	27	24	88.9	2	8.3	0	0.0
Kansas	55	50	90.9	3	6.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	131	107	81.7	8	7.5	1	0.9
Louisiana	252	229	90.9	10	4.4	2	0.9
Maine	22	21	95.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Maryland	218	218	100.0	18	8.3	0	0.0
Massachusetts	232	228	98.3	24	10.5	3	1.3
Michigan	215	215	100.0	9	4.2	4	1.9
Minnesota	141	138	97.9	23	16.7	1	0.7
Mississippi	122	121	99.2	15	12.4	2	1.7
Missouri	160	121	75.6	10	8.3	3	2.5
Montana	19	19	100.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
Nebraska	24	23	95.8	1	4.3	0	0.0
Nevada	74	66	89.2	12	18.2	0	0.0
New Hampshire	19	19	100.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
New Jersey	453	446	98.5	49	11.0	8	1.8
New Mexico	42	37	88.1	3	8.1	0	0.0
New York State[2]	279	278	99.6	16	5.8	3	1.1
New York City	1,063	959	90.2	82	8.6	25	2.6
North Carolina	392	370	94.4	16	4.3	2	0.5
North Dakota	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	252	228	90.5	10	4.4	1	0.4
Oklahoma	109	106	97.2	3	2.8	0	0.0
Oregon	94	89	94.7	9	10.1	1	1.1
Pennsylvania	296	253	85.5	26	10.3	4	1.6
Rhode Island	28	27	96.4	1	3.7	0	0.0
South Carolina	204	181	88.7	5	2.8	1	0.6
South Dakota	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	310	283	91.3	7	2.5	1	0.4
Texas	1,235	1,165	94.3	58	5.0	7	0.6
Utah	45	43	95.6	7	16.3	1	2.3
Vermont	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	240	160	66.7	—	—	—	—
Washington	228	224	98.2	25	11.2	4	1.8
West Virginia	32	29	90.6	4	13.8	0	0.0
Wisconsin	76	73	96.1	6	8.2	1	1.4
Wyoming	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	43	40	93.0	9	22.5	1	2.5
N. Mariana Islands[3]	52	52	100.0	10	19.2	3	5.8
Puerto Rico[3]	151	142	94.0	6	4.2	1	0.7
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Isolates may be resistant to other drugs. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 31. Tuberculosis Cases, Aged 25 - 44, by HIV Status: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on HIV Status[1]		Percent of Cases in HIV-Positive Persons[2]
		No.	%	
United States	**5,588**	**3,246**	**58.1**	--
Alabama	91	84	92.3	21.4
Alaska	34	19	55.9	--
Arizona	91	66	72.5	--
Arkansas	41	38	92.7	10.5
California	1,059	0	0.0	--
Colorado	31	28	90.3	21.4
Connecticut	43	31	72.1	--
Delaware	8	3	37.5	--
District of Columbia	31	29	93.5	34.5
Florida	444	397	89.4	38.5
Georgia	225	189	84.0	27.0
Hawaii	35	2	5.7	--
Idaho	4	3	75.0	0.0
Illinois	255	127	49.8	--
Indiana	40	24	60.0	--
Iowa	20	6	30.0	--
Kansas	28	22	78.6	4.5
Kentucky	32	17	53.1	--
Louisiana	102	86	84.3	20.9
Maine	4	2	50.0	--
Maryland	98	73	74.5	--
Massachusetts	110	53	48.2	--
Michigan	92	49	53.3	--
Minnesota	65	53	81.5	3.8
Mississippi	55	35	63.6	--
Missouri	66	43	65.2	--
Montana	9	6	66.7	--
Nebraska	10	6	60.0	--
Nevada	37	32	86.5	12.5
New Hampshire	10	4	40.0	--
New Jersey	211	107	50.7	--
New Mexico	5	4	80.0	0.0
New York State[3]	133	89	66.9	--
New York City	565	417	73.8	--
North Carolina	160	141	88.1	26.2
North Dakota	0	0	0.0	--
Ohio	99	67	67.7	--
Oklahoma	53	45	84.9	8.9
Oregon	52	46	88.5	2.2
Pennsylvania	123	57	46.3	--
Rhode Island	17	8	47.1	--
South Carolina	98	94	95.9	30.9
South Dakota	2	2	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	115	98	85.2	21.4
Texas	529	376	71.1	--
Utah	15	11	73.3	--
Vermont	1	1	100.0	0.0
Virginia	107	63	58.9	--
Washington	96	64	66.7	--
West Virginia	4	2	50.0	--
Wisconsin	32	27	84.4	7.4
Wyoming	1	0	0.0	--
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	15	1	6.7	--
N. Mariana Islands[4]	41	39	95.1	2.6
Puerto Rico[4]	63	55	87.3	60.0
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...

1. Includes only those cases with negative, positive, and indeterminate HIV test results.
2. Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
3. Excludes New York City.
4. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 32. Tuberculosis Cases by Occupation: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Occupation No.	Cases with Information on Occupation %	Percent of Cases by Occupation[1]: Unemployed Past 24 Mos.	Health Care Worker	Correctional Employee	Migrant Worker	Other Occupation	Multiple Occupations
United States	**16,377**	**15,242**	**93.1**	**56.8**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**39.0**	**0.1**
Alabama	310	308	99.4	63.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	34.1	0.0
Alaska	108	64	59.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	261	244	93.5	58.2	2.0	0.0	3.7	35.7	0.4
Arkansas	199	197	99.0	90.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	7.1	0.0
California	3,297	3,134	95.1	57.8	2.3	0.0	1.9	38.0	0.0
Colorado	97	97	100.0	50.5	6.2	0.0	1.0	41.2	1.0
Connecticut	105	103	98.1	48.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.0
Delaware	28	27	96.4	37.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	59.3	0.0
District of Columbia	85	84	98.8	75.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0
Florida	1,171	1,143	97.6	45.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	49.3	0.3
Georgia	703	568	80.8	53.0	2.5	0.2	1.4	43.0	0.0
Hawaii	136	110	80.9	60.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0
Idaho	16	15	93.8	46.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0
Illinois	743	605	81.4	54.9	4.5	0.0	0.5	40.0	0.2
Indiana	145	143	98.6	62.9	2.8	0.0	2.1	32.2	0.0
Iowa	40	37	92.5	29.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	64.9	0.0
Kansas	77	71	92.2	43.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	53.5	0.0
Kentucky	147	143	97.3	73.4	2.1	0.0	3.5	21.0	0.0
Louisiana	331	308	93.1	63.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	35.7	0.0
Maine	24	23	95.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	30.4	0.0
Maryland	282	278	98.6	50.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.4
Massachusetts	285	269	94.4	52.8	4.1	0.0	0.4	42.8	0.0
Michigan	287	234	81.5	56.8	6.0	0.0	0.4	36.8	0.0
Minnesota	178	176	98.9	52.3	1.7	0.0	1.1	44.3	0.6
Mississippi	173	163	94.2	57.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	39.9	0.6
Missouri	211	197	93.4	64.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	34.0	0.0
Montana	21	21	100.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0
Nebraska	24	24	100.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0
Nevada	96	93	96.9	37.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	60.2	0.0
New Hampshire	22	21	95.5	19.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	76.2	0.0
New Jersey	565	560	99.1	58.0	2.3	0.4	0.5	38.4	0.4
New Mexico	46	38	82.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0
New York State[2]	412	372	90.3	56.5	4.3	0.0	1.1	38.2	0.0
New York City	1,332	1,216	91.3	65.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.2
North Carolina	447	435	97.3	48.5	2.3	0.5	3.2	45.3	0.2
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Ohio	340	326	95.9	58.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0
Oklahoma	154	149	96.8	47.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0
Oregon	119	116	97.5	47.4	0.9	0.0	5.2	46.6	0.0
Pennsylvania	383	297	77.5	58.6	3.4	0.0	0.3	37.4	0.3
Rhode Island	49	49	100.0	61.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0
South Carolina	286	255	89.2	60.8	1.6	0.4	1.6	35.7	0.0
South Dakota	16	16	100.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Tennessee	383	370	96.6	58.1	1.6	0.5	1.4	38.4	0.0
Texas	1,506	1,433	95.2	59.7	3.1	0.2	1.0	35.8	0.2
Utah	49	47	95.9	48.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0
Vermont	4	4	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
Virginia	292	280	95.9	40.0	3.9	0.4	1.1	54.6	0.0
Washington	258	249	96.5	43.4	3.6	0.0	3.2	49.4	0.4
West Virginia	33	31	93.9	71.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0
Wisconsin	92	91	98.9	46.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	49.5	0.0
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	35	64.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	100.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	85.3	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	172	98.9	84.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	13.4	0.0
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Occupation within past 24 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 33. Tuberculosis Cases by Type of Health Care Provider: 59 Reporting Areas, 1998

