

Labour and Geographical Mobility Statistics (LGMS) Year 2017

(Labour information for the first quarter of each year, combined with the information from the latest recorded municipal register movement)

Main results

- 2.4% of employed persons in the first quarter of 2017 have changed municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.5% of 2016. Most of them have done so within the same province.
- One in three employed persons have not changed municipality of residence since birth.
- 3.8% of wage-earners with a temporary contract have changed municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.1% of those with a permanent contract.
- 4.0% of unemployed persons have changed their municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 3.9% in 2016. 32.6% have not changed their municipality of residence since birth.
- Geographical mobility, both of employed and unemployed persons, is much greater for foreign nationals than for Spaniards.
- The Autonomous Communities with the greatest geographical mobility of employed persons during the last year are Comunidad de Madrid (3.3%), Illes Balears (3.2%) and Cataluña (3.1%).
- The Autonomous Communities with the lowest geographical mobility measured in terms of highest percentage of unemployed residents in each of them who have not changed their municipality of residence during the past five years, are Extremadura (91.7%), Andalucía (87.4%) and Illes Balears (87.1%).

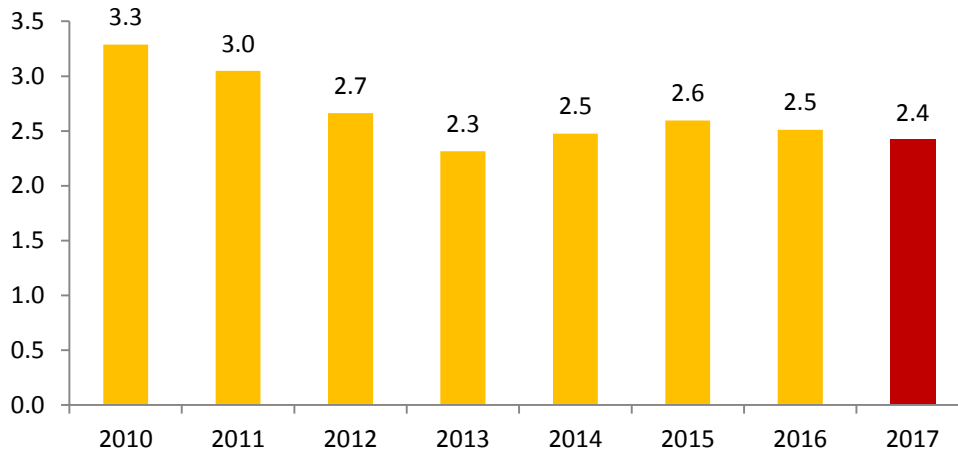
The Labour and Geographical Mobility Survey is a statistical operation that takes as a basis the sample of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) for the first quarter of the reference year, and includes information from the latest movement in the Municipal Register that implies change of residence to another municipality.

This additional information enables to observe the different behaviours with regard to the labour market, based on the time that the person has been registered in their current residence, and on the geographical characteristics of their current municipality of residence, and as pertinent, their previous residence.

Mobility of employed persons

Geographical mobility of employed persons has been gradually decreasing up to 2013, year in which a stabilization period started. In 2017 the percentage of employed persons who had changed their municipality of residence in the last year was 2.4%, as compared with 2.5% in 2016.

Percentage of employed persons who changed municipality of residence less than one year ago



In absolute terms, 446,100 out of 18,438,300 employed persons in the first quarter of 2017 had been living in the current municipality for less than one year.

On the other hand, there were 15,880,200 employed persons (86.1% of the total) that had resided in the same municipality for five years or more.

One in three employed persons had not changed municipality of residence since birth.

