

Technical working group on cross-border observation meeting of 4 march 2015

Report



List of the participants

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1 - Introduction

1.1 Summary of the last CSC (16 January 2015)

Different points were discussed:

- Organisation of the contributions on observation at the "obstacles to cooperation" workshop on 19 May 2015 in Luxembourg.
- Presentation of the survey on cross-border obstacles carried out by the MOT for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
- Presentation of two studies by UMS RIATE (feasibility of a cross-border database; typology of Europe's border regions).
- Presentation of the sectoral study on cross-border employment by INTERACT
- Update on the work of the TWG

See the attached list of decisions taken at the last CSC.

1.2 The TWG's objectives

The TWG is helping to create a network of statistical institutes in countries that border France. It enables them to share different statistical practices and their application in border regions. The aim is to bring this issue to the attention of the public authorities and to provide a vision for observation at European level. The TWG's first objective is running the session on cross-border observation at the seminar on 19 May 2015.

2 - Workshop on cross-border obstacles on 19 May 2015 in Luxembourg

2.1 Item on the whole of the seminar and its objectives

The objective of the seminar is to highlight the cross-border obstacles that persist in spite of 25 years of European territorial cooperation. The aim is to identify the different issues relating to these obstacles and to study the creation of a tool under the "right to experiment" likely to contribute to overcoming these obstacles in cross-border territories, whose application would be limited in space and time.

An audience of experts to attend the seminar will be selected by Luxembourg

2.2 Item on the MOT's study for the Luxembourg presidency

The MOT is carrying out a study at the request of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. This assignment consists in identifying the different obstacles in Europe's cross-border regions. The questionnaire was sent to the different European countries via the MOT's partner networks (the AEBR, CESC and TEIN) as well as other regional institutions (Nordic Council) and European programmes (INTERACT). The obstacles identified will form part of a typology by theme which should make it possible to classify obstacles that have been overcome and those that can be resolved using the "right to experiment" tool proposed by Luxembourg.

2.3 Presentation of the sequence on observation

During the seminar on 19 May, a session will be devoted to observation. The lack or inadequacy of cross-border observation contributes to the persistence of obstacles along national borders. Effective observation should therefore make it possible to put in place better cross-border public policies. The aim is to link cross-border observation with concrete results on the ground: the French-Belgian cross-border healthcare observatory is a good example of this (obstacles were identified, solutions found and public policies implemented).

In some cases, observation can prove to be patchy and insufficient to enable the implementation of coordinated actions (example of the exploitation of data on flows of cross-border workers). Other obstacles, relating to the cost of real estate and housing, are known about empirically but have not been observed and there is therefore no action in terms of public policy.

There are a few local cross-border observatories along European borders but they are not linked to one another. Örestat (SE/DK) is a long-standing cross-border observatory (on the Øresund) but it is experiencing funding difficulties which are threatening its continued existence. The funding of and connections between cross-border observatories in Europe (Geneva, Upper Rhine, Greater Region, etc.) should therefore be increased in order to enhance their visibility and enable them to share their experiences.

During the session on observation, **a map showing the availability of data on flows of cross-border workers** will be presented. This visual communication should reflect the following assessment: if the (basic) data on flows of cross-border workers are missing, it is difficult to talk of territorial cohesion.

2.4 Results expected from the seminar

- Communicate the issues at stake to the political level so that the need for political and financial support for cross-border observation, the foundation for public policy based on valid findings, is clearly advocated;
- Support for the promotion of the right to experiment along national borders in order to contribute to the removal of obstacles to the effective functioning of cross-border regions.

3 - Presentation of the UMS RIATE study: A socio-economic typology of the European Union's border regions (2000-2012)

Aims and objectives

A typology of the European Union's internal border regions to...

- ... improve the knowledge and evolution of complex territories
- ... adapt cross-border cooperation tools to territories' profiles

What indicators of cross-border integration to use?

- (1) Magnitude and evolution of **differentials** between border regions (gradients and territorial discontinuities)
- (2) Intensity and evolution of cross-border **relations**

Conceptual and methodological difficulties

- Factors that stem from **multiple dimensions** (border permeability, economic disparities, linguistic differences, degree of political cooperation, etc.) operating at different levels
- **No simple cause and effect relationship** between opening-up of borders, changes in disparities and increases in exchanges
- **Access to data** (stocks and flows)

Choices made for the study "Typology of European border regions" (CGET, Territorial Observatory, 2015-2016)

- Bring out different types of European border contexts and their development since 2000 based on a small number of economic and social indicators available for a broad geographical range and timeframe
- Area covered by the study: EU-28 + 4 other countries
- Level of analysis: NUTS 2/3
- Which border regions? Two possibilities can be envisaged:
 - Normative criteria = *a priori* the NUTS 2/3 adjoining any international border within the area of study
 - Institutional criterion = regions of cross-border cooperation (issue of maritime borders to be resolved)
- Data:
 - on economic and social differentials: time series (2000-2012) available in the ESPON regional database

4 - Point on the progress of the TWG work

4.1 Existing data on the flows of cross-border workers (2 sheets per border (outgoing flows AND incoming flows)) on all European borders for developing the European map of existing data or not on cross-border commuters.

This part lists the different sources for data (statistical or administrative) at various levels to learn the flow of outgoing and incoming frontier workers by country. Thus, for one direction of flow, it may be several sources.

Liste des différentes sources :

Statistical sources

INSEE : Institut National de la Statistique, France
 Statistisches Amt Saarland, Land de Sarre, Germany
 CBS : Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Netherlands
 OFS : Office fédéral de la statistique, Switzerland
 ISTAT: Istituto nazionale di statistica, Italy
 IMSEE : Institut Monégasque de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Monaco
 INE : Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Spain
 IDESCAT : Institut d'Estadística de Catalonia, Catalonia (Esp.)