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Type of Health Care Provider		Percent of Cases by Type of Health Care Provider[1]		
			No.	%	Health Department	Private/Other	Both Health Department and Private/Other
United States	**18,295**	**17,752**	**17,264**	**97.3**	**44.4**	**27.5**	**28.0**
Alabama	381	363	362	99.7	63.0	9.4	27.6
Alaska	55	55	54	98.2	18.5	3.7	77.8
Arizona	254	244	244	100.0	55.3	28.7	16.0
Arkansas	171	165	164	99.4	56.7	3.0	40.2
California	3,851	3,765	3,737	99.3	50.3	31.7	18.1
Colorado	79	75	75	100.0	66.7	18.7	14.7
Connecticut	127	122	122	100.0	13.1	84.4	2.5
Delaware	36	35	35	100.0	60.0	17.1	22.9
District of Columbia	107	101	101	100.0	40.6	42.6	16.8
Florida	1,295	1,258	1,253	99.6	50.8	17.0	32.2
Georgia	630	612	609	99.5	46.8	14.3	38.9
Hawaii	181	173	173	100.0	39.3	20.8	39.9
Idaho	14	14	13	92.9	30.8	23.1	46.2
Illinois	842	826	811	98.2	45.0	37.7	17.3
Indiana	188	181	180	99.4	10.6	17.8	71.7
Iowa	55	51	50	98.0	14.0	14.0	72.0
Kansas	56	53	53	100.0	84.9	1.9	13.2
Kentucky	179	169	162	95.9	43.8	19.1	37.0
Louisiana	379	366	215	58.7	--	--	--
Maine	13	13	13	100.0	23.1	46.2	30.8
Maryland	324	316	315	99.7	75.6	11.7	12.7
Massachusetts	280	271	270	99.6	51.9	17.0	31.1
Michigan	383	368	367	99.7	44.4	32.4	23.2
Minnesota	161	155	155	100.0	51.6	47.1	1.3
Mississippi	225	222	222	100.0	32.9	4.1	63.1
Missouri	184	179	174	97.2	15.5	25.9	58.6
Montana	20	20	20	100.0	35.0	25.0	40.0
Nebraska	31	30	30	100.0	0.0	90.0	10.0
Nevada	128	123	118	95.9	88.1	5.9	5.9
New Hampshire	14	13	13	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Jersey	639	622	610	98.1	48.0	47.4	4.6
New Mexico	68	64	64	100.0	57.8	10.9	31.3
New York State[2]	438	422	401	95.0	45.6	34.2	20.2
New York City	1,537	1,508	1,470	97.5	32.4	22.0	45.6
North Carolina	498	478	447	93.5	31.8	17.2	51.0
North Dakota	10	9	9	100.0	0.0	22.2	77.8
Ohio	230	221	220	99.5	50.5	37.3	12.3
Oklahoma	198	191	188	98.4	97.3	2.7	0.0
Oregon	156	151	140	92.7	50.0	16.4	33.6
Pennsylvania	448	434	361	83.2	57.3	21.3	21.3
Rhode Island	63	60	60	100.0	93.3	5.0	1.7
South Carolina	286	269	263	97.8	76.8	8.4	14.8
South Dakota	23	20	20	100.0	55.0	0.0	45.0
Tennessee	439	422	416	98.6	26.2	12.3	61.5
Texas	1,803	1,747	1,695	97.0	22.0	49.6	28.4
Utah	52	52	52	100.0	57.7	1.9	40.4
Vermont	5	5	5	100.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Virginia	339	329	329	100.0	42.2	51.4	6.4
Washington	265	260	257	98.8	47.1	20.2	32.7
West Virginia	42	41	39	95.1	10.3	43.6	46.2
Wisconsin	109	105	104	99.0	8.7	4.8	86.5
Wyoming	4	4	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	89	89	89	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1
N. Mariana Islands[3]	110	110	106	96.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	201	176	171	97.2	84.8	11.7	3.5
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Health Department: All outpatient care provided by the state or local health department; Private/Other: All care (except contact investigation and dispensing of medication) provided by non-health department providers; Both Health Department and Private/Other: Both sectors involved in the care of the patient. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
2. Excludes New York City.
3. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 34. Tuberculosis Cases by Directly Observed Therapy: 59 Reporting Areas, 1998

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[1]	Cases with Information on Directly Observed Therapy		Percent of Cases by Administration of Therapy[2]	
			No.	%	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered
United States	**18,295**	**17,585**	**17,003**	**96.7**	**51.7**	**22.4**
Alabama	381	363	362	99.7	72.1	26.5
Alaska	55	55	54	98.2	79.6	18.5
Arizona	254	240	239	99.6	64.4	12.1
Arkansas	171	163	161	98.8	44.1	9.9
California	3,851	3,727	3,619	97.1	40.7	25.0
Colorado	79	74	74	100.0	83.8	6.8
Connecticut	127	121	121	100.0	62.0	2.5
Delaware	36	35	35	100.0	62.9	25.7
District of Columbia	107	101	101	100.0	36.6	25.7
Florida	1,295	1,240	1,236	99.7	41.9	40.6
Georgia	630	608	598	98.4	51.2	33.4
Hawaii	181	173	173	100.0	53.2	17.3
Idaho	14	14	14	100.0	42.9	42.9
Illinois	842	805	794	98.6	49.7	12.3
Indiana	188	180	179	99.4	60.9	11.2
Iowa	55	48	48	100.0	29.2	43.8
Kansas	56	53	53	100.0	86.8	7.5
Kentucky	179	169	163	96.4	53.4	23.9
Louisiana	379	360	212	58.9	—	—
Maine	13	13	13	100.0	46.2	7.7
Maryland	324	316	315	99.7	89.5	6.0
Massachusetts	280	270	270	100.0	33.3	17.8
Michigan	383	367	366	99.7	17.8	31.4
Minnesota	161	154	150	97.4	45.3	30.7
Mississippi	225	222	222	100.0	99.5	0.5
Missouri	184	177	169	95.5	58.6	27.2
Montana	20	20	20	100.0	60.0	5.0
Nebraska	31	30	30	100.0	36.7	3.3
Nevada	128	121	117	96.7	29.9	13.7
New Hampshire	14	13	13	100.0	53.8	23.1
New Jersey	639	619	610	98.5	11.3	44.1
New Mexico	68	64	64	100.0	48.4	15.6
New York State[3]	438	421	415	98.6	62.9	24.8
New York City	1,537	1,490	1,446	97.0	53.3	13.0
North Carolina	498	478	476	99.6	69.5	20.8
North Dakota	10	9	9	100.0	33.3	66.7
Ohio	230	221	220	99.5	54.5	19.1
Oklahoma	198	191	190	99.5	58.4	15.3
Oregon	156	150	145	96.7	57.9	23.4
Pennsylvania	448	431	361	83.8	46.8	17.7
Rhode Island	63	60	60	100.0	93.3	5.0
South Carolina	286	269	264	98.1	88.6	3.0
South Dakota	23	20	20	100.0	85.0	10.0
Tennessee	439	422	412	97.6	31.8	47.1
Texas	1,803	1,725	1,611	93.4	71.3	20.6
Utah	52	51	51	100.0	54.9	11.8
Vermont	5	5	5	100.0	40.0	40.0
Virginia	339	328	328	100.0	51.5	10.1
Washington	265	253	251	99.2	65.7	10.8
West Virginia	42	38	36	94.7	16.7	5.6
Wisconsin	109	104	104	100.0	53.8	14.4
Wyoming	4	4	4	100.0	50.0	0.0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	89	89	89	100.0	0.0	98.9
N. Mariana Islands[4]	110	109	106	97.2	97.2	2.8
Puerto Rico[4]	201	176	170	96.6	69.4	3.5
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Includes patients alive at diagnosis with an initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
2. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
3. Excludes New York City.
4. Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 35. Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT): 59 Reporting Areas, 1998

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[1]			Therapy >1 Year Indicated[2]		Overall	
		No.[3]	COT ≤1 Year(%)	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)
United States	**18,295**	**15,807**	**79.1**	**90.7**	**224**	**71.0**	**16,031**	**90.4**
Alabama	381	330	83.9	93.9	3	100.0	333	94.0
Alaska	55	54	85.2	90.7	0	...	54	90.7
Arizona	254	211	84.4	95.7	5	80.0	216	95.4
Arkansas	171	140	85.0	93.6	0	...	140	93.6
California	3,851	3,402	78.8	92.2	55	85.5	3,457	92.0
Colorado	79	64	96.9	96.9	1	100.0	65	96.9
Connecticut	127	109	82.6	89.0	2	100.0	111	89.2
Delaware	36	29	75.9	93.1	0	...	29	93.1
District of Columbia	107	90	73.3	85.6	4	100.0	94	86.2
Florida	1,295	1,098	81.4	93.7	15	73.3	1,113	93.4
Georgia	630	556	79.9	90.6	4	75.0	560	90.5
Hawaii	181	155	84.5	92.3	0	...	155	92.3
Idaho	14	14	64.3	85.7	0	...	14	85.7
Illinois	842	722	78.3	89.3	12	75.0	734	89.1
Indiana	188	154	83.1	94.8	3	66.7	157	94.3
Iowa	55	44	75.0	95.5	0	...	44	95.5
Kansas	56	49	93.9	100.0	1	100.0	50	100.0
Kentucky	179	146	80.1	90.4	1	100.0	147	90.5
Louisiana	379	333	--	--	3	--	336	--
Maine	13	10	70.0	100.0	0	...	10	100.0
Maryland	324	278	85.3	94.2	5	60.0	283	93.6
Massachusetts	280	252	81.7	92.9	1	100.0	253	92.9
Michigan	383	323	84.2	92.3	5	60.0	328	91.8
Minnesota	161	146	82.2	93.2	2	100.0	148	93.2
Mississippi	225	198	89.9	97.5	1	100.0	199	97.5
Missouri	184	150	77.3	87.3	1	100.0	151	87.4
Montana	20	14	100.0	100.0	0	...	14	100.0
Nebraska	31	26	69.2	76.9	2	100.0	28	78.6
Nevada	128	114	83.3	91.2	1	100.0	115	91.3
New Hampshire	14	13	100.0	100.0	0	...	13	100.0
New Jersey	639	546	74.4	91.2	12	91.7	558	91.2
New Mexico	68	58	87.9	98.3	1	100.0	59	98.3
New York State[4]	438	384	70.6	85.4	4	50.0	388	85.1
New York City	1,537	1,313	80.7	90.4	35	25.7	1,348	88.7
North Carolina	498	424	91.7	98.3	4	75.0	428	98.1
North Dakota	10	8	62.5	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0
Ohio	230	194	77.3	91.8	4	75.0	198	91.4
Oklahoma	198	168	78.6	88.7	1	0.0	169	88.2
Oregon	156	138	77.5	85.5	3	66.7	141	85.1
Pennsylvania	448	382	--	--	4	--	386	--
Rhode Island	63	58	82.8	96.6	1	100.0	59	96.6
South Carolina	286	240	74.2	93.8	0	...	240	93.8
South Dakota	23	13	92.3	100.0	0	...	13	100.0
Tennessee	439	372	81.5	94.9	4	100.0	376	94.9
Texas	1,803	1,571	77.3	89.4	19	63.2	1,590	89.1
Utah	52	48	75.0	95.8	0	...	48	95.8
Vermont	5	4	100.0	100.0	0	...	4	100.0
Virginia	339	303	83.5	92.4	2	100.0	305	92.5
Washington	265	235	84.3	94.0	2	50.0	237	93.7
West Virginia	42	30	66.7	83.3	0	...	30	83.3
Wisconsin	109	90	83.3	96.7	0	...	90	96.7
Wyoming	4	4	100.0	100.0	0	...	4	100.0
American Samoa[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[5]	89	83	88.0	89.2	1	0.0	84	88.1
N. Mariana Islands[5]	110	107	79.4	80.4	1	0.0	108	79.6
Puerto Rico[5]	201	150	80.7	91.3	4	75.0	154	90.9
Republic of Palau[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Initial isolate susceptible to rifampin (n=12,118) or susceptibility unknown (n=316); culture-negative (n=2,562); culture status unknown (n=811); age unknown (n=0).
2. Initial isolate rifampin resistant, or pediatric (aged <15) case with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease.
3. Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information on reason therapy stopped for >90% of cases.
4. Excludes New York City.
5. Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.
Note: See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for description of COT calculation.

