TUBERCULOSIS
IN
NEW YORK CITY
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Tuberculosis Continues To Be A
Major Public Health Problem

A Compilation and Review
by
ROLAND S. MERCHANT, M.A., M.S.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS
AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

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Statistician
New York Tuberculosis and
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NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS
AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION
260 Park Ave. South
New York, N. Y. 10010
March, 1964

A CHRISTMAS SEAL PUBLICATION

FOREWORD

The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association sponsors and publishes this yearbook as a public service. Mr. Merchant, our statistician, has taken pains to verify the accuracy of the data and to arrange them in an orderly and easily accessible form. We believe that the availability of this information in such detail is necessary in New York City where the prevalence of tuberculosis is relatively great and its incidence is rising.

Provisional figures from the Department of Health at the end of 1963 add up to 4,967 "new" active cases reported during the previous 12 months, representing an increase of 529 cases, or 12 percent over the number reported in the year 1962. This demands an intensified attack on the disease and a thorough investigation of its resurgence, since effective measures of prevention depend on clear recognition of underlying factors.

J. Burns Amberson, M.D.
General Director

March 6, 1964

PREFACE

This 1962 edition of "Tuberculosis in New York City" describes many aspects of the New York City tuberculosis problem and program and provides a record of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality by age, sex, ethnic group and geographic location; as well as information concerning New York Tuberculosis and Health Association activities in the fight against tuberculosis. A large portion of the data contained in this Yearbook was supplied by the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the New York City Department of Health. Consequently, the diagnostic standards and classification of the data presented in this publication follow the practice of the Department of Health.

The content of this statistical report is useful for developing effective measures and programs by those who are active in the fight against tuberculosis, for reference, and as source material for epidemiological investigation or research studies. It indicates the direction of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality during past years and is, therefore, of immediate help in the analysis of present trends.

Special thanks are herewith given to Dr. Arthur Robins and Dr. Carl Erhardt, directors respectively of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Department of Health, for their advice on the type of data that should be included in this publication.

R.S.M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special acknowledgments are due the following organizations which have generously made available detailed statistics included in this report:

Department of Health, The City of New York
Bureau of Tuberculosis
Bureau of Records and Statistics
School Health Services

Department of Hospitals, The City of New York
Bureau of Administration
Bureau of Medical and Hospital Services,
Medical Statistics and Records Service

Department of City Planning, The City of New York

Department of Welfare, The City of New York

Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association

Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association

New York State Department of Health
Tuberculosis Control Program

New York State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

New York State Department of Labor, Selective Placement
Division, Division of Employment, New York City

New Jersey State Department of Health
Public Health Statistics Program

New Jersey Tuberculosis and Health Association

Community Council of Greater New York
Research Department
Bureau of Community Statistical Services

Regional Plan Association

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Public Health Service
National Center for Health Statistics

U. S. Bureau of the Census

Commissioners of Health and Other Public Health Authorities
of Large Cities

National Health Officials of Selected Countries

I - SUMMARY

TUBERCULOSIS HIGHLIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY
YEAR: 1962

TUBERCULOSIS, among 7,780,000 New York City residents, was responsible for:

740 . . . deaths in 1962 compared to 738 in 1961

4,437 . . . persons newly reported to have active disease; 4,360 the year before

6,349 . . . residents with active disease under medical care on December 31, 1962 compared with 6,842 in 1961.

* * *

Of the 6,349 residents with active tuberculosis at the end of 1962, 3,185 were in hospitals and sanatoria, 2,060 were attending clinics, 388 were under private physicians' care, and 716 were under other types of supervision.

Among 314,222 patients having chest X-ray examinations at the time of admission to 40 General Hospitals there were 1,567 persons with active tuberculosis, including 948 previously not registered.

The Department of Health and the Tuberculosis Associations made 485,191 chest X-ray examinations for tuberculosis, which include case finding survey and follow-up of patients in clinics.

Specific antibacterial drug treatment for tuberculosis by the Department of Health alone was provided to 7,549 individuals at the end of the year. These included persons with active tuberculosis, some with inactive tuberculosis on long-term chemotherapy and a lesser number of infected persons who were receiving prophylactic drug treatment. In the Department of Hospitals clinics, there were approximately 4,000 such patients. Therefore, approximately 11,500 persons were under drug treatment by municipal clinics. These figures do not include persons receiving treatment from the following: private physicians, voluntary hospital clinics, and in-patients of municipal and voluntary hospitals.

Tuberculosis cost residents of New York City approximately 25 million dollars last year in items that can be estimated. Other expenditures incurred because of losses to the general economy as a direct result of tuberculosis will increase the total cost by millions.

It is estimated by the National Tuberculosis Association that one-fifth of the people in the United States is infected with the tubercle bacillus. Since New York City's new case rate and death rate are higher than the national rates, it seems likely that the tuberculosis infection rate for New York City would exceed the infection rate for the nation.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1962
THE REVERSAL OF A DECREASING TREND IN NEWLY REPORTED CASES

In 1962, the number of new cases of active tuberculosis reported in New York City increased for the first time since 1953. The number of new cases of active tuberculosis reported in 1962 were 4,437 compared to 4,360 in 1961 or a 1.8 per cent increase.

With about 4.2 per cent of the United States population, New York City was the location for 8.0 per cent of the new cases of tuberculosis in the United States; and 7.8 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in the United States occurred in New York City. Thus New York City contributed more than its proportionate share of tuberculosis to the national total.

Since the advent of chemotherapy, although there was a general decline in death rate from tuberculosis, there were fluctuations in terms of increases for the years 1957, 1960 and 1962 (increases of 2%, 4% and 1% respectively). However, the new case rate has declined steadily until in 1962 when there was the first increase since 1953. We cannot meaningfully discuss a single year variation or give specific reasons for the 1962 increase. However, the preliminary figure for 1963 has indicated a 12% increase in the newly reported cases of active tuberculosis for the first 8 months of 1963 over the number reported for the same period in 1962.

This increase is significant and warrants epidemiological investigation to find the source of the new cases and the reasons for the increase. With interest centered on tuberculosis for centuries, a cure or a preventive was actively sought and specific drugs became available in 1944. Since the discovery and use of anti-tuberculosis drugs, there has been a great tendency to think that our task has been accomplished. Undoubtedly there has been public apathy and indifference to the tuberculosis problem in New York City, arising from over-confidence in and misunderstanding of the efficacy of anti-tuberculosis drugs if not properly administered -- the danger of reactivation and of developing an increasing number of drug resistant tuberculous patients (due to poor regimens of chemotherapy or through the non-co-operation of the patients) is very real.

Dr. George James*, Commissioner of Health, New York City, said the following:

"We are also witnessing the specter of drug resistance as the tubercle bacillus fights for survival. We have a number of patients for whom the possibility of cure with any drug has apparently been exhausted. The resistant organisms, furthermore, can be transmitted from one person to another, spreading a new and worse strain of tuberculosis. Patients believed to be beyond cure by drugs are a very small part of the total

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*In a speech before the Tuberculosis and Health Associations of New York City, The New York State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, and the New York Trudeau Society, in New York City on April 25, 1963.

number treated for tuberculosis -- less than one per cent -- but they are a substantial proportion of the patients hospitalized and seen in tuberculosis clinics."

From 1955 to 1960 an increase in drug resistant tubercle bacilli occurred in New York City in patients with newly discovered untreated pulmonary tuberculosis.[1]

Last year 740 New York residents died from tuberculosis, 4,437 became newly reported victims, 6,349 were receiving care and treatment for active tuberculosis at year-end, and literally thousands more with arrested and inactive tuberculosis were under medical supervision. It is estimated that every third person in New York City is infected with the tubercle bacillus, and from this group will come a large proportion of the new cases of active tuberculosis.

The control of tuberculosis as a major public health problem in New York City requires unflagging vigilance in maintaining and stepping up proven public health measures and techniques against tuberculosis.

Table 1.

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, CITY OF NEW YORK, 1961 AND 1962

A – New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in Each Borough

Boroughs	Number of New Cases			Case Rate per 100,000		
	1961	1962	Change 1961-1962	1961	1962	Change 1961-1962
Manhattan	1,832	1,746	- 86 = - 4.7%	107.9	105.8	- 2.1 = - 1.9%
Bronx	704	770	+ 66 = + 9.4%	49.4	53.8	+ 4.4 = + 8.9%
Brooklyn	1,318	1,380	+ 62 = + 4.7%	50.2	52.9	+ 2.7 = + 5.4%
Queens	458	504	+ 46 = +10.0%	25.3	27.1	+ 1.8 = + 7.1%
Richmond	48	37	- 11 = -22.9%	21.6	16.1	- 5.5 = -25.5%
New York City	4,360	4,437	+ 77 = + 1.8%	56.0	57.0	+ 1.0 = + 1.8%

B – Mortality From All Forms of Tuberculosis, By Boroughs

Boroughs	Deaths within City			Death Rate per 100,000		
	1961	1962	Change 1961-1962	1961	1962	Change 1961-1962
Manhattan	299	276	- 23 = - 7.7%	17.7	16.7	- 1.0 = - 5.6%
Bronx	84	93	+ 9 = +10.7%	5.9	6.5	+ 0.6 = +10.2%
Brooklyn	198	214	+ 16 = + 8.1%	7.5	8.2	+ 0.7 = + 9.3%
Queens	93	105	+ 12 = +12.9%	5.1	5.6	+ 0.5 = + 9.8%
Richmond	13	7	- 6 = -46.2%	5.8	3.0	- 2.8 = -48.3%
N.Y.City Residents ...	687	695	+ 8 = + 1.2%	8.8	8.9	+ 0.1 = + 1.1%
Total Recorded†	738	740	+ 2 = + 0.3%	9.4	9.5	+ 0.1 = + 1.1%

†Including non-residents (1961=24, 1962=21) and persons with unknown addresses (1961=27, 1962=24).

C – Cases of Active Tuberculosis on Health District Rosters
By Type of Current Care as of December 31, 1962

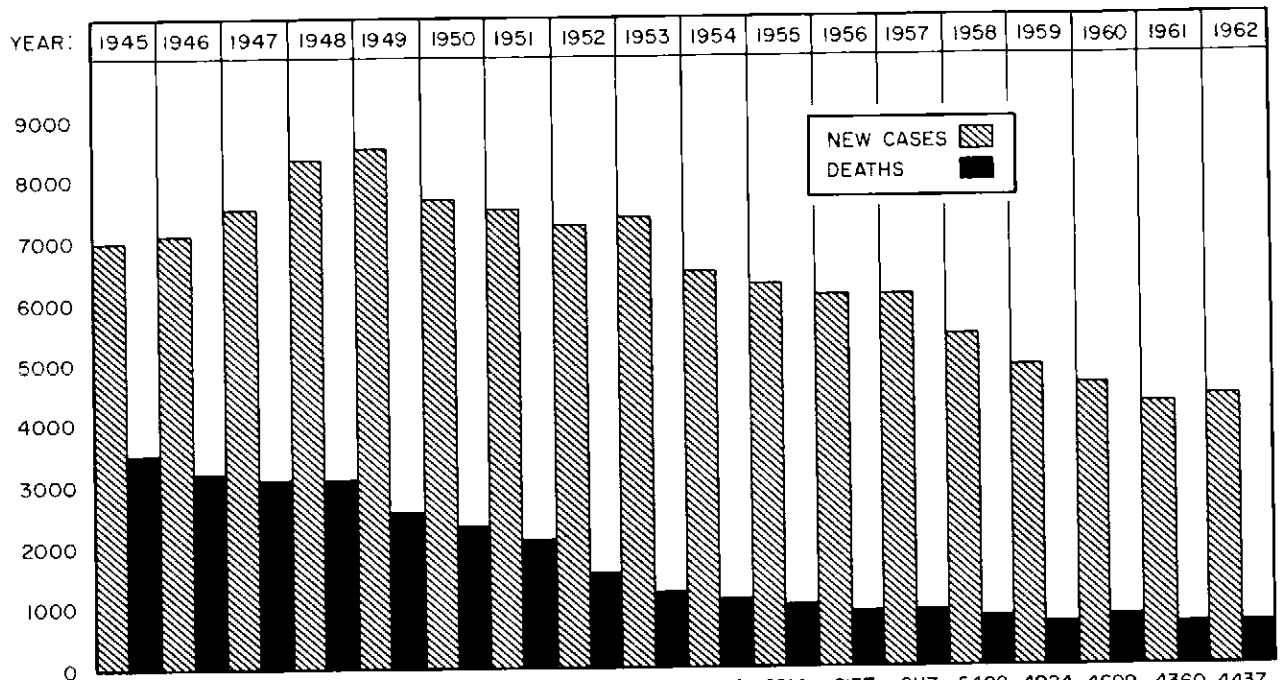
Classification	New York City	Man-hattan	Bronx	Brook-lyn	Queens	Rich-mond
Institutions in city	2,609	1,150	454	718	264	23
Out of town in sanatoria	576	363	50	105	52	6
Total hospitalized	3,185	1,513	504	823	316	29
Health Department clinics	1,617	540	299	565	205	8
Other clinics	443	218	82	107	36	0
Attending clinics	2,060	758	381	672	241	8
Private physicians	388	84	62	131	99	12
"Pending"‡	624	417	80	89	36	2
Out of town, not in hospital	22	17	1	2	0	2
No Medical or Clinic care	70	36	13	16	5	0
Total in Register	6,349	2,825	1,041	1,733	697	53

‡Type of care not confirmed, unassigned or in process of change of care.

POPULATION: Estimated, July 1, 1962: New York City, 7,780,000; Manhattan, 1,650,000; Bronx, 1,430,000; Brooklyn, 2,610,000; Queens, 1,860,000; and Richmond, 230,000.

CHART 1

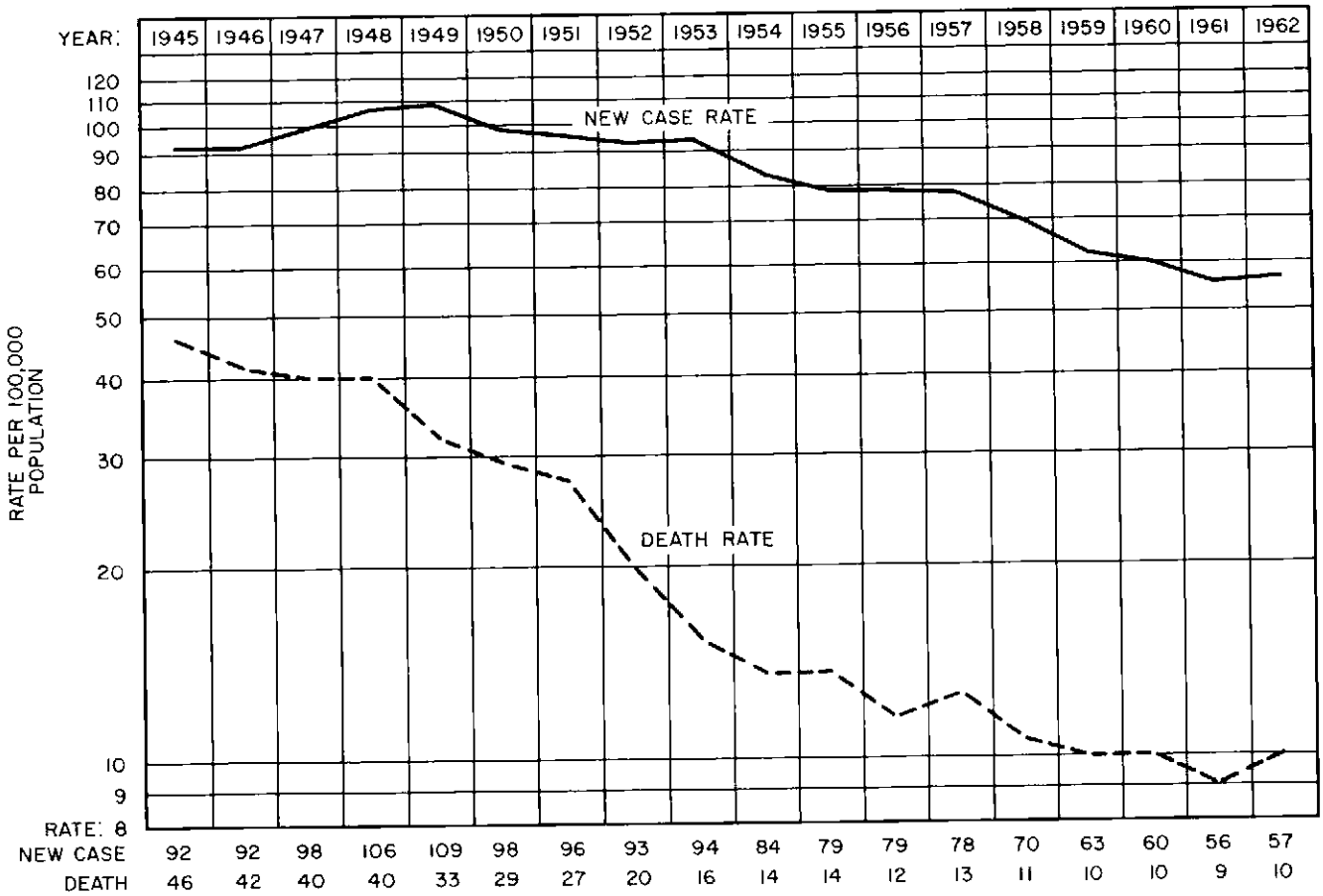
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS, NEW YORK CITY, 1945–1962



YEAR:	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
NEW CASES	7062	7123	7599	8306	8567	7717	7583	7282	7349	6582	6214	6137	6117	5482	4924	4699	4360	4437
DEATHS	3513	3245	3128	3112	2577	2321	2139	1598	1294	1127	1084	974	982	833	779	810	738	740

CHART 2

TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASE RATE AND DEATH RATE, NEW YORK CITY 1945-1962



YEAR:	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
RATE: 8 NEW CASE	92	92	98	106	109	98	96	93	94	84	79	79	78	70	63	60	56	57
DEATH	46	42	40	40	33	29	27	20	16	14	14	12	13	11	10	10	9	10

BASED ON REPORTS BY COURTESY OF THE BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSN.

CHART 3

DEATH AND CASE RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FROM TUBERCULOSIS: NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK STATE, NEW YORK STATE (EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY), AND UNITED STATES, 1952–1962

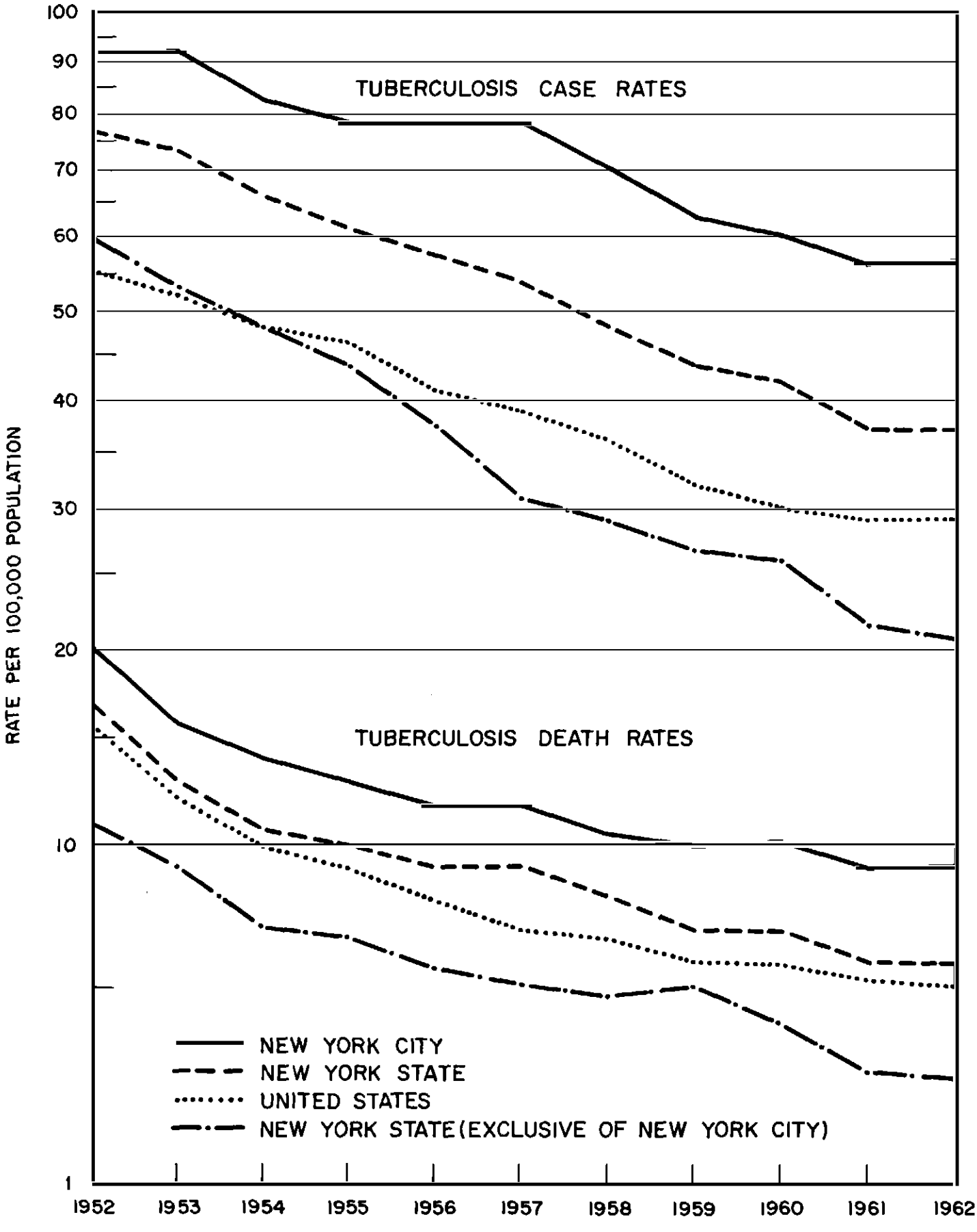


Table 2.
TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, 1962
Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region

State County	New Cases: Total New Cases Reported	New Cases: Active and Probably Active: Number	New Cases: Active and Probably Active: Rate*	Tuberculosis Deaths All forms: Number	Tuberculosis Deaths All forms: Rate*	Estimated Population 1962
NEW YORK						
New York (Manhattan)..	1,783	1,746	105.8	276	16.7	1,650,000
Bronx	800	770	53.8	93	6.5	1,430,000
Kings (Brooklyn)	1,421	1,380	52.9	214	8.2	2,610,000
Queens	526	504	27.1	105	5.6	1,860,000
Richmond	42	37	16.1	7	3.0	230,000
New York City	4,572	4,437	57.0	740†	9.5	7,780,000
Dutchess	53	53	31.7	2	1.2	167,369
Nassau	254	254	18.6	30	2.2	1,364,795
Orange	42	42	22.4	16	8.5	187,829
Putnam	5	5	14.4	2	5.8	34,649
Rockland	32	32	22.1	3	2.1	144,510
Suffolk	172	172	23.9	19	2.6	718,560
Westchester	157	157	18.5	25	2.9	849,997
CONNECTICUT						
Fairfield	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEW JERSEY						
Bergen	373	72	8.7	23	2.8	825,800
Essex	514	382	41.1	77	8.3	928,900
Hudson	319	216	35.7	60	9.9	604,500
Middlesex	99	74	15.9	23	4.9	464,900
Monmouth	116	83	23.5	10	2.8	353,800
Morris	43	37	13.2	6	2.1	280,600
Passaic	178	101	24.0	23	5.5	420,000
Somerset	50	29	19.1	3	2.0	152,000
Union	227	154	29.3	30	5.7	526,100
Tri-State Region§	7,206	6,300	39.9	1,092	6.9	15,804,309

*Per 100,000 population. †Deaths for New York City counties are of residents who died in city, total for the City includes residents, non-residents and persons with unknown address. ‡Not available. §22 counties. Based on reports by courtesy of authorities of respective areas.

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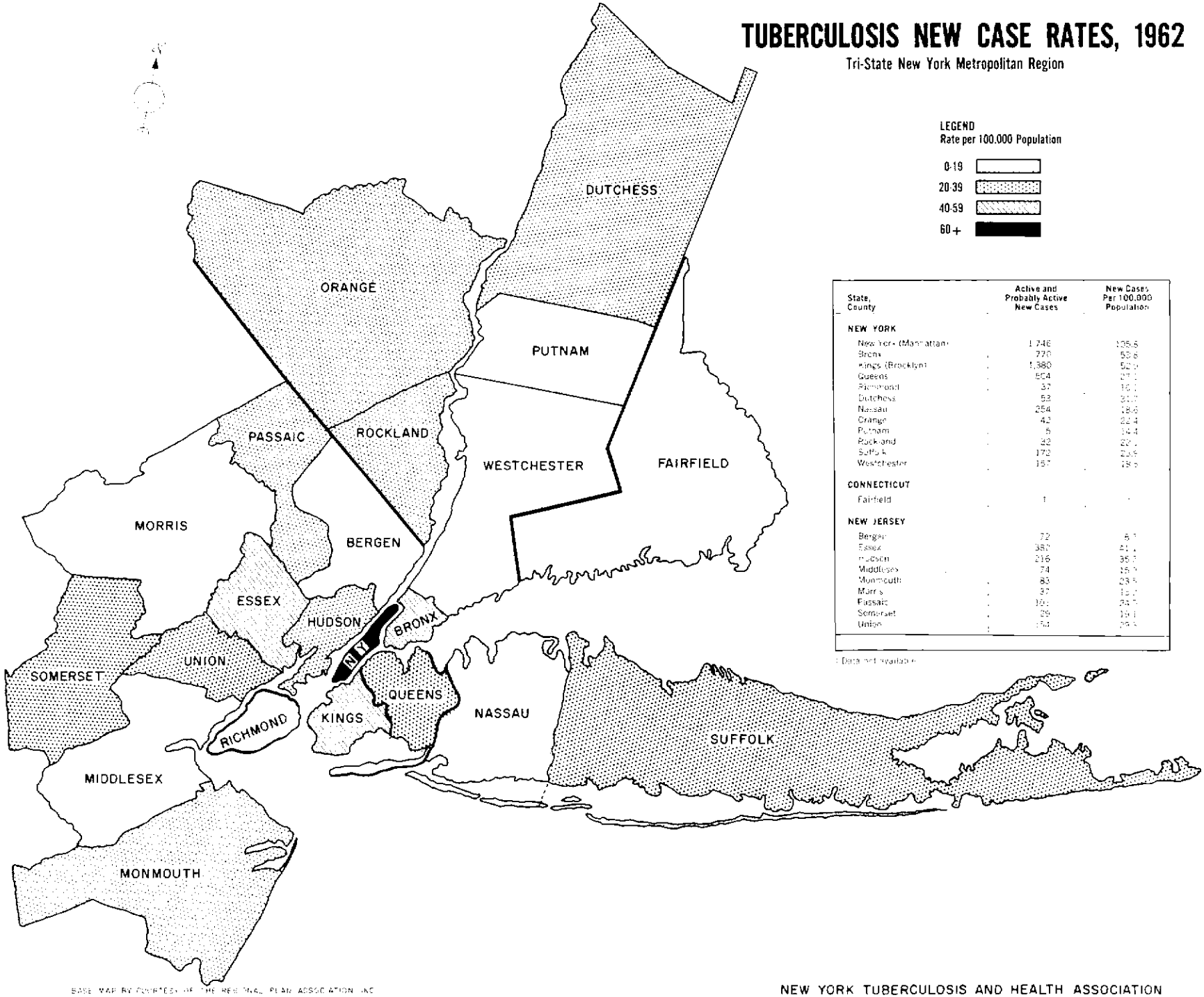
THE NEW JERSEY-NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT METROPOLITAN REGION

The New York Metropolitan Region is a 22-county metropolis spreading roughly fifty miles from Times Square in every direction, and covering parts of three states. The Region was defined in 1922 for the purpose of research studies leading to the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs and has been used since then for economic, population and land-planning research by the Regional Plan Association.

The Region's land area is approximately 7,000 square miles of which New York City covers 320 square miles. The Region's 1960 population was 16,139,000.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASE RATES, 1962

Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region



State, County	Active and Probably Active New Cases	New Cases Per 100,000 Population
NEW YORK		
New York (Manhattan)	1,746	105.6
Bronx	770	53.6
Kings (Brooklyn)	1,380	52.9
Queens	554	27.1
Richmond	37	16.1
Dutchess	52	31.0
Nassau	254	18.6
Orange	42	22.4
Putnam	5	10.4
Rockland	32	22.1
Suffolk	172	23.6
Westchester	157	19.5
CONNECTICUT		
Fairfield	†	†
NEW JERSEY		
Bergen	72	8.1
Essex	350	41.4
Hudson	216	36.7
Middlesex	74	15.9
Monmouth	80	23.5
Morris	37	16.2
Passaic	164	34.7
Somerset	29	19.1
Union	170	28.5

† Data not available

BASE MAP BY COURTESY OF THE REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION, INC.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

CHART 4

II. MORBIDITY DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS

NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR

In 1962, the number of new cases of active tuberculosis reported in New York City increased for the first time since 1953. The number of new cases of active tuberculosis discovered and reported in 1962 was 4,437 compared to 4,360 in 1961 or a 1.8% increase. We cannot meaningfully discuss a single year variation or give specific reasons for the 1962 increase.

Thirty-nine per cent (1,746) of the new cases in 1962 were registered as residents of Manhattan, producing a case rate of 106 per 100,000 population for this borough or several times the rates in the other four boroughs (Bronx, 54; Brooklyn, 53; Queens, 27; and Richmond, 16). Nineteen of the 30 health center districts had an increase in the number of new cases reported in 1962 above that of 1961. Of all persons newly reported to have tuberculosis, 41.4% were white, 37.6% Negro, 13.7% Puerto Rican, and the remaining 7.3% were of other ethnic groups or ethnic group was not stated.

Table 3.
NEW ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND RATES BY BOROUGH
New York City 1950-1962

Year:-	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
NEW CASES REPORTED						
1950	7,717	3,847	944	1,948	859	119
1951	7,583	3,736	990	1,866	883	108
1952	7,282	3,567	910	1,875	825	105
1953	7,349	3,690	904	1,845	812	98
1954	6,582	3,404	804	1,619	672	83
1955 (*)	6,214	2,994	872	1,644	605	99
1956	6,137	2,895	850	1,700	626	66
1957	6,117	3,002	821	1,598	634	62
1958	5,482	2,602	751	1,501	559	69
1959	4,924	2,290	725	1,371	478	60
1960	4,699	2,141	690	1,359	466	43
1961	4,360	1,832	704	1,318	458	48
1962	4,437	1,746	770	1,380	504	37
CASE RATE PER 100,000(†)						
1950	98	197	65	71	55	62
1951	96	194	68	69	56	55
1952	93	187	63	70	51	53
1953	94	196	63	69	49	49
1954	84	183	56	61	40	41
1955	79	163	61	62	35	48
1956	79	160	60	65	36	31
1957	78	168	58	61	36	29
1958	70	148	53	57	31	32
1959	63	133	51	52	27	27
1960	60	127	48	52	26	19
1961	56	108	49	50	25	22
1962	57	106	54	53	27	16

(*)Includes 51 infants, recently tuberculin positive, given prophylactic antimicrobials. (†)Case rates based on revised population estimates taking into account the 1960 enumeration by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.

NEW CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED IN NEW YORK CITY

By Health Center Districts, 1952 - 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	New Cases Reported During Year										
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Central Harlem	777	917	803	697	692	658	611	514	581	464	439
East Harlem	441	428	375	310	247	277	242	245	168	166	196
Kips Bay-Yorkville	151	154	159	121	100	116	95	99	74	65	68
Lower East Side	688	774	817	697	800	911	734	655	562	520	416
Lower West Side	714	702	621	591	494	568	477	386	325	258	274
Riverside	467	423	382	354	309	293	291	263	275	230	228
Washington Heights	329	292	247	227	253	179	152	128	156	129	125
MANHATTAN	3567	3690	3404	2994	2895	3002	2602	2290	2141	1832	1746
Fordham-Riverdale	88	85	58	80	47	87	64	75	48	48	66
Morrisania	253	266	184	223	232	244	217	201	198	233	264
Mott Haven	292	256	287	307	325	245	203	191	234	227	229
Pelham Bay	50	69	61	50	41	44	42	60	43	33	45
Tremont	131	129	133	145	132	114	130	125	114	99	98
Westchester	96	99	81	67	73	87	95	73	53	64	68
BRONX	910	904	804	872	850	821	751	725	690	704	770
Bay Ridge	99	99	95	73	76	76	70	60	58	54	67
Bedford	400	386	331	371	420	309	349	286	291	329	329
Brownsville	143	144	142	150	156	170	153	165	163	138	178
Bushwick	141	134	140	148	131	133	138	109	130	126	156
Flatbush	138	141	115	112	84	110	100	94	85	88	76
Fort Greene	307	310	283	267	279	251	231	235	213	223	214
Gravesend	111	78	56	64	73	66	65	48	66	50	38
Red Hook-Gowanus	196	200	188	190	185	173	133	150	136	102	113
Sunset Park	147	147	102	130	112	124	88	80	81	66	72
Williamsburg-Greenpoint ...	193	206	167	139	184	186	174	144	136	142	137
BROOKLYN	1875	1845	1619	1644	1700	1598	1501	1371	1359	1318	1380
Astoria-Long Island City ..	154	126	103	118	131	119	104	79	70	69	72
Corona	116	119	83	86	75	90	84	89	70	67	82
Flushing	132	137	122	102	76	86	97	77	84	71	75
Jamaica East	167	178	139	145	152	173	119	104	121	115	130
Jamaica West	146	153	142	80	107	97	99	72	75	88	92
Maspeth-Forest Hills	110	99	83	74	85	69	56	57	46	48	53
QUEENS	825	812	672	605	626	634	559	478	466	458	504
RICHMOND	105	98	83	99	66	62	69	60	43	48	37
NEW YORK CITY	7282	7349	6582	6214	6137	6117	5482	4924	4699	4360	4437

Table 5.

NEW CASE RATE

NEW CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED IN NEW YORK CITY

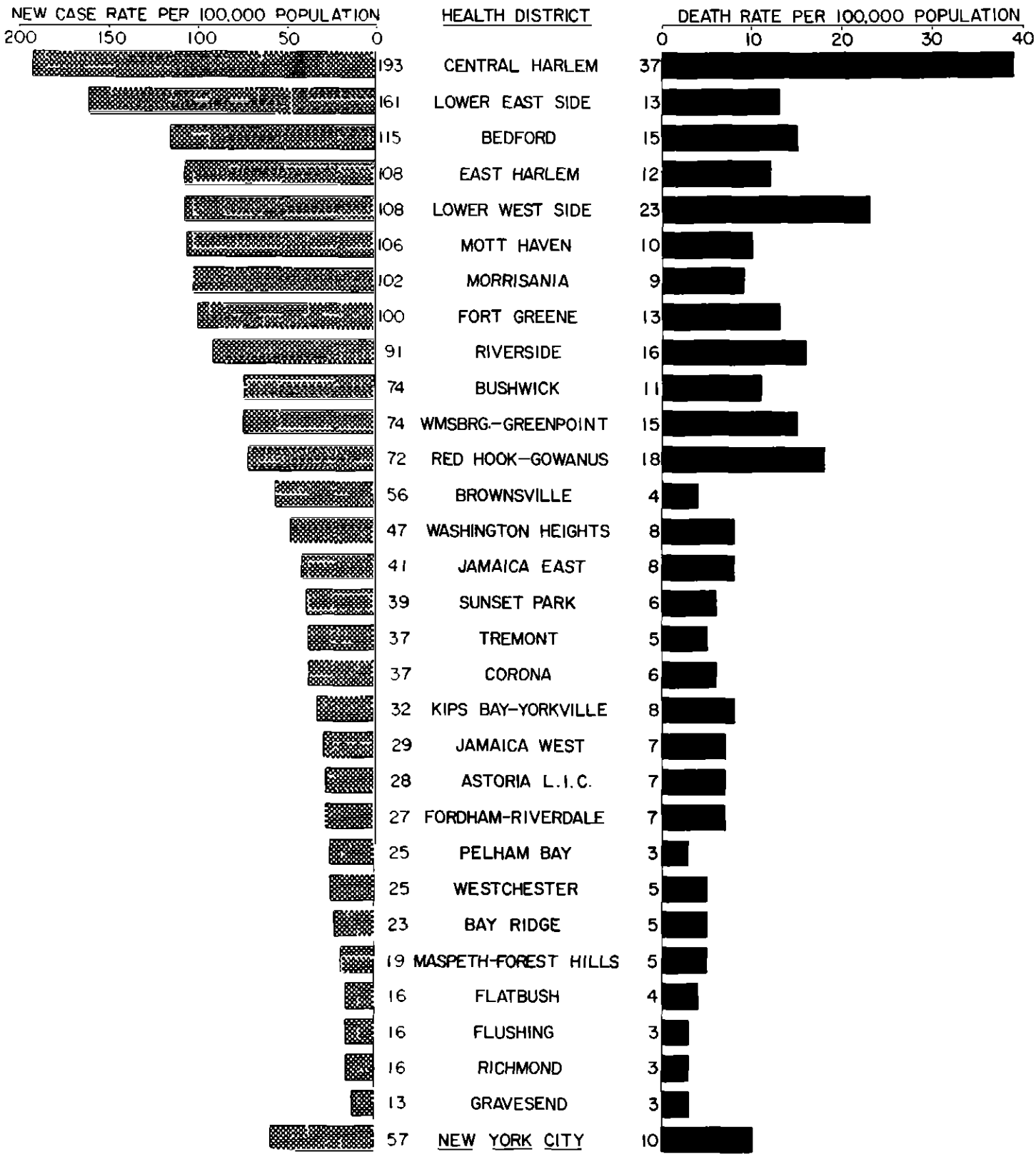
By Health Center Districts, 1952-1962

Health Center DISTRICT	New Case Rate per 100,000 population†										
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Central Harlem	307	367	325	285	287	276	258	219	250	200	193
East Harlem	213	212	190	161	132	151	133	137	95	94	108
Kips Bay-Yorkville	61	63	67	52	43	51	43	45	35	30	32
Lower East Side	226	256	272	233	270	311	257	236	208	193	161
Lower West Side	226	224	200	192	162	190	167	141	125	99	108
Riverside	163	150	138	130	115	111	109	98	102	86	91
Washington Heights	113	101	86	80	89	64	55	47	58	48	47
MANHATTAN	187	196	183	163	160	168	148	133	127	108	106
Fordham-Riverdale	38	37	25	34	20	37	27	32	21	21	27
Morrisania	88	93	65	80	84	90	81	76	76	89	102
Mott Haven	130	114	129	139	148	112	92	86	104	101	106
Pelham Bay	33	44	38	30	24	25	24	33	23	18	25
Tremont	45	45	47	52	48	42	48	47	43	38	37
Westchester	38	39	32	26	29	34	37	28	20	25	25
BRONX	63	63	56	61	60	58	53	51	48	49	54
Bay Ridge	32	32	31	24	25	26	24	21	20	19	23
Bedford	132	129	112	127	146	108	122	100	101	115	115
Brownsville	51	52	51	54	57	62	54	56	54	46	56
Bushwick	62	60	63	68	61	62	64	50	60	58	74
Flatbush	29	30	24	24	18	23	21	20	18	18	16
Fort Greene	139	140	128	121	127	114	106	109	99	104	100
Gravesend	39	28	20	23	26	23	23	16	22	17	13
Red Hook-Gowanus	115	118	111	113	111	104	81	92	84	63	72
Sunset Park	69	70	49	64	56	63	45	41	42	34	39
Williamsburg-Greenpoint	93	100	83	70	94	97	90	75	71	74	74
BROOKLYN	70	69	61	62	65	61	57	52	52	50	53
Astoria-Long Island City	59	48	39	45	50	46	40	31	27	27	28
Corona	56	57	40	41	36	43	40	41	32	31	37
Flushing	39	38	32	26	18	20	22	17	19	16	16
Jamaica East	62	66	51	52	54	61	41	36	41	39	41
Jamaica West	52	54	49	28	36	33	33	24	24	28	29
Maspeth-Forest Hills	42	37	31	27	30	25	20	20	16	17	19
QUEENS	51	49	40	35	36	36	31	27	26	25	27
RICHMOND	53	49	41	48	31	29	32	27	19	22	16
NEW YORK CITY	93	94	84	79	79	78	70	63	60	56	57

†Case rates based on population estimates as of July 1st.

CHART 5

TUBERCULOSIS CASE AND DEATH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) BY HEALTH DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, 1962



SOURCE OF REPORT

Fifty-six per cent of all new cases of active tuberculosis were reported last year by hospitals within the city. The department of Health clinics account for 27.7% of all new cases registered and other clinics, 5.6%. Private physicians reported only 4.5% of all new cases, but this low percentage may be due partly to the practice of physicians referring patients to clinics when tuberculosis is suspected or to hospitals when such care is indicated so that the clinics and hospitals are credited with making the final diagnosis. Sanatoria out of town reported 2.4% and the remaining 3.4% of the new cases of tuberculosis was reported by other sources.

Table 6.
SOURCES OF REPORT, NEW CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS, ALL FORMS
New York City, 1952 - 1962

Source of Report	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
NUMBER OF NEW CASES REPORTED											
Hospitals in city.	3841	3894	3537	3335	3100	3209	3062	2781	2732	2523	2502
Health Dept.clinic	1747	1903	1696	1686	2035	1894	1535	1430	1274	1173	1227
Other clinics	658	615	569	495	497	465	406	328	301	267	248
Private physicians	633	526	419	392	276	239	247	208	194	199	199
Sanatoria out-town	307	305	266	214	125	151	116	88	107	113	108
Other sources	96	106	95	92	104	159	116	89	91	85	153
All sources	7282	7349	6582	6214	6137	6117	5482	4924	4699	4360	4437
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE											
Hospitals in city.	52.8	53.0	53.7	53.7	50.5	52.4	55.9	56.5	58.2	57.9	56.4
Health Dept.clinic	24.0	25.9	25.8	27.1	33.2	31.0	28.0	29.0	27.1	26.9	27.7
Other clinics	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.6
Private physicians	8.7	7.2	6.4	6.3	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5
Sanatoria out-town	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4
Other sources	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.4
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Included are newly reported cases identified through death certificates or reported at time of death only.

Table 7.
SOURCES OF REPORT, NEW CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS, BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX
New York City, 1962

Source of Report	All Ethnic Groups*			White			Negro			Puerto Rican			Other Ethnic Groups		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Hospitals in city	2502	1663	839	1071	773	298	1009	638	371	260	153	107	36	28	8
Health Dept.clinic	1227	750	477	394	270	124	470	266	204	292	156	136	17	12	5
Other clinics ...	248	153	95	96	64	32	91	55	36	43	19	24	4	4	0
Private physicians	199	120	79	132	88	44	20	10	10	8	3	5	4	3	1
Sanatoria out-town	108	88	20	63	51	12	31	23	8	3	3	0	2	2	0
Other sources ..	153	96	57	81	60	21	46	21	25	3	2	1	0	0	0
All sources ...	4437	2870	1567	1837	1306	531	1667	1013	654	609	336	273	63	49	14

*Totals include persons of other ethnic groups and those whose ethnic group was not reported. M = Male, F = Female.

STAGE OF PULMONARY DISEASE

The percentage of newly reported active pulmonary tuberculosis cases found in the far advanced stage reached a new high in 1962 (34.85). During the past eleven years, the proportion of new cases found in the moderate and far advanced stages of pulmonary tuberculosis has fluctuated between a low of 79.6% in 1960 to a high of 83.2% in 1962. Furthermore, in 1962, 16.8% of the new cases were in the minimal stage, 48.4% moderately advanced and 34.8% far advanced.

The foregoing statistics point to the need in our case-finding program to redouble our efforts to find tuberculosis preferably in the minimal stage. It is known that the failure to discover a greater proportion of cases in the minimal stage, in spite of modern diagnostic methods, is due largely to the fact that people do not seek medical attention until the appearance of the more severe symptoms associated with the advanced stages. Minimal tuberculosis is known to be relatively symptomless subjectively and it is often impossible to pin-point the time of its insidious onset.

The classification of tuberculosis by stage of disease relates almost entirely to its anatomical extent in the lungs, but not to the severity of the symptoms, the presence of complications such as tuberculous involvement of organs other than the lungs, and the pathological phase of the pulmonary disease (e. g. acute pneumonic or chronic fibroid). It is gratifying to observe that in these respects the situation has improved markedly.

Table 8.
NEWLY REPORTED CASES OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, IN PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STAGE AT TIME OF REPORT
New York City, 1952-1962

Year	Stage of Disease						Unknown †	Dead ‡	Total New Cases §
	Minimal		Mod. Adv.		Far Adv.				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
1952	970	18.6	2535	48.7	1703	32.7	453	360	6021
1953	1020	18.9	2709	50.1	1681	31.0	385	315	6110
1954	935	19.3	2411	49.9	1489	30.8	332	272	5439
1955	834	18.9	2166	49.0	1421	32.1	418	225	5064
1956	902	20.3	2187	49.2	1356	30.5	454	190	5089
1957	827	18.4	2429	54.1	1232	27.5	460	214	5162
1958	764	19.7	2018	52.0	1100	28.3	478	153	4513
1959	731	20.0	1975	54.1	948	25.9	398	144	4196
1960	653	20.4	1585	49.7	954	29.9	564	167	3923
1961	530	18.0	1451	49.4	959	32.6	516	179	3635
1962	504	16.8	1447	48.4	1040	34.8	512	199	3702

† Stage of disease unknown.
‡ Cases identified through death certificate or reported at time of death only.
§ Pulmonary cases only.

Table 9.

NEWLY REPORTED CASES OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, IN PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP BY STAGE AT TIME OF FIRST REPORT

New York City, 1962

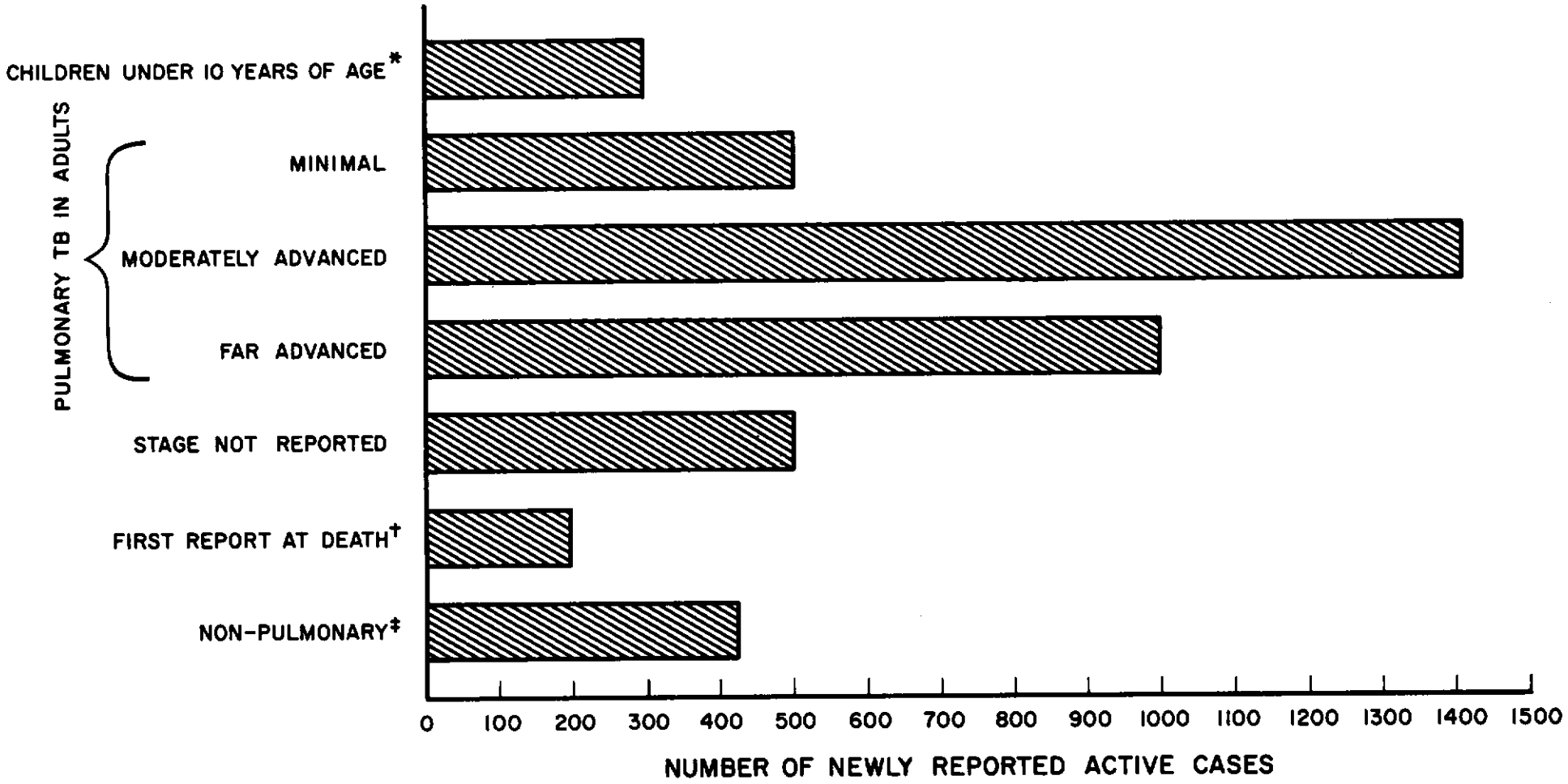
Age, Ethnic Group	MALES							FEMALES						
		Stage					% (†)		Stage					% (†)
	Total	Minimal	Mod. Adv.	Far Adv.	Not Rep.	Dead	Min. Stage	Total	Minimal	Mod. Adv.	Far Adv.	Not Rep.	Dead	Min. Stage
WHITE														
10-14 ..	2	1	0	0	1	0	100.0	6	2	0	0	4	0	100.0
15-24 ..	57	8	29	9	10	1	17.0	63	17	24	12	10	0	32.1
25-34 ..	90	10	47	21	10	2	12.5	57	11	27	12	5	2	21.2
35-44 ..	156	24	54	53	23	2	18.0	82	15	34	19	11	3	21.1
45+	875	73	355	244	114	89	9.6	229	26	99	49	35	20	13.4
Total*	1203	120	495	334	160	94	11.5	446	75	187	93	66	25	19.7
NEGRO														
10-14 ..	11	3	1	0	7	0	75.0	16	3	3	1	9	0	42.9
15-24 ..	72	14	32	11	15	0	24.6	94	24	28	25	16	1	30.8
25-34 ..	150	19	54	51	23	3	15.0	132	15	56	36	22	3	13.6
35-44 ..	260	26	89	101	32	12	11.4	135	26	51	35	19	4	22.4
45+	359	21	138	127	40	33	6.6	102	11	40	23	17	11	12.9
Total*	859	83	318	291	118	49	11.2	486	81	180	121	85	19	20.2
PUERTO RICAN														
10-14 ..	10	1	0	1	8	0	50.0	5	2	1	0	2	0	66.7
15-24 ..	64	13	26	17	8	0	23.2	50	15	22	11	2	0	31.3
25-34 ..	71	21	28	19	3	0	30.9	57	14	24	16	3	0	25.9
35-44 ..	55	8	23	22	2	0	15.1	36	15	11	9	1	0	42.9
45+	71	6	22	29	11	3	10.0	42	5	19	14	4	0	13.2
Total*	272	49	99	89	32	3	20.4	194	52	78	51	13	0	28.7
OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS														
10-14 ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
15-24 ..	6	0	4	0	2	0	0.0	11	5	3	2	1	0	50.0
25-34 ..	28	8	10	6	4	0	33.3	14	4	4	4	2	0	33.3
35-44 ..	33	8	9	12	4	0	27.6	18	4	8	2	3	1	26.7
45+	92	10	33	27	15	7	13.0	14	2	7	3	1	1	15.4
Total*	178	28	64	50	29	7	18.8	64	16	26	11	9	2	29.1
GRAND TOTAL	2512	280	976	764	339	153	12.9	1190	224	471	276	173	46	22.0

*Totals include persons of unknown age.
†Percentages based on total cases for which stage was reported.

The males have a significantly higher percentage of pulmonary tuberculosis in the the advanced stage than the females for all ethnic groups. The proportion of minimal pulmonary tuberculosis reported among young persons (under 25 years of age) is relatively higher than that among the persons in the older age groups. However, the numbers in the under 25 age group are very small relative to those in the older age group.

It is well known that tuberculosis discovered in minimal stage is more amenable to treatment and under proper treatment the recovery rate is close to 100%.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY STAGE OF DISEASE, NEW YORK CITY, 1962



*PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOT CLASSIFIED AS TO STAGE

†NOT CLASSIFIED AS TO STAGE

‡NOT SEPARATED AS TO AGE

Table 10.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE, SEX AND DIAGNOSIS

New York City, 1962

ALL ETHNIC GROUPS

Age (in years)	Sex	Total (New Active)	Adult Pulmonary					Primary (Children under 10 years of age)	Miliary	Pleural Effusion	Meningitis	Other TB
			Total	Min.	M.A.	F.A.	N.S.					
	Total	4,437	3,702	507	1,468	1,179	548	299	45	101	19	271
All ages	Male	2,870	2,512	282	994	867	369	140	23	61	10	124
	Female	1,567	1,190	225	474	312	179	159	22	40	9	147
Under 5	Male	111	--	--	--	--	--	97	3	1	3	7
	Female	122	--	--	--	--	--	105	5	--	3	9
5 - 9	Male	51	--	--	--	--	--	43	1	--	2	5
	Female	59	--	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	1	5
10 -14	Male	37	24	5	1	1	17	--	1	1	--	11
	Female	41	27	7	4	1	15	--	1	1	--	12
15 -19	Male	73	61	9	30	12	10	--	2	4	--	6
	Female	107	91	25	33	18	15	--	--	4	--	12
20 -24	Male	156	138	26	62	25	25	--	1	7	--	10
	Female	147	127	36	44	33	14	--	--	5	2	13
25 -34	Male	383	339	58	139	102	40	--	2	12	3	27
	Female	305	260	44	111	73	32	--	1	14	--	30
35 -44	Male	545	504	66	175	200	63	--	5	11	1	24
	Female	312	271	60	105	72	34	--	5	8	1	27
45 -54	Male	511	488	46	209	169	64	--	2	11	--	10
	Female	176	151	26	66	41	18	--	2	3	1	19
55 -64	Male	510	493	35	189	200	69	--	1	7	1	8
	Female	97	84	6	34	23	21	--	4	1	--	8
65 -74	Male	295	277	19	114	91	53	--	2	5	--	11
	Female	87	80	7	40	20	13	--	1	1	--	5
75 & over	Male	143	139	12	53	52	22	--	3	1	--	--
	Female	79	72	6	27	28	11	--	2	3	1	1
Not stated	Male	55	49	6	22	15	6	--	--	1	--	5
	Female	35	27	8	10	3	6	1	1	--	--	6

Table 11.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE, SEX AND DIAGNOSIS

New York City, 1962

NON-WHITE

Age (in years)	Sex	Total (New Active)	Adult Pulmonary					Primary (Children under 10 years of age)	Miliary	Pleural Effusion	Meningitis	Other TB
			Total	Min.	M.A.	F.A.	N.S.					
	Total	1,794	1,454	186	548	496	224	150	26	56	8	100
All ages ...	Male	1,100	939	96	355	354	134	73	10	29	4	45
	Female	694	515	90	193	142	90	77	16	27	4	55
Under 5	Male	57	--	--	--	--	--	52	--	1	1	3
	Female	60	--	--	--	--	--	47	5	--	2	6
5 - 9	Male	23	--	--	--	--	--	21	1	--	1	--
	Female	31	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	1	1
10 -14	Male	19	13	3	1	--	9	--	--	--	--	6
	Female	21	16	3	3	1	9	--	--	1	--	4
15 -19	Male	32	26	3	13	6	4	--	1	2	--	3
	Female	48	39	12	10	9	8	--	--	3	--	6
20 -24	Male	62	51	12	21	6	12	--	--	4	--	7
	Female	72	62	14	21	18	9	--	--	3	1	6
25 -34	Male	186	167	22	61	59	25	--	2	3	2	12
	Female	163	141	18	58	42	23	--	1	9	--	12
35 -44	Male	292	273	28	95	115	35	--	2	8	--	9
	Female	161	142	28	55	38	21	--	3	6	--	10
45 -54	Male	210	200	12	81	83	24	--	1	5	--	4
	Female	67	56	9	21	19	7	--	2	3	--	6
55 -64	Male	132	128	9	56	54	9	--	1	3	--	--
	Female	27	22	2	10	5	5	--	3	1	--	1
65 -74	Male	49	45	3	11	19	12	--	1	2	--	1
	Female	21	18	--	8	6	4	--	1	1	--	1
75 & over ..	Male	27	25	2	10	10	3	--	1	1	--	--
	Female	13	12	2	5	3	2	--	1	--	--	--
Not Stated..	Male	11	11	2	6	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Female	10	7	2	2	1	2	1	--	--	--	2

Table 12.

NEWLY REPORTED CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS BY FORM

New York City, 1952 - 1962

Year	Pulmonary		Generalized Miliary	Meningitis	Pleural Effusion	Other Forms	Total All Forms
	10 Years+	Under 10					
1952, Reported during life ...	5,661	456	41	33	1	606	6,798
Death Certificate Report	360	2	28	28	..	66	484
Total	6,021	458	69	61	1	672	7,282
1953, Reported during life ...	5,795	510	28	63	189	360	6,945
Death Certificate Report	311	3	22	34	4	30	404
Total	6,106	513	50	97	193	390	7,349
1954, Reported during life ...	5,167	477	39	32	113	398	6,226
Death Certificate Report	272	1	22	22	..	39	356
Total	5,439	478	61	54	113	437	6,582
1955, Reported during life ...	4,839	513	36	30	83	418	5,919
Death Certificate Report	224	1	25	19	..	26	295
Total	5,063	514	61	49	83	444	6,214
1956, Reported during life ...	4,899	493	30	23	124	331	5,900
Death Certificate Report	190	..	7	12	..	28	237
Total	5,089	493	37	35	124	359	6,137
1957, Reported during life ...	4,948	422	16	25	124	317	5,852
Death Certificate Report	214	..	12	21	..	18	265
Total	5,162	422	28	46	124	335	6,117
1958, Reported during life ...	4,360	443	18	18	112	325	5,276
Death Certificate Report	153	..	20	16	2	15	206
Total	4,513	443	38	34	114	340	5,482
1959, Reported during life ...	4,052	337	14	10	87	252	4,752
Death Certificate Report	144	..	12	10	1	5	172
Total	4,196	337	26	20	88	257	4,924
1960, Reported during life ...	3,756	329	22	17	105	262	4,491
Death Certificate Report	167	..	19	13	1	8	208
Total	3,923	329	41	30	106	270	4,699
1961, Reported during life ...	3,456	343	19	19	73	232	4,142
Death Certificate Report	179	..	17	10	12	..	218
Total	3,635	343	36	29	85	232	4,360
1962, Reported during life ...	3,503	298	29	9	100	258	4,197
Death Certificate Report	199	1	16	10	1	13	240
Total	3,702	299	45	19	101	271	4,437

TUBERCULOSIS FIRST REPORTED AT TIME OF DEATH

In New York City approximately 5% of all newly reported cases of tuberculosis first come to the attention of the health authorities at time of death. Due to the public health importance of new cases of tuberculosis first reported at the time of death, a study, sponsored by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association in cooperation with the New York City Department of Health, was carried out in 1962 to determine the extent of the problem, its significance to the patient and community, and the possible transmission of the disease to the patient's associates.* Furthermore, an attempt was made to find out why these persons, presumably with active tuberculosis, had not been found and reported to the New York City Health Department prior to death. The following is abstracted from the report to be published.

There were 4,699 new cases of active tuberculosis (all forms) reported in New York City in the year 1960 and 208 of these, or 4.4%, were first reported and registered at time of death. These cases were studied to determine their importance as a source of infection in the community. After a thorough study of hospital records, including roentgenograms, laboratory and autopsy reports, the diagnosis of tuberculosis was verified or excluded. A judgment was made to estimate if tuberculosis, when present, was the primary cause of death, a contributing cause or merely an incidental finding. The importance of non-tuberculous conditions contributing to death from tuberculosis was evaluated.

Of the 208 cases, sufficient information was available to allow investigation of 204. Of the 204 cases, 95 or 46.6% (45.7% of the 208) had active communicable, previously untreated tuberculosis. Of these 95 persons, 60 (63.2%) were men 40 years of age and over and 68 (71.6%) had lived alone and had few social contacts.

Tuberculosis was verified as the cause of death in 47% of the 204 cases, a contributing cause in 20% and not contributing to death in 18%. Thirty-one cases or 15%, were excluded because the presence of tuberculosis could not be verified, the registered diagnosis having been erroneous.

The main feature of the age distribution and of the ethnic and social background of these patients was the larger proportion of unattached elderly white males compared with the new cases reported during life; abnormal patterns of behavior were frequently recorded. Tuberculosis was the primary cause of death in relatively few of the elderly white males compared with the Negro women in whom it was the primary cause in every case. Non-tuberculous conditions, especially respiratory failure, occurring most frequently in the elderly men, were important contributing causes of death in many patients in whom tuberculosis was the primary cause. Non-communicable extrapulmonary tuberculosis was the primary cause of death of 22 patients, a large proportion of whom were young Negro women.

In New York City, for the year 1960, fewer patients first reported to have tuberculosis and so registered at the time of death were a risk to the community than is indicated by the published statistics. Nevertheless, after exclusion of some who did not have tuberculosis and those whose tuberculosis was not communicable, a significant number of patients did represent a risk to the community.

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*The study entitled "Tuberculosis First Reported at Death" was carried out by David G. Simpson, M. D. and Anthony M. Lowell, M.P.H. and is now in press. Reprints will be available upon request.

