Tuberculosis in the United States
1993–2018*

National Tuberculosis Surveillance System

*Updated as of June 6, 2019
Total TB Case Rates and Annual Percent Change in Rate, 2010–2018

Cases per 100,000 population

Year
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018

-6.1
-6.1
-4.4
-2.4
+0.9
-3.7
-2.4
-1.3
Reported Tuberculosis (TB) Deaths* and Rates
United States, 1993–2017

*National Vital Statistics System Multiple Causes of Death (accessed from CDC Wonder)
Percentage of TB Cases by State, United States, 2018

DC, District of Columbia
Tuberculosis Case Rates by Reporting Area
United States, 2018

TB Incidence Rate (per 100,000 persons)

- NYC: 6.7
- D.C.: 5.1
- Other areas: Various ranges from 0.7 to 5.1

TB Incidence Rate (per 100,000 persons):
- New York City: 6.7
- District of Columbia: 5.1

TB Incidence Rate (per 100,000 persons):
- Various states have different rates:
  - California: 5.3
  - Texas: 3.9
  - Other states have rates ranging from 1.8 to 3.9

Map showing TB incidence rates across the United States, with different color codes indicating varying rates.
Map of U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands and Hawaii by TB Case Rates*, 2018

- Guam: 41.7 cases per 100,000 population
- Northern Mariana Islands: 90.4 cases per 100,000 population
- Palau: 94.4 cases per 100,000 population
- Hawaii: 8.4 cases per 100,000 population
- American Samoa: 2.0 cases per 100,000 population

*Cases per 100,000 population
TB Cases and Rates Among U.S.-Born versus Non-U.S.-Born Persons, United States, 1993–2018

No. of cases

Year


Cases per 100,000 Population

U.S.-born Cases
Non-U.S.–born Cases
U.S.-born Rate
Non-U.S.–born Rate
Countries of Birth Among Non-U.S.–Born Persons Reported with TB, United States, 2018*

- Mexico: 19%
- Philippines: 12%
- India: 10%
- Vietnam: 8%
- China: 6%
- Guatemala: 3%
- Haiti: 2%
- Other countries: 40%

*Percentages are rounded.
The top 10 countries were selected based on their ranked 5-year rate of TB cases by country of birth in the United States. This list of top countries also includes the regions of Eastern Africa and Other Africa.

† The Eastern Africa region consists of British Indian Ocean Territory, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan De Nova Island, Madagascar, Malawi, Mayotte, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tromelin Island, and South Sudan. Rwanda and South Sudan were removed from the Eastern Africa region in 2017.

§ The Other Africa region consists of Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, and Swaziland.
Percentage of Non-US–Born TB Cases by Time in the United States at Diagnosis, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in the United States</th>
<th>Percentage of TB Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–19</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥20</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/ Missing</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2010–2018

* All races are non-Hispanic; multiple race indicates two or more races reported for a person, but does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.
TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2010–2018

* All races are non-Hispanic; multiple race indicates two or more races reported for a person, but does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.
† Asian race category reporting includes Pacific Islander from 1993–2002; Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander race first reported separately in 2003.
¶ Multiple race rates first reported in 2003.
Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity*, United States, 2018†

Non-U.S.-born persons§

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Race</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S.–born persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All races are non-Hispanic; multiple race indicates two or more races reported for a person, but does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.
† Percentages are rounded.
§ American Indian/Alaska Native accounted for <1% of cases among non-U.S.–born persons and are not shown.
Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 1993–2018

The graph shows the total number of TB cases reported in the United States from 1993 to 2018, categorized by age group. The age groups are 0-4 years (dark blue), 5-14 years (green), 15-24 years (light orange), 25-44 years (gray), 45-64 years (dark gray), and 65 years and older (black). The trend indicates a significant decrease in TB cases over the years, with the highest numbers reported in 1993 and the lowest in 2018.
TB Case Rates by Age Group, United States, 1993–2018

Cases per 100,000 population vs Year
Distribution of Sex by Age Group, United States, 2018