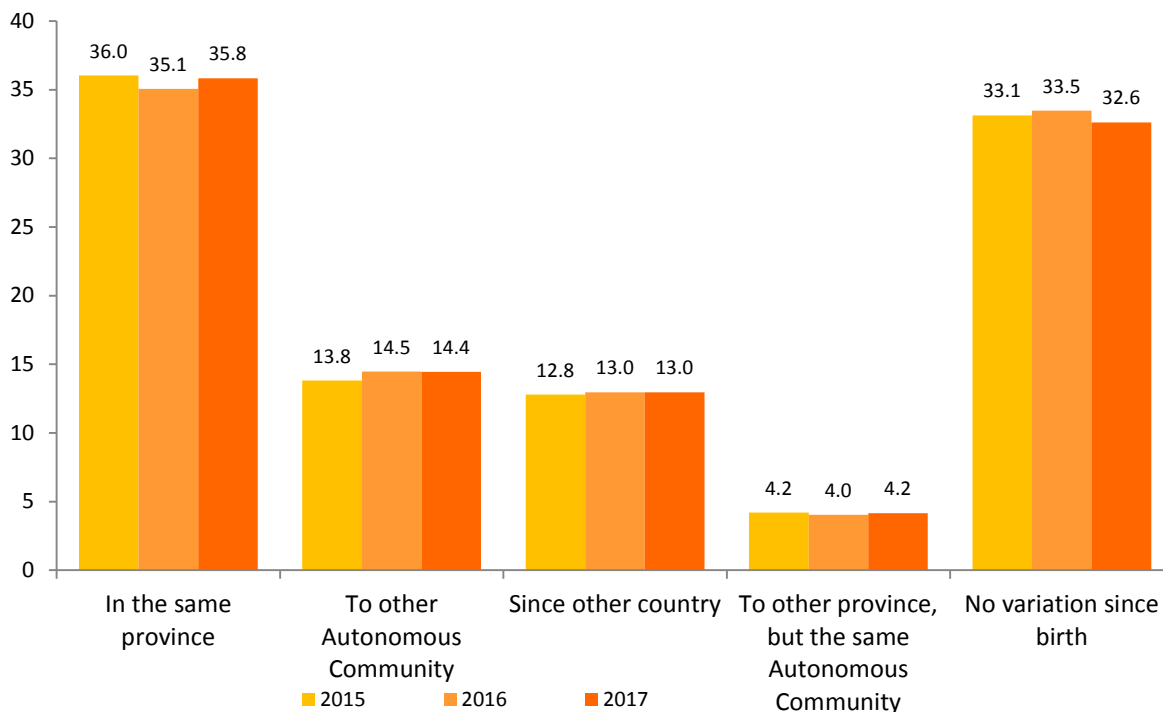
40.1% had changed municipality within the same province, 4.2% came from another province in the same Autonomous Community, 14.3% from another Autonomous Community and 8.9% from another country.

Mobility of employed persons, by location of the previous municipality of residence and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Absolute values				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
In the same province	7,392.1	231.0	654.0	560.7	5,946.5
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	773.6	29.5	70.0	59.0	615.1
In another Autonomous Community	2,639.8	118.8	271.2	178.9	2,070.8
In another country	1,633.1	66.8	201.9	116.1	1,248.3
No variation since birth	5,999.6	-----	-----	-----	5,999.6
	Percentage with regard to the location of the previous municipality				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
In the same province	40.1%	51.8%	54.6%	61.3%	37.4%
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	4.2%	6.6%	5.8%	6.4%	3.9%
In another Autonomous Community	14.3%	26.6%	22.7%	19.6%	13.0%
In another country	8.9%	15.0%	16.9%	12.7%	7.9%
No variation since birth	32.5%	-----	-----	-----	37.8%

2013-2015 evolution of the percentage of employed persons that had changed municipality of residence



Mobility was higher among the youngest employed persons. Thus, 213,300 employed persons aged 16-34 (4.7% of the total) had changed municipality in the last year.

Among those over 55 years old, only 23,600 employed persons (0.8% of the total) had changed municipality of residence in the last year.

Mobility of employed persons, by age group and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
16 to 34 years old	4,553.4	213.3	516.9	332.2	3,491.1
35 to 54 years old	10,845.7	209.3	608.0	525.6	9,502.9
Over 55 years old	3,039.2	23.6	72.3	57.0	2,886.3
	Percentages with regard to the total for each age group				
Total	100%	2.4%	6.5%	5.0%	86.1%
16 to 34 years old	100%	4.7%	11.4%	7.3%	76.7%
35 to 54 years old	100%	1.9%	5.6%	4.8%	87.6%
Over 55 years old	100%	0.8%	2.4%	1.9%	95.0%

Geographical mobility was higher for foreign nationals than for Spaniards. In the last year, 7.0% of employed foreign nationals changed municipality of residence, as compared with 1.9% of employed Spaniards.