Table 13.

NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS FIRST REPORTED AT TIME OF DEATH†

New York City, 1952-1962

Year	Manhattan		Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Richmond		N.Y. City	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1952	198	7.2	39	5.5	84	5.8	35	5.2	4	4.7	360	6.4
1953	190	6.8	34	4.7	70	4.7	20	2.8	4	5.2	315	5.2
1954	144	5.5	37	5.9	70	5.4	19	3.3	2	2.7	272	5.3
1955	123	4.8	32	4.3	50	3.5	14	2.5	6	6.9	225	4.2
1956	93	3.9	14	2.0	51	3.6	31	5.6	1	1.7	190	3.7
1957	94	3.7	37	5.3	58	4.4	24	4.2	1	1.8	214	4.1
1958	64	3.0	27	4.3	36	3.0	22	4.7	4	6.4	153	3.4
1959	66	3.4	18	2.9	40	3.5	19	4.4	1	1.8	144	3.4
1960	95	5.3	9	1.6	48	4.3	15	3.7	0	..	167	4.3
1961	84	5.4	19	3.3	52	4.8	20	5.1	4	9.1	179	4.9
1962	87	5.9	29	4.6	55	4.8	27	6.3	2	5.6	200	5.4

†First identified through death certificates or reported at time of death only. Percentages in this table based on all new pulmonary cases reported.

In 1962 there were 240 persons with active tuberculosis (all forms) first reported at time of death. Of these, 200 had pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 miliary, 10 tuberculous meningitis, 1 tuberculosis of the pleura and 13 other forms of tuberculosis.

Source of report: by institutions in the city, 186; by private physicians, 6; by institutions out of city, 5; other sources, 43.

Of the 240 persons, 105 were residents of Manhattan, 68 of Brooklyn, 33 of the Bronx, 32 of Queens and 2 of Richmond.

With regard to ethnic group, 131 were white, 91 were Negro, 5 were Puerto Rican, and 2 were Oriental; no ethnic data were available for the remaining persons.

Table 14.
NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATES* BY ETHNIC GROUP
New York City, 1952-1962

Year	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	Total
1952	63.3	269.6	234.7	490.4	92.6
1953	63.4	271.7	208.3	557.8	93.7
1954	56.1	235.2	206.2	319.0	84.0
1955	52.9	217.9	176.5	371.4	79.4
1956	51.6	215.2	162.0	421.4	78.6
1957	53.4	195.3	159.3	316.5	78.4
1958	46.6	183.0	126.1	250.4	70.4
1959	41.2	159.4	117.2	171.8	63.2
1960	37.5	160.9	102.8	136.2	60.4
1961	32.9	158.2	98.9	127.1	56.0
1962	30.3	156.8	99.4	181.7	57.0

*Per 100,000 population.

Table 15.
NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY ETHNIC GROUP
New York City, 1961-1962

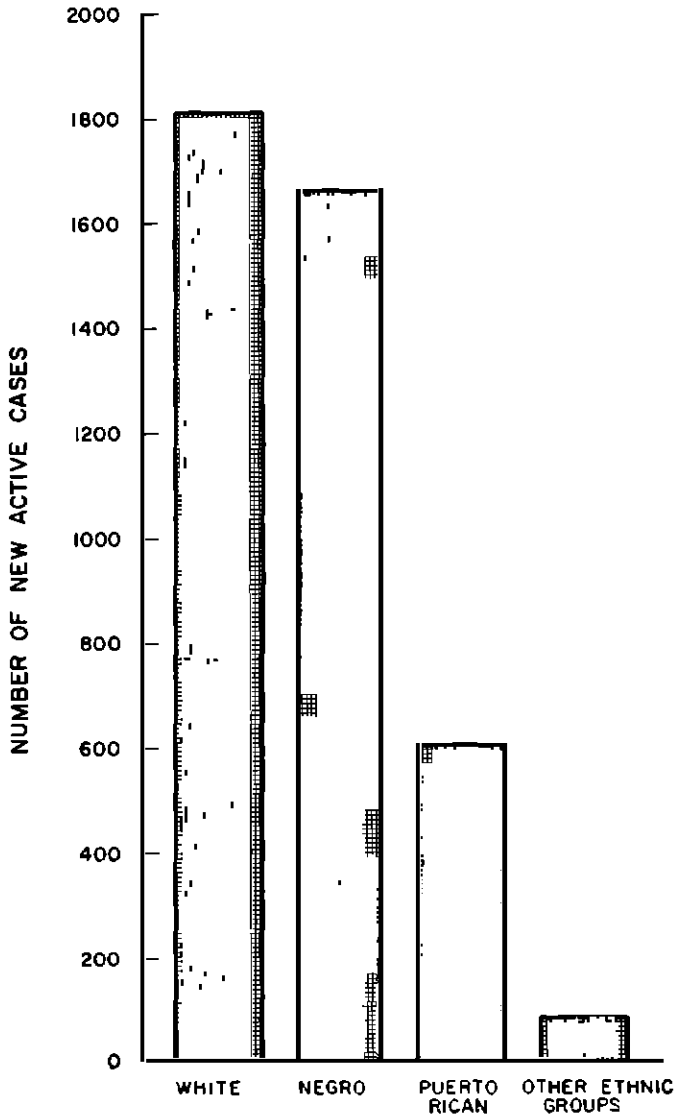
Ethnic Group	YEAR		Percent change 1961-1962
	1961	1962	
White	1902	1837	- 3.4
Negro	1632	1667	+ 2.1
Puerto Rican	580	609	+ 5.0
Other	68	97	+ 42.6
Ethnic Group not Reported ..	178	227	+ 27.5
All Ethnic Groups	4360	4437	+ 1.8

Among whites there was a decrease of 3.4% in the incidence of newly reported cases of tuberculosis between the years 1961 and 1962. All other ethnic groups showed an increase.

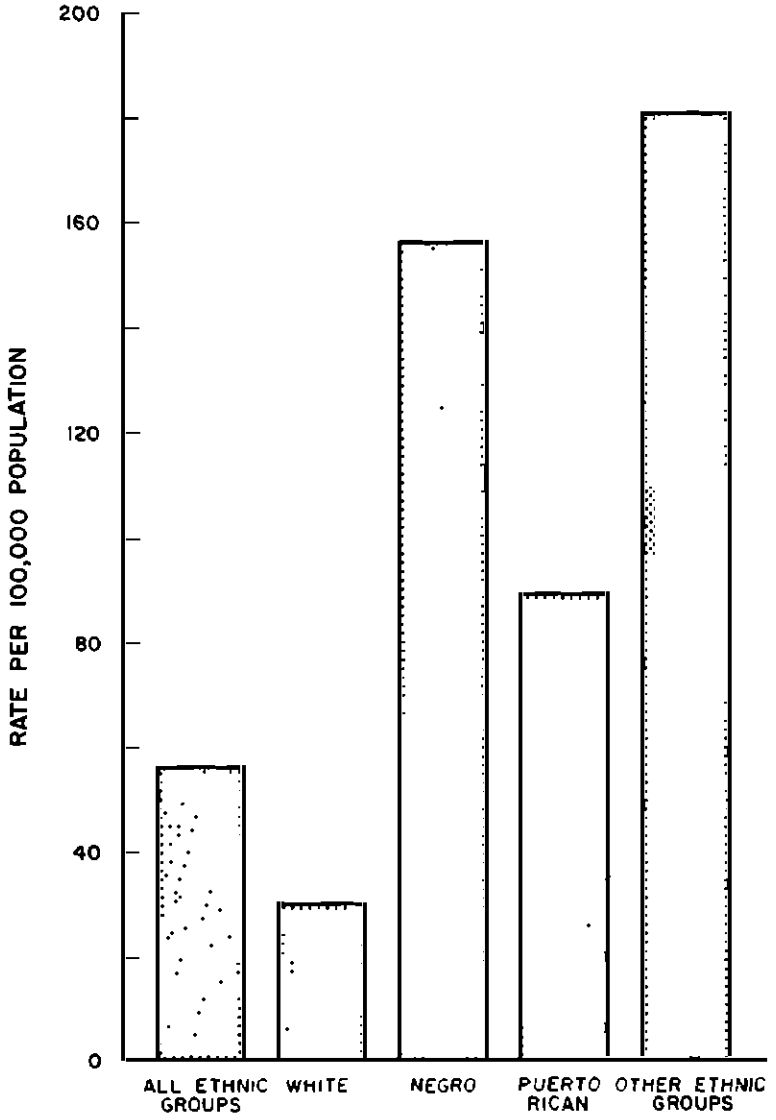
CHART 7

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND RATES BY ETHNIC GROUPS, NEW YORK CITY, 1962

NEW ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES (4210)* BY ETHNIC GROUP



NEW ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION) BY ETHNIC GROUP



*DOES NOT INCLUDE 227 CASES-ETHNIC GROUP UNKNOWN

Table 16.

MALES: NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE

Health Center Districts, New York City, 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	Total Male	Age Group											
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
Central Harlem	275	9	6	4	4	12	21	20	71	59	40	27	2
East Harlem	122	11	4	2	8	11	9	13	22	19	10	8	5
Kips Bay-Yorkville ..	45	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	7	6	9	10	5
Lower East Side	334	9	3	2	2	9	12	23	54	72	90	51	7
Lower West Side	216	6	3	0	3	5	9	11	43	45	52	38	1
Riverside	148	4	2	0	1	7	13	11	31	27	30	17	5
Washington Heights ..	81	3	0	1	1	7	6	3	23	13	16	8	0
MANHATTAN	1221	42	18	9	21	52	70	86	251	241	247	159	25
Fordham-Riverdale ...	46	0	1	1	1	0	2	4	4	8	15	10	0
Morrisania	149	15	3	4	7	16	15	9	26	19	18	16	1
Mott Haven	124	8	6	3	2	14	13	14	23	11	16	10	4
Pelham Bay	24	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	4	3	1	8	1
Tremont	68	3	2	0	3	8	5	3	11	11	10	12	0
Westchester	38	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	6	9	10	2
BRONX	449	26	12	11	16	40	36	35	72	58	69	66	8
Bay Ridge	47	2	0	0	2	1	2	5	3	7	7	17	1
Bedford	203	13	7	2	6	11	20	15	49	38	21	20	1
Brownsville	96	8	0	2	6	9	7	9	17	13	12	13	0
Bushwick	101	4	0	2	5	6	5	11	13	16	19	18	2
Flatbush	51	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	9	11	19	2
Fort Greene	124	6	6	2	7	8	12	13	26	20	13	10	1
Gravesend	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	4	7	1
Red Hook-Gowanus	75	1	2	6	4	4	8	3	11	17	11	8	0
Sunset Park	49	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	11	11	10	9	0
Williamsburg-Greenp't	80	2	2	1	1	7	6	2	13	11	14	18	3
BROOKLYN	848	38	17	15	32	48	66	62	153	145	122	139	11
Astoria-Long Is. City	48	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	8	4	9	17	2
Corona	49	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	10	7	5	12	4
Flushing	51	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	5	6	18	10	1
Jamaica East	76	4	1	0	0	3	5	5	15	23	8	10	2
Jamaica West	62	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	12	13	16	11	2
Maspeth-Forest Hills.	41	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	13	10	9	6	0
QUEENS	327	5	4	2	4	16	13	15	63	63	65	66	11
RICHMOND	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	7	8	0
NEW YORK CITY	2870	111	51	37	73	156	185	198	545	511	510	438	55

N.S. = Age not stated.

Among males newly reported to have tuberculosis in 1962, 6.9% were less than 15 years of age, 40.3% were in the 15 to 44 age group, 50.8%, 45 years and older, and in 2.0% age was not stated.

Table 17.

FEMALES: NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE

Health Center Districts, New York City, 1962

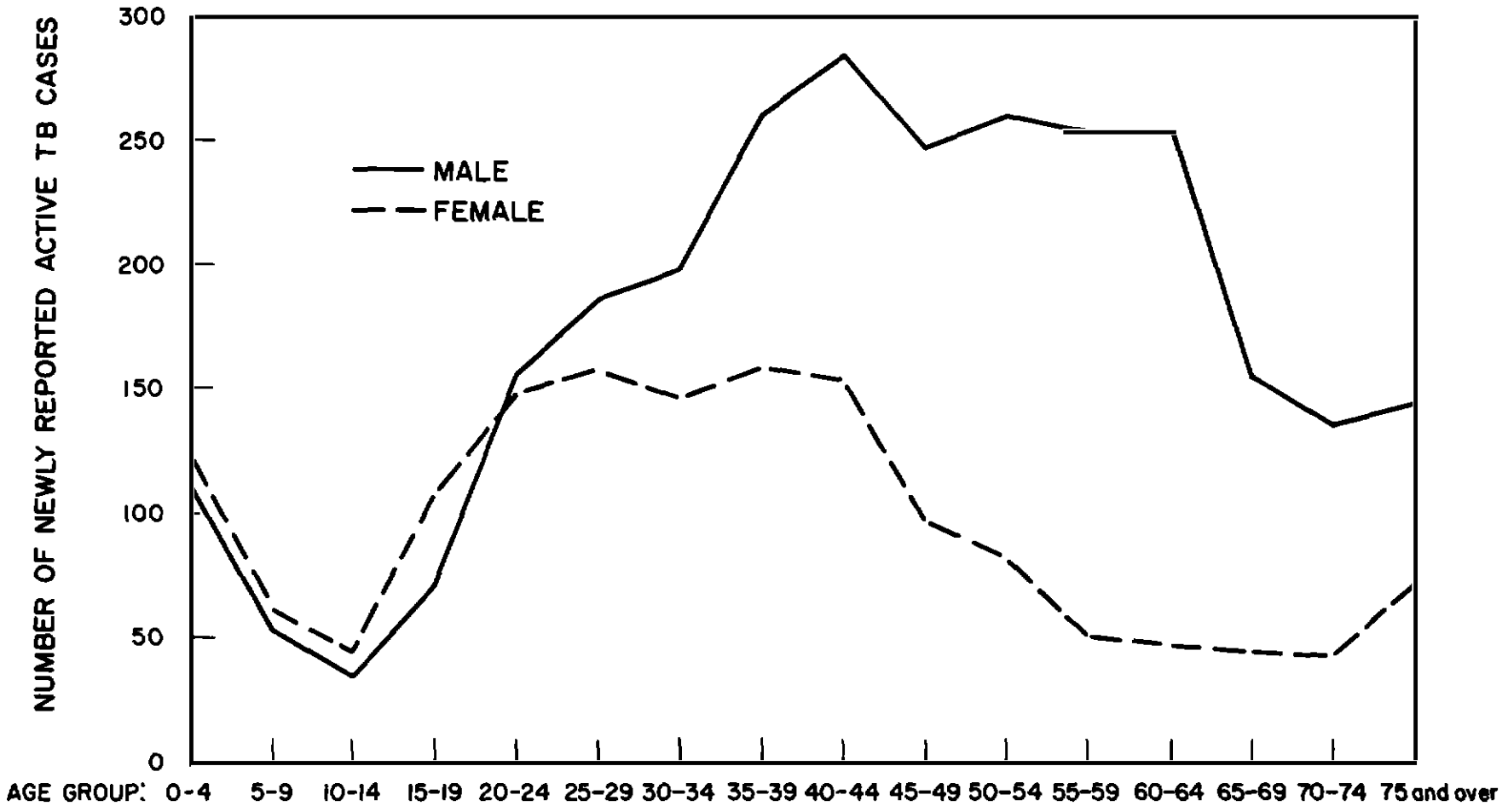
Health Center DISTRICT	Total Female	Age Group											
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
Central Harlem	164	12	9	4	7	13	15	18	50	17	10	9	0
East Harlem	74	5	4	4	4	11	13	6	13	7	2	3	2
Kips Bay-Yorkville ..	23	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	9	2
Lower East Side	82	6	8	3	5	5	16	2	16	8	4	8	1
Lower West Side	58	4	6	1	2	6	9	6	9	5	2	6	2
Riverside	80	8	0	3	4	7	4	6	26	8	3	9	2
Washington Heights ..	44	1	0	1	1	6	2	4	11	10	3	4	1
MANHATTAN	525	37	27	16	24	49	60	42	128	58	26	48	10
Fordham-Riverdale ...	20	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	10	1
Morrisania	115	13	1	3	7	13	10	15	20	14	8	10	1
Mott Haven	105	9	5	3	11	14	13	17	15	7	5	2	4
Pelham Bay	21	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	5	1	2	3	1
Tremont	30	0	0	0	2	3	6	2	5	5	1	6	0
Westchester	30	1	0	0	3	1	3	2	10	0	2	6	2
BRONX	321	25	6	9	27	31	33	38	57	30	19	37	9
Bay Ridge	20	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	5	1	0	5	1
Bedford	126	15	5	3	9	16	9	16	19	17	5	9	3
Brownsville	82	8	8	2	5	5	13	10	14	8	3	6	0
Bushwick	55	2	1	2	5	7	8	5	8	5	5	7	0
Flatbush	25	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	0	5	6	1
Fort Greene	90	6	3	0	9	8	7	7	20	10	7	10	3
Gravesend	16	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	3	4	1	0
Red Hook-Gowanus	38	3	1	2	8	5	2	2	6	3	0	6	0
Sunset Park	23	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	8	2	1	4	0
Williamsburg-Greenp't	57	7	2	2	7	2	8	4	10	7	3	5	0
BROOKLYN	532	48	20	14	46	52	52	49	95	56	33	59	8
Astoria-Long Is. City	24	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	6	7	1	1	0
Corona	33	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	7	6	5	5	2
Flushing	24	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	3
Jamaica East	54	5	3	1	3	7	6	8	11	5	2	3	0
Jamaica West	30	4	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	7	4	3	1
Maspeth-Forest Hills.	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2
QUEENS	177	12	6	2	10	13	13	17	30	29	17	20	8
RICHMOND	12	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	2	2	0
NEW YORK CITY	1567	122	59	41	107	147	159	146	312	176	97	166	35

N.S. = Age not stated.

Among females newly reported to have tuberculosis in 1962, 14.2% were less than 15 years of age, 55.6% were in the 15 to 44 age group, 28.0% were 45 years and older, and 2.2% age was not stated.

CHART 8

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE AND SEX, NEW YORK CITY, 1962



TOTAL: MALE 2,870 — FEMALE 1,567

Table 18.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY ETHNIC GROUP

Health Center Districts, New York City, 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.	All Ethnic Groups Number	All Ethnic Groups Rate†
Central Harlem	11	406	12	2	8	439	193
East Harlem	53	59	73	2	9	196	108
Kips Bay-Yorkville	60	2	0	1	5	68	32
Lower East Side	192	63	82	24	55	416	161
Lower West Side	177	42	30	18	7	274	108
Riverside	81	82	38	12	15	228	91
Washington Heights	47	64	4	5	5	125	47
MANHATTAN	621	718	239	64	104	1746	106
Fordham-Riverdale	58	3	4	0	1	66	27
Morrisania	53	112	83	2	14	264	102
Mott Haven	84	46	86	1	12	229	106
Pelham Bay	22	17	1	1	4	45	25
Tremont	59	23	13	1	2	98	37
Westchester	45	9	8	1	5	68	25
BRONX	321	210	195	6	38	770	54
Bay Ridge	58	4	0	3	2	67	23
Bedford	37	278	10	0	4	329	115
Brownsville	70	86	17	3	2	178	56
Bushwick	75	50	24	0	7	156	74
Flatbush	62	10	0	0	4	76	16
Fort Greene	49	133	20	4	8	214	100
Gravesend	28	6	0	3	1	38	13
Red Hook-Gowanus	52	18	37	3	3	113	72
Sunset Park	60	1	7	1	3	72	39
Williamsburg-Greenpoint	60	16	55	2	4	137	74
BROOKLYN	551	602	170	19	38	1380	53
Astoria-Long Island City	61	4	0	2	5	72	28
Corona	48	20	0	0	14	82	37
Flushing	60	5	1	1	8	75	16
Jamaica East	29	93	0	1	7	130	41
Jamaica West	63	14	3	2	10	92	29
Maspeth-Forest Hills	52	0	0	1	0	53	19
QUEENS	313	136	4	7	44	504	27
RICHMOND	31	1	1	1	3	37	16
NEW YORK CITY	1837	1667	609	97	227	4437	57

†Per 100,000 population. N.S. = Ethnic group not stated.

According to ethnic group, of the new cases reported in New York City during 1962, 41.4% were in white persons, 37 6% in Negro, 13.7% in Puerto Rican, 2.2% in other ethnic groups; in 5.1% the ethnic group was not stated. The proportions for boroughs differed. Negroes accounted for 43.7% of the new cases in Manhattan, 44.9% in Brooklyn, 28.7% in the Bronx and 29.6% in Queens. New cases in Puerto Ricans were found mainly in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. In Queens 68.0% of the new cases were in whites, and in Richmond 91.2%.

Table 19.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

Health Center Districts, New York City, 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	All Ethnic Groups			White		Negro		Puerto Rican		Yellow		Other		N.S.	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central Harlem	439	275	164	9	2	254	152	6	6	2	0	0	0	4	4
East Harlem	196	122	74	34	19	34	25	47	26	1	1	0	0	6	3
Kips Bay-Yorkville.	68	45	23	40	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
Lower East Side ...	416	334	82	170	22	55	8	46	36	18	4	0	2	45	10
Lower West Side ...	274	216	58	147	30	31	11	19	11	12	2	4	0	3	4
Riverside	228	148	80	60	21	47	35	21	17	6	1	2	3	12	3
Washington Heights.	125	81	44	31	16	41	23	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
MANHATTAN	1746	1221	525	491	130	463	255	142	97	40	9	9	6	76	28
Fordham-Riverdale..	66	46	20	42	16	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Morrisania	264	149	115	28	25	65	47	47	36	2	0	0	0	7	7
Mott Haven	229	124	105	47	37	24	22	45	41	0	1	0	0	8	4
Pelham Bay	45	24	21	12	10	10	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Tremont	98	68	30	46	13	11	12	9	4	0	0	1	0	1	1
Westchester	68	38	30	28	17	3	6	3	5	0	0	1	0	3	2
BRONX	770	449	321	203	118	116	94	105	90	2	1	3	0	20	18
Bay Ridge	67	47	20	43	15	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
Bedford	329	203	126	25	12	169	109	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Brownsville	178	96	82	41	29	43	43	10	7	0	0	2	1	0	2
Bushwick	156	101	55	50	25	34	16	12	12	0	0	0	0	5	2
Flatbush	76	51	25	43	19	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Fort Greene	214	124	90	26	23	81	52	12	8	3	0	0	1	2	6
Gravesend	38	22	16	17	11	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Red Hook-Gowanus ..	113	75	38	42	10	12	6	17	20	1	0	1	1	2	1
Sunset Park	72	49	23	42	18	1	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	2
Williamsburg-Greenpt	137	80	57	42	18	9	7	25	30	0	0	1	1	3	1
BROOKLYN	1380	848	532	371	180	362	240	85	85	5	3	6	5	19	19
Astoria-L.I.City ..	72	48	24	41	20	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1
Corona	82	49	33	30	18	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5
Flushing	75	51	24	44	16	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Jamaica East	130	76	54	23	6	49	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
Jamaica West	92	62	30	42	21	6	8	3	0	1	0	1	0	9	1
Maspeth-For. Hills.	53	41	12	40	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
QUEENS	504	327	177	220	93	71	65	4	0	2	1	3	1	27	17
RICHMOND	37	25	12	21	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
NEW YORK CITY	4437	2870	1567	1306	531	1013	654	336	273	49	14	22	12	144	83
	--	4437		1837		1667		609		63		34		227	

N.S. = Race not stated.

Table 20.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, ETHNIC GROUP

New Cases of Active Tuberculosis, New York City, 1962

Ethnic Group:	Total	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Yellow	Other Races
Male	64.7	71.1	60.8	55.2	77.8	63.4
Female	35.3	28.9	39.2	44.8	22.2	36.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group and Health Center Districts, New York City, 1957 - 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	White						Negro						Puerto Rican					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Central Harlem	27	27	14	12	9	11	589	554	462	540	427	406	18	14	20	12	16	12
East Harlem	92	91	87	57	48	53	66	64	69	58	50	59	111	78	82	49	57	73
Kips Bay-Yorkville	101	87	92	62	59	60	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	0
Lower East Side	601	442	372	305	258	192	76	80	72	58	72	63	177	144	115	111	112	82
Lower West Side	429	339	243	201	171	177	37	52	54	49	36	42	59	32	46	46	30	30
Riverside	139	134	116	122	76	81	73	86	80	80	76	82	60	58	49	54	62	38
Washington Heights	82	80	47	68	42	47	72	55	65	77	71	64	17	8	7	6	10	4
MANHATTAN	1471	1200	971	827	663	621	916	894	804	865	733	718	445	334	319	279	289	239
Fordham-Riverdale	72	56	65	33	44	58	6	3	4	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	4
Morrisania	90	80	65	70	62	53	100	77	82	76	106	112	40	54	45	38	54	83
Mott Haven	111	106	102	112	106	84	43	43	21	52	53	46	71	46	53	59	57	86
Pelham Bay	32	27	46	26	19	22	5	8	10	8	8	17	1	1	1	3	3	1
Tremont	75	81	70	73	64	59	19	13	29	20	24	23	9	24	18	18	8	13
Westchester	59	72	58	38	48	45	10	11	5	8	8	9	7	8	7	3	3	8
BRONX	439	422	406	352	343	321	183	155	151	172	202	210	131	134	125	122	125	195
Bay Ridge	76	66	55	57	53	58	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
Bedford	56	45	36	39	34	37	236	292	230	235	271	278	11	9	10	11	18	10
Brownsville	90	65	77	82	51	70	53	59	65	52	64	86	22	22	20	26	21	17
Bushwick	81	82	63	70	71	75	30	34	21	33	45	50	8	17	16	16	6	24
Flatbush	101	90	86	74	77	62	8	6	4	6	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fort Greene	73	78	71	58	56	49	139	118	126	119	130	133	29	30	30	29	34	20
Gravesend	57	55	41	53	34	28	7	9	5	7	11	6	1	1	0	5	5	0
Red Hook-Gowanus	83	71	73	63	38	52	18	17	27	20	24	18	67	40	43	49	33	37
Sunset Park	121	81	76	74	58	60	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	5	2	3	2	7
Williamsburg-Greenpoint..	109	96	54	64	77	60	25	18	14	12	19	16	49	58	76	56	44	55
BROOKLYN	847	729	632	634	549	551	516	556	494	485	572	602	188	183	197	196	164	170
Astoria-Long Island City.	98	80	66	60	53	61	7	10	7	4	8	4	6	3	0	0	0	0
Corona	63	59	71	48	53	48	19	23	17	20	14	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
Flushing	76	80	69	66	59	60	7	10	5	12	6	5	0	1	1	2	0	1
Jamaica East	75	59	45	41	36	29	91	56	57	74	71	93	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica West	74	69	50	57	62	63	17	27	18	12	22	14	1	0	0	2	1	3
Maspeth-Forest Hills	64	49	43	38	46	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUEENS	450	396	344	310	309	313	141	126	104	122	121	136	8	5	1	4	2	4
RICHMOND	51	55	51	33	38	31	7	7	6	4	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
NEW YORK CITY	3258	2802	2404	2156	1902	1837	1763	1738	1559	1648	1632	1667	772	658	644	602	580	609

Table 22.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES
ALL FORMS, BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX, NEW YORK CITY, 1944 – 1962

Year	All Ethnic Groups			White			Negro			Puerto Rican			Yellow			Not† Stated
	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	
1944	7973	5149	2733	5015	3426	1578	1525	814	710	196	98	98	179	170	9	1058
1945	7062	4322	2651	4416	2906	1489	1522	766	756	254	123	131	124	112	9	746
1946	7123	4411	2699	4538	3015	1522	1613	817	796	291	124	167	109	102	7	572
1947	7599	4710	2889	4842	3204	1638	1695	906	789	431	191	240	123	111	12	508
1948	8306	5179	3127	5072	3383	1689	1959	1044	915	505	216	289	139	125	14	631
1949	8567	5307	3260	4986	3296	1690	2190	1193	997	550	236	314	121	102	19	720
1950	7717	4854	2863	4646	3212	1434	1934	1017	917	574	244	330	132	112	20	431
1951	7583	4788	2795	4468	3056	1412	2056	1154	902	636	280	356	135	116	19	288
1952	7282	4527	2755	4086	2769	1317	2052	1118	934	718	330	388	121	104	17	305
1953	7349	4626	2723	4093	2802	1291	2167	1224	943	725	346	379	135	120	15	229
1954	6582	4210	2372	3572	2516	1056	1933	1100	833	783	386	397	92	77	15	202
1955	6214	3971	2243	3347	2393	954	1862	1028	834	741	361	380	93	84	9	171
1956	6137	3985	2152	3162	2321	841	1861	1071	790	723	329	394	97	86	11	294
1957	6117	4002	2115	3258	2381	877	1763	995	768	772	393	379	85	75	10	239
1958	5482	3637	1845	2802	2003	799	1738	1083	655	658	337	321	81	71	10	203
1959	4924	3232	1692	2404	1719	685	1559	942	617	644	323	321	71	63	8	246
1960	4699	3124	1575	2156	1579	577	1648	1017	631	602	300	302	61	55	6	232
1961	4360	2879	1481	1902	1369	533	1632	1020	612	580	298	282	55	44	11	191
1962	4437	2870	1567	1837	1306	531	1667	1013	654	609	336	273	63	49	14	261

†Race or sex not stated. Note: Totals include other races and cases whose race or sex was not reported.

Table 23.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group, Age and Sex, New York City, 1950 - 1962

Part A – **ALL ETHNIC GROUPS**

Year	AGE												
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
MALE, ALL ETHNIC GROUPS													
1950	4854	188	86	36	130	394	383	319	794	1034	788	578	124
1951	4788	196	89	57	144	384	416	349	744	963	750	580	116
1952	4527	217	100	46	156	275	339	370	712	927	727	502	156
1953	4626	215	105	49	126	288	420	335	765	927	711	596	89
1954	4210	192	98	44	123	264	346	330	630	857	736	512	78
1955	3971	224	84	41	100	232	277	295	632	778	709	527	72
1956	3985	200	92	41	91	193	248	311	671	806	711	567	54
1957	4002	135	93	37	98	185	246	292	612	777	757	702	68
1958	3637	191	89	44	86	212	209	301	598	675	649	515	68
1959	3232	123	67	34	73	151	214	253	531	624	574	526	62
1960	3124	132	78	31	74	148	177	219	562	568	582	513	40
1961	2879	137	66	28	49	184	181	229	506	531	504	422	42
1962	2870	111	51	37	73	156	185	198	545	511	510	438	55
FEMALE, ALL ETHNIC GROUPS													
1950	2863	165	84	80	224	459	412	338	464	256	155	162	64
1951	2795	176	89	68	202	426	430	331	434	266	156	151	66
1952	2755	163	80	61	210	393	428	319	430	245	153	167	106
1953	2723	174	123	64	177	392	473	277	446	250	139	161	47
1954	2372	183	96	78	142	289	392	284	389	210	128	137	44
1955	2243	210	80	64	140	262	304	287	360	210	139	147	40
1956	2152	178	79	48	153	231	323	268	353	211	126	151	31
1957	2115	163	90	49	150	213	264	237	359	234	161	156	39
1958	1845	147	73	56	105	192	198	218	322	220	97	166	51
1959	1692	121	62	54	103	165	176	201	284	207	127	151	41
1960	1575	102	55	46	98	146	162	198	278	198	106	158	28
1961	1481	117	63	46	87	151	160	133	270	187	103	136	28
1962	1567	122	59	41	107	147	159	146	312	176	97	166	35
BOTH SEXES, ALL ETHNIC GROUPS													
1950	7717	353	170	116	354	853	795	657	1258	1290	943	740	188
1951	7583	372	178	125	346	810	846	680	1178	1229	906	731	182
1952	7282	380	180	107	366	668	767	689	1142	1172	880	669	262
1953	7349	389	228	113	303	680	893	612	1211	1177	850	757	136
1954	6582	375	194	122	265	553	738	614	1019	1067	864	649	122
1955	6214	434	164	105	240	494	581	582	992	988	848	674	112
1956	6137	378	171	89	244	424	571	579	1024	1017	837	718	85
1957	6117	298	183	86	248	398	510	529	971	1011	918	858	107
1958	5482	338	162	100	191	404	407	519	920	895	746	681	119
1959	4924	244	129	88	176	316	390	454	815	831	701	677	103
1960	4699	234	133	77	172	294	339	417	840	766	688	671	68
1961	4360	254	129	74	136	335	341	362	776	718	607	558	70
1962	4437	233	110	78	180	303	344	344	857	687	607	604	90

N.S. = Age not stated.

Table 23 – continued

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group, Age and Sex, New York City, 1950 - 1962

Part B – **WHITE**

Year	AGE												
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
WHITE MALE													
1950	3212	83	43	12	77	210	195	150	463	779	639	495	66
1951	3056	64	40	30	64	202	205	148	435	717	592	492	67
1952	2769	69	29	17	60	133	157	171	405	632	589	421	86
1953	2802	77	24	11	64	141	224	150	403	621	552	491	44
1954	2516	53	34	14	49	126	161	136	314	582	588	424	35
1955	2393	68	26	13	40	106	115	131	302	560	553	446	33
1956	2321	70	22	17	43	93	98	111	310	520	536	478	23
1957	2381	36	17	12	37	69	95	114	284	524	571	588	34
1958	2003	38	13	7	36	80	90	111	248	449	474	420	37
1959	1719	34	21	13	28	54	70	85	200	369	405	419	21
1960	1579	30	21	11	26	47	66	59	199	308	395	400	17
1961	1369	31	11	7	15	53	54	76	171	269	337	317	28
1962	1306	27	12	3	22	41	43	58	163	244	335	333	25
WHITE FEMALE													
1950	1434	65	27	26	97	213	169	164	243	162	112	128	28
1951	1412	68	22	21	93	186	182	161	242	167	112	121	37
1952	1317	61	32	18	94	157	160	132	231	139	100	135	58
1953	1291	53	46	22	63	171	199	121	234	147	87	126	22
1954	1056	44	17	28	60	124	150	114	190	108	85	115	21
1955	954	65	24	22	49	103	111	110	142	112	82	113	21
1956	841	51	13	10	62	87	113	73	144	110	69	99	10
1957	877	37	14	18	42	74	109	74	140	134	100	113	22
1958	799	41	17	15	26	68	67	79	143	127	59	124	33
1959	685	33	17	17	33	49	59	64	97	109	70	121	16
1960	577	22	10	14	29	37	54	52	90	92	54	113	10
1961	533	30	10	10	19	46	48	34	73	82	60	108	13
1962	531	29	8	8	29	40	41	25	92	83	52	113	11
WHITE BOTH SEXES													
1950	4646	148	70	38	174	423	364	314	706	941	751	623	94
1951	4468	132	62	51	157	388	387	309	677	884	704	713	104
1952	4086	130	61	35	154	290	317	303	636	771	689	556	144
1953	4093	130	70	33	127	312	423	271	637	768	639	617	66
1954	3572	97	51	42	109	250	311	250	504	690	673	539	56
1955	3347	133	50	35	89	209	226	241	444	672	635	559	54
1956	3162	121	35	27	105	180	211	184	454	630	605	577	33
1957	3258	73	31	30	79	143	204	188	424	658	671	701	56
1958	2802	79	30	22	62	148	157	190	391	576	533	544	70
1959	2404	67	38	30	61	103	129	149	297	478	475	540	37
1960	2156	52	31	25	55	84	120	111	289	400	449	513	27
1961	1902	61	21	17	34	99	102	110	244	351	397	425	41
1962	1837	56	20	11	51	81	84	83	255	327	387	446	36

N.S. = Age not stated.

Table 23 – continued

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group, Age and Sex, New York City, 1950 - 1962

Part C – **NEGRO**

Year	AGE												
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
NEGRO MALE													
1950	1017	62	26	14	33	102	118	109	237	168	82	58	8
1951	1154	86	30	19	60	107	147	145	233	163	96	58	10
1952	1118	96	41	22	52	67	117	150	221	205	89	41	17
1953	1224	82	43	28	33	72	135	140	288	230	94	69	10
1954	1100	80	30	17	40	74	120	127	238	216	91	56	11
1955	1028	84	31	16	33	61	100	114	258	165	103	52	11
1956	1071	60	38	14	30	46	86	138	285	207	108	50	9
1957	995	57	41	16	25	47	83	123	230	190	111	62	10
1958	1083	99	56	23	24	66	72	140	268	162	116	53	4
1959	942	56	28	9	25	49	83	114	225	176	109	55	13
1960	1017	58	32	14	27	61	60	112	274	187	125	59	8
1961	1020	61	33	12	19	72	80	108	264	198	107	62	4
1962	1013	55	23	17	31	56	81	88	279	199	116	61	7
NEGRO FEMALE													
1950	917	63	34	31	79	155	163	125	142	64	32	22	7
1951	902	73	39	30	69	157	155	119	134	69	26	25	6
1952	934	67	25	35	81	155	166	130	137	69	33	23	13
1953	943	77	42	23	72	145	184	113	147	82	28	22	8
1954	833	72	44	29	41	93	153	122	149	82	27	16	5
1955	834	99	36	27	59	76	117	135	158	62	38	24	3
1956	790	62	36	22	52	89	126	116	139	70	38	34	6
1957	768	68	50	13	63	79	93	110	173	66	32	18	3
1958	655	60	35	31	45	67	86	95	123	57	24	27	5
1959	617	55	28	24	40	61	70	89	134	56	36	20	4
1960	631	55	25	17	42	63	55	92	142	71	37	25	7
1961	612	46	38	18	34	59	67	74	155	72	28	17	4
1962	654	56	30	20	47	65	74	78	153	63	26	32	10
NEGRO BOTH SEXES													
1950	1934	125	60	45	112	257	281	234	379	232	114	80	15
1951	2056	159	69	49	129	264	302	264	367	232	122	83	16
1952	2052	163	66	57	133	222	283	280	358	274	122	64	30
1953	2167	159	85	51	105	217	319	253	435	312	122	91	18
1954	1933	152	74	46	81	167	273	249	387	298	118	72	16
1955	1862	183	67	43	92	137	217	249	416	227	141	76	14
1956	1861	122	74	36	82	135	212	254	424	277	146	84	15
1957	1763	125	91	29	88	126	176	233	403	256	143	80	13
1958	1738	159	91	54	69	133	158	235	391	219	140	80	9
1959	1559	111	56	33	65	110	153	203	359	232	145	75	17
1960	1648	113	57	31	69	124	115	204	416	258	162	84	15
1961	1632	107	71	30	53	131	147	182	419	270	135	79	8
1962	1667	111	53	37	78	121	155	166	432	262	142	93	17

N.S. = Age not stated.

Table 23 – continued

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group, Age and Sex, New York City, 1950 - 1962

Part D – **PUERTO RICAN**

Year	AGE												
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-50	55-64	65+	N.S.
PUERTO RICAN MALE													
1950	244	38	13	7	15	58	30	25	34	9	12	2	1
1951	280	39	14	6	18	59	37	37	36	16	7	8	3
1952	330	45	27	6	35	55	48	27	47	27	8	3	2
1953	346	49	31	9	21	63	43	35	49	25	10	7	4
1954	386	53	27	10	24	55	49	49	55	28	21	11	4
1955	361	68	23	12	23	56	46	34	44	19	20	10	6
1956	329	63	29	10	11	39	45	34	43	31	16	7	1
1957	393	39	32	6	30	62	47	35	60	40	20	18	4
1958	337	49	19	13	23	57	36	31	48	24	23	11	3
1959	323	29	16	10	17	41	45	39	60	32	19	12	3
1960	300	39	22	5	20	35	31	34	57	26	15	15	1
1961	298	40	21	5	11	51	38	28	39	30	21	14	0
1962	336	26	13	14	17	54	45	35	59	40	18	14	1
PUERTO RICAN FEMALE													
1950	330	33	20	17	36	63	56	31	48	13	6	4	3
1951	356	29	25	14	29	70	77	35	41	21	11	1	3
1952	388	31	22	8	27	71	82	44	50	25	14	5	9
1953	379	42	35	15	33	58	69	32	50	18	14	7	6
1954	397	62	27	18	35	66	78	40	37	15	10	4	5
1955	380	44	17	15	27	73	61	38	47	27	17	9	5
1956	394	60	25	13	36	46	67	59	44	21	14	5	4
1957	379	54	25	14	37	53	44	43	40	27	19	19	4
1958	321	43	21	10	30	49	37	36	40	26	14	11	4
1959	321	30	16	12	25	49	41	45	43	31	13	8	8
1960	302	25	20	13	24	42	45	43	38	26	10	14	2
1961	282	40	13	16	30	37	38	21	37	25	14	8	3
1962	273	34	15	12	28	32	33	31	41	18	13	12	4
PUERTO RICAN BOTH SEXES													
1950	574	71	33	24	51	121	86	56	82	22	18	6	4
1951	636	68	39	20	47	129	114	72	77	37	18	9	6
1952	718	76	49	14	62	126	130	71	97	52	22	8	11
1953	725	91	66	24	54	121	112	67	99	43	24	14	10
1954	783	115	54	28	59	121	127	89	92	43	31	15	9
1955	741	112	40	27	50	129	107	72	91	46	37	19	11
1956	723	123	54	23	47	85	112	93	87	52	30	12	5
1957	772	93	57	20	67	115	91	78	100	67	39	37	8
1958	658	92	40	23	53	106	73	67	88	50	37	22	7
1959	644	59	32	22	42	90	86	84	103	63	32	20	11
1960	602	64	42	18	44	77	76	77	95	52	25	29	3
1961	580	80	34	21	41	88	76	49	76	55	35	22	3
1962	609	60	28	26	45	86	78	66	100	58	31	26	5

N.S. = Age not stated.

Table 23 – continued

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

By Ethnic Group, Age and Sex, New York City, 1950 - 1962

Part E – **YELLOW**

Year	AGE												
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	N.S.
YELLOW MALE													
1950	112	1	0	0	1	7	13	10	22	22	24	9	3
1951	116	1	0	0	1	10	3	3	17	36	30	13	2
1952	104	0	0	0	5	7	8	10	14	20	18	18	4
1953	120	1	0	0	8	6	8	5	14	28	30	16	4
1954	77	0	3	0	3	2	4	8	7	19	17	13	1
1955	84	2	1	0	3	4	6	9	12	16	19	10	2
1956	86	3	1	0	3	6	7	7	8	19	18	13	1
1957	75	0	0	0	3	0	5	5	13	8	21	18	2
1958	71	1	0	0	1	3	5	2	7	12	16	20	4
1959	63	1	0	0	0	4	7	3	12	7	15	14	0
1960	55	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	5	8	13	19	0
1961	44	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	5	11	14	1
1962	49	1	0	1	0	2	4	4	6	4	12	12	3
YELLOW FEMALE													
1950	20	4	0	1	2	2	6	1	1	3	0	0	0
1951	19	1	1	0	2	3	5	4	1	1	0	0	1
1952	17	0	0	0	1	2	7	4	0	1	1	0	1
1953	15	0	0	1	0	2	9	0	2	0	0	0	1
1954	15	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	1
1955	9	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
1956	11	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
1957	10	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
1958	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
1959	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
1960	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
1961	11	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
1962	14	1	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	2	0	0	0
YELLOW BOTH SEXES													
1950	132	5	0	1	3	9	19	11	23	25	24	9	3
1951	135	2	1	0	3	13	8	7	18	37	30	13	3
1952	121	0	0	0	6	9	15	14	14	21	19	18	5
1953	135	1	0	1	8	8	17	5	16	28	30	16	5
1954	92	2	3	1	4	3	7	9	11	19	18	13	2
1955	93	2	2	0	5	4	10	10	12	16	19	10	3
1956	97	4	4	0	3	6	8	9	11	19	19	13	1
1957	85	1	0	0	5	3	8	5	13	8	21	19	2
1958	81	1	0	0	1	6	7	4	9	13	16	20	4
1959	71	1	0	1	0	5	7	5	13	7	16	14	2
1960	61	0	0	0	0	1	8	4	5	9	14	19	1
1961	55	1	0	1	2	6	3	4	6	6	11	14	1
1962	63	2	0	1	0	4	9	6	8	6	12	12	3

N.S. = Age not stated.

Note: All ethnic groups and those whose ethnic group was not known are included in totals for All Ethnic Groups, page 31.

Table 24.

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY SEX AND AGE, NEW YORK CITY

Quinquennial Periods, 1951-55, 1956-60

Age:	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages*
MALE NEW CASES												
1951-55	1044	476	237	649	1443	1798	1679	3483	4452	3633	2717	22122
1956-60	781	419	187	422	889	1094	1376	2974	3450	3273	2823	17980
Change	-263	-57	-50	-227	-554	-704	-303	-509	-1002	-360	+106	-4142
	25%	12%	21%	35%	38%	39%	18%	15%	23%	10%	4%	19%
MALE NEW CASE RATES†												
1951-55	62.6	30.0	16.8	58.6	130.7	130.6	120.3	124.8	162.4	170.6	165.8	116.7
1956-60	47.2	26.6	13.3	38.4	81.3	80.2	99.4	107.5	127.1	155.0	173.9	95.7
Change	-15.4	-3.4	-3.5	-20.2	-49.4	-50.4	-20.9	-17.3	-35.3	-15.6	+8.1	-21.0
	25%	11%	21%	34%	38%	39%	17%	14%	22%	9%	5%	18%
FEMALE NEW CASES												
1951-55	906	468	335	871	1762	2027	1498	2059	1181	715	763	12888
1956-60	711	359	253	609	947	1123	1122	1596	1070	617	782	9379
Change	-195	-109	-82	-262	-815	-904	-376	-463	-111	-98	+19	-3509
	22%	23%	24%	30%	46%	45%	25%	22%	9%	14%	2%	27%
FEMALE NEW CASE RATES†												
1951-55	56.5	30.4	24.3	75.2	133.7	136.6	97.0	64.2	40.5	32.5	39.4	63.6
1956-60	44.5	23.4	18.4	52.8	72.1	76.0	72.9	49.9	36.9	28.2	40.7	46.4
Change	-12.0	-7.0	-5.9	-22.4	-61.6	-60.6	-24.1	-14.3	-3.6	-4.3	+1.3	-17.2
	21%	23%	24%	30%	46%	44%	25%	22%	9%	13%	3%	27%

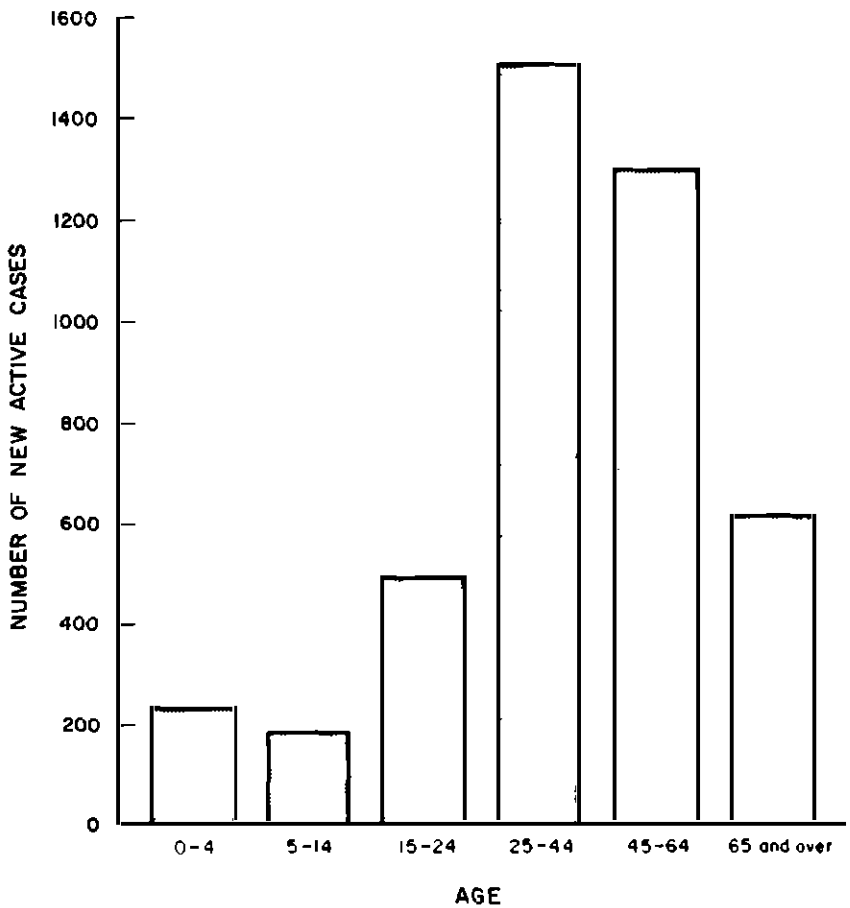
†Per 100,000 population. *Included in totals are a few patients whose age is not stated.

Note: Remembering that tuberculosis, as it retreats, holds on tenaciously among elderly people and that many of these acquired their disease in early life, the striking diminution of new cases in the present generation of young people portends a further decline of the occurrence of advanced chronic disease among these cohorts as they move into their late decades.

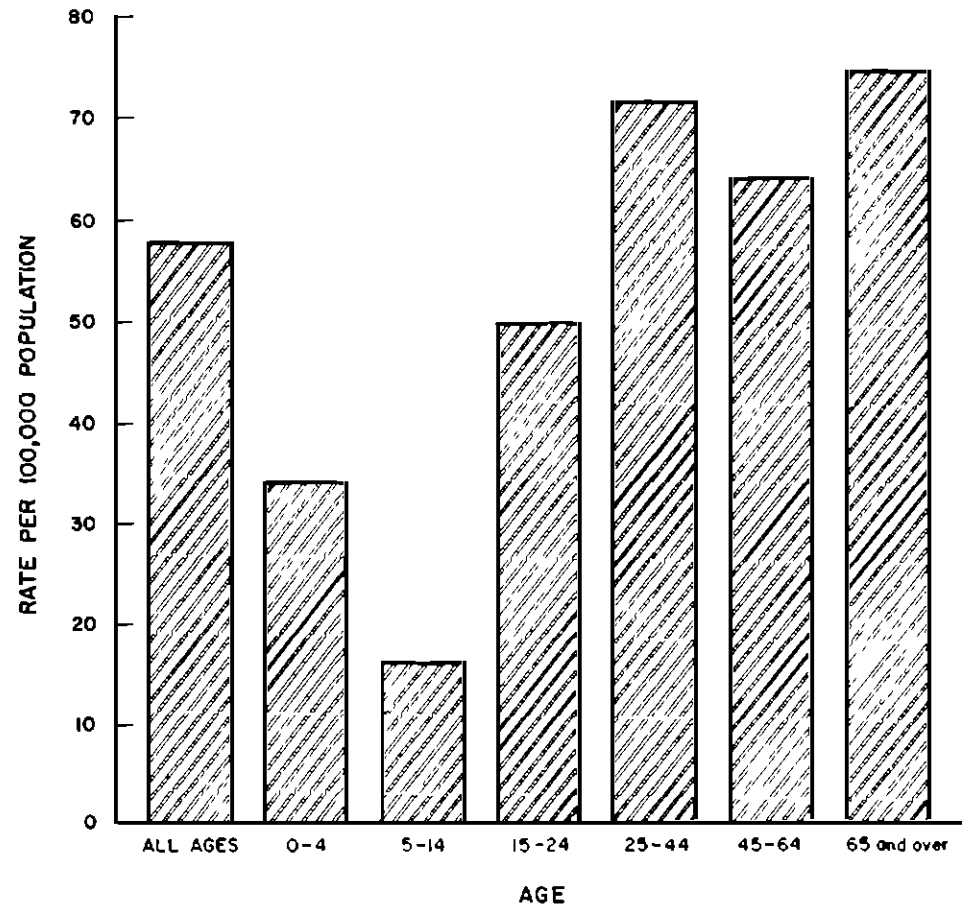
CHART 9

NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND RATES BY AGE GROUP, NEW YORK CITY, 1962

NEW ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES (4347)* BY AGE GROUP



NEW ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION) BY AGE GROUP



*DOES NOT INCLUDE 90 INDIVIDUALS – AGE UNKNOWN

III. TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

TOTAL IN REGISTER

The New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Tuberculosis, maintains a central tuberculosis register of current information on persons with active disease providing data as to the location of patients, status of their condition, type of care or supervision, etc. This well organized register serves the public health authorities as an important instrument in the administration of their broad tuberculosis program. In addition to the active case the Bureau has a roster of names of former patients whose disease has been arrested or is inactive. The total roster of active and inactive cases is composed of approximately 90,000 names. According to the New York City Health Code, cases of tuberculosis must be reported to the Department of Health in writing within 24 hours after a diagnosis is made. (†)

On December 31, 1962, there were 6,349 persons with active tuberculosis on the tuberculosis Health District list. During the year, 4,437 persons with newly diagnosed active disease were reported for the first time and hundreds of "old cases" were resumed for additional care and supervision.

Of the 6,349 known active cases, 2,825 (44.5%) were residents of the Borough of Manhattan, 1,733 (27.3%) of Brooklyn, 1,041 (16.4%) of Bronx, 697 (11.0%) of Queens and 53 (0.8%) of Richmond.

Prior to 1960, detailed statistics on the Tuberculosis Register were available by age, ethnic group, health center district and type of care. Such detailed statistics have not been available since 1961. Cases on Health District Registers are now only recorded as to type of care.

(†) Article 11, Section 11.03, New York City Health Code, 1959. In 1893 a basic plan was prepared for the control of tuberculosis and policies established for free sputum examinations, compulsory reporting and registration of cases by public institutions (and request of reporting from private practitioners), official supervision isolation, terminal disinfection, provision of hospital facilities and instruction of the public in regard to the care of the disease. This plan was adopted by the Board of Health on December 13, 1893, and further elaborated February 13, 1894. In addition to the 1894 requirement concerning institutions, reporting of tuberculosis in 1897 was required of all medical practitioners by the Sanitary Code. The New York City Health Code (Enacted by The Board of Health of the City of New York on March 23, 1959) is a major revision of the Sanitary Code last revised in this way in 1914.

Table 25.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, ACTIVE CASES, NEW YORK CITY, 1946-1962

Year	Cases in Register Jan.1	New Cases during Year	Old Cases Resumed	Total Cases during Year	Cases Removed during Year‡	Remaining in Register Dec.31
1946	17,614	7,123	1,441	26,178	8,727	17,451
1947	17,451	7,599	1,560	26,610	8,821	17,789
1948	17,789	8,306	1,874	27,969	9,449	18,520
1949	18,520	8,567	2,081	29,168	9,092	20,076
1950	20,076	7,717	2,224	30,017	10,958	19,059
1951	19,059	7,583	1,893	28,535	9,547	18,988
1952	18,988	7,282	1,870	28,140	9,854	18,286
1953	18,286	7,349	2,171	27,806	9,545	18,261
1954	18,261	6,582	2,088	26,931	10,949	15,982
1955†	15,982	6,214	2,025	24,221	10,379	13,842
1956	13,842	6,137	1,798	21,777	9,045	12,732
1957	12,732	6,117	1,867	20,716	9,352	11,364
1958	11,364	5,482	1,901	18,747	8,594	10,153
1959	10,153	4,924	1,832	16,909	7,639	9,270
1960	9,270	4,699	1,238[x]	15,207	6,518	8,689
1961†	8,689	4,360	(...)	(...)	(...)	6,842
1962†	6,842	4,437	(...)	(...)	(...)	6,349

†"Physical inventory" of register completed in 1955, 1961 and 1962.

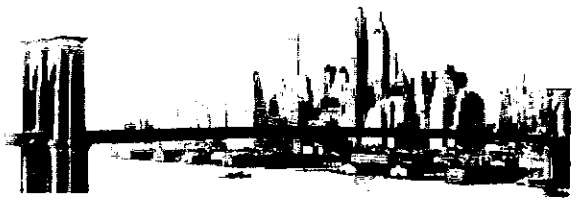
[x]Prior to 1960 the numbers shown included cases resumed due to reactivation of disease as well as some which were resumed for purely administrative reasons; the figure for 1960 shows only the number which was resumed due to reactivated disease.

‡Because of death, leaving city, recovery, and physical inventory of Register.

(...) = Not available for 1961 and 1962.

CHART 10

TOTAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERED IN EACH HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT OF NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1962

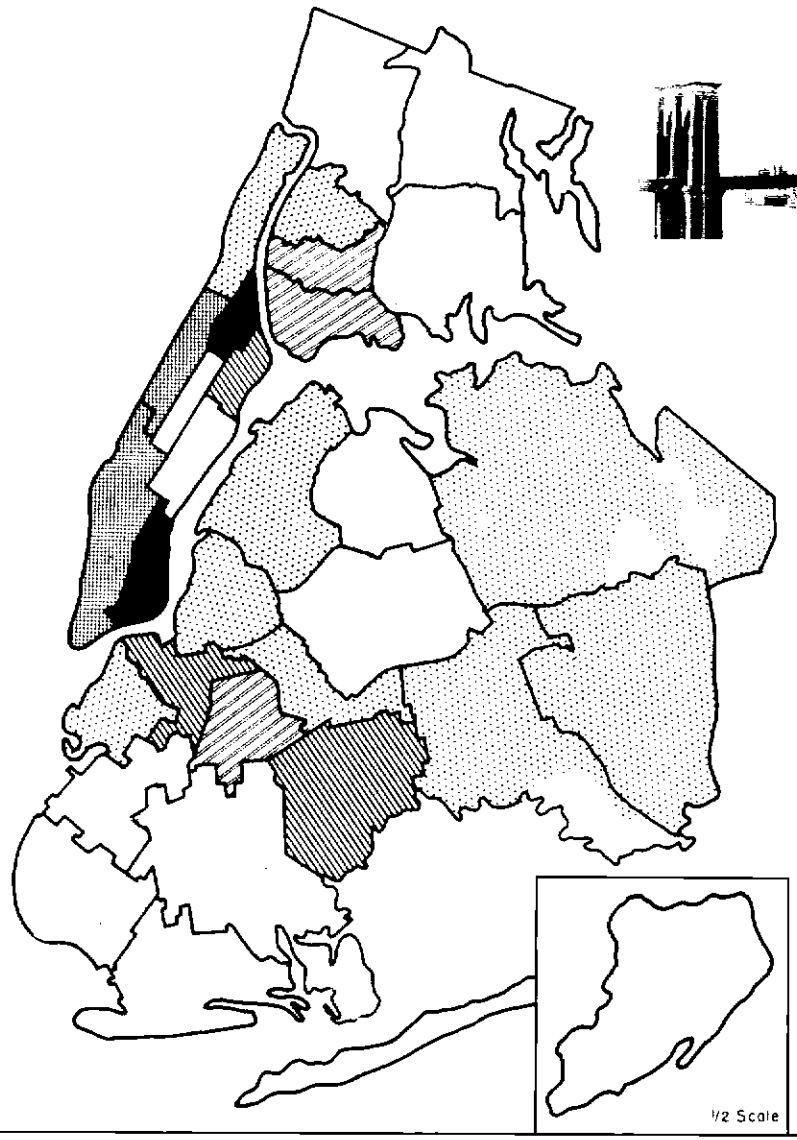


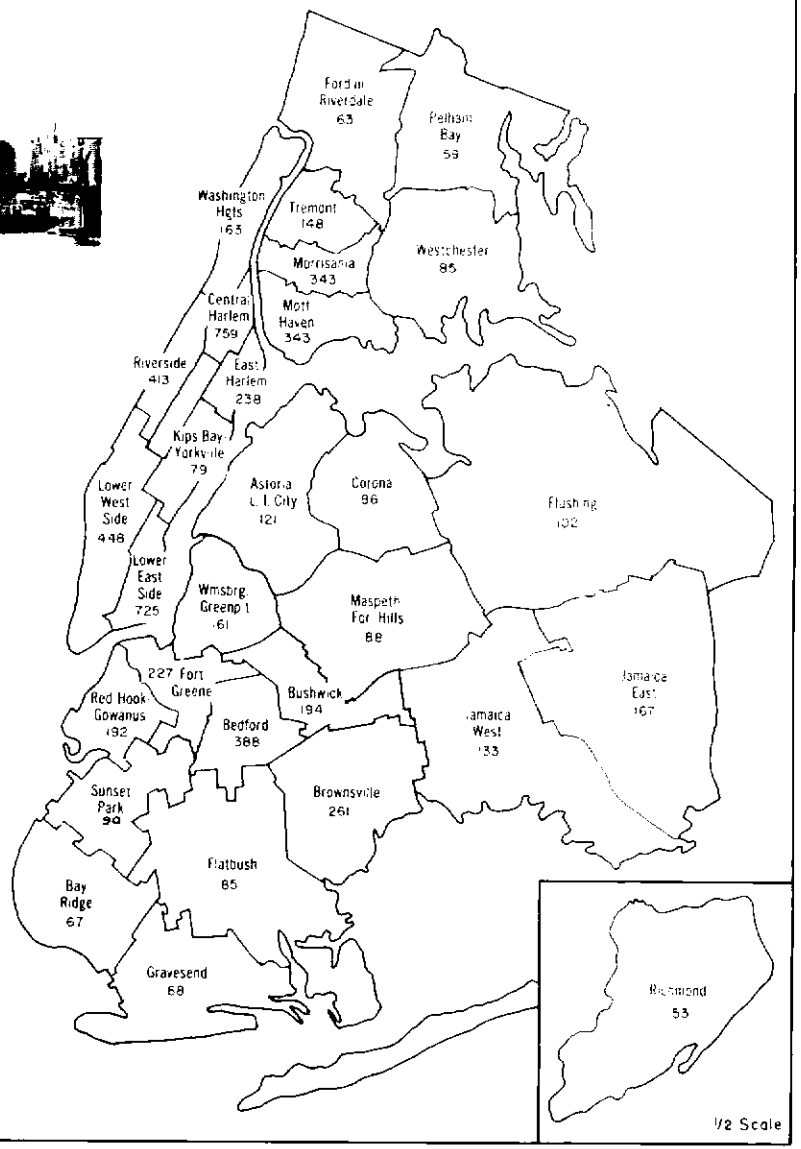
TOTAL REGISTER	
Manhattan	2,626
Brooklyn	1,733
Bronx	1,041
Queens	697
Richmond	53
New York City	6,349

LEGEND

NUMBER OF CASES

- UNDER 100
- 100–199
- 200–299
- 300–399
- 400–499
- 500–699
- 700 +
- PARKS, CEM, ETC





BASED ON REPORTS BY COURTESY OF THE BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

REACTIVATED CASES

The rate of reactivated (relapsed) tuberculosis cases is not currently known for New York City. It is difficult to follow a specific cohort. Ideally, a cohort study is needed. However, annual tabulation of reactivated cases, clinically evaluated, would be of value.