Table 36. Tuberculosis Cases in Selected Cities: 2000 and 1999

City	Cases[1] 2000	1999
Albuquerque, NM	7	13
Anaheim, Calif	38	37
Arlington, Tex	20	19
Atlanta, Ga	127	112
Austin, Tex	65	70
Baltimore, Md	67	77
Birmingham, Ala	50	51
Boston, Mass	82	77
Buffalo, NY	10	9
Charlotte, NC	64	73
Chicago, Ill	400	463
Cincinnati, Ohio	22	20
Cleveland, Ohio	68	78
Colorado Springs, Colo	6	9
Columbus, Ohio	71	52
Corpus Christi, Tex	23	26
Dallas, Tex	142	162
Denver, Colo	40	39
Detroit, Mich	111	134
El Paso, Tex	52	60
Fort Worth, Tex	62	74
Fresno, Calif	68	77
Honolulu, Hawaii	59	88
Houston, Tex	364	416
Indianapolis, Ind	37	35
Jacksonville, Fla	102	89
Kansas City, Mo	42	42
Las Vegas, Nev	65	56
Long Beach, Calif	63	88
Los Angeles, Calif	443	504
Louisville, Ky	27	30
Memphis, Tenn	78	94
Mesa, Ariz	14	9
Miami, Fla	98	92
Milwaukee, Wis	37	46
Minneapolis, Minn	80	85
Nashville, Tenn	70	50
Newark, NJ	73	58
New Orleans, La	97	67
New York, NY	1,332	1,460
Norfolk, Va	12	20
Oakland, Calif	101	114
Oklahoma City, Okla	44	53
Omaha, Neb	9	4
Philadelphia, Pa	159	182
Phoenix, Ariz	104	96
Pittsburgh, Pa	9	17
Portland, Ore	43	53
Sacramento, Calif	93	72
St. Louis, Mo	47	41
St. Paul, Minn	19	22
San Antonio, Tex	84	91
San Diego, Calif	169	162
San Francisco, Calif	170	235
San Jose, Calif	150	176
Santa Ana, Calif	49	47
Seattle, Wash	77	74
Tampa, Fla	64	84
Toledo, Ohio	6	6
Tucson, Ariz	22	38
Tulsa, Okla	16	37
Virginia Beach, Va	14	15
Washington, DC	85	70
Wichita, Kan	25	25
Total - 64 Cities	**6,247**	**6,775**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	32	31

1. Case counts are based on verified cases in persons residing within city limits. Residence within city limits was determined by the health department.

Table 37. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000 and 1999

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		April 1, 2000 Census Population
	2000	1999	2000	1999	
Akron, Ohio	16	14	2.3	2.0	694,960
Albany-Schenectady, NY	29	19	3.3	2.2	875,583
Albuquerque, NM	6	16	0.8	2.4	712,738
Allentown, Pa	15	17	2.4	2.7	637,958
Ann Arbor, Mich	14	15	2.4	2.7	578,736
Atlanta, Ga	403	343	9.8	8.9	4,112,198
Austin, Tex	81	90	6.5	7.9	1,249,763
Bakersfield, Calif	49	62	7.4	9.6	661,645
Baltimore, Md	119	134	4.7	5.4	2,552,994
Baton Rouge, La	22	39	3.6	6.7	602,894
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	78	104	5.7	7.7	1,373,167
Birmingham, Ala	80	77	8.7	8.4	921,106
Boston, Mass	276	267	4.6	4.5	6,057,826
Buffalo, NY	20	25	1.7	2.2	1,170,111
Charleston, SC	38	28	6.9	5.1	549,033
Charlotte, NC	104	103	6.9	7.3	1,499,293
Chicago, Ill	657	717	7.9	9.0	8,272,768
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	42	2.7	2.6	1,646,395
Cleveland, Ohio	108	109	4.8	4.9	2,250,871
Colorado Springs, Colo	7	...	1.4	...	516,929
Columbia, SC	27	30	5.0	5.8	536,691
Columbus, Ohio	85	62	5.5	4.2	1,540,157
Dallas, Tex	229	255	6.5	7.8	3,519,176
Dayton, Ohio	16	16	1.7	1.7	950,558
Denver, Colo	63	65	3.0	3.3	2,109,282
Detroit, Mich	194	231	4.4	5.2	4,441,551
El Paso, Tex	56	61	8.2	8.7	679,622
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	102	143	6.3	9.3	1,623,018
Fort Wayne, Ind	12	...	2.4	...	502,141
Fort Worth, Tex	101	117	5.9	7.2	1,702,625
Fresno, Calif	105	110	11.4	12.5	922,516
Gary, Ind	24	22	3.8	3.5	631,362
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	32	3.0	3.0	1,088,514
Greensboro, NC	41	68	3.3	5.8	1,251,509
Greenville, SC	42	34	4.4	3.7	962,441
Harrisburg, Pa	21	11	3.3	1.8	629,401
Hartford, Conn	29	48	2.5	4.3	1,148,618
Honolulu, Hawaii	108	147	12.3	17.0	876,156
Houston, Tex	432	482	10.3	12.0	4,177,646
Indianapolis, Ind	48	50	3.0	3.3	1,607,486
Jacksonville, Fla	125	105	11.4	9.9	1,100,491
Jersey City, NJ	85	84	14.0	15.2	608,975
Kansas City, Mo	73	63	4.1	3.6	1,776,062
Knoxville, Tenn	28	42	4.1	6.2	687,249
Las Vegas, Nev	88	68	5.6	4.9	1,563,282
Little Rock, Ark	21	24	3.6	4.3	583,845
Los Angeles, Calif	1,140	1,265	12.0	13.6	9,519,338
Louisville, Ky	36	47	3.5	4.7	1,025,598
McAllen, Tex	80	75	14.0	14.0	569,463
Memphis, Tenn	92	97	8.1	8.8	1,135,614
Miami, Fla	280	273	12.4	12.5	2,253,362
Middlesex, NJ	84	82	7.2	7.3	1,169,641
Milwaukee, Wis	46	59	3.1	4.0	1,500,741
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	137	161	4.6	5.6	2,968,806
Mobile, Ala	31	34	5.7	6.3	540,258

Table 37. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000 and 1999

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		April 1, 2000 Census Population
	2000	1999	2000	1999	
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	41	33	3.6	3.0	1,126,217
Nashville, Tenn	96	85	7.8	7.3	1,231,311
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	137	129	5.0	4.8	2,753,913
New Haven, Conn	54	65	3.2	4.0	1,706,575
New Orleans, La	142	122	10.6	9.3	1,337,726
New York, NY	1,427	1,540	15.3	17.7	9,314,235
Newark, NJ	194	181	9.5	9.3	2,032,989
Norfolk, Va	57	62	3.6	4.0	1,569,541
Oakland, Calif	309	338	12.9	14.4	2,392,557
Oklahoma City, Okla	64	79	5.9	7.6	1,083,346
Omaha, Neb	12	9	1.7	1.3	716,998
Orange County, Calif	246	245	8.6	8.9	2,846,289
Orlando, Fla	140	154	8.5	10.0	1,644,561
Philadelphia, Pa	263	299	5.2	6.0	5,100,931
Phoenix, Ariz	172	159	5.3	5.3	3,251,876
Pittsburgh, Pa	38	62	1.6	2.7	2,358,695
Portland, Ore	83	87	4.3	4.7	1,918,009
Providence, RI	49	52	5.1	5.7	962,886
Raleigh-Durham, NC	84	79	7.1	7.1	1,187,941
Richmond, Va	16	28	1.6	2.9	996,512
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	175	192	5.4	6.0	3,254,821
Rochester, NY	40	30	3.6	2.8	1,098,201
Sacramento, Calif	126	101	7.7	6.4	1,628,197
St. Louis, Mo	107	98	4.1	3.8	2,603,607
Salt Lake City, Utah	41	32	3.1	2.5	1,333,914
San Antonio, Tex	99	100	6.2	6.4	1,592,383
San Diego, Calif	296	297	10.5	10.5	2,813,833
San Francisco, Calif	227	307	13.1	18.2	1,731,183
San Jose, Calif	235	244	14.0	14.8	1,682,585
Sarasota, Fla	25	19	4.2	3.5	589,959
Scranton, Pa	15	23	2.4	3.8	624,776
Seattle, Wash	148	127	6.1	5.4	2,414,616
Springfield, Mass	16	12	2.6	2.0	608,479
Stockton, Calif	72	74	12.8	13.1	563,598
Syracuse, NY	26	37	3.6	5.0	732,117
Tacoma, Wash	34	43	4.9	6.2	700,820
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	127	156	5.3	6.8	2,395,997
Toledo, Ohio	9	10	1.5	1.6	618,203
Tucson, Ariz	23	46	2.7	5.7	843,746
Tulsa, Okla	24	46	3.0	5.9	803,235
Vallejo, Calif	30	35	5.8	6.9	518,821
Ventura, Calif	44	62	5.8	8.3	753,197
Washington, DC	385	366	7.8	7.7	4,923,153
West Palm Beach, Fla	76	108	6.7	10.3	1,131,184
Wichita, Kan	29	29	5.3	5.3	545,220
Wilmington, Del	17	15	2.9	2.6	586,216
Youngstown, Ohio	17	10	2.9	1.7	594,746
Total - 102 Areas	**12,367**	**13,111**	**6.9**	**7.7**	**178,060,078**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	68	79	3.5	3.9	1,967,627