89.0% of Spanish employed persons had resided in the same municipality for five years or more. The percentage of employed foreign nationals in those same circumstances was 62.2%.

Mobility of unemployed persons, by nationality and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Absolute values				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
Spanish*	16,430.0	305.3	819.5	674.3	14,630.9
Foreign	2,008.2	140.9	377.6	240.4	1,249.3
	Percentages with regard to the total for each nationality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	100%	2.4%	6.5%	5.0%	86.1%
Spanish*	100%	1.9%	5.0%	4.1%	89.0%
Foreign	100%	7.0%	18.8%	12.0%	62.2%

*Including Spanish and foreign dual nationality

The seniority of employed persons in their job is closely related with mobility. Thus, 5.8% of the employed persons who had been working less than one year in their current job had changed their municipality of residence in the last year, compared with 1.3% of those who had been working six years or more in their current job.

Mobility of employed persons, by time in the current job and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
Less than 1 year in the job	3,098.7	178.4	310.9	186.2	2,423.2
Between 1 year and < 6 years in the job	4,651.0	127.3	473.9	337.3	3,712.6
6 years or more in the job	10,688.6	140.4	412.2	391.4	9,744.6
	Percentages with regard to the time in the current job				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	100%	2%	6%	5%	86%
Less than 1 year in the job	100%	5.8%	10.0%	6.0%	78.2%
Between 1 year and < 6 years in the job	100%	2.7%	10.2%	7.3%	79.8%
6 years or more in the job	100%	1.3%	3.9%	3.7%	91.2%

Geographical mobility was greater among wage-earners with a temporary contract as compared with those with permanent contract.

3.8% of wage-earners with a temporary contract had changed municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.1% of those with a permanent contract. Moreover, 87.3% of wage-earners with a permanent contract had resided in the same municipality for five years or more, as compared with 80.8% of temporary workers in the same situation.

Mobility of wage earners, by type of contract and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	15,340.8	389.7	1,045.9	767.4	13,137.7
Permanent	11,390.5	239.5	669.7	536.8	9,944.5
Temporary	3,950.3	150.2	376.2	230.7	3,193.2
	Percentages with regard to the total, for each type of contract				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	100%	2.5%	6.8%	5.0%	85.6%
Permanent	100%	2.1%	5.9%	4.7%	87.3%
Temporary	100%	3.8%	9.5%	5.8%	80.8%

There were few differences in the mobility among employed persons when distinguished by level of studies. The percentage of employed persons who had changed residence in the last year was 2.6% for those with higher education, 2.3% in the case of those with second stage of secondary education and 2.2% for those who had at best first stage of secondary education.

In the same way, 87.4% of employed persons who had up to first stage of secondary education had been living in the same municipality for five or more years. This percentage was 85.8% for those with second stage of secondary education and 85.3% for those with higher studies.

Mobility of unemployed persons by educational level and time of residence in the current municipality

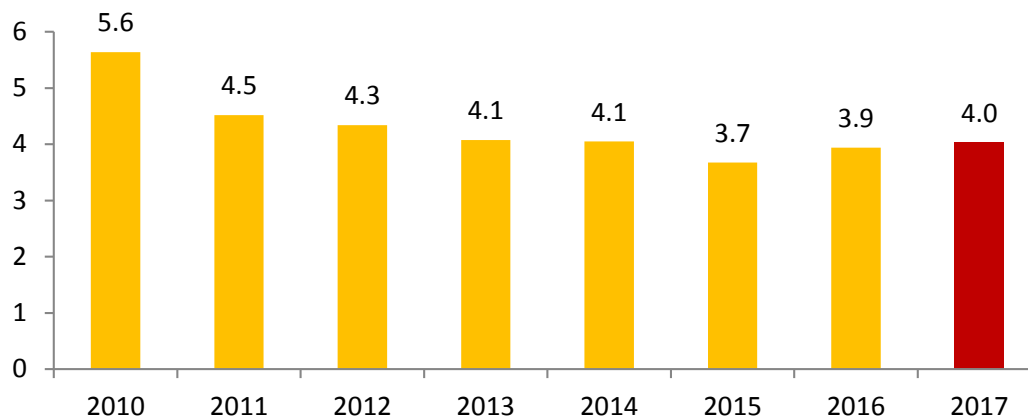
Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
Up to 1st stage secondary education	6,216.3	137.4	369.8	275.9	5,433.2
2nd stage secondary education	4,420.0	102.0	295.8	230.9	3,791.4
Advanced studies, including doctorate	7,801.9	206.7	531.6	408.0	6,655.7
	Percentages with regards to the total of each age group				
Total	100%	2.4%	6.5%	5.0%	86.1%
Up to 1st stage secondary education	100%	2.2%	5.9%	4.4%	87.4%
2nd stage secondary education	100%	2.3%	6.7%	5.2%	85.8%
Advanced studies, including doctorate	100%	2.6%	6.8%	5.2%	85.3%