Special studies in other areas, during the past few decades, indicate that the risk of reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, depending on the age, ethnic group, type of lesion and length of observation of the group studied. Non-white patients showed a greater tendency to relapse than whites. Among patients who initially were in the advanced stage of tuberculosis, the risk was greater than for those in the minimal stage. The probability of reactivation is also greater for younger persons.[2-6]

For the period 1950 to 1960 the Bureau of Tuberculosis had recorded about thirteen hundred individuals in whom previously arrested disease had become "reactivated." The annual average was 1,362. Information was insufficient to indicate the proportion of "reactivations" in relation to all previously arrested cases. There may have been additional reactivations not reported to the Department of Health.

The significance of this relatively large number of "reactivated" or relapsed cases is somewhat speculative but nevertheless serious. In 1950 these cases constituted 15 per cent of the total of new active and reactivated cases during the year; in 1960 they comprised 21 per cent of the comparable total. With modern chemotherapy we might have expected a reverse trend in this index (i.e., the proportion that the reactivated cases are to the total new and reactivated cases during the year). This phenomenon deserves study to ascertain whether because of late original diagnosis and treatment it represents unfavorable prognosis, inadequacy of drug treatment, adverse socioeconomic conditions or other influences. However, because in many cases, particularly in persons with advanced tuberculosis, there is temporary control of the disease and life is prolonged, this may result in the cumulation of cases more liable to disease.

Some of the reasons for reactivated cases are the difficulty of getting the cooperation of the patient under treatment, the lack of proper health education of the patient and the low or marginal socioeconomic level of the patient which make it almost impossible to follow precautions necessary to abate the disease.

Table 26.
REACTIVATED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS* BY BOROUGH
New York City, 1950 - 1960

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	New York City
1950	518	200	405	201	18	1,342
1951	513	183	408	166	26	1,296
1952	466	190	442	199	25	1,322
1953	630	195	445	167	41	1,478
1954	598	193	433	150	30	1,404
1955	581	183	440	124	33	1,361
1956	596	154	400	126	16	1,292
1957	683	201	424	137	22	1,467
1958	658	170	413	135	24	1,400
1959	649	196	370	134	33	1,382
1960	584	170	339	125	20	1,238

Note: No data on reactivation is available since 1961.
*Previously arrested, cases resumed.
Based on Tuberculosis Register, Bureau of Tuberculosis, Department of Health, The City of New York.

IV. PREVALENCE

KNOWN PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH CENTER DISTRICTS

On December 31, 1962, there were 6,349 persons with known active tuberculosis is New York City according to the Department of Health's census of the Health District Registers, or an average of less than one case (0.82) per 1,000 population.

The prevalence rates vary not only by health center districts but also by borough. The prevalence rates by boroughs were: Manhattan, 1.71; Bronx, 0.73; Brooklyn, 0.66; Queens, 0.37; and Richmond, 0.23. In reference to health center districts, high rates prevailed especially in Central Harlem (3.33), Lower East Side (2.81), Lower West Side (1.77), Riverside (1.65), Mott Haven (1.58), Bedford (1.36), Morrisania (1.32), Red Hook-Gowanus (1.22) and Fort Greene (1.07). Rates in twelve of the thirty health center districts exceeded the average city rate. It may be noted that Central Harlem (3.33) had a prevalence rate four times that prevailing for the city (0.82) as a whole.

Fifty per cent of the people known currently to have tuberculosis are in a sense isolated from daily community life by being hospitalized. Most of the remainder, although under medical care supervision, are free to come and go at will.

Each year over four thousand new people break down with tuberculosis and of these, on any given day perhaps hundreds, without realizing it, have opportunities to infect others. This view is given substance by the fact that each week an average of 85 persons, previously not known to have had tuberculosis, are found with this disease.

In order to pin-point the areas in New York City where new tuberculosis cases occur, detailed tables of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths are presented by health areas. (†) Rates are not given due to lack of current precise population date (census) by health areas.

The City of New York is divided into 346 health areas for which units selected vital statistics are tabulated annually by the Department of Health. Past experience and current data on new cases and deaths suggest that practically all of these smaller neighborhoods, to a greater or lesser degree, have residents with active tuberculosis. Tuberculosis, therefore, is a disease that exists throughout all segments of New York and is a potential threat to every resident of the city. Due to differences in concentration of people with the disease, there is consequently a greater probability of exposure to infection with tuberculosis in one part of town than it is in another. Because of daily internal movement of the population, some ambulatory patients with disease not yet arrested, and who may have a positive sputum, may occasionally carry tuberculosis to other parts of the city.

(†)Health Areas are units created prior to the 1930 Census which were to form population units of about 25,000 persons. At present there are 346 health areas with defined boundaries but with wide range in the population included. In 1960 the average population in the 346 health areas was 22,491 persons. There are 30 health center districts which are administrative units made up of health areas.

Table 27.

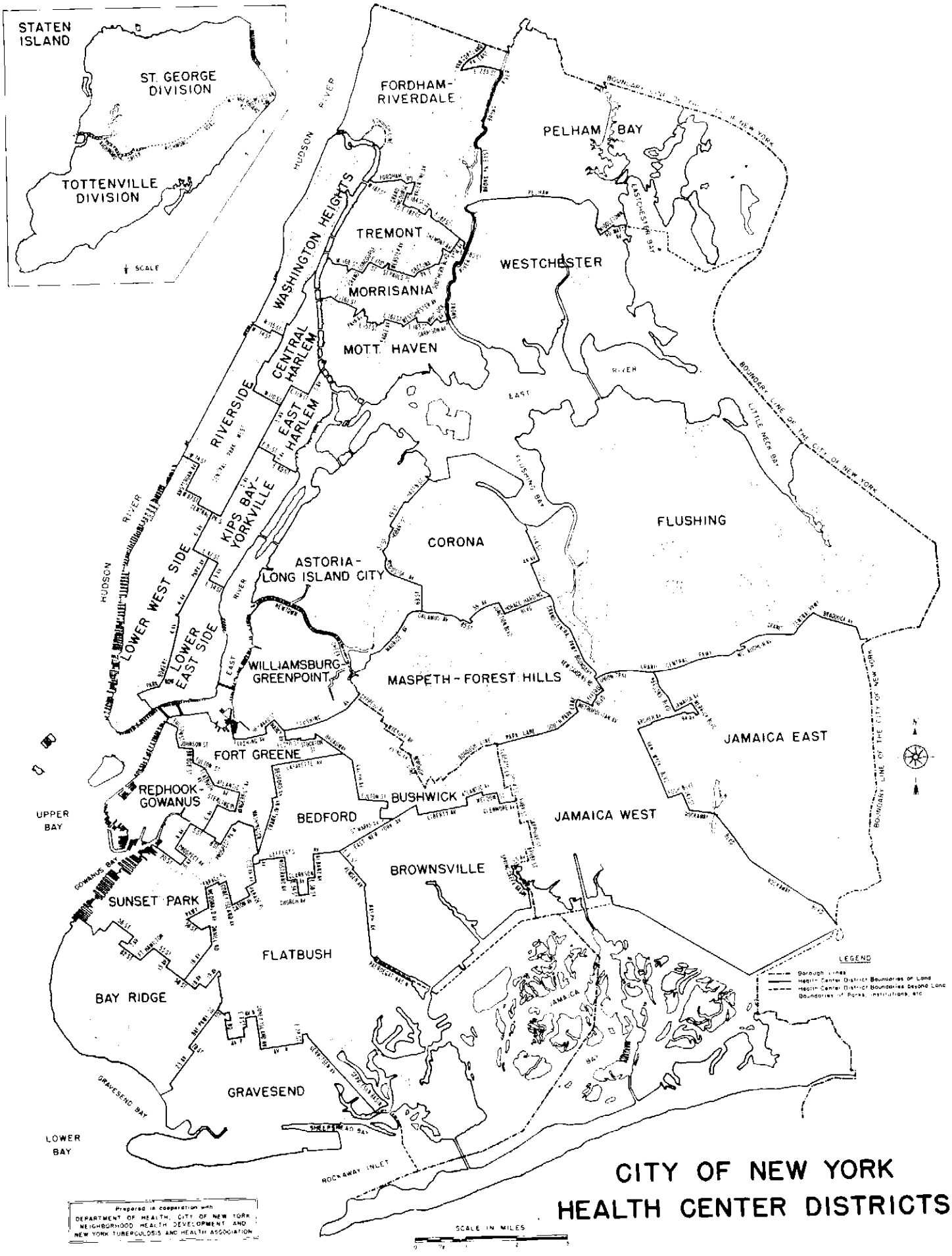
KNOWN PREVALENCE OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY BY HEALTH DISTRICT

(Total known active cases in register as of December 31, 1962)

Health Center DISTRICT	Population*	In Hospitals or Sanatoria†	Ambulant Cases	Total in Register	Prevalence per 1,000‡
Central Harlem	228,000	365	394	759	3.33
East Harlem	182,000	138	100	238	1.31
Kips Bay-Yorkville	212,000	44	35	79	0.37
Lower East Side	258,000	405	320	725	2.81
Lower West Side	253,000	313	135	448	1.77
Riverside	250,000	193	220	413	1.65
Washington Heights	267,000	72	91	163	0.61
MANHATTAN	1,650,000	1530	1295	2825	1.71
Fordham-Riverdale	241,000	30	33	63	0.26
Morrisania	259,000	169	174	343	1.32
Mott Haven	217,000	205	138	343	1.58
Pelham Bay	181,000	14	45	59	0.33
Tremont	265,000	61	87	148	0.56
Westchester	267,000	26	59	85	0.32
BRONX	1,430,000	505	536	1041	0.73
Bay Ridge	289,000	34	33	67	0.23
Bedford	285,000	202	186	388	1.36
Brownsville	318,000	107	154	261	0.82
Bushwick	211,000	76	118	194	0.92
Flatbush	468,000	34	51	85	0.18
Fort Greene	213,000	131	96	227	1.07
Gravesend	300,000	24	44	68	0.23
Red Hook-Gowanus	157,000	89	103	192	1.22
Sunset Park	185,000	45	45	90	0.49
Wmsbrg-Greenpoint	184,000	83	78	161	0.88
BROOKLYN	2,610,000	825	908	1,733	0.66
Astoria-Long Island City	261,000	58	63	121	0.46
Corona	223,000	41	45	86	0.39
Flushing	456,000	57	45	102	0.22
Jamaica East	315,000	79	88	167	0.53
Jamaica West	320,000	54	79	133	0.42
Maspeth-Forest Hills ...	285,000	27	61	88	0.31
QUEENS	1,860,000	316	381	697	0.37
RICHMOND	230,000	31	22	53	0.23
NEW YORK CITY	7,780,000	3,207	3,142	6,349	0.82

*Estimated, July 1, 1962.
†Includes 22 persons out of town, not in sanatoria.
‡On December 31, 1962.

The known prevalence of active cases per 1,000 population was 2.44 in 1950, 1.77 in 1955, and 0.82 in 1962. This decline in the rate was 66.4% during the 1950 to 1962 period.



CITY OF NEW YORK
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICTS

Table 28.
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
MANHATTAN – Part A

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
CENTRAL HARLEM									
8.00	37	0	37	0	0	0	47	12	7
8.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8.07	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.09	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
10.00	39	0	39	0	0	0	60	19	9
12.00	42	1	37	0	0	4	43	13	9
12.07	7	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
13.00	40	0	38	1	0	1	56	8	7
15.00	42	1	40	0	1	0	57	12	3
16.00	41	4	33	3	1	0	41	9	13
16.08	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.09	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.00	43	4	37	2	0	0	55	11	4
24.00	43	1	37	3	0	2	30	5	12
24.09	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
85.10	32	0	32	0	0	0	32	9	7
85.20	55	0	54	0	0	1	43	6	9
	439	11	406	12	2	8	464	104	85
EAST HARLEM									
17.00	14	5	4	5	0	0	15	3	4
17.07	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.00	26	1	18	5	0	2	28	5	5
20.09	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.00	33	10	9	14	0	0	29	2	2
21.07	7	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0
25.00	37	10	9	17	0	1	23	4	1
26.00	21	5	6	9	1	0	30	2	3
26.05	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
26.06	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
26.07	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
26.09	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
28.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	7	0
28.10	16	7	2	6	0	1	0	0	0
28.15	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
28.16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
28.20	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
33.00	16	10	1	3	0	2	6	1	2
33.07	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
84.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	196	53	59	73	2	9	166	24	22

†Ethnic group not stated.

Note: If a health area has no new cases or any deaths, it is not shown.
The last digit in the health area number (numbers 3 through 9) indicates a housing project (see pages 92-95) for name of housing project and health center district.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 48-50.

Table 28 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS

By Health Center Districts and Health Areas

New York City, 1961 - 1962

MANHATTAN – Part B

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
KIPS BAY-YORKVILLE									
36.00	9	8	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
37.00	8	8	0	0	0	0	7	4	2
38.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	9	2	3
41.00	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	2
42.00	7	7	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
43.00	7	6	0	0	0	1	9	3	0
44.00	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
48.00	9	6	1	0	0	2	5	1	2
49.00	3	2	0	0	0	1	9	1	1
50.00	12	11	0	0	1	0	9	1	2
83.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	68	60	2	0	1	5	65	15	16
LOWER EAST SIDE									
53.00	9	5	1	3	0	0	19	3	5
58.00	14	8	1	3	1	1	31	2	3
59.00	13	10	1	1	1	0	15	3	4
60.00	20	16	1	3	0	0	29	0	0
60.09	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
62.00	34	15	3	8	4	4	35	4	4
63.00	17	4	1	9	0	3	16	1	1
63.08	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
65.00	170	96	33	7	1	33	228	12	2
66.00	18	7	0	5	1	5	22	5	3
67.00	24	7	6	9	1	1	33	0	1
74.00	44	17	4	9	10	4	37	8	7
74.05	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76.00	14	2	3	7	1	1	29	6	1
76.04	11	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	1
78.00	10	1	2	3	3	1	14	2	0
78.09	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
80.00	5	1	1	3	0	0	12	0	1
80.09	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	416	192	63	82	24	55	520	46	34
LOWER WEST SIDE									
39.00	3	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	1
39.09	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.00	23	13	4	3	2	1	7	2	5
45.00	25	13	3	8	1	0	15	3	2
46.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
47.00	18	11	3	1	2	1	22	4	5
52.00	38	20	11	6	1	0	40	8	9
55.00	22	19	3	0	0	0	18	3	1
56.00	25	15	1	6	2	1	34	4	4
57.00	26	20	4	0	0	2	32	8	8
61.00	10	6	3	1	0	0	6	0	2
64.00	8	6	1	1	0	0	9	2	2
68.00	44	32	3	4	4	1	32	11	11
77.00	30	18	5	0	6	1	30	7	7
	274	177	42	30	18	7	258	52	57

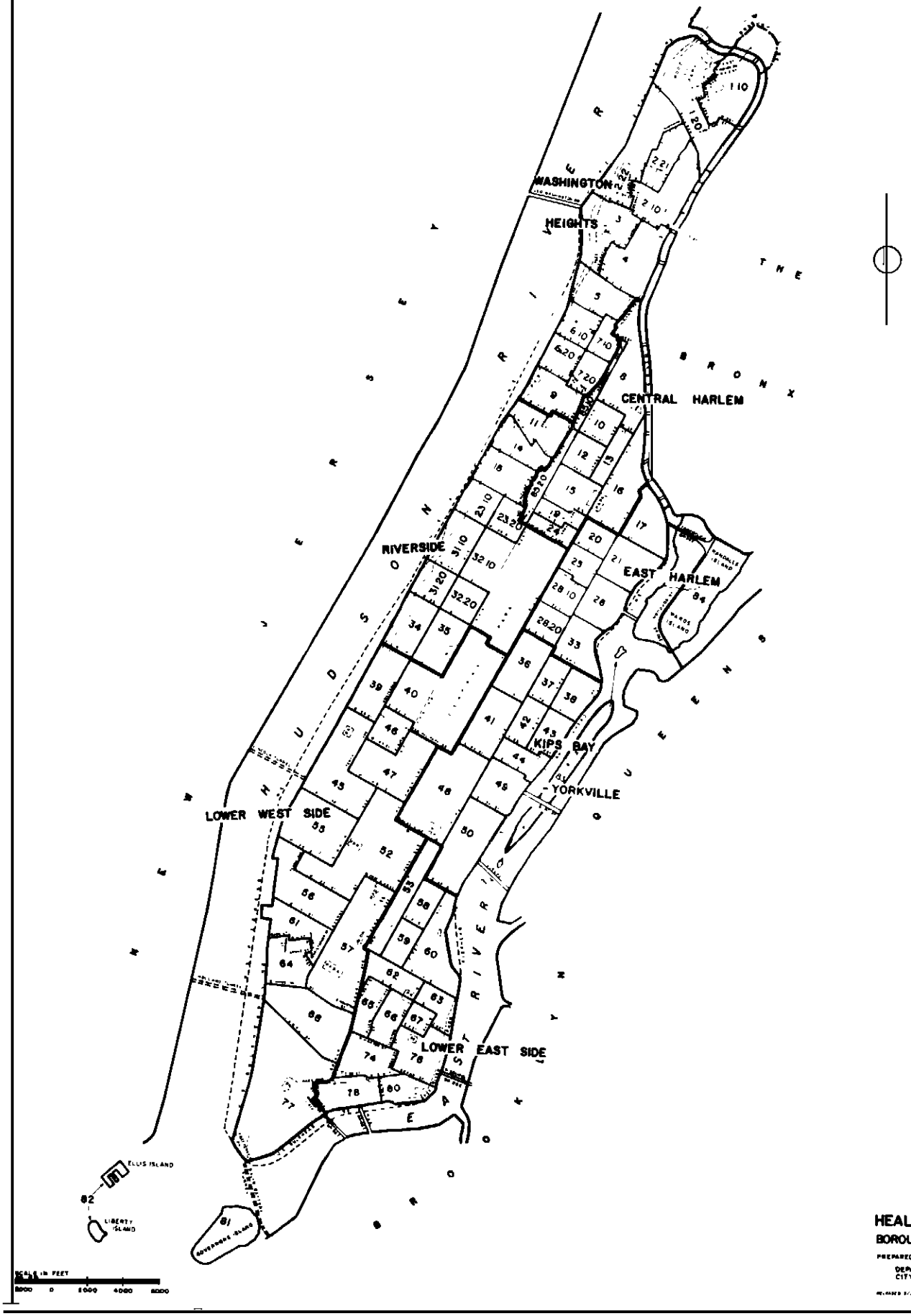
†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 51-53.

Table 28 – continued
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
MANHATTAN – Part C

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
RIVERSIDE									
11.00	22	4	11	5	1	1	20	1	2
11.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.00	5	4	1	0	0	0	16	1	1
14.05	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.07	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.00	6	0	3	0	3	0	9	2	1
23.10	15	5	6	2	1	1	16	2	3
23.20	11	3	4	3	1	0	19	2	3
31.10	28	9	14	3	1	1	32	5	9
31.20	10	4	2	1	1	2	11	0	5
32.10	33	13	7	10	1	2	33	5	0
32.15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.16	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
32.20	36	11	12	7	2	4	24	8	6
34.00	18	9	6	2	0	1	14	3	4
35.00	34	15	12	4	1	2	36	5	4
	228	81	82	38	12	15	230	34	40
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS									
1.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
1.20	6	5	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
2.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	2	1
2.21	7	5	0	0	1	1	8	4	1
2.22	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
3.00	6	2	3	0	0	1	7	0	0
4.00	11	7	3	0	1	0	9	2	4
5.00	14	5	7	2	0	0	18	1	2
6.10	11	2	8	0	1	0	10	1	1
6.20	21	6	14	1	0	0	20	4	5
7.10	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	1	3
7.20	19	0	17	0	0	2	16	8	3
9.00	15	4	9	1	1	0	13	0	2
	125	47	64	4	5	5	129	24	22
MANHATTAN Total	1746	621	718	239	64	104	1832	299	276

†Ethnic group not stated.
See map for health area boundaries, pages 54-55.



HEALTH AREAS - 1960

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

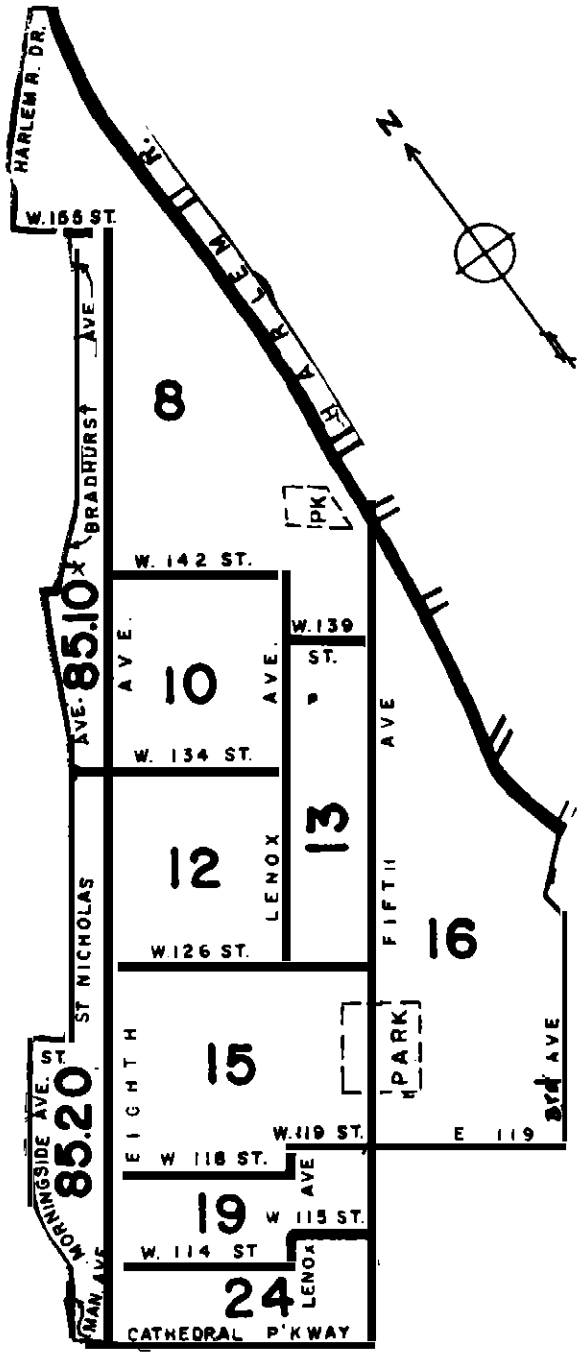
PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 1960

CENTRAL HARLEM HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

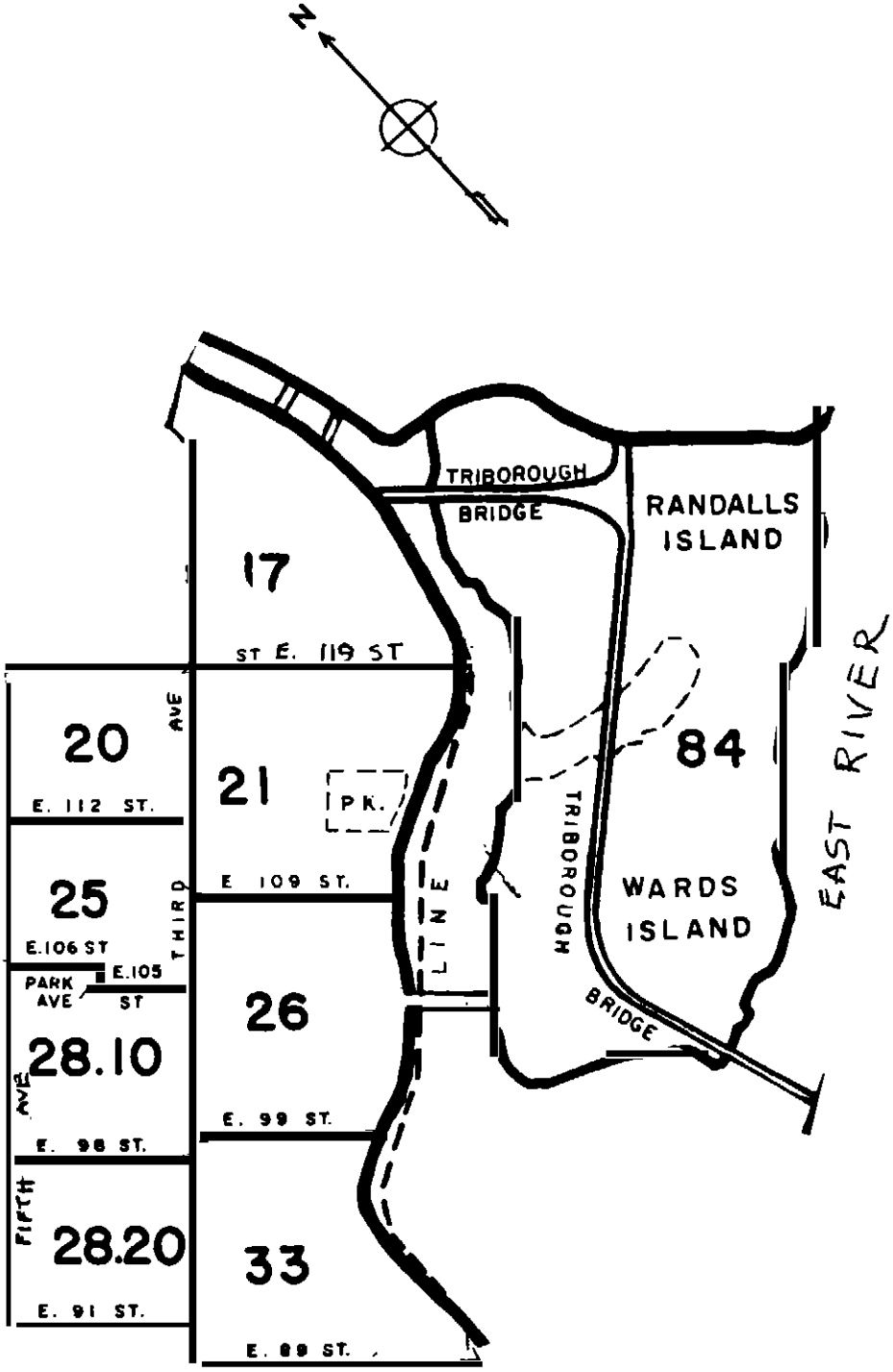
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York



1960 Revision

EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

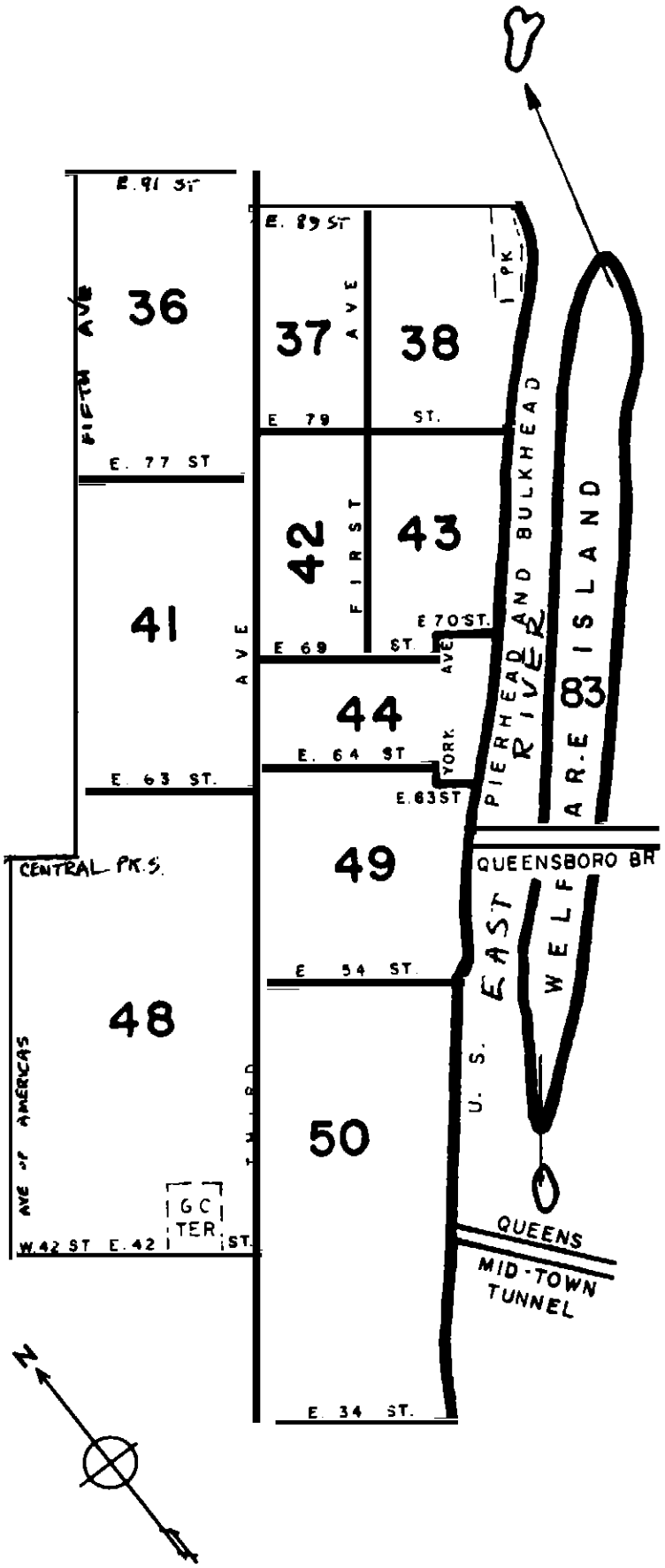
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York



1960 Revision

KIPS BAY-YORKVILLE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

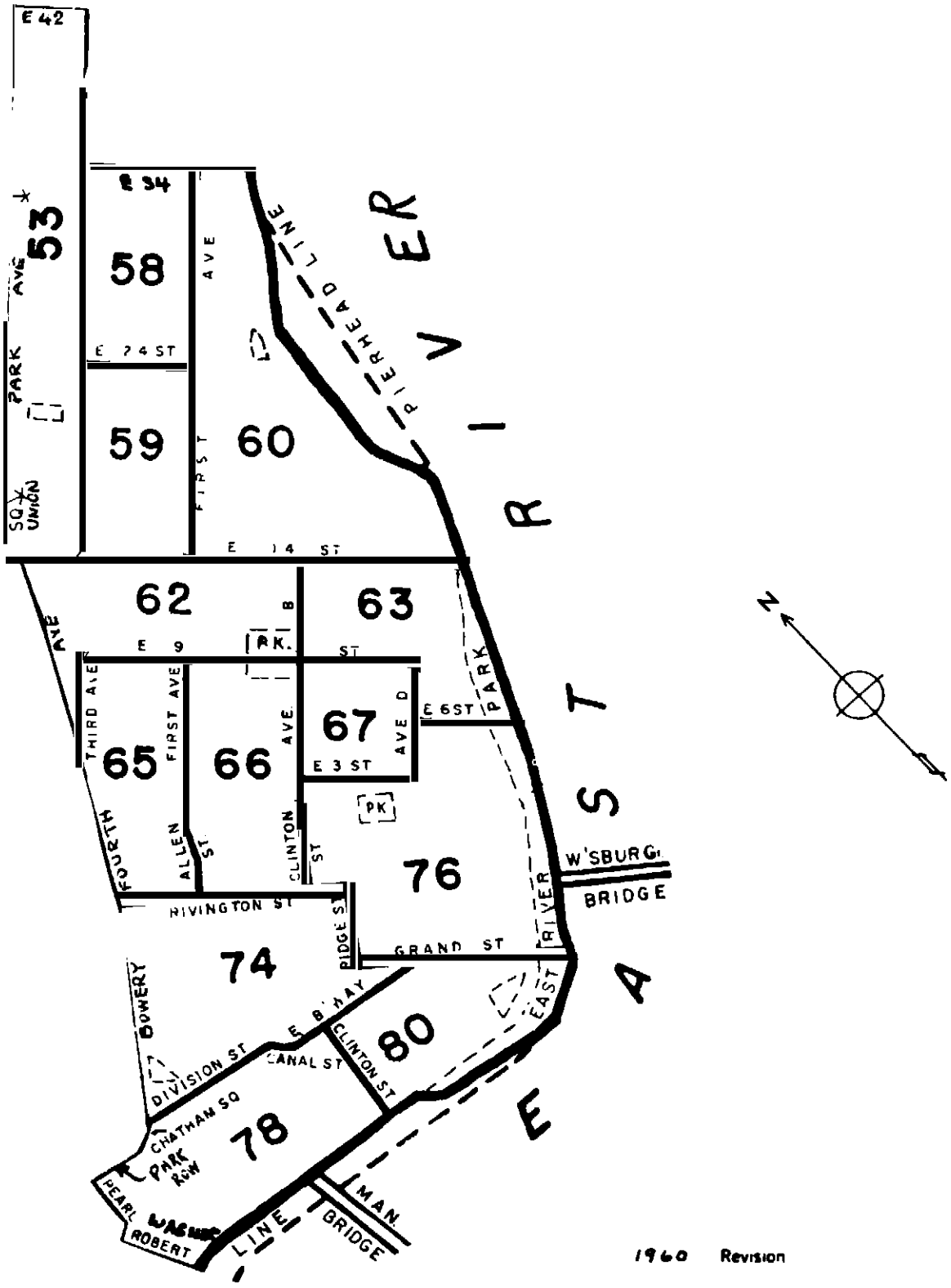
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York



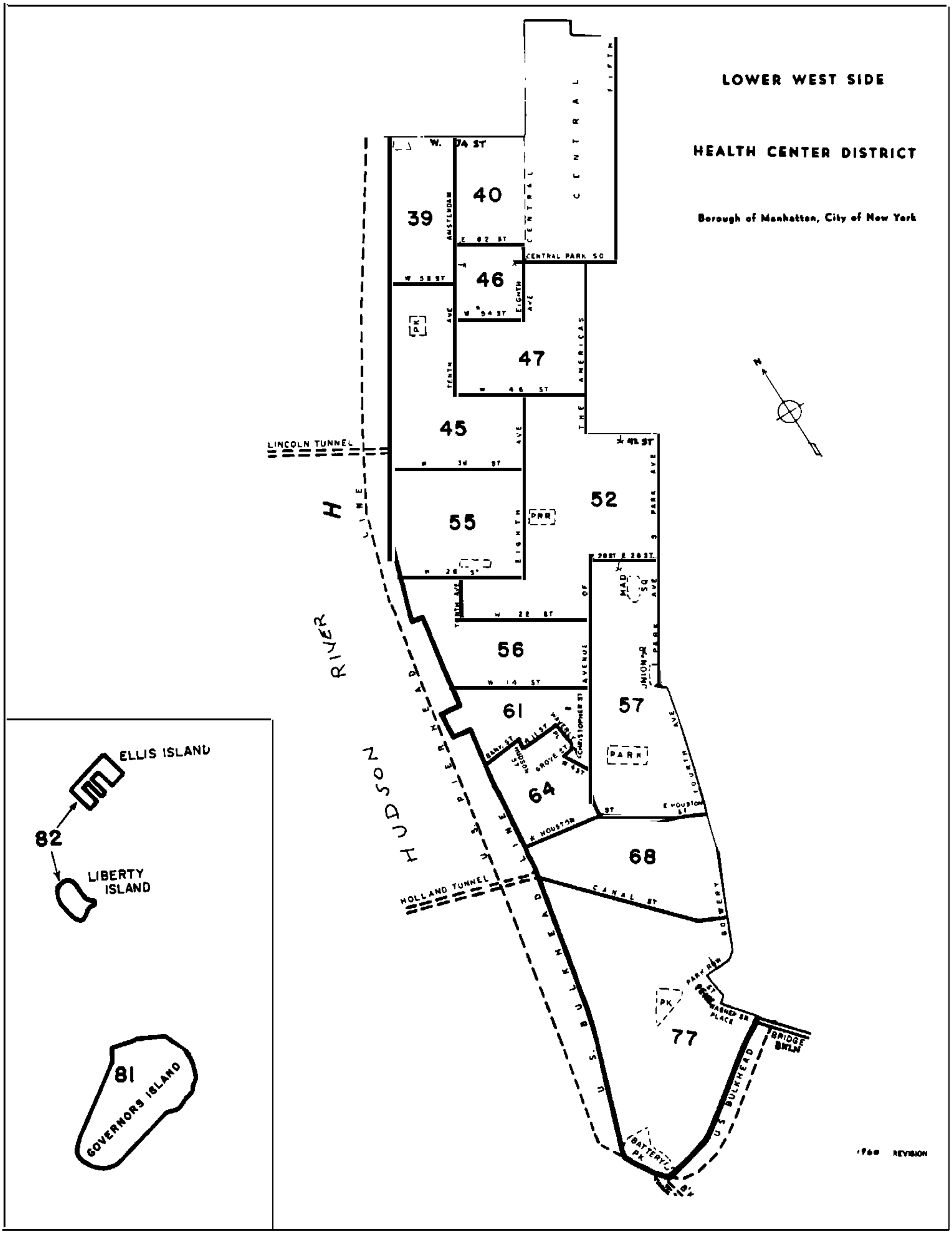
1960 Revision

LOWER EAST SIDE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York



1960 Revision


LOWER WEST SIDE
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York
39
40
46
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45
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52
56
61
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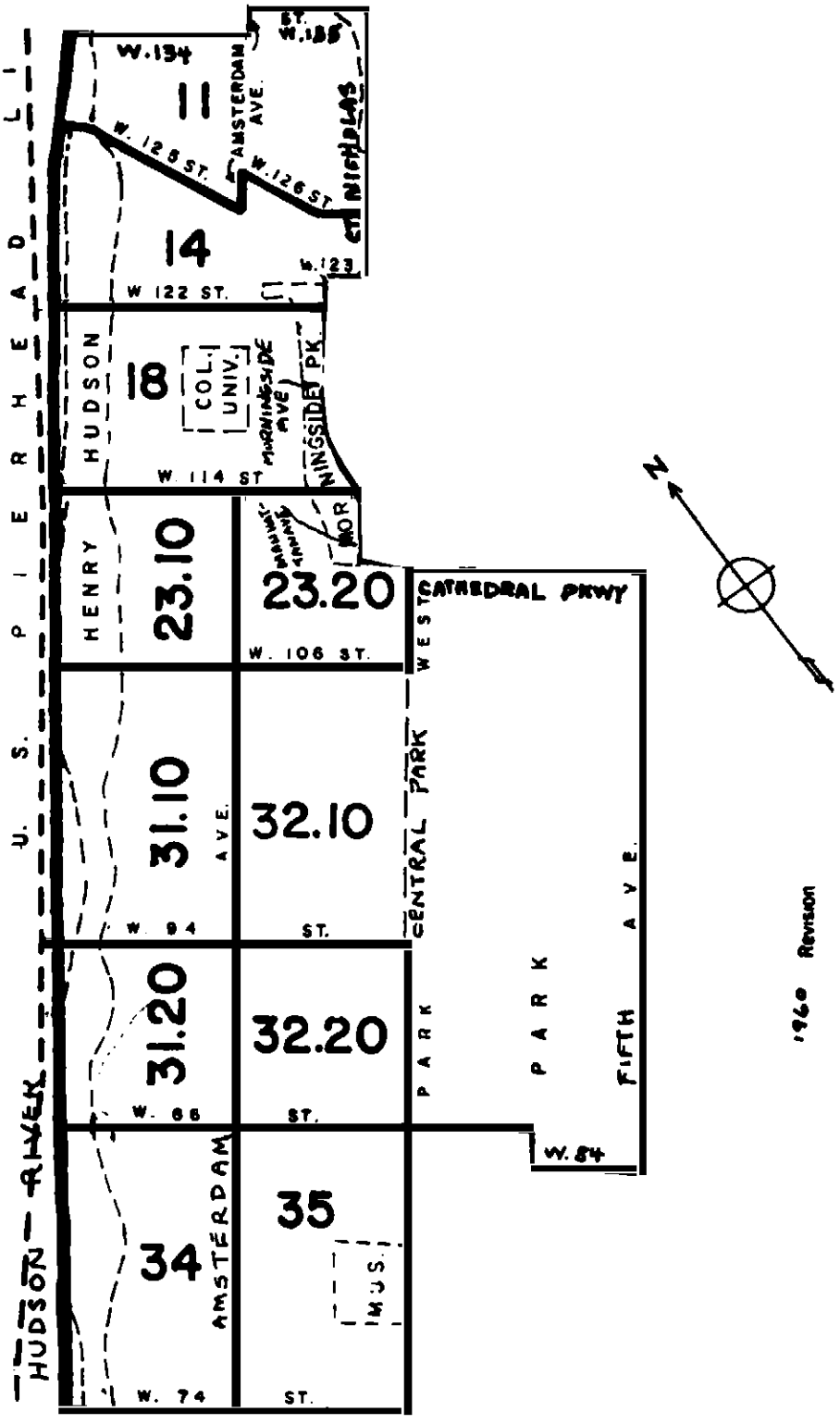
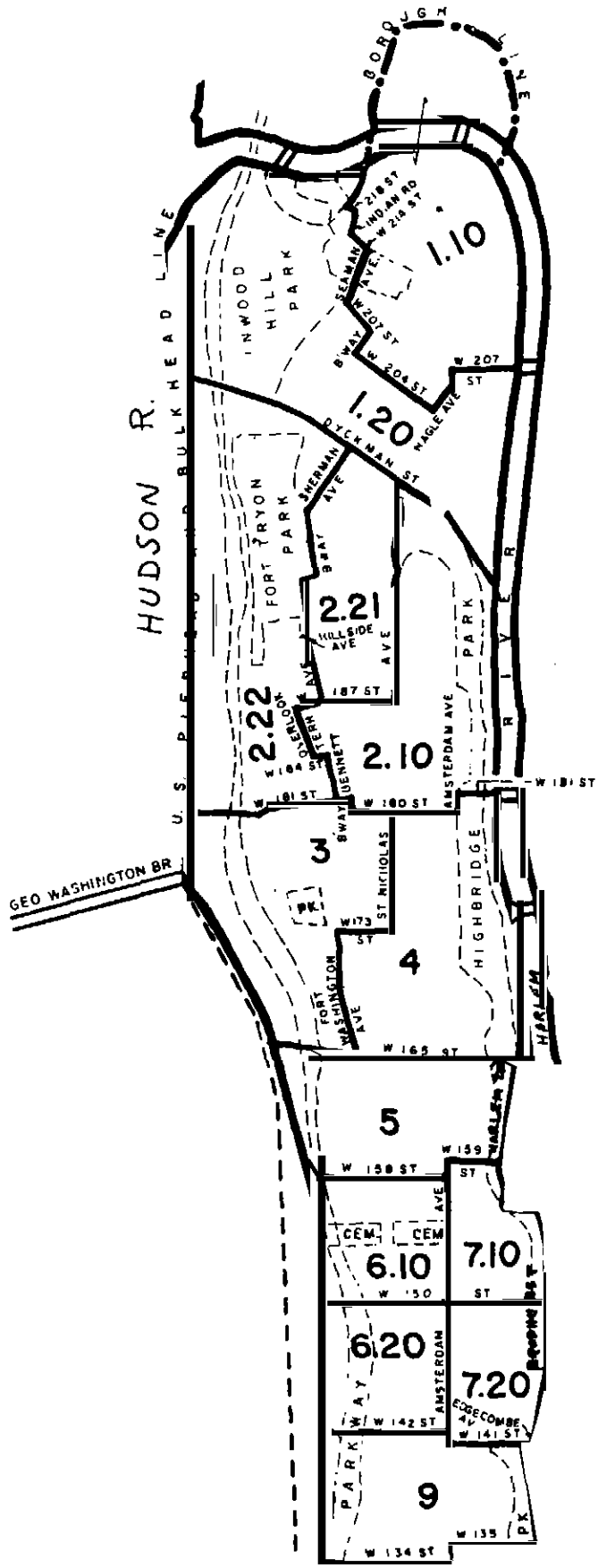
77
81
82
CENTRAL
FIFTH
CENTRAL PARK SO
AMSTERDAM
TENTH AVE
EIGHTH AVE
THE AMERICAS
AVENUE OF
PARK AVE
FOURTH AVE
BOWERY
LINCOLN TUNNEL
HOLLAND TUNNEL
CANAL ST
HUDSON
RIVER
U.S. PIERHEAD LINE
U.S. BULKHEAD LINE
U S BULKHEAD
PK
PRR
PARK
BATTERY PK
WAGNER SR PLACE
PARK ROW
ELLIS ISLAND
LIBERTY ISLAND
GOVERNORS ISLAND
REVISION

RIVERSIDE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN CITY OF NEW YORK



WASHINGTON HEIGHTS HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN CITY OF NEW YORK



1960 REVISION

Table 29.
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BRONX – Part A

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
FORDHAM-RIVERDALE									
1.00	6	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
2.00	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
3.10	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
3.20	6	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	1
3.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.10	7	7	0	0	0	0	4	2	1
4.20	11	10	0	1	0	0	6	0	3
9.00	9	9	0	0	0	0	10	1	5
10.00	12	8	2	2	0	0	13	3	1
11.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
	66	58	3	4	0	1	48	10	16
MORRISANIA									
21.10	13	5	2	6	0	0	8	1	0
21.20	23	2	11	9	0	1	14	3	2
25.00	15	5	6	3	0	1	7	1	2
26.00	26	2	19	4	0	1	27	3	1
27.00	39	6	15	16	1	1	35	0	1
28.00	18	2	11	4	0	1	32	1	1
29.00	30	8	7	13	0	2	24	2	4
33.10	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	4
33.19	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.20	11	5	0	3	0	3	9	1	0
34.00	14	5	3	3	0	3	14	0	1
35.00	26	0	24	2	0	0	20	2	3
35.09	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
36.00	38	5	12	19	1	1	38	1	2
	264	53	112	83	2	14	233	16	22
MOTT HAVEN									
37.00	18	3	6	8	0	1	20	7	2
38.00	12	7	2	2	0	1	16	2	2
38.09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.00	16	9	3	3	1	0	13	2	2
40.00	33	8	10	12	0	3	27	6	2
41.00	18	3	2	11	0	2	19	1	1
42.00	27	7	8	11	0	1	30	2	2
43.00	8	5	0	3	0	0	11	2	1
44.00	27	13	2	11	0	1	23	1	4
45.00	35	14	7	12	0	2	46	5	4
45.05	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.00	29	12	3	13	0	1	20	0	2
48.00	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
	229	84	46	86	1	12	227	28	22

†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 58-61.

Table 29 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS

By Health Center Districts and Health Areas

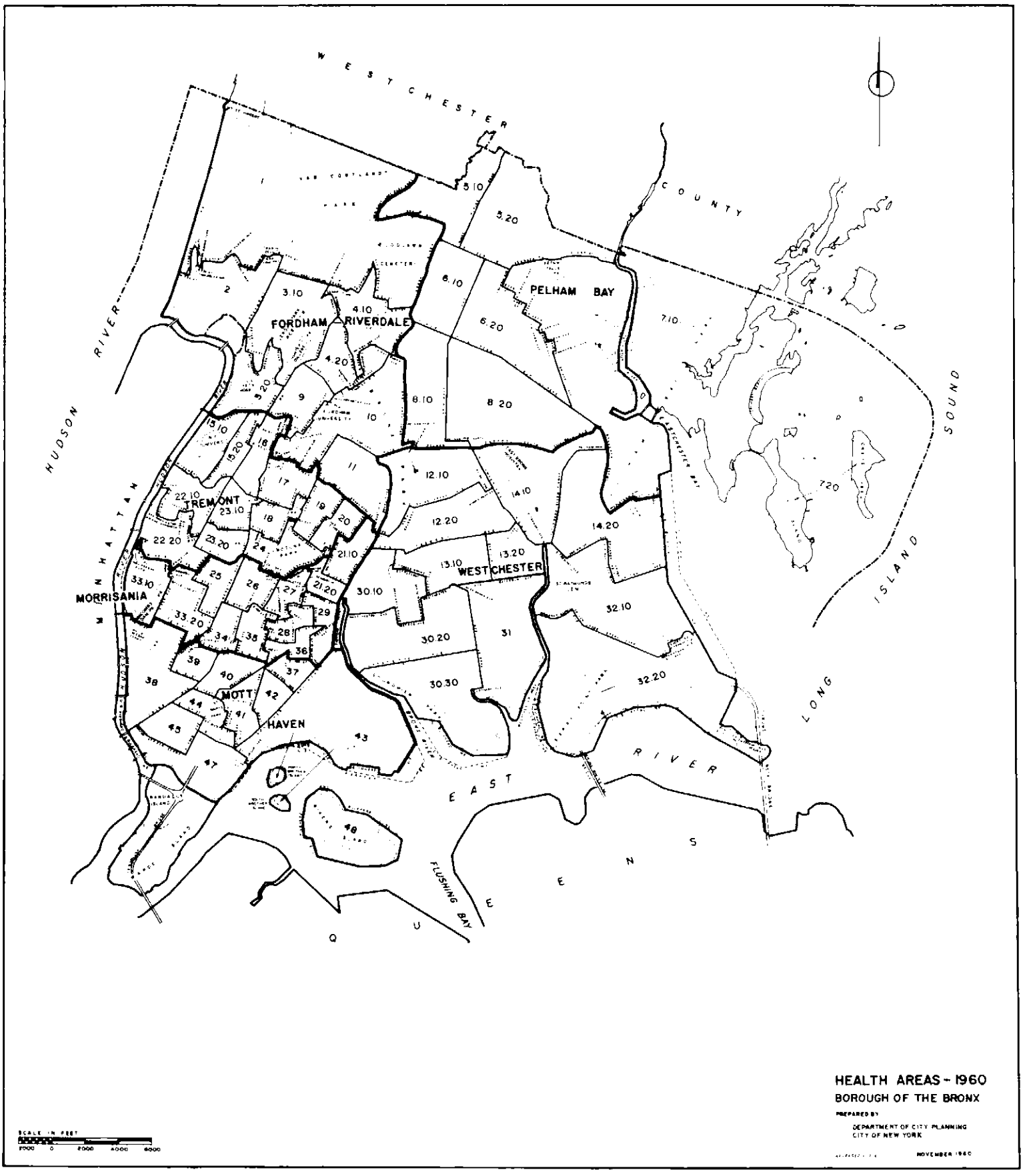
New York City, 1961 - 1962

BRONX – Part B

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
PELHAM BAY									
5.10	6	5	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
5.20	8	4	2	1	0	1	5	7	0
6.10	5	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	2
6.20	10	2	7	0	1	0	9	0	2
7.10	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
7.19	8	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
7.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
8.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
8.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
8.28	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.29	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	45	22	17	1	1	4	33	10	6
TREMONT									
15.10	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
15.20	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	1
16.00	10	8	0	1	1	0	5	0	2
17.00	13	9	2	1	0	1	10	2	2
18.00	14	8	2	4	0	0	13	0	1
19.00	9	4	4	1	0	0	8	2	0
20.00	13	7	3	2	0	1	11	0	3
22.10	7	4	3	0	0	0	10	0	2
22.20	4	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
23.10	6	5	1	0	0	0	4	3	0
23.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
24.00	13	3	6	4	0	0	18	1	2
	98	59	23	13	1	2	99	11	14
WESTCHESTER									
12.10	8	7	0	0	0	1	7	1	3
12.20	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
13.10	3	2	0	0	0	1	8	2	1
13.19	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.20	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
14.10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
14.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
30.10	5	2	0	1	1	1	7	0	2
30.19	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
30.20	7	3	1	2	0	1	8	1	1
30.27	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.30	5	3	1	1	0	0	4	1	1
30.37	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.00	5	3	1	1	0	0	5	2	3
32.10	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
32.20	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
32.29	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	68	45	9	8	1	5	64	9	13
BRONX Total	770	321	210	195	6	38	704	84	93

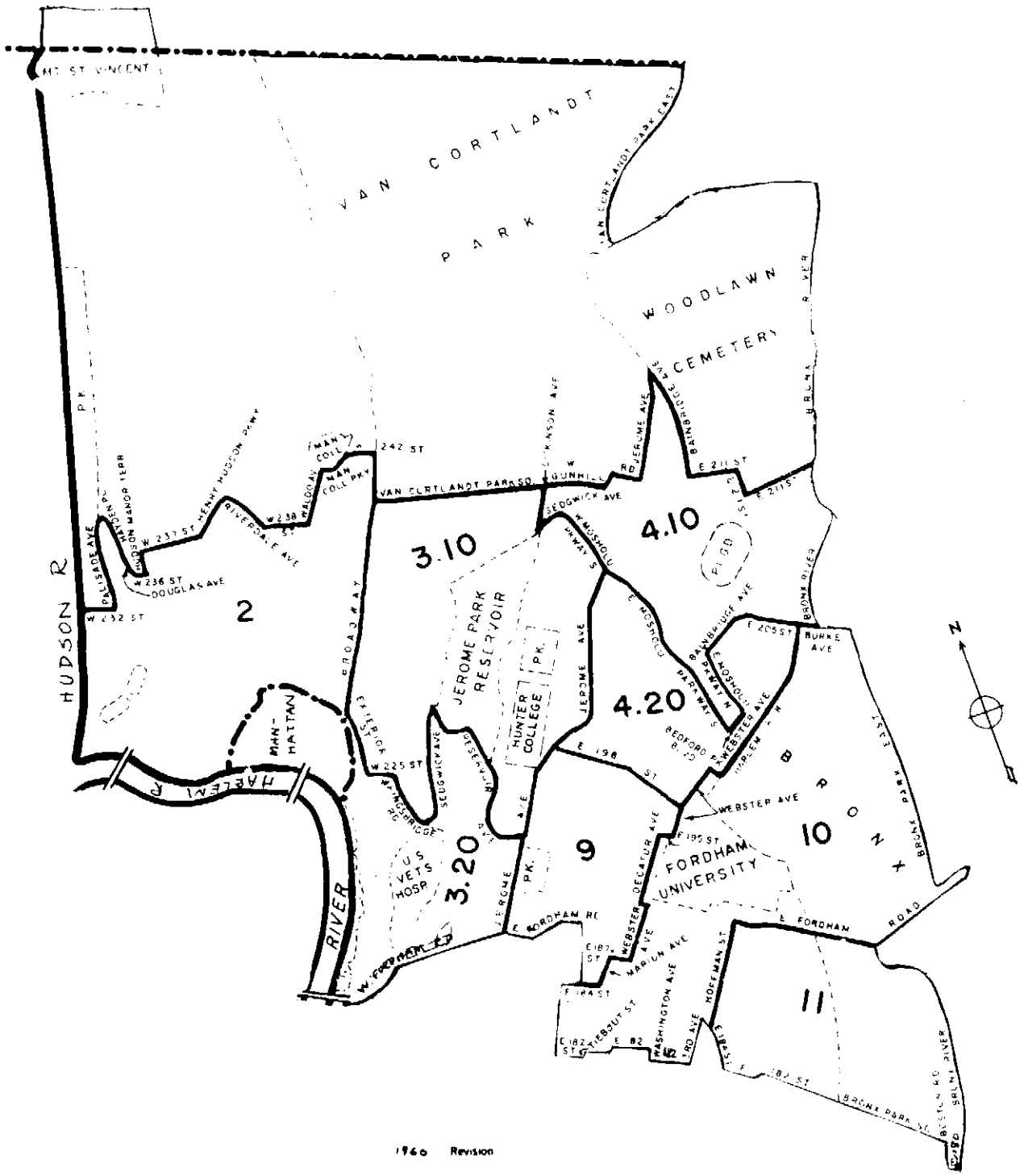
†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 62-64.