Note: In 2000, there were 102 metropolitan statistical areas with populations of 500,000 or more. In 1999, Colorado Springs, Colorado and Fort Wayne, Indiana metropolitan statistical areas had populations under 500,000.
Ellipses indicate data not applicable.

Table 38. Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Akron, Ohio	16	9	56.3	7	43.8	0	0.0	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	29	18	62.1	8	27.6	3	10.3	0
Albuquerque, NM	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0
Allentown, Pa	15	8	53.3	5	33.3	2	13.3	1
Ann Arbor, Mich	14	6	42.9	7	50.0	1	7.1	0
Atlanta, Ga	403	303	75.2	71	17.6	29	7.2	8
Austin, Tex	81	52	64.2	20	24.7	9	11.1	1
Bakersfield, Calif	49	41	83.7	5	10.2	3	6.1	0
Baltimore, Md	119	88	73.9	14	11.8	17	14.3	5
Baton Rouge, La	22	18	81.8	3	13.6	1	4.5	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	78	56	71.8	16	20.5	6	7.7	1
Birmingham, Ala	80	67	83.8	10	12.5	3	3.8	0
Boston, Mass	276	172	62.3	87	31.5	17	6.2	5
Buffalo, NY	20	14	70.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	0
Charleston, SC	38	19	50.0	15	39.5	4	10.5	3
Charlotte, NC	104	79	76.0	21	20.2	4	3.8	1
Chicago, Ill	657	465	70.8	150	22.8	42	6.4	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	36	81.8	8	18.2	0	0.0	0
Cleveland, Ohio	108	63	58.3	37	34.3	8	7.4	5
Colorado Springs, Colo	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0
Columbia, SC	27	12	44.4	13	48.1	2	7.4	1
Columbus, Ohio	85	58	68.2	25	29.4	2	2.4	0
Dallas, Tex	229	171	74.7	34	14.8	24	10.5	4
Dayton, Ohio	16	11	68.8	4	25.0	1	6.3	0
Denver, Colo	63	37	58.7	17	27.0	9	14.3	1
Detroit, Mich	194	132	68.0	53	27.3	9	4.6	1
El Paso, Tex	56	38	67.9	13	23.2	5	8.9	2
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	102	74	72.5	24	23.5	4	3.9	1
Fort Wayne, Ind	12	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	0
Fort Worth, Tex	101	72	71.3	17	16.8	12	11.9	1
Fresno, Calif	105	82	78.1	15	14.3	8	7.6	3
Gary, Ind	24	22	91.7	1	4.2	1	4.2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	21	63.6	8	24.2	4	12.1	1
Greensboro, NC	41	28	68.3	9	22.0	4	9.8	0
Greenville, SC	42	28	66.7	12	28.6	2	4.8	1
Harrisburg, Pa	21	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0	0
Hartford, Conn	29	18	62.1	9	31.0	2	6.9	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	108	89	82.4	15	13.9	4	3.7	0
Houston, Tex	432	313	72.5	89	20.6	30	6.9	7
Indianapolis, Ind	48	37	77.1	6	12.5	5	10.4	3
Jacksonville, Fla	125	96	76.8	24	19.2	5	4.0	3
Jersey City, NJ	85	56	65.9	19	22.4	10	11.8	1
Kansas City, Mo	73	46	63.0	19	26.0	6	8.2	1
Knoxville, Tenn	28	23	82.1	2	7.1	3	10.7	0
Las Vegas, Nev	88	73	83.0	10	11.4	5	5.7	2
Little Rock, Ark	21	15	71.4	2	9.5	4	19.0	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,140	839	73.6	199	17.5	102	8.9	21
Louisville, Ky	36	27	75.0	8	22.2	0	0.0	0
McAllen, Tex	80	64	80.0	12	15.0	4	5.0	0
Memphis, Tenn	92	63	68.5	23	25.0	6	6.5	3
Miami, Fla	280	221	78.9	42	15.0	17	6.1	6
Middlesex, NJ	84	45	53.6	32	38.1	7	8.3	2
Milwaukee, Wis	46	31	67.4	13	28.3	2	4.3	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	137	66	48.2	61	44.5	10	7.3	2
Mobile, Ala	31	27	87.1	2	6.5	2	6.5	0

1. Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.
2. Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.
3. Includes miliary cases.

Note: 6 (<0.1%) cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 38. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	41	26	63.4	13	31.7	2	4.9	1
Nashville, Tenn	96	75	78.1	11	11.5	10	10.4	1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	137	90	65.7	35	25.5	12	8.8	0
New Haven, Conn	54	36	66.7	16	29.6	2	3.7	0
New Orleans, La	142	120	84.5	20	14.1	2	1.4	0
New York, NY	1,427	983	68.9	295	20.7	148	10.4	36
Newark, NJ	194	133	68.6	37	19.1	24	12.4	8
Norfolk, Va	57	37	64.9	13	22.8	7	12.3	4
Oakland, Calif	309	222	71.8	67	21.7	20	6.5	6
Oklahoma City, Okla	64	49	76.6	6	9.4	9	14.1	2
Omaha, Neb	12	6	50.0	5	41.7	1	8.3	0
Orange County, Calif	246	175	71.1	45	18.3	25	10.2	3
Orlando, Fla	140	118	84.3	7	5.0	15	10.7	2
Philadelphia, Pa	263	175	66.5	71	27.0	17	6.5	5
Phoenix, Ariz	172	142	82.6	12	7.0	18	10.5	4
Pittsburgh, Pa	38	28	73.7	10	26.3	0	0.0	0
Portland, Ore	83	56	67.5	22	26.5	5	6.0	1
Providence, RI	49	27	55.1	13	26.5	9	18.4	1
Raleigh-Durham, NC	84	65	77.4	14	16.7	5	6.0	1
Richmond, Va	16	14	87.5	1	6.3	1	6.3	0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	175	122	69.7	40	22.9	13	7.4	5
Rochester, NY	40	27	67.5	10	25.0	3	7.5	0
Sacramento, Calif	126	107	84.9	14	11.1	5	4.0	1
St. Louis, Mo	107	82	76.6	18	16.8	7	6.5	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	41	25	61.0	11	26.8	5	12.2	1
San Antonio, Tex	99	79	79.8	13	13.1	7	7.1	2
San Diego, Calif	296	215	72.6	58	19.6	23	7.8	3
San Francisco, Calif	227	164	72.2	38	16.7	25	11.0	4
San Jose, Calif	235	154	65.5	72	30.6	8	3.4	2
Sarasota, Fla	25	19	76.0	6	24.0	0	0.0	0
Scranton, Pa	15	12	80.0	2	13.3	1	6.7	0
Seattle, Wash	148	98	66.2	38	25.7	12	8.1	2
Springfield, Mass	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0.0	0
Stockton, Calif	72	51	70.8	15	20.8	6	8.3	5
Syracuse, NY	26	15	57.7	8	30.8	3	11.5	0
Tacoma, Wash	34	22	64.7	11	32.4	1	2.9	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	127	113	89.0	10	7.9	4	3.1	0
Toledo, Ohio	9	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0
Tucson, Ariz	23	15	65.2	6	26.1	2	8.7	0
Tulsa, Okla	24	16	66.7	3	12.5	5	20.8	1
Vallejo, Calif	30	24	80.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	0
Ventura, Calif	44	25	56.8	8	18.2	11	25.0	1
Washington, DC	385	260	67.5	87	22.6	38	9.9	12
West Palm Beach, Fla	76	55	72.4	15	19.7	6	7.9	0
Wichita, Kan	29	19	65.5	6	20.7	4	13.8	0
Wilmington, Del	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	0	0.0	0
Youngstown, Ohio	17	13	76.5	4	23.5	0	0.0	0
Total - 102 Areas	**12,367**	**8,821**	**71.3**	**2,557**	**20.7**	**983**	**7.9**	**226**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	68	57	83.8	10	14.7	1	1.5	0

1. Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.
2. Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.
3. Includes miliary cases.
Note: 6 (<0.1%) cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 39. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
Akron, Ohio	16	0	0	1	4	1	10	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	29	0	0	2	6	5	16	0
Albuquerque, NM	6	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Allentown, Pa	15	0	1	3	3	4	4	0
Ann Arbor, Mich	14	1	0	3	7	3	0	0
Atlanta, Ga	403	25	16	56	146	120	39	1
Austin, Tex	81	4	2	9	38	23	5	0
Bakersfield, Calif	49	5	1	5	12	18	8	0
Baltimore, Md	119	3	2	13	42	28	31	0
Baton Rouge, La	22	0	0	1	7	8	6	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	78	2	1	4	35	24	12	0
Birmingham, Ala	80	5	2	3	30	23	17	0
Boston, Mass	276	5	7	35	107	68	54	0
Buffalo, NY	20	1	1	4	4	3	7	0
Charleston, SC	38	1	2	1	14	10	10	0
Charlotte, NC	104	7	1	14	47	19	16	0
Chicago, Ill	657	17	15	69	226	197	133	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	1	0	1	12	19	11	0
Cleveland, Ohio	108	1	1	9	26	34	37	0
Colorado Springs, Colo	7	1	0	0	1	1	4	0
Columbia, SC	27	0	1	2	12	5	7	0
Columbus, Ohio	85	2	4	26	32	17	4	0
Dallas, Tex	229	6	5	27	102	59	30	0
Dayton, Ohio	16	1	0	1	3	6	5	0
Denver, Colo	63	2	0	8	22	19	12	0
Detroit, Mich	194	11	3	16	58	66	40	0
El Paso, Tex	56	4	2	5	10	16	19	0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	102	4	4	3	51	26	14	0
Fort Wayne, Ind	12	1	0	2	3	2	4	0
Fort Worth, Tex	101	5	9	9	34	31	13	0
Fresno, Calif	105	7	9	3	26	41	19	0
Gary, Ind	24	0	1	1	6	7	9	0
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	2	1	5	16	3	6	0
Greensboro, NC	41	2	0	4	15	10	10	0
Greenville, SC	42	0	1	4	13	17	7	0
Harrisburg, Pa	21	0	1	0	10	5	5	0
Hartford, Conn	29	1	1	4	11	8	4	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	108	1	0	9	27	38	33	0
Houston, Tex	432	15	11	39	163	146	58	0
Indianapolis, Ind	48	8	3	3	12	10	12	0
Jacksonville, Fla	125	3	0	4	47	58	13	0
Jersey City, NJ	85	2	5	18	32	18	10	0
Kansas City, Mo	73	1	2	7	33	18	12	0
Knoxville, Tenn	28	0	0	0	4	11	13	0
Las Vegas, Nev	88	1	6	5	34	29	13	0
Little Rock, Ark	21	0	0	3	5	6	7	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,140	42	30	133	354	345	236	0
Louisville, Ky	36	0	0	0	10	14	12	0
McAllen, Tex	80	6	2	7	23	22	20	0
Memphis, Tenn	92	4	1	14	43	18	12	0
Miami, Fla	280	4	3	18	117	95	43	0
Middlesex, NJ	84	2	1	12	39	15	15	0
Milwaukee, Wis	46	0	1	5	20	8	12	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	137	4	3	37	56	28	9	0
Mobile, Ala	31	1	0	4	9	8	9	0

Table 39. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	41	0	0	4	12	9	16	0
Nashville, Tenn	96	4	2	5	37	27	21	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	137	1	4	16	49	42	25	0
New Haven, Conn	54	2	2	4	21	9	16	0
New Orleans, La	142	11	8	9	35	52	27	0
New York, NY	1,427	34	46	144	596	373	234	0
Newark, NJ	194	5	4	26	61	55	43	0
Norfolk, Va	57	2	0	6	17	20	12	0
Oakland, Calif	309	7	5	28	102	82	85	0
Oklahoma City, Okla	64	1	0	7	27	17	12	0
Omaha, Neb	12	2	1	0	8	0	1	0
Orange County, Calif	246	10	4	25	95	60	52	0
Orlando, Fla	140	4	0	13	49	50	24	0
Philadelphia, Pa	263	11	9	25	92	71	54	1
Phoenix, Ariz	172	8	3	25	74	38	24	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	38	0	1	4	10	7	16	0
Portland, Ore	83	5	2	8	40	15	13	0
Providence, RI	49	3	2	4	17	12	11	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	84	1	1	11	34	24	13	0
Richmond, Va	16	0	1	0	7	4	4	0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	175	5	5	13	57	49	46	0
Rochester, NY	40	3	3	2	13	7	12	0
Sacramento, Calif	126	3	3	9	33	49	29	0
St. Louis, Mo	107	3	5	4	36	29	30	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	41	0	0	5	14	16	6	0
San Antonio, Tex	99	3	0	11	29	36	20	0
San Diego, Calif	296	14	14	36	107	69	56	0
San Francisco, Calif	227	4	5	13	64	65	76	0
San Jose, Calif	235	4	5	26	104	60	36	0
Sarasota, Fla	25	0	1	4	7	5	8	0
Scranton, Pa	15	3	0	1	6	1	4	0
Seattle, Wash	148	2	1	18	62	39	26	0
Springfield, Mass	16	0	0	1	9	3	3	0
Stockton, Calif	72	3	1	5	16	26	21	0
Syracuse, NY	26	0	1	0	9	10	6	0
Tacoma, Wash	34	1	2	2	11	9	9	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	127	3	4	9	42	41	28	0
Toledo, Ohio	9	1	0	0	7	0	1	0
Tucson, Ariz	23	0	1	2	6	6	8	0
Tulsa, Okla	24	1	0	0	10	7	6	0
Vallejo, Calif	30	2	0	2	6	11	9	0
Ventura, Calif	44	1	1	3	19	10	10	0
Washington, DC	385	7	7	56	147	116	52	0
West Palm Beach, Fla	76	1	2	10	31	20	12	0
Wichita, Kan	29	1	0	5	13	7	3	0
Wilmington, Del	17	1	1	3	5	5	2	0
Youngstown, Ohio	17	1	0	1	2	5	8	0
Total - 102 Areas	**12,367**	**399**	**319**	**1,276**	**4,469**	**3,505**	**2,397**	**2**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	68	1	1	3	19	29	15	0

Table 40. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
Akron, Ohio	16	9	5	1	0	1	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	29	14	6	0	0	9	0
Albuquerque, NM	6	1	1	2	1	0	1
Allentown, Pa	15	7	1	5	0	2	0
Ann Arbor, Mich	14	3	7	0	0	4	0
Atlanta, Ga	403	47	254	44	0	53	5
Austin, Tex	81	14	17	37	0	13	0
Bakersfield, Calif	49	6	4	22	2	15	0
Baltimore, Md	119	29	66	9	0	15	0
Baton Rouge, La	22	11	4	0	0	6	1
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	78	16	18	25	1	18	0
Birmingham, Ala	80	23	51	3	0	3	0
Boston, Mass	276	73	74	39	1	89	0
Buffalo, NY	20	8	8	1	0	3	0
Charleston, SC	38	4	28	2	0	4	0
Charlotte, NC	104	23	54	19	0	8	0
Chicago, Ill	657	107	273	139	7	127	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	22	20	0	0	2	0
Cleveland, Ohio	108	32	61	4	0	11	0
Colorado Springs, Colo	7	3	0	1	0	3	0
Columbia, SC	27	5	18	0	0	4	0
Columbus, Ohio	85	21	50	9	0	5	0
Dallas, Tex	229	36	81	78	2	31	1
Dayton, Ohio	16	9	7	0	0	0	0
Denver, Colo	63	13	12	23	3	12	0
Detroit, Mich	194	53	115	4	1	21	0
El Paso, Tex	56	2	1	53	0	0	0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	102	19	58	18	0	7	0
Fort Wayne, Ind	12	7	3	1	0	1	0
Fort Worth, Tex	101	25	27	32	1	15	1
Fresno, Calif	105	16	8	54	4	23	0
Gary, Ind	24	9	7	7	0	1	0
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	11	7	10	0	5	0
Greensboro, NC	41	11	16	7	0	7	0
Greenville, SC	42	18	19	1	0	4	0
Harrisburg, Pa	21	12	1	1	0	6	1
Hartford, Conn	29	6	9	7	0	7	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	108	0	0	0	0	107	1
Houston, Tex	432	72	151	145	0	64	0
Indianapolis, Ind	48	14	23	6	0	5	0
Jacksonville, Fla	125	35	74	3	0	13	0
Jersey City, NJ	85	8	15	29	0	33	0
Kansas City, Mo	73	17	34	10	0	11	1
Knoxville, Tenn	28	23	3	2	0	0	0
Las Vegas, Nev	88	24	15	24	4	21	0
Little Rock, Ark	21	13	4	1	0	3	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,140	110	145	513	0	372	0
Louisville, Ky	36	20	12	1	0	3	0
McAllen, Tex	80	1	0	78	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	92	15	69	2	0	5	1
Miami, Fla	280	32	153	88	0	7	0
Middlesex, NJ	84	13	7	17	0	47	0
Milwaukee, Wis	46	9	22	3	0	12	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	137	11	79	18	2	26	1
Mobile, Ala	31	9	20	0	0	2	0