Administrative sources :

CNAMTS : Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (social security), France
 WSE : Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie (données flamandes), Belgium
 INAMI : Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité, Belgium
 IGSS : Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale, Luxembourg
 CCSS : Centre commun de la sécurité sociale, Luxembourg
 Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Germany
 Caisse de Compensation des Services Sociaux, Monaco
 Seguridad Social, Spain

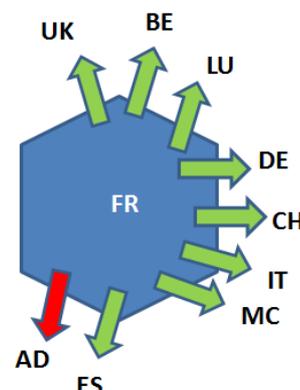
Other source :

OIE : Observatoire Interrégional du marché de l'emploi (FR, LU, BE, DE)

4.1.1 France

Outgoing flows from France

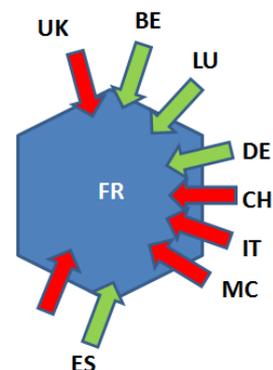
Flow direction	Data information
France ► Belgium France ► Luxembourg France ► Switzerland France ► Germany	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE
France ► Royaume-Uni France ► Italy France ► Monaco France ► Spain	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE
France ► Switzerland	Origin: département (NUTS 3) Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : statistical data Date: 2014 Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office(OFS)

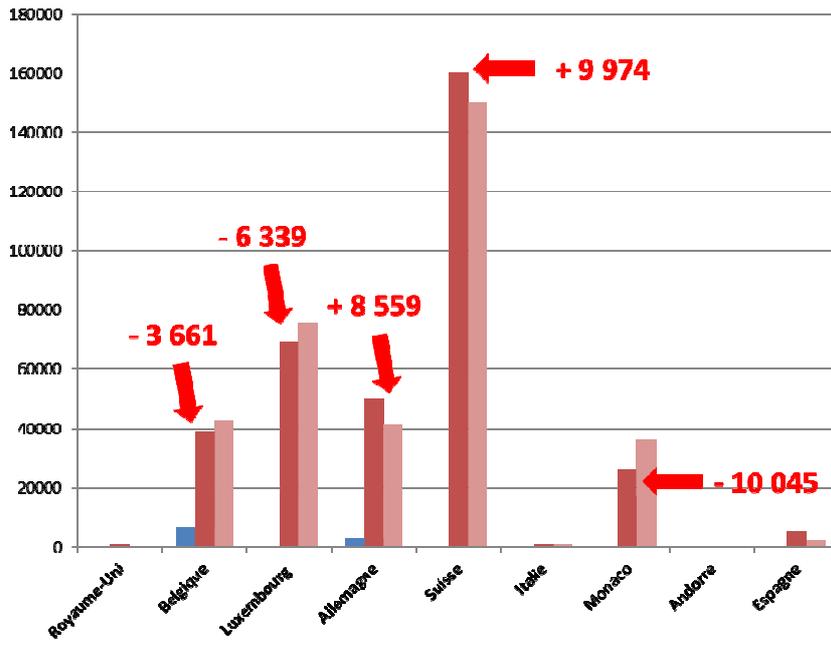


France ► Monaco	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: IMSEE, CCSS
France ► Andorra	Missing data

Incoming flows in France

Flow direction	Data information
Belgium ► France (1)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE, Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie (données flamandes)
Belgium ► France (2)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) et arrondissement (NUTS3) Destination: country Type of data: administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
Luxembourg ► France	Origin: Country Destination: Region (NUT 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: OIE (IGSS)
Germany ► France	Origin: Land (NUTS 2) Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: Bundes Agentur für Arbeit
Spain ► France	Origin: municipality/comarca (Catalonia) Destination: country Type of data: administrative data Date: 2011 Source: INE/IDESCAT
Royaume-Uni ► France Switzerland ► France Italy ► France Monaco ► France Andorra ► France	Missing data





Cross-border commuters in France

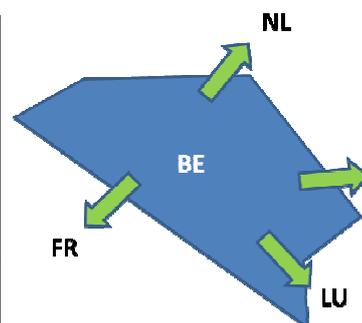
- Flux entrants/Incoming flows
- Flux sortants/Outgoing flows (INSEE 2011)
- Flux sortants (autres sources)

BE: WSE, 2012
 LU: IGSS, 2013
 DE: CNAMTS(Fr), 2014
 CH: OFS, 3e t 2014
 MC: IMSEE, 2013
 ES: INE, EUSTAT, IDESCAT, 2011

4.1.2 Belgium

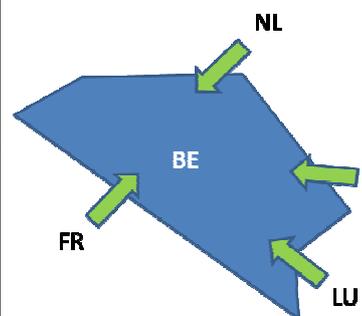
Outgoing flows from Belgium

Flow direction	Data information
Belgium ► France Belgium ► Netherlands Belgium ► Germany Belgium ► Luxembourg	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE, Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie
Belgium ► France Belgium ► Netherlands Belgium ► Germany Belgium ► Luxembourg	Origin: province (NUTS 2) + arrondissement (NUTS3) Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
Belgium ► Luxembourg	Origin: arrondissement (NUTS 3) + commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS

