Data Article

Dataset on migration into EU+2 countries, as well as TB rates and numbers within those countries over the period 2011–2017

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ABSTRACT

In this data article, TB notification rates in the EU countries along with Iceland and Norway (EU+2 countries) and raw data corresponding to the TB incidence in the period 2011 to 2017 are given. Data on immigration numbers in the EU+2 countries between 2011 and 2017 are also available. Immigration statistics were obtained from a Eurostat Database titled ‘Migration and Migrant Population Statistics’, whereas TB rates were taken from the TB Surveillance and Monitoring Report prepared by European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention in the years 2017, 2018, 2019. © 2019 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
1. Data

This dataset contains tabulated information on migration and tuberculosis in the European Union along with Iceland and Norway (EU+2) in the period 2011 to 2017. The combined data for the EU+2 countries was calculated for both the migration and the TB statistics. All the data was then presented in tabulated form as follows: migration numbers for each EU+2 country, as well as combined, during the period 2011-2017 (Table 1), and TB notification rates for the EU+2 countries and combined along with absolute values for the TB numbers in that same period (Table 2).

### Table 1

| Country       | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| N             | Rate | N    | Rate | N    | Rate | N    | Rate |
| Austria       | 684  | 8.2  | 646  | 7.7  | 653  | 7.7  | 586  | 6.9  |
| Belgium       | 1019 | 9.3  | 976  | 8.8  | 963  | 8.6  | 949  | 8.5  |
| Bulgaria      | 2406 | 32.6 | 2280 | 31.1 | 1932 | 26.5 | 1872 | 25.8 |
| Croatia       | 619  | 14.4 | 575  | 13.4 | 517  | 12.1 | 499  | 11.7 |
| Cyprus        | 54   | 6.4  | 60   | 8.0  | 41   | 4.7  | 41   | 4.8  |
| Czech Republic| 600  | 5.7  | 597  | 5.7  | 497  | 4.7  | 511  | 4.9  |
| Denmark       | 381  | 6.9  | 389  | 7.0  | 356  | 6.4  | 320  | 5.7  |
| Estonia       | 339  | 25.5 | 289  | 21.8 | 290  | 22.0 | 248  | 18.8 |
| Finland       | 324  | 6.0  | 274  | 5.1  | 273  | 5.0  | 263  | 4.8  |
| France        | 4991 | 7.7  | 5003 | 7.7  | 4947 | 7.5  | 4888 | 7.4  |
| Germany       | 4309 | 5.4  | 4213 | 5.2  | 4340 | 5.4  | 4524 | 5.6  |

Note: N = Number, Rate = Rate per 100,000 total population and mean annual changes in rates for EU+2 (Iceland and Norway), 2011−2017 [3−5].
Table 2
Total number of long-term immigrants arriving into the reporting country during the reference year [2].

| Country          | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| N Rate           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Greece           | 489   | 4.4   | 558   | 5.0   | 540   | 4.9   | 519   | 4.7   | 482   | 4.4   | 440   | 4.1   | 467   | 4.3   |
| Hungary          | 1445  | 14.5  | 1223  | 12.3  | 1045  | 10.5  | 851   | 8.6   | 906   | 9.2   | 786   | 8.0   | 685   | 7.0   |
| Iceland          | 9     | 2.8   | 11    | 3.4   | 11    | 3.4   | 9     | 2.8   | 7     | 2.1   | 6     | 1.8   | 14    | 4.1   |
| Ireland          | 412   | 9.0   | 359   | 7.8   | 374   | 8.1   | 311   | 6.7   | 283   | 6.1   | 315   | 6.7   | 318   | 6.6   |
| Norway           | 354   | 7.2   | 374   | 7.5   | 392   | 7.8   | 323   | 5.6   | 313   | 6.1   | 295   | 5.7   | 261   | 5.0   |
| Poland           | 8478  | 22.3  | 7542  | 19.8  | 7250  | 19.0  | 6698  | 17.6  | 6430  | 16.9  | 6444  | 17.0  | 5787  | 15.2  |
| Portugal         | 2609  | 24.7  | 2606  | 24.7  | 2410  | 23.6  | 2278  | 21.8  | 2196  | 21.2  | 1936  | 18.7  | 1800  | 17.5  |
| Romania          | 1920  | 95.1  | 18190 | 90.5  | 16689 | 83.4  | 15879 | 79.6  | 15183 | 76.4  | 13601 | 68.8  | 13004 | 66.2  |
| Slovakia         | 399   | 7.4   | 345   | 6.4   | 401   | 7.4   | 336   | 6.2   | 317   | 5.8   | 296   | 5.5   | 249   | 4.6   |
| Slovenia         | 192   | 9.4   | 138   | 6.7   | 140   | 6.8   | 144   | 7.0   | 130   | 6.3   | 118   | 5.7   | 112   | 5.4   |
| Spain            | 6798  | 14.6  | 6070  | 13.0  | 5632  | 12.1  | 4913  | 10.6  | 5021  | 10.8  | 5063  | 10.9  | 4570  | 9.8   |
| Sweden           | 580   | 6.2   | 623   | 6.6   | 639   | 6.7   | 659   | 6.8   | 815   | 8.4   | 714   | 7.2   | 520   | 5.2   |
| The United Kingdom| 8915 | 14.1  | 8711  | 13.7  | 7870  | 12.3  | 7029  | 10.9  | 6224  | 9.6   | 6116  | 9.4   | 5567  | 8.5   |
| Combined         | 73921 | 14.5  | 70130 | 13.8  | 65717 | 12.8  | 61818 | 12.1  | 60938 | 11.9  | 59161 | 11.5  | 55336 | 10.7  |
2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

2.1. Migration numbers

Statistics for number of long-term immigrants into the EU+2 countries was obtained from Migration and Migrant Population Statistics’ database from Eurostat [2]. The dataset was filtered to include the immigration numbers for EU+2 countries between the years 2011–2017. The total number of immigrants per year for the EU+2 countries was calculated by summing up numbers for each country in the respective year.

2.2. TB rate

To obtain data for TB notification rates per 100,000 population for the 30 countries, the Surveillance and Monitoring reports from the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 were used to obtain the most up-to-date data [3–5]. The table from the ECDC report was filtered to exclude data for all other countries in Europe except EU countries and Iceland and Norway. TB rates for year 2011 was obtained from Surveillance report from 2017 [3]. TB rate for year 2012 was taken from Surveillance report published in the 2018 [4], whereas TB rates for years 2013–2017 was obtained from Surveillance report from the year 2019 [5]. For the overall TB rates for the 30 countries, number of TB cases per year were summed up and rates were calculated per 100,000 population in the EU+2 countries.

Transparency document

Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104042.

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