Mobility of unemployed persons

The mobility of unemployed persons has shown a downward trend during the period from 2010 to 2015. However, in the last two years the percentage of unemployed persons who changed municipality of residence in the previous 12 months increases, standing at 4.0% in 2017.

Percentage of unemployed persons who changed municipality of residence less than one year ago



In absolute terms, 171,300 out of 4,255,000 unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2017 had changed municipality of residence in the last year. In turn, 3,529,000 (82.9% of the total) had spent at least five years residing in the same municipality.

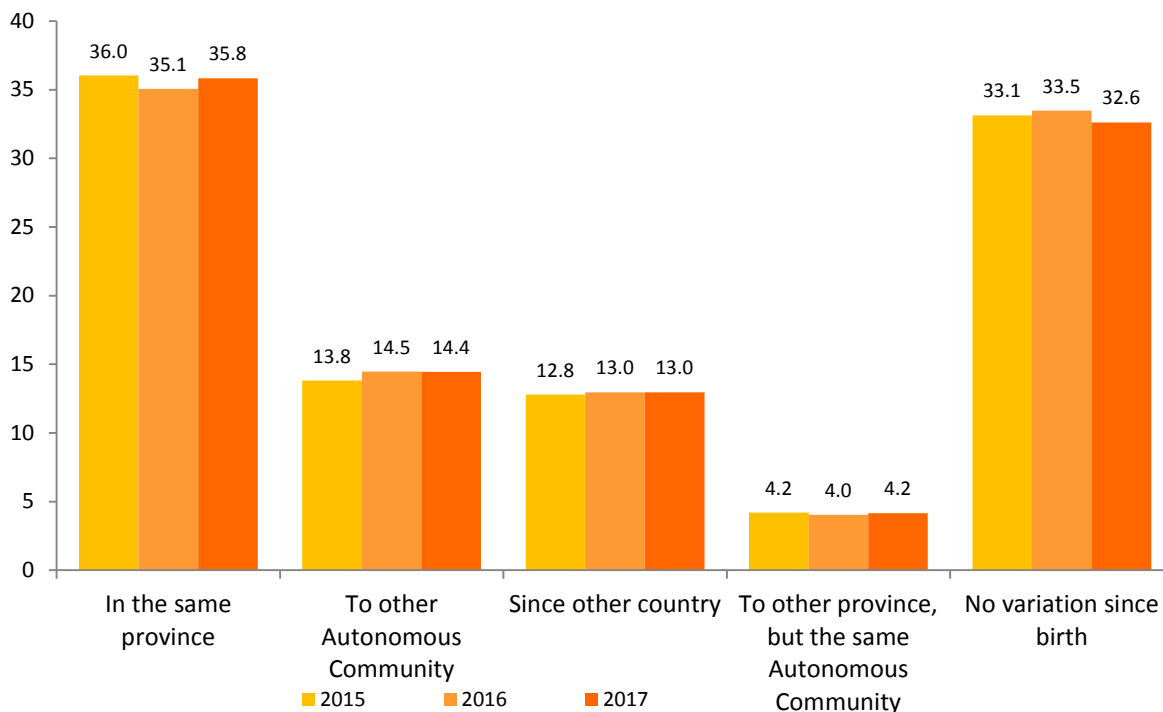
32.6% of unemployed persons had not made any change in municipality of residence since birth, 14.4% had arrived at their current municipality from another Autonomous Community and 13.0% from abroad.