Males

Age Group

Females

<5 yrs
5–14 yrs
15–4 yrs
25–44 yrs
45–64 yrs
65+ yrs
Pediatric TB Cases by Age Group, 1993–2018

- <1 year
- 1–4 years
- 5–9 years
- 10–14 years
Number of U.S. Pediatric TB Cases among U.S.-Born and Non-U.S.—Born* Children, 1993–2018

*Non-U.S.—born refers to persons born outside the United States or its territories or not born to a U.S. citizen
Number of U.S. Pediatric TB Cases among U.S.-Born Children by Parent/Guardian Status, 2010–2018

*At least one parent/guardian was non-U.S.–born*
Number of U.S. TB Cases by Case Verification Criteria, 1993–2018
U.S. TB Cases by Site of Disease, 2018

*Any extrapulmonary involvement which includes cases that are extrapulmonary only and both pulmonary and extrapulmonary. Patients may have more than one disease site but are counted in mutually exclusive categories for surveillance purposes. Note: Percentages are rounded.
Percentage of Tuberculosis Cases*, by Initial Drug Regimen, United States, 1993–2018

*Alive at diagnosis
†Isoniazid, Rifampin, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol
Mode of Treatment Administration Among Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2016*

DOT, directly observed therapy; SA, self-administered therapy.

* Data available through 2016 only.
† Percentage of total cases among persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed and excluding cases with unknown mode of treatment administration.
Completion of TB Therapy, United States, 1993–2016*

*Data available through 2016 only.

Note: Includes persons eligible to complete therapy within one year of diagnosis.
Isoniazid Resistance Among U.S.-Born versus Non-U.S.-Born Persons, United States, 1993–2018
Cases of MDR TB* by History of TB, United States, 1993–2018

* Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB) is defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.
Reported TB Case Percentages* by Risk Factor, United States, 2018

Most Common Risk Factors Reported Among TB Patients

- Diabetes Mellitus: 20%
- Contact to Infectious TB: 8%
- Non-HIV immunosuppression: 7%

Comparison of Selected Risk Factors by Origin of Birth

- Contact to Infectious TB
  - US-Born: 16%
  - Non-US-Born: 4%
- Diabetes Mellitus
  - US-Born: 22%
  - Non-US-Born: 15%

*Percentages are rounded
TB Cases among Residents of Correctional Facilities Ages ≥15, 1993–2018*

*Correctional facilities include federal prisons, state prisons, local jails, juvenile correctional facilities, other correctional facilities, or unknown type of correctional facility.
TB Cases among Residents of Correctional Facilities
Ages ≥15 by Type of Facility, 2010–2018

*Includes Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention centers, tribal jails operated by Indian reservations, police lockups (temporary holding facilities for person who have not been formally charged in court), military stockades and jails, or federal park facilities.
TB Cases Ages ≥15 with Other Selected Risk Factors, 2018

- Resident of Long-term Care Facility: 1.7%
- Experiencing homelessness: 4.3%
Substance Misuse Among TB Patients ≥15 years, United States, 2018

- Injection Drug Use: 1.3%
- Noninjection Drug Use: 6.8%
- Excess Alcohol Use: 9.3%
Primary Occupation Among U.S. TB Patients
Age ≥15 years, 2018

- Unemployed: 21.8%
- Retired: 18.0%
- Not Seeking Employment: 15.7%
- Healthcare Worker: 3.7%
- Migrant Worker: 1.2%
- Correctional Employee: 0.1%
- Other: 39.5%

Percentage of TB Cases

Occupation
TB Cases by Reason Therapy Stopped, 2016*

Outcomes for patients that did not complete treatment

- Died: 6.7%
- Lost to Follow-Up: 1.3%
- Adverse Event: 0.3%
- Other: 4.5%

*Data available through 2016 only.
Deaths Attributed to TB Disease or TB Treatment, 2016*

9 of every 100 TB patients diagnosed in 2016 died before diagnosis or during treatment.

More than 3 of the 9 deaths were attributed to TB disease or TB treatment.

