

# 1952 Provisional Data Indicates Decline In Tuberculosis Mortality

In 1952 in the continental United States, there were an estimated 25,080 tuberculosis deaths, or 16.1 per 100,000 population, according to 10-percent sample tabulations by the National Office of Vital Statistics. State health department provisional tabulations are usually slightly lower and in 1952, as reported to the Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis on the Annual Tuberculosis Report, give a total of 24,195 deaths, a rate of 15.5.

*Prepared by the Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis, Public Health Service.*

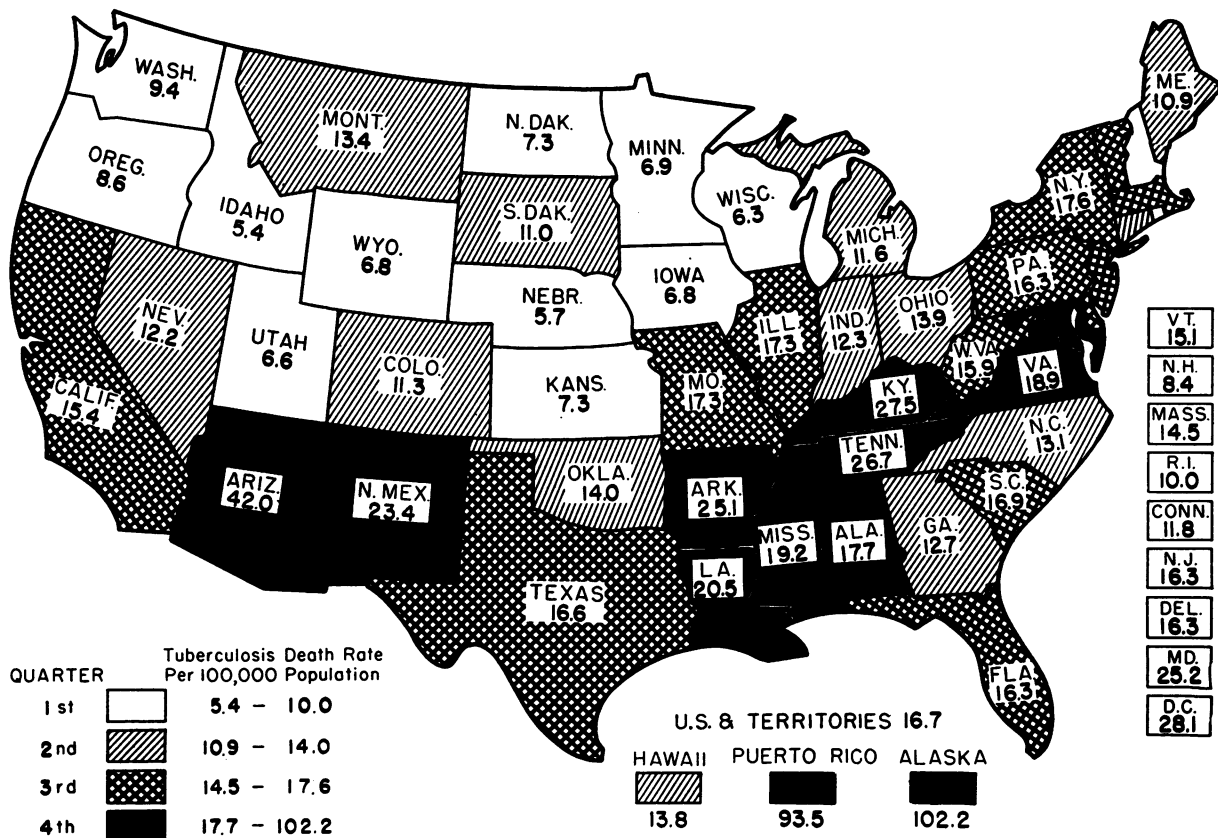
Thus, these two provisional figures, while not identical, are in agreement that there was a decline of approximately 30 percent in the tuberculosis death rate from 1950 to 1952.

Even though tuberculosis mortality is not by itself a realistic measure of the extent of the problem, it is still of general concern and serves to illustrate the progress made in an important aspect of tuberculosis control.

Twelve States had tuberculosis death rates in 1952 of less than 10, while 7 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Alaska had rates in excess of 20 (see map).

The cities with a population of 100,000 and over as a group had a provisional tuberculosis death rate of 22.4, or more than 70 percent higher than the death rate for the remainder of the country. (This does not include 6 States for which rates for their larger cities are not yet available.) Higher death rates in some of the States are partly due to the presence of highly urbanized areas.

**Tuberculosis death rates in the United States and Territories, 1952, provisional data.**



Source: Annual Tuberculosis Reports (PHS - 1393 Rev. 1-52)

New York State, exclusive of cities of 100,000 population and over, has a tuberculosis death rate of only 10.7. Michigan, exclusive of the large cities, had a rate of 7.7, and Minnesota, exclusive of the large cities, had a rate of 5.1 per 100,000 population in 1952. However, even with the low rates which result when the cities over 100,000 population are removed

from consideration, there were in the remainder of the continental United States in 1952 more than 13,000 tuberculosis deaths.

Tremendous progress has been made in the reduction of the tuberculosis death rate. It is hoped that within the next few years similar progress can be made in reducing the number of new tuberculosis cases.

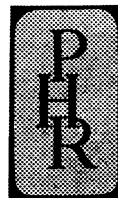
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