Mobility of unemployed persons, by location of the previous municipality of residence and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Absolute values				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	4,255.0	171.3	315.5	239.3	3,529.0
In the same province	1,524.6	77.7	157.0	119.0	1,170.9
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	176.6	12.8	25.3	19.9	118.6
In another Autonomous Community	614.7	43.2	80.4	57.1	434.0
In another country	551.2	37.6	52.8	43.3	417.5
No variation since birth	1,388.0	-----	-----	-----	1,388.0
	Percentage with regard to the location of the previous municipality				
Total	100%	4.0%	7.4%	5.6%	82.9%
In the same province	35.8%	45.4%	49.8%	49.7%	33.2%
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	4.2%	7.5%	8.0%	8.3%	3.4%
In another Autonomous Community	14.4%	25.2%	25.5%	23.9%	12.3%
In another country	13.0%	21.9%	16.7%	18.1%	11.8%
No variation since birth	32.6%	-----	-----	-----	39.3%

2015-2017 evolution of the percentage of unemployed persons that had changed municipality of residence



Geographical mobility was higher among young people. 5.5% of unemployed persons aged 16 to 34 years had changed municipality in the last year. Among unemployed persons over 55 years of age, this percentage was 2.2%.

Mobility of unemployed persons, by age group and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Absolute values					
Total	4,255.0	171.3	315.5	239.3	3,529.0
16 to 34 years old	1,568.6	85.7	151.4	99.6	1,231.8
35 to 54 years old	2,126.4	73.2	145.4	121.4	1,786.5
Over 55 years old	560.1	12.4	18.7	18.3	510.7
Percentages with regard to the total for each age group					
Total	100%	4.0%	7.4%	5.6%	82.9%
16 to 34 years old	100%	5.5%	9.7%	6.3%	78.5%
35 to 54 years old	100%	3.4%	6.8%	5.7%	84.0%
Over 55 years old	100%	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%	91.2%

Geographical mobility among unemployed persons is greater among foreign nationals than among Spanish nationals. The percentage of Spanish unemployed persons that had changed their municipality of residence less than a year ago was 3.0%, against 9.3% of unemployed foreign nationals.

87.3% of Spanish unemployed persons have been residing in their municipality for at least five years. Amongst foreign nationals, this percentage was 60.3%.

Mobility of unemployed persons, by nationality and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Absolute values				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	4,255.0	171.3	315.5	239.3	3,529.0
Spanish*	3,569.1	107.8	188.0	158.3	3,115.1
Foreign	686.0	63.5	127.5	81.0	413.9
	Percentages with regard to the total for each nationality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
Total	100%	4.0%	7.4%	5.6%	82.9%
Spanish*	100%	3.0%	5.3%	4.4%	87.3%
Foreign	100%	9.3%	18.6%	11.8%	60.3%

*Including Spanish and foreign dual nationality

Unemployed persons with second stage of secondary education were those who changed their residence the most in the last year (4.5%).

For their part, the percentage of unemployed persons with a higher degree who had been residing in the same municipality since 5 or more years was 82.2%, while for those with at most first stage of secondary education it was 83.5%.

Mobility of unemployed persons by educational level and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and < 3 years	Between 3 years and < 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	4,255.0	171.3	315.5	239.3	3,529.0
Up to 1st stage secondary education	2,319.1	88.4	167.2	127.4	1,936.2
2nd stage secondary education	982.2	44.3	72.7	56.8	808.4
Advanced studies, including doctorate	953.7	38.6	75.7	55.0	784.3
	Percentages with regards to the total of each age group				
Total	100%	4.0%	7.4%	5.6%	82.9%
Up to 1st stage secondary education	100%	3.8%	7.2%	5.5%	83.5%
2nd stage secondary education	100%	4.5%	7.4%	5.8%	82.3%
Advanced studies, including doctorate	100%	4.0%	7.9%	5.8%	82.2%

Labour and geographical mobility by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest geographical mobility of employed persons during the last year were Comunidad de Madrid (3.3%), Illes Balears (3.2%) and Cataluña (3.1%).

In turn, those with the lowest mobility were Extremadura (1.3%), Principado de Asturias (1.6%) and Andalucía (1.6%).