WESTCHESTER
COUNTY
HUDSON RIVER
MANHATTAN
LONG ISLAND SOUND
EAST RIVER
QUEENS
FLUSHING BAY
PELHAM BAY
FORDHAM
RIVERDALE
TREMONT
MORRISANIA
MOTT HAVEN
WEST CHESTER
5.10
5.20
6.10
6.20
7.10
8.10
8.20
12.10
12.20
13.10
13.20
14.10
14.20
30.10
30.20
30.30
31
32.10
32.20
7.20
HEALTH AREAS - 1960
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX
PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK
NOVEMBER 1960
SCALE IN FEET
2000 0 2000 4000 6000

FORDHAM-RIVERDALE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

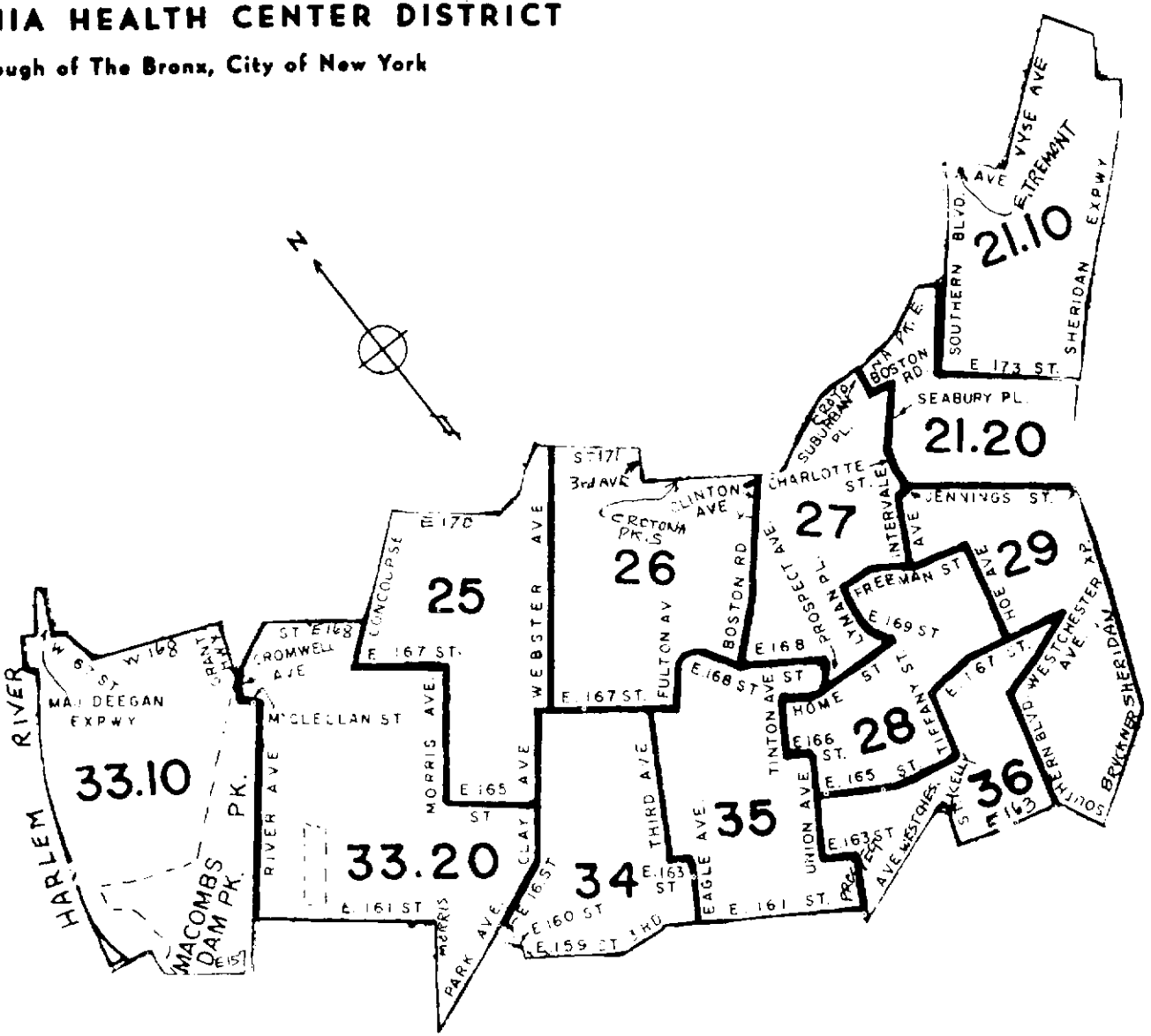
Borough of The Bronx, City of New York



1960 Revision

MORRISANIA HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

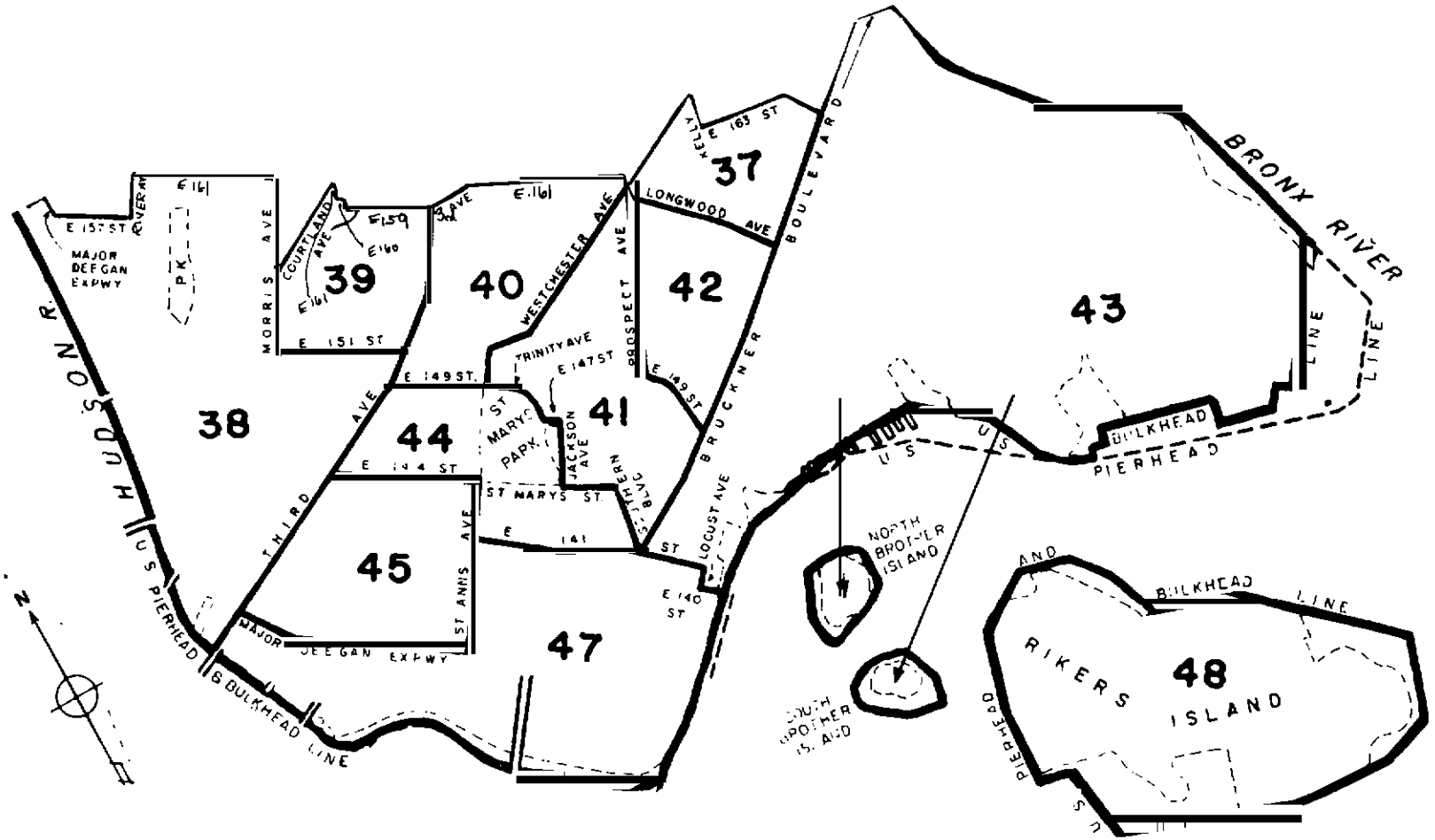
Borough of The Bronx, City of New York



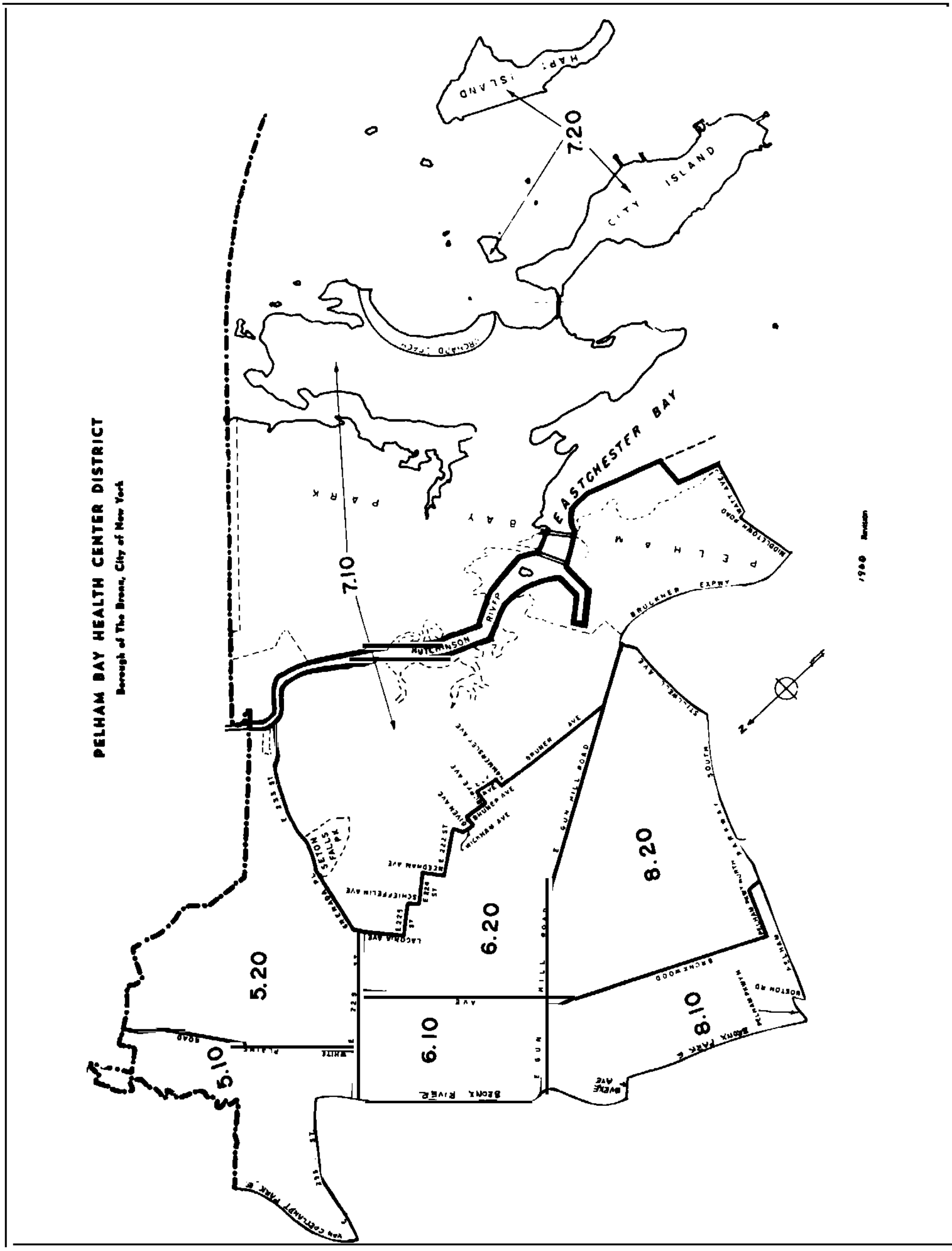
1960 | Revision

MOTT HAVEN HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of The Bronx, City of New York



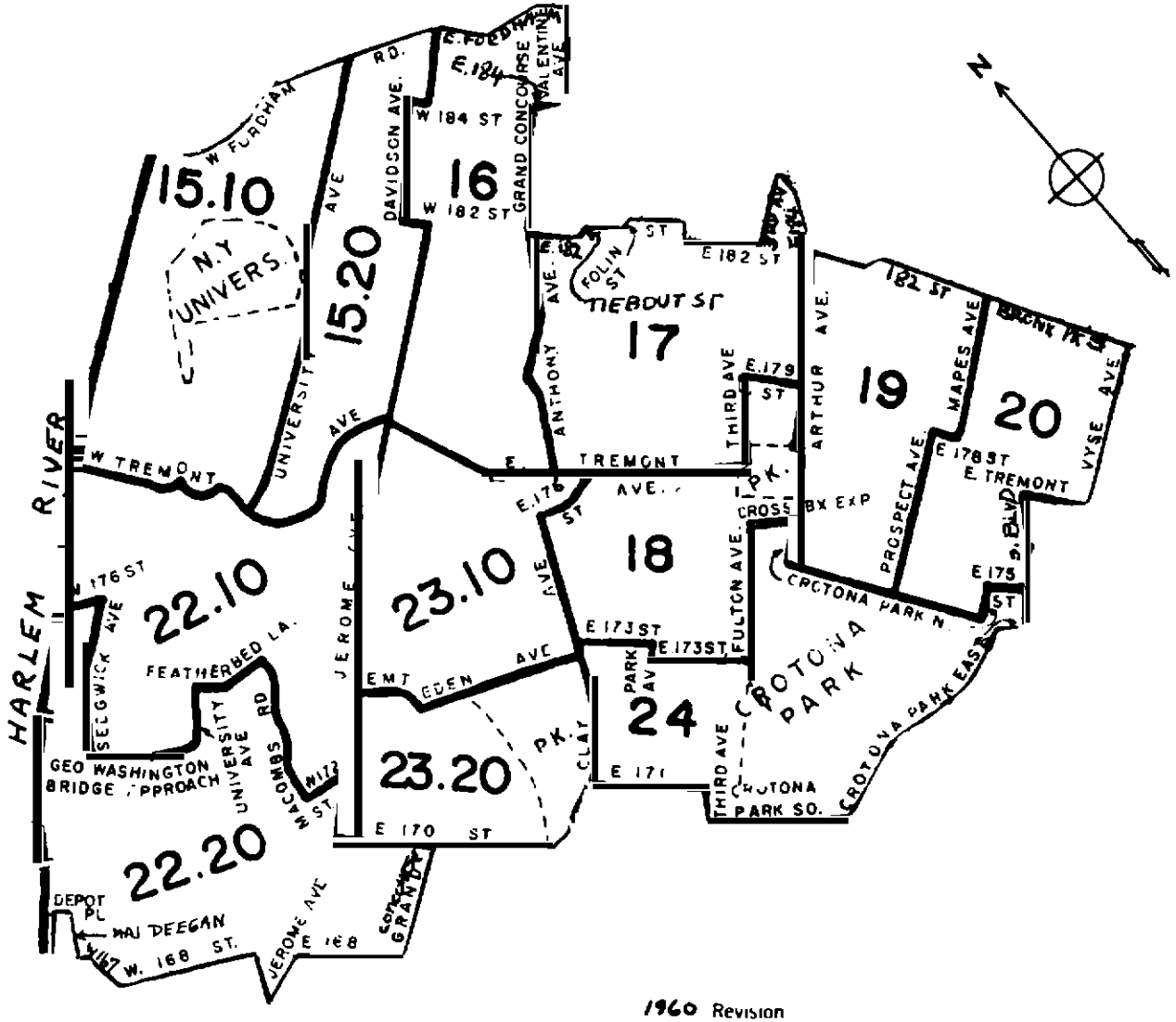
1960 * Revision


PELHAM BAY HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of The Bronx, City of New York
1960 Revision
7.20
HART ISLAND
CITY ISLAND
7.10
EASTCHESTER BAY
PARK
BAY
PELHAM
HUTCHINSON RIVER
BRUCKNER EXPWY
MIDDLETOWN ROAD
BAYCHESTER AVE
STILLWELL AVE
SOUTH
EAST GUN HILL ROAD
GUN HILL ROAD
BRUNER AVE
SETON FALLS PK
E 233 ST
SCHIEFFELIN AVE
NEEDHAM AVE
LACONIA AVE
5.20
6.20
8.20
5.10
6.10
8.10
WHITE PLAINS ROAD
BRONX RIVER
BRONX PARK E
BOSTON RD
PELHAM PKWY
VAN CORTLANDT PARK E
233 ST
N

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF NEW YORK

TREMONT HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of The Bronx, City of New York

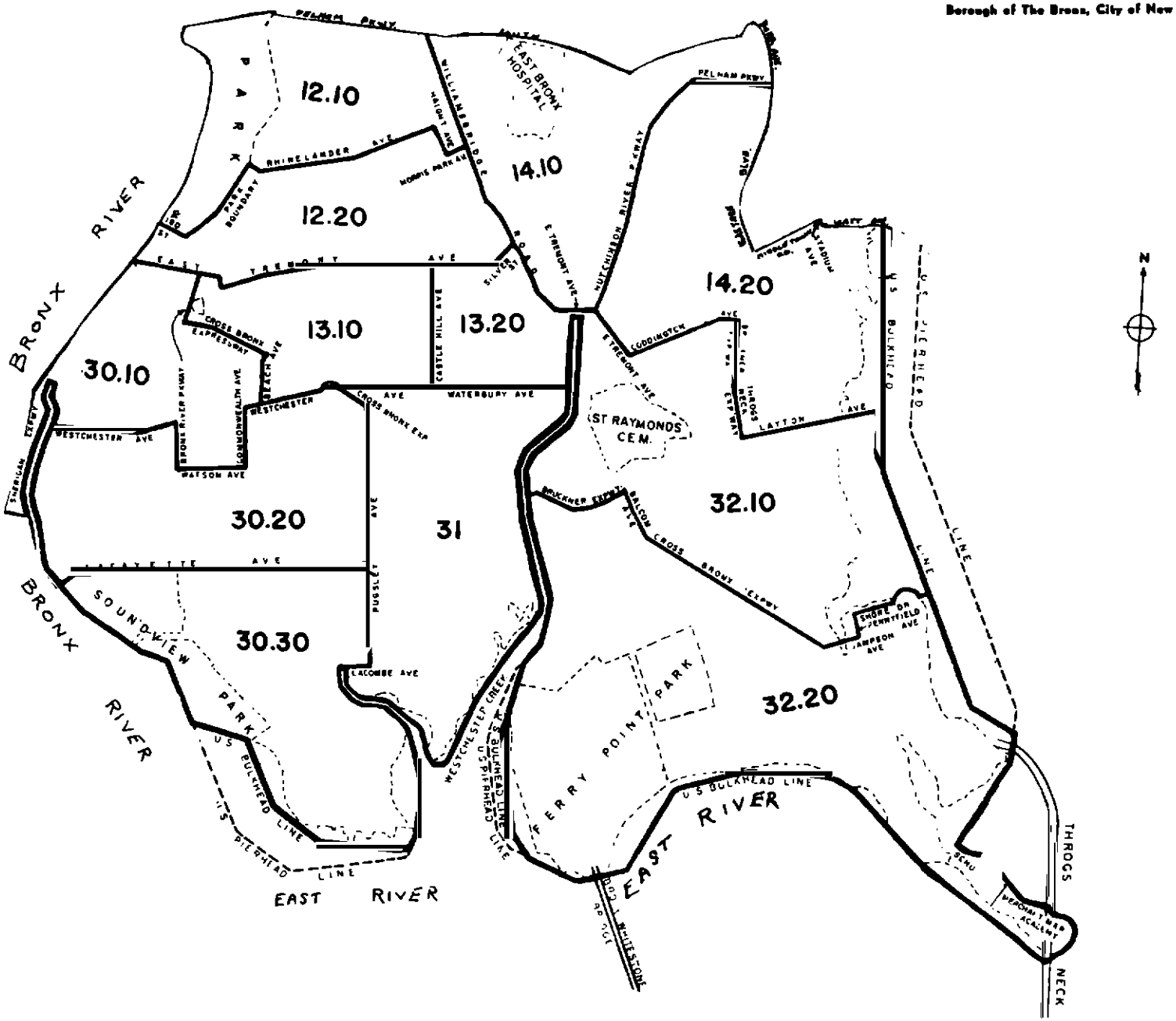


1960 Revision

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF NEW YORK

WESTCHESTER HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of The Bronx, City of New York



1960 Revision

Table 30.
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BROOKLYN – Part A

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
BAY RIDGE									
76.00	9	7	0	0	1	1	10	2	3
77.00	6	6	0	0	0	0	11	1	3
78.10	7	6	0	0	1	0	11	1	2
78.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79.10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
79.20	7	6	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
80.10	4	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	2
80.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
81.10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
81.20	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
82.00	6	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	1
83.00	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
84.00	10	9	1	0	0	0	8	1	1
92.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	67	58	4	0	3	2	54	9	15
BEDFORD									
20.00	38	0	37	1	0	0	45	4	3
21.00	45	1	42	1	0	1	44	5	5
28.00	47	4	43	0	0	0	51	6	9
29.00	39	9	28	1	0	1	25	3	8
30.00	47	1	45	0	0	1	42	6	6
30.05	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
36.00	14	2	11	1	0	0	23	1	1
48.00	13	9	2	1	0	1	11	3	1
49.00	14	1	13	0	0	0	26	2	4
49.08	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
49.09	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
50.10	8	3	4	1	0	0	8	2	0
50.20	23	4	18	1	0	0	26	2	1
52.00	29	1	25	3	0	0	28	3	0
52.09	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	329	37	278	10	0	4	329	37	43

†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 70-72.

Table 30 – continued
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BROOKLYN – Part B

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
BROWNSVILLE									
56.00	13	7	5	1	0	0	10	0	1
57.00	27	10	12	5	0	0	24	5	1
57.05	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
58.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
58.20	9	5	2	1	1	0	5	0	2
59.00	23	8	14	1	0	0	31	4	1
59.06	7	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
59.07	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
59.09	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.00	23	8	11	3	1	0	23	1	2
61.00	14	4	8	1	0	1	7	0	0
62.00	8	3	4	1	0	0	8	0	0
63.00	11	4	4	3	0	0	4	2	1
64.10	5	3	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
64.15	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.16	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.20	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
64.27	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.10	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
75.20	7	6	1	0	0	0	13	1	0
75.25	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.28	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	178	70	86	17	3	2	138	16	11
BUSHWICK									
17.00	22	6	5	10	0	1	12	3	0
17.05	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.00	12	9	0	3	0	0	9	0	0
31.00	33	5	25	2	0	1	34	2	4
32.00	9	5	1	3	0	0	6	2	3
33.00	19	15	0	1	0	3	12	2	2
34.00	17	8	8	1	0	0	14	2	3
35.00	19	12	5	2	0	0	11	2	5
37.00	8	3	3	1	0	1	9	1	0
38.00	10	8	2	0	0	0	12	5	6
39.00	5	3	0	1	0	1	7	3	0
	156	75	50	24	0	7	126	22	23

†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 73-74.

Table 30 – continued
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BROOKLYN – Part C

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
FLATBUSH									
53.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	3	0
53.20	7	4	3	0	0	0	6	4	1
54.00	10	6	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
55.10	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	2	1
55.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
70.00	6	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	2
71.10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
71.20	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
72.10	17	13	2	0	0	2	11	2	1
72.20	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	2	2
73.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
73.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
74.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	3	2
74.20	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
88.10	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
88.21	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
88.22	7	7	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
	76	62	10	0	0	4	88	22	17
FORT GREENE									
10.00	4	2	0	2	0	0	11	3	0
10.08	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.09	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
11.00	3	1	2	0	0	0	11	0	3
11.05	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.09	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.00	30	8	16	4	2	0	25	2	4
13.00	41	1	36	1	1	2	39	7	7
13.07	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14.00	17	8	7	2	0	0	25	1	2
14.09	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.00	22	1	17	4	0	0	32	0	3
19.00	25	2	17	5	0	1	20	1	1
27.10	32	8	19	2	0	3	25	0	2
27.20	6	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
45.00	17	11	4	0	0	2	31	3	3
	214	49	133	20	4	8	223	17	28

†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 75-76.

Table 30 – continued
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BROOKLYN – Part D

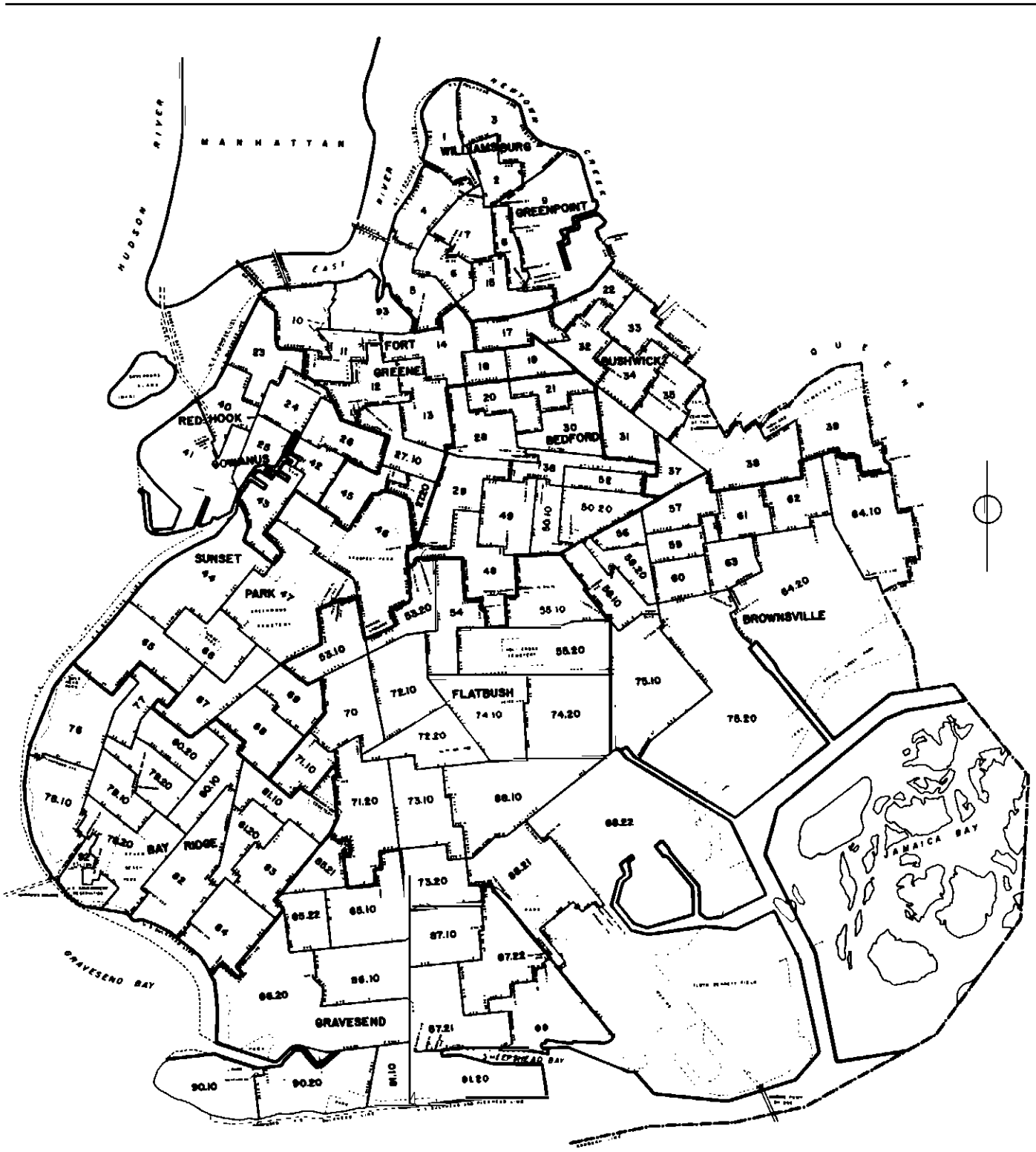
Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
GRAVESEND									
85.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85.21	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
85.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
86.10	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	2	1
86.20	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
87.10	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
87.21	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
87.22	5	3	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
87.28	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
90.10	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	4
90.17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
90.20	6	3	3	0	0	0	9	2	2
91.10	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
91.20	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	38	28	6	0	3	1	50	9	10
RED HOOK-GOWANUS									
23.00	13	10	1	2	0	0	7	2	5
24.00	23	4	3	14	1	1	22	2	3
24.09	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25.00	6	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	3
26.00	23	8	9	6	0	0	29	9	6
40.00	14	5	0	8	1	0	8	1	3
41.00	14	7	4	2	1	0	18	3	3
41.09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
42.00	9	6	0	2	0	1	7	3	1
43.00	9	8	0	1	0	0	8	2	0
	113	52	18	37	3	3	102	22	28
SUNSET PARK									
44.00	4	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	2
46.00	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	2	3
47.00	10	8	0	1	0	1	12	2	1
65.00	18	14	0	3	0	1	16	2	4
66.00	10	7	0	2	0	1	12	6	0
67.00	9	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
68.00	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
69.00	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	72	60	1	7	1	3	66	16	11

†Ethnic group not stated.
See map for health area boundaries, pages 77-79.

Table 30 – continued
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
BROOKLYN – Part E

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
WILLIAMSBURG-GREENPOINT									
1.00	8	8	0	0	0	0	11	6	5
2.00	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	2
3.00	8	5	0	3	0	0	8	2	1
4.00	14	8	0	6	0	0	12	1	4
5.00	15	3	1	9	0	2	24	5	2
6.00	29	12	4	11	1	1	27	0	5
7.00	5	4	1	0	0	0	12	2	1
8.00	6	3	0	3	0	0	5	2	1
8.09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00	13	5	2	6	0	0	9	2	1
9.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15-16.00	35	9	7	17	1	1	29	7	5
	137	60	16	55	2	4	142	28	28
BROOKLYN Total	1380	551	602	170	19	38	1318	198	214

†Ethnic group not stated.
See map for health area boundaries, page 80.



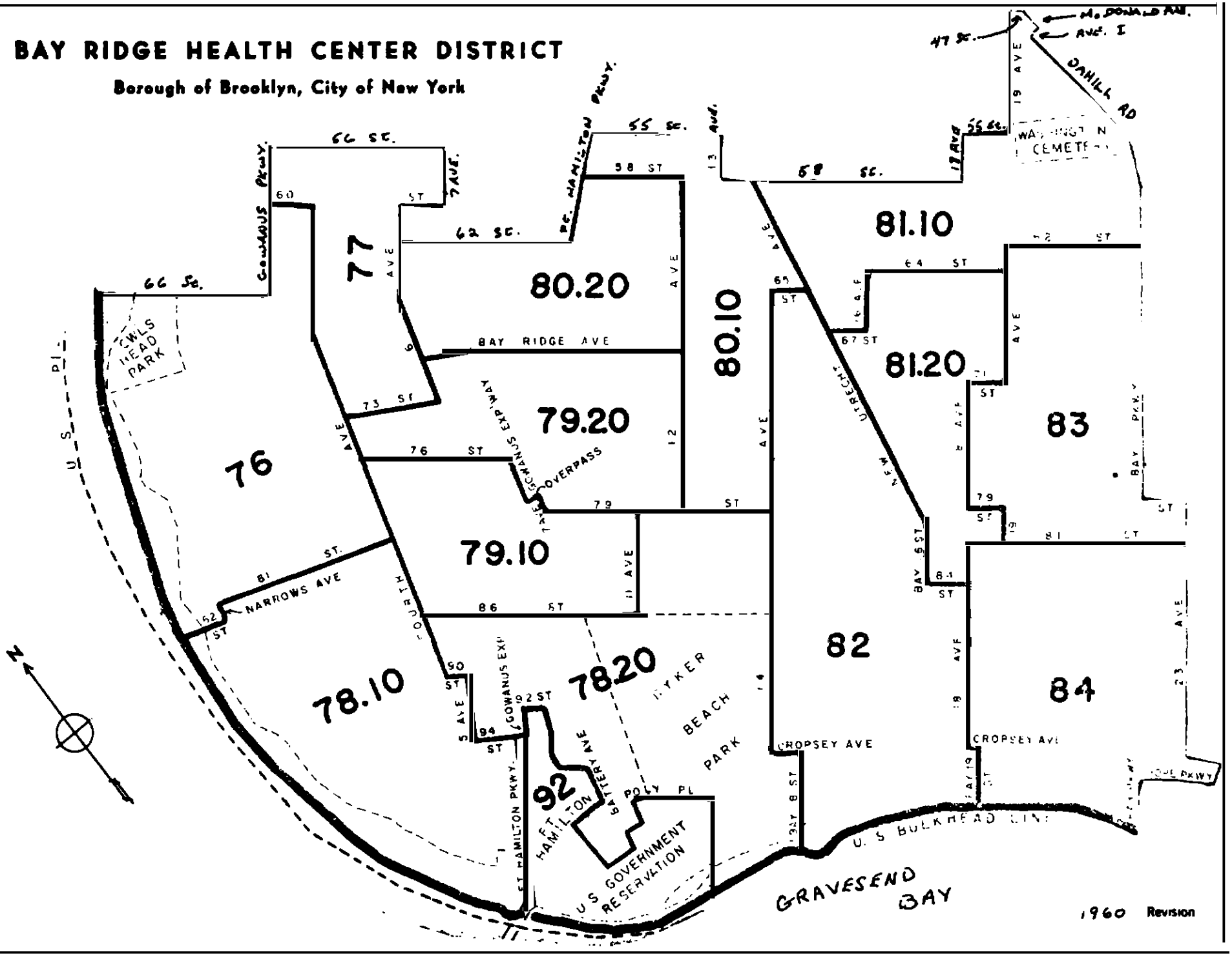
HEALTH AREAS - 1960
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

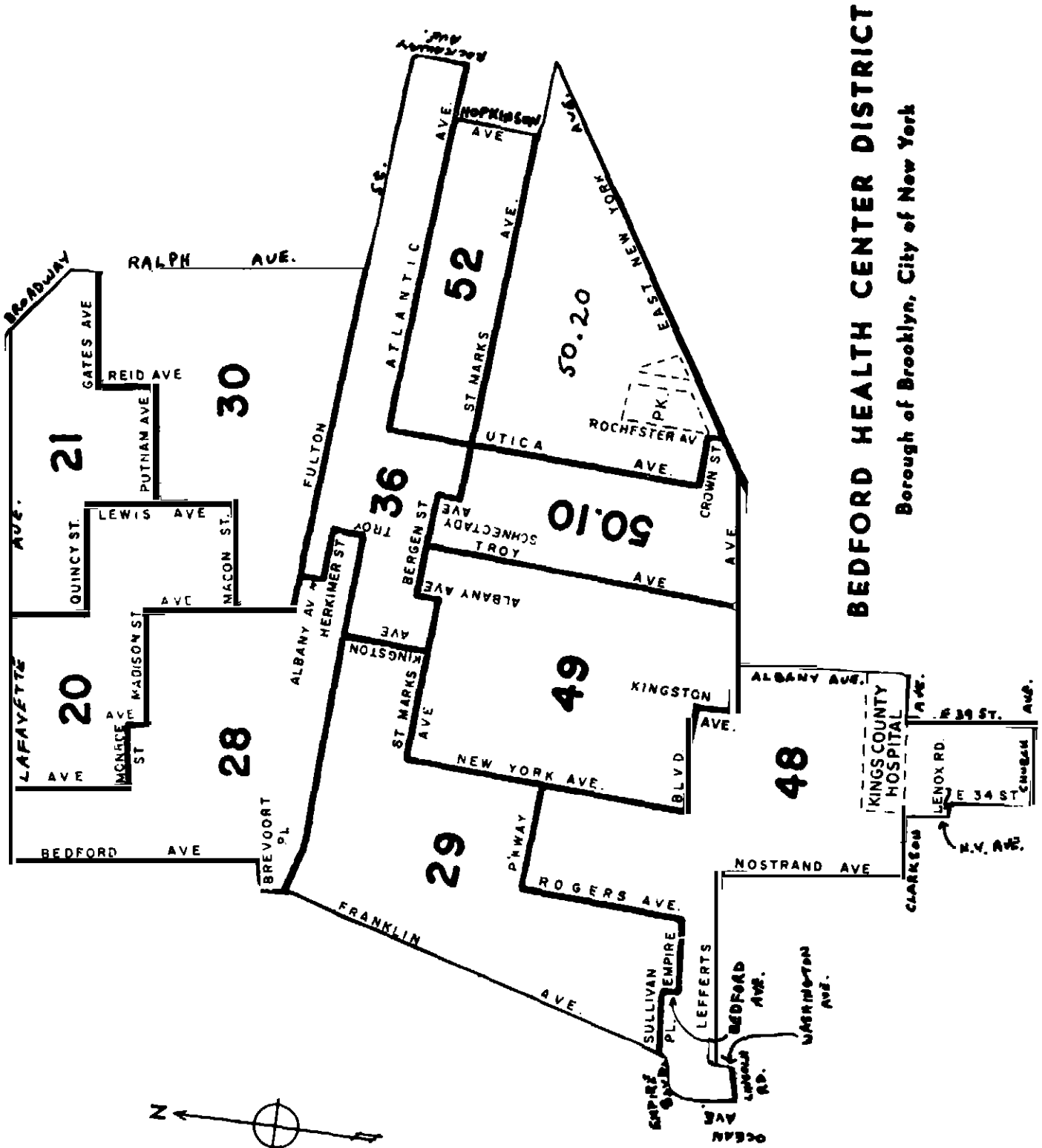
PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK

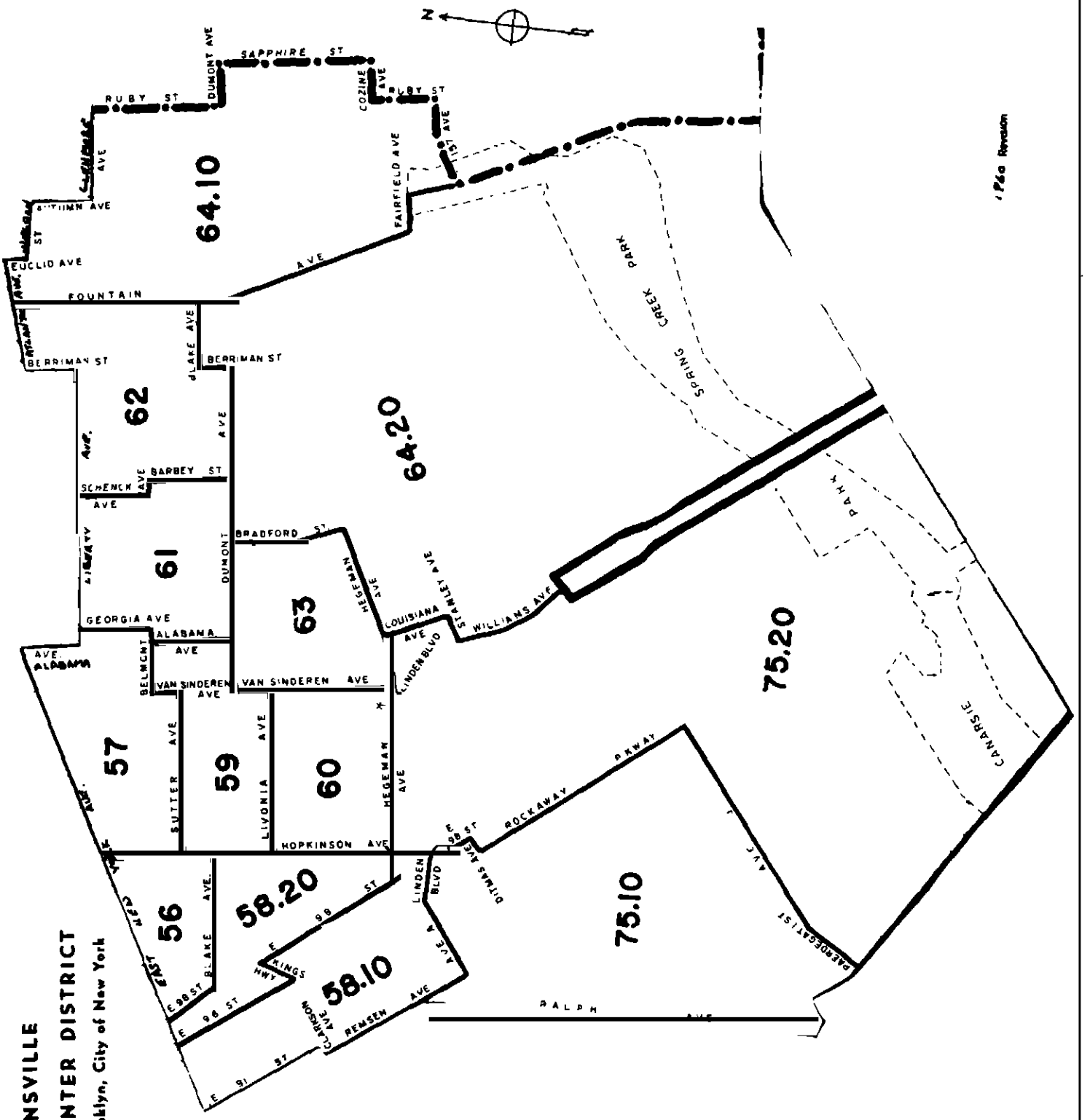
NOVEMBER 1960

BAY RIDGE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York



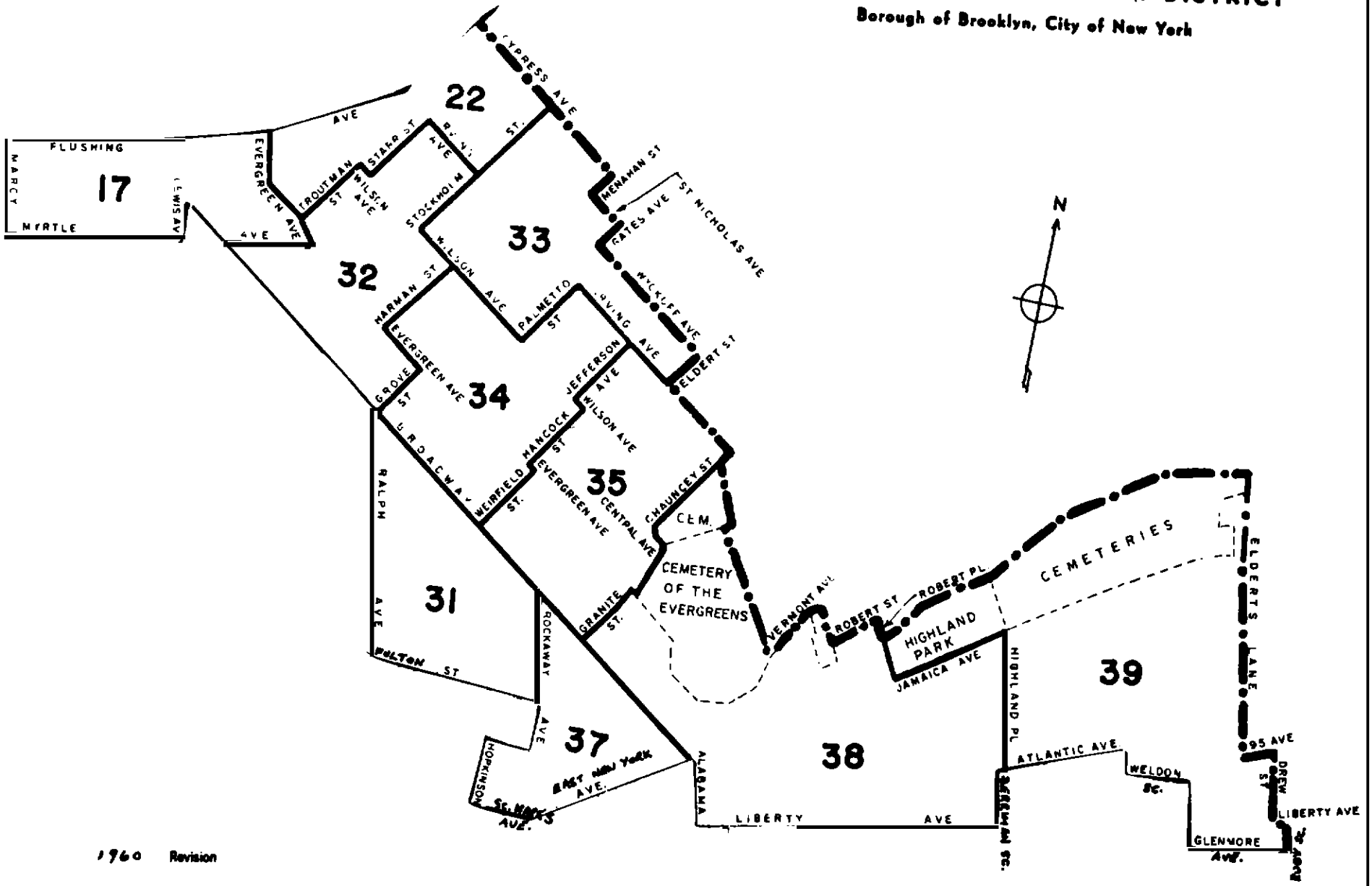

BEDFORD HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York
1960 Revision
RALPH AVE.
BROADWAY
GATES AVE
REID AVE
PUTNAM AVE
LEWIS AVE
QUINCY ST.
MACON ST.
MADISON ST
MONROE ST
LAFAYETTE AVE
BEDFORD AVE
BREVOORT PL
FULTON
ATLANTIC AVE.
HOPKINSON AVE
ST MARKS AVE.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
UTICA AVE.
ROCHESTER AV
PK.
CROWN ST
SCHENECTADY AVE
TROY AVE
BERGEN ST
ALBANY AV
HERKIMER ST
KINGSTON AVE
ALBANY AVE
KINGSTON AVE.
NEW YORK AVE.
BLVD
P'WAY
ROGERS AVE.
FRANKLIN AVE
SULLIVAN PL.
EMPIRE BLVD
LEFFERTS
BEDFORD AVE.
WASHINGTON AVE.
NOSTRAND AVE
KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL
ALBANY AVE.
E 39 ST.
LENOX RD.
E 34 ST
CHURCH
M.V. AVE.
CLARKSON
OCEAN AVE
21
30
52
50.20
36
50.10
20
28
49
29
48
N



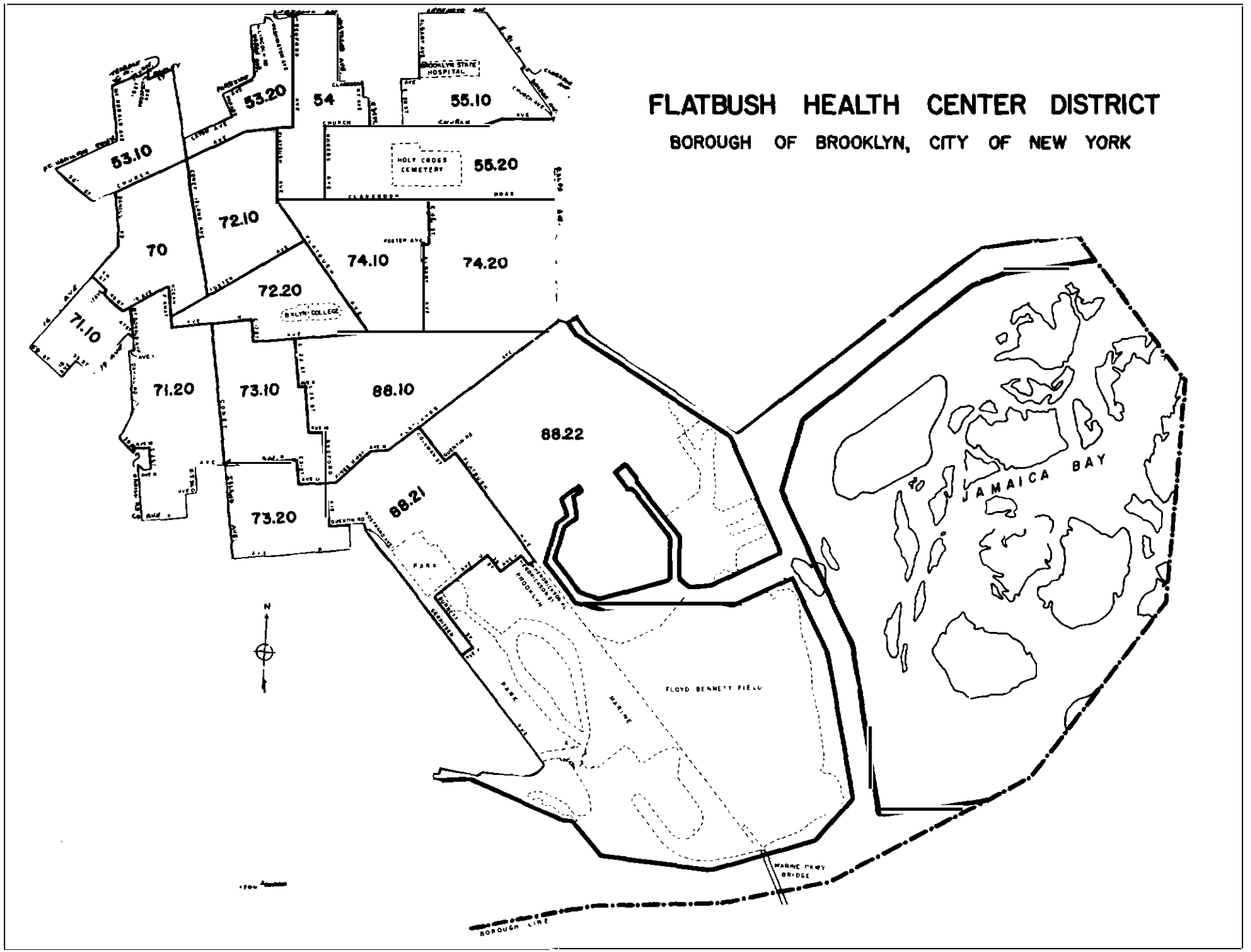
BROWNSVILLE
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York

BUSHWICK HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York

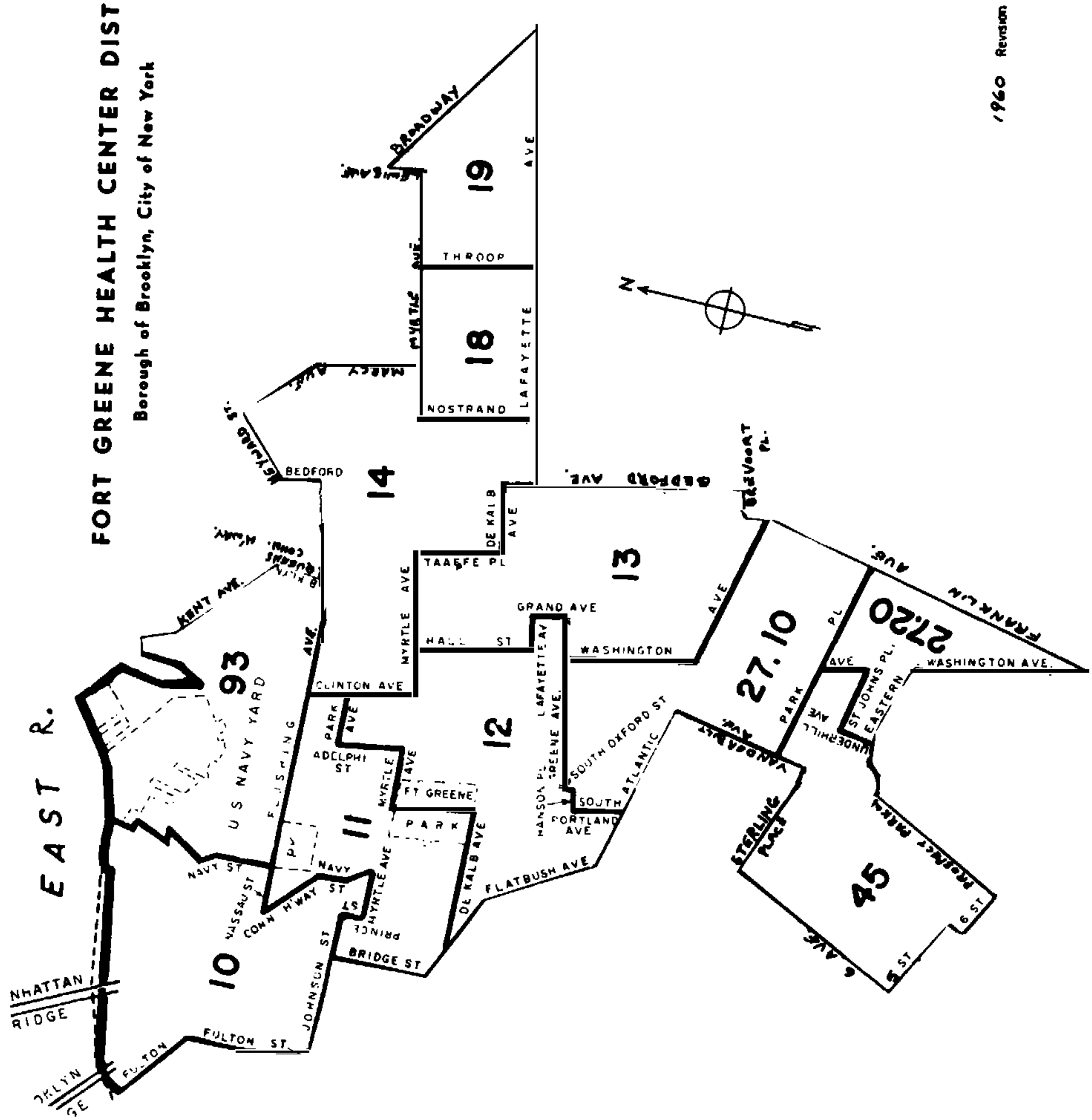


1960 Revision


FLATBUSH HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
53.10
53.20
54
55.10
55.20
70
72.10
72.20
74.10
74.20
71.10
71.20
73.10
73.20
88.10
88.21
88.22
HOLY CROSS CEMETERY
BROOKLYN COLLEGE
BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL
JAMAICA BAY
FLOYD BENNETT FIELD
MARINE PKWY BRIDGE
BOROUGH LINE
PARK
N

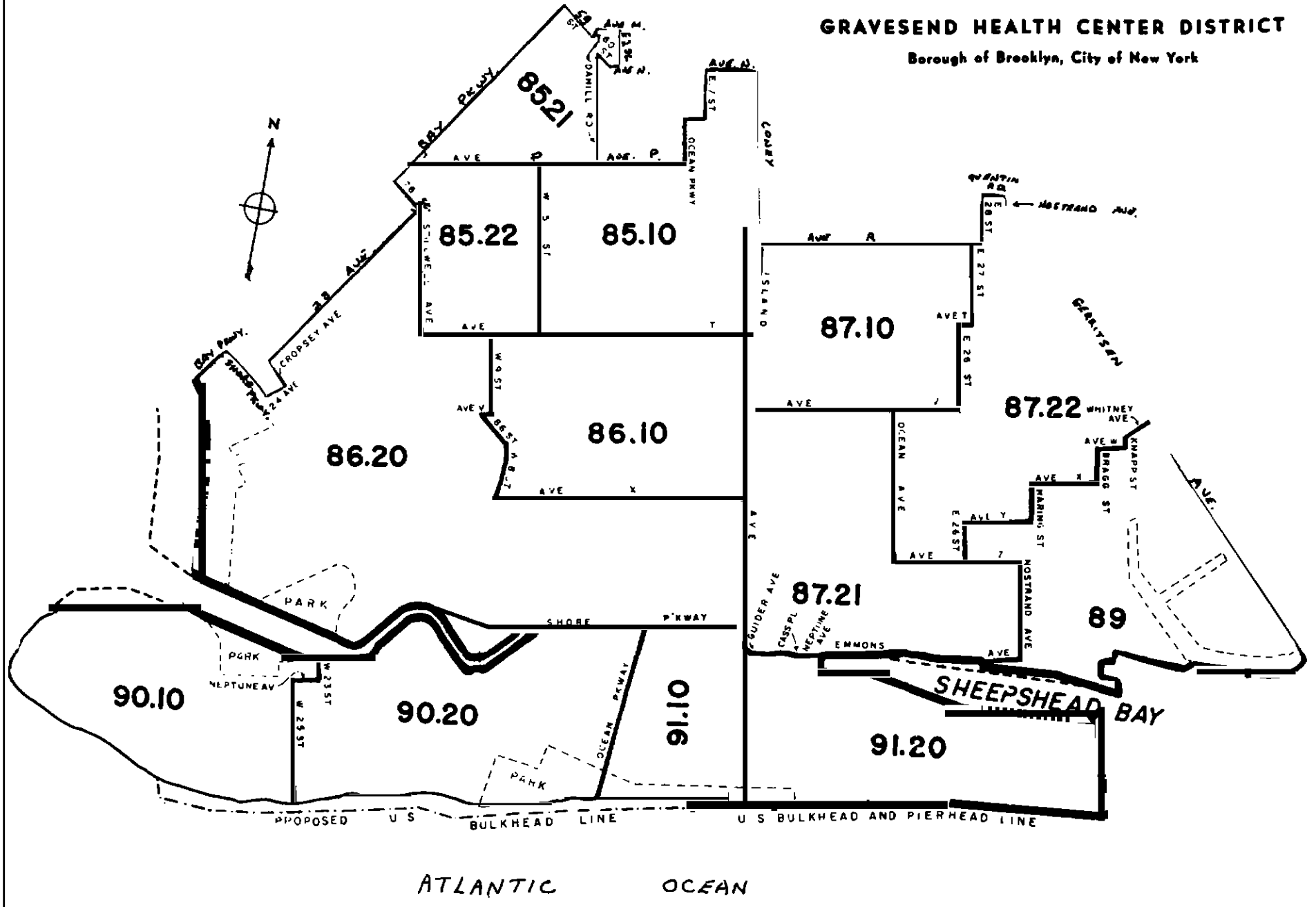
FORT GREENE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York



GRAVESEND HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

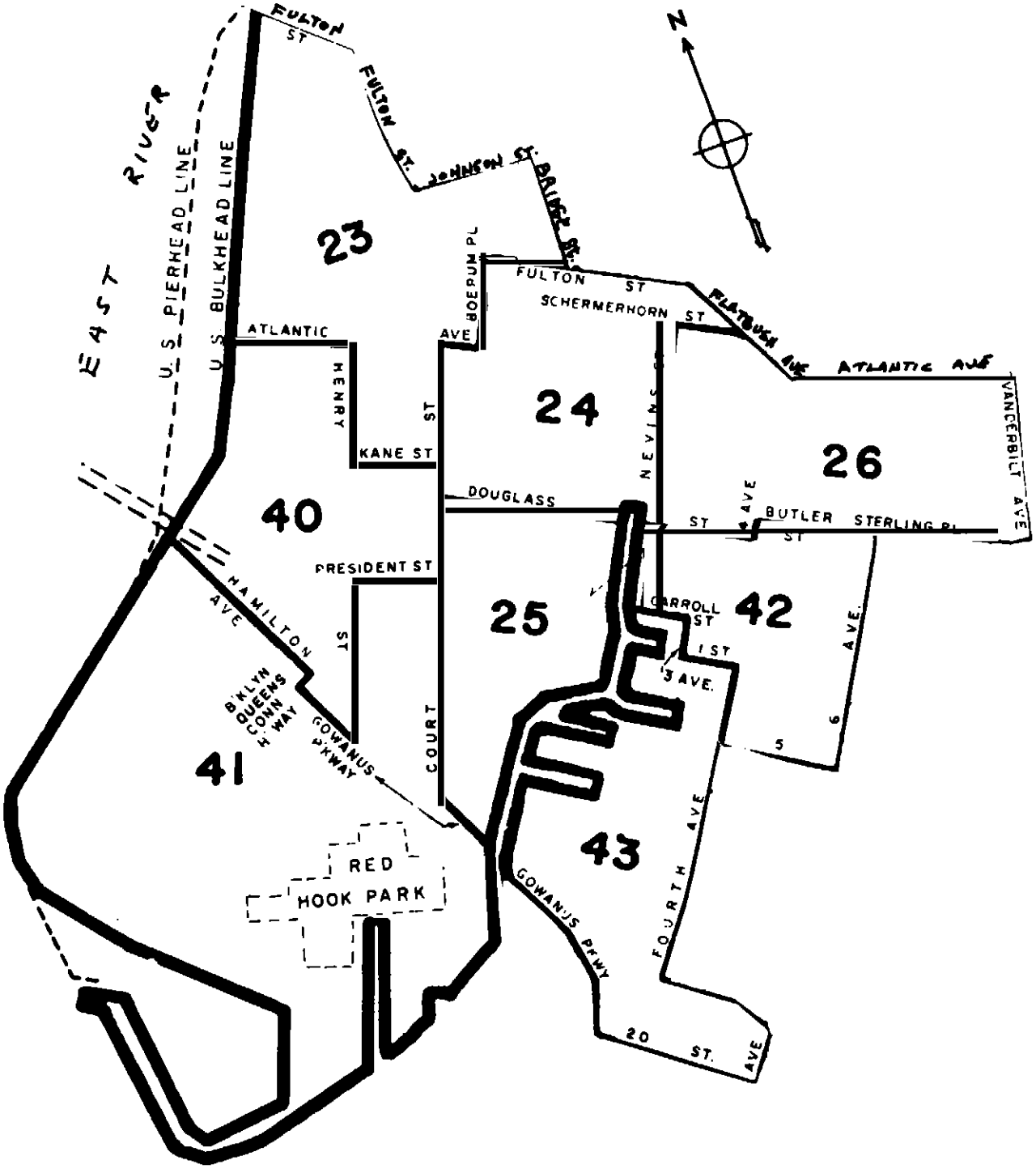
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York



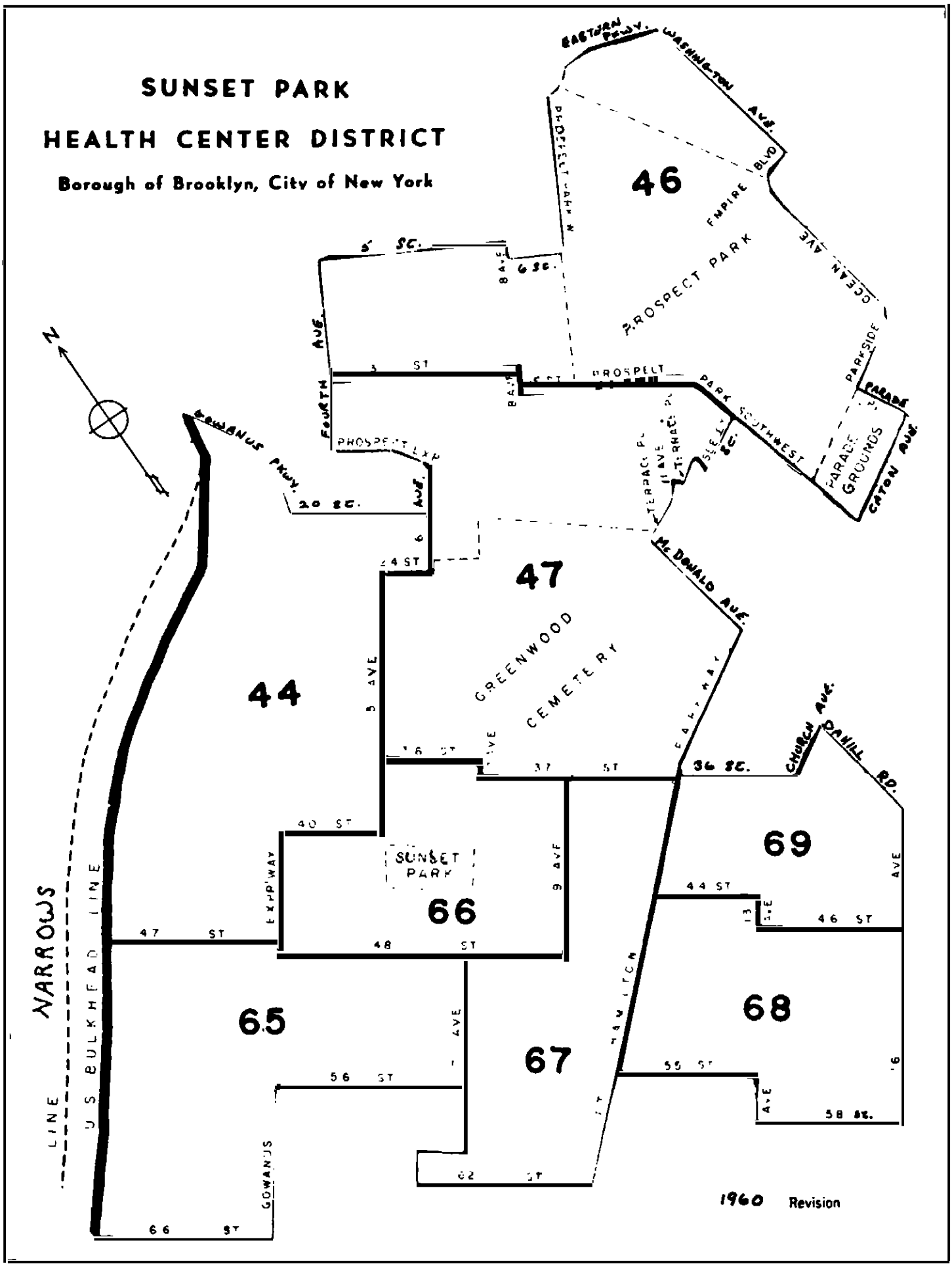
1960 Revision

RED HOOK- OWANUS HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York



1960 Revision


SUNSET PARK
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York
N
EASTERN PKWY.
WASHINGTON AVE.
PROSPECT EXPWY.
46
EMPIRE BLVD
OCEAN AVE
PROSPECT PARK
5 SC.
8 AVE
6 SC.
FOURTH AVE
3 ST
PROSPECT
PARK SOUTHWEST
PARKSIDE
PARADE
PARADE GROUNDS
CATON AVE
GOWANUS PKWY.
PROSPECT EXP
20 SC.
AVE
6
24 ST
47
McDONALD AVE
44
5 AVE
GREENWOOD CEMETERY
FAIRWAY
36 SC.
CHURCH AVE.
DAHILL RD.
37 ST
40 ST
SUNSET PARK
66
9 AVE
69
44 ST
46 ST
47 ST
48 ST
EXPWAY
NARROWS
U S BULKHEAD LINE
65
67
68
56 ST
55 ST
58 ST.
62 ST
66 ST
GOWANUS
1960 Revision

WILLIAMSBURG-GREENPOINT HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York

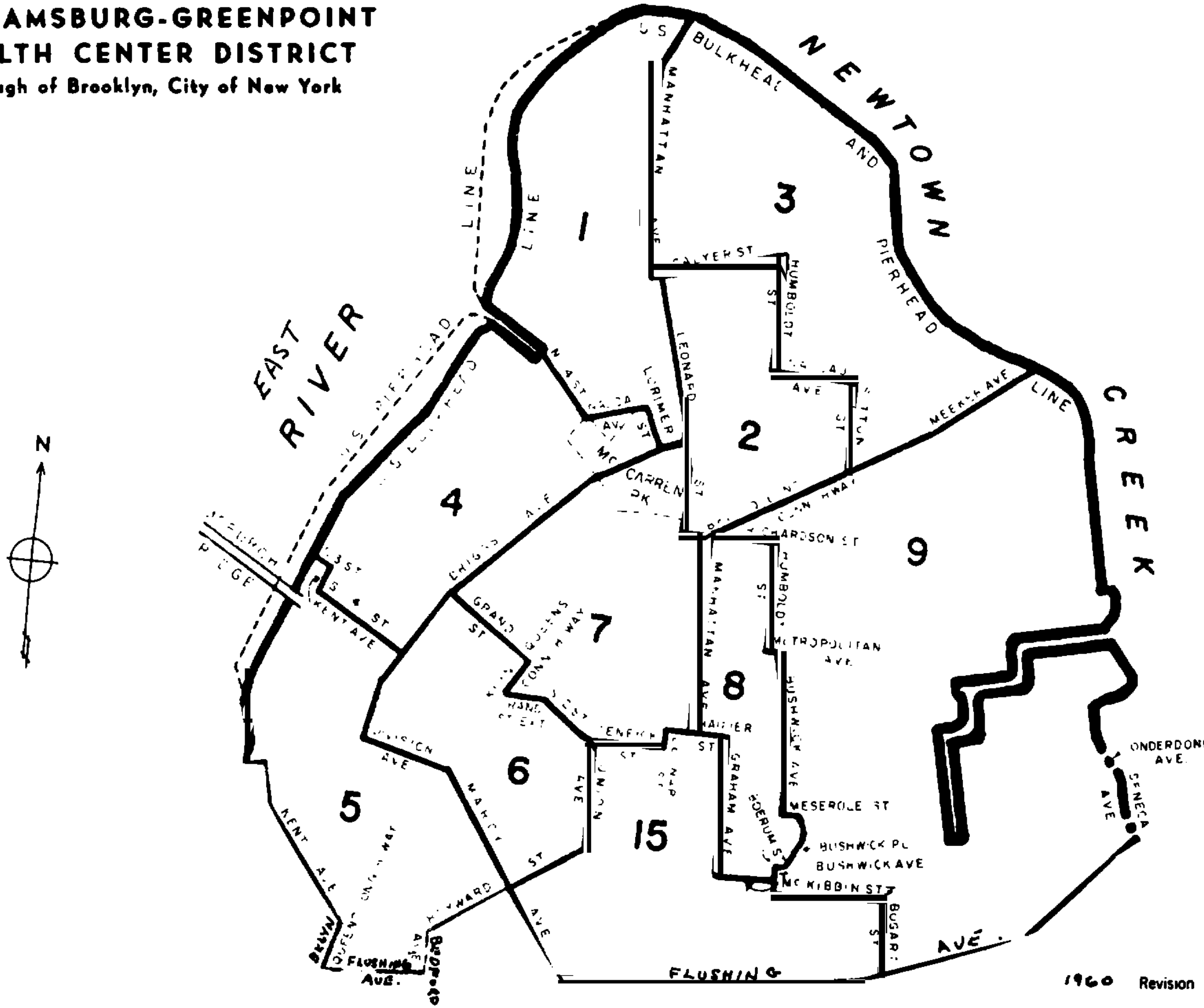


Table 31.
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
QUEENS – Part A

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
ASTORIA-LONG ISLAND CITY									
1.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
1.20	10	9	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
3.00	8	6	0	0	0	2	8	1	3
4.00	11	11	0	0	0	0	15	3	5
5.10	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	1
5.20	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	3
7.10	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
7.16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	10	3	1
7.29	8	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
8.00	6	4	1	0	0	1	7	3	1
9.10	7	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
9.20	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
	72	61	4	0	2	5	69	22	18
CORONA									
6.10	19	7	10	0	0	2	14	1	3
6.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	3	0
10.11	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
10.12	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2
10.21	11	7	0	0	0	4	7	0	0
10.22	9	8	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
11.00	16	6	8	0	0	2	10	2	2
14.10	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
14.20	14	10	1	0	0	3	5	2	4
15.00	4	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	2
	82	48	20	0	0	14	67	11	13
FLUSHING									
2.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	2	2
2.21	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
2.22	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
12.00	8	6	1	0	0	1	5	1	2
13.10	7	6	0	0	0	1	9	1	1
13.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	1
20.11	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
20.12	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
20.21	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
20.22	8	6	2	0	0	0	12	2	0
20.25	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
21.10	6	6	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
21.21	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
21.22	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
21.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
21.40	4	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
21.50	5	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
21.60	5	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
21.70	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
39.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75	60	5	1	1	8	71	12	13

†Ethnic group not stated.
See map for health area boundaries, pages 83-86.