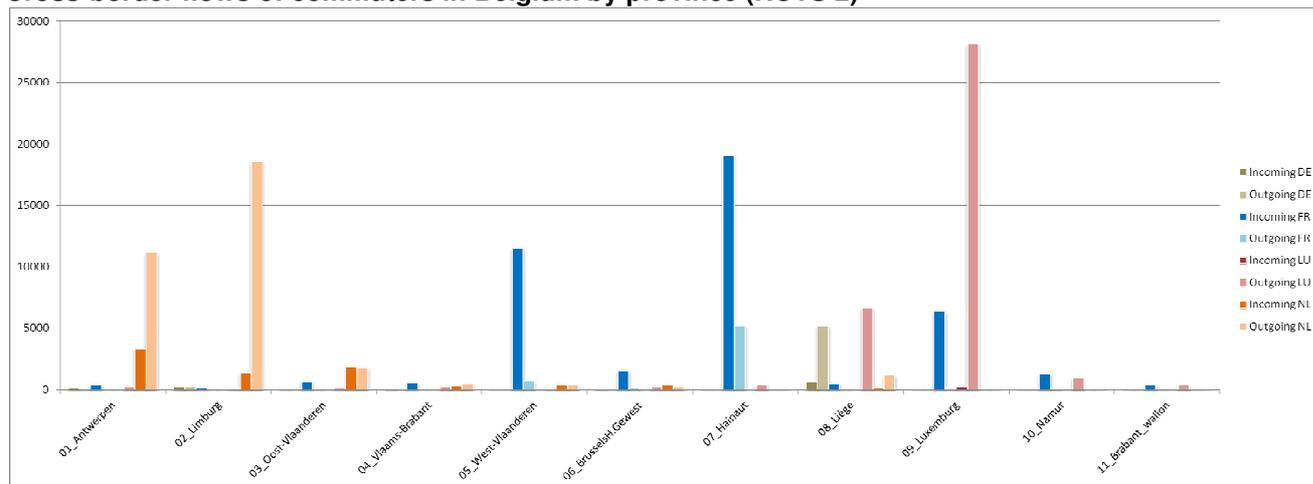


Incoming flows in Belgium

Flow direction	Data information
France ► Belgium Netherlands ► Belgium Germany ► Belgium Luxembourg ► Belgium	Origin: Country Destination: province (NUTS 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE, Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie
France ► Belgium Netherlands ► Belgium Germany ► Belgium Luxembourg ► Belgium	Origin: Country Destination: province (NUTS 2) + arrondissement (NUTS3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
France ► Belgium	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data: statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE



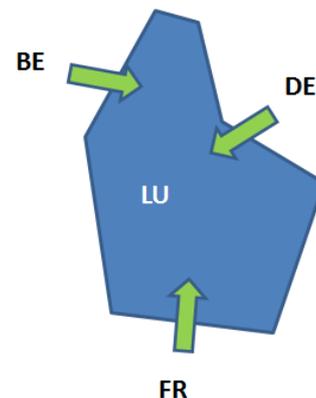
Cross-border flows of commuters in Belgium by province (NUTS 2)



4.1.3 Luxembourg

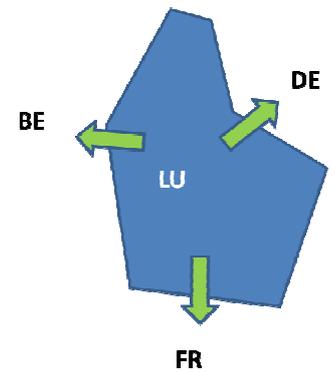
Incoming flows in Luxembourg

Flow direction	Data information
France ► Luxembourg (1)	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS/CCSS
France ► Luxembourg (2)	Origin: arrondissement Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS/CCSS
Belgium ► Luxembourg	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS/CCSS
Belgium ► Luxembourg	Origin: arrondissement (NUTS 3) + commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: INAMI
Germany ► Luxembourg	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS/CCSS

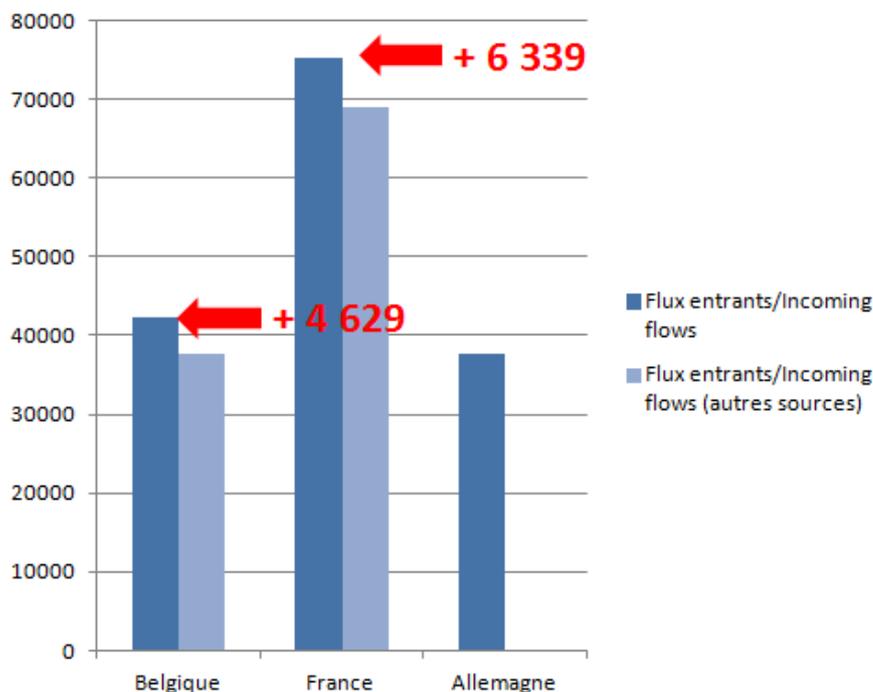


Outgoing flows from Luxembourg

Flow direction	Data information
Luxembourg ► France	Origin: Country Destination: région (NUTS 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: OIE
Luxembourg ► Belgium	Origin: Country Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: INAMI
Luxembourg ► Belgium	Origin: Country Destination: province (LAU 1) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE
Luxembourg ► Germany	Origin: Country Destination: Commune Type of data : administrative data Date: 30 juin 2013 (only Saarland) Source: Statistisches Amt Saarland