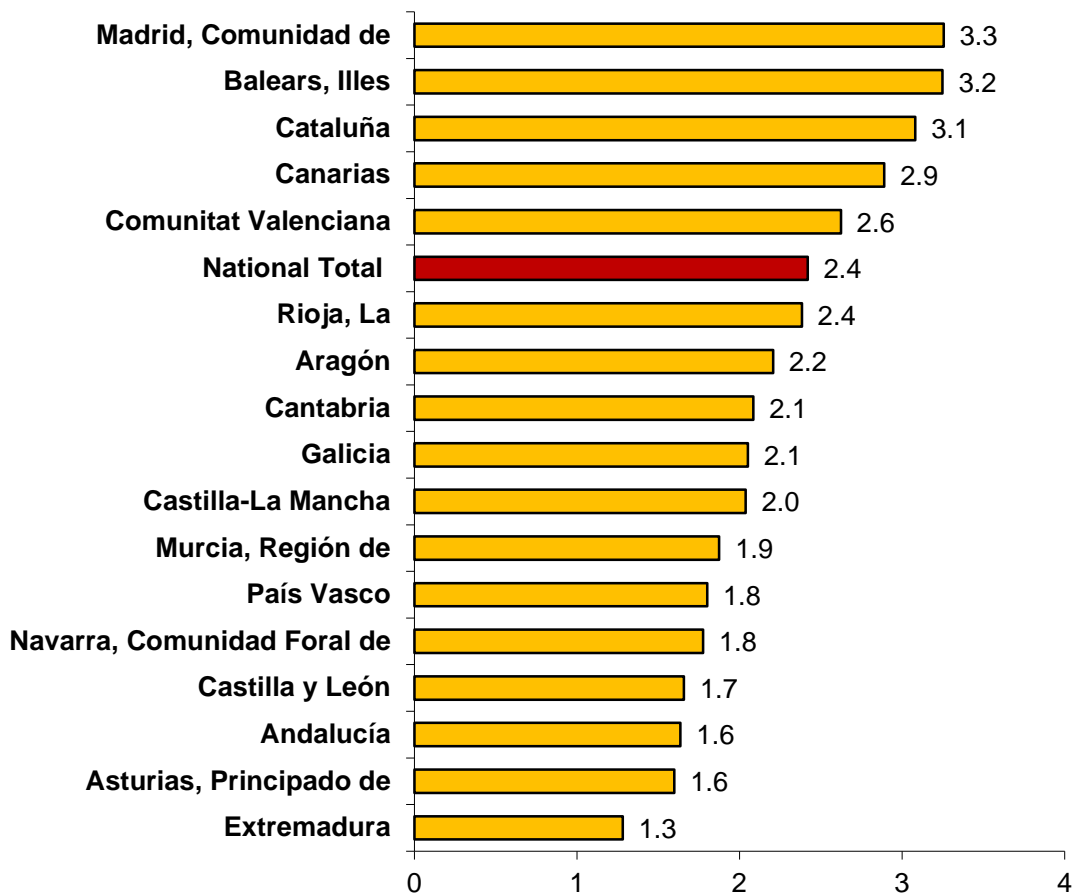
Mobility of employed persons by Autonomous Community and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons

Año 2017	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	18,438.3	446.1	1,197.1	914.8	15,880.2
Andalucía	2,908.4	47.6	137.0	122.5	2,601.3
Aragón	557.6	12.3	23.8	20.1	501.4
Asturias, Principado de	394.1	6.3	16.2	16.9	354.8
Balears, Illes	489.5	15.9	41.4	29.9	402.3
Canarias	809.7	23.4	78.3	43.1	664.9
Cantabria	235.1	4.9	17.7	11.7	200.8
Castilla y León	959.1	15.9	55.3	40.8	847.1
Castilla-La Mancha	770.8	15.7	40.6	28.2	686.3
Cataluña	3,197.9	98.5	262.6	206.6	2,630.2
Comunitat Valenciana	1,944.6	51.0	107.1	87.8	1,698.6
Extremadura	351.4	4.5	8.0	12.9	326.0
Galicia	1,033.6	21.2	53.8	43.5	915.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,856.6	93.0	254.5	175.8	2,333.3
Murcia, Región de	570.8	10.7	23.4	18.9	517.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	276.0	4.9	26.8	13.3	231.0
País Vasco	894.4	16.1	39.5	35.3	803.5
Rioja, La	134.3	3.2	9.4	5.0	116.6
Ceuta	28.7	0.4	0.9	1.2	26.3
Melilla	25.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	22.7
	Percentages with regards to the total of each Autonomous Community				
Total	100%	2.4%	6.5%	5.0%	86.1%
Andalucía	100%	1.6%	4.7%	4.2%	89.4%
Aragón	100%	2.2%	4.3%	3.6%	89.9%
Asturias, Principado de	100%	1.6%	4.1%	4.3%	90.0%
Balears, Illes	100%	3.2%	8.5%	6.1%	82.2%
Canarias	100%	2.9%	9.7%	5.3%	82.1%
Cantabria	100%	2.1%	7.5%	5.0%	85.4%
Castilla y León	100%	1.7%	5.8%	4.3%	88.3%
Castilla-La Mancha	100%	2.0%	5.3%	3.7%	89.0%
Cataluña	100%	3.1%	8.2%	6.5%	82.2%
Comunitat Valenciana	100%	2.6%	5.5%	4.5%	87.3%
Extremadura	100%	1.3%	2.3%	3.7%	92.8%
Galicia	100%	2.1%	5.2%	4.2%	88.5%
Madrid, Comunidad de	100%	3.3%	8.9%	6.2%	81.7%
Murcia, Región de	100%	1.9%	4.1%	3.3%	90.7%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100%	1.8%	9.7%	4.8%	83.7%
País Vasco	100%	1.8%	4.4%	3.9%	89.8%
Rioja, La	100%	2.4%	7.0%	3.7%	86.8%
Ceuta	100%	1.4%	3.1%	4.2%	91.6%
Melilla	100%	2.0%	3.5%	4.7%	89.4%

NOTE.- Values lower to 5.0 thousand must be taken with precaution, since they may be affected by high sample errors

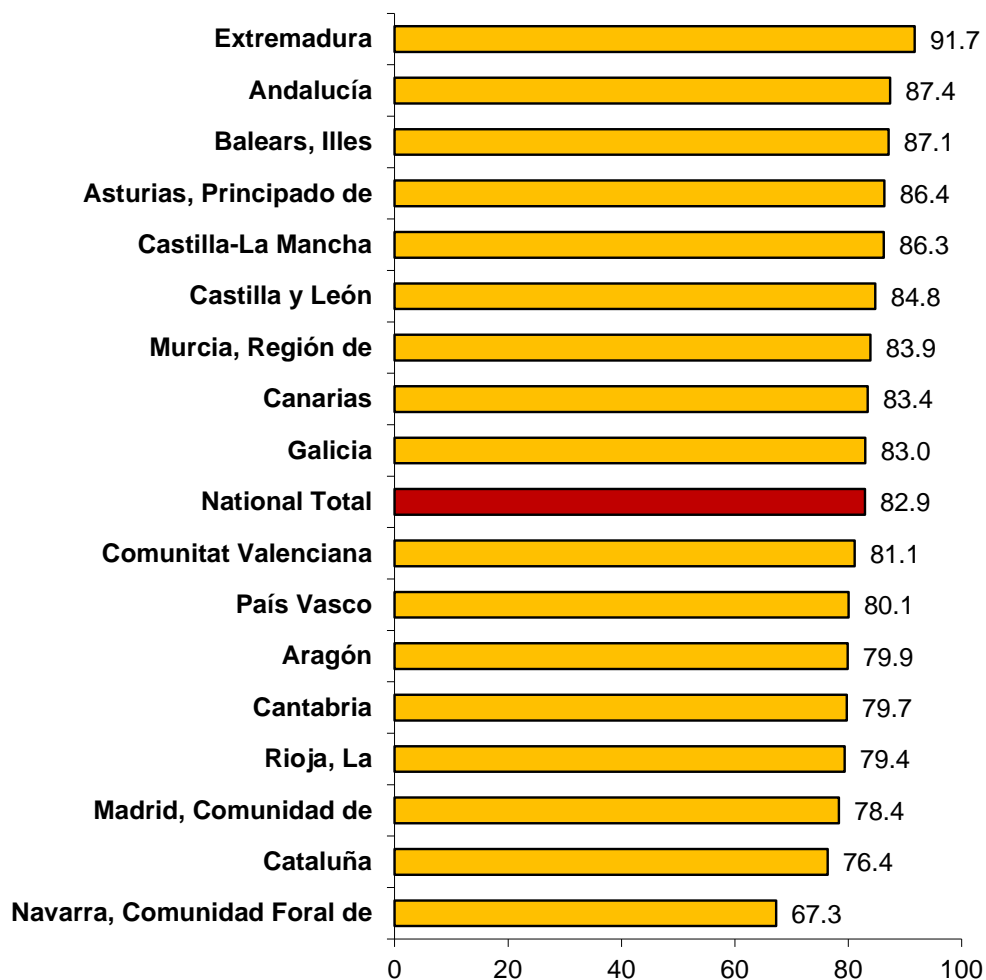
Percentage of employed persons who have changed their residence municipality in the last year by Autonomous Community