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 40. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	41	17	3	7	0	14	0
Nashville, Tenn	96	39	44	5	1	3	4
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	137	33	33	47	0	23	1
New Haven, Conn	54	26	16	6	0	5	1
New Orleans, La	142	40	81	7	0	13	1
New York, NY	1,427	148	513	394	1	369	2
Newark, NJ	194	29	97	40	0	28	0
Norfolk, Va	57	11	23	3	0	20	0
Oakland, Calif	309	31	72	43	1	162	0
Oklahoma City, Okla	64	28	13	7	3	13	0
Omaha, Neb	12	0	8	3	0	1	0
Orange County, Calif	246	21	5	85	0	135	0
Orlando, Fla	140	37	75	18	0	10	0
Philadelphia, Pa	263	40	120	20	1	76	6
Phoenix, Ariz	172	26	13	98	10	22	3
Pittsburgh, Pa	38	22	11	0	0	5	0
Portland, Ore	83	27	12	18	0	26	0
Providence, RI	49	16	11	10	1	11	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	84	15	51	13	0	5	0
Richmond, Va	16	3	6	0	0	7	0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	175	35	15	91	0	34	0
Rochester, NY	40	12	17	5	1	5	0
Sacramento, Calif	126	29	13	10	0	72	2
St. Louis, Mo	107	34	54	5	0	14	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	41	19	4	12	0	6	0
San Antonio, Tex	99	20	5	64	0	10	0
San Diego, Calif	296	28	24	142	0	102	0
San Francisco, Calif	227	24	11	36	2	154	0
San Jose, Calif	235	9	3	36	0	187	0
Sarasota, Fla	25	13	6	6	0	0	0
Scranton, Pa	15	9	0	5	0	1	0
Seattle, Wash	148	29	36	14	3	66	0
Springfield, Mass	16	11	0	3	0	2	0
Stockton, Calif	72	9	6	22	0	35	0
Syracuse, NY	26	10	8	1	0	6	1
Tacoma, Wash	34	8	5	4	0	17	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	127	47	58	10	0	12	0
Toledo, Ohio	9	3	4	1	0	1	0
Tucson, Ariz	23	3	2	12	3	3	0
Tulsa, Okla	24	10	7	0	5	2	0
Vallejo, Calif	30	5	2	6	0	17	0
Ventura, Calif	44	6	0	29	1	8	0
Washington, DC	385	46	163	67	1	108	0
West Palm Beach, Fla	76	17	34	21	0	4	0
Wichita, Kan	29	9	4	5	0	11	0
Wilmington, Del	17	1	7	1	0	8	0
Youngstown, Ohio	17	9	7	0	0	0	1
Total - 102 Areas	**12,367**	**2,215**	**3,919**	**3,030**	**63**	**3,099**	**41**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	68	0	0	68	0	0	0

1. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 41. Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Akron, Ohio	16	12	75.0	4	25.0	0	0.0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	29	16	55.2	13	44.8	0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
Allentown, Pa	15	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0.0
Ann Arbor, Mich	14	0	0.0	14	100.0	0	0.0
Atlanta, Ga	403	283	70.2	117	29.0	3	0.7
Austin, Tex	81	50	61.7	31	38.3	0	0.0
Bakersfield, Calif	49	22	44.9	27	55.1	0	0.0
Baltimore, Md	119	92	77.3	27	22.7	0	0.0
Baton Rouge, La	22	16	72.7	6	27.3	0	0.0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	78	28	35.9	50	64.1	0	0.0
Birmingham, Ala	80	73	91.3	7	8.8	0	0.0
Boston, Mass	276	69	25.0	207	75.0	0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	20	15	75.0	5	25.0	0	0.0
Charleston, SC	38	33	86.8	5	13.2	0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	104	71	68.3	33	31.7	0	0.0
Chicago, Ill	657	418	63.6	238	36.2	1	0.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	37	84.1	7	15.9	0	0.0
Cleveland, Ohio	108	85	78.7	23	21.3	0	0.0
Colorado Springs, Colo	7	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0
Columbia, SC	27	22	81.5	5	18.5	0	0.0
Columbus, Ohio	85	31	36.5	54	63.5	0	0.0
Dallas, Tex	229	127	55.5	102	44.5	0	0.0
Dayton, Ohio	16	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denver, Colo	63	24	38.1	39	61.9	0	0.0
Detroit, Mich	194	154	79.4	40	20.6	0	0.0
El Paso, Tex	56	23	41.1	33	58.9	0	0.0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	102	40	39.2	62	60.8	0	0.0
Fort Wayne, Ind	12	9	75.0	3	25.0	0	0.0
Fort Worth, Tex	101	52	51.5	49	48.5	0	0.0
Fresno, Calif	105	41	39.0	64	61.0	0	0.0
Gary, Ind	24	20	83.3	3	12.5	1	4.2
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	9	27.3	24	72.7	0	0.0
Greensboro, NC	41	24	58.5	17	41.5	0	0.0
Greenville, SC	42	36	85.7	6	14.3	0	0.0
Harrisburg, Pa	21	10	47.6	11	52.4	0	0.0
Hartford, Conn	29	13	44.8	16	55.2	0	0.0
Honolulu, Hawaii	108	22	20.4	84	77.8	2	1.9
Houston, Tex	432	264	61.1	168	38.9	0	0.0
Indianapolis, Ind	48	34	70.8	13	27.1	1	2.1
Jacksonville, Fla	125	105	84.0	20	16.0	0	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	85	14	16.5	70	82.4	1	1.2
Kansas City, Mo	73	46	63.0	25	34.2	2	2.7
Knoxville, Tenn	28	26	92.9	2	7.1	0	0.0
Las Vegas, Nev	88	42	47.7	45	51.1	1	1.1
Little Rock, Ark	21	17	81.0	3	14.3	1	4.8
Los Angeles, Calif	1,140	304	26.7	832	73.0	4	0.4
Louisville, Ky	36	32	88.9	4	11.1	0	0.0
McAllen, Tex	80	36	45.0	43	53.8	1	1.2
Memphis, Tenn	92	83	90.2	9	9.8	0	0.0
Miami, Fla	280	102	36.4	177	63.2	1	0.4
Middlesex, NJ	84	15	17.9	69	82.1	0	0.0
Milwaukee, Wis	46	24	52.2	22	47.8	0	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	137	22	16.1	115	83.9	0	0.0
Mobile, Ala	31	29	93.5	2	6.5	0	0.0

1. Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, U.S. Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Appendix A

Technical Notes

National Surveillance for Tuberculosis

All reporting areas (i.e., the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean) report tuberculosis (TB) cases to CDC using a standard case report form, Report of a Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT).[1] Reported TB cases are verified according to the TB case definition for public health surveillance (*MMWR* 1997;46[No. RR-10]:40-1). Cases may be verified using the laboratory or clinical case definition. A case may be verified by the laboratory case definition either by (1) isolation of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen, OR (2) demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained. A case may be verified by the clinical case definition in the presence of ALL of the following clinical criteria: (a) a positive tuberculin skin test result, (b) other signs and symptoms compatible with TB, such as an abnormal, unstable (worsening or improving) chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease, (c) treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications, and (d) a completed diagnostic evaluation. When patients are diagnosed with TB but do not meet the case definition (e.g., anergic patients with a clinical picture consistent with TB but without laboratory evidence of *M. tuberculosis*), reporting areas also have the option of verifying TB cases based on provider diagnosis.

In January 1993, in conjunction with state and local health departments, CDC implemented an expanded surveillance system for TB to collect additional data to better monitor and target groups at risk for TB disease, to estimate and follow the extent of drug-resistant TB, and to evaluate outcomes of TB cases. The RVCT form for reporting TB cases was revised to collect information on occupation, the initial drug regimen, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test results, history of substance abuse and homelessness, and residence in correctional or long-term care facilities at the time of diagnosis. RVCT Follow Up Report-1 was added to collect drug susceptibility results for the initial *M. tuberculosis* isolate from patients with culture-positive disease. To evaluate the outcomes of TB therapy, RVCT Follow Up Report-2 was added to collect information on the reason and date therapy was stopped, the type of health care provider, sputum culture conversion, the use of directly observed therapy, and the results of drug susceptibility testing for the final *M. tuberculosis* isolate from patients with culture-positive disease. Since 1993, RVCT data have been reported to CDC using software specifically developed for expanded TB surveillance (i.e., SURVS-TB, 1993-1997; TIMS, 1998-2000). The instructions for completing the RVCT forms and the definitions for all data items were included in the software user's guide. The summary data presented in this publication for 2000 (and for 1998, Tables 33-35) and the trend data for 1993-2000 (Tables 7-10) were received at CDC via TIMS by April 17, 2001.

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[1]Other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. RVCT data for 2000 were available from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam.

Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy

Tables 9 and 35 are recent additions to this publication and present rates of completion of TB therapy (COT). Data collected by RVCT Follow Up Report-2 on date and reason therapy stopped (e.g., patient completed therapy, moved, was lost) were used to calculate rates of COT. Cases were stratified by the indicated length of therapy, based on current American Thoracic Society/CDC treatment guidelines[2] and the patient's initial drug susceptibility test results, age, and site of disease. The adequacy of the treatment regimen (e.g., the sufficiency of the duration of therapy, the appropriateness of the prescribed TB drugs) was not evaluated in this analysis. Acquired drug resistance during therapy with the need for a longer duration of therapy was also not considered in this analysis.

In Table 35, the first column shows the total number of cases reported during 1998. The remaining columns are grouped under three headings: therapy of 1 year or less indicated, therapy greater than 1 year indicated, and overall. For patients with an initial isolate resistant to rifampin and for pediatric patients (age under 15 years old) with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease, data were included under the category of greater than 1 year of therapy indicated. For all other patients, including those with culture-negative disease, those with an unknown culture status, and those with culture-positive disease but unknown initial drug susceptibility test results, data were included under the category of 1 year or less of therapy indicated. Table 9 presents data only for the category of therapy of 1 year or less indicated.