Cross-border commuters in Luxembourg (2013)

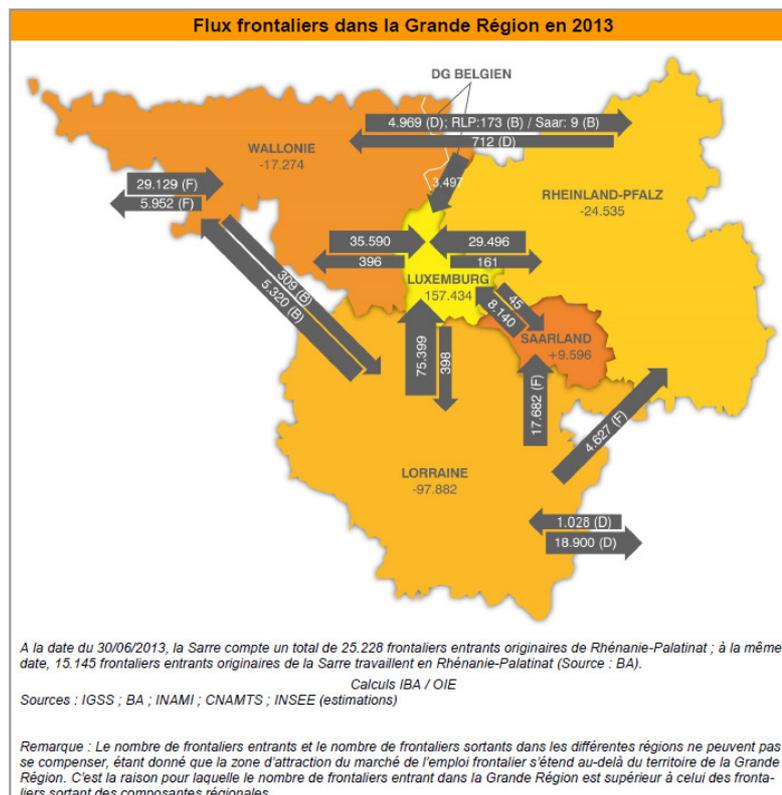


Source LU: IGSS, 2013

Autres sources:

BE: INAMI et WSE, 2012

FR: INSEE, 2011



Frontaliers entrants

Territoire de destination	Territoire d'origine				Frontaliers entrants Total	Date	Source
	Deutschland	France	Luxembourg	Belgique			
Saarland		17.682	45	9	17.736	30.06.2013	BA
Rheinland-Pfalz		4.627	161	173	4.961	30.06.2013	BA
Lorraine	1.028		398	309	1.735	30.06.2013	CNAMTS
Luxembourg	40.105	78.454		40.199	158.758	31.03.2013	IGSS
Wallonie	712	29.129	396		30.237	30.06.2013	INAMI
GR. Région	41.847	129.892	1.000	40.690	213.427		

Frontaliers sortants

Territoire d'origine	Territoire de destination				Frontaliers sortants Total	Date	Source
	Deutschland	France	Luxembourg	Belgique			
Saarland			8.140		8.140	31.03.2013	IGSS
Rheinland-Pfalz			29.496		29.496	31.03.2013	IGSS
Deutschland		4.216	40.105	1.272	45.593	30.06.2013 / 31.03.2013 / 30.06.2013	CNAMTS / IGSS / INAMI
Lorraine	18.900		75.399	5.320	99.619	2012 / 31.03.2013	INSEE / IGSS
Luxembourg	272	552		500	1.324	30.06.2013	BA / CNAMTS / INAMI
Wallonie	4.969	5.952	36.590		47.511	30.06.2013 / 31.03.2013	INAMI / IGSS
DG Belgique			3.497		3.497	31.03.2013	IGSS
GR. Région	24.141	10.720	152.094	7.092	194.047		

A la date du 30/06/2013, la Sarre compte un total de 25.228 frontaliers entrants originaires de Rhénanie-Palatinat ; à la même date, 15.145 frontaliers entrants originaires de la Sarre travaillent en Rhénanie-Palatinat (Source : BA).

Calculs IBA / OIE

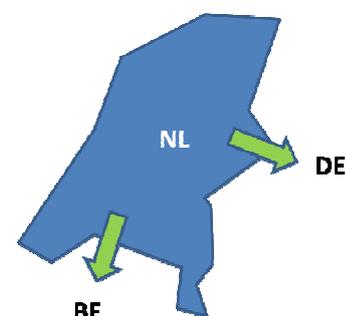
Sources::

Deutschland, Saarland, Rheinland-Pfalz: Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte zum 30.06.2013)
 France, Lorraine: CNAMTS - Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés (Travailleurs salariés de droit privé au 30.06.2013), INSEE (Estimations jusque 2012)
 Luxembourg: IGSS (Actifs occupés et salariés soumis à l'assurance sociale obligatoire au 31.03.2013)
 Belgique, Wallonie: INAMI (Actifs ainsi que les travailleurs indépendants au 30.06.2013)
 DG Belgique: IGSS (les salariés soumis à l'assurance sociale obligatoire au 31.03.2013)

4.1.4 Netherlands

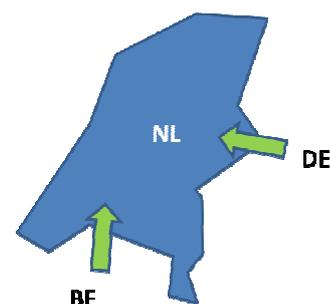
Outgoing flows from the Netherlands

Flow direction	Data information
Netherlands ► Belgium (1)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: province (NUTS 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE, Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie
Netherlands ► Belgium (2)	Origin: pays Destination: province (NUTS 2) + arrondissement (NUTS3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
Netherlands ► Belgium (3)	Origin: pays Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: Labour forces Survey, EUROSTAT
Netherlands ► Germany	Origin: pays Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: Labour forces Survey, EUROSTAT

