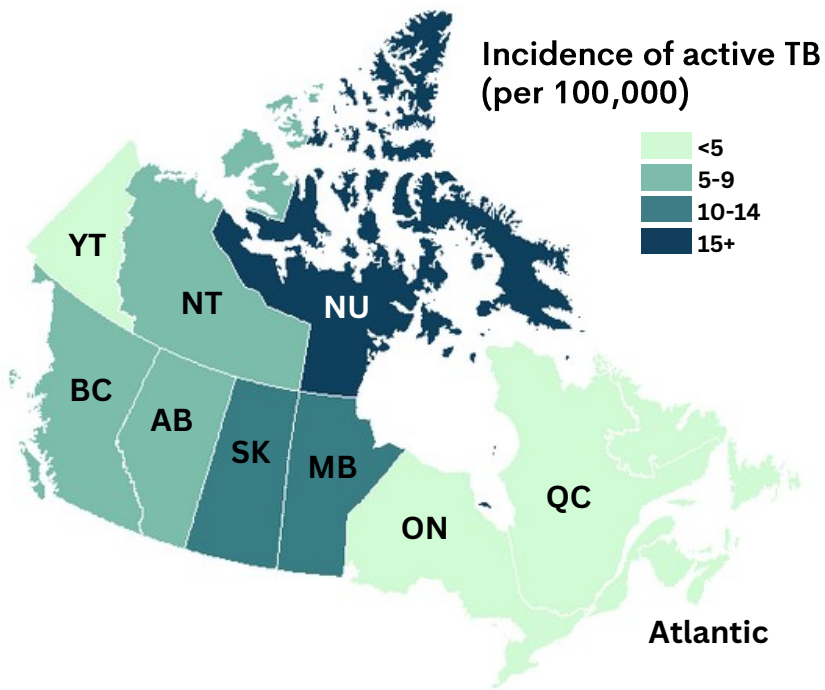


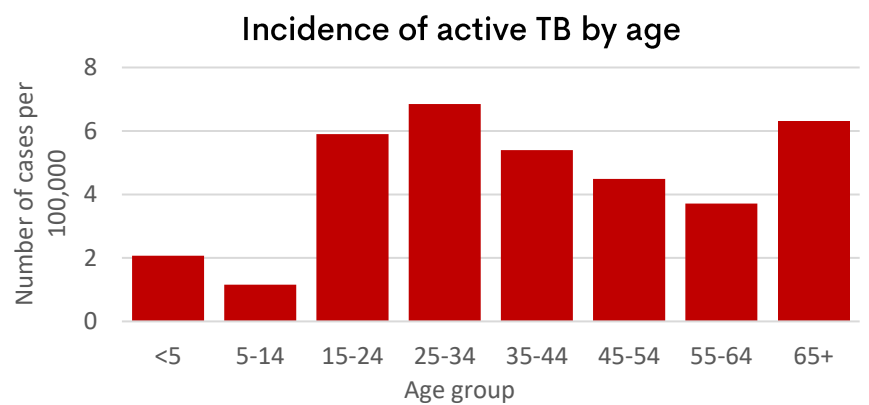
# TUBERCULOSIS IN CANADA, 2021

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that disproportionately impacts people experiencing social inequities. In Canada, the incidence of active TB has remained unchanged over the last decade highlighting the critical need for key stakeholders to strengthen collaborative efforts to eliminate this treatable and curable disease.

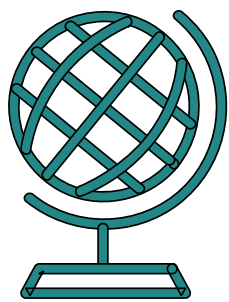


**1,904** active TB cases  
**5.0** active TB cases per 100,000 population

→ Females: **4.5**  
 → Males: **5.5**



Incidence of active TB (per 100,000) in specific populations\*



Persons born outside Canada  
**13.4**

Non-Indigenous Canadian born  
**0.2**

Incidence of active TB (per 100,000) among Indigenous peoples\*

Inuit **135.1**

First Nations **16.1**

Métis **2.1**

Indigenous peoples in Canada are disproportionately affected by TB due to ongoing impacts of colonization and health inequities.

Deaths\* due to TB in 2020

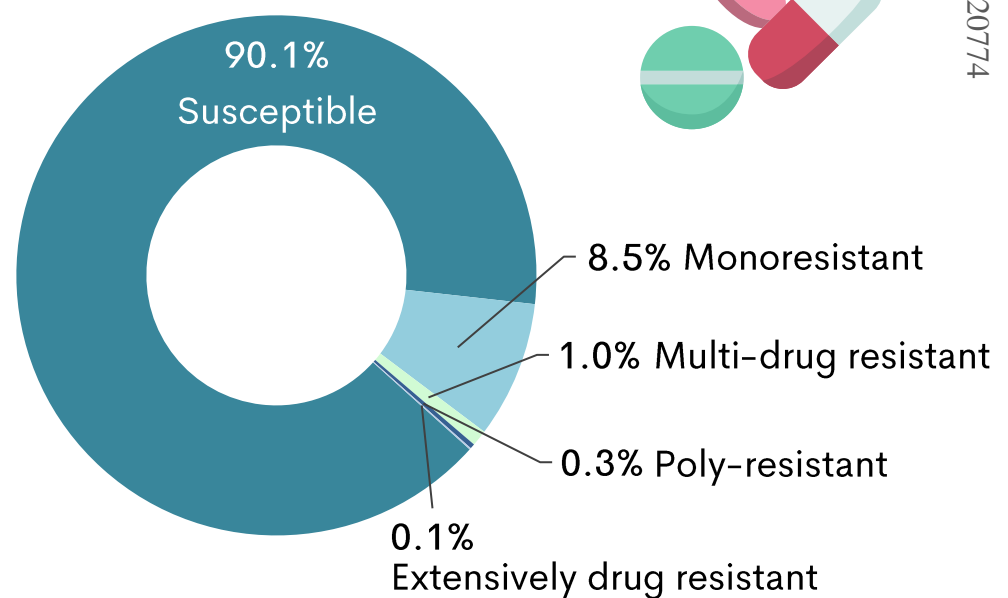
TB was the underlying or contributing cause of death for **5.0%** of those with the disease.

HIV Status\*



**5.1%** of people who had TB were HIV positive.

Drug Resistance



## Canada aims to achieve TB elimination through:

Enhancing current efforts to prevent and control TB disease.

Facilitating identification and treatment of latent TB infection for those at highest risk.

Championing collaborative action to address underlying TB risk factors.

Ensuring approaches are community-driven with a health equity lens.

\*Rates for First Nations and Métis do not include Quebec and British Columbia.  
 Rate for Inuit does not include British Columbia.  
 Rate for persons born outside Canada does not include Quebec.  
 TB outcome and HIV data do not include Quebec.

**Data Sources**

Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System (CTBRS) and Canadian Tuberculosis Laboratory Surveillance System (CTBLSS)  
 Latest version: March 23, 2023



Public Health Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé publique du Canada

Canada