Table 31 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS

By Health Center Districts and Health Areas

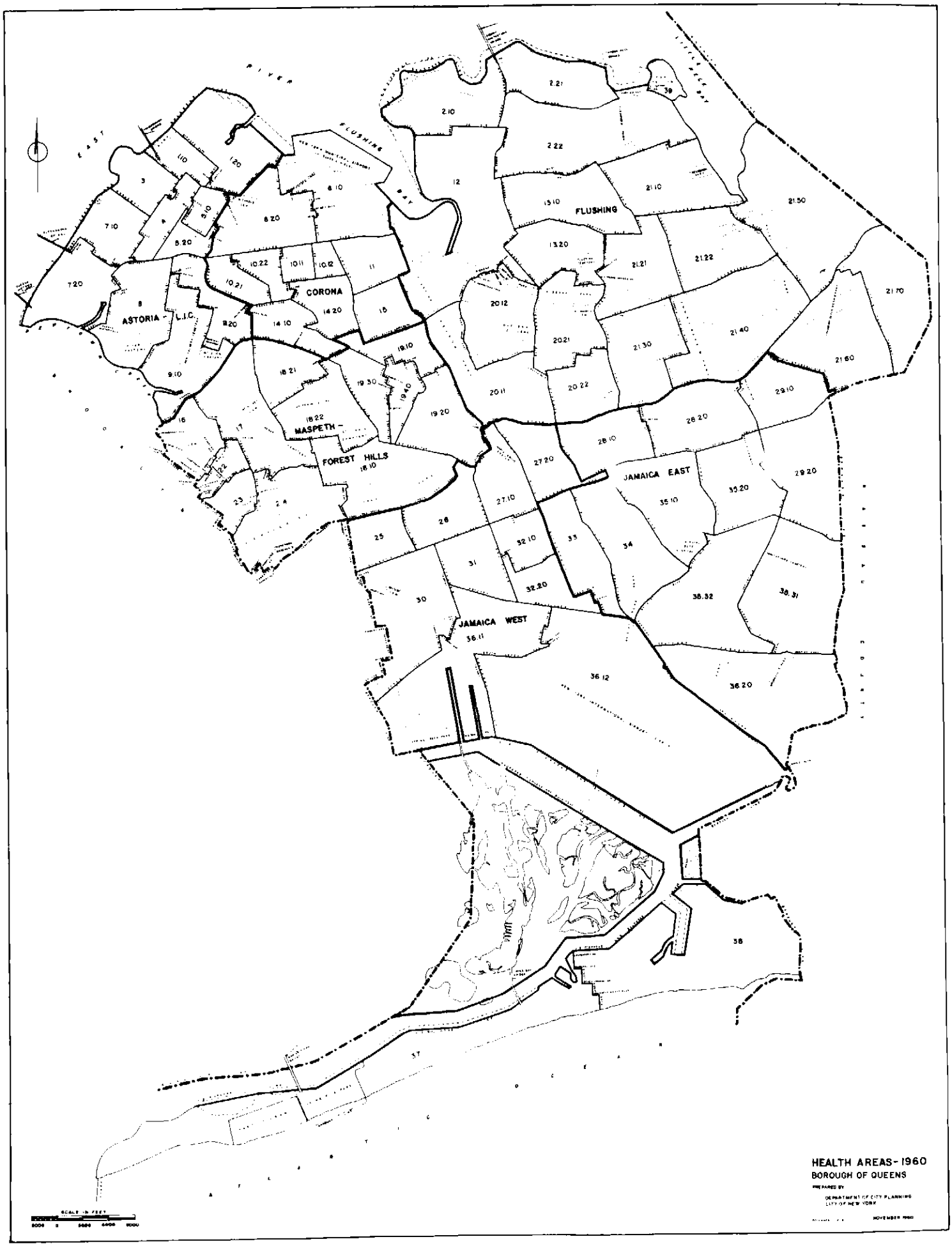
New York City, 1961 - 1962

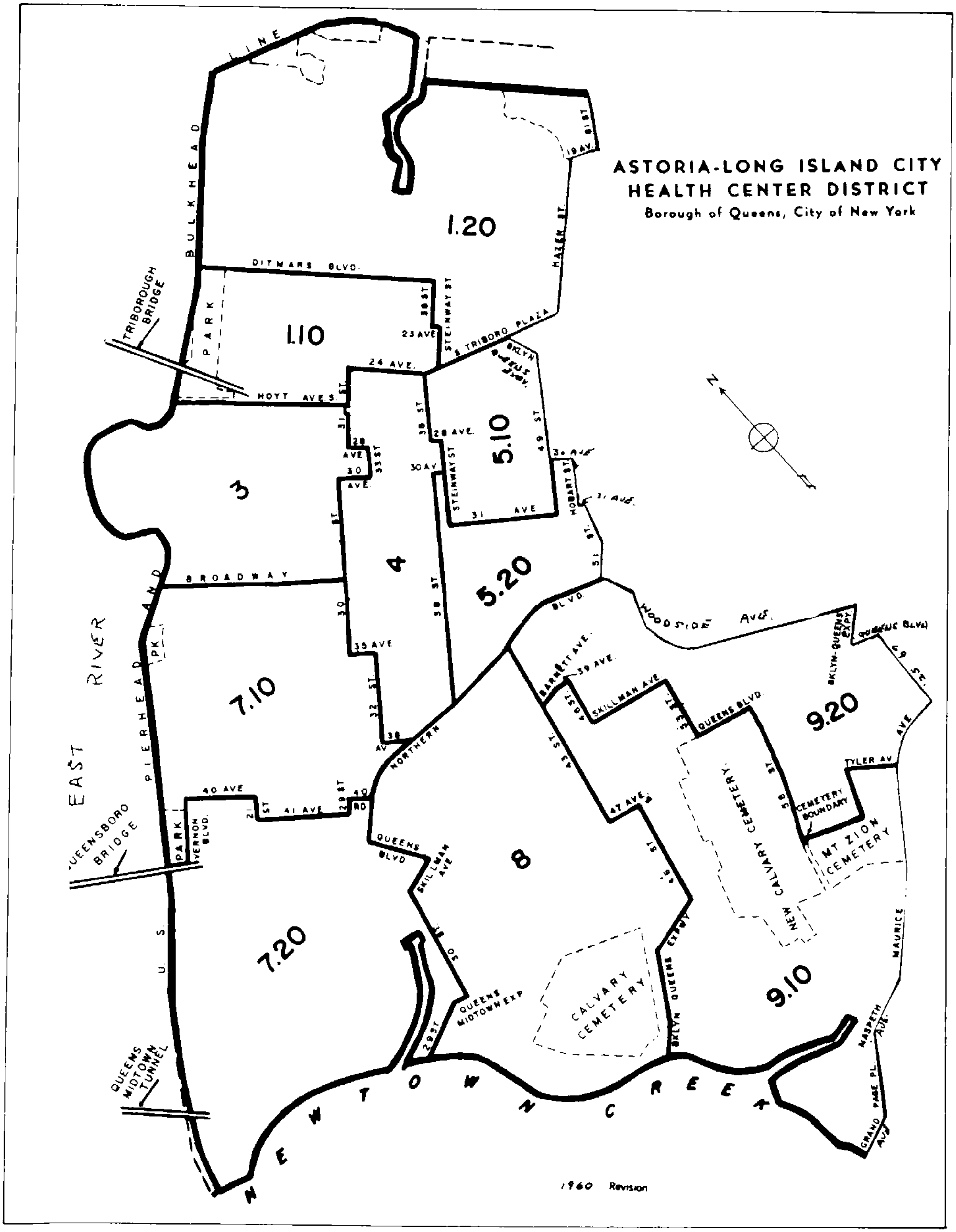
QUEENS – Part B

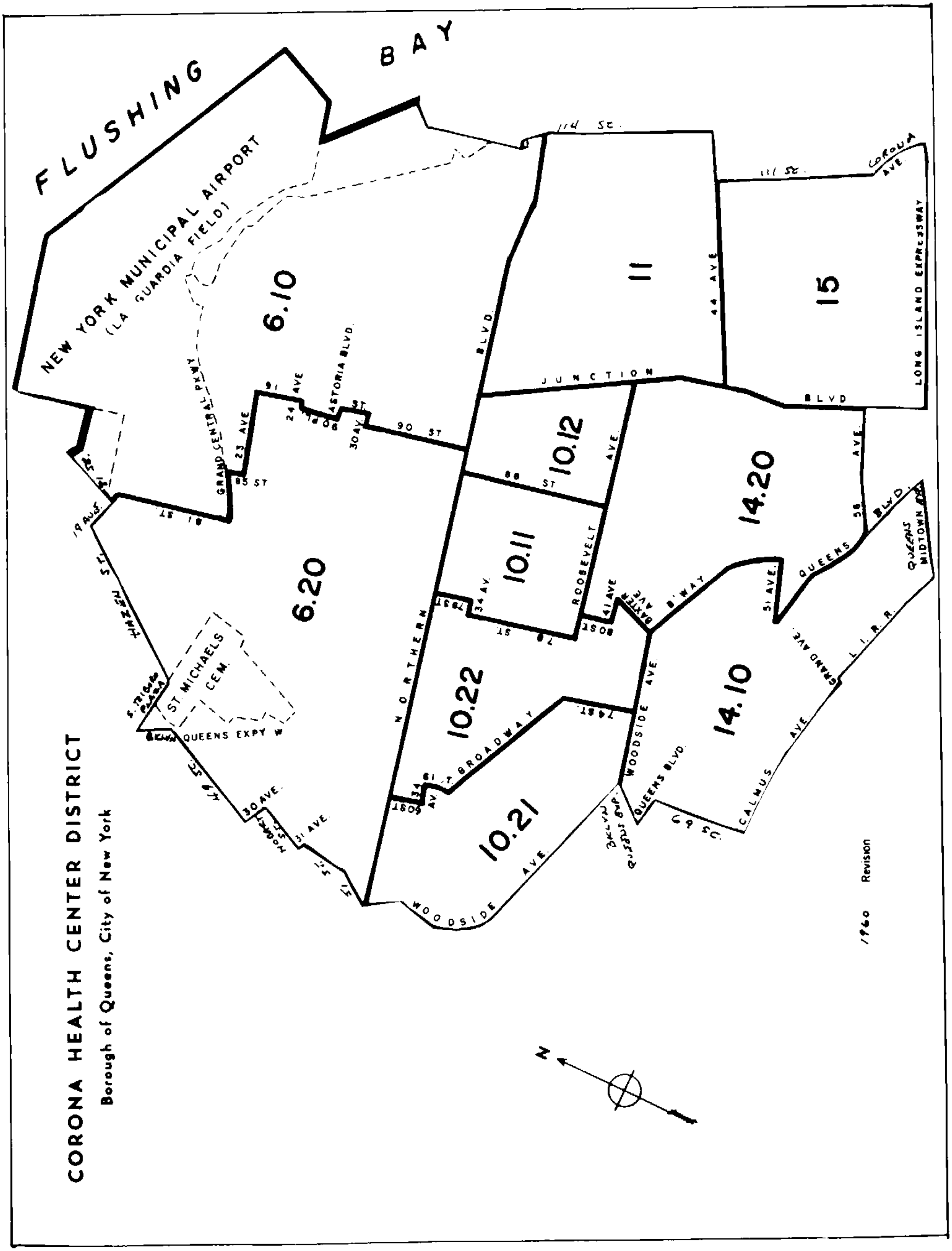
Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
JAMAICA EAST									
28.10	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	2
28.20	9	8	0	0	0	1	7	0	2
29.10	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
29.20	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1
33.00	11	1	10	0	0	0	20	4	2
34.00	35	0	33	0	1	1	29	4	9
34.08	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35.10	25	2	23	0	0	0	13	4	4
35.20	13	5	7	0	0	1	12	1	2
35.31	5	4	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
35.32	21	2	17	0	0	2	12	5	1
36.20	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	130	29	93	0	1	7	115	22	25
JAMAICA WEST									
25.00	11	11	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
26.00	10	8	0	0	1	1	6	0	1
27.10	6	4	0	0	0	2	8	2	2
27.20	6	4	0	1	1	0	5	4	0
30.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	2	3
31.00	12	11	0	0	0	1	7	1	3
32.10	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	2
32.20	4	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
36.11	4	3	0	0	0	1	5	2	1
36.12	5	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	2
37.00	9	3	3	1	0	2	13	2	1
37.05	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
38.00	14	2	9	0	0	3	13	1	4
38.06	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
38.08	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	92	63	14	3	2	10	88	15	21
MASPETH-FOREST HILLS									
16.00	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
17.00	8	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	2
18.10	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
18.21	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
18.22	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
19.10	6	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	2
19.20	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
19.30	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
19.40	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
22.00	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	2	1
23.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
24.00	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
	53	52	0	0	1	0	48	11	15
QUEENS Total	504	313	136	4	7	44	458	93	105

†Ethnic group not stated.

See map for health area boundaries, pages 87-89.


EAST RIVER
FLUSHING BAY
LITTLE NECK BAY
ASTORIA
L.I.C.
CORONA
FLUSHING
MASPETH
FOREST HILLS
JAMAICA EAST
JAMAICA WEST
HEALTH AREAS - 1960
BOROUGH OF QUEENS
PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK
NOVEMBER 1960


ASTORIA-LONG ISLAND CITY
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT
Borough of Queens, City of New York
1.20
1.10
3
4
5.10
5.20
7.10
7.20
8
9.10
9.20
BULKHEAD LINE
PIERHEAD AND BULKHEAD
U.S. PIERHEAD
EAST RIVER
TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE
QUEENSBORO BRIDGE
QUEENS MIDTOWN TUNNEL
NEWTOWN CREEK
DITMARS BLVD.
HOYT AVE.S.
BROADWAY
PARK
PK
19 AV.
81 ST
HAZEN ST.
TRIBORO PLAZA
STEINWAY ST
38 ST
23 AVE
24 AVE.
28 AVE.
30 AV.
31 AVE
49 ST
HOBART ST
31 AVE
51 ST.
BLVD.
WOODSIDE AVE.
BARNETT AVE.
39 AVE.
SKILLMAN AVE.
QUEENS BLVD.
BKLYN-QUEENS EXPY
69 ST.
TYLER AV
CEMETERY BOUNDARY
MT ZION CEMETERY
CALVARY CEMETERY
NEW CALVARY CEMETERY
MAURICE AVE
MASPETH AVE.
GRAND PAGE PL.
GRAND AVE
BKLYN QUEENS EXPWY
QUEENS MIDTOWN EXP
29 ST
NORTHERN
QUEENS BLVD
SKILLMAN AVE
47 AVE.
43 ST
40 AVE
41 AVE
VERNON BLVD.
21 ST
29 ST
40 RD
35 AVE
38 ST
58 ST
N
1960 Revision

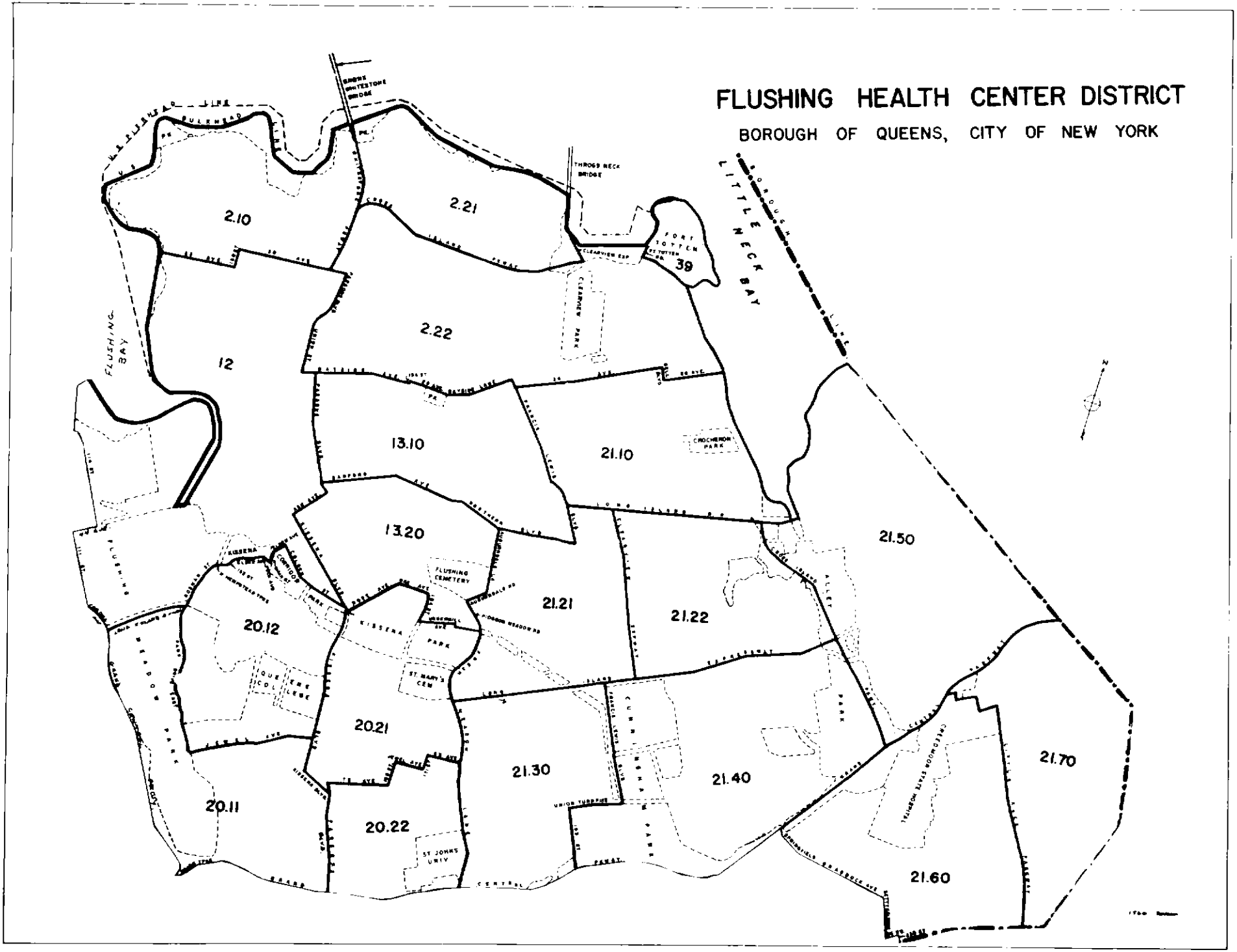


CORONA HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Queens, City of New York

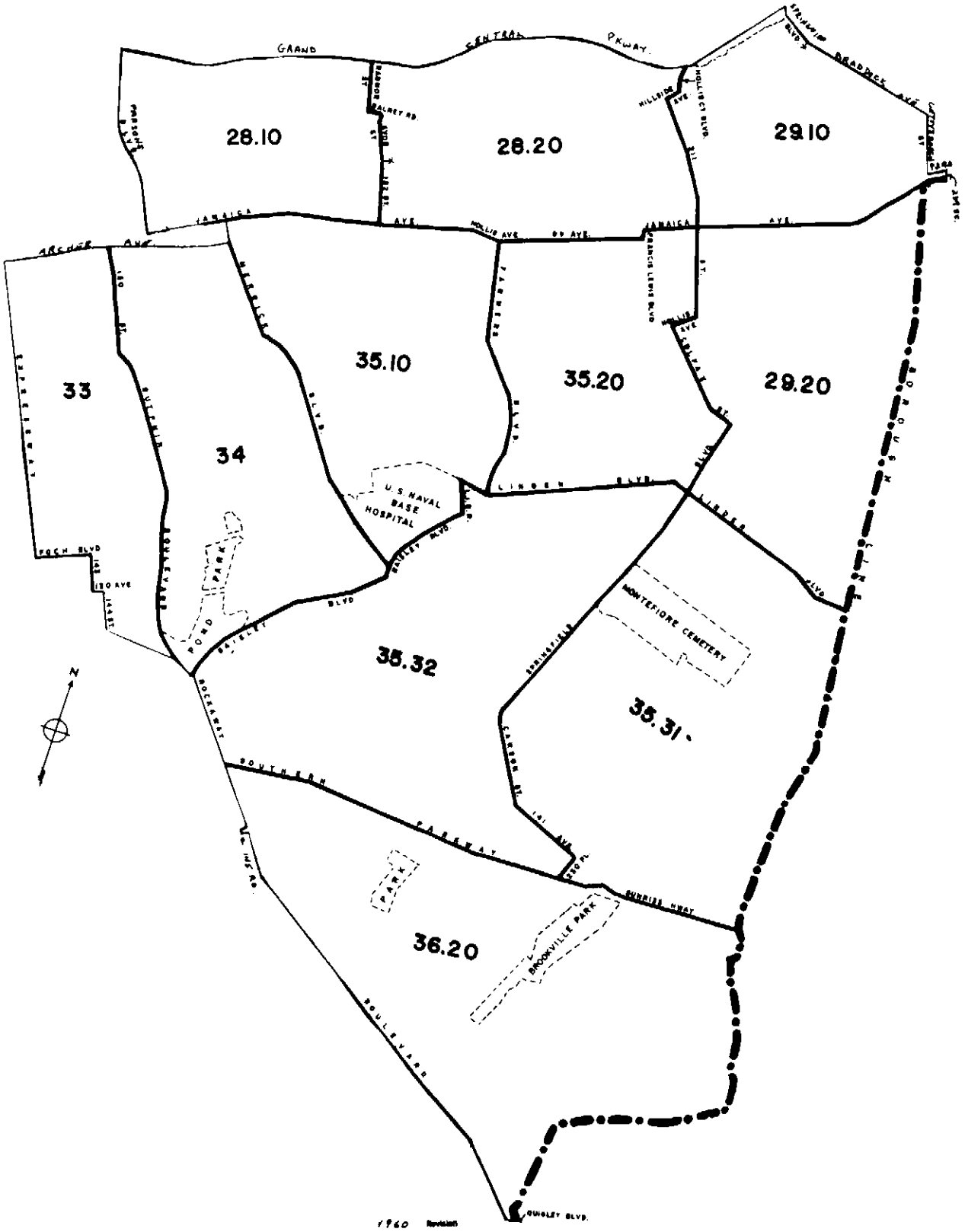
FLUSHING HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK



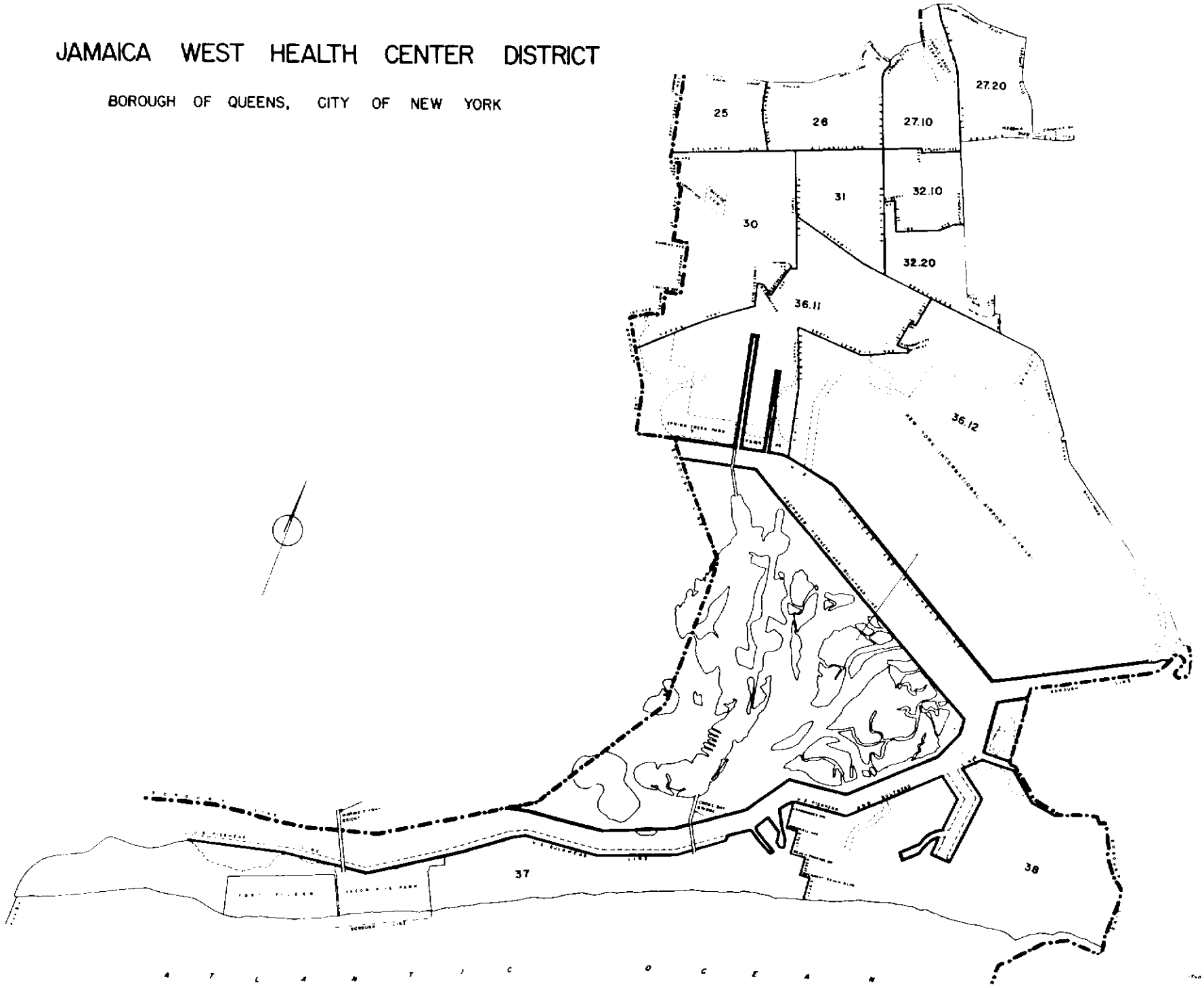
JAMAICA EAST HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK



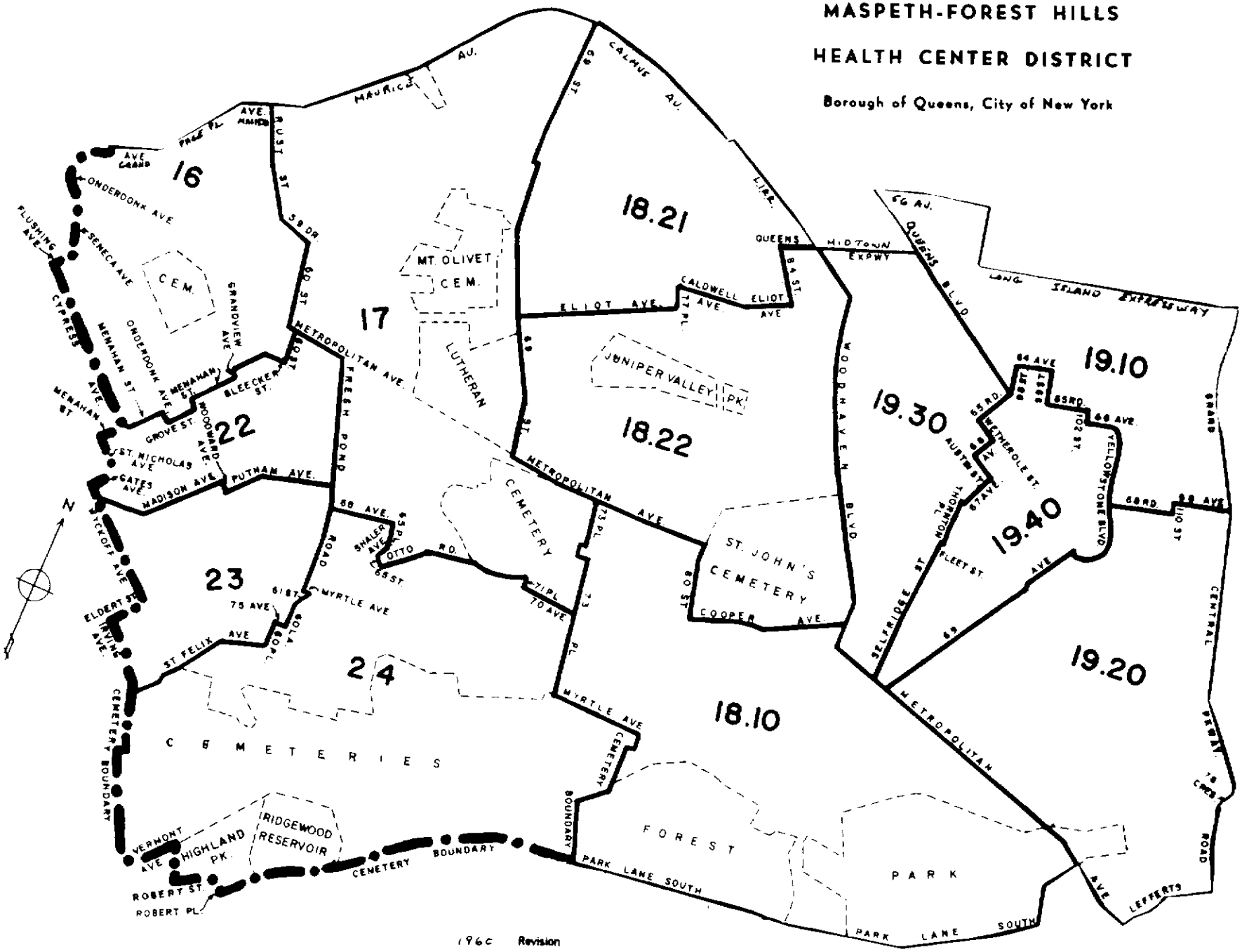
JAMAICA WEST HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK



MASPETH-FOREST HILLS
HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT

Borough of Queens, City of New York



1960 Revision

Table 32.
TUBERCULOSIS
By Health Center Districts and Health Areas
New York City, 1961 - 1962
RICHMOND

Health Center District / Health Area	New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in 1962						New Cases Reported in 1961	Resident Tuberculosis Deaths Within City	
	All Ethnic Groups	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	N.S.(†)		1961	1962
RICHMOND									
1.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
1.05	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.00	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
3.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	3
4.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	5	0
4.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5.00	4	3	0	1	0	0	5	3	0
6.00	9	8	0	0	0	1	7	0	1
7.00	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
8.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
9.10	5	3	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
9.16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.20	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
RICHMOND Total	37	31	1	1	1	3	48	13	7
NEW YORK CITY Total	4437	1837	1667	609	97	227	4360	687	695

†Ethnic group not stated.

Note: Resident deaths include only those occurring within New York City.

See map for health area boundaries, page 91.

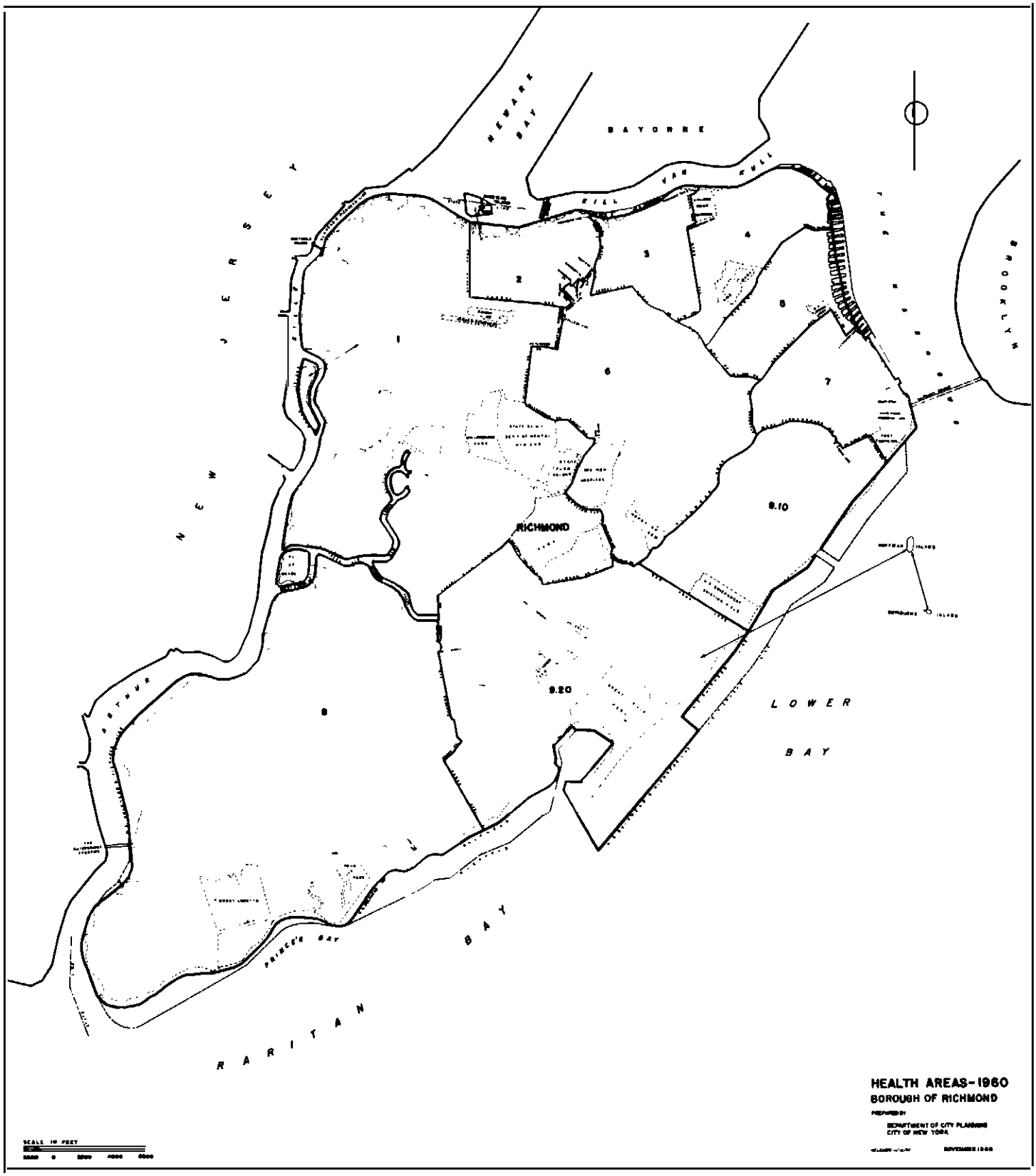

NEWARK BAY
BAYONNE
KILL VAN KULL
NEW JERSEY
BROOKLYN
RICHMOND
ARTHUR KILL
LOWER BAY
PRINCES BAY
RARITAN BAY
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9.10
9.20
HEALTH AREAS-1960
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK
SCALE IN FEET

Table 33.

HOUSING PROJECTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH AND HEALTH AREA

Borough Health Area	Housing Project	Health Center	Original H.A.
MANHATTAN			
0117	Marble Hill†	Washington Heights	0110
0127	Dyckman	Washington Heights	0120
0717	John J Audubon	Washington Heights	0700
0805	North Harlem†	Central Harlem	0800
0806	Alexander Hamilton	Central Harlem	0800
0807	Colonial Park	Central Harlem	0800
0809	Harlem River	Central Harlem	0800
1108	Manhattanville	Riverside	1100
1207	St Nicholas	Central Harlem	1200
1306	Harlem	Central Harlem	1300
1405	Morningside Gardens	Riverside	1400
1407	Grant†	Riverside	1400
1608	Riverton	Central Harlem	1600
1609	Abraham Lincoln	Central Harlem	1600
1707	Senator Wagner Sr	East Harlem	1700
2007	Robert A Taft	East Harlem	2000
2008	Robert Taft	East Harlem	2000
2009	James W Johnson	East Harlem	2000
2107	Jefferson	East Harlem	2100
2409	Stephen Foster	Central Harlem	2400
2506	James Madison	East Harlem	2500
2605	George Washington	East Harlem	2600
2606	Woodrow Wilson	East Harlem	2600
2607	Benjamin Franklin	East Harlem	2600
2609	East River	East Harlem	2600
2815	Carver	East Harlem	2810
2816	Lexington	East Harlem	2810
3214	Park West Village	Riverside	3210
3215	Park West Village	Riverside	3200
3216	Douglass	Riverside	3210
3305	Gerard Swope	East Harlem	3300
3307	George Washington†	East Harlem	3000
3907	Lincoln Guild	Lower West Side	3900
3909	Amsterdam	Lower West Side	3900
4605	Columbus Circle	Lower West Side	4600
5207	Penn Station South	Lower West Side	5200
5209	Elliott	Lower West Side	5200
5509	Elliott†	Lower West Side	5500
6008	Peter Cooper	Lower East Side	6000
6009	Stuyvesant Town	Lower East Side	6000
6308	Jacob Riis	Lower East Side	6300
6605	Franklin D Roosevelt	Lower East Side	6600
6606	Franklin D Roosevelt	Lower East Side	3300
6609	First Houses	Lower East Side	6600
7405	Seward Park	Lower East Side	7400
7603	Lavanburg	Lower East Side	7600
7604	Lillian Wald	Lower East Side	7600

†Extends into other Health Areas.

Table 33 – continued

HOUSING PROJECTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH AND HEALTH AREA

Borough Health Area	Housing Project	Health Center	Original H.A.
MANHATTAN(con't.)			
7605	Corlears Hook†	Lower East Side	7600
7606	Sydney Hillman	Lower East Side	7600
7607	Baruch†	Lower East Side	7600
7609	Samuel Gompers	Lower East Side	7600
7804	Rutgers	Lower East Side	7800
7805	Chatham Green	Lower East Side	7800
7807	La Guardia†	Lower East Side	7800
7809	Alfred Smith	Lower East Side	7800
8004	Mary K Simkhovitch	Lower East Side	8000
8005	Corlears Hook†	Lower East Side	8000
8007	La Guardia†	Lower East Side	8000
8009	Vladeck	Lower East Side	8000
8490	Manhattan State	East Harlem	
BRONX			
0207	Marble Hill†	Fordham-Riverdale	0320
0329	Marble Hill†	Fordham-Riverdale	0320
0719	Edenwald	Pelham Bay	0710
0817	Gun Hill	Pelham Bay	0810
0818	Parkside	Pelham Bay	0810
0819	Pelham Parkway†	Pelham Bay	0810
0828	Eastchester	Pelham Bay	0820
0829	Pelham Parkway†	Pelham Bay	0820
1319	Parkchester	Westchester	1310
2219	Sedgwick	Tremont	2210
2604	Borgia Butler	Morrisania	2600
3019	Bronx River	Westchester	3010
3025	Rosedale	Westchester	3020
3026	James Monroe	Westchester	3020
3027	Bronxdale	Westchester	3020
3029	Clason Point Gardens†	Westchester	3020
3037	Soundview	Westchester	3030
3039	Clason Point Gardens†	Westchester	3030
3105	Castle Hill	Westchester	3100
3229	Throggs Neck	Westchester	3220
3319	Highbridge	Morrisania	3310
3504	Martin Van Buren	Morrisania	3500
3505	William McKinley	Morrisania	3500
3509	Forest Houses	Morrisania	3500
3809	Patterson	Mott Haven	3800
3905	Andrew Jackson	Mott Haven	3900
3909	Melrose	Mott Haven	3900
4004	St Marys Park†	Mott Haven	4000
4104	St Marys Park†	Mott Haven	4100
4105	John Adams I	Mott Haven	4100
4106	John Adams	Mott Haven	4100
4209	North Brothers Island	Mott Haven	4200

†Extends into other Health Areas.

Table 33 – continued

HOUSING PROJECTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH AND HEALTH AREA

Borough Health Area	Housing Project	Health Center	Original H.A.
BRONX (con't.)			
4504	John P Mitchel	Mott Haven	4500
4505	Mill Brook	Mott Haven	4500
4705	Mill Brook	Mott Haven	4700
4706	Mill Brook Extension	Mott Haven	4700
BROOKLYN			
0505	Johnathan Williams	Williamsburg Greenpoint	0500
0809	Williamsburg†	Williamsburg Greenpoint	0800
0909	Cooper Park	Williamsburg Greenpoint	0900
1008	Farragut	Fort Greene	1000
1009	Fort Greene†	Fort Greene	1000
1105	University Towers	Fort Greene	1100
1107	Kingsview Homes	Fort Greene	1100
1108	Wallabout	Fort Greene	1100
1109	Fort Greene†	Fort Greene	1100
1305	Willoughby Walk	Fort Greene	1300
1307	Lafayette	Fort Greene	1300
1409	Marcy Houses	Fort Greene	1400
1505	Bushwick	Williamsburg Greenpoint	1600
1506	John F Hylan	Williamsburg Greenpoint	1600
1509	Williamsburg†	Williamsburg Greenpoint	1500
1705	Sumner	Bushwick	1700
2409	Gowanus Houses	Red Hook Gowanus	2400
3005	Brevoort	Bedford	3000
4108	Red Hook II	Red Hook Gowanus	4100
4109	Red Hook	Red Hook Gowanus	4100
4908	Albany II	Bedford	4900
4909	Albany Houses	Bedford	4900
5209	Kingsborough	Bedford	5200
5519	Brooklyn State Hospital	Flatbush	
5705	Howard	Brownsville	5700
5906	Samuel J Tilden	Brownsville	5900
5907	Van Dyke	Brownsville	5900
5909	Brownsville	Brownsville	5900
6415	Cypress Hills	Brownsville	6410
6416	Louis H Pink	Brownsville	6410
6427	Linden	Brownsville	6420
6428	Boulevard	Brownsville	6420
7429	Glenwood	Flatbush	7420
7525	Bay View	Brownsville	7520
7528	Breukelen	Brownsville	7520
7529	Jamaica Bay	Brownsville	7520
8625	Marlboro	Gravesend	8620
8726	Sheepshead Bay	Gravesend	8722
8728	Nostrand	Gravesend	8722
8825	Marine Park	Flatbush	8820
9015	Coney Island	Gravesend	9010
9017	Gravesend	Gravesend	9010
9025	Luna Park	Gravesend	9020

†Extends into other Health Areas.

Table 33 – continued

HOUSING PROJECTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH AND HEALTH AREA

Borough Health Area	Housing Project	Health Center	Original H.A.
QUEENS			
0309	Astoria	Astoria, Long Island City	0300
0525	Woodside	Astoria, Long Island City	0520
0629	Northern Boulevard	Corona	0600
0715	Ravenswood	Astoria, Long Island City	0710
0716	Queensview	Astoria, Long Island City	0710
0729	Queensbridge	Astoria, Long Island City	0720
1205	James A Bland	Flushing	1200
1826	Juniper Valley	Maspeth Forest Hills	1800
1919	Rego Park	Maspeth Forest Hills	1900
2025	Pomonok	Flushing	2020
2129	Creedmoor State Hospital	Flushing	
3405	Baisley Park	Jamaica East	3400
3406	Baisley Gardens	Jamaica East	3400
3408	South Jamaica II	Jamaica East	3400
3409	South Jamaica	Jamaica East	3400
3705	Hammel	Jamaica West	3700
3707	Hammels Rockaway	Jamaica West	3700
3709	Fort Tilden	Jamaica West	3700
3805	Arverne	Jamaica West	3800
3806	Redfern	Jamaica West	3800
3807	Redfern	Jamaica West	3800
3808	Edgemere	Jamaica West	3800
RICHMOND			
0105	Mariners Harbor	Richmond	0100
0308	West Brighton	Richmond	0300
0309	Edwin Markham	Richmond	0300
0505	Stapleton	Richmond	0500
0605	Toat Hill	Richmond	0600
0915	South Beach	Richmond	0910
0916	General Berry	Richmond	0910

COMMUNITY CASE FATALITY RATES

"Data on tuberculosis mortality are at present of very limited value as a measure of the tuberculosis problem of a community. In under developed areas such data are usually unreliable, while in technically more advanced countries the mortality is, due to the reduced case fatality ratio, so low as to be useless as an indicator of trends."[7]

In the main, case fatality rates, whether institutional or for the entire community, are markedly lower nowadays and prognosis, even for an advanced case of disease, is more favorable than a decade ago when less use was made of antibacterials. Prior to 1948 the annual community case fatality ratios for pulmonary tuberculosis in New York City, going back to the year 1900, averaged around 43 per cent. The yearly fluctuations ranged from 35 to 56 per cent during the period preceding the widespread use of drug therapy.

Streptomycin, which was discovered in 1944, and tested clinically in 1945 and 1946, became more generally available beginning in 1947. Para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) was introduced in 1949. The subsequent reduction in mortality brought the case fatality ratios down by almost a third within a span of three or four years. A further impetus to this decline was given in 1952 when isoniazid was employed in the treatment of tuberculosis. Since 1953 there appears to be less change in the community case fatality ratio. Case-finding procedures have contributed to maintain a high level of new cases reported.

Table 34.
COMMUNITY CASE FATALITY RATIOS
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
New York City, since 1900

Period	New Cases		Deaths		Community Fatality Ratio‡
	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate†	
1900-04	72,551	396	40,390	220	56%
1905-09	109,633	508	44,001	204	40%
1910-14	123,605	498	43,592	176	35%
1915-19	87,941	326	42,235	156	48%
1920-24	63,600	214	26,072	88	41%
1925-29	55,878	170	23,191	71	42%
1930-34	54,185	154	20,830	59	38%
1935-39	43,936	120	19,044	52	43%
1940-44	41,328	109	16,516	44	40%
1945-49	34,153	88	14,396	37	42%
1950	6,518	83	2,154	27	33%
1951	6,331	80	1,978	25	31%
1952	6,021	77	1,460	18	24%
1953	6,110	78	1,183	15	19%
1954	5,439	69	1,048	13	19%
1955	5,064	65	1,023	13.1	20%
1956	5,089	65	916	11.7	18%
1957	5,162	66	931	11.9	18%
1958	4,513	58	772	9.9	17%
1959	4,196	54	736	9.4	18%
1960	3,923	50	763	9.8	19%
1961	3,635	47	688	8.8	19%
1962	3,702	48	694	8.9	19%

†Rate per 100,000 population. ‡Deaths per 100 new cases reported.
Note: Number of new cases and deaths prior to 1950, shown above, are totals during each quinquennial period.

V. TYPE OF CARE

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

Thousands of tuberculous patients in New York City are receiving care and treatment under various public and private medical auspices. Lives are prolonged and saved each year as health and welfare services are improved and adjusted to current needs. During recent years wide application of the results of medical research in tuberculosis has made prognosis, even for persons with advanced disease, more favorable than was the experience in the era preceding the use of antituberculosis drugs.

In general, care in respect to the public health aspects of tuberculosis may be considered not too unsatisfactory. However, taking into account the individual patients in hospitals there appears to be substantial variation as to quality of such care.[8] Competently trained and experienced personnel are still at a premium and their availability is of serious concern to hospital authorities. Physicians are disinclined to enter or remain in tuberculosis control programs, and recruitment is becoming exceedingly difficult. Public and private organizations in New York City are paying special attention to these matters and are suggesting ways whereby an upgrading of the present standards can be achieved without unreasonable demands upon the fiscal abilities of government and private agencies responsible for the care of the sick.

Free treatment for tuberculous patients can be obtained from tuberculosis clinics and hospitals which are supported by the municipal and state agencies. There is no means test in New York State.

On December 31, 1962, 6,349 persons in New York City were listed on the Tuberculosis Register of the Department of Health as having active tuberculosis. There were 3,185 persons in sanatoria and hospitals, both in the city (2,609) and in out-of-town institutions (576). Public and private clinics had under their care 2,060 persons with active tuberculosis. Private physicians indicated that at least 388 persons with active tuberculosis were under their supervision. Additional thousands of New York residents, with arrested and inactive disease, were under medical and public health supervision.

The volume of care provided to tuberculous patients during a given year is difficult to ascertain with exactness. Some idea as to the work involved can be envisaged from the fact that during 1962 there were 641,138 days care provided by municipal hospitals and 155,155 days care by private hospitals within the city. To these should be added services for the New York City patients in out-of-town sanatoria and care for the occasional tuberculous patients in general hospitals. Attendance at the Department of Health tuberculosis services in 1962 was 246,821 including tuberculosis cases, suspects and contacts. Thousands of visits were made also to clinics of the Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals. The amount of care given by private physicians is unknown.

It is suggested that in certain health center districts or health areas a more personalized and individualized approach to the patient should be taken, which will cater not only to the patient's medical needs but also to his social and psychological needs. In order to accomplish this, effective mechanism must be provided in the community for continuity of medical, social and psychological care of the patient.

Table 35.

TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF CARE, NEW YORK CITY

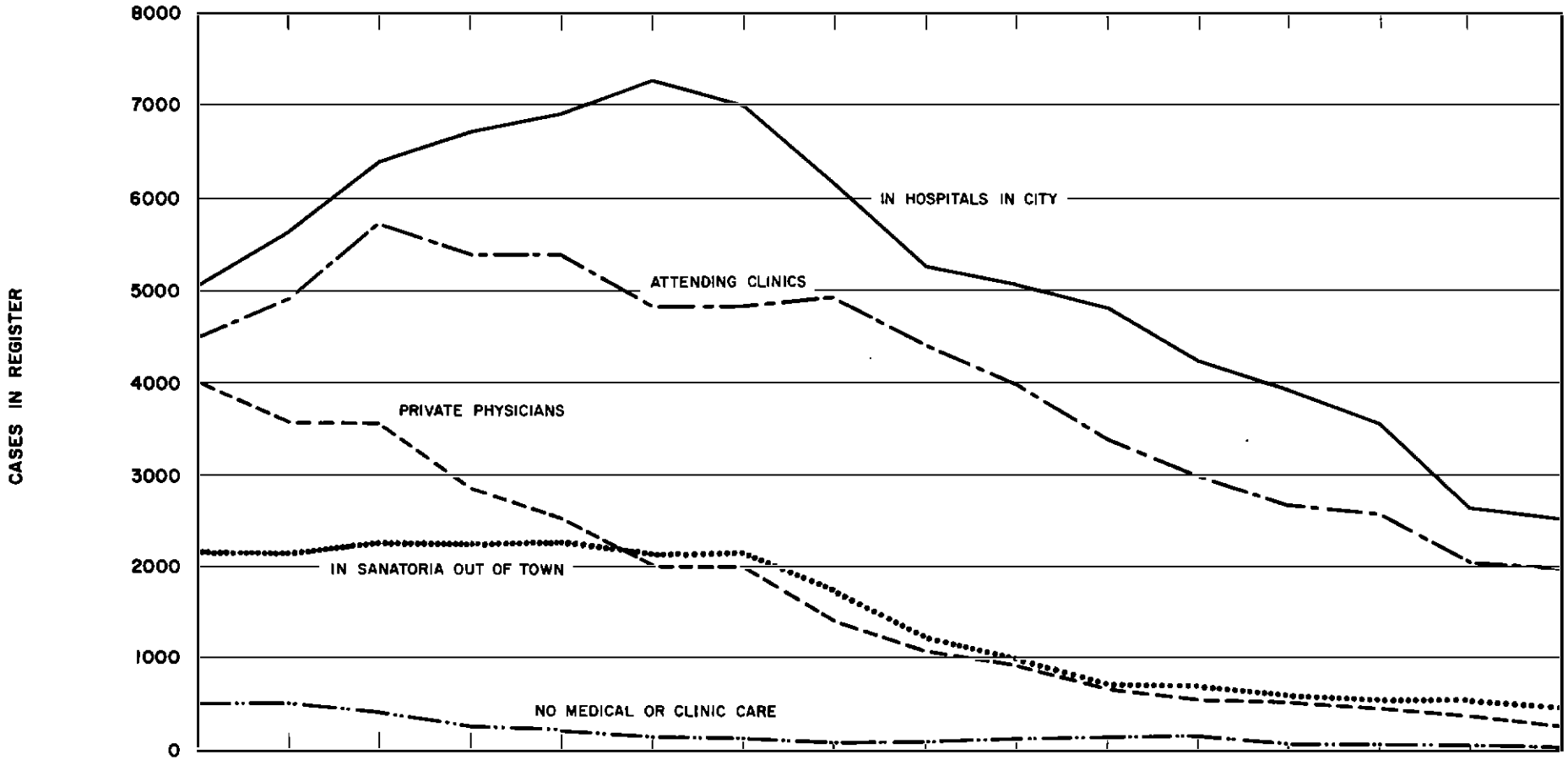
Register on Last Day of 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	Total* in Register Dec.31,1962	In Institutions			Ambulant					
		Total Isolated †	Hospitals in City	Sanatoria †	Total Ambulant	Clinics		Private Doctors	Pending Care	No‡ Med. Clin. Care
						Health Dept.	Other			
Central Harlem	759	365	307	58	394	184	66	3	124	17
East Harlem	238	138	124	14	100	49	12	5	32	2
Kips Bay-Yorkville..	79	44	25	19	35	11	2	9	12	1
Lower East Side	725	405	298	107	320	101	67	18	132	2
Lower West Side	448	313	189	124	135	42	31	18	43	1
Riverside	413	193	152	41	220	111	31	16	57	5
Washington Heights..	163	72	55	17	91	42	9	15	17	8
MANHATTAN	2825	1530	1150	380	1295	540	218	84	417	36
Fordham-Riverdale...	63	30	24	6	33	13	6	9	5	0
Morrisania	343	169	152	17	174	98	32	9	30	5
Mott Haven	343	205	187	18	138	81	20	7	23	7
Pelham Bay	59	14	13	1	45	20	8	9	7	1
Tremont	148	61	53	8	87	56	12	15	4	0
Westchester	85	26	25	1	59	31	4	13	11	0
BRONX	1041	505	454	51	536	299	82	62	80	13
Bay Ridge	67	34	27	7	33	12	3	17	1	0
Bedford	388	202	179	23	186	108	23	17	29	9
Brownsville	261	107	100	7	154	104	24	15	11	0
Bushwick	194	76	65	11	118	77	12	18	6	5
Flatbush	85	34	23	11	51	15	4	23	9	0
Fort Greene	227	131	121	10	96	72	6	4	14	0
Gravesend	68	24	18	6	44	20	4	11	8	1
Red Hook-Gowanus ...	192	89	77	12	103	80	11	7	5	0
Sunset Park	90	45	33	12	45	27	4	8	6	0
Wmsbrg-Greenpoint...	161	83	75	8	78	50	16	11	0	1
BROOKLYN	1733	825	718	107	908	565	107	131	89	16
Astoria-L.I.C.	121	58	44	14	63	32	10	21	0	0
Corona	86	41	35	6	45	26	5	12	2	0
Flushing	102	57	44	13	45	22	5	14	4	0
Jamaica East	167	79	70	9	88	54	6	18	9	1
Jamaica West	133	54	50	4	79	51	2	21	4	1
Maspeth-Forest Hills.	88	27	21	6	61	20	8	13	17	3
QUEENS	697	316	264	52	381	205	36	99	36	5
RICHMOND	53	31	23	8	22	8	0	12	2	0
NEW YORK CITY	6349	3207	2609	598	3142	1617	443	388	624	70

*Cases of active tuberculosis on Health District Rosters as of December 31, 1962.
†Includes 22 out of town, not in sanatoria.
‡No medical or clinic care.

CHART II

TUBERCULOSIS CASES* BY TYPE OF CARE, NEW YORK CITY, 1947-1962



YEAR:	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Hospital in City	5178	5682	6407	6714	6987	7347	7083	6208	5332	5185	4880	4378	3996	3698	2764	2609
Sanatoria, Out-of-Town	2202	2271	2329	2361	2388	2259	2259	1762	1318	1067	876	744	657	673	663	576
Attending Clinics	4542	4950	5767	5481	5460	4861	4895	4916	4428	4048	3481	3054	2770	2619	2121	2060
Private Physicians	4021	3674	3623	2834	2510	2091	2009	1488	1117	979	778	690	625	520	404	388
No Medical or Clinic Care	571	579	491	370	302	241	209	159	193	208	210	203	186	185	156	70
Hospital, "Home Care" †	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	178	112	97	59	19	13	11	1	0
Other ‡	1275	1364	1459	1299	1341	1487	1667	1271	1342	1148	1080	1065	1023	983	733	646
Total	17789	18520	20076	19059	18988	18286	18261	15982	13842	12732	11364	10153	9270	8689	6842	6349

*KNOWN CASES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REGISTER (on DECEMBER 31).

† UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION, DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS.

‡ TYPE OF CARE, UNCLASSIFIED AND FEW OUT OF TOWN NOT IN SANATORIA.

PHYSICAL INVENTORY OF REGISTER DURING 1961 ACCOUNTS FOR PART OF DECLINE

COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK BY NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The following data on type of care by ethnic group are included in this report for possible interest as background material. Such detailed statistics have not been available since 1961.

TYPE OF CARE BY ETHNIC GROUP (For Year 1960)

Type of care of persons with active tuberculosis when classified according to ethnic group presents varying distributions.

Half of the people with active tuberculosis are hospitalized mainly in institutions within the city, about 70 per cent under auspices of the Department of Hospitals.

In 1960, the last year for which details according to type of care and ethnic group were tabulated, of the White patients 52 per cent were hospitalized, Negroes 50 per cent, Puerto Ricans 43 per cent, and Yellow races 62 per cent. Proportionately fewer White persons (26%) were under care of clinics than Negroes (33%) or Puerto Ricans (40%). Nine per cent of White persons were under private physicians' care compared to 1.4 per cent of the Negroes and 1.8 per cent of the Puerto Ricans.