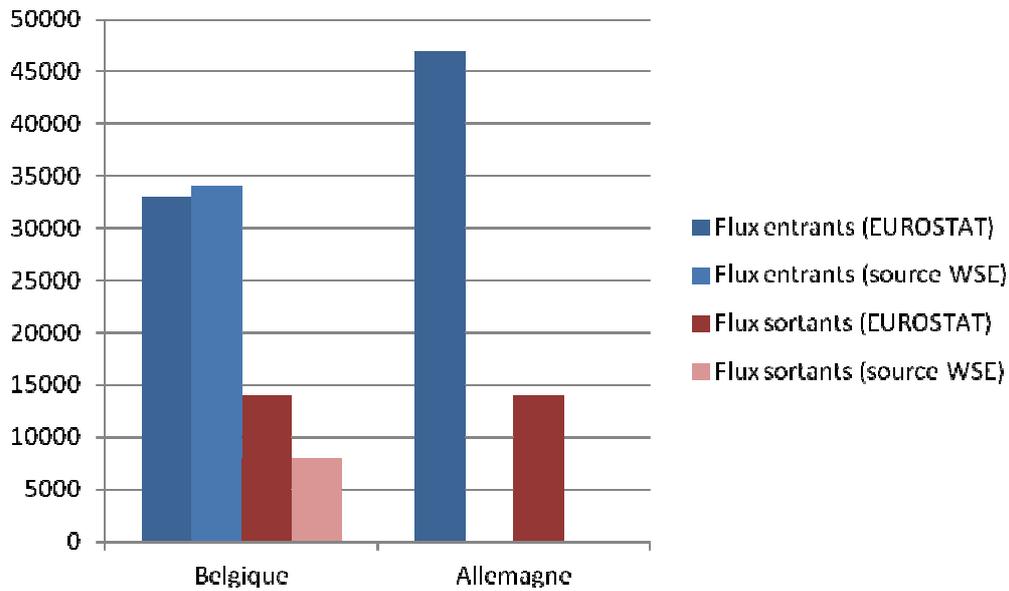


Incoming flows in the Netherlands

Flow direction	Data information
Belgium ► Netherlands (2)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: province (NUTS 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE, Vlaams Subsidieagentschap voor Werk en Sociale Economie
Belgium ► Netherlands (2)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) + arrondissement (NUTS3) Destination: country + arrondissement (NUTS3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
Belgium ► Netherlands (3)	Origin: pays Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: Labour forces Survey, EUROSTAT
Netherlands ► Germany	Origin: pays Destination: country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: Labour forces Survey, EUROSTAT



Incoming flows in the Netherlands



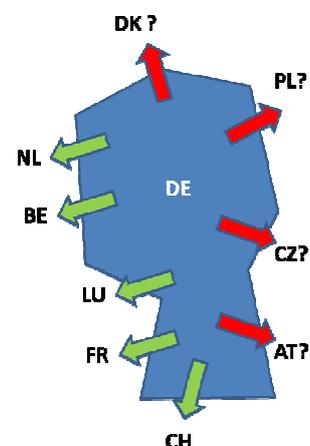
EUROSTAT: Labour Forces Survey, 2013
WSE : 2012

Employed persons by country of work, EU LFS 2013 yearly average							
	Country of work					NRESP	Total
	NL	BE	DE	LJ	Other		
	x1000						
Country							
NL	7864	14	14		€	525	8424
BE	33	4427	7	33	21		4524
DE	47	.	4036	43	203		4062

4.1.5 Germany

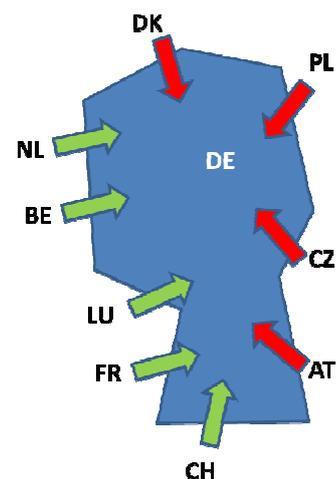
Outgoing flows from Germany

Flow direction	Data information
Germany ► Netherlands	Origin: Country Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2013 Source: EUROSTAT, LFS
Germany ► Luxembourg	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: IGSS/CCSS
Germany ► Belgium	Origin: Country Destination: province (NUTS 2) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE (Belgium)
Germany ► France	Origin: Land Destination: Region Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: CNAMTS (France)
Germany ► Switzerland	Origin: Kreis (NUTS 3) Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 Source: OFS (Switzerland)
Germany ► Denmark Germany ► Poland Germany ► Rép. Tchèque Germany ► Austria	Missing data