In Table 35, each group under an indicated length of therapy has an initial column showing the number of cases in persons who were alive at diagnosis and prescribed an initial regimen of one or more drugs, and who did not die during therapy. This number was used as the denominator in COT rate calculations. COT rates, shown as percentages, were only calculated for areas reporting reason therapy stopped for at least 90% of cases shown in the overall column. For the group with an indicated length of therapy of 1 year or less, rates are shown for both completion of therapy in 1 year or less (COT $\leq$1 year) and for COT, regardless of duration of therapy (i.e., duration of therapy $\leq$1 year, >1 year, or unknown). For COT $\leq$1 year, the numerator included only those patients completing therapy in $\leq$365 days (based on the dates therapy started and stopped). Patients with missing dates were classified as "treatment not completed" for this calculation. Rates of COT, regardless of duration of therapy, were calculated by dividing the number of patients reported as having completed therapy by the number of patients listed in the first column of each group. Patients with an outcome other than completed therapy (i.e., moved, lost, refused treatment, and other) were classified as "treatment not completed." Patients with an unknown outcome were also classified as "treatment not completed." For the remaining two groups of indicated therapy length (greater than 1 year and overall), only rates of COT, regardless of duration of therapy, are presented. Table 9 provides rates for COT $\leq$1 year and for COT, regardless of duration of therapy, only for the group with an indicated therapy of 1 year or less.

Acknowledgment: Tables 9 and 35 were developed in collaboration with the Field Services Branch, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, CDC.

[2]ATS/CDC. Treatment of tuberculosis and tuberculosis infection in adults and children. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994;149:1359-74.

Site of TB Disease

Tables 5, 6, 21, 22, and 38 reflect a recent change in the definition of miliary disease that is used in this publication. Miliary disease is now classified as both an extrapulmonary and a pulmonary form of TB. In publications prior to 1997, miliary disease was classified as extrapulmonary TB unless pulmonary disease was reported as the major site of TB disease.

Reporting of HIV Infection

Table 31 shows information on HIV status for TB cases among persons aged 25-44 years, the age group in which 75% of AIDS cases occur (CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* 1999;11[No. 2]:16). The information on HIV status for TB cases reported in 2000 is incomplete. Reasons for incomplete reporting of HIV test results to the national surveillance system include concerns about confidentiality, which may limit the exchange of data between TB and HIV/AIDS programs; laws and regulations in certain states and local jurisdictions that have been interpreted as prohibiting the HIV/AIDS program from sharing the HIV status of TB patients with the TB program, or from reporting patients with TB and AIDS to the TB program; and reluctance by health care providers to report HIV test results to the TB surveillance program staff. In addition, health care providers may not offer counseling and HIV testing to some TB patients because of a lack of resources or of appropriately trained staff, or due to the perception that selected patients (e.g., foreign-born persons) are not at risk for HIV infection.

Data on the HIV infection status of reported TB cases in 2000 should be interpreted with caution. These data are not representative of all TB patients with HIV infection. HIV testing is performed after a patient receives counseling and gives informed consent. Since testing is voluntary, some TB patients may decline HIV testing. TB patients who are tested anonymously may choose not to share the results of HIV testing with their health care provider. TB patients managed in the private sector may receive confidential HIV testing, but results may not be reported to the TB program in the health department. In addition, many factors may influence HIV testing of TB patients, including the extent to which testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups (e.g., 25- to 44- year-old males, injecting drug users, homeless persons), and the availability of and access to HIV testing services. These data do not provide a minimum estimate of the proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected in a reporting area.

Tabulation and Presentation of TB Data

This report primarily presents summary data for TB cases reported to CDC in 2000. Data from the RVCT Follow Up Report-2 (i.e., completion of therapy, use of directly observed therapy, and type of health care provider) are presented for cases reported in 1998. In addition, trend data are presented in Tables 1 through 10. TB cases are tabulated by the year in which the reporting area verified that the patient had TB and included the patient in its official annual TB case count. Totals for the U.S. only include data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Age group tabulations are based on the patient's age in the month and year the patient was reported to the health department as a suspected TB case. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the patient's residence at diagnosis of TB (see Appendix C: "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases").

Tables 37 through 41 present data by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with a 2000 Census population of 500,000 or more. Metropolitan areas are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and the definitions effective as of June 30, 1999, were used for this publication (www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). The metropolitan area definitions apply to all areas except the six New England states; for these states, the New England

County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, the TB cases and case rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 15 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. However, the TB cases and case rates for Washington, D.C. (Table 37), include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. A list of the cities and counties that comprised each metropolitan area in 2000 is available in U.S. Census Table 1 located at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t3.html.

Rates

Rates are expressed as the number of cases reported each calendar year per 100,000 population. Population denominators used in calculating TB rates were based on official census and midyear (July 1) post-census estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specifically, in Tables 1 and 15, the U.S. total and state populations for 2000 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Table 2 located at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/respop.html. In Tables 2 and 3, populations by age, race, and Hispanic origin were obtained from Table DP-1 found in the U.S. Census publication, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 (*www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html*)*. In Table 12, populations by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were extrapolated to the April 2000 population based on July 1, 2000, population estimates. In Table 4, the populations for U.S.-born and foreign-born for 1990-1999 were obtained from *Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999 (*www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/ nativity/ fbtab001.txt) and 2000 population estimates reported in the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports, P20-534, *The Foreign-born Population in the United States: March 2000* were extrapolated to the April 2000 population.

Mortality Data

Official TB mortality statistics for the United States are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC. The annual mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths due to TB in that year, divided by the estimated population for the year, multiplied by 100,000 (Table 1). The number of deaths for 1999 was obtained from the NCHS *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 3, June 26, 2001. The number of deaths for 2000 was not available at the time of this publication.

Appendix B

Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance[1]

Tuberculosis (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description
A chronic bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved.

Clinical case definition
A case that meets the following criteria:

- A positive tuberculin skin test
- Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (e.g., an abnormal, unstable [i.e., worsening or improving] chest radiographs, or clinical evidence of current disease)
- Treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications
- Completed diagnostic evaluation

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen* or
- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test†, or
- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or
- cannot be obtained.

Case classification
Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed

Comment
A case should not be counted twice within any consecutive 12-month period. However, cases in which the patients had previously had verified disease should be reported again if the patients were discharged from treatment. Cases also should be reported again if patients were lost to supervision for >12 months and disease can be verified again. Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in tuberculosis morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent tuberculosis.

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[1] *CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. MMWR 1997;46(No. RR-10):40-41.*

*Use of rapid identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* (e.g., DNA probes and mycolic acids high-pressure liquid chromatography performed on a culture from a clinical specimen) are acceptable under this criterion.

†Nucleic acid amplification (NAA) tests must be accompanied by culture for mycobacteria species. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert. Current FDA-approved NAA tests are only approved for smear-positive respiratory specimens.

Appendix C

Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases (Revised July 1997)

Since publication of the "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases"[1] in January 1977, numerous changes have occurred and many issues have been raised within the field of tuberculosis (TB) surveillance. This current version updates and supersedes the previous version; it clarifies the parameters for counting TB cases among (a) immigrants, resident aliens, and border crossers, (b) military personnel stationed in the United States and abroad, and (c) persons diagnosed within the Indian Health Service and correctional facilities.

A distinction should be made between ***reporting*** TB cases to a health department and ***counting*** TB cases for determining incidence of disease. Throughout each year, TB cases and suspected cases are reported to public health authorities by sources such as clinics, hospitals, laboratories, and health care providers. From these reports, the state or local TB control officer must determine which cases meet the current surveillance definition for TB disease. These verified TB cases are then counted and reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

I. Reporting TB Cases.—CDC recommends that health care providers and laboratories be required to report all TB cases or suspected cases to state and local health departments based on the current "Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance."[2] This notification is essential in order for TB programs to

- Ensure case supervision
- Ensure completion of appropriate therapy
- Ensure completion of timely contact investigations
- Evaluate program effectiveness
- Assess trends and characteristics of TB morbidity

II. TB Surveillance.—For purposes of surveillance, a case of TB is defined on the basis of laboratory and/or clinical evidence of active disease due to *M. tuberculosis* complex.*

****Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex** (*M. tuberculosis* complex) consists of three mycobacterial species: *M. tuberculosis, M. bovis,* and *M. africanum*. These species are identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis* and *M. africanum* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the three organisms should be reported as TB, using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis*, which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine for protection against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by this *M. bovis* strain should not be reported as TB because the transmission is iatrogenic (treatment-induced), rather than person-to-person or communicable.

a. Laboratory Case Definition.

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen. The use of rapid-identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* performed on a culture from a clinical specimen, such as DNA probes and high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), is acceptable under this criterion.

OR

- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification (NAA) test. NAA tests must be accompanied by cultures of mycobacterial species. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert. Current FDA-approved NAA tests are only approved for use on smear-positive respiratory specimens.

OR

- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained; historically this criterion has been most commonly used to diagnose TB in the postmortem setting.

b. Clinical Case Definition.—In the absence of laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex after a diagnostic process has been completed, persons must have **all** of the following criteria for clinical TB:

- Evidence of TB infection based on a positive tuberculin skin test

AND

- One of the following:
  1. Signs and symptoms compatible with current TB disease, such as an abnormal,unstable (worsening or improving) chest radiograph, or
  2. Clinical evidence of current disease (e.g., fever, night sweats, cough, weight loss, hemoptysis)

AND

- Current treatment with two or more anti-TB medications

NOTE: *The case definition described herein was developed for use in this document and is not intended to replace the case definition for TB as stated in the current "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance."*

In addition, the software for TB surveillance developed by CDC includes a calculated variable called "Vercrit," for which one of the values is "Provider Diagnosis." "Provider Diagnosis"

is selected when the user chooses to override a "Suspect" default value in the case verification

screen as "Verified by Provider Diagnosis." Thus, "Provider Diagnosis" is not a component of the case definition for TB in the current "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance" publication. CDC's national morbidity reports have traditionally included all cases that are considered verified by the reporting areas, without a requirement that cases meet the published case definition.

III. Counting TB Cases.—Cases that meet the current CDC surveillance case definition for verified TB are counted by 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) to determine annual incidence for the United States. The remaining 7 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) report cases to the CDC but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. Laboratory and clinical case definitions are the two primary diagnostic categories used by the CDC "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance."

Most verified TB cases are accepted for counting based on laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen.