Table 36.
TYPE OF CARE BY ETHNIC GROUP
Tuberculosis Register, New York City
December 31, 1960

ETHNIC GROUP	Private Physician	Clinics		Home Care	Institutions		Out of City not in Institution	No Medical Care	Pending Care§	Total
		Health Dept.	Non-Health Dept.		In City	Out of City				
White	409	787	367	9	1844	454	8	104	428	4410
Negro	41	745	217	1	1292	162	10	62	359	2889
Puerto Rican.	18	271	121	1	395	27	4	13	131	981
Yellow	7	18	13	..	67	14	..	2	10	131
Other	4	7	3	..	4	..	..	..	2	20
Not stated ..	41	52	18	..	96	16	..	4	31	258
Total	520	1880	739	11	3698	673	22	185	961	8689
SEX										
Male	304	1235	436	9	2677	563	13	121	659	6017
Female	216	645	303	2	1021	110	9	64	302	2672
Total	520	1880	739	11	3698	673	22	185	961	8689

§Unassigned or in process of change of care.

Twice as many males (6,017 = 69%) were under supervision for active tuberculosis as females (2,672 = 31%).

Although males outnumbered the females in each category of care, the proportions within sex groupings, in respect to type of care, differed. Of the males, 5 per cent were private physicians' cases compared to 8 per cent of the females, and 28 per cent of the males as against 36 per cent of the females were clinic patients. On the other hand 54 per cent of the males were in hospitals as compared to 42 per cent of the females.

CLINIC CARE

There has been a steady decline in the number of individuals attending the New York City Department of Health chest clinics since 1955. However, the total volume of work connected with care and supervision of all patients has continued at a high level. In fact on the last day of 1962 there were more tuberculosis cases (active and inactive) under clinic supervision than in 1955. This is due mainly to a large number of patients with inactive disease now receiving attention. It is of interest to note that the proportion of persons with active tuberculosis under clinic care, compared to the known total under all auspices, i.e., hospitals, clinics, private physicians, etc., has remained practically unchanged during the last decade, having been 29 per cent in 1951, 32 per cent in 1956, and 31 per cent in 1962.

With the advent of chemotherapy, there is a large and increasing number of ambulatory tuberculous patients. The Department of Health clinics care for a greater proportion of patients today than a decade ago whereas clinics of the Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals now take care of fewer patients with active tuberculosis. In 1951, 50 per cent of all "clinic cases" with active tuberculosis were under non-Health Department care, whereas in 1962 the proportion was 22 per cent. In addition, 33 per cent (1,475) of all new cases of active tuberculosis was first reported by clinics. Of these, 83 per cent were reported by Department of Health clinics.

There were 389 individuals with positive sputum under Department of Health clinic supervision during the six months period July to December 1962.

Table 37.
PATIENTS WITH ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS UNDER CLINIC CARE BY BOROUGH
(Active Cases on Tuberculosis Register, December 31)
New York City, 1951 - 1962

Patients	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CLINICS												
Manhattan ..	1231	1053	1018	1096	1147	1041	915	741	718	701	568	540
Bronx	351	308	261	357	422	413	337	324	283	285	227	299
Brooklyn ...		835	870	952	941	915	827	757	728	651	553	565
Queens	283	267	208	263	246	252	253	280	257	237	203	205
Richmond ...	31	19	19	21	19	20	18	21	11	6	7	8
N.Y. City ..	2728	2482	2376	2689	2775	2641	2350	2123	1997	1880	1558	1617
OTHER CLINICS*												
Manhattan ..	1381	1122	1147	1004	703	651	573	495	439	416	332	218
Bronx	365	362	400	404	250	218	189	165	142	142	79	82
Brooklyn ...	482	378	444	349	337	285	243	179	129	125	106	107
Queens	475	491	516	458	353	251	123	86	61	55	45	36
Richmond ...	29	26	12	12	10	2	3	6	2	1	1	0
N.Y. City ..	2732	2379	2519	2227	1653	1407	1131	931	773	739	563	443
TOTAL ALL CLINICS												
Manhattan ..	2612	2175	2165	2100	1850	1692	1488	1236	1157	1117	900	758
Bronx	716	670	661	761	672	631	526	489	425	427	306	381
Brooklyn ...	1314	1213	1314	1301	1278	1200	1070	936	857	776	659	672
Queens	758	758	724	721	599	503	376	366	318	292	248	241
Richmond ...	60	45	31	33	29	22	21	27	13	7	8	8
N.Y. City ..	5460	4861	4895	4916	4428	4048	3481	3054	2770	2619	2121	2060

*Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CLINIC SUPERVISION

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and nineteen (17,919) tuberculosis cases were under supervision in 25 chest clinics (operated by the New York City Department of Health) on December 31, 1962. Included were adults with pulmonary tuberculosis, 16,899 (Active, 1,375; inactive, arrested and apparently cured cases, 15,274; activity undetermined, 250); children with pulmonary tuberculosis, 231; persons under care for pleurisy with effusion, 240; and other forms of tuberculosis, 549. Distribution of patients by ethnic group indicated 7,946 (44.3%) were white, 6,341 (35.4%) non-white and 3,632 (20.3%) Puerto Rican.

Table 38.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER CLINIC SUPERVISION

Department of Health, City of New York
On Last Day of Year, 1956 - 1962

Year:-	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Adults	17,165	18,536	18,226	18,701	17,966	17,191	17,457
Children	808	687	469	463	439	564	462
Total	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755	17,919
ETHNIC GROUP							
White	8,934	9,731	9,016	9,301	8,692	7,948	7,946
Nonwhite	5,231	5,631	5,896	6,599	5,529	6,116	6,341
Puerto Rican	3,808	3,861	3,783	3,264	4,184	3,691	3,632
Total	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755	17,919
TYPE OF CASES							
Pulmonary, adult							
Active disease	2,641	2,327	2,014	1,834	1,563	1,403	1,375
Inactivet	13,846	15,374	15,490	16,091	15,600	15,125	15,274
Activity undetermined	361	389	227	243	239	187	250
Pulmonary, childhood	362	311	235	208	262	234	231
Pleurisy with effusion	288	331	307	307	302	262	240
Other forms of TB	475	491	422	481	439	544	549
Total	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755	17,919

†Includes arrested, inactive and apparently cured cases.

Table 39.

TYPE OF CASES UNDER CLINIC SUPERVISION BY ETHNIC GROUP

Department of Health, City of New York
December 31, 1962

TYPE	Total	WHITE		NON-WHITE		PUERTO RICAN	
		Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Pulmonary, adult							
Active disease	1,375	528	1	621	12	210	3
Activity undetermined	250	112	-	75	5	57	1
Arrested and inactive	8,564	3,953	14	2,829	54	1,669	45
Apparently cured	6,710	3,107	1	2,196	4	1,395	7
Pulmonary, childhood	231	15	31	12	109	10	54
Pleurisy with effusion.	240	59	1	139	3	35	3
Other forms of TB	549	113	11	231	51	91	52
Total	17,919	7,887	59	6,103	238	3,467	165

VISITS TO CHEST CLINICS

Fewer visits by tuberculous patients to Department of Health chest clinics were made during 1962 than in any of the previous six years. The combined total for adults and children in 1962 was 67,084 as compared to a high of 85,250 in 1957. There was a 1 per cent decrease between 1961 and 1962.

Table 40.

VISITS TO CHEST CLINICS, TUBERCULOSIS CASES, 1956 - 1962

Department of Health, City of New York

Type of Visit	Visits to Chest Clinics during year						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
ADULTS							
First visits (new cases)....	5,343	5,333	3,539	3,783	3,295	2,731	3,058
Previous year's cases	14,784	15,928	17,898	17,555	16,902	16,634	16,730
Transfers from H.D.clinics	1,130	1,470	1,207	969	601	559	585
Revisits	57,804	57,557	53,636	52,228	47,237	44,388	44,125
Total adult visits	79,061	80,288	76,280	74,535	68,035	64,312	64,498
CHILDREN							
First visits (new cases)....	443	468	325	311	276	232	208
Previous year's cases	767	898	858	767	865	866	619
Transfers from H.D.clinics	142	118	97	88	98	66	69
Revisits	3,762	3,478	2,727	2,633	2,838	2,276	1,690
Total children visits	5,114	4,962	4,007	3,799	4,077	3,440	2,586
TOTAL VISITS	84,175	85,250	80,287	78,334	72,112	67,752	67,084

ATTENDANCE AT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

The combined attendance at the Department of Health Tuberculosis Services in 1962 was 246,821 as compared to a high of 331,765 in 1956.

Table 41.

ATTENDANCE* AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES BY BOROUGH

New York City, 1950 - 1962

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
1950	267,537	106,648	35,555	90,562	28,278	6,494
1951	249,551	99,615	31,268	86,198	25,267	7,203
1952	252,828	98,747	32,355	86,025	28,949	6,752
1953	250,581	101,524	30,484	84,147	27,684	6,742
1954	257,942	107,121	30,889	86,282	27,017	6,633
1955	309,387	127,157	40,074	106,642	27,935	7,579
1956	331,765	131,230	46,018	117,229	29,748	7,540
1957	289,141	117,183	41,749	97,178	28,687	4,344
1958	276,413	107,340	46,981	89,742	27,407	4,943
1959	267,605	93,496	50,551	88,389	30,126	5,043
1960	255,278	87,088	49,641	83,615	29,353	5,581
1961	246,503	84,586	47,230	81,113	29,195	4,379
1962	246,821	82,093	46,484	82,666	31,116	4,462

*Tuberculosis cases, suspects and contacts.

Note: In 1962 there were 43,482 new admissions to the clinics, an increase of 5% over 1961; and 75,159 individuals examined, an increase of 3% over 1961.

Table 42.

NUMBER OF NURSES' FIELD VISITS TO TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS AT HOME BY HEALTH DISTRICT

New York City, 1952 - 1962

Health District	Number of Field Visits by Nurses to Tuberculous Patients										
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
NEW YORK CITY	48,528	48,915	42,186	32,411	31,206	27,434	23,156	18,625	18,716	16,531	16,586
MANHATTAN	20,775	20,508	18,519	12,431	12,095	11,257	10,913	8,340	8,454	7,361	6,700
Central Harlem ...	6,196	5,935	6,436	4,077	4,198	3,923	3,534	2,425	2,658	2,531	2,165
East Harlem	3,514	3,123	2,315	1,397	1,261	1,105	1,010	923	829	671	814
Kips Bay-Yorkville	1,240	1,123	739	275	244	187	244	283	214	177	133
Lower East Side ..	3,605	3,372	3,059	2,299	1,948	2,373	2,191	1,469	1,461	1,206	1,041
Lower West Side ..	2,691	2,671	2,097	1,697	1,477	1,080	992	814	651	548	488
Riverside	2,161	2,732	2,714	1,717	2,044	1,892	2,072	1,816	2,050	1,675	1,518
Washington Hgts. .	1,368	1,552	1,159	969	923	697	870	610	591	553	541
BRONX	7,687	8,300	6,614	5,113	5,371	3,971	3,423	3,120	3,288	2,834	3,126
Ford'm-Riverdale .	900	810	579	379	374	407	304	252	266	187	186
Morrisania	1,937	2,527	1,925	1,664	1,606	1,086	955	772	938	843	972
Mott Haven	2,113	2,248	2,068	1,793	1,945	1,269	993	843	1,024	929	1,058
Pelham Bay	449	446	447	187	228	240	198	243	224	157	188
Tremont	1,436	1,340	908	720	852	629	563	619	581	468	452
Westchester	852	929	687	373	366	340	410	391	255	250	270
BROOKLYN	13,559	13,034	10,633	8,717	8,873	8,025	6,143	5,065	4,884	4,622	4,776
Bay Ridge	975	691	482	264	246	215	184	116	141	121	158
Bedford	2,780	2,846	2,372	1,902	1,538	1,518	1,416	1,083	928	1,164	1,034
Brownsville	939	1,029	776	372	473	535	392	408	494	564	617
Bushwick	1,247	1,137	876	765	981	666	604	430	523	449	491
Flatbush	960	877	617	627	472	488	454	321	300	250	184
Fort Greene	1,521	1,606	1,336	993	1,137	1,104	894	852	931	817	929
Gravesend	692	590	379	387	483	363	241	257	215	201	305
Red Hook-Gowanus .	1,711	1,864	1,927	2,359	2,374	1,885	802	655	597	376	313
Sunset Park	1,192	1,121	749	451	409	376	236	169	150	181	194
Wmsbrg.-Greenp't..	1,542	1,273	1,119	597	760	875	920	774	605	499	551
QUEENS	6,129	6,763	6,183	5,931	4,697	4,022	2,491	1,966	2,004	1,606	1,896
Astoria-L.I.City..	1,118	948	792	784	687	589	551	419	274	306	332
Corona	791	953	775	906	738	624	280	232	320	212	221
Flushing	733	1,088	835	1,067	864	681	275	142	195	144	203
Jamaica East	1,173	1,420	1,621	1,576	1,224	1,085	639	510	611	527	545
Jamaica West	1,198	1,337	1,421	1,036	714	711	482	396	333	281	317
Maspeth-For.Hills.	1,116	1,017	739	562	470	332	264	267	271	136	278
RICHMOND	378	310	237	219	170	159	186	134	86	108	88

Field visits are made by nurses of the Bureau of Nursing, New York City Department of Health, for the following purposes: to encourage contacts of tuberculous patients to be examined for possible disease or infection; also to urge tuberculous patients to visit the chest clinic and continue treatment.

Table 43.

PER CENT NURSES' FIELD VISITS TO TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS AT HOME OF TOTAL SERVICE VISITS BY HEALTH DISTRICT

New York City, 1952 - 1962

Health District	Per Cent Field Visits by Nurses to TB Patients of Total Service Visits										
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
NEW YORK CITY	13.5	13.6	13.2	11.0	11.3	10.5	9.0	8.2	9.1	9.3	9.8
MANHATTAN	30.3	28.5	29.1	23.8	23.3	22.8	21.1	19.5	22.5	22.3	20.7
Central Harlem ...	38.4	39.4	40.1	32.8	31.8	29.8	29.4	33.8	49.5	45.6	38.3
East Harlem	23.4	22.2	24.6	16.9	15.4	13.7	12.2	12.1	11.4	10.3	15.0
Kips Bay-Yorkville	28.9	19.5	13.2	9.5	9.4	15.2	17.0	16.5	16.2	18.9	18.0
Lower East Side ..	31.3	28.6	27.1	23.5	23.7	30.0	25.7	20.4	20.2	17.8	14.7
Lower West Side ..	32.6	33.2	28.8	28.4	25.6	25.3	21.0	20.4	19.9	18.3	16.4
Riverside	33.4	27.6	31.2	27.6	31.7	28.0	27.5	22.3	26.4	26.7	25.7
Washington Hgts. .	19.9	21.2	21.7	14.4	12.6	8.6	9.6	8.8	11.1	13.8	11.9
BRONX	12.7	12.5	11.3	10.3	11.0	8.7	7.4	6.7	7.5	8.5	10.4
Ford'm-Riverdale .	9.9	7.6	6.5	5.3	5.7	6.5	4.8	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Morrisania	19.8	18.4	16.5	15.3	17.6	10.7	8.7	6.4	9.5	11.7	16.0
Mott Haven	15.7	16.4	14.5	15.9	17.7	15.5	13.2	11.2	11.9	15.4	18.0
Pelham Bay	8.4	8.5	9.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.0
Tremont	10.7	9.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.9
Westchester	8.9	9.8	8.6	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.8	6.9	4.4	5.1	6.5
BROOKLYN	9.2	9.0	8.8	7.2	8.3	8.1	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.7	9.3
Bay Ridge	8.6	6.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.3	4.4	10.4
Bedford	15.2	17.8	18.3	14.1	15.8	15.3	12.4	12.3	13.7	21.1	19.9
Brownsville	5.2	6.2	7.4	3.3	6.6	7.4	5.4	8.5	8.7	9.8	8.8
Bushwick	8.1	8.6	8.6	6.2	7.8	10.1	9.9	9.1	10.6	10.9	9.4
Flatbush	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.4	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.7
Fort Greene	13.5	14.3	12.1	15.1	13.4	12.4	9.4	12.7	16.6	16.4	15.2
Gravesend	6.1	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.0	6.1
Red Hook-Gowanus..	6.0	7.3	7.5	8.6	9.4	7.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	3.3	2.8
Sunset Park	15.1	10.5	9.1	5.6	6.6	6.3	4.1	3.2	4.0	6.2	9.9
Wmsbrg.-Greenp't .	12.9	11.5	10.9	6.2	8.0	11.2	11.6	13.8	8.2	9.2	11.2
QUEENS	9.0	10.5	9.5	9.8	8.1	7.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.8
Astoria-L.I.City .	9.6	7.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	4.1	3.1	4.2	4.2
Corona	9.9	12.2	14.2	16.6	14.8	12.1	5.9	5.9	4.9	2.8	3.1
Flushing	8.9	12.4	9.9	12.8	10.5	7.5	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.0
Jamaica East	7.1	10.1	11.0	11.9	10.3	9.4	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.4
Jamaica West	8.2	10.5	11.1	8.3	5.7	6.2	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.0
Maspeth-For.Hills.	12.4	11.4	7.4	7.6	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.1	1.8	6.5
RICHMOND	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.6

PRIVATE PHYSICIANS

Active cases of tuberculosis reported under treatment by private physicians have dropped to 388 individuals. The proportion of persons receiving such care for active tuberculosis on December 31, 1962, was 6 per cent, whereas in 1950 the proportion was 15 per cent. It is presumed that an increasing number of inactive cases receive prolonged chemotherapy under the care of private physicians but there is no specific information.

Table 44.
TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS UNDER CARE OF PRIVATE PHYSICIANS BY BOROUGH*
New York City, 1950 - 1962

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
1950	2,834	637	468	1,013	635	81
1951	2,510	560	438	893	535	84
1952	2,091	483	363	675	510	60
1953	2,009	456	342	642	514	55
1954	1,488	376	262	452	351	47
1955	1,117	247	204	328	292	46
1956	979	234	148	282	284	31
1957	778	164	101	228	260	25
1958	690	149	100	191	225	25
1959	625	127	95	161	214	28
1960	520	108	83	136	171	22
1961	404	74	57	142	114	17
1962	388	84	62	131	99	12

*Cases with active tuberculosis on the Department of Health Register as of December 31.

ANTIBACTERIAL DRUG TREATMENT

The Department of Health introduced in its tuberculosis clinics, beginning in July, 1953, a large-scale program of specific antibacterial drug treatment of patients. By the end of 1953 there were 1,111 persons on treatment, and their number continued to increase for the following nine years so that on December 31, 1962, there were 7,549 patients receiving antituberculosis drugs. In the twelve Department of Hospital clinics it is estimated that 4,000 patients are receiving drug treatment. Therefore at present the total number under this type of care in clinics of the municipal agencies is approximately 11,500 persons. Increasing drug treatment in clinics has been coincidental with diminishing bed complement in the hospitals.

It is important to note that appropriate use of drugs now available makes possible recovery in at least 95 per cent of all new cases.[9-12]

Since the advent of chemotherapy, although there has been a general decline in death rate from tuberculosis, there were fluctuations in terms of increases for the years 1957, 1960, 1962 (increases of 2%, 4% and 1% respectively). The new case rate has declined steadily until in 1962 when there was the first increase since 1953.

Table 45.

SPECIFIC ANTIBACTERIAL DRUG TREATMENT CASES, SINCE 1953

Chest Clinics, Department of Health, City of New York

Year:- Month	Patients on Treatment 1955 End of Month†	1955 Started‡ Treatment	1956 End of Month†	1956 Started‡ Treatment	1957 End of Month†	1957 Started‡ Treatment	1958 End of Month†	1958 Started‡ Treatment
January	3,048	211	4,513	242	5,044	242	5,815	305
February	3,180	225	4,629	249	5,187	232	5,952	277
March	3,353	251	4,681	206	5,250	258	6,040	267
April	3,508	225	4,699	200	5,312	252	6,151	297
May	3,660	230	4,838	293	5,406	264	6,126	275
June	3,851	277	4,838	277	5,062	262	6,130	368
July	3,967	227	4,916	242	5,065	211	6,214	283
August	4,082	203	5,030	195	5,188	234	6,314	213
September	4,249	290	5,080	156	5,267	204	6,326	251
October	4,394	231	5,143	282	5,419	305	6,362	258
November	4,493	215	5,271	271	5,623	356	6,407	203
December	4,412	200	5,070	202	5,709	314	6,116	255
Year	...	2,794	...	2,815	...	3,134	...	3,252

Year:- Month	Patients on Treatment 1959 End of Month†	1959 Started‡ Treatment	1960 End of Month†	1960 Started‡ Treatment	1961 End of Month†	1961 Started‡ Treatment	1962 End of Month†	1962 Started‡ Treatment
January	5,970	254	5,750	229	...	262	...	289
February	6,008	196	5,836	248	...	227	...	283
March	6,054	262	5,897	236	...	340	...	376
April	6,098	283	5,979	298	...	339	...	347
May	6,182	283	6,075	302	...	296	...	414
June	6,094	273	6,051	300	6,635	403	7,416	383
July	6,002	269	6,224	306	...	319	...	306
August	6,010	241	6,355	277	...	314	...	317
September	5,883	217	6,368	247	...	239	...	292
October	5,848	244	6,423	263	...	313	...	293
November	5,726	202	6,529	231	...	233	...	324
December	5,716	302	6,360	246	6,990	263	7,549	283
Year	...	3,026	...	3,183	...	3,548	...	3,907

In December, 1953, 1,111 patients were on treatment.

†Patients under clinic supervision including active and arrested cases.

‡Exclusive of those restarted on treatment, which was 452 in 1962.

Table 46.
Part A – **BCG VACCINATIONS**
Department of Health, City of New York, Since 1949

Year:-	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
BCG Vaccinations ...	101	809	1,092	1,484	1,339	922	805
Year:-	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
BCG Vaccinations ...	620	2,095	4,160	4,075	3,128	2,812	2,271

Part B - **BCG VACCINATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CHEST CLINICS**
New York City, 1961 and 1962

Chest Clinic	BCG Vaccinations 1961	1962	Chest Clinic	BCG Vaccinations 1961	1962
Morningside	164	216	Brownsville	234	273
Upper Harlem	29	57	Bushwick	21	19
East Harlem	183	77	Fort Greene	316	317
Central Chest	39	29	Red Hook	54	90
Chelsea	30	24	Sunset Park	34	6
Manhattanville	248	100	Williamsburg-Greenpoint.	23	38
Washington Heights..	60	27	Astoria	..	..
Montefiore	..	..	Corona	16	5
Morrisania	401	248	Triboro	1	..
Mott Haven	131	181	Jamaica	*	*
Tremont	193	104	Rockaway	9	7
Bedford	528	385	Richmond	36	14
Crown Heights	62	54	All Clinics	2,812	2,271

*Jamaica Clinic does not have BCG service.
Note: Approximately 90 per cent of these persons were children under 15 years of age.

In the Department of Health Clinics, household contacts of tuberculous patients are tuberculin tested. The practice is to examine all persons in contact with tuberculous patients in the household; this may include the tuberculin test especially in children. For those who fail to react to the tuberculin test, BCG vaccination may be recommended. Persons, especially children, who show a positive reaction to tuberculin when first tested, or subsequently become tuberculin positive, may be offered isoniazid treatment as a prophylactic measure.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The hospital continues to play a major role in the overall care of the tuberculous in New York City. On December 31, 1962, of the 6,349 patients with all forms of active tuberculosis, 3,185(*), or 50%, were under institutional care within the City or in hospitals out of town. The proportion of persons hospitalized with pulmonary tuberculosis increased since 1940 as shown on the following table. During the last decade this proportion has fluctuated around 50 per cent.

Table 47.
TUBERCULOSIS CASES HOSPITALIZED
As of December 31: 1940, 1945, 1950-1962

Year	Tuberculosis Cases on Register	Hospitalized (in and out-of-town)	
		Number	Percent
PULMONARY			
1940	19,846	7,118	35.9
1945	17,290	6,412	37.1
1950	17,985	8,671	48.2
1951	17,911	8,951	50.0
1952	17,278	9,135	52.9
1953	17,045	8,817	51.7
1954	14,690	7,453	50.7
1955	12,472	6,186	49.6
1956	11,318	5,824	51.5
1957	10,363	5,439	52.4
1958	9,221	4,797	52.0
1959	8,457	4,368	51.6
1960	7,916	4,090	51.7
1961 (TB ALL FORMS)	6,842	3,427	50.1
1962 (TB ALL FORMS)	6,349	3,185	50.2

During the 1940-1950 period there were several thousand more persons hospitalized each year than is the case today. At that time, because of a bed shortage institutional facilities were unequal to the need, and long waiting lists for admission were the rule. Thereafter the peak was reached in 1952 when 9,606 New Yorkers with active tuberculosis (all forms) were in hospitals. Then there followed a drop in the City of the total number of patients with active disease and a subsequent easing of the situation, so that access to a hospital bed was improved materially. More recently the bed complement has been reduced substantially so that fewer beds are available today than eight or nine years ago. Many of the remaining facilities will no doubt

(*) It is to be noted that the figure of 3,185 patients (all forms of TB) in hospitals and sanatoria on the register as of December 31, 1962 does not appear to correspond with the patient census listed separately for the local individual institutions (2,286). This is due in part to the fact that there are some tuberculous patients in general hospitals both in and out of town, other than those listed in the local tuberculosis or chest services. Too, there may be a lag in reporting discharged patients to the Bureau of Tuberculosis.

continue to be used to their maximum capacity. Of all persons known to have active disease on a given day the percentage under clinic care, as in the care of hospitalized cases, has remained relatively unchanged for ten years.

Hospital authorities point out that in the past decade significant changes have taken place in the hospital treatment of tuberculous patients and attribute them mainly to the effectiveness of anti-tuberculosis drugs. Whereas in the past, pneumothorax was an important element in such treatment, today it has virtually disappeared. Less stress is being placed on the use of strict bed rest, and early ambulation of patients is more common. Reports indicate that hospital stay has been shortened. The need of beds is less urgent since not only are there fewer patients at any given time but their hospitalization is shorter. In New York City tuberculosis bed occupancy rates at present are relatively high and on an average are in the 85 to 90 per cent range.

On December 31, 1962, 3,185 New York City residents with various forms of active tuberculosis were receiving hospital care in public and private institutions both in and out of town. A large proportion of these people (2,609) was under institutional care within the city, mainly in hospitals under control of the Department of Hospitals of the City of New York.

Table 48.
NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS
Patients Hospitalized on Last Day of Each Year
1950 - 1962

Year	Total TB Patients Hospitalized	Place of Hospitalization	
		Hospital in City	Institutions Out of Town
1950	9,075	6,714	2,361
1951	9,375	6,987	2,388
1952	9,606	7,347	2,259
1953	9,342	7,083	2,259
1954	7,970	6,208	1,762
1955	6,650	5,332	1,318
1956	6,252	5,185	1,067
1957	5,756	4,880	876
1958	5,122	4,378	744
1959	4,653	3,996	657
1960	4,371	3,698	673
1961	3,427	2,764	663
1962	3,185	2,609	576

Table 49.

HOSPITALIZED TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS BY BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE

As of December 31st, 1950 - 1962

Year	Total NYC Residents Hospitalized For Tuberculosis	Borough of Residence†				
		Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
1950	9,075	4,354	1,170	2,316	1,103	132
1951	9,375	4,555	1,253	2,371	1,062	134
1952	9,606	4,672	1,269	2,414	1,106	145
1953	9,342	4,534	1,180	2,397	1,096	135
1954	7,970	4,014	1,086	1,955	808	107
1955	6,650	3,358	882	1,523	796	91
1956	6,252	3,238	774	1,455	719	66
1957	5,756	3,020	631	1,365	679	61
1958	5,122	2,626	565	1,295	573	63
1959	4,653	2,387	583	1,135	486	62
1960	4,371	2,228	576	1,030	492	45
1961	3,427	1,748	494	806	344	35
1962	3,185	1,513	504	823	316	29

†Patients with active tuberculosis hospitalized in hospitals in New York City and out-of-town institutions.

Table 50.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES

New York City, 1959 - 1963*

HOSPITALS	Tuberculosis Bed Complement					Patient Census					Ratio Bed Occupancy				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
NEW YORK HOSPITAL:															
Bellevue Hospital(a)	368	368	309	309	284	260	289	205	225	219	71%	79%	66%	73%	77%
Elmhurst City Hospital(c)	20	20	20	20	20	21	14	11	16	14	105%	70%	55%	80%	70%
Harlem Hospital(b)	45	46	46	56	50	45	33	11	43	42	100%	72%	24%	77%	84%
Kings County Hospital(a)	667	609	605	604	604	564	505	516	533	517	85%	83%	85%	88%	86%
Metropolitan Hospital(b)	169	134	99	99	102	153	128	98	97	97	91%	96%	99%	98%	95%
Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp.(b) ...	321	321	321	321	321	302	286	294	293	292	94%	89%	92%	91%	91%
Sea View Hospital(f)	531	403	18	18	18	479	258	17	14	16	90%	64%	94%	78%	89%
Triboro Hospital	527	527	508	508	508	436	512	500	484	475	83%	97%	98%	95%	94%
Department of Hospitals	2648	2428	1926	1935	1907	2260	2025	1652	1705	1672	85%	83%	86%	88%	88%
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook ..	168†	160†	192†	177†	144†	168	160	192	177	144	..	..	..	..	..
Other State and County Hospitals	18†	15†	30†	19†	12†	18	15	30	19	12	..	..	..	..	..
Brooklyn Hospital	..	7	7	7	7	..	6	3	6	6	..	86%	43%	86%	86%
Hosp.Jt. Diseases(Tbc.Cases) ...	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manhattan General Hospital(e) ..	166	(e)	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	37%	..	..	..	..
Montefiore Hospital	73	20	20	20	20	45	20	24	23	20	62%	100%	120%	115%	100%
New York Hospital(Tbc.Serv.) ...	15	12	12	12	12	14	11	11	10	12	93%	92%	92%	83%	100%
St. Anthony's Hospital	400	389	389	389	389	380	366	357	346	319	95%	94%	92%	89%	82%
St. Joseph's Hospital(d)	325	321	321	..	..	317	314	178	..	..	98%	98%	55%	..	..
Private Institutions	979	749	749	428	428	818	719	574	385	357	84%	96%	77%	90%	83%
New York City Patients	3813	3352	2897	2559	2491	3264	2919	2448	2286	2185§	86%	87%	85%	89%	88%

*Data for years 1959 to 1962 as of December 31; for 1963 as of July 31. (†)No stated bed complement for New York City patients. (§)Exclusive of City patients in "other" state and county hospitals. (a)TB unit, (b)TB Service, (c)Elmhurst City Hospital opened March 31, 1957, (d) Service discontinued on April 1, 1962, (e)Closed May 1960, (f)In July 1961, Sea View was discontinued as a TB hospital. Farm Colony and Sea View were merged and the combined institution became known as the Sea View Hospital and Home, with a bed capacity of 1,032. This number included 18 beds set aside for Staten Island residents who may become ill with TB.

Table 51.

PRIVATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS IN CITY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OUT OF TOWN

YEAR: 1962

Part A - Admissions, Total Treated, Patient Days Care

Institutions	Patients on First Day of Year	Admissions During Year			Total Treated During Year	Patient Days Care Rendered	Average No. Days Care During Year per Patient
		New	Re-Adm.	Total			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CITY:							
Brooklyn Hospital(Tbc.Cases)‡.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc.Cases) ...	1	23	3	26	27	1,080	40
Montefiore Hosp.(Tbc.Service).	36	172	76	248	284	14,048	49
New York Hospital (Tbc.Div.)..	10	32	..	32	42	3,982	95
St. Anthony's Hospital	345	724*	130	854*	1,199	128,890	107
St. Joseph's Hospital†	150	12	..	12	162	7,155	44
Total Private	542	963	209	1,172	1,714	155,155	91
SUBURBAN AREA							
Grasslands Hosp.(Tbc.Service).	82	258	147	405	487	31,969	66
Nassau County Sanatorium	223	271	64	335	558	79,458	142
Summit Park Sanatorium	52	43	26	69	121	15,706	130
Total Suburban	357	572	237	809	1,166	127,133	109
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook.	204	162	14	176	380	70,981	187

*Increase reflects closing of St. Joseph's Hospital, and increasing use of St. Anthony's Hospital.
†Closed March 30, 1962.
‡Data not available.

Part B - Patients Discharged Alive or Who Died During Year

Institutions	Total Discharged Alive or Dead	Patients Discharged Alive			Deaths During Year			Percent§ Died in Institution (All Causes)
		TB	Non-TB	Total	TB	Non-TB	All Deaths	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CITY:								
Brooklyn Hospital(Tbc.Cases)‡.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc.Cases) ...	26	26	..	26	..	..	..	0.0
Montefiore Hosp.(Tbc.Service).	254	59	159	218	8	28	36	14.2
New York Hospital(Tbc.Div.) ..	31	30	..	30	1	..	1	3.2
St. Anthony's Hospital	845	707	53	760	74*	11	85	10.1
St. Joseph's Hospital	162	159	..	159	3	..	3	1.9
Total Private	1,318	981	212	1,193	86	39	125	9.5
SUBURBAN AREA								
Grasslands Hosp.(Tbc.Service).	407	224	114	338	38	31	69	16.9
Nassau County Sanatorium	382	316	33	349	20	13	33	8.6
Summit Park Sanatorium	83	74	1	75	8	..	8	9.6
Total Suburban	872	614	148	762	66	44	110	12.6
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook.	200	176	1	177	16	7	23	11.5

‡Data not available.
*Increase reflects closing of St. Joseph's Hospital and increasing use of St. Anthony's Hospital.
§Percent of all discharges, alive and dead.

Table 52.
TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES
New York City Suburban Area, 1959 - 1962

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Tuberculosis Bed Complement				Patient Census December 31				Ratio Bed Occupancy			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
SUBURBAN AREA-												
Grasslands Hospital (Tbc. Service)	300	188	100	105	113	99	82	80	38%	53%	82%	76%
Nassau County San.	326	326	326	271	232	245	223	176	71%	75%	68%	65%
Suffolk Sanatorium	103	†	†	†	89	..	..	..	86%	..	..	..
Summit Park Sanatorium..	77	77	77	77	62	49	52	38	81%	64%	68%	49%
New York Suburban Institutions	806	591	503	453	496	393	357	294	62%	66%	71%	65%

† Closed December 1960.

Table 53.
BED COMPLEMENT
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria
New York City, 1953 - 1962

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Bed Complement on Last Day of Year									
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Bellevue Hospital[x]	390	386	368	368	368	368	368	368	309	309
City Hospital	112	112	112	112	(o)	...	...	...	...	...
Elmhurst City Hospital	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	20
Harlem Hospital	48	48	48	48	46	46	45	46	46	56
Kings County Hospital	614	614	643	667	667	667	667	609	605	604
Kingston Avenue Hospital	183	183	108	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Hospital	348	348	315i	309	239	239	169	134	99	99
Morrisania Hospital	60	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal San., Otisville	420	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital	...	135c	260	295	375	366	321	321	321	321
Neponsit Beach Hospital	200	100	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea View Hospital (r)	1402	1420	1420	1452	1452	1452	531	403	18	18
Seton Hospital	434	434	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triboro Hospital	545	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	508	508
Willard Parker Hospital	155	187	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Department of Hospitals	4911	4494	3801	3778	3694	3685	2648	2428	1926	1935
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook†	94	102	108	166	151	170	168	160	192	177
Other State & County Hospitals†	90	79	51	59	40	19	18	15	30	19
Brooklyn Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital	127	128	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House of Rest	76	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Tbc.Cases)†	4	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Country Home)	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lenox Hill Hospital (Tbc.Serv.)	21	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manhattan General Hospital‡	337	361	256	244	244	244	166	(p)	...	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Westch.Div.)	235	235	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Service)	89	84	103q	103	103	73	73	20	20	20
New York Hospital (Tbc.Service)	22	25	26	26	24	21	15	12	12	12
St. Anthony's Hospital	380	370	370	400	400	400	400	389	389	389
St. Joseph's Hospital	282	304	304	320	320	325	325	321	321	(s)
Stony Wold Sanatorium†	92	92	(m)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Institutions	1665	1609	1069	1103	1101	1063	979	749	749	428
New York City Patients	6760	6284	5029	5106	4986	4937	3813	3352	2897	2559

†No stated bed complement for N.Y.C. patients; figures shown are patient census. ‡Including Brooklyn Annex closed October 1955, service closed 1960. [x]Including tuberculosis beds for children. (a)Morrisania Hospital closed Tbc. Service Sept. 1, 1954, (b)Municipal San., Otisville closed Oct. 15, 1954, (c)Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp. Tbc. Service opened Nov. 1, 1954, (d)Neponsit Beach Hosp. closed Jan. 11, 1955, (e)Seton Hosp. closed April 15, 1955, (f)House of Rest closed Oct. 30, 1954, (g)Country Home, Hosp. Jt. Diseases closed July 31, 1953, (h)Lenox Hill Hosp. Tbc. Service closed March 12, 1954, (i)Metropolitan Hospital, new building (East Harlem), opened Sept. 13, 1955, (j)Willard Parker Hospital closed Tbc. Service Dec. 8, 1955, (k)Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital closed Sept. 16, 1955, (l)Montefiore Hospital, Westchester Division, closed Dec. 31, 1955, (m)Stony Wold Sanatorium closed Nov. 30, 1955, (n)Kingston Avenue Hospital closed June 15, 1956, (o)City Hospital closed March 20, 1957, replaced by Elmhurst City Hospital, (p)Manhattan General Hospital closed May 1960, (q)Including in 1955 additional beds in pulmonary wing used to accommodate patients transferred from Westchester Division. (r)Discontinued as TB hospital July 1961. Farm Colony and Sea View were merged and the combined institution became known as the Sea View Hospital and Home, with a bed capacity of 1,032, (s)Closed March 30, 1962

Table 54.

PATIENT CENSUS, TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA

New York City, 1953 - 1962

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Patient Census on Last Day of Year									
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Bellevue Hospital	337	271	288	320	276	259	260	289	205	225
City Hospital (a)	102	97	110	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elmhurst City Hospital	...	...	...	...	21t	15	21	14	11	16
Harlem Hospital (b)	60	50	47	37	34	31	45	33	11	43
Kings County Hospital	549	524	562	597	509	508	564	505	516	533
Kingston Avenue Hospital	164	151	44	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Hospital	363	299	282°	282	223	209	153	128	98	97
Morrisania Hospital (c)	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal San., Otisville (d)	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp. (e)	...	124	252	267	314	315	302	286	294	293
Neponsit Beach Hospital (f)	184	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea View Hospital (w)	1354	1262	1452	1237	991	852	479	258	17	14
Seton Hospital (h)	415	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triboro Hospital (i)	570	468	531	523	485	438	436	512	500	484
Willard Parker Hospital (j)	117	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Department of Hospitals	4537	3800	3568	3334	2853	2627	2260	2025	1652	1705
(No. of Hospitals)	(13)	(12)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brookt	94	102	108	166	151	170	168	160	192	177
Other State & County Hospitalst.	90	79	51	59	40	19	18	15	30	19
Brooklyn Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6
Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital	119	126	(p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House of Rest (k)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosp. Jt.Diseases (Tbc.Cases)	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	0
Hosp.Jt.Diseases(Country Home)(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.) (m)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manhattan General Hosp.§ (n)	309	357	167	216	234	181	61	(u)	...	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Westch.Div.)	234	232	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.)	97	83	103v	96	88	63	45	20	24	23
New York Hospital (Tbc.Serv.)	25	26	24	24	21	18	14	11	11	10
St. Anthony's Hospital	330	350	345	370	339	253	380	366	357	346
St. Joseph's Hospital	285	275	242	315	295	285	317	314	178	(x)
Stony Wold Sanatorium	92	92	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Institutions	1527	1542	882	1023	979	800	818	719	574	385
(No. of Institutions)	(11)	(9)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(5)
New York City Patients	6248	5523	4609	4582	4023	3616	3264	2919	2448	2286

†New York City patients. §Includes Brooklyn Annex. (a)City Hospital Tbc. Service reported first time beginning Jan. 1939, closed March 20, 1957. (b)Harlem Hospital Tbc. Service reported first time beginning Jan., 1937. (c)Morrisania Hospital, Tbc. Service closed Sept. 1, 1954. (d)Municipal San., Otisville, closed Oct. 15, 1954. (e)Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital Tbc. Service opened Nov. 1, 1954. (f)Neponsit Beach Hospital closed Jan. 8, 1955. (g)Riverside Hospital closed April 11, 1944. (h) Seton Hospital admitted to Dept. of Hospitals May 1, 1948. (i)Triboro Hospital, 1941. (j)Willard Parker Hospital Tbc. Service closed Dec. 8, 1955. (k)House of Rest closed Oct. 30, 1954. (l)Country Home (Hosp. Jt. Diseases) closed July 31, 1953. (m)Lenox Hill Hospital, Tbc. Dept. 1933, closed March 12, 1954. (n)Manhattan General Tbc. Dept. Feb. 21, 1949, Brooklyn Annex closed Oct. 1955, service closed 1960. (o)Metropolitan Hospital, new building, (east Harlem), opened Sept. 13, 1955. (p)Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital closed Sept. 16, 1955. (q)Montefiore Hospital Westchester Division closed Dec. 31, 1955. (r)Stony Wold Sanatorium closed Nov. 30, 1955. (s)Kingston Avenue Hospital closed June 15, 1956. (t)Elmhurst City Hospital opened March 21, 1957. (u) Closed in 1960. (v)Included patients in pulmonary wing transferred from Westchester Division. (w)Discontinued as TB Hospital July 1961. (x)Closed March 30, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS INSTITUTIONS

The New York City Department of Hospitals institutions at the end of 1962 had a rated capacity of 19,150 beds, operating on a bed complement of 18,398 which includes general and special hospitals.[13] On December 31, 1962, the tuberculosis bed complement in eight of the hospitals was 1,935, or 10.5 percent of the total, a slight increase over last year. Consequently, for 1962 one of every ten beds was assigned for care of tuberculous patients as compared to one out of eight in 1960 and one out of four in 1952 and 1953. The quotes below are taken from the "Annual Report For The Year 1962, Department of Hospitals, The City of New York."

Table 55.
BED COMPLEMENT(†)
Department of Hospitals
New York City, 1952 - 1962

Year	Bed Complement		
	All Hospitals	Tuberculosis Beds	
		Number	Percent
1952	20,795	5,008	24.1
1953	20,346	4,911	24.1
1954	19,969	4,494	22.5
1955	19,685	3,801	19.3
1956	19,876	3,778	19.0
1957	19,899	3,694	18.6
1958	20,179	3,685	18.3
1959	19,274	2,648	13.7
1960	19,204	2,428	12.6
1961	18,531	1,926	10.4
1962	18,398	1,935	10.5

"Changes in Bed Complement and Service. On January 1, 1962 the TB bed complement was 1,926. During the year the complement in Kings County was reduced by one bed from 605 to 604. In Harlem it was increased by ten female beds (now 31 male and 25 female), for a total departmental bed complement of 1,935.

( ) BED COMPLEMENT: The bed complement of a hospital is the number of hospital beds (exclusive of newborn infant bassinets) normally available for use by in-patients. Bed complement should not be confused with "Maximum Bed Capacity" which is theoretically the largest number of hospital beds, exclusive of newborn infant bassinets, which could be established in the hospital at any given time based upon space intended for such use, whether or not beds are installed. Handbook on Accounting, Statistics and Business Office Procedures for Hospitals, American Hospital Association (1950).

County was reduced by one bed from 605 to 604. In Harlem it was increased by ten female beds (now 31 male and 25 female), for a total departmental bed complement of 1,935.

"In 1961 there were 668,170 TB patient days rendered. In 1962, patient days totaled 641,138 -- a decrease of 27,032. The average daily census for the first six months of the year was 1,734 and for the last six months 1,701. The occupancy rate averaged 89.4 per cent during the year. The slightly higher figure for the first half was a reflection of the closing of the 321 bed St. Joseph's Hospital. In August 1961, admissions to this institution had been halted and it was closed on April 1, 1962. Most of the remaining patients were transferred to various municipal TB units -- some were transferred to St. Anthony's and Montefiore. Wherever feasible, patients were hospitalized in the borough in which they resided. With the closing of St. Joseph's, there are 428 beds remaining in the non-municipal TB services in New York City. In addition, two state hospitals are utilized for City charge cases -- an average patient census of 186 was maintained monthly at Ray Brook and 24 at Homer Folks.

"Combined Health-Hospital Clinics. By making available a grant of about $88,000 to the Department of Health the U. S. Public Health Service has given its support to a TB control project whose purpose is to give intensive services to known TB patients so they will stay under treatment and supervision until therapy is completed; also to bring under treatment those patients with newly found active TB, as well as those who have lapsed from supervision.

"Chest clinics established in Van Etten and Metropolitan Hospitals were brought under Health Department co-sponsorship. The project budget provides for personnel, X-ray services and drugs. The Metropolitan chest clinic and the East Harlem Health Department chest clinic were combined (in part) and the Van Etten chest clinic charged with supervision and treatment of patients discharged from hospitals, as well as other persons with TB and their contacts residing in the district. The project has demonstrated important advantages as follows: (a) Overlapping of programs is avoided when complete health service for the family and contacts is available in one area; (b) Services in a central clinic reduce costs and travel time for patients and families; (c) Use of a single clinic avoids duplication of facilities, equipment, records and staff; (d) Available services to patients, hospital, health clinic and public health agencies are coordinated; (e) There is a total participation of municipal and community agencies in the care of patient and family and the interchange of information is expedited; (f) The facilities of the general hospital are at hand for required diagnostic workup and treatments; (g) The public health nurse can be utilized with discharged patients or those who leave A.O.R. to speed after-care; and (h) Strengthening of services is possible through the use of the public health nurse.

"Plans are already under way to extend this program to Harlem Hospital and City Hospital at Elmhurst. In the former the chest clinic will combine with the Upper Harlem Health District chest clinic. At City Hospital at Elmhurst the chest clinic will combine with the Corona Health District chest clinic. It is expected that the budget for this project will be increased to about $140,000 in the next fiscal year and it is planned to extend this combined clinic program to other institutions."

A review of the applications processed in the TB Hospital Facilities Section indicates a slight decline in activities.

"The slight decline in activities is due to the lessened hospital load. Analysis of the processed applications indicates that the major TB problem exists among Negro and Puerto Rican population. Although 77 per cent of New York's population is white, only 39 per cent of the TB applications come from this group. Negroes comprise 14 per cent of the population, but 40 per cent of the applications come from this source and the Puerto Ricans, consisting of 9 per cent of the population, account for 16 per cent of hospital admission applications. Because of the disparity between the origin of new cases and location of TB beds, patients must sometimes be admitted into hospitals in boroughs other than those in which they reside.

Table 56.
APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN TB HOSPITAL FACILITIES SECTION
Department of Hospitals
New York City, 1961 - 1962

Year	Total	Intra-departmental Transfer	Direct Hospital Admissions	Transfer Between Hospitals	Admissions*
1961 ...	6,389	476	2,090	1,714	2,109
1962 ...	5,955	465	1,895	1,495	2,100

*From Home, Hospitals, Clinics, Private Doctors and other Agencies.

"Because it is essential that the Department of Health promptly and effectively follow up TB patients leaving against advice, as well as their contacts, arrangements have been made for municipal hospitals to notify a special health office whenever this occurs so that it may initiate proper action."

Table 57.
NEW YORK CITY CHARGE PATIENTS
In Upstate New York Tuberculosis Institutions
On Last Day of Year, 1953 - 1961

Year:	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
STATE SANATORIA									
Hermann M. Biggs Memorial Hospital ...	32	36	24	(a)	..	..	..	..	..
Broadacres Sanatorium	3	..	2	4	8	(c)	..	..	..
Homer Folks Tuberculosis Hospital	24	11	2	30	12	5	4	4	21
Mount Morris Tuberculosis Hospital	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
Onondaga Sanatorium	2	2	2	2	..	..	(d)	..	..
Ray Brook State Tuberculosis Hospital..	94	102	101	157	141	165	168	158	196
State Sanatoria	155	151	133	194	161	171	172	163	217
COUNTY INSTITUTIONS									
Albany County Hospital	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glenridge Sanatorium	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grasslands Hospital	3	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Homestead Sanatorium	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iola Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nassau County Sanatorium	2	1	5	2	9	6	8	6	3
Suffolk County Sanatorium	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	(e)	..
Summit Park Sanatorium	21	25	12	10	8	6	5	3	3
Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital ...	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	2
County Institutions	29	30	19	22	20	13	14	10	9
VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS									
Stony Wold Sanatorium	92	92	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total New York City Charges	276	273	152	216	181	184	186	173	226

(a)Closed May 20, 1956. (b)Closed in 1955.
(c)Closed March 31, 1958. (d)Closed 1959. (e)Closed December 1960.

A comparatively small number of New York City "city-charge" patients are hospitalized in state and county institutions in Upstate New York. On December 31, 1961 there were 226 patients so hospitalized, the majority (217) in state sanatoria with 196 of these at Ray Brook State Tuberculosis Hospital.

Data are not available for 1962

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS ATTENDING CLINICS OF VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

Distribution of anti-tuberculosis drugs for tuberculous patients attending clinics of voluntary hospitals, which the Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association had requested the New York City Department of Health to institute, has been approved.

Starting July 15, 1963 anti-tuberculosis drugs will be supplied without charge by the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the New York City Department of Health to patients under the medical supervision of the chest clinics of voluntary hospitals. Drugs will be supplied to patients with active or inactive tuberculosis, pulmonary or non-pulmonary, as prescribed by the clinic physicians of the hospital.

The standard first line anti-tuberculosis drugs-- Isoniazid (INH), Streptomycin (SM) and Para-aminosalycylic acid (PAS) and the auxiliary medication, Pyridoxine--will be furnished. In addition, Cycloserine and Ethionamide may be supplied to chest clinics of voluntary hospitals in New York City.

VI. CASE DETECTION

Discovery of previously unknown tuberculosis is an important activity in the control of tuberculosis. Proven methods are being used widely and various established techniques are constantly improved and adjusted to meet the particular needs of different communities within New York City.

Greater use is now being made of neighborhood organizations such as clubs and churches in the promotion of case-finding. Not only is concerted effort directed toward case-finding, but also added emphasis is directed toward case-finding followup.

Tuberculin testing of school children, chest X-ray examinations of the population in TB high-prevalence areas, and routine chest X-ray examination of patients admitted to general hospitals account for the major portion of organized case-finding programs.

TUBERCULIN TESTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The School Health Services of the Department of Health discontinued further reporting of tuberculin testing in secondary schools.

At the completion of the seventh year of testing it was decided to recommend the tuberculin test as an integral part of the pre-high school physical examination. Due to legal questions, the new program was initiated rather late in the 1962-1963 school year and results are very spotty.[14] It is felt, however, that the coming school year should see the program off to a better start and give some reliable statistics.

The former tuberculin testing program in secondary schools called for tuberculin testing of all students newly admitted to the public, parochial and private high schools of New York City and yearly X-ray examination of the positive reactors to the test throughout their secondary school careers. Participation of students was based upon parental request.

The seventh year of tuberculin testing in the secondary schools had marked the fourth year of testing by the Heaf multiple puncture method. Results for the four years are shown, but they are not completely comparable since a refinement in the criteria of reading the results of the test was made in the second, third and fourth year of testing. Whereas PPD (Purified Protein Derivative) was used exclusively for testing in the last three years, OT (Old Tuberculin) was used almost exclusively in the first year.

For the 1961-1962 school year the city-wide reaction rates were slightly higher than those of the previous year, a rate of 12.5 per cent positive reactors compared to 9.4 per cent in 1960-1961. All boroughs showed slightly higher reaction rates except Richmond, which showed a slight decrease. In general, Manhattan schools and vocational high schools had the highest positive reaction rates. A detailed study shows increased positive reaction rates in many individual schools.

During the 1961-1962 school year 56,074 tuberculin tests were read and 7,005 were found to be positive, or a rate of 12.5 per cent.[15]

Table 58.
TUBERCULIN TESTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Department of Health, The City of New York
1955 - 1962

School Year	Tested and Read	Number Positive	Percent Positive
1955 - 1956 (a)	46,361	3,852	8.3
1956 - 1957 (a)	54,373	3,743	6.9
1957 - 1958 (a)	56,842	3,577	6.3
1958 - 1959 (b)	58,370	10,590	18.1
1959 - 1960 (b)	56,189	5,597	10.0
1960 - 1961 (b)	59,709	5,599	9.4
1961 - 1962 (b)	56,074	7,005	12.5

Note: Entering students, age range approximately 13-15 years. (a) Patch test, (b)Heaf multiple puncture test.

Upon subsequent X-raying and followup of positive reactors there were active cases of tuberculosis found: 1955-56=6, 1956-57=11, 1957-58=11, 1958-59=11, 1959-60=14, 1960-through December=6, 1961-62=6.

Table 59.

TUBERCULIN TESTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

New York City, 1958 - 1962

Type of School	Number of Schools†	Tested, Read*	Number Positive	Percent Positive
1958-1959				
Vocational	35	9,587	2,649	27.6
Public Academic	61	34,120	6,082	17.8
Catholic Parochial	89	14,127	1,763	12.4
Hebrew Parochial	13	536	96	17.9
Total	198	58,370	10,590	18.1
1959-1960				
Vocational	33	8,879	1,621	18.3
Public Academic	65	32,821	3,130	9.5
Catholic Parochial	86	14,177	819	5.8
Hebrew Parochial	7	312	27	8.7
Total	191	56,189	5,597	10.0
1960-1961				
Vocational	34	9,793	1,620	16.5
Public Academic	67	34,609	2,991	8.6
Catholic Parochial	82	14,921	965	6.5
Hebrew Parochial	6	386	23	6.0
Total	189	59,709	5,599	9.4
1961-1962				
Vocational	31	9,504	1,818	19.1
Public Academic	62	31,615	3,793	12.0
Catholic Parochial	85	14,375	1,336	9.3
Hebrew Parochial	7	507	42	8.3
Protestant Parochial	1	73	16	21.9
Total	186	56,074	7,005	12.5

†Including annexes.

*Heaf multiple puncture test.

Table 60.

TUBERCULIN TESTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY BOROUGH

New York City. 1958-1962

Borough	1958-59			1959-60		
	Tests Read	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Tests Read	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Manhattan	12,816	2,973	23.2	10,555	1,847	17.5
Bronx	10,417	2,220	21.3	9,587	1,287	13.4
Brooklyn	20,473	3,434	16.7	21,901	1,530	7.0
Queens	12,399	1,548	12.5	11,836	804	6.8
Richmond	2,265	415	18.3	2,310	129	5.6
New York City ..	58,370	10,590	18.1	56,189	5,597	10.0

Borough	1960-61			1961-62		
	Tests Read	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Tests Read	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Manhattan	11,085	1,745	15.7	11,000	2,226	20.2
Bronx	9,620	761	7.9	9,506	1,209	12.7
Brooklyn	22,571	1,483	6.6	21,035	1,833	8.7
Queens	14,074	1,431	10.2	12,553	1,619	12.9
Richmond	2,359	179	7.6	1,980	118	6.0
New York City ..	59,709	5,599	9.4	56,074	7,005	12.5

Note: Entering students, age range approximately 13-15 years. In High School surveys most of the tuberculin reactors are given a chest X-ray examination within a two-month period.

Table 61.

X-RAY FOLLOW-UP OF POSITIVE REACTORS
TUBERCULIN TESTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Department of Health, The City of New York 1958 - 1962

School Year:-	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Positive reactors	10,590	5,597	5,599	7,005
Pathology found:				
Active cases	11	14	6†	6‡
Minimal	8	..	3	..
Moderately advanced	2	..	2	..
Far advanced	0	..	0	..
Childhood-Primary	1	..	1	..
Arrested	1	..	7	..
Apparently cured	0	..	1	..
Undetermined	0	..	2	..

(..) = Details not available.

†This number represents only cases discovered through December 1960; figures for 1961 not available.

‡This number is incomplete as 70 X-ray recalls were still under investigation as of June 30, 1962. Four of these cases were found immediately following the Heaf test; two were found upon re-X-ray of previous Heaf positive reactors.

TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION RATES

One of the intermediate objectives recommended by the Arden House Conference on Tuberculosis toward the goal for eradication of tuberculosis is the lowering of the infection rate in children so that no more than 1 percent of 14-year-old children in the nation will react to tuberculin.

The record for New York City in respect to rates of infection is somewhat incomplete since there has been relatively little systematic testing of the general population. At present tuberculin testing is confined almost exclusively to children, and testing of adults is sporadic.

Thirty years ago one-third of the children in the 10 to 15 year age group reacted to intracutaneous tuberculin tests. Of adults tested and particularly older adults in congested areas in New York City, a very high proportion was found to be infected.

Since then the decline in tuberculosis incidence rates has been concommitant with corresponding lowering of the infection rates.

It is estimated by the National Tuberculosis Association that one-fifth of the people in the United States is infected with the tubercle bacillus. Since New York City's new case rate and death rate are higher than the national rates, it seems likely that the tuberculosis infection rate for New York City would exceed the infection rate for the nation.

On a city-wide average, approximately 2 per cent of the children under 5 years of age show a positive reaction to the new multiple puncture tuberculin tests, 4 per cent in the group 5 to 9 years, 8 per cent in the group 10 to 14, and 20 per cent in the group 15 to 20; however, in different neighborhoods wide variations from these figures are observed.

Among adults the reaction rates are substantially higher than children, insofar as can be determined from available survey data.

Long-term comparisons of infection rates must be made with a certain degree of caution since findings are not always based on the same method, technique, or tuberculin. Occasionally even modification of the same test or reading procedure may influence the result.

The early literature is replete with references to a variety of tuberculin tests. With the passing of time, the Mantoux intracutaneous test has survived and is currently used. More recently the multiple puncture tests, such as the Heaf and Tine tests, are used widely.

Since there is no practical way of standardizing retroactively the results of earlier surveys, except in a very general way, interpretation of apparent trends in infection must be based in part on deduction.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

During 1962, 799,413 chest X-ray examinations for tuberculosis were reported by public and private agencies in New York City. The majority of the people so examined were adults. The case-finding methods used were community-wide surveys as well as X-ray examinations of patients in the New York City Department of Health clinics, persons admitted to general hospitals, and X-ray examinations by the three local Tuberculosis and Health Associations.

The Department of Health reported taking 437,297 chest X-ray examinations in connection with clinic and survey activities, 38 general hospitals reported 314,222, and the three local tuberculosis associations reported 47,894, a total of 799,413 for the year.

Table 62.
X-RAY EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS
By Department of Health, General Hospitals, and Tuberculosis Associations
New York City, 1950 - 1962

Year	Total X-ray Examinations for TB	Department of Health*	General Hospital Admissions †	Brooklyn TB and Health Assn.	New York TB and Health Assn.	Queensboro TB and Health Assn.
1950	561,607	437,931	...	44,268	22,754	56,654
1951	625,690	523,683	...	49,133	24,970	27,904
1952	527,675	421,702	...	48,765	27,590	29,618
1953	564,824	456,529	...	46,441	33,949	27,905
1954	593,721	511,415	...	30,261	25,755	26,290
1955	734,604	619,247	17,264	28,231	34,663	35,199
1956	966,011	770,954	106,747	23,688	30,846	33,776
1957	1,016,078	691,467	246,630	21,341	23,759	32,881
1958	800,140	432,392	312,815	14,198	19,499	21,236
1959	788,216	427,702	299,389	19,690	20,569	20,866
1960	819,190	458,568	307,732	13,294	21,699	17,897
1961	786,038	423,421	311,477	15,187	18,630	17,324
1962	799,413	437,297	314,222	14,194	16,760	16,940

*Including X-ray examinations other than for case-finding. In addition, chest X-ray examinations were made by the Department of Hospitals Clinics, Private Clinics, and Private Physicians for which agencies data were not available.

†The General Hospital Routine Admission Chest X-ray Program was initiated in New York City in 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Of the 437,297 X-ray examinations reported by the Department of Health, 289,129 chest X-rays were taken in connection with surveys. This does not include X-rays taken by private industry, private physicians, and many hospitals which do not formally participate in established programs.

Table 63.

X-Ray Examinations

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

City of New York

X-rays for Patients	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Attending clinics ..	172,319	160,111	150,323	147,828	141,047	140,674	148,168
Survey cases	598,635	531,356	282,069	279,874	317,521	282,747	289,129
(a) In clinics	(62,611)	(40,037)	(38,744)	(41,149)	(45,396)	(42,575)	(43,082)
(b) In field	(536,024)	(491,319)	(243,325)	(238,725)	(272,125)	(240,172)	(246,047)
Total	770,954	691,467	432,392	427,702	458,568	423,421	437,297

Table 64.

MASS X-RAY SURVEYS

Department of Health, The City of New York

1955 - 1962

Survey and Year	Number Persons X-rayed	Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis Not Previously Registered	
		Number	Rate†
South Bronx (1955-56)	271,225	216	0.8
Crown Heights (1956)	93,826	145	1.5
Lower East Side (1957)	140,417	154	1.1
Sunset Park, Bay Ridge (1957)	90,777	73	0.8
East Harlem (1959)	51,935	50	1.0
Morningside (1960)	87,193	93	1.1
Riverside (1961)	27,246	21	0.8
Brooklyn Neighborhoods (1961)	39,909	24	0.6
Manhattan Neighborhoods (1962)	31,835	20	0.6
Bronx Neighborhoods (1962)	26,874	31	1.2

†Per 1,000 persons X-rayed.

Dr. Andrew Fleck* and his coworkers analyzed two methods of tuberculosis case-finding from data of surveys made from 1952-1958 in Upstate New York. One method concentrated on general community surveys, the other on persons admitted to general hospitals. The result of the study indicated that hospital admission surveys turned up a higher proportion of active tuberculosis cases than community surveys. In addition, this evaluative study clearly showed that in Upstate New York active tuberculosis cases could be detected at less cost if mass X-ray surveys were carried out in areas of over 80,000 population and among people over 25 years of age excluding school population and government employees.