Incoming flows in Germany

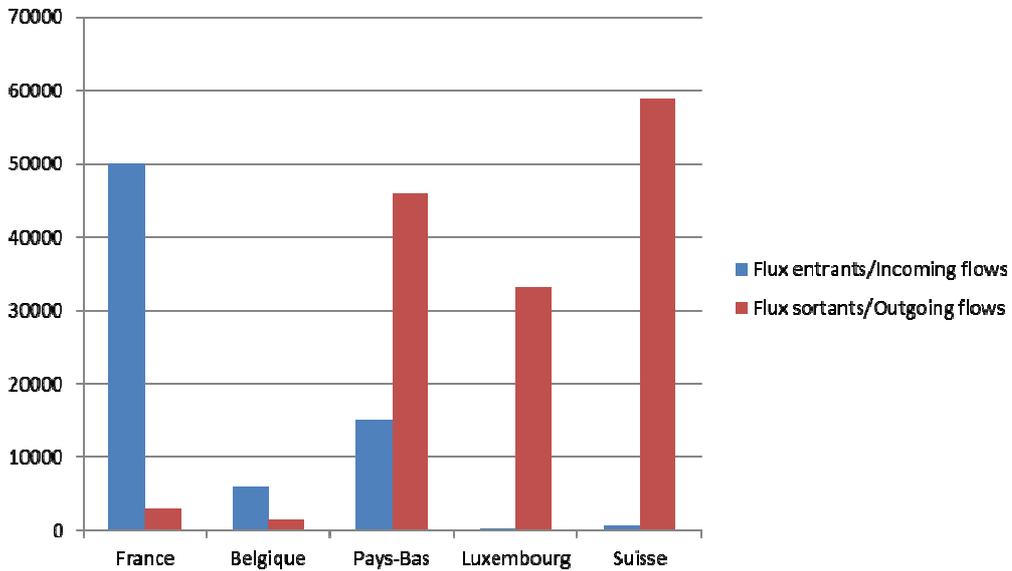
Flow direction	Data information
Netherlands ► Germany	Origin: Country Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2013 Source: EUROSTAT, LFS
Luxembourg ► Germany	Origin: Country Destination: Land Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: calcul OIE (extrapolation)
Luxembourg ► Germany (2)	Origin: Country Destination: Commune Type of data : administrative data Date: 30 juin 2013 (uniquement land de Sarre) Source: Statistisches Amt Saarland
Belgium ► Germany (1)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: Country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: WSE (BE)
Belgium ► Germany (2)	Origin: province (NUTS 2) Destination: Country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: INAMI
France ► Germany	Origin: Land Destination: Region Type of data : administrative data Date: 2013 Source: Bundesagentur für Arbeit
France ► Germany (2)	Origin: commune Destination: Kreis Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE
France ► Germany (3)	Origin: pays Destination: Gemeinde/ Kreis/ Land Type of data : donné administrative Date: 30.06.13 (Uniquement la Sarre) Source: Statistisches Amt Saarland
Switzerland ► Germany	Origin: Canton Destination: Land Type of data : administrative data Date: 2012 Source: BFS



Denmark ► Germany
 Poland ► Germany
 Czech Rep. ► Germany
 Austria ► Germany

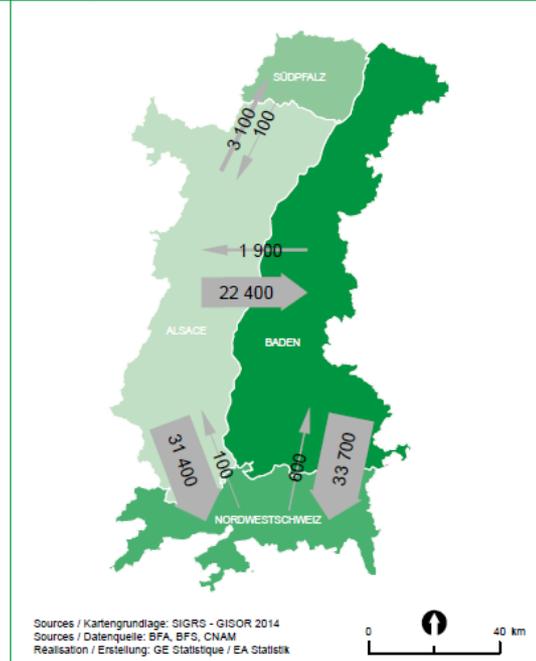
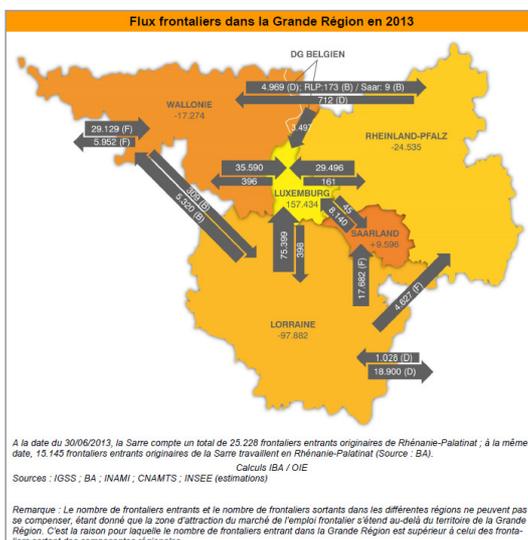
Missing data

Cross-border commuters in Germany



BE: WSE, 2012
 LU: IGSS, 2013
 DE: Bundesagentur für Arbeit, 2013
 FR: INSEE, 2011
 CH: OFS, 2014

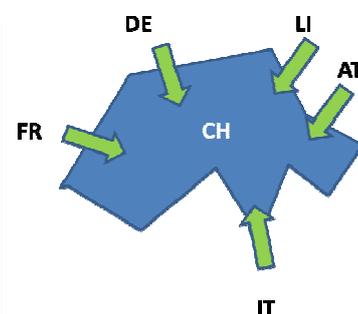
Travailleurs frontaliers 2012 Grenzgänger 2012



