

26 September 2018

Labour and Geographical Mobility Statistics (LGMS) Year 2018

Main results

- 2.7% of employed persons in the first quarter of 2018 have changed their municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.4% in 2017. Most of them have done so within the same province.
- Almost one in three employed persons (31.8%) has not changed municipality of residence since birth.
- 4.1% of salaried employees with a temporary contract have changed municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.4% of those with a permanent contract.
- 4.3% of unemployed persons have changed their municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 4.0% in 2017. 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 La Rioja (3.6%), Comunidad de Madrid (3.6%) and Canarias (3.3%).
- 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 (89.6%), Andalucía (87.0%) and Región de Murcia (86.0%).

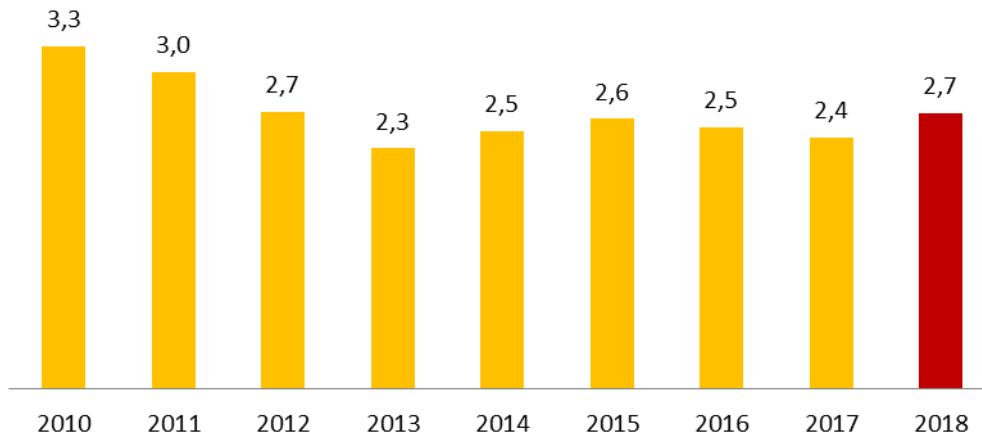
The Labour and Geographical Mobility Survey is a statistical operation that takes as a basis the sample of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) for the first quarter of the reference year, and includes information from the latest movement in the Municipal Register that implies change of residence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

Mobility of employed persons

The mobility of employed persons showed a downward trend during the period from 2010 to 2013. And between 2014 and 2017 it stabilised at around 2.5%. In 2018 the percentage of employed persons who have changed their municipality of residence in the last year was 2.7%, as compared with 2.4% in 2017.

Employed persons who have changed municipality of residence less than one year ago. Percentage



In absolute terms, 500,500 out of 18,874,200 employed persons in the first quarter of 2018 have been living in the current municipality for less than one year.

On the other hand, there were 16,143,300 employed persons (85.5% of the total) who have been living in the same municipality for five or more years.

Almost one in three employed persons (31.8%) has not changed municipality of residence since birth. 40.4% have changed municipality within the same province, 4.3% came from another province in the same Autonomous Community, 14.2% from another