In recent years, New York City — being aware of the Upstate New York experience as indicated by the foregoing study, had geared its tuberculosis case-finding accordingly in order to get the best results at the lowest possible cost. Mass X-ray surveys have been confined to densely populated areas of known high tuberculosis prevalence.

Both the mass X-ray survey and the general hospital admission chest X-ray program have been employed in New York City since 1955.

MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOODS MASS X-RAY SURVEY, 1962

The Manhattan Neighborhoods Mass X-ray Survey, conducted from April 24 to June 2, 1962, resulted in X-raying of 31,835 persons. This survey was not limited to just one health district, but covered the East Harlem, Lower East Side, Lower West Side, Riverside, and Washington Heights Health Districts.

There were 1,515 or 4.8 per cent of all persons X-rayed called in for further examination. Of these, 1,036 or 68 per cent responded.

Twenty-five persons were diagnosed as having active pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these, 20 were not previously registered, yielding a new active case rate of 0.6 per thousand persons X-rayed. Nineteen of these 20 newly discovered cases were diagnosed after re-examination, while one had only a survey X-ray. Four of these 20 cases were in the minimal stage.

An important dividend of tuberculosis case-finding is the other non-tuberculous conditions found. The respective individuals were informed of these non-tuberculous findings and were urged to see a private physician.

A total of 37 suspected neoplasms were diagnosed, a rate of 1.2 per thousand X-rayed. Twenty-nine of these 37 cases were diagnosed on re-examination. Also found were 9 cases of sarcoidosis, yielding a rate of 0.3 per thousand X-rayed. Eight of these responded to a request for examination.

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* Fleck, A., Hilleboe, H., and Smith, G.: Evaluation of tuberculosis case-finding by mass small-film radiography. Public Health Rep. 75:805-813. 1960.

This survey was a cooperative venture sponsored by the Department of Health of the City of New York and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The Department of Health furnished technical service including personnel who took X-rays, interpreted films, and examined patients who required further study. The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association was responsible for promoting public participation through publicity, mass media, and attention-getting activities at the scene of X-ray units.

BRONX NEIGHBORHOODS MASS X-RAY SURVEY, 1962

The Bronx Neighborhoods Mass X-ray Survey, conducted from October 1 to November 14, 1962, resulted in the X-raying of 26,874 persons. This survey covered the Morrisania and Mott Haven Health Districts.

There were 768 or 2.9 per cent of all persons X-rayed called in for further examination. Of these 523 or 68 per cent responded.

Thirty-nine persons were diagnosed as having active pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these, 31 were not previously registered, yielding a new active case rate of 1.2 per thousand X-rayed. Twenty-nine of the 31 newly discovered cases were diagnosed after re-examination, while 2 had only survey X-rays. Thirteen, or 42 per cent of these 31 cases, were in the minimal stage.

Again, an important dividend of tuberculosis case-finding is the other non-tuberculous conditions found. The respective individuals were informed of these non-tuberculous findings and were urged to see a private physician.

A total of 25 suspected neoplasms was diagnosed, a rate of 0.9 per thousand X-rayed. All of these 25 cases were diagnosed on re-examination. Also found were 16 cases of sarcoidosis, yielding a rate of 0.6 per thousand X-rayed. Fifteen of these responded to a request for examination.

This survey was a cooperative venture sponsored by the Department of Health of the City of New York and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The Department of Health furnished technical service including personnel who took X-rays, interpreted films, and examined patients who required further study. The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association was responsible for promoting public participation through publicity, mass media, and attention-getting activities at the scene of X-ray units.

ROUTINE CHEST X-RAY EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO GENERAL HOSPITALS

Prior to 1955 no organized program to provide routine X-ray examinations of patients admitted to general hospitals was in operation in New York City. The State of New York initiated a general hospital routine admission chest X-ray program in 1947. This program is a case-finding method used to discover unsuspected, previously unknown cases of tuberculosis. Under its terms the public and voluntary hospitals, outside of New York City, were encouraged to "screen" all newly admitted patients for tuberculosis. The New York State Department of Health offered two plans:

1. For hospitals with 4,000 admissions per year. New York State would lend a photoroentgen machine and would pay the hospital 50¢ for each report of the result of the examination.

2. For hospitals with less than 4,000 admissions per year. The hospital would utilize its own X-ray facilities and New York State would pay $1.00 per examination reported. (The number 4,000 is interpreted to refer to in-patients, although the plan encourages hospitals to examine newly registered out-patients as well as employees and applicants for employment.)

On July 1, 1955 participation in this program was opened to the hospitals in New York City. At that time the Department of Health of the City of New York agreed to cooperate with the New York State Department of Health and to encourage hospitals in New York City to participate. The New York City Department of Health serves as the liaison agency between the hospitals and the New York State Department of Health. By the end of 1956, 26 hospitals were cooperating and, in 1962, 40 hospitals.

During 1956, 106,747 X-rays were taken and among them were 851 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, a rate of 8 per 1,000 persons examined. In 1962, according to the New York City Department of Health, the total was 314,222 with 1,567 active cases, a rate of 5.0 per 1,000 X-ray examinations. Of these 1,567 cases, 948 or 60.5 per cent had not been previously registered. The general hospitals admission program has accounted for approximately one-fifth of all new active cases diagnosed annually (1960, 18.8%, 1961, 22.4%; 1962, 21.4%).

Finding these unknown cases of active tuberculosis is the very basis of a good prevention program, because the source of infection to others is thereby controlled. In addition, a valuable dividend is gained — that is, the discovery of a large number of neoplasms and other non-tuberculous chest conditions, particularly when they are in a silent or asymptomatic phase. Since nearly all of these tuberculosis suspects are hospital patients, they are available for clinical and laboratory study while they are receiving treatment for the primary condition for which they are hospitalized.

At the request of the New York City Department of Health and the New York State Department of Health a study was made of the General Hospital Routine Admission Chest X-ray Program in New York City by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.[16]

Table 65.
HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY EXAMINATIONS
New York City, 1955 - 1962

Year	Number of Hospitals	Total Number X-rayed	Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis†			
			Total Cases Diagnosed		Not Previously Registered	
			Number	Rate‡	Number	Rate‡
1955*	5	17,264	131	7.6	..	--
1956	26	106,747	851	8.0	..	--
1957	39	246,630	1,644	6.7	1,083	4.4
1958	41	312,815	1,727	5.5	..	--
1959	41	299,389	1,589	5.3	1,040	3.4
1960	42	307,732	1,419	4.6	883	2.9
1961	40	311,477	1,599	5.1	976	3.1
1962	40	314,222	1,567	5.0	948	3.0

*New York State plan started July 1, 1955 in New York City.
†X-ray diagnosis. ‡Active pulmonary tuberculosis cases per 1,000 examined.

Persons not previously registered compared to total cases diagnosed: 1959, 65 per cent; 1960, 62 per cent; 1961, 61 per cent; and 1962, 61 per cent.

Table 66.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY SURVEY

New York City, 1959 - 1962

Year	Total Number X-raved	Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
		Total Cases Diagnosed		Not Previously Registered	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
1959					
In-patients	111,433	930	8.3	585	5.2
Out-patients	151,565	618	4.1	422	2.8
Employees	31,160	25	0.8	19	0.6
Not reported	5,231	16	3.1	14	2.7
Total	299,389	1,589	5.3	1,040(a)	3.5
Municipal hospitals (17)	206,746	---	..	941	4.6
Voluntary hospitals (24)	92,643	---	..	99	1.1
1960					
In-patients	112,966	819	7.2	489	4.3
Out-patients	157,519	564	3.6	368	2.3
Employees	31,760	25	0.8	17	0.5
Not reported	5,487	11	2.0	9	1.6
Total	307,732	1,419	4.6	883(b)	2.9
Municipal hospitals (17)	215,722	---	..	811	3.8
Voluntary hospitals (25)	92,010	---	..	72	0.8
1961					
In-patients	112,074	985	8.8	592	5.3
Out-patients	162,498	583	3.6	362	2.2
Employees	32,344	19	0.6	12	0.4
Not reported	4,561	12	2.6	10	2.2
Total	311,477	1,599	5.1	976(c)	3.1
Municipal hospitals (17)	223,276	---	..	925	4.1
Voluntary hsopitals (23)	88,201	---	..	51	0.6
1962					
In-patients	112,727	1,051	9.3	630	5.6
Out-patients	164,264	492	3.0	297	1.8
Employees	31,476	9	0.3	8	0.3
Not reported	5,755	15	2.6	13	2.3
Total	314,222	1,567	5.0	948(d)	3.0
Municipal hospitals (19)	223,899	---	..	894	4.0
Voluntary hospitals (21)	90,323	---	..	54	0.6

*Active pulmonary tuberculosis cases per 1,000 examined.
(a)1959=Minimal 293(28.7%), Moderately advanced 494(47.5%), Far advanced 253(24.3%); (b)1960=Minimal 197(22.3%), Moderately advanced 409(46.3%), Far advanced 277(31.4%); (c)1961=Minimal 201(20.6%), Moderately advanced 433(44.4%), Far advanced 342(35.0%); (d)1962= Minimal 160(16.9%), Moderately advanced 450(47.5%), Far advanced 338(35.6%).

Table 67.
HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY SURVEY
Persons Examined by Age and Sex
New York City, 1961

Age	Persons Examined					
	Number			% Distribution by Age		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-14	2,733	1,247	1,486	0.9	1.0	0.8
15-24	68,690	18,851	49,839	21.9	15.9	25.4
25-34	63,364	19,756	43,608	20.2	16.7	22.3
35-44	49,423	18,777	30,646	15.7	15.9	15.6
45-54	39,916	16,695	23,221	12.7	14.1	11.9
55-64	36,672	17,529	19,143	11.6	14.8	9.8
65+	47,444	23,124	24,320	15.1	19.5	12.4
Not stated..	5,980	2,483	3,497	1.9	2.1	1.8
Total ..	314,222	118,462	195,760	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 68.
HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY SURVEY
Diagnosis According to Sex
New York City, 1961

Diagnosis	Total	Male	Female
TUBERCULOSIS:			
Confirmed-			
Active	1,233	832	401
Inactive	4,933	2,533	2,400
Suspect	698	430	268
Pleural effusion	27	15	12
Unconfirmed	1,894	1,054	840
OTHER CONDITIONS:			
Neoplasm	1,477	938	539
Other	57,440	28,220	29,220

Table 69.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY SURVEY

Newly Reported Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Numbers and Rates by Hospital
New York City, 1960 - 1962

HOSPITALS	Number of Patients X-rayed			Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases Not Previously Registered					
				Number			Rate per 1000 X-rays		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
MUNICIPAL:									
Bellevue	19,983	24,177	21,334	172	201	150	8.6	8.3	7.0
Bellevue Psychiatric	2,112	2,373	4,418	0	2	9	..	0.9	2.0
B.S. Coler	1,337	1,280	1,279	2	2	3	1.5	1.6	2.3
City Hospital Elmhurst	11,909	12,698	12,316	24	44	29	2.0	3.5	2.4
Coney Island	11,635	13,504	13,754	6	12	4	0.5	0.9	0.3
Cumberland	10,231	9,500	9,098	30	43	26	2.9	4.5	2.9
Fordham	12,008	12,179	12,229	21	50	70	1.7	4.1	5.7
Goldwater Memorial	1,563	1,794	1,792	1	1	..	0.6	0.6	..
Gouverneur	3,948	1,871	4,558	12	5	1	3.0	2.7	0.2
Greenpoint	7,780	7,682	6,639	30	19	18	3.9	2.5	2.7
Harlem	11,619	12,208	11,463	42	9	19	3.6	0.7	1.7
Jacobi	14,258	14,456	16,112	22	4	21	1.5	0.3	1.3
Kings County	30,300	23,550	21,597	241	285	347	8.0	12.1	16.1
Kings County Psychiatric	2,057	2,450	5,854	29	13	11	14.1	5.3	1.9
Lincoln	12,745	13,178	12,770	39	45	25	3.1	3.4	2.0
Metropolitan	27,029	35,349	34,008	52	103	98	1.9	2.9	2.9
Morrisania	13,909	12,190	11,644	15	23	13	1.1	1.9	1.1
Queens General	16,436	18,318	17,828	63	47	37	3.8	2.6	2.1
Sydenham	4,863	4,569	5,206	10	17	13	2.1	3.7	2.5
Municipal Hospitals	215,722	223,276	223,899	811	925	894	3.8	4.1	4.0
VOLUNTARY:									
Beth El	9,909	9,683	10,915	0	3	4	..	0.3	0.4
Booth Memorial	2,055	1,490	636	0	0	0	..	..	..
Bronx	6,588	6,911	7,025	4	3	8	0.6	0.4	1.1
Columbus	3,727	3,812	3,313	17	10	10	4.6	2.6	3.0
Flushing	1,227	1,244	1,925	0	0	1	..	..	0.5
Grand Central	2,994	1,872	1,539	4	0	1	1.3	..	0.6
Jewish Chronic	2,295	2,155	2,305	0	1	0	..	0.5	..
Joint Diseases	2,458	2,127	1,785	1	1	1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Knickerbocker	1,865	858	...	2	2	..	1.1	2.3	..
Lebanon	696	1,446	2,251	0	1	1	..	0.7	0.4
Le Roy	...	...	514	..	..	1	..	..	1.9
Methodist	2,731	2,179	2,109	2	0	0	0.7	..	..
Misericordia	1,738	2,212	2,068	0	1	1	..	0.5	0.5
Montefiore	13,404	17,602	21,904	0	0	2	..	..	0.1
Mother Cabrini	1,895	2,684	3,575	1	4	4	0.5	1.5	1.1
N. Y. Infirmary	2,092	...	...	1	..	..	0.5	..	..
N. Y. Polyclinic	3,183	891	...	1	0	..	0.3	..	..
Presbyterian	12,221	12,801	11,096	18	15	13	1.5	1.2	1.2
Roosevelt	1,582	...	...	3	..	..	1.9	..	..
St. Barnabas	1,928	1,498	1,791	4	1	2	2.1	0.7	1.1
St. Francis	4,726	5,410	5,073	6	4	2	1.3	0.7	0.4
St. John's Episcopal	4,204	4,726	4,420	5	1	0	1.2	0.2	..
St. John's, L. I. C.	1,065	1,364	2,425	2	2	2	1.9	1.5	0.8
St. Luke's	530	292	...	0	0	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's	...	...	605	..	..	1	..	..	1.7
St. Vincent's, S. I.	4,533	4,359	3,049	0	2	0	..	0.5	..
Staten Island	2,364	585	...	1	0	..	0.4	..	..
Voluntary Hospitals	92,010	88,201	90,323	72	51	54	0.8	0.6	0.6
ALL HOSPITALS	307,732	311,477	314,222	883	976	948	2.9	3.1	3.0

HARLEM AREA TUBERCULOSIS CASEFINDING PROJECT
August 1962 – August 1963

Previous mass chest X-ray surveys conducted in New York City to detect tuberculosis indicated that between 3 and 4 per cent of all persons examined require further clinical study and that only 60 to 65 per cent of these presented themselves for further diagnostic examination.

The major objective of the Harlem Area Tuberculosis Casefinding Project is to determine why individuals who are suspected of having tuberculosis do not accept further medical examination. It has been found that by shortening the time gap between the initial X-ray and the follow-up clinic appointment, the importance of further examination is communicated to the suspect--helping to ensure his return. Those who fail to report are sought by personal phone calls and home visits, methods which succeed in bringing in most of the recalcitrants. In this way, approximately 22 per cent more tuberculosis suspects and their contacts have been protected.

Other objectives of this project are to conduct a chest X-ray program in the Harlem area, screening individuals over 15 years of age; to schedule and operate a mobile chest X-ray unit on a year-round basis; to intensify follow-up procedures in an attempt to bring in promptly for examination all persons whose initial film indicates evidence of tuberculosis, whether presumed to be active or inactive; and to bring in persons whose initial film shows evidence of adverse health conditions other than tuberculosis.

A specific area of the Central and East Harlem Health District was selected for the project because of its high prevalence of tuberculosis. The boundaries of the project area are from 110th Street in the south to 135th Street and from the Hudson River to the East River. Within this area approximately 350,000 individuals reside, 259,000 or 74 per cent of whom are estimated to be over 15 years of age and therefore eligible for chest X-ray.

The Harlem Area Tuberculosis Casefinding Project, which started on August 15, 1962 and is still in operation, is conducted jointly by the New York City Department of Health and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The Department of Health supplies the X-ray bus, office quarters and clinical staff. The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association provides the project staff (two field representatives and a secretary) and promotional materials. Volunteers recruited by the project staff gave over 550 hours of assistance.

During the period August 1962 through August 1963, 41,882 chest X-rays were taken in the Harlem area. These X-rays were available during two days of every week of the year and a daily average of 407 X-rays were taken.

Of these chest X-rays, 2,568 or 6.1 per cent revealed abnormal findings of which 1,302 (3.1% of the 41,882) classified as "call-ins" were regarded as significant and needing further examination. Sixty-two per cent of the "call-ins" who responded did so to a clinic appointment offered by mail in less than one week after the survey film was read. An additional 30 per cent who responded did so to telephone contact made immediately following the first clinic appointment which was not kept. The remaining 8 per cent of the "call-ins" required one or more home visits, telephone calls and letters before they finally kept a clinic appointment. Consequently, the more rapidly and persistently early follow-up steps were taken the less need there was for home visits and other more involved and costly follow-up action.

Of the 1,302 persons classified as "call-ins," 94 refused re-examination after follow-up, while 83 were not located. Of the remaining 1,125 "call-ins" who were re-examined 74 (6.6%) were found to have active tuberculosis. One-third of the individuals who received a chest X-ray examination in this project were over 45 years of age. The response by "call-ins" in this project was 87 per cent as compared to the usual 65 per cent to chest X-ray surveys.

The Harlem Area Tuberculosis Casefinding Project has demonstrated that mass chest X-ray surveys in the project area can be conducted 12 months throughout the year and remain productive, provided the program is promoted effectively, consistently, and X-ray bus locations are carefully selected.

SYMBOLIC of the hundreds of volunteers who are making the Harlem Tuberculosis Casefinding Project a success, these three school boys gave up part of their Easter vacation to distribute posters. Other volunteers have worked long hours at the X-ray bus, registering people who wanted the free chest examination.

VII - MORTALITY

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

The number of tuberculosis deaths recorded within the boundaries of New York City during 1962 was 740, a rate of 9.5 per 100,000 population, as compared to 738 deaths or a rate of 9.4 in 1961.

An increase in resident deaths occurred in the boroughs of Bronx (10.7%), Brooklyn (8.1%) and Queens (12.9%). There was a decrease in resident deaths in the boroughs of Manhattan (7.7%) and Richmond (46.2%). It should be noted that for Richmond the decrease in absolute numbers was from 13 to 7.

During the past few decades, although there has been a significant general decline in death rate from tuberculosis, there were also fluctuations in terms of increases for certain years. For the period 1940-1948, the yearly decline ranged from one to six per cent. During the years 1949-1951, the decline ranged from 9 to 18 per cent; then for the period 1952-1954, the drop ranged from 12 to 26 per cent. In 1956, the drop was over 10%; in 1957, there was a 2% rise; in 1958, a decline of 15%; in 1959, a decline of 7%; in 1960, a rise of 4%; in 1961, a drop of 9%; and in 1962, a rise of 1%.

Although women outnumber men in New York City, twice as many men as women have active tuberculosis. For many decades there has been proportionally more tuberculosis among males than among females and the mortality and incidence rates consistently have for over a century been higher for the males. In 1962, respiratory tuberculosis deaths comprised 93.8% of the total deaths from tuberculosis.

Table 70.
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY*
New York, Since 1900

Year	Male		Female		Persons					
					Respiratory		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Deaths *	Rate †	Deaths *	Rate †	Deaths *	Rate †	Deaths *	Rate †	Deaths *	Rate †
1900	5,783	338	3,847	222	8,154	237	1,476	43	9,630	280
1910	6,352	266	3,722	156	8,692	182	1,382	29	10,074	211
1920	4,211	149	2,924	103	6,165	109	970	17	7,135	126
1930	3,131	90	1,958	56	4,457	64	632	9	5,089	73
1940	2,394	65	1,233	33	3,323	45	304	4	3,627	49
1945	2,448	65	1,065	27	3,211	42	302	4	3,513	46
1950	1,718	45	603	15	2,154	27	167	2	2,321	29
1951	1,508	39	631	15	1,978	25	161	2	2,139	27
1952	1,209	31	389	9	1,460	18	138	2	1,598	20
1953	965	25	329	8	1,183	15	111	1	1,294	16
1954	826	21	301	7	1,048	13	79	1	1,127	14
1955	840	22	244	6	1,023	13.1	61	0.8	1,084	13.9
1956	719	19	255	6	916	11.7	58	0.7	974	12.4
1957	767	20	215	5	931	11.9	51	0.7	982	12.6
1958	632	17	201	5	772	9.9	61	0.8	833	10.7
1959	573	15	206	5	736	9.4	43	0.6	779	10.0
1960	615	17	195	5	763	9.8	47	0.6	810	10.4
1961	564	15	174	4	688	8.8	50	0.6	738	9.4
1962	544	15	150	4	694	8.9	46	0.6	740	9.5

*Included are deaths occurring within New York City (residents, non-residents and persons of unknown address), exclusive of city residents who died out of town.
†Per 100,000 population.

Table 71.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE

New York City, 1961 - 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	Estimated Population July 1, 1962	Resident Deaths in City* Number 1961	Number 1962	Number Change 1961-1962	Rate† 1961	Rate† 1962
Central Harlem	228,000	104	85	- 19	45	37
East Harlem	182,000	24	22	- 2	14	12
Kips Bay-Yorkville	212,000	15	16	+ 1	7	8
Lower East Side	258,000	46	34	- 12	17	13
Lower West Side	253,000	52	57	+ 5	20	23
Riverside	250,000	34	40	+ 6	13	16
Washington Heights	267,000	24	22	- 2	9	8
MANHATTAN:	1,650,000	299	276	- 23	18	17
Fordham-Riverdale	241,000	10	16	+ 6	4	7
Morrisania	259,000	16	22	+ 6	6	9
Mott Haven	217,000	28	22	- 6	12	10
Pelham Bay	181,000	10	6	- 4	5	3
Tremont	265,000	11	14	+ 3	4	5
Westchester	267,000	9	13	+ 4	3	5
BRONX:	1,430,000	84	93	+ 9	6	7
Bay Ridge	289,000	9	15	+ 6	3	5
Bedford	285,000	37	43	+ 6	13	15
Brownsville	318,000	16	11	- 5	5	4
Bushwick	211,000	22	23	+ 1	10	11
Flatbush	468,000	22	17	- 5	5	4
Fort Greene	213,000	17	28	+ 11	8	13
Gravesend	300,000	9	10	+ 1	3	3
Red Hook-Gowanus	157,000	22	28	+ 6	14	18
Sunset Park	185,000	16	11	- 5	8	6
Williamsburg-Greenpoint ..	184,000	28	28	...	15	15
BROOKLYN:	2,610,000	198	214	+ 16	8	8
Astoria-Long Island City..	261,000	22	18	- 4	9	7
Corona	223,000	11	13	+ 2	5	6
Flushing	456,000	12	13	+ 1	3	3
Jamaica East	315,000	22	25	+ 3	7	8
Jamaica West	320,000	15	21	+ 6	5	7
Maspeth-Forest Hills	285,000	11	15	+ 4	4	5
QUEENS:	1,860,000	93	105	+ 12	5	6
RICHMOND:	230,000	13	7	- 6	6	3
N. Y. C. RESIDENTS	7,780,000	687	695	+ 8	9	9
Non-Residents	...	24	21	- 3	..	..
Residence Unknown	...	27	24	- 3	..	..
NEW YORK CITY TOTAL	7,780,000	738	740	+ 2	9	10

*Excludes residents who died outside of New York City.

†Deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 72.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS BY RACE, AGE AND DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE

New York City, 1962

Health Center DISTRICT	Total All Groups	WHITE						NON-WHITE					
		Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Central Harlem	85	3	0	0	1	1	1	82	0	2	31	39	10
East Harlem	22	14	0	0	5	7	2	8	0	1	1	3	3
Kips Bay-Yorkville.	16	15	0	0	0	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lower East Side ...	34	29	0	1	2	17	9	5	0	0	1	1	3
Lower West Side ...	57	48	0	0	3	24	21	9	0	0	3	2	4
Riverside	40	20	0	0	0	13	7	20	0	0	6	12	2
Washington Heights.	22	9	0	0	0	2	7	13	0	0	2	6	5
MANHATTAN:	276	138	0	1	11	71	55	138	0	3	44	63	28
Fordham-Riverdale..	16	15	0	0	1	9	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Morrisania	22	12	0	0	1	3	8	10	2	0	3	4	1
Mott Haven	22	15	1	1	1	6	6	7	0	0	1	6	0
Pelham Bay	6	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tremont	14	10	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	0	2	0	1
Westchester	13	13	0	0	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRONX:	93	71	2	2	6	27	34	22	3	0	7	10	2
Bay Ridge	15	14	0	0	1	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bedford	43	9	0	0	2	0	7	34	0	1	13	14	6
Brownsville	11	4	0	0	1	2	1	7	0	0	3	3	1
Bushwick	23	19	0	0	4	8	7	4	0	0	0	4	0
Flatbush	17	17	0	0	3	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Greene	28	11	0	0	2	5	4	17	0	0	10	6	1
Gravesend	10	7	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
Red Hook-Gowanus ..	28	22	0	0	3	8	11	6	0	0	2	1	3
Sunset Park	11	10	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wmsbrg.-Greenpoint.	28	24	0	0	3	7	14	4	0	0	1	3	0
BROOKLYN:	214	137	0	0	23	47	67	77	0	1	30	34	12
Astoria-L.I.City ..	18	16	0	0	1	12	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
Corona	13	10	0	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	1
Flushing	13	12	0	0	2	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Jamaica East	25	9	1	0	1	5	2	16	1	0	6	4	5
Jamaica West	21	17	0	0	0	6	11	4	0	0	1	2	1
Maspeth-For. Hills.	15	15	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUEENS:	105	79	1	0	5	39	34	26	1	0	12	6	7
RICHMOND:	7	7	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Y.C. RESIDENTS ..	695	432	3	3	45	186	195	263	4	4	93	113	49
Non-Residents	21	17	1	0	6	4	6	4	0	0	1	2	1
Residence Unknown..	24	16	0	0	1	10	5	8	0	0	2	4	2
NEW YORK CITY TOTAL	740	465	4	3	52	200	206	275	4	4	96	119	52

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	Total	Age Group				
		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
White	100.0	0.9	0.6	11.2	43.0	44.3
Nonwhite ..	100.0	1.5	1.5	34.9	43.2	18.9
Total	100.0	1.1	0.9	20.0	43.1	34.9

Table 73.
TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY BY SEX

Year	Deaths		New Cases		Known Active Cases†	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1900	5,783	3,847	...	...	...	...
1950	1,718	603	4,854	2,863	11,648	7,411
1955	840	244	3,971	2,243	9,274	4,568
1960	615	195	3,124	1,575	6,017	2,672

Year	Death Rate*		New Case Rate*		Prevalence Rate§ December 31	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1900	339.0	222.2	...	...	...	...
1950	45.0	14.8	127.1	70.4	3.0	1.8
1955	22.3	6.0	105.2	55.4	2.4	1.1
1960	16.5	4.8	84.0	38.8	1.6	0.7

*Deaths or New Cases during year per 100,000 population.
§Known active cases on Tuberculosis Register as of December 31 per 1,000 population.
†Active tuberculosis cases in register as of December 31.
Population: 1900 (M. = 1,705,705, F. = 1,731,497)
1960 (M. = 3,719,257, F. = 4,062,727)
(...) = data unavailable.

The difference in the sex ratio for persons with active tuberculosis on December 31, 1960 was particularly prominent for white persons. White males (3,387) contributed 77 per cent of the cases and the white females (1,023) 23 per cent. Among Negroes the males (1,808) were 63 per cent, the females (1,081) 37 per cent, among Puerto Ricans the males (484) 49 per cent, females (497) 51 per cent. Oriental males (121) had twelve times as much tuberculosis as females (10).

Table 74.
RECORDED TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS*
Mortality by Sex and Ethnic Group
New York City, 1952-1962

Year:-	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
WHITE											
Male	855	676	607	629	535	554	454	388	415	366	376
Female	224	200	188	124	136	123	118	105	108	100	89
Both Sexes	1,079	876	795	753	671	677	572	493	523	466	465
NONWHITE											
Male	354	289	219	211	184	213	178	185	200	198	192
Female	165	129	113	120	119	92	83	101	87	74	83
Both Sexes	519	418	332	331	303	305	261	286	287	272	275
ALL RACES											
Male	1,209	965	826	840	719	767	632	573	615	564	568
Female	389	329	301	244	255	215	201	206	195	174	172
Both Sexes	1,598	1,294	1,127	1,084	974	982	833	779	810	738	740

*Included are deaths occurring within New York City (residents, non-residents and persons of unknown address), exclusive of city residents who died out of town. In 1962 the Nonwhite deaths were: Negro, Male=180, Female=83, Other races, Male=12, Female=0.

Table 75.
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY ETHNIC GROUP
New York City, 1952-1962

Year	Deaths*				Death Rate†			
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
1952	1,598	1,079	486	33	20.3	15.4	59.8	111.6
1953	1,294	876	392	26	16.4	12.6	46.6	85.8
1954	1,127	795	315	17	14.4	11.4	36.2	54.8
1955	1,084	753	312	19	13.9	10.9	34.7	59.8
1956	974	671	290	13	12.4	9.8	31.3	40.0
1957	982	677	282	23	12.6	10.0	29.4	66.2
1958	833	572	252	9	10.7	8.4	25.0	21.7
1959	779	493	272	14	10.0	7.4	25.8	29.0
1960	810	523	278	9	10.4	7.9	25.3	16.3
1961	738	466	259	13	9.4	7.0	23.8	24.3
1962	740	465	263	12	9.5	7.0	24.2	22.6

*Deaths recorded within New York City (residents who died within city, non-residents, residence unknown), exclusive of city residents who died out of town.
†Per 100,000 population.

Table 76.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS, NEW YORK CITY, 1957-1962

Residents, Non-Residents, Residence Unknown by Borough

Borough	Total Recorded Within City	Resident Deaths in City	Non-Residents	Residence Unknown
1957				
Manhattan	450	421	13	16
Bronx	136	128	4	4
Brooklyn	248	242	3	3
Queens	124	115	3	6
Richmond	24	12	2	10
NEW YORK CITY	982	918	25	39
1958				
Manhattan	358	345	5	8
Bronx	120	114	3	3
Brooklyn	215	206	7	2
Queens	114	110	3	1
Richmond	26	13	4	9
NEW YORK CITY	833	788	22	23
1959				
Manhattan	340	320	11	9
Bronx	96	93	2	1
Brooklyn	234	226	5	3
Queens	95	87	6	2
Richmond	14	9	0	5
NEW YORK CITY	779	735	24	20
1960				
Manahattan	372	358	8	6
Bronx	101	93	5	3
Brooklyn	224	219	3	2
Queens	100	88	7	5
Richmond	13	9	1	3
NEW YORK CITY	810	767	24	19
1961				
Manhattan	321	299	9	13
Bronx	93	84	7	2
Brooklyn	205	198	1	6
Queens	105	93	7	5
Richmond	14	13	0	1
NEW YORK CITY	738	687	24	27
1962				
Manhattan	298	276	12	10
Bronx	100	93	4	3
Brooklyn	216	214	0	2
Queens	118	105	4	9
Richmond	8	7	1	0
NEW YORK CITY	740	695	21	24

Note: Deaths of city residents occurring out of town not included in above figures.

Table 77.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS† BY AGE AND SEX

New York City, 1950-1962

Year	All Ages	AGE 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
MALES																			
1950	1718	29	8	0	16	49	44	87	111	175	189	255	225	197	155	101	49	19	9
1951	1508	20	4	3	10	43	47	87	107	156	131	207	198	185	135	97	50	23	5
1952	1209	32	2	0	8	21	35	58	68	97	150	195	120	143	125	79	45	22	9
1953	965	17	3	3	3	12	22	42	58	72	121	116	107	122	128	66	45	19	9
1954	826	11	3	3	0	9	15	33	50	53	85	136	117	98	83	64	47	14	5
1955	840	19	2	0	4	6	23	20	46	55	79	117	106	131	95	74	42	13	8
1956	719	5	1	0	2	5	14	20	47	47	75	84	100	112	76	59	34	25	13
1957	767	9	0	1	1	6	14	21	33	56	82	91	117	96	89	70	40	28	13
1958	632	7	1	1	2	6	11	20	29	41	67	73	104	87	78	53	29	15	8
1959	573	5	2	0	1	4	4	26	29	31	50	77	93	77	72	47	29	18	8
1960	615	3	1	0	0	5	9	14	36	42	58	77	90	76	72	71	37	10	14
1961	564	2	1	0	1	1	17	9	35	51	42	78	88	65	60	43	39	26	6
1962	568	2	3	1	0	1	8	14	33	34	45	64	62	97	62	61	49	23	9
FEMALES																			
1950	603	32	2	7	20	59	66	60	70	59	57	36	29	34	19	23	20	7	3
1951	631	30	3	3	25	35	92	67	62	76	52	41	39	29	23	28	10	12	4
1952	389	20	3	3	11	42	40	41	46	30	22	25	21	19	24	18	14	6	4
1953	329	21	2	1	6	18	26	39	34	30	31	20	25	23	15	15	14	4	5
1954	301	13	1	3	6	18	35	26	36	34	28	31	13	12	21	14	3	3	4
1955	244	6	3	1	3	13	24	26	39	24	29	18	15	12	12	5	8	4	2
1956	255	6	2	0	2	10	23	29	26	30	35	18	19	15	12	7	10	6	5
1957	215	5	1	0	3	9	22	21	23	38	25	24	9	11	9	8	3	1	3
1958	201	5	1	2	2	7	13	24	22	26	21	15	11	12	15	13	5	2	5
1959	206	7	0	0	0	7	12	18	28	14	26	22	14	14	15	10	9	4	6
1960	195	1	1	1	1	10	14	21	25	25	14	17	12	8	18	10	5	7	5
1961	174	2	0	2	1	1	2	17	20	22	22	15	17	17	13	6	8	5	4
1962	172	2	0	0	2	4	9	18	14	18	20	14	8	9	12	13	13	4	12
BOTH SEXES																			
1950	2321	61	10	7	36	108	110	147	181	234	246	291	254	231	174	124	69	26	12
1951	2139	50	7	6	35	78	139	154	169	232	183	248	237	214	158	125	60	35	9
1952	1598	52	5	3	19	63	75	99	114	127	172	220	141	162	149	97	59	28	13
1953	1294	38	5	4	9	30	48	81	92	102	152	136	132	145	143	81	59	23	14
1954	1127	24	4	6	6	27	50	59	86	87	113	167	130	110	104	78	50	17	9
1955	1084	25	5	1	7	19	47	46	85	79	108	135	121	143	107	79	50	17	10
1956	974	11	3	0	4	15	37	49	73	77	110	102	119	127	88	66	44	31	18
1957	982	14	1	1	4	15	36	42	56	94	107	115	126	107	98	78	43	29	16
1958	833	12	2	3	4	13	24	44	51	67	88	88	115	99	93	66	34	17	13
1959	779	12	2	0	1	11	16	44	57	45	76	99	107	91	87	57	38	22	14
1960	810	4	2	1	1	15	23	35	61	67	72	94	102	84	90	81	42	17	19
1961	738	4	1	2	2	2	19	26	55	73	64	93	105	82	73	49	47	31	10
1962	740	4	3	1	2	5	17	32	47	52	65	78	70	106	74	74	62	27	21

†Total tuberculosis deaths recorded in New York City (residents who died within city, non-residents, residence unknown), exclusive of city residents who died out of town.

Table 78.
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY AGE
New York City, 1962

Age Group	All Forms		Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	Deaths	Death Rate*	Deaths	Death Rate*	Deaths	Death Rate*
0-14	8	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.3
15-24	7	0.7	5	0.5	2	0.2
25-44	148	7.0	136	6.4	12	0.6
45-64	319	10.9	307	15.3	12	0.6
65+	258	31.7	244	29.9	14	1.7
All ages..	740	9.5	694	8.9	46	0.6

Table 79.
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY SEX AND RACE
New York City, 1962

Sex	All Races		White		Non-white	
	Deaths	Death Rate*	Deaths	Death Rate*	Deaths	Death Rate*
Male	568	15.3	376	11.8	192	36.2
Female ...	172	4.2	89	2.6	83	13.6
Both Sexes	740	9.5	465	7.0	275	24.1

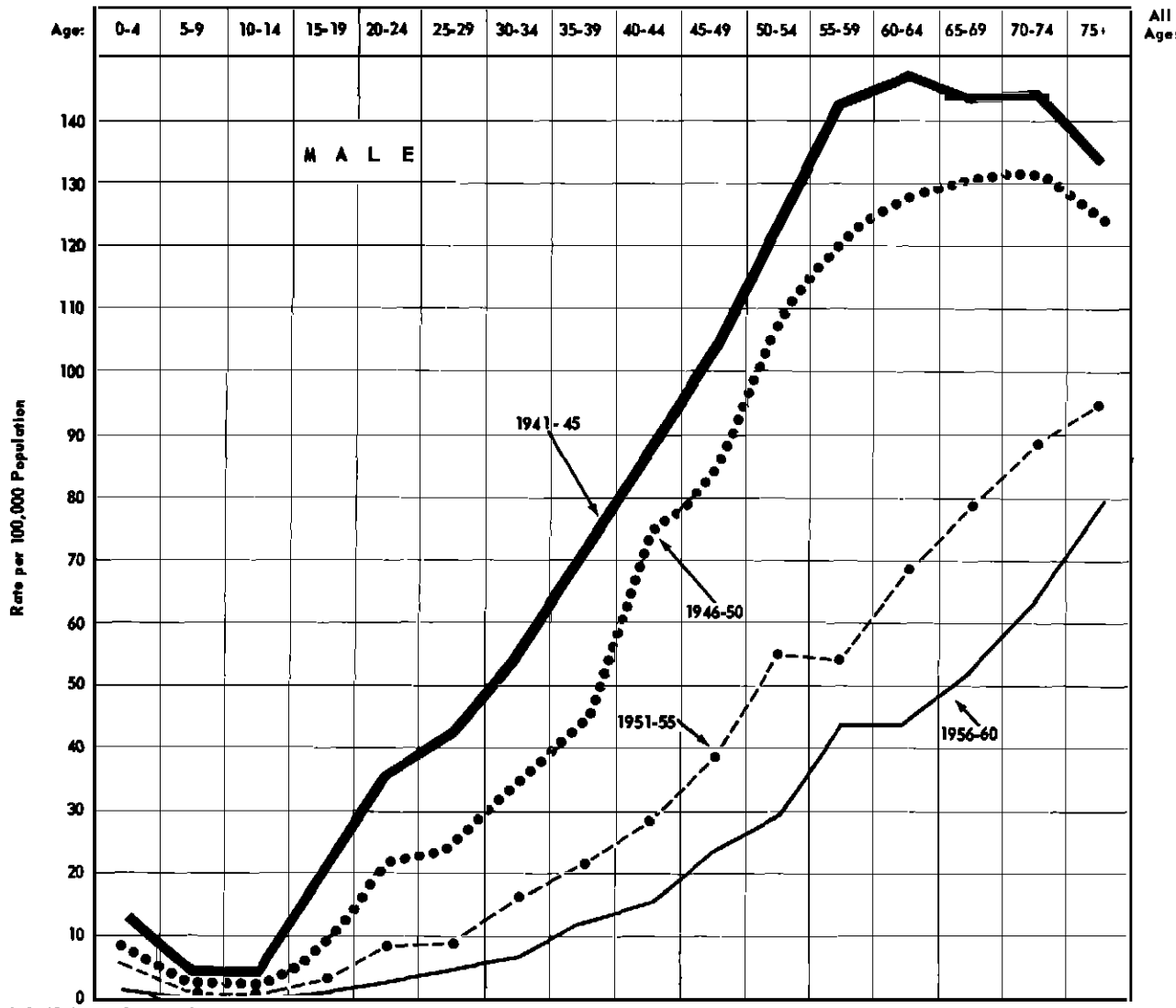
*Per 100,000 population.
Population estimated July 1, 1962: Total 7,780,000 (White, 6,640,000; Non-white, 1,140,000).

Table 80.
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP
New York City, 1962

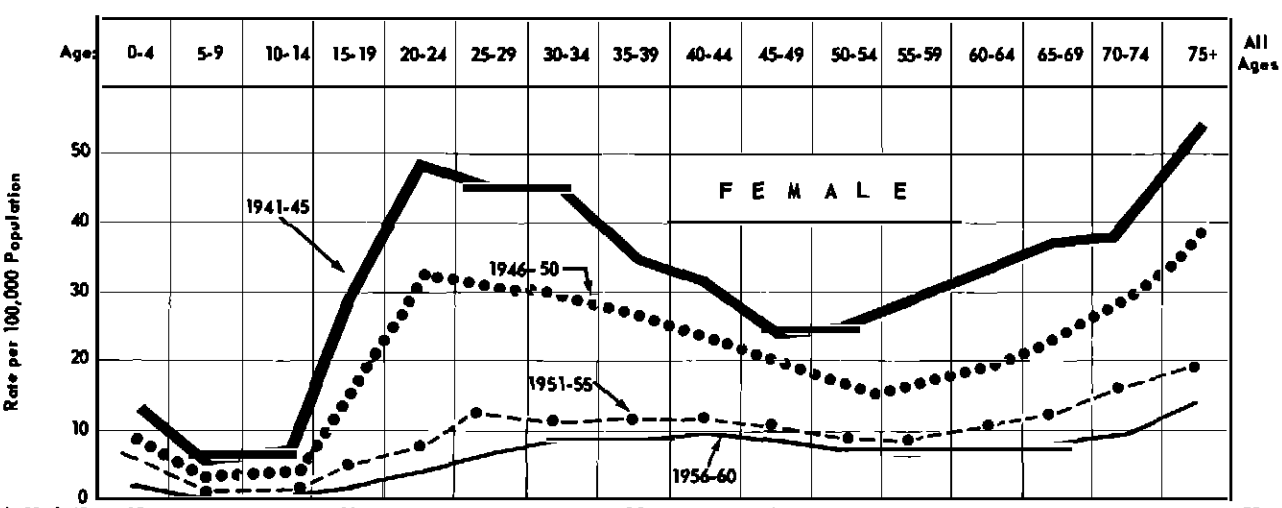
Ethnic Group	Total	Male	Female
Deaths Occurring Within City:			
White	465	376	89
Negro	263	180	83
Other	12	12	0
Total	740	568	172
Death Rates Per 100,000 Population:			
White	7.0	11.8	2.6
Negro	24.2	35.7	14.2
Other	22.6	47.4	--
Total	9.5	15.3	4.2

CHART 12

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES, NEW YORK CITY
Quinquennial Periods 1941-45, 1946-50, 1951-55, 1956-60



Death Rates	1941-45	14	3	5	18	35	42	54	71	87	103	124	142	147	143	144	133	65
	1946-50	9	2	1	10	23	24	34	46	74	87	108	120	127	130	131	123	53
	1951-55	5	1	0.9	2	7	9	17	22	28	38	54	53	68	79	88	95	27
	1956-60	2	0.3	0.1	0.5	2	4	7	13	16	24	30	45	45	52	64	80	18



Death Rates	1941-45	12	4	5	29	47	44	44	35	31	24	25	28	32	37	38	55	30
	1946-50	9	2	3	16	32	31	30	27	23	21	17	18	20	25	30	39	21
	1951-55	5	0.9	1	5	8	13	12	12	11	10	9	9	10	12	16	19	9
	1956-60	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	3	6	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	8	9	14	5

Based on reports, Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York.
Compiled by, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Table 81.
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
New York City, 1962

Rank	Cause of Death	All Races		White		Nonwhite	
		Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*
1	Diseases of the heart	37,836	486	34,394	518	3,442	302
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,252	222	15,515	234	1,737	152
3	Vascular lesions, cent. nerv. syst.	6,040	78	5,310	80	730	64
4	Influenza and pneumonia	3,192	41	2,578	39	614	54
5	Diseases of early infancy	2,824	36	1,734	26	1,090	96
6	Accidents	2,725	35	2,222	33	503	44
7	Cirrhosis of liver	2,348	30	1,802	27	546	48
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,725	22	1,444	22	281	25
9	General arteriosclerosis	1,109	14	984	15	125	11
10	Congenital malformations	973	13	792	12	181	16
11	Suicides	919	12	813	12	106	9
12	Diseases of stomach and duodenum	759	10	693	10	66	6
13	Tuberculosis	740	10	465	7	275	24
--	Other (remaining) causes	8,647	..	6,698	..	1,949	..
	All Causes	87,089	1,119	75,444	1,136	11,645	1,021

†Rank for all races.
‡Causes of death, International List (7th rev.): (1)Diseases of the heart, 410-443; (2)Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, 140-205; (3)Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system, 330-334; (4)Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn, 480-493; (5)Certain diseases of early infancy, 760-776; (6)Accidents, 800-962; (7)Cirrhosis of the liver, 581; (8)Diabetes mellitus, 260; (9)General arteriosclerosis, 450; (10)Congenital malformations, 750-759; (11)Suicides, 963; 970-979; (12)Diseases of stomach and duodenum, 540-545; (13)Tuberculosis, all forms, 001-019. (Numerals refer to category digits in international classification.)

Table 82.
ESTIMATED DEATH RATES FOR 10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
United States, 1962

Rank	Cause of Death	Death Rate*	Percent of Total Deaths
1	Diseases of heart	368.8	39.0
2	Malignant neoplasma, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	149.1	15.8
3	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	106.3	11.2
4	Accidents	52.9	5.6
5	Certain diseases of early infancy	34.9	3.7
6	Influenza and pneumonia except pneumonia of newborn	32.7	3.5
7	General arteriosclerosis	19.8	2.1
8	Diabetes mellitus	17.0	1.8
9	Other diseases of circulatory system	12.1	1.3
10	Congenital malformations	11.7	1.2
--	All other causes	140.2	14.8
	All Causes	945.5	100.0

*Rates per 100,000 population.
Note: The above data are based on a ten percent sample of deaths. Deaths assigned to the 10 leading causes of death in the United States constituted 85 percent of the total number of deaths. [17]

Table 83.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM LEADING INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES, PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA

New York City, 1961 - 1962

Disease	Deaths, 1961		Deaths, 1962		% Change in Rate 1961-1962
	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate†	
Pneumonia, bacterial and all other forms	3,466	44.53	3,158	40.59	- 8.8
Tuberculosis, all forms	738	9.48	740	9.51	+ 0.3
Syphilis and its sequelae	107	1.37	104	1.33	- 2.9
Influenza	39	0.50	34	0.43	- 14.0
Infectious hepatitis	46	0.59	39	0.50	- 15.3
Meningococcal infections	29	0.37	34	0.43	+ 16.2
Septicemia and pyemia	27	0.34	32	0.41	+ 20.6
Acute infectious encephalitis	11	0.14	17	0.21	+ 50.0
Late effects of acute infectious encephalitis.	7	0.08	4	0.05	- 37.5
Acute poliomyelitis	2	0.02	0	--	--
Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	4	0.05	4	0.05	--
Diseases attributable to viruses	82	1.05	93	1.20	+ 14.3
Chickenpox	4	0.05	5	0.06	+ 20.0
Streptococcal sore throat	1	0.01	3	0.04	+ 300.0
Gonococcal infection	3	0.03	3	0.04	+ 33.3
Paratyphoid fever, other salmonella infection	8	0.10	8	0.10	--
Other bacterial diseases	59	0.76	70	0.90	+ 18.4
Whooping cough	0	--	0	--	--
Dysentery, all forms	5	0.06	1	0.01	- 83.3
Typhoid fever	0	--	0	--	--
Erysipelas	1	0.01	0	--	--
Other venereal diseases	1	0.01	0	--	--
Scarlet fever	0	--	0	--	--
Spirochetal diseases, except syphilis	1	0.01	0	--	--
Food poisoning	0	--	0	--	--
Diphtheria	0	--	0	--	--
Malaria	1	0.01	1	0.01	--
All other, infectious, parasitic	36	0.46	30	0.39	- 15.2

†Per 100,000 population.

Table 84.

SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS BY HEALTH CENTER DISTRICTS

New York City, 1962

Part A - Live Births, Infant Deaths, Leading Causes of Death

Health Center DISTRICT	Live Births	Infant Deaths Under 1 year	Selected Causes of Death(†)						Deaths: All causes		
			Cardio-vascular Renal	Malignant Neoplasms	Pneumonia, Influenza	Accidents All types	Diabetes Mellitus	Tuber-culosis	White	Non-white	Total
Central Harlem	5,799	287	1,295	449	145	109	84	85	186	2,829	3,015
East Harlem	4,527	148	943	271	69	48	32	22	1,385	425	1,810
Kips Bay-Yorkville	2,044	30	1,628	549	114	71	58	16	2,785	106	2,891
Lower East Side	4,647	131	1,649	811	93	113	51	34	3,097	277	3,374
Lower West Side	3,187	96	1,932	700	152	127	53	57	3,455	267	3,722
Riverside	4,837	155	1,684	580	122	102	52	40	2,727	466	3,193
Washington Heights	4,269	104	1,674	591	86	93	56	22	2,336	667	3,003
MANHATTAN	29,310	951	10,805	3,951	781	663	386	276	15,971	5,037	21,008
Fordham-Riverdale	3,781	69	1,666	583	95	65	66	16	2,796	31	2,827
Morrisania	6,525	223	1,279	432	123	73	52	22	1,844	658	2,502
Mott Haven	5,530	178	796	264	84	58	45	22	1,430	308	1,738
Pelham Bay	2,917	61	958	339	61	40	55	6	1,564	119	1,683
Tremont	5,045	118	1,641	963	102	72	59	14	3,066	220	3,286
Westchester	4,650	79	1,470	549	72	72	73	13	2,573	72	2,645
BRONX	28,448	728	7,810	3,130	537	380	350	93	13,273	1,408	14,681
Bay Ridge	5,133	96	1,820	590	110	74	68	15	3,034	14	3,048
Bedford	7,907	339	1,396	488	146	108	66	43	1,307	1,640	2,947
Brownsville	7,872	252	1,698	513	155	90	68	11	2,660	387	3,047
Bushwick	5,565	196	1,280	385	102	72	50	23	2,018	319	2,337
Flatbush	7,812	171	3,046	1,019	166	98	106	17	4,970	96	5,066
Fort Greene	5,753	237	1,006	331	136	76	53	28	1,420	722	2,142
Gravesend	5,167	99	1,883	620	101	59	65	10	3,033	65	3,098
Red Hook-Gowanus	3,807	107	884	269	79	53	31	28	1,513	154	1,667
Sunset Park	3,591	88	1,168	367	68	56	40	11	1,999	12	2,011
Williamsburg-Greenpoint.	4,593	131	950	332	71	43	43	28	1,685	106	1,791
BROOKLYN	57,200	1,716	15,131	4,914	1,134	729	590	214	23,639	3,515	27,154
Astoria-Long Island City	4,521	73	1,419	557	85	69	47	18	2,545	55	2,600
Corona	4,514	78	1,141	430	77	62	31	13	1,923	170	2,093
Flushing	7,472	150	1,928	722	94	107	43	13	3,293	76	3,369
Jamaica East	6,172	191	1,510	484	77	97	45	25	1,933	758	2,691
Jamaica West	6,323	127	1,957	668	93	92	75	21	3,212	128	3,340
Maspeth-Forest Hills ...	4,853	101	1,716	641	77	67	63	15	2,943	8	2,951
QUEENS	33,855	720	9,671	3,502	503	496	304	105	15,849	1,195	17,044
RICHMOND	4,576	112	1,272	424	106	77	37	7	2,172	86	2,258
NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS.	153,389	4,227	44,689	15,921	3,061	2,345	1,667	695	70,904	11,241	82,145
Non-Residents	10,444	248	1,677	1,288	112	276	53	21	4,103	187	4,290
Residence unknown	1,411	35	231	43	19	104	5	24	437	217	654
NEW YORK CITY TOTAL	165,244	4,510	46,597	17,252	3,192	2,725	1,725	740	75,444	11,645	87,089

(†)According to rank for city. Cardiovascular Renal=46,597 (Vascular lesions=6,040, Rheumatic fever and heart=1,323, Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart=32,885, Hypertensive disease=3,737, Arteriosclerosis=1,109, Chronic nephritis=487), Malignant neoplasms=17,252 (Gastrointestinal=6,270, Respiratory=2,986, Breast=1,706, Female genital=1,242, Male genital=630, Other sites=2,810, Lymphatic and hematopoietic=1,608), Pneumonia and Influenza=3,192, Accidents=2,725 (Motor vehicle=712, Home=902, others=1,111).

Table 84--continued

SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS BY HEALTH CENTER DISTRICTS

New York City, 1962

Part B - Rates for: Live Births, Infant Deaths, Leading Causes of Death

Health Center DISTRICT	Live Births (†)	Infant Deaths Under 1 yr(‡)	Selected Causes, Death Rate per 100,000 Population						Deaths All Causes Crude Rate per 1000(†)		
			Cardio-vascular Renal	Malignant Neoplasms	Pneumonia, Influenza	Accidents All types	Diabetes Mellitus	Tuber-culosis	White	Non-white	Total
Central Harlem	25.4	49.5	568.0	196.9	63.6	47.8	36.8	37.3	23.3	12.9	13.2
East Harlem	24.9	32.7	518.1	148.9	37.9	26.4	17.6	12.1	9.8	10.4	9.9
Kips Bay-Yorkville	9.6	14.7	767.9	259.0	53.8	33.5	27.4	7.5	15.9	2.9	13.6
Lower East Side	18.0	28.2	639.1	314.3	36.0	43.8	19.6	13.2	13.3	11.1	13.1
Lower West Side	12.6	30.1	763.6	276.7	60.1	50.2	20.9	22.5	14.8	14.1	14.7
Riverside	19.3	32.0	673.6	232.0	48.8	40.8	20.8	16.0	13.4	10.1	12.8
Washington Heights	16.0	24.4	627.0	221.3	32.2	34.8	21.0	8.2	11.5	10.4	11.2
MANHATTAN	17.8	32.4	654.8	239.5	47.3	40.2	23.4	16.7	13.3	11.1	12.7
Fordham-Riverdale	15.7	18.2	691.3	241.9	39.4	27.0	27.4	6.6	11.8	7.8	11.7
Morrisania	25.2	34.2	493.8	166.8	47.5	28.2	20.1	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.7
Mott Haven	25.5	32.2	366.8	121.7	38.7	26.7	20.7	10.1	8.1	7.5	8.0
Pelham Bay	16.1	20.9	529.3	187.3	33.7	22.1	30.4	3.3	9.7	6.3	9.3
Tremont	19.0	23.4	619.2	363.4	38.5	27.2	22.3	5.3	12.3	14.7	12.4
Westchester	17.4	17.0	550.6	205.6	27.0	27.0	27.3	4.9	10.1	5.5	9.9
BRONX	19.9	25.6	546.2	218.9	37.6	26.6	24.5	6.5	10.5	8.5	10.3
Bay Ridge	17.8	18.7	629.8	204.2	38.1	25.6	23.5	5.2	10.6	9.3	10.5
Bedford	27.7	42.9	489.8	171.2	51.2	37.9	23.2	15.1	11.2	9.8	10.3
Brownsville	24.8	32.0	534.0	161.3	48.7	28.3	21.4	3.5	9.6	9.2	9.6
Bushwick	26.4	35.2	606.6	182.5	48.3	34.1	23.7	10.9	11.5	9.1	11.1
Flatbush	16.7	21.9	650.9	217.7	35.5	20.9	22.6	3.6	10.8	13.7	10.8
Fort Greene	27.0	41.2	472.3	155.4	63.8	35.7	24.9	13.1	10.9	8.7	10.1
Gravesend	17.2	19.2	627.7	206.7	33.7	19.7	21.7	3.3	10.3	11.8	10.3
Red Hook-Gowanus	24.2	28.1	563.1	171.3	50.3	33.8	19.7	17.8	11.0	7.7	10.6
Sunset Park	19.4	24.5	631.4	198.4	36.8	30.3	21.6	5.9	10.9	13.3	10.9
Williamsburg-Greenpoint ..	25.0	28.5	516.3	180.4	38.6	23.4	23.4	15.2	9.9	7.9	9.7
BROOKLYN	21.9	30.0	579.7	188.3	43.4	27.9	22.6	8.2	10.6	9.3	10.4
Astoria-Long Island City..	17.3	16.1	543.7	213.4	32.6	26.4	18.0	6.9	10.2	4.8	10.0
Corona	20.2	17.3	511.7	192.8	34.5	27.8	13.9	5.8	9.6	7.4	9.4
Flushing	16.4	20.1	422.8	158.3	20.6	23.5	9.4	2.9	7.4	6.9	7.4
Jamaica East	19.6	30.9	479.4	153.7	24.4	30.8	14.3	7.9	8.6	8.4	8.5
Jamaica West	19.8	20.1	611.6	208.8	29.1	28.8	23.4	6.6	10.6	7.1	10.4
Maspeth-Forest Hills	17.0	20.8	602.1	224.9	27.0	23.5	22.1	5.3	10.4	4.4	10.4
QUEENS	18.2	21.3	519.9	188.3	27.0	26.7	16.3	5.6	9.3	7.7	9.2
RICHMOND	19.9	24.5	553.0	184.3	46.1	33.5	16.1	3.0	9.9	8.5	9.8
NEW YORK CITY	21.2	27.3	598.9	221.7	41.0	35.0	22.2	9.5	11.4	10.0	11.2

(†)Rate per 1,000 population. (‡)Rate per 1,000 live births.

Table 85.
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1961
(Estimated Deaths and Death Rates)

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY AGE

Age Group	Respiratory		Other forms		All forms	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
0 - 1 ..	10	0.2	10	0.2	20	0.5
1 - 14 ..	40	0.1	100	0.2	140	0.3
15 - 24 ..	70	0.3	10	0.0	80	0.3
25 - 34 ..	340	1.5	60	0.3	400	1.8
35 - 44 ..	1,150	4.7	90	0.4	1,240	5.1
45 - 54 ..	1,800	8.6	100	0.5	1,900	9.1
55 - 64 ..	2,060	13.0	120	0.8	2,180	13.8
65 - 74 ..	2,310	20.7	130	1.2	2,440	21.9
75 - 84 ..	1,590	32.6	90	1.8	1,680	34.4
85+	360	37.3	30	3.1	390	40.4
Total	9,730	5.3	740	0.4	10,470	5.7

*Per 100,000 population. Included are deaths occurring within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, and excluded are deaths among the Armed Forces abroad, and deaths among American nationals visiting or stationed abroad. Deaths of foreign residents that occurred in the United States are included.

Table 86.
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, BY COLOR AND SEX

Color Sex	Respiratory		Other forms		All forms	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
WHITE						
Male	5,470	6.9	180	0.2	5,650	7.1
Female ...	1,860	2.3	240	0.3	2,100	2.6
Both Sexes	7,330	4.5	420	0.3	7,750	4.8
NONWHITE						
Male	1,560	15.2	180	1.8	1,740	17.0
Female ...	840	7.7	140	1.3	980	9.0
Both Sexes	2,400	11.4	320	1.5	2,720	12.9
ALL RACES						
Male	7,030	7.8	360	0.4	7,390	8.2
Female ...	2,700	2.9	380	0.4	3,080	3.3
Both Sexes	9,730	5.3	740	0.4	10,470	5.7

*Per 100,000 population.
Note: The above data are based on a 10-per cent systematic sample of the death certificates received monthly during 1961 in the vital statistics offices of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and 3 independent Registration cities (Baltimore, New Orleans, and New York).[18]

VIII. COST OF TUBERCULOSIS

Although the exact amount of money spent each year by public and private health and welfare agencies for tuberculosis care and control in New York City has never been fully ascertained, it is known that the figure runs into millions of dollars. In 1955 it was estimated that the annual cost of tuberculosis in New York City was 50 million dollars. The estimated total "cost" for 1962 was 25 million dollars, the major portion of the burden being direct expenditure for case detection, care and treatment by the official agencies.

1962-1963

In the 1962-1963 budget of the City of New York the appropriations for the control, care and treatment of tuberculosis amounted to almost 18 million dollars.[19] These municipal appropriations do not include the anticipated expenditures by the Department of Welfare for assistance to the tuberculous. The three Tuberculosis and Health Associations expended $1,362,716.44 during the 1962-1963 fiscal period.

Therefore, the ascertainable cost of tuberculosis in New York City was well over 19 million dollars.

1963-1964

In the New York City Mayor's "Executive Budget for the Fiscal Year 1963-1964," there is an appropriation of $1,709,801 to the Bureau of Tuberculosis, New York City Department of Health, for Tuberculosis Control Activities.

The Department of Health (Tuberculosis Control Activities) conducts programs for the control and prevention of tuberculosis; maintains a register for all known cases of tuberculosis in the City; operates chest clinics throughout the City, providing diagnostic service, and antibacterial treatment in cooperation with hospitals, for ambulatory patients, augments case-finding operations through clinic X-ray services and mass chest X-ray activities covering diverse groups, including community groups, workers in industrial organizations, government employees, and schools.

There is also an appropriation of $14,072,908 to the Department of Hospitals for tuberculosis care hospitals for the fiscal year 1963-1964. This does not include appropriations for smaller tuberculosis units in the following hospitals: City Hospital at Elmhurst, Harlem, Metropolitan, and Sea View.

The City of New York provides payments on a per diem basis to voluntary hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria for care, maintenance and treatment in general and special hospitals of medically indigent sick and infirm, including convalescent and chronic patients. The Executive Budget for the fiscal year 1963-1964 specifies a sum of $1,849,905 for the care of tuberculous patients in voluntary hospitals and sanatoria.