A person may have more than one discrete (separate and distinct) episode of TB. If disease recurs in a person within any 12-consecutive-month period, count only one episode as a case for that year. However, if TB disease recurs in a person, **and** if more than 12 months have elapsed since the person was discharged from or lost to supervision, the TB is considered a separate episode and should be counted as a new case.

Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in TB morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent TB.

a. Verified TB Cases.

COUNT

Count only verified TB cases that meet the laboratory or clinical case definitions (see Section II). The diagnosis of TB must be verified by the TB control officer or designee. The current CDC surveillance case definition for TB describes and defines the criteria to be used in the case definition for TB disease.

DO NOT COUNT

If diagnostic procedures have not been completed, do not count; wait for confirmation of disease. Do not count a case for which two or more anti-TB medications have been prescribed for preventive therapy for exposure to multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, or while the diagnosis is still pending.

b. Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Diseases (NTM).

COUNT
An episode of TB disease diagnosed concurrently with another nontuberculous mycobacterial disease should be counted as a TB case.

DO NOT COUNT
Disease attributed to or caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria alone should not be counted as a TB case.

c. TB Cases Reported at Death.

COUNT
TB cases first reported to the health department at the time of a person's death are counted as incident cases provided that the person had current disease at the time of death. The TB control officer should verify the diagnosis of TB.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count as a case of TB if there is no evidence of current disease at the time of death or at autopsy.

d. Immigrants, Refugees, Permanent Resident Aliens, Border Crossers,* and Foreign Visitors.[4]

COUNT
Immigrants and refugees who have been screened overseas for TB and

- have been classified as Class B (B1, B2, or B3)[3] or resident aliens
- are not already on anti-TB medications for treatment of tuberculous disease, and
- are examined after arriving in the United States and diagnosed with clinically active TB requiring anti-TB medications

should be counted by the locality of their current residence at the time of diagnosis regardless of citizenship status.

Border crossers* and permanent resident aliens who are diagnosed with TB and plan to receive anti-TB therapy from a locality in the United States for 90 days or more should be counted by the locality where they receive anti-TB therapy.

Foreign visitors (e.g., students, commercial representatives, and diplomatic personnel) who are diagnosed with TB, are receiving anti-TB therapy, **and** plan to remain in the United States for 90 days or more should be counted by the locality of current residence.

*Border crosser - defined, in part, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.

DO NOT COUNT

TB cases in immigrants or refugees who have been classified as Class A with a waiver (TB, infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes")[3] should not be counted as new cases even if the persons receive routine initial work-ups in the United States.

TB in persons who are temporarily (<90 days) in the United States, for whom therapy may have been started but who plan to return to their native country to continue therapy, should not be counted in the United States.

e. **Out-of-State or Out-of-Area Residents.**

COUNT

A person's TB case should be counted by the locality in which he or she resides at the time of diagnosis. TB in a person who has no address should be counted by the locality that diagnosed and is treating the TB. The TB control officer should notify the appropriate out-of-state or out-of-area TB control officer of the person's home locality to (1) determine whether the case has already been counted to avoid "double counting," and (2) agree on which TB control office should count the case if it has not yet been counted.

DO NOT COUNT

Do not count a case in a newly diagnosed TB patient who is an out-of-area resident and whose TB has already been counted by the out-of-area TB control office.

f. **Migrants and Other Transients.**

COUNT

Persons without any fixed U.S. residence are considered to be the public health responsibility of their present locality and their TB case should be reported and counted where diagnosed.

DO NOT COUNT

Cases in transient TB patients should not be counted when there is evidence that they have already been counted by another locality.

g. **Federal Facilities (e.g., Military and Veterans Administration Facilities).**

COUNT

Cases in military personnel, dependents, or veterans should be reported and counted by the locality where the persons are residing in the United States at the time of diagnosis and initiation of treatment.

However, if military personnel or dependents are discovered to have TB at a military base outside the United States but are referred elsewhere for treatment (e.g., a military base located within the United States), the TB case should be reported and counted where treated and not where the diagnosis was made.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality in the United States.

h. Indian Health Service.

COUNT
TB should be reported to the local health authority (e.g., state or county) and counted where diagnosed and treatment initiated. However, for a specific group such as the Navajo Nation, which is geographically located in multiple states, health departments should discuss each case and determine which locality should count the case.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality.

i. Correctional Facilities (e.g., Local, State, Federal, and Military).

COUNT
Persons who reside in local, state, federal, or military correctional facilities may frequently be transferred or relocated within and/or between various correctional facilities. TB in these persons should be reported to the local health authority and counted by the locality where the diagnosis was made and treatment plans were initiated.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count correctional facility residents' TB cases that were counted elsewhere by another locality or correctional facility, even if treatment continues at another locale or correctional facility.

j. Peace Corps, Missionaries, and Other Citizens Residing Outside the United States.

DO NOT COUNT
TB in persons diagnosed outside the United States should not be counted. TB in these persons should be counted by the country in which they are residing regardless of their plans to return to the United States for further work-up or treatment.

IV. Suggested Administrative Practices.—To promote uniformity in TB case counting, the following administrative procedures are recommended:

(a) All TB cases verified during the calendar year by the 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) by December 31 will be included in the annual U.S. incidence count for that year. All tuberculosis cases verified during the calendar year by a reporting area with count authority from one of the remaining 7 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) are also counted but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. Cases for which bacteriologic results are pending or for which confirmation of disease is questionable for any other reason should not be counted until their status is

clearly determined; they should be counted at the time they meet the criteria for counting. This means that a case reported in one calendar year could be included in the morbidity count for the following year. The reporting area with count authority should ensure that there is agreement between final local and state TB figures reported to CDC. Currently, some reporting areas may not use this suggested protocol. Some of these areas may wait until the beginning of the following year when they have received and processed all of the TB cases for inclusion in the annual case count for the previous year. If reporting areas decide to revise their protocols, they should be aware that TB trends may change.

(b) TB is occasionally reported to health departments over the telephone, by letter or fax, or on forms other than the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). Such information should be accepted as an official morbidity report if sufficient details are provided; otherwise, the notification should be used as an indicator of a possible TB case (suspect) which should be investigated promptly for confirmation.

V. TB Surveillance Definitions.

Case - an episode of TB disease in a person meeting the laboratory or clinical criteria for TB as defined in the document "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance"[2] (see Section II for criteria).

Suspect - a person for whom there is a high index of suspicion for active TB (e.g., a known contact to an active TB case or a person with signs/symptoms consistent with TB) who is currently under evaluation for TB disease.

Verification of a TB case - the process whereby a TB case, after the diagnostic evaluation is complete, is reviewed at the local level (e.g., state or county) by a TB control official who is familiar with TB surveillance definitions; if all the criteria for a TB case are met, the TB case is then verified and eligible for counting.

Counting of a TB case - the process whereby a reporting area with count authority evaluates verified TB cases (e.g., assesses for case duplication). These cases are then counted for morbidity in that locality (e.g., state or county) and reported to CDC for national morbidity counting.

***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex** (*M. tuberculosis* complex) - consists of three mycobacterial species: *M. tuberculosis, M. bovis,* and *M. africanum*. These species are identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and to be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis* and *M. africanum* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the three organisms should be reported as TB, using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis*, which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine to protect against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by this *M. bovis* strain should not be reported as TB because the transmission is iatrogenic (treatment-induced), rather than person-to-person or communicable.

Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) - mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium*

tuberculosis complex that can cause human infection or disease. Common nontuberculous mycobacteria include *M. avium* complex or MAC (*M. avium, M. intracellulare*), *M. kansasii, M. marinum, M. scrofulaceum, M. chelonae, M. fortuitum*, and *M. simiae*. Other terms have been used to represent NTM, including MOTT (mycobacteria other than TB) and "atypical" mycobacteria.

Reporting area - areas responsible for counting and reporting verified TB cases to CDC. Currently there are 59 reporting areas; 50 states, District of Columbia, New York City, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Annual incidence of tuberculosis for the United States is based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City).

Alien - defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "any person not a citizen or national of the United States."

Border crosser - defined, in part, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.

Class A (TB, Infectious) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of current pulmonary TB and one or more positive sputum smear examinations for acid-fast bacilli." This person is not authorized to enter the United States unless a waiver has been granted (see definition for Class A - TB, Infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes.")

Class A (TB, Infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes") - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, a history of one or more positive sputum smear examinations for acid-fast bacilli, currently on recommended treatment, and sputum smears that are negative for acid-fast bacilli on 3 consecutive days." This person is authorized to enter the United States if a waiver has been granted.

Class B1 (TB, clinically active, not infectious) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, and sputum smears that are negative for acid-fast bacilli on 3 consecutive days." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B1 (Extrapulmonary TB, clinically active, not infectious) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with radiographic or other evidence of extrapulmonary TB, clinically active." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B2 (TB, not clinically active) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, not clinically active (e.g., fibrosis, scarring, pleural thickening, diaphragmatic tenting, blunting of costophrenic angles.) Sputum smears are not required." Such a person who "completed the recommended course of anti-TB therapy and whose chest radiographs are stable should be reported as Class B2 - TB, treatment completed." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B3 (Consistent with TB, old or healed) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs (the only abnormality is a calcified lymph node, calcified primary complex, or calcified granuloma). Sputum smears are not required."

Immigrant - defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "an alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Immigrants are those persons lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States."

Permanent Resident Alien - see Immigrant.

References

1. *Recommendations for Counting Reported TB Cases.* Atlanta: CDC, January 1977.
2. CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. M*MWR* 1997;46(No. RR-10):40-41.
3. *Technical Instructions for Medical Examination of Aliens.* Atlanta: CDC, Division of Quarantine, revised July 13, 1992.
4. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1994.* Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995.