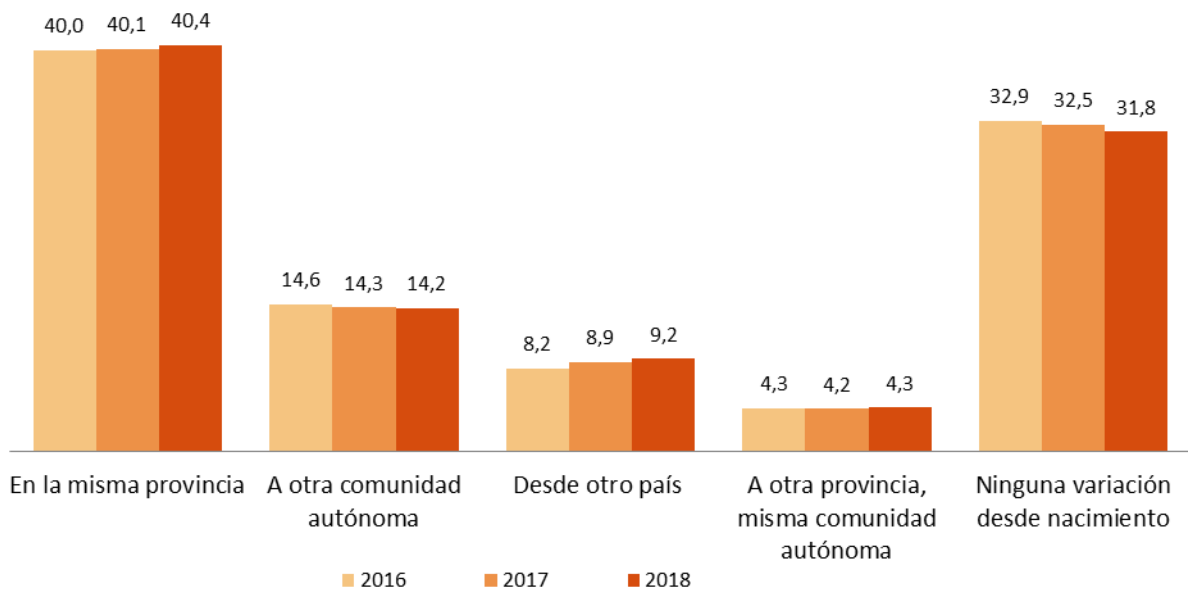
Autonomous Community and 9.2% from another country.

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

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Valores absolutos en miles				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
En la misma provincia	7.634,5	274,2	679,4	578,9	6.102,0
En otra provincia, misma comunidad autónoma	815,6	38,4	71,3	64,8	641,1
En otra comunidad autónoma	2.683,7	98,9	301,1	180,5	2.103,3
En otro país	1.729,9	89,0	215,0	139,4	1.286,4
Ninguna variación desde nacimiento	6.010,5	..	..	..	6.010,5
	Porcentajes respecto a la ubicación del municipio anterior				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
En la misma provincia	40,4	54,8	53,6	60,1	37,8
En otra provincia, misma comunidad autónoma	4,3	7,7	5,6	6,7	4,0
En otra comunidad autónoma	14,2	19,8	23,8	18,7	13,0
En otro país	9,2	17,8	17,0	14,5	8,0
Ninguna variación desde nacimiento	31,8	..	..	..	37,2

Mobility of employed persons who have changed municipality of residence. Percentage



Mobility was higher among the youngest employed persons. Thus, 246,300 employed persons aged 16-34 (5.3% of the total) have changed municipality in the last year.

Among those over 55 years old, only 21,000 employed persons (0.7% of the total) have 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 and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Valores absolutos en miles					
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
De 16 a 34 años	4.608,9	246,3	541,7	334,0	3.487,0
De 35 a 54 años	11.075,3	233,3	653,4	557,5	9.630,9
Más de 55 años	3.190,0	21,0	71,6	72,1	3.025,4
Porcentajes respecto al total de cada grupo de edad					
Total	100,0	2,7	6,7	5,1	85,5
De 16 a 34 años	100,0	5,3	11,8	7,2	75,7
De 35 a 54 años	100,0	2,1	5,9	5,0	87,0
Más de 55 años	100,0	0,7	2,2	2,3	94,8

Geographical mobility was higher for foreign nationals than for Spaniards. In the last year, 7.7% of foreign employed persons changed their municipality of residence, as compared with 2.0% of Spaniards.

88.6% of Spanish employed persons have resided in the same municipality for five years or more. The percentage of employed foreign nationals in those same circumstances was 61.0%.