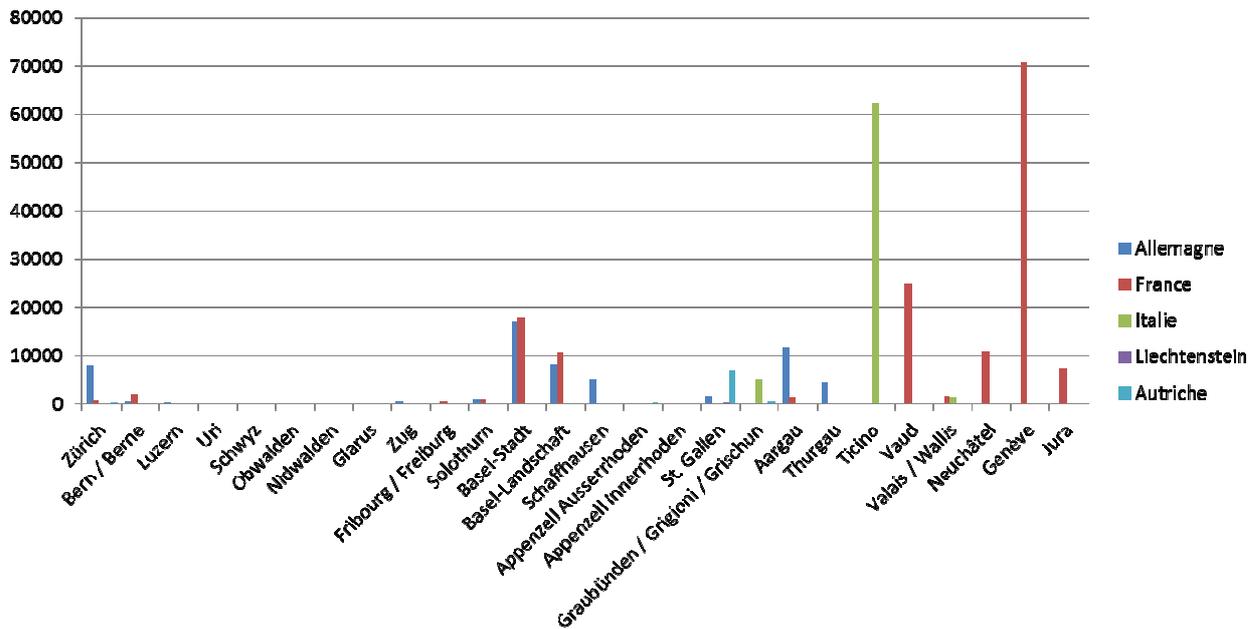
4.1.6 Switzerland

Incoming flows in Switzerland

Flow direction	Data information
Foreign country ► Switzerland (1)	Origin: Foreign country Destination: commune Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)
Foreign country ► Switzerland (2)	Origin: Foreign country Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)
France ► Switzerland (1)	Origin: département (NUTS 3) Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)
France ► Switzerland (2)	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: commune (LAU 2) Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE
Germany ► Switzerland	Origin: Kreis (NUTS 3) Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)
Italy ► Switzerland (1)	Origin: Country Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)
Italy ► Switzerland (2)	Origin: Country Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : statistical data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: USTAT (Office statistique Canton du Tessin)
Austria ► Switzerland Liechtenstein ► Switzerland	Origin: Country Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : statistical data Date: 2014 Source: OFS (Switzerland)



Incoming flows of cross-border commuters in Switzerland (NUTS 3)

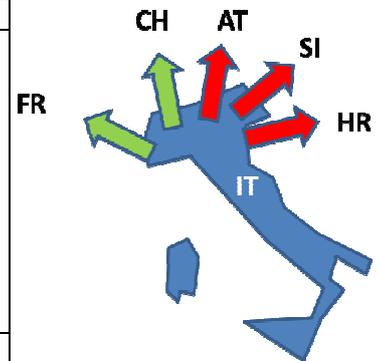


Outgoing flows from Switzerland : Missing data

4.1.7 Italy

Outgoing flows from Italy

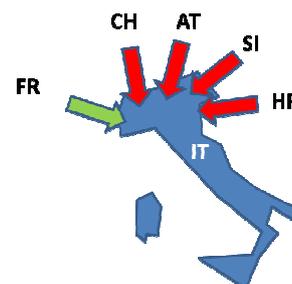
Flow direction	Data information
Italy ► Foreign country	<p><u>Combining multiple sources :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour Force Survey; - Census of Population (data of 2011 Census not yet available); - Fiscal data; - Survey on tourism (Bank of Italy); - Balance of Payments; - Local institutions.
Italy ► Switzerland	<p>Origin: Country Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : administrative data Date: 2014 (3rd T) Source: OFS (Switzerland)</p>
Italy ► Switzerland (Ticino)	<p>Origin: Province (NUTS 3) Destination: canton (NUTS 3) Type of data : donné administrative Date: 2012 (4ème trimestre) Source: USTAT (Canton du Tessin)</p>
Italy ► Monaco	<p>Origin: Country Destination: Country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2008 Source:</p>



	Frontalieri Autonomi Intemeli
Italy ► France	Origin: Province Destination: Country Type of data : administrative data Date: 2010 Source: Province d'Imperia (Italy)
Italy ► Austria Italy ► Slovénie	Missing data

Incoming flows in Italy

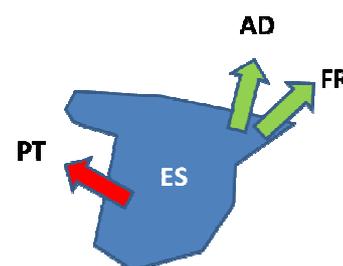
Flow direction	Data information
Foreign country ► Italy	<u>Combinat</u> - Social Security Register; - Balance of Payments; - Survey on tourism (Bank of Italy); - Trade Unions
France ► Italy	Origin: commune (LAU 2) Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INSEE
Switzerland ► Italy Austria ► Italy Slovenia ► Italy Croatia ► Italy	Missing data



4.1.8 Spain

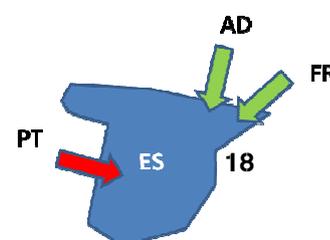
Outgoing flows from Spain

Flow direction	Data information
Spain ► France (Catalonia)	Origin: municipality and arrondissement (comarca) Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INE/IDESCAT
Spain ► Andorra (Catalonia)	Origin: municipality et arrondissement (comarca) Destination: Country Type of data : statistical data Date: 2011 Source: INE/IDESCAT
Spain ► Portugal	Missing data