In summary, the estimated calculable annual cost of tuberculosis in New York City (over 19 million dollars) would be increased markedly, if we were to take into account the additional monies expended on behalf of private patients in non-public hospitals, those under care of private physicians, services rendered by voluntary and official health and welfare agencies who in one way or another assist tuberculous persons, financial assistance by the Department of Welfare, the loss of personal income incurred by individuals and families and added expenditures due to tuberculosis.

Table 87.

Part A – **SUMMARY, APPROPRIATIONS OF TAX FUNDS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CARE AND CONTROL**

New York City 1962-1963

Department of Health....	$ 2,567,481
Department of Hospitals.	13,056,013
Charitable Institutions.	2,169,566
Total	$17,793,060

Part B – **SUMMARY, APPROPRIATIONS OF VOLUNTARY FUNDS FOR TUBERCULOSIS**

New York City, 1962-1963

Tuberculosis & Health Associations	Budget 1962-1963
Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association	$ 286,761.44
New York Tuberculosis and Health Association	667,658.00
Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association	408,297.00
Total	$ 1,362,716.44

Part C – **NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS**

Tuberculosis Care Hospitals and Appropriations, 1963-1964

Hospital	Appropriations Authorized 1963-1964
Bellevue Tuberculosis Hospital	$ 1,973,038
Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital	4,575,927
Kings County Tuberculosis and Chronic Disease Hospital	4,066,951
Triboro Hospital	3,456,992
Total	$ 14,072,908

In the Mayor's "Executive Budget for the Fiscal Year 1963-1964," there is an appropriation of $1,709,801 to the Bureau of Tuberculosis, New York City Department of Health, for Tuberculosis Control Activities.

Part D – **SUMMARY, APPROPRIATIONS OF VOLUNTARY FUNDS FOR TUBERCULOSIS**

New York City, 1963-1964

Tuberculosis and Health Associations	1963-1964
Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association	$ 282,581.00
New York Tuberculosis and Health Association	716,930.00
Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association	460,614.00
Total	$ 1,460,125.00

Table 87–continued

Part E – **TUBERCULOSIS UNITS, DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS**

Gross Cost*

New York City, 1962

Tuberculosis Units	Total Institutional Cost	In-Patient Cost	Out-Patient Cost
Bellevue TB Unit	$ 2,712,460	$ 2,546,794	$ 165,666
City Hospital at Elmhurst TB Unit	184,943	184,943	...
Harlem TB Unit	437,330	437,330	...
Kings County TB Unit	4,846,597	4,772,149	74,448
Metropolitan TB Unit	1,124,099	1,124,099	...
Sea View TB Communicable Unit	357,143	357,143	...
Triboro Hospital	3,540,791	3,492,850	47,941
Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital	3,450,931	3,318,186	132,745
Total	$ 16,654,294	$ 16,233,494	$ 420,800

*Gross cost rounded to nearest dollar, year ended December 31, 1962.

Part F – **TUBERCULOSIS UNITS, DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS**

In-Patient Average Daily Cost and Out-Patient Average Cost Per Visit by Tuberculosis Unit [20]

New York City, 1962

Tuberculosis Units	In-Patient Average Daily Cost	In-Patient Days	Bed Capacity	Out-Patient Average Cost Per Visit	Out-Patient Visits
Bellevue TB Unit	$ 25.22	100,964	351	$ 5.81	28,519
City Hospital at Elmhurst TB Unit	29.91	6,184	20	..	...
Harlem TB Unit	33.80	12,937	46	..	...
Kings County TB Unit	23.30	204,849	664	13.81	5,390
Metropolitan TB Unit	30.78	36,525	99	..	...
Sea View TB Communicable Unit	41.57	8,591	34	..	...
Triboro Hospital	18.10	192,982	557	7.74	6,190
Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital	27.01	122,873	471	23.87	5,562
Total	$ 23.67	685,905	2,242	$ 9.22	45,661

The extent of care, services and assistance given by other agencies, is indicated by the following:

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE.- The New York City Department of Welfare has indicated that it does not segregate the funds expended on behalf of families with tuberculosis from the funds expended for other families, but was able to provide the following estimates about the extent of and assistance given to tuberculous patients.[21]

> "The estimated cost of the special diet allowances, which are above and beyond the regular diet allowances in the client's or family's budget are as follows:–
>
> 1. For an estimated 2,225 unattached clients with tuberculosis,
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1,855 who cook at home . . . . . | $19,597 per month |
> | 370 with full restaurant allowance . . . | $14,000 per month |
> | Total . . . . | $33,597 per month |
>
> 2. For an estimated 1,450 families with 1,450 tuberculosis cases and 4,050 contacts, a total of $41,000 per month.
>
> "This results in an estimated $74,597 per month in diet allowances to clients and families with tuberculosis." Thus, for diet supplementation alone, the Department spends nearly $900,000 per year for tuberculosis patients and their families.

THE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, State Education Department, New York City District Office. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation served 385 individuals whose major disabling condition was pulmonary tuberculosis and who were rehabilitated in the New York City District (the five boroughs only) during the year ending June 30, 1962.[22]

Tuberculous patients are eligible for service by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation if their disease is classified as one of the following: arrested, inactive, active-improved, apparently cured, apparently arrested. Tuberculous patients ineligible for service are those with: active tuberculosis, positive sputum, no activity permitted.

In order to begin vocational rehabilitation, tuberculous patients are required to have a minimum of 4 hours employment activity permitted by a physician. Some exceptions to this are: if a patient is soon to move from 2 hours activity to 4 hours activity, or is hospitalized and has 2 hours activity permitted or, in very rare cases, a special program may be developed for an in-patient which Division of Vocational Rehabilitation will service with only 1 hour of activity.

Most tuberculous patients applying to Division of Vocational Rehabilitation need to develop a skill. This may be either a completely new skill or brush-up of a skill acquired prior to illness, or may be "hardening" for training or employment. Tuberculous patients applying to Division of Vocational Rehabilitation today are usually unskilled.

Table 88.
TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO 385 "REHABILITANTS" AND THE COST OF THESE SERVICES
New York City, July 1, 1961 – June 30, 1962

Type of Service	No. of cases without cost	No. of Cases with Cost	Cost of Services	
			Amount	Per cent
Diagnostic services	14	371	$ 13,449	7.2
Surgery and treatment	-	14	4,679	2.5
Prosthetic applances	-	53	3,947	2.1
Hospitalization	-	2	586	0.3
Training and training materials.	5	326	129,700	69.6
Maintenance and transportation..	-	190	33,035	17.7
Occupation tools, equipment and stocks, licenses	-	10	1,080	0.6
Other	-	1	25	*
Total	**	**	$186,501	100.0

*Less than 0.05 per cent
** An individual may have had more than one type of service.

Table 89.
JOBS IN WHICH 385 "REHABILITANTS" WERE REHABILITATED
New York City, July 1, 1961 – June 30, 1962

Occupation	Rehabilitants	
	No.	%
Professional occupations	13	3.4
Semi-professional occupations	8	2.1
Clerical and kindred occupations ..	94	24.4
Sales occupations	5	1.3
Service occupations	35	9.1
Agricultural occupations	1	0.2
Skilled occupations	31	8.1
Semi-skilled occupations	96	24.9
Unskilled occupations	11	2.9
Homemakers	90	23.4
Family Worker*	1	0.2
Total	385	100.0

*The term "family worker" applies to a person who works-for maintenance only-on a family farm or in a family business operated by a relative, and who lives in the household as the family worker.

THE SELECTIVE PLACEMENT DIVISION, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, New York City. – This division indicated that during one week in October 1962, 102 individuals with pulmonary tuberculosis were receiving service. The age distribution of 102 persons mentioned above was: under 20 years, 2; 2 -44 age group, 64; 45 years and over, 36. There were 27 job placements of those individuals or approximately 1,404 during 1962. Approval by a physician for 8 hours in competitive employment is the single eligibility requirement for service by this agency. The Selective Placement Division of the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, usually places one out of every four applicants with disabilities, regardless of the disability.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL, 1963-1964. — The appropriation for the Tuberculosis Program of the Public Health Service for the 1963 - 1964 fiscal year has been acted on by Congress. A total of $6,828,000 is available for the entire program. The direct operations of this agency in the tuberculosis field will be supported by $2,322,000. The amount available for formula and project grants to States will be $2,900,000 and $1,606,000, respectively. (National Tuberculosis Association report: Legislation, 88th Congress, First Session, October 3, 1963.)

Table 90.
FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR SUPPORT OF STATE TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMS

Year	Total Grants	Formula Grants	Project Grants
1960-1961	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$ ---
1961-1962	4,000,000	3,500,000	500,000
1962-1963	4,500,000	3,250,000	1,250,000
1963-1964	4,506,000	2,900,000	1,606,000

IX – ADDENDUM

Table 91.

Part A – **POPULATION*, NEW YORK CITY**

Borough	1950	1957	1960
Manhattan	1,960,101	1,794,069	1,698,281
Bronx	1,451,277	1,424,367	1,424,815
Brooklyn	2,738,175	2,602,433	2,627,319
Queens	1,550,849	1,762,582	1,809,578
Richmond	191,555	212,020	221,991
New York City ..	7,891,957	7,795,471	7,781,984

Based on Federal Census. *As of April first.

Part B – **POPULATION† ACCORDING TO ETHNIC GROUP, NEW YORK CITY**

Year	White	Puerto Rican(‡)	Negro	Other Races	TOTAL
1900	3,369,898	...	60,666	6,638	3,437,202
1910	4,669,162	...	91,709	6,012	4,766,883
1920	5,459,463	...	152,467	8,118	5,620,048
1930	6,587,225	(44,908)	327,706	15,515	6,930,446
1940	6,977,501	(61,403)	458,444	19,050	7,454,995
1950	7,116,428	(246,306)	747,620	27,909	7,891,957
1957	6,814,220	...	948,196	33,055	7,795,471
1960	6,640,662	(612,574)	1,087,931	53,391	7,781,984

†As reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census: June 1, 1900, April 15, 1910, January 1, 1920, April 1, 1930, April 1, 1940, April 1, 1950, April 1, 1957, April 1, 1960. ‡Included in white and Negro totals. (...) = Not stated.

Part C – **CHANGE IN POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, NEW YORK CITY**

Period	White	Puerto Rican†	Negro	Other Races	Total
1900 to 1910 ...	+ 1,299,264 = 38.6%	...	+ 31,043 = 51.2%	- 626 = 9.4%	+ 1,329,681 = 38.7%
1910 to 1920 ...	+ 790,301 = 16.9%	...	+ 60,758 = 66.3%	+ 2,106 =35.0%	+ 853,165 = 17.9%
1920 to 1930 ...	+ 1,127,762 = 20.7%	...	+ 175,239 =114.9%	+ 7,397 =91.1%	+ 1,310,398 = 23.3%
1930 to 1940 ...	+ 390,276 = 5.9%	(+ 16,495) = 36.7%	+ 130,738 = 39.9%	+ 3,535 =22.8%	+ 524,549 = 7.6%
1940 to 1950 ...	+ 138,927 = 2.0%	(+184,903) =301.1%	+ 289,176 = 63.1%	+ 8,859 =46.5%	+ 436,962 = 5.9%
1950 to 1960 ...	- 475,766 = 6.7%	(+366,268) =148.7%	+ 340,311 = 45.5%	+ 25,482 =91.3%	- 109,973 = 1.4%

†Included in white and Negro totals.

Table 91 – continued

Part D – **POPULATION, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1, 1960**

Age Group	ALL RACES			WHITE			NON-WHITE			PUERTO RICAN(†)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 ..	347,721	338,996	686,717	277,751	268,590	546,341	69,970	70,406	140,376	46,964	46,188	93,152
5- 9 ..	301,648	294,199	595,847	243,521	235,548	479,069	58,127	58,651	116,778	37,359	36,230	73,589
10-14 ..	290,330	284,991	575,321	244,560	237,758	482,318	45,770	47,233	93,003	30,949	31,244	62,193
15-19 ..	234,746	252,105	486,851	202,816	214,823	417,639	31,930	37,282	69,212	25,580	28,716	54,296
20-24 ..	222,238	260,284	482,522	187,605	213,242	400,847	34,633	47,042	81,675	28,663	32,157	60,820
25-29 ..	250,455	263,174	513,629	210,541	212,769	423,310	39,914	50,405	90,319	30,000	32,946	62,946
30-34 ..	262,584	280,185	542,769	218,857	224,536	443,393	43,727	55,649	99,376	26,025	28,032	54,057
35-39 ..	257,498	289,468	546,966	212,252	235,040	447,292	45,246	54,428	99,647	21,321	21,653	42,974
40-44 ..	239,550	284,831	524,381	202,187	239,099	441,286	37,363	45,732	83,095	14,681	15,907	30,588
45-49 ..	252,224	298,086	550,310	219,735	259,156	478,891	32,489	38,930	71,419	12,076	13,203	25,279
50-54 ..	252,415	282,111	534,526	225,570	251,152	476,722	26,845	30,959	57,804	8,367	8,905	17,272
55-59 ..	239,484	260,009	499,493	215,999	233,793	449,792	23,485	26,216	49,701	6,137	7,390	13,529
60-64 ..	202,238	226,587	428,825	185,715	208,648	394,363	16,523	17,939	34,462	4,058	5,192	9,250
65-69 ..	159,119	184,944	344,063	147,819	171,937	319,756	11,300	13,007	24,307	2,240	3,486	5,726
70-74 ..	109,623	130,478	240,101	102,762	121,724	224,486	6,861	8,754	15,615	1,289	2,284	3,573
75+	97,384	132,279	229,663	91,539	123,618	215,157	5,845	8,661	14,506	990	2,340	3,330
TOTAL ..	3,719,257	4,062,727	7,781,984	3,189,229	3,451,433	6,640,662	530,028	611,294	1,141,322	296,701	315,873	612,574

Based on reports of United States Bureau of the Census.

(†)Puerto Ricans distributed among white and non-white population.

Table 91 – continued

Part E – **POPULATION, ACCORDING TO ETHNIC GROUP BY BOROUGHS, NEW YORK CITY**

Ethnic Group	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	New York City
MALE						
White	602,924	603,011	1,087,314	791,203	104,777	3,189,229
Negro	180,100	76,104	170,433	66,853	4,677	498,167
Indian	458	176	600	305	16	1,555
Japanese	1,777	268	223	856	45	3,169
Chinese	13,824	1,532	2,742	2,447	113	20,658
Filipino	1,021	215	936	465	107	2,744
Other races	1,675	390	1,101	514	55	3,735
Total Male	801,779	681,696	1,263,349	862,643	109,790	3,719,257
FEMALE						
White	668,898	653,273	1,158,545	863,756	106,961	3,451,433
Negro	217,001	87,792	200,972	79,002	4,997	589,764
Indian	486	204	691	308	18	1,707
Japanese	1,277	292	331	854	68	2,822
Chinese	6,937	1,135	1,894	2,138	69	12,173
Filipino	651	102	414	324	46	1,537
Other races	1,252	321	1,123	553	42	3,291
Total Female ...	896,502	743,119	1,363,970	946,935	112,201	4,062,727
BOTH SEXES						
White	1,271,822	1,256,284	2,245,859	1,654,959	211,738	6,640,662
Negro	397,101	163,896	371,405	145,855	9,674	1,087,931
Indian	944	380	1,291	613	34	3,262
Japanese	3,054	560	554	1,710	113	5,991
Chinese	20,761	2,667	4,636	4,585	182	32,831
Filipino	1,672	317	1,350	789	153	4,281
Other races	2,927	711	2,224	1,067	97	7,026
TOTAL	1,698,281	1,424,815	2,627,319	1,809,578	221,991	7,781,984

Part F – **PUERTO RICAN POPULATION, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1, 1960**

Borough	Born in Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican Parentage	White	Non-White	Total Puerto Ricans
Manhattan	161,371	64,268	213,233	12,406	225,639
Bronx	130,184	56,701	180,955	5,930	186,885
Brooklyn	126,223	53,891	174,547	5,567	180,114
Queens	10,508	6,924	16,570	862	17,432
Richmond	1,424	1,080	2,398	106	2,504
New York City	429,710	182,864	587,703	24,871	612,574

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 92.
CHILDREN ATTENDING NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS
By Ethnic Group
October 31, 1962

Borough Type of School	Number of Pupils				Per cent of Total Register			
	Total	White and "Other"	Negro	Puerto Rican	Total	White and "Other"	Negro	Puerto Rican
BOROUGHS								
Manhattan	177,893	55,043	67,307	55,543	100.0	31.0	37.8	31.2
Bronx	190,762	98,953	40,800	51,009	100.0	51.9	21.4	26.7
Brooklyn	381,930	230,483	95,329	56,118	100.0	60.3	25.0	14.7
Queens	236,597	194,058	38,081	4,458	100.0	82.0	16.1	1.9
Richmond	34,060	30,937	2,508	615	100.0	90.8	7.4	1.8
New York City(*)..	1,027,428	611,599	246,336	169,493	100.0	59.5	24.0	16.5
TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Elementary	581,755	311,690	158,770	111,292	100.0	53.6	27.3	19.1
Junior High	193,293	108,555	49,667	35,071	100.0	56.2	25.7	18.1
Academic High	205,971	167,502	25,728	12,741	100.0	81.3	12.5	6.2
Vocational High ..	40,223	21,727	9,860	8,636	100.0	54.0	24.5	21.5
Special	6,186	2,125	2,311	1,750	100.0	33.8	37.8	28.4
Total	1,027,428	611,599	246,336	169,493	100.0	59.5	24.0	16.5
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY								
1957	952,617	650,680	172,957	128,980	100.0	68.3	18.2	13.5
1958	967,865	645,806	184,985	137,074	100.0	66.8	19.0	14.2
1959	977,531	633,582	197,517	146,432	100.0	64.8	20.2	15.0
1960	986,679	620,976	212,006	153,697	100.0	62.9	21.5	15.6
1961	1,004,265	613,438	228,592	162,235	100.0	61.1	22.8	16.1
1962	1,027,428	611,599	246,336	169,493	100.0	59.5	24.0	16.5

(*)Including special school.
Source: Special Census of School Population, October 31, 1962, Bureau of Education, Research and Statistics, Board of Education of the City of New York. (March, 1963)

As pointed out in the introduction to the statistics in the above census report, the special census of the New York City school population had as its purpose the collection of data relative to the composition of the registration in the schools of the City of New York.

"In collecting these data, schools are instructed to obtain the count of Negro children by inspection only--pupils were not questioned. In enumerating the numbers of Puerto Rican children, schools were instructed to include all children born in Puerto Rico as well as those born in the U. S. mainland, one or both of whose parents were Puerto Rican. All other pupils, irrespective of ethnic or national origins, were to be classified as 'Other'."

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES

Tuberculosis, all forms, once a leading cause of death in the United States has dropped out of the list of the 10 principal causes. In 1960, it had dropped to the sixteenth place. Since 1900, when the annual mortality data were first compiled for the death-registration area, mortality from tuberculosis has decreased almost without interruption. For 1920 and for each succeeding 10th year to 1960 the declining death rate for tuberculosis was 113, 71, 46, 22 and 6 respectively. The accelerated decline in the tuberculosis death rate started in 1946. The average annual decrease between 1939 and 1945 was approximately 3 per cent; between 1945 and 1951 the rate dropped 10 per cent per year; and between 1951 and 1953 the decline was most rapid, when the average annual decrease was 22 percent per year. Since 1953, reduction in tuberculosis mortality has been less rapid, the decline in rate from 1953 to 1954 was 17 per cent and from 1954 to 1962 about 8 per cent per year. The provisional tuberculosis death rate for 1962 was 5.1 per 100,000 population as compared with the final death rate of 5.4 for 1961.

Provisional reports from State Health Departments reveal that approximately 54,652 new cases of active and probably active tuberculosis were reported in the United States during the calendar year 1962 compared to 53,726 in 1961. The rate of 29.4 in 1962 for new active tuberculosis cases is the same as the 1961 final rate. From 1960-1961, the tuberculosis death rate declined 5.6 per cent.

Table 93.
TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES
Newly Reported Cases and Deaths, 1947-1962

Year	Total New Cases Reported		Active and Probably Active New Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate†	Number	Rate†
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES						
1947	134,946	94.1	...	...	48,064	33.5
1948	137,006	93.8	...	...	43,833	30.0
1949	134,865	90.7	...	...	39,108	26.3
1950	121,742	80.4	...	...	33,959	22.4
1951	118,491	77.3	...	...	30,863	20.1
1952	109,837	70.5	85,607	55.0	24,621	15.8
1953	106,925	67.5	83,250	52.6	19,544	12.3
1954	100,540	62.4	78,592	48.8	16,392	10.2
1955	98,860	60.2	76,245	46.4	14,940	9.1
1956	90,465	54.1	68,866	41.2	14,061	8.4
1957	86,861	51.0	66,437	39.0	13,324	7.8
1958	82,266	47.2	63,000	36.4	12,361	7.1
1959	75,108‡	42.6	56,951	32.3	11,429	6.5
1960	...	...	54,977	30.7	...	...
1961‡	...	...	53,064	29.1	...	...
TOTAL UNITED STATES (x)						
1959	...	...	57,535	32.5	11,474	6.5
1960	...	...	55,494	30.8	10,866	6.1
1961	...	...	53,726	29.4	9,938	5.4
1962‡	...	...	54,652	29.4	9,510	5.1

†Per 100,000 population residing in United States, excluding Armed Forces overseas. ‡Provisional. (x)50 states and the District of Columbia (including Alaska and Hawaii). (...)=Not available.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

The Public Health Service states that "At the beginning of 1956, there were an estimated 250,000 active cases of tuberculosis in the continental United States. Of this number, 150,000 or 60 per cent, were known to State and local health departments. The rest of the estimated number comprised unknown cases, that is, currently unreported cases and a small number previously reported but since lost to supervision . . . The estimates show that there also were 550,000 inactive cases. Of these, 250,000 were known to the health departments. The total number of active and inactive cases was estimated at 800,000 . . . In addition, there were an estimated 1,200,000 persons who once had tuberculosis but who do not now require supervision according to State and local health department standards. Although these persons do not now require public health supervision, they constitute a reservoir of potential cases susceptible to reactivation.

"If present trends persist, the number of active and inactive tuberculosis cases will continue to decline. This decline will be the consequence of the continuing decrease in incidence and the increasing recovery rate.

"The number of persons who have once had tuberculosis will probably begin to decline in the years immediately ahead. This group of persons who once had tuberculosis is composed largely of older persons, and it can be expected that deaths from all causes will deplete this group more rapidly than the rate of entry of newly recovered cases will enlarge it."[23]

Table 94.
Estimate of Tuberculosis Prevalence in the United States
TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND PERSONS WHO ONCE HAD TUBERCULOSIS
1952 and 1956

Category	1952	1956
TOTAL CASES	950,000	800,000
Known	450,000	400,000
Unknown	500,000	400,000
Active Cases	350,000	250,000
Known	200,000	150,000
Unknown	150,000	100,000
Inactive Cases	600,000	550,000
Known	250,000	250,000
Unknown	350,000	300,000
Persons who once had tuberculosis	1,050,000	1,200,000
Total cases plus persons who once had tuberculosis	2,000,000	2,000,000

Note: All estimates rounded to the nearest 50,000.

According to the National Tuberculosis Association, of the 178 million Americans on January 1, 1960, 36 million were infected with tuberculosis. "Most new cases will come from people now infected. The 20 per cent of our nation's population estimated to have been infected with TB germs sometime in the past will contribute three out of four of the new cases in the next few years. The rest will come from people not now infected."

Table 95.

Part A – **CASES ON CURRENT TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERS**

United States (*), December 31, 1960

Hospitalized cases	58,000
Unhospitalized active cases	62,000
Active disease cases	120,000
All other cases on current registers (†)	210,000
Total cases or registers	330,000

*Including Alaska and Hawaii, excluding Puerto Rico.
†Cases with activity undetermined and inactive cases under current supervision. It is estimated that of the 210,000 "other" cases about 50,000 or 24 per cent are under drug therapy.

Part B – **CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERS, UNITED STATES**

Type	1952	1956(‡)	1960
Active	200,000	160,000	120,000
Other cases	250,000	240,000	210,000
Total	450,000	400,000	330,000

(‡)Adjusted since publication of 1956 estimates.

Note: The Public Health Service states that "Under the most favorable circumstances, tuberculosis cases need to be under treatment and public health supervision for at least two years after diagnosis of active disease; many cases are carried for a considerable length of time before disease activity is determined; and some, either because of inadequate or interrupted treatment or because of failure to respond to treatment, remain as cases of tuberculosis on health department rolls for many years." --- "The figure presented above were assembled from data provided by health departments which have various policies and recordkeeping practices, and the totals are therefore not necessarily homogeneous. Practices have also varied over periods of time, so that these figures are not completely comparable with similar estimates made in earlier years. However, comparison with 1952 and 1956 estimates does give a rough picture of general trends."

Based on report of Tuberculosis Program, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service (1962).

Table 96.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY RACE AND SEX

United States, 1962 (Provisional)†

Race	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate‡	Number	Rate‡	Number	Rate‡
White	7,150	4.4	5,260	6.5	1,890	2.3
Non-white	2,360	10.9	1,680	16.0	680	6.1
Total	9,510	5.1	6,940	7.6	2,570	2.7

†Public Health Service, National Vital Statistics Division, August 9, 1963.
‡Per 100,000 population.

Table 97.

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part A – **NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERED AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION**

1961 – 1962

City or County	Population 1962 †	Total New Cases Reported(x)		Active and Probably Active New Cases		Case Rate*	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
New York, N.Y.	7,780,000	4,720	4,572	4,360	4,437	56.0	57.0
Chicago, Ill.	3,450,000	3,468	..	2,737	2,699	77.1	78.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,537,000	1,421	..	1,421	..	56.0	--
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,025,500	2,307	1,922	1,408	1,184	69.8	58.5
Detroit, Mich.	1,629,000	1,591	1,345	1,281	1,096	77.5	67.3
Harris Co. (Houston), Texas‡	1,298,000	565	577	565	577	44.5	44.5
Dade Co. (Miami), Fla.‡	1,079,176	370	342	370	342	36.5	31.7
Baltimore, Md.	932,000	749	780	729	745	77.8	79.9
Cleveland, Ohio	876,050	758	692	454	412	51.8	47.0
Washington, D.C.	791,876	817	945	631	759	82.6	95.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	758,000	390	382	205	232	27.4	30.6
Maricopa Co. (Phoenix), Ariz.‡	758,000	314	304	314	304	44.5	40.1
San Francisco, Calif.	745,000	443	481	443	481	59.4	64.6
St. Louis, Mo.	740,000	364	342	364	342	48.9	46.2
Dallas, Texas	739,000	204	264	136	191	19.4	25.8
Boston, Mass.	703,104	441	402	405	381	58.1	54.2
Shelby Co. (Memphis), Tenn.‡	664,800	220	243	220	243	34.0	36.5
San Antonio, Texas	655,575	533	466	331	407	53.6	62.1
New Orleans, La.	650,000	346	318	300	284	45.9	43.7
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham), Ala.‡	644,356	542	460	301	233	46.7	36.2
Honolulu, Hawaii	635,888	237	294	164	165	26.8	25.8
Jefferson Co. (Louisville), Ky.‡	634,800	287	427	258	286	41.0	45.1
San Diego, Calif.	616,500	71	88	71	88	12.1	14.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604,332	361	420	332	360	54.9	59.6
Seattle, Wash.	561,800	436	442	275	245	49.3	43.6
Fulton Co. (Atlanta), Ga.‡	561,700	339	295	238	248	42.4	44.2
Buffalo, N.Y.	532,500	331	256	331	256	62.1	48.1
Kansas City, Mo.	530,000	208	217	208	217	40.0	40.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	510,000	..	..	..	..	--	--
Denver, Colo.	500,000	418	424	156	109	31.4	21.8
Oklahoma Co., Okla.‡	485,654	..	..	66	..	14.5	--
Columbus, Ohio	483,243	298	304	108	..	22.3	--
Indianapolis, Ind.	476,258	440	467	225	265	47.2	55.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	475,800	257	223	116	115	24.0	24.2
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa), Fla.‡	413,000	183	174	114	135	28.4	32.7
Newark, N.J.	401,000	372	332	372	332	92.8	82.8
Portland, Ore.	370,906	193	192	179	192	48.0	51.8
Fort Worth, Texas	370,000	111	90	111	90	30.3	24.3
Oakland, Calif.	367,500	136	110	133	103	36.2	28.0
Long Beach, Calif.	354,968	397	459	144	224	41.2	63.1
Douglas Co. (Omaha), Neb.‡	351,650	99	83	91	73	25.9	20.8
Toledo, Ohio	337,700	201	209	93	113	28.4	33.5
St. Paul, Minn.	315,000	123	120	51	51	16.3	16.2
Norfolk, Va.	314,870	126	118	102	106	33.3	33.7
Rochester, N.Y.	314,000	162	135	162	135	51.1	43.0
El Paso, Texas	300,000	295	232	112	110	37.3	36.7

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Table 97 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part A – **NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERED AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION**

1961 – 1962

City or County	Population 1962 †	Total New Cases Reported(x)		Active and Probably Active New Cases		Case Rate*	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Pima Co.(Tucson), Ariz.‡	300,000	326	245	194	120	68.4	40.0
Akron, Ohio	292,131	78	71	56	53	19.1	18.1
Tulsa, Okla.	277,475	101	100	82	77	31.3	27.8
Jersey City, N.J.	271,600	151	177	104	127	38.1	46.8
Dayton, Ohio	261,000	233	434	79	91	30.0	34.9
San Jose, Calif.	258,100	82	55	82	55	31.8	21.3
Wichita, Kan.	247,557	64	44	53	34	20.5	13.7
Richmond, Va.	220,555	251	252	216	218	98.1	98.8
Mobile, Ala.	218,000	132	137	121	127	55.6	58.3
Charlotte, N.C.	218,000	71	71	45	45	21.4	20.6
Des Moines, Iowa	216,000	..	..	36	32	17.0	14.8
Syracuse, N.Y.	214,572	352	85	111	85	51.7	39.6
Providence, R.I.	207,000	107	90	75	58	36.1	28.0
Paterson, N.J.	145,092	127	102	73	64	50.7	44.1
Camden City, N.J.	115,044	67	104	48	52	41.4	45.2
Trenton, N.J.	111,000	111	105	61	41	54.5	36.9
Elizabeth, N.J.	109,483	58	103	42	61	39.3	55.7

*Per 100,000 population. †Estimated by public health authorities of respective areas. ‡Data shown are for county when separate details for principal city are not available. (..)Data unavailable or not reported by local authorities. (x)Including active, arrested, inactive, etc.

Note: It is recommended by the Public Health Service that all health departments require, as a minimum, the reporting of active cases of tuberculosis. Some health departments may wish to require more than this but it is recommended that in such circumstances record keeping be set up so that the health department can identify the active cases among the total that are reported.[24]

The populations of large American cities still suffer from a disproportionate amount of tuberculosis. In general both morbidity and mortality rates for urban centers exceed those for the rest of the country. However, the new cases in the large cities make up less than half of all new cases reported last year.

Provisional reports for 52 cities and 11 counties, which included large cities, indicate that during the year 1962 an estimated 20,707 persons were registered as having newly active tuberculosis. These new cases made up 37.9 per cent of the United States total, but the population of the areas studied was 24.0 per cent that of the United States.

New York City, with 4,437 newly reported active cases, contributed 21.4 per cent of the cases included in the survey (see table above), and 8.1 per cent of all new cases registered in the United States. The New York City population is 4.2 per cent of the United States total.

Of the cities for which details were available 72.9 per cent had higher new case rates than the average for the country.

Table 97 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part B – **TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES**

1961 – 1962

City or County	Total Recorded Within City				Residents of City			
	Deaths		Death Rate*		Deaths		Death Rate*	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
New York, N.Y.	738	740	9.4	9.5	687	695	8.8	8.9
Chicago, Ill.	255	273	7.2	7.9	246	..	6.9	--
Los Angeles, Calif.	..	..	--	--	..	..	--	--
Philadelphia, Pa.	228	207	11.3	10.2	259	245	12.8	12.1
Detoit, Mich.	141	153	8.5	9.4	153	157	9.3	9.6
Harris Co.(Houston), Texas‡	75	73	5.9	5.6	75	73	5.9	5.6
Dade Co. (Miami), Fla.‡	19	46	1.9	4.3	34	50	3.4	4.6
Baltimore, Md.	123	112	13.1	12.0	148	133	15.8	14.3
Cleveland, Ohio	50	50	5.7	5.7	74	79	8.4	9.0
Washington, D.C.	77	80	10.1	10.1	103	92	13.4	11.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	..	..	--	--	25	31	3.3	4.1
Maricopa Co.(Phoenix),Ariz.‡	51	51	7.2	6.7	51	44	7.2	5.8
San Francisco, Calif.	66	58	8.9	7.8	66	58	8.9	7.8
St. Louis, Mo.	83	92	11.2	12.4	72	81	9.7	10.9
Dallas, Texas	33	35	4.7	4.7	22	26	3.1	3.5
Boston, Mass.	90	94	12.9	13.4	85	77	12.2	11.0
Shelby Co.(Memphis),Tenn.‡	33	35	5.1	5.3	31	29	4.8	4.4
San Antonio, Texas	99	110	16.1	16.8	51	43	8.3	6.6
New Orleans, La.	59	59	9.0	9.1	58	56	8.9	8.6
Jefferson Co.(Birmingham),Ala.‡	34	26	5.3	4.0	50	33	7.8	5.1
Honolulu, Hawaii	13	18	4.2	2.8	10	13	3.2	2.0
Jefferson Co.(Louisville),Ky.‡	..	..	--	--	67	59	10.6	9.3
San Diego, Calif.	26	22	4.4	3.6	16	16	2.7	2.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	..	..	--	--	83	71	13.7	11.7
Seattle, Wash.	21	24	3.8	4.3	15	22	2.7	3.9
Fulton Co. (Atlanta),Ga.‡	37	32	6.6	5.7	37	32	6.6	5.7
Buffalo, N.Y.	41	..	7.7	--	41	35	7.7	6.6
Kansas City, Mo.	52	52	10.0	9.8	47	49	9.0	9.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	55	15.9	10.8	60	48	12.0	9.4
Denver, Colo.	39	..	7.8	--	39	32	7.8	6.4
Oklahoma Co., Okla.‡	19	32	4.2	6.6	19	32	4.2	6.6
Columbus, Ohio	..	..	--	--	12	..	2.5	--
Indianapolis, Ind.	53	61	12.8	12.8	30	37	6.3	7.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	13	1.9	2.7	29	19	6.0	4.0
Hillsborough Co.(Tampa),Fla.‡	31	19	7.7	4.6	31	19	7.7	4.6
Newark, N.J.	52	52	13.0	13.0	52	52	13.0	13.0
Portland, Ore.	31	26	8.3	7.0	24	21	6.4	5.7
Fort Worth, Texas	21	16	4.1	4.3	18	16	4.1	4.3
Oakland, Calif.	9	12	2.4	3.3	9	15	2.4	4.1
Long Beach, Calif.	1	..	0.3	--	2	4	0.6	1.1
Douglas Co.(Omaha), Neb.‡	..	..	--	--	13	13	3.7	3.7
Toledo, Ohio	25	7	7.6	2.1	20	0	6.1	--
St. Paul, Minn.	18	14	5.7	4.4	20	15	6.4	4.8
Norfolk, Va.	8	..	2.6	--	8	15	2.6	4.8
Rochester, N.Y.	31	17	9.8	5.4	28	15	8.8	4.8
El Paso, Texas	19	18	6.3	6.0	17	18	5.7	6.0

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Table 97 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part B – **TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES**

1961 – 1962

City or County	Total Recorded Within City				Residents of City			
	Deaths		Death Rate*		Deaths		Death Rate*	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Pima Co. (Tucson), Ariz.‡ ..	..	..	--	--	38	33	13.3	11.0
Akron, Ohio	4	6	1.0	2.1	4	3	1.4	1.0
Tulsa, Okla.	15	13	5.7	4.7	14	10	5.3	3.6
Jersey City, N.J.	31	23	11.4	8.5	33	43p	12.1	15.8
Dayton, Ohio	22	22	8.4	8.4	22	22	8.4	8.4
San Jose, Calif.	7	0	3.4	--	5	10	2.4	3.9
Wichita, Kan.	25	21	9.7	8.5	12	16	4.6	6.5
Richmond, Va.	20	25	9.1	11.3	10	21	4.5	9.5
Mobile, Ala.	27	36	12.4	16.5	16	22	7.4	10.1
Charlotte, N.C.	11	13	5.2	6.0	10	10	4.8	4.6
Des Moines, Iowa	..	1	--	0.5	..	1	--	0.5
Syracuse, N.Y.	12	8	5.6	3.7	12	8	5.6	3.7
Providence, R.I.	11	9	5.3	4.3	8	3	3.8	1.4
Paterson, N.J.	13	13	9.0	9.0	13	..	9.0	--
Camden City, N.J.	17	14	14.7	12.2	17	..	14.7	--
Trenton, N.J.	12	15	10.7	13.5	12	..	10.7	--
Elizabeth, N.J.	14	8	13.1	7.3	14	..	13.1	--

*Per 100,000 population. p=provisional. (..)Data unavailable or not reported by local authorities. ‡Data shown are for county when separated details for principal city are not available.

In 1962, 60.8% of these large cities had tuberculosis death rates which exceeded the average for the United States. Six of these cities were responsible for about 16.8 per cent of all tuberculosis deaths in the country. Of cities with over one half million population, Baltimore had the highest resident death rate.

New York City alone accounted for 24.6 per cent of the deaths in these cities, or 7.8 per cent of all tuberculosis deaths in the United States.

Table 97 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part C – **CASES IN TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, DECEMBER 31, 1962**

City or County	Type of Care				Total in Register
	Hospitals or Sanatoria	Under Clinic Care	Private Physicians Care	Other	
New York, N.Y.	3,185	2,060	388	716f	6,349
Los Angeles, Calif.	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	..	..	..	..	3,268 d
Detroit, Mich.	1,097	1,168c	..	223	2,488
Harris Co.(Houston), Texas	483	829	..	..	..
Dade Co. (Miami), Fla.	282	1,113	151	..	1,546
Baltimore, Md.	570	719	76	70	1,435
Cleveland, Ohio	467	3,321	740	246	4,774
Washington, D.C.	530	510	50	..	1,090
Milwaukee, Wis.	122	66b	..	..	188
Maricopa Co. (Phoenix), Ariz.	224	1,073	391	483	2,171d
San Francisco, Calif.	386	71	52	..	509
St. Louis, Mo.	272	471	141	78	962
Dallas, Texas	189	270	37	..	496
Boston, Mass.	765	1,820b	..	..	2,585
Shelby Co.(Memphis), Tenn.	232	3,797c	..	..	4,029
San Antonio, Texas	407a	..	..	..	407
New Orleans, La.	235	30	9	0	274
Jefferson Co.(Birmingham), Ala.	216	..	..	..	582
Honolulu, Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson Co.(Louisville), Ky.	254	196	68	..	518
San Diego Co., Calif.	85	..	259	..	344
Pittsburgh, Pa.	646	503b	..	..	1,149
King Co. (Seattle), Wash.	195	6	3	1	205
Fulton Co. (Atlanta), Ga.	207	315	43	..	565
Buffalo, N.Y.	188	..	..	406g	594
Kansas City, Mo.	285	190	112h	..	587
Cincinnati, Ohio	178	72c	..	23	273
Denver, Colo.	69	..	..	666e	735
Indianapolis, Ind.	287	1,076	558	8	1,929
Oklahoma Co., Okla.	..	..	..	..	..
Columbus, Ohio	..	..	..	..	..
Minneapolis, Minn.	103	..	..	..	166
Hillsborough Co.(Tampa), Fla.	143	102	26	2	273
Newark, N.J.	448	128	60	9	645
Portland, Ore.	112	114	19	9	254
Oakland, Calif.	..	..	..	..	152
Fort Worth, Texas	50	19	15	1	85
Long Beach, Calif.	95	75	54	0	224
Douglas Co.(Omaha), Neb.	59	10	6	8	83
Toledo, Ohio	62	3	8	..	73
St. Paul, Minn.	49	26	8	..	83
Norfolk, Va.	75	704	..	365	1,144
Rochester, N.Y.	..	..	..	..	..
El Paso, Texas	98		12	3981	638

(continued on next page)

Table 97 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES

Part C – **CASES IN TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, DECEMBER 31, 1962**

City or County	Type of Care				Total in Register
	Hospitals or Sanatoria	Under Clinic Care	Private Physicians Care	Other	
Pima Co. (Tucson), Ariz.	122	112	48	835	365
Akron, Ohio	88	204	..	..	292
Tulsa, Okla.	66	212	51	19	348
San Jose, Calif.	35	27	9	1	72
Jersey City, N.J.	160k	110	18	10	298
Dayton, Ohio	120	52	15	..	187
Wichita, Kan. (March 1, 1963)..	30	104	195	..	329
Richmond, Va.	121	546	100	40	807
Mobile, Ala.	185	191	137	37	550
Mecklenburg Co.(Charlotte),N.C.	65L	4	1	..	70
Des Moines, Iowa	34	41c	..	3	78
Syracuse, N.Y.	..	..	..	..	..
Providence, R.I.	43	2	5	4	54

Note: Data were requested of the various authorities for known active cases. In some instances this information was incomplete so that figures as shown in this table may not be comparable. However, the data although limited may be of interest as to the present known prevalence of tuberculosis in these urban centers.
(..)Details not available or not reported. (a)Includes actives, quiescents, probably actives and activity undetermined. (b)Includes "Private Physicians Care" and "Other". (c)Includes "Private Physicians Care". (d)June 30, 1963. (e)Includes "Clinic Care" and "Private Physicians Care". (f)Type of care not confirmed=624, Out of town, not in hospital=22, no medical or clinic care=70. (g)"Patients at home". (h)Estimated. (i)"Patients still needing supervision". (j)"Veterans and Indian Service". (k)Includes probably active, undetermined and quiescent. (L)Including two in mental hospital.

It should be pointed out that the above data do not show the total amount of care being given to the tuberculous. As noted the figures refer mainly to persons with active disease. In most places many other people with arrested or inactive disease are receiving treatment and care. For example in New York City, in the Department of Health clinics alone, 7,549 individuals were under antibacterial drug treatment at the end of 1962. There were 1,375 persons with active disease under clinic supervision; in addition, 15,274 with arrested, inactive or apparently cured disease, and 1,270 with other conditions. Therefore it is obvious that Tuberculosis Register figures do not always reflect the full extent or volume of antituberculosis work in the community.

Table 98.

TUBERCULOSIS: NEWLY REPORTED CASES, DEATHS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

New York State (Exclusive of New York City) by County - 1962

County(*)	Population 1962 Estimated	Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases§		Tuberculosis Deaths§	
		Number	Rate(‡)	Number	Rate(‡)
Albany	280,806	85	30.3	15	5.3
Allegany	44,034	3	6.8	--	--
Broome	216,688	28	12.9	11	5.1
Cattaraugus	80,448	10	12.4	1	1.2
Cayuga	73,200	5	6.8	1	1.4
Chautauqua	147,678	22	14.9	5	3.4
Chemung	99,619	12	12.0	2	2.0
Chenango	44,151	2	4.5	2	4.5
Clinton	75,533	12	15.9	4	5.3
Columbia	47,995	12	25.0	1	2.1
Cortland	42,323	7	16.5	1	2.4
Delaware	43,400	3	6.9	1	2.3
Dutchess	167,369	53	31.7	2	1.2
Erie	1,098,157	333	30.3	49	4.5
Essex	35,182	6	17.1	3	8.5
Franklin	44,443	19	42.8	7	15.8
Fulton	51,334	2	3.9	1	1.9
Genesee	55,403	6	10.8	--	--
Greene	31,480	6	19.1	2	6.4
Hamilton	4,295	1	23.3	--	--
Herkimer	67,853	11	16.2	4	5.9
Jefferson	88,592	16	18.1	1	1.1
Lewis	23,513	3	12.8	1	4.3
Livingston	42,960	11	25.6	--	--
Madison	56,793	10	17.6	3	5.3
Monroe	608,325	159	26.1	16	2.6
Montgomery	56,529	9	15.9	5	8.8
Nassau	1,364,795	254	18.6	30	2.2
Niagara	255,207	43	16.8	4	1.6
Oneida	266,425	53	19.9	6	2.3
Onondaga	443,764	123	27.7	11	2.5
Ontario	68,456	9	13.1	--	--
Orange	187,829	42	22.4	16	8.5
Orleans	35,255	15	12.5	2	5.7
Oswego	88,580	8	9.0	2	2.3
Otsego	52,076	3	5.8	--	--
Putnam	34,649	5	14.4	2	5.8
Rensselaer	144,845	35	24.2	8	5.5
Rockland	144,510	32	22.1	3	2.1
St. Lawrence	112,645	15	13.3	--	--
Saratoga	92,793	20	21.6	1	1.1
Schenectady	154,723	24	15.5	6	3.9
Schoharie	22,562	5	22.2	--	--
Schuyler	15,245	2	13.1	--	--
Seneca	29,951	4	13.4	--	--
Steuben	97,681	10	10.2	2	2.0
Suffolk	718,560	172	23.9	19	2.6
Sullivan	45,801	14	30.6	2	4.4
Tioga	40,003	4	10.0	1	2.5
Tompkins	67,968	9	13.2	1	1.5

continued on next page.

Table 98 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS: NEWLY REPORTED CASES, DEATHS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

New York State (Exclusive of New York City) by County - 1962

County(*)	Population 1962 Estimated	Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases§		Tuberculosis Deaths§	
		Number	Rate(‡)	Number	Rate(‡)
Ulster	124,364	40	32.2	3	2.4
Warren	45,296	8	17.7	2	4.4
Washington	47,960	4	8.3	2	4.2
Wayne	67,460	9	13.3	1	1.5
Westchester	849,997	157	18.5	25	2.9
Wyoming	33,399	4	12.0	1	3.0
Yates	18,399	1	5.3	--	--
Institutional Districts	163,794	35	21.4	15	(**)
Upstate New York Total	9,422,114	2,005	21.3	303	3.2

(*)County data exclusive of institutional districts, which comprise 50 State institutions and 10 Veteran's Administration Hospitals. (**)Deaths occurring in these districts are allocated whenever possible to place of former residence. (§)Provisional. (‡)Rates per 100,000 population.

Table 99.

TUBERCULOSIS: NEWLY REPORTED CASES, DEATHS AND RATES

Twenty-Six Cities, each with over 25,000 Population, in Upstate New York – 1962

City	Population 1962 Estimated	Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases§		Tuberculosis Deaths§	
		Number	Rate(‡)	Number	Rate(‡)
Albany	127,819	61	47.7	11	8.6
Amsterdam	27,735	5	18.0	4	14.4
Auburn	33,155	5	15.1	1	3.0
Binghamton	71,760	15	20.9	8	11.1
Buffalo	517,101	251	48.5	35	6.8
Elmira	43,891	9	20.5	2	4.6
Ithaca	28,656	6	20.9	1	3.5
Jamestown	41,436	11	26.5	3	7.2
Kingston	29,460	8	27.2	--	--
Lackawanna	29,978	12	40.0	2	6.7
Lockport	26,933	4	14.9	1	3.7
Mt. Vernon	77,090	25	32.4	4	5.2
Newburgh	30,858	12	38.9	--	--
New Rochelle	80,917	17	21.0	6	7.4
Niagara Falls	104,697	32	30.6	2	1.9
No. Tonawanda	37,201	3	8.1	--	--
Poughkeepsie	37,789	33	87.3	--	--
Rochester	313,108	141	45.0	15	4.8
Rome	50,275	5	9.9	1	2.0
Schenectady	78,849	17	21.6	4	5.1
Syracuse	214,572	85	39.6	8	3.7
Troy	66,109	24	36.3	3	4.5
Utica	97,985	33	33.1	4	4.1
Watertown	33,068	5	16.1	--	--
White Plains	52,254	10	19.1	1	1.9
Yonkers	200,246	48	24.0	5	2.5
Total 26 Large Cities	2,452,942	877	35.8	121	4.9
Remainder Upstate New York..	6,969,172	1,128	16.2	182	2.6

(‡)Rates per 100,000 population. §Provisional.

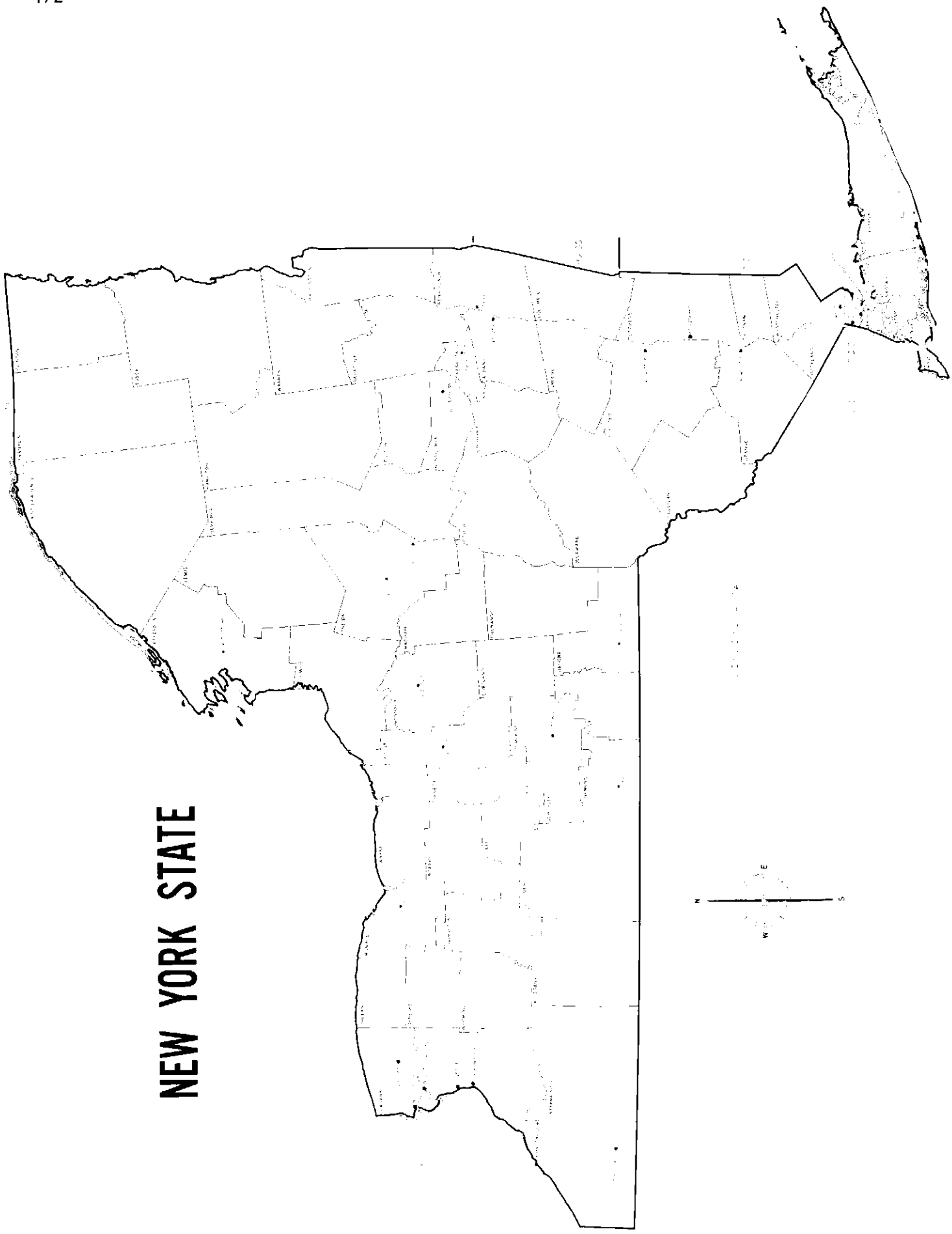
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Table 100.

TUBERCULOSIS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Part A – New Cases of Tuberculosis Registered and Rates

1960 – 1962

Country	Population †	New Cases			Case Rate*		
		1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
United States (a)	186,000,000	55,494	53,726	54,652p	30.8	29.4	29.4p
Puerto Rico	2,455,000	2,150	1,985	1,994	90.4	82.6	81.2
Canada (b)	18,570,000	6,345	5,966	6,284	35.5	32.7	33.8
Mexico (e)	37,233,227	12,158	13,501	15,739	35.1	39.0	42.3
Chile (x)	8,001,000	..	..	..	--	--	--
Ecuador	4,539,652	5,223	5,660	5,115	119.1	125.1	112.7
Peru	(c)	22,552	21,503	24,011	384.6	366.7	466.0
England and Wales(d)	46,669,000	24,557	22,783	21,535	53.7	49.4	47.1
Scotland	5,196,600	3,862	3,593	3,364	74.2	69.3	64.7
Northern Ireland	1,435,400	921	835	730	64.9	58.6	50.9
Eire (x)	2,814,703	..	..	..	--	--	--
Norway	3,609,800	1,152	964	..	32.1	26.9	--
Sweden	7,561,848	4,194	3,996	3,777	56.1	53.4	49.9
Denmark	4,615,000	1,130	..	..	24.7	--	--
Finland (f)	4,523,000	7,655	8,182	8,536	171.0	182.2	188.7
France (g)	46,520,271	38,378	..	..	84.6	--	--
Belgium (h)	9,251,414	3,735	4,706	4,127	40.7	51.3	44.6
Netherlands	11,805,689	5,845	5,465	4,946p	50.9	46.9	41.9
Luxembourg	322,000	197	214	226	62.6	67.6	70.2
Switzerland (j)	5,660,000	4,841	4,755	4,261	90.3	86.9	75.3
German Federal Republic	55,003,000	65,578	61,108	57,127	123.7	113.6	103.9
West Berlin (k)	2,179,915	4,689	3,932	3,534	212.7	178.4	162.1
Spain (L)	30,804,696	21,303	20,892	15,753	70.3	68.4	51.1
Malta	329,011	146	143	103	44.4	43.4	31.3
Czechoslovakia	13,856,095	18,124	14,291	13,747	132.7	103.7	99.2
Iraq	6,917,372	4,038	4,578	5,476	60.3	67.2	79.2
Australia	10,706,516	4,057	3,570	3,825	39.4	34.0	35.7
Fiji (Colony)	401,018	648	..	..	161.6	--	--
New Zealand: Europeans	2,217,242	939	..	..	42.3	--	--
Maoris	159,968	497	..	..	311.1	--	--
Republic of South Africa(m)	16,680,000	60,237	58,491	63,450	379.7	360.7	380.4
Whites	3,185,000	1,221	1,224	1,261	39.6	39.1	39.6
Coloureds	1,597,000	7,896	6,979	7,419	526.0	451.7	464.6
Asiatics	506,000	896	1,055	969	188.6	216.6	191.5
Bantu	11,392,000	50,224	49,233	53,801	464.6	445.3	472.3
Japan	95,178,000	489,715	420,460	387,767	524.2	445.9	407.4
State of Singapore(n)	1,733,000	5,057	6,299	5,773	309.4	373.4	333.1
Hong Kong	3,177,700	12,425	12,584	..	416.8	396.0	--
India (8 States) (o)	..	..	..	..	--	--	--
Ceylon (1961 population)	10,167,000	10,395	8,411	8,543	105.0	82.7	84.0

*Rate per 100,000 population. p=Provisional. (..)=Data unavailable or not reported as of September 1963. †Population is for latest year for which tuberculosis data are shown. (x)See Part B. (a)50 States and the District of Columbia, excluding Armed Forces abroad. (b)Including Yukon and Northwest Territories. (c)1962 new case reporting area=5,153,000; 1961 death registration=4,050,000. (d)New cases include in 1962=20,519 "formal notifications" and 1,016 persons first reported at time of death. (e)Morbidity more unreliable than mortality. (f)New cases=TB all forms, Deaths=Respiratory TB. (g)New cases registered by TB Dispensaries. (h)New cases of Respiratory TB. (j)New cases registered by dispensaries of "Association Suisse contra la Tuberculose". (k)New cases registered by TB Dispensaries. (L)New cases of respiratory TB registered by dispensaries of "Patronato Nacional Antituberculoso". (m)In 1960 all Bantu deaths are excluded; rates take into account populations for different areas covered; Bantu population (1960) for principal urban areas only=1,352,930. (n)New cases(1962): City=4,233, Rural=1,540. (o)States: Bombay, Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal (Population 1961= 264,499,767).

Table 100 – continued

TUBERCULOSIS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Part B – Tuberculosis Deaths and Death Rates

1960 – 1962

Country	Deaths			Death Rate*		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
United States	10,866	9,938	9,510p	6.1	5.4	5.1p
Puerto Rico	691	623	581	29.0	25.9	23.7
Canada (a)	823	769	785	4.6	4.2	4.2
Mexico	9,356	9,369	9,941	27.0	27.1	26.7
Chile	4,032	4,004	3,898	52.9	52.5	48.7
Ecuador	1,150	1,080	1,177	26.2	23.9	25.9
Peru (b)	3,083	3,137	..	77.0	75.5	--
England and Wales	3,426	3,334	3,090	7.4	7.2	6.6
Scotland	509	481	435p	9.8	9.3	8.4
Northern Ireland	113	105p	102p	8.0	7.4	7.1
Eire	468	419	..	16.5	14.9	--
Norway	229	216	..	6.4	6.0	--
Sweden	461	403	327	6.2	5.4	4.3
Denmark	191	175	..	4.2	3.8	--
Finland	1,090	970	920p	26.9	(21.6c)	20.3
France	10,086	9,348	8,998	24.3	20.6	19.3
Belgium	1,565	1,334	..	17.1	14.5	--
Netherlands	325	316	296	2.8	2.7	2.5
Luxembourg	42	38	36	13.3	12.0	11.2
Switzerland	662	613	624	12.3	11.3	11.0
German Federal Republic	8,658	7,703	7,451	16.3	14.3	13.5
West Berlin	565	497	431	25.6	22.6	19.8
Austria	1,651	..	..	23.3	--	--
Hungary	3,097	..	..	31.0	--	--
Italy	8,546p	..	..	--	--	--
Spain	7,791	7,474	..	26.2	24.5	--
Portugal	4,274	..	..	46.8	--	--
Malta	22	17	14	6.7	5.2	4.3
Czechoslovakia	3,435	2,989	3,220	25.2	22.6	23.2
Iraq	..	..	..	--	--	--
Australia	489	447	475	4.8	4.3	4.4
Fiji (Colony)	49	..	..	12.2	--	--
New Zealand: Europeans	84	..	..	3.8	--	--
Maoris	30	..	..	18.8	--	--
Republic of South Africa	1,833	1,784	..	36.2	35.6	--
Whites	219	208	..	7.1	6.6	--
Coloureds	1,532	1,475	..	102.1	95.5	--
Asiatics	82	101	..	17.3	20.7	--
Bantu	..	..	..	--	--	--
Japan	31,959	27,841	27,782	34.2	29.5	29.2
State of Singapore	646	645	654p	39.5	38.2	37.7
Hong Kong	2,085	1,907	..	65.6	60.0	--
India (8 States)	..	..	..	--	--	--
Ceylon	1,619	1,523	..	16.4	15.0	--

*Rate per 100,000 population. p=Provisional. (..)Data unavailable or not reported, see footnotes in Part A. (a)A new method of classification of tuberculosis deaths went into effect January 1, 1962, in that deaths for which the underlying cause was reported as "active", "healed" or "arrested" pulmonary tuberculosis are now classified as tuberculosis; formerly such deaths were classified to the resulting pulmonary condition. Of the 785 deaths in 1962 classified to tuberculosis, there were 75 such deaths, in addition to 710 classified to this disease under the same system which was in effect in previous years. (b)Deaths in Registration Area only. (c)Respiratory tuberculosis.

Note: Care should be taken in making international comparisons of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality rates. Reporting of new cases is not done with the same degree of completeness or accuracy in each place. Also criteria used as to what constitutes a "new case" differ. However, for a particular country the local practice is probably fairly consistent and the annual records within the same country, for a relatively short period, may be comparable.

Table 100 – continued

KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Part C – Prevalence of Tuberculosis as of Last Day of Year

Country	Known Cases at End of Year		
	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
England and Wales (1962) (a)	291,074	25,411	316,485
Scotland (1962)	43,353	4,654	48,007
Northern Ireland (1962)	9,014	1,495	10,509
Norway (1961)	13,427	1,183	14,610
Sweden (1962)	38,945	7,816	46,761
Denmark (1960)	7,949	..	..
Finland (1961)	41,274	7,303	48,577
Netherlands (1960)	8,866	1,857	10,723
German Republic (1962)	210,282	36,868	247,150p
West Berlin (1962)	24,208	1,823	26,031
Spain (1962)	56,693	..	..
Luxembourg (1962)	150	76	226
Czechoslovakia (1962)	83,980	14,525	98,505
Malta (1962)	75	28	103
Japan (1962)	..	..	1,544,277
State of Singapore (1962)	21,772	164	21,936
Hong Kong (1961) (b)	..	..	65,969
Puerto Rico (1962)	31,547	1,092	32,639
Canada (1960) (b)	6,544	499	7,043
Mexico (1961)	13,201	300	13,501
Ceylon (1961)	40,451	..	..
Australia (1962)	40,348	1,703	42,051
Iraq (1962)	5,421	55	5,476

(a)This includes those under supervision for tuberculosis (active and inactive)
(b)Tuberculosis patients in institutions.
(..)Data not available.
p=Provisional.

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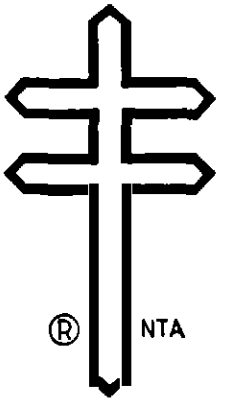

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