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

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Valores absolutos en miles					
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
Española *	16.782,4	339,7	881,2	694,4	14.867,1
Extranjera	2.091,8	160,8	385,6	269,2	1.276,2
Porcentajes respecto al total de cada nacionalidad					
Total	100,0	2,7	6,7	5,1	85,5
Española *	100,0	2,0	5,3	4,1	88,6
Extranjera	100,0	7,7	18,4	12,9	61,0

* Includes dual nationality Spanish and foreign

The seniority of employed persons in their job is closely related with mobility. Thus, 5.6% of the employed persons who have been working less than one year in their current job have changed their municipality of residence in the last year, compared with 1.4% of those who have 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 and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
	Valores absolutos en miles				
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
Menos de 1 año en el empleo	3.220,1	179,3	317,4	212,3	2.511,1
Entre 1 y < 6 años en el empleo	5.124,6	174,9	539,8	371,5	4.038,5
6 o más años en el empleo	10.529,5	146,3	409,7	379,9	9.593,7
	Porcentajes respecto al tiempo en el empleo actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Total	100,0	2,7	6,7	5,1	85,5
Menos de 1 año en el empleo	100,0	5,6	9,9	6,6	78,0
Entre 1 y < 6 años en el empleo	100,0	3,4	10,5	7,2	78,8
6 o más años en el empleo	100,0	1,4	3,9	3,6	91,1

Geographical mobility was greater among salaried employees with a temporary contract as compared with those with a permanent contract.

4.1% of salaried employees with a temporary contract have changed municipality of residence less than a year ago, as compared with 2.4% of those with a permanent contract. Moreover, 86.7% of salaried employees with a permanent contract have resided in the same municipality for five years or more, as compared with 81.0% of temporary workers in the same situation.

Mobility of salaried employees by type of contract and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
	Valores absolutos en miles				
Total	15.792,2	445,7	1.075,6	814,4	13.456,5
Indefinido	11.669,0	275,0	704,7	573,2	10.116,0
Temporal	4.123,3	170,7	370,8	241,3	3.340,5
	Porcentajes respecto al total de cada tipo de contrato				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Total	100,0	2,8	6,8	5,2	85,2
Indefinido	100,0	2,4	6,0	4,9	86,7
Temporal	100,0	4,1	9,0	5,9	81,0

Among employed persons, there were few differences in mobility when distinguished by levels of education attained. In the last year, 2.8% of employed persons with higher education have changed residence, 2.8% of those with second stage secondary education and 2.4% of those who, at most, have first stage secondary education.

Likewise, 86.8% of employed persons who have up to first stage of secondary education have been living in the same municipality for five or more years. This percentage was 85.1% for those with second stage of secondary education and 84.8% for those with higher studies.

Mobility of employed persons by level of education and time of residence in the current municipality

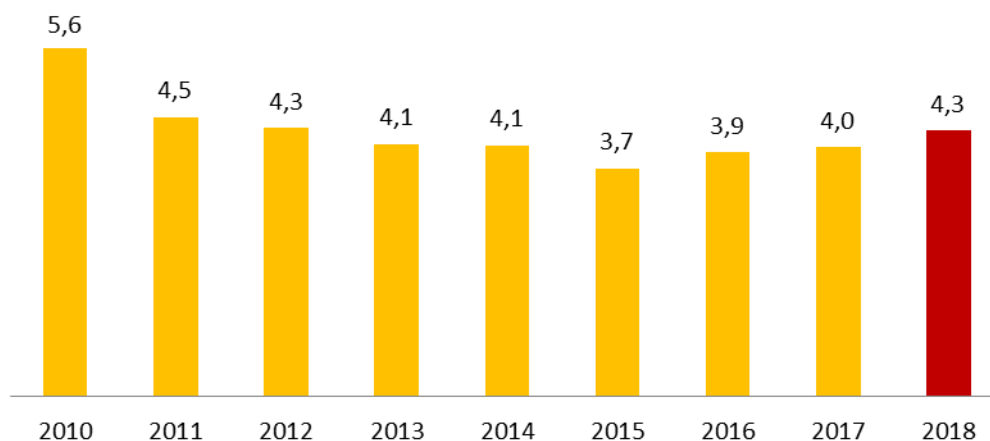
Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
	Valores absolutos en miles				
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
Hasta secundaria 1ª etapa	6.305,4	151,6	370,4	312,3	5.471,2
Secundaria 2ª etapa	4.469,9	124,9	307,0	235,3	3.802,6
Superior, incluido doctorado	8.098,8	224,0	589,3	415,9	6.869,5
	Porcentajes respecto al total de cada nivel de formación				
Total	100,0	2,7	6,7	5,1	85,5
Hasta secundaria 1ª etapa	100,0	2,4	5,9	5,0	86,8
Secundaria 2ª etapa	100,0	2,8	6,9	5,3	85,1
Superior, incluido doctorado	100,0	2,8	7,3	5,1	84,8