As regards unemployed persons, the Autonomous Communities with less geographical mobility measured in terms of highest percentage of unemployed residents in each of them who have not changed their municipality of residence at least during the past five years, were Extremadura (91.7%), Andalucía (87.4%) and Illes Balears (87.1%).

On the other hand, those showing the lowest percentages were Comunidad Foral de Navarra (67.3%), Cataluña (76.4%) and Comunidad de Madrid (78.4%).

Percentage of unemployed persons who have not changed their residence municipality in at least five years by Autonomous Community



The number of employed persons who had changed their municipality of residence within the same Autonomous Community less than a year ago was 260,500. The larger number of them were in Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Andalucía.

Employed persons who have changed their residence municipality within their Autonomous Community in the last year

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	260.5
Cataluña	60.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	53.1
Andalucía	32.4
Comunitat Valenciana	29.8
Canarias	13.7
Galicia	12.9
País Vasco	10.6
Castilla y León	8.5
Balears, Illes	8.0
Castilla-La Mancha	7.2
Other Autonomous Communities	23.4

The figure of employed persons who had changed their Autonomous Community of residence in the last year was 118,800. The Autonomous Communities that had attracted a greater number of them were Comunidad de Madrid (28,100) and Cataluña (19,100).

Employed persons who changed their residence Autonomous Community in the last year, by current residence Autonomous Community

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	118.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	28.1
Cataluña	19.1
Andalucía	11.2
Comunitat Valenciana	10.6
Castilla-La Mancha	7.5
Galicia	6.3
Balears, Illes	6.2
Other Autonomous Communities	29.7

The employed persons who had changed their Autonomous Community of residence in the last year came mainly from Comunidad de Madrid and Andalucía.

Employed persons who changed their residence Autonomous Community by origin Autonomous Community

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	118.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	20.2
Andalucía	19.2
Castilla y León	9.7
Cataluña	9.6
Castilla-La Mancha	9.5
Comunitat Valenciana	9.1
País Vasco	8.5
Galicia	6.6
Canarias	6.5
Other Autonomous Communities	20.1

Employed persons from abroad who had changed their residence in the last year settled preferably in Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunitat Valenciana.

Foreign employed persons who changed residence in the last year by current residence Autonomous Community

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	66.8
Cataluña	18.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	11.7
Comunitat Valenciana	10.6
Canarias	6.8
Other Autonomous Communities	19.1

Methodological note

The Labour and Geographical Mobility Statistics (LGMS) researches the relationship between the employability of persons and their availability to change residence, through the joint study of the labour characteristics and the time they have resided in the municipality.

For this purpose, the LGMS includes specific variables derived from the Municipal Register Database of the INE (population base resulting from the coordination of the Municipal Registers) to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) sample. In this way, it is possible to relate the demographic and labour variables in the EAPS with the geographical mobility registered in the administrative source. Regarding the latter, this will only consider inter-municipality changes in residence, as changes in address within the same municipality are not relevant for labour purposes.

Thus, the entire compilation process of the EAPS is taken advantage of, and through the addition of administrative data, new statistics are obtained with a minimal cost, and without increasing the response burden for informants.

The concepts and criteria used in these Statistics are coherent with those established by international institutions, both in labour matters (definitions of the relationship with economic activity taken from the EAPS) and in the characterisation of the regular residence.

There is a low incidence of mobility, and therefore, the EAPS sample that shows a change from one year to the next in the municipality of residence is small. Therefore, results are fundamentally obtained for the nation as a whole, and more aggregated data is obtained for the Autonomous Communities as permitted by statistical secrecy and the variation coefficient of the estimators.