*Data available through 2016 only.
Sputum Culture Conversion, United States, 2016

- Documented: 82.4%
- Not Documented: 15.8%

- Died: 30.3%
- Sputum Not Collected: 14.3%
- Could Not Produce: 4.8%
- Lost to follow-up: 2.6%
- Refused: 0.4%
- Other: 10.8%
- Unknown: 36.8%
National Tuberculosis Genotyping Surveillance Coverage* by Year: United States†, 2004–2018

- The proportion of positive cultures with at least one genotyped isolate.
- Includes 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- For the year 2020, the national goal for TB genotyping surveillance coverage will change to 100%.

National Goal, 94%§
Definition for Tuberculosis Genotyping in the United States

Spoligotype: 000000000003771
Initial 12-locus MIRU-VNTR\(^1\): 223325173533
PCRTyp\(e\): PCR00002
Additional 12-locus MIRU-VNTR (MIRU2): 444534423428\(^2\)
GENTyp\(e\): G00010

1 Mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit–variable number tandem repeat.
2 The complete set of 24 loci is referred to as 24-locus MIRU-VNTR and is used for GENTyp\(e\) designation for genotype in the United States.
Number of County-based Tuberculosis Genotype Clusters* by Cluster Size, United States, 2016–2018

*Genotype cluster is defined as two or more cases with matching spoligotype and 24-locus MIRU-VNTR (GENType) within a county during the specified 3-year time period.
Tuberculosis Genotype Clusters by TB GIMS* Alert Levels†, United States, 2016–2018

*Tuberculosis Genotyping Information Management System
†Alert level is determined by the log likelihood ratio statistic (LLR) for a given cluster, identifying higher than expected geospatial concentrations for a TB genotype cluster in a specific county, compared to the national distribution of that genotype; TB GIMS generates alert level notifications based on this statistic: “No alert” is indicated if LLR is between 0 – <5, “medium” is for LLR of 5 – <10 and “high” alert is for clusters with LLR ≥ 10.
Genotyped Tuberculosis Cases Estimated to be Attributed to Recent Transmission, United States, 2017–2018

Recent Transmission*
12.6% (n=1,712)

Limited Recent Transmission

Extensive Recent Transmission†
4.3% (n=589)

Not Recent Transmission§
8.3% (n=1,123)

(n=11,889)

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* A TB case is designated as attributed to recent transmission if a plausible source case can be identified in a person who i) has the same *M. tuberculosis* genotype, ii) has an infectious form of TB disease, iii) resides within 10 miles of the TB case, iv) is 10 years of age or older, and v) was diagnosed within 2 years before the TB case.

† A TB case is designated as attributed to extensive recent transmission when the criteria above for recent transmission are met, and furthermore the case belongs to a plausible transmission chain of six or more cases. Otherwise, the case is designated as attributed to limited recent transmission.

§ Cases not attributed to recent transmission may be misclassified in children <5 years old or indeterminate in persons with a recent U.S. arrival due to limitations of the plausible-source case method.
Genotyped Cases Estimated to be Attributed to Limited and Extensive Recent Transmission, United States, 2015–2018

* A TB case is designated as attributed to recent transmission if a plausible source case can be identified in a person who i) has the same *M. tuberculosis* genotype, ii) has an infectious form of TB disease, iii) resides within 10 miles of the TB case, iv) is 10 years of age or older, and v) was diagnosed within 2 years before the TB case.

† A TB case is designated as attributed to extensive recent transmission when the criteria above for recent transmission are met, and furthermore the case belongs to a plausible transmission chain of six or more cases. Otherwise, the case is designated as attributed to limited recent transmission.
Percentages of Tuberculosis Cases Estimated to be Attributed and Not Attributed to Recent Transmission, by Origin of Birth*, 2017–2018

* Cases with unknown origin of birth not shown (n=21).
† A TB case is designated as attributed to recent transmission if a plausible source case can be identified in a person who i) has the same *M. tuberculosis* genotype, ii) has an infectious form of TB disease, iii) resides within 10 miles of the TB case, iv) is 10 years of age or older, and v) was diagnosed within 2 years before the TB case.
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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.