Incoming flows in Spain

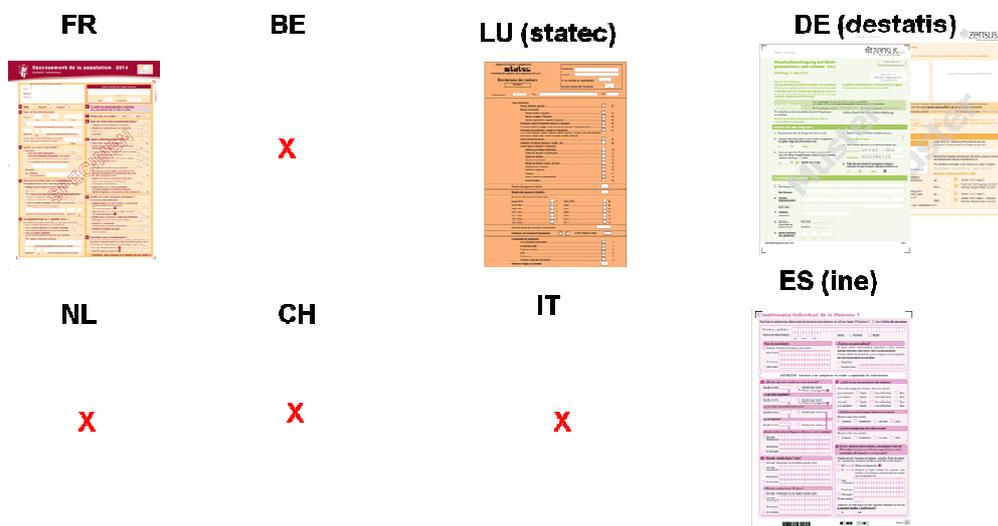
Flow direction	Data information
France ► Spain (Catalonia)	Origin: commune (LAU 2)



4.2 Census form and description of the method of statistical data collection in the country concerned: typology and opportunity to inform on cross-border flows of commuters

4.2.1 Census form and methods in the different countries

Census form in the different countries



Census method in the different countries

In France

Who : Insee. Direction des statistiques démographiques et sociales (DSDS)

Periodicity: The census surveys are annual since 2004. From end of 2008, the census provides, each year, results coming from collected information during the last five annual surveys.

In Belgium:

Who: STATBEL

Periodicity: Last census in 2011.

In 2011, an important new modification of method has been occurred, with the recourse to existing administrative databases and not to surveys to the whole population of the country.

In Luxembourg

Who : STATEC

Periodicity: At least every 10 years. Last census in February 2011.

In Germany

Who: Statistisches Bundesamt

Periodicity: At least every 10 years. Last census in 2011.

Use of census limited to record flows of workers.

En Switzerland

Who: OFS

Periodicity: The federal census of the population is not made by census form since 2010 but by using administrative databases (mainly the registry of residents), completed by information coming from opinion polls (annual structural survey and thematic surveys). Cross-border flows recorded by work permits (trimestrial data)

En Italy:

Who: ISTAT

Periodicity: Every 10 years. Last census in 2011 but the data are not yet available.

En Spain

Who: INE

Periodicity: : Every 10 years. Last census in 2011.

Data on cross-border workers are not analyzed.

4.2.2 Opportunity to use data on cross-border flows of commuters (census forms)

The collection of the census forms has allowed to determinate a typology of countries according to the possibility to use data concerning cross-border flows of commuters.

Some have statistical data on cross-border commuters and use them. (France, Switzerland, Netherlands) ; other countries have the opportunity to use statistical data on cross-border flows but don't do it (Spain); some countries have suppressed the statistical census and use administrative data to analyze cross-border flows of commuters (Belgium, Germany); one country has chosen to use only administrative data while it has also statistical data (Luxembourg); at last, some countries have administrative data but do not use them to analyze cross-border flows of commuters (France, Netherlands, Italy, Spain)

Synthesis table on the possibility to get data on cross-border flows of commuters

	France	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Spain
Statistical data	Yes, INSEE	No, the census is canceled	Yes	Yes but not exploited	No, the census is canceled	Yes, OFS	Yes, ISTAT (2001)	Yes but not exploited
Administrative data	Yes, CNAMTS	Yes, INAMI	Yes but not exploited	Yes, IGSS	Yes but exploited in each case (Land by land)	Yes, OFS	Yes (social insurance) but not exploited	Yes (social insurance) but not exploited

4.2.3 Other sources to be exploited

EUROSTAT provides data on « Labour and commuting by NUTS 2 region». The oldest data are from 1999 and the most recent are from 2013. These data are however not completely reliable to analyze cross-border flows of commuters because they do not indicate the country of destination.

Link to the table: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfe2ecomm&lang=en

Des données à l'échelle NUTS 3, ainsi que les pays de destination sont disponibles mais elles doivent être demandées auprès d'EUROSTAT (cf. via l'Institut statistique néerlandais)

Some data exist at NUTS 3 level with the country of destination but they must be requested from Eurostat (through Statistics Netherlands)

4.3 List of the documents

4.3.1 Documents on cross-border observation

See the document attached.

4.3.2 Document on cross-border employment

See the document attached.

5 - Presentation of the web platform on cross-border observation : recent additions

See the website : <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/comite-strategique-transfrontalier/>

6 – Possible next steps for the CSC/TWG

Towards networking at European level

The work of cross-border statistical observation can rely on focal points ESPON but it seems necessary to network the national statistical institutes on these issues.
BBR, UMS RIATE + MOT IWEPS could prefigure this network.

DG Regio Project

DG REGIO wishes to have within 2 years a typology of border areas based on a more robust and less fragmented information today. The boundaries may also be qualified by other factors: geographic continuity / discontinuity, language, culture.

ESPON project

DG Regio has added cross-border surveillance in ESPON programme 2014-2020.
CSC / TWG could apply for a joint project funded by ESPON.

7- Calendar

14 April 2015 : Next CSC

19 May 2015 : Incoming Luxembourg Presidency Workshop "The need for specific legal provisions to boost cross-border cooperation"