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 three years the percentage of unemployed persons who changed their municipality of residence in the previous 12 months has increased. In 2018 it stood at 4.3%.

Unemployed persons who have changed municipality of residence less than one year ago. Percentage



In absolute terms, 163,100 out of 3,796,100 unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2018 have changed municipality of residence in the last year. In turn, 3,117,900 (82.1% of the total) have spent at least five years residing in the same municipality.

32.6% of unemployed persons have not made any change in municipality of residence since birth, 14.5% have arrived at their current municipality from another Autonomous Community and 14.0% from abroad.

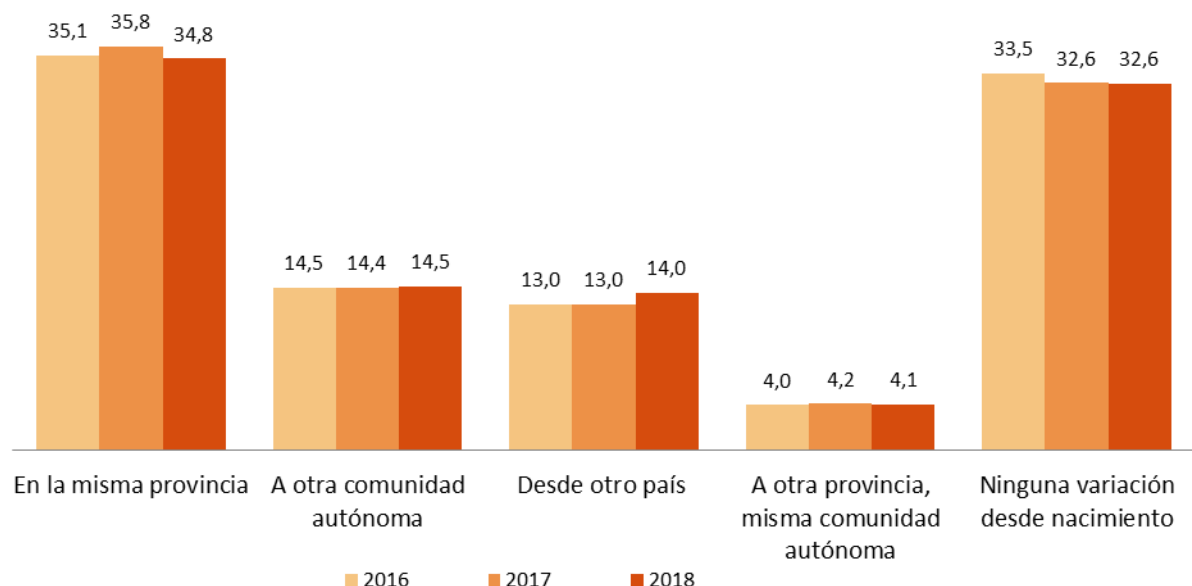
Mobility of unemployed persons by location of the previous municipality of residence and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Valores absolutos en miles				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Total	3.796,1	163,1	297,0	218,1	3.117,9
En la misma provincia	1.320,0	62,5	133,0	104,9	1.019,6
En otra provincia, misma comunidad autónoma	155,1	13,0	19,8	16,0	106,3
En otra comunidad autónoma	552,2	40,9	69,0	54,2	388,0
En otro país	532,7	46,6	75,2	43,0	367,9
Ninguna variación desde nacimiento	1.236,1	..	..	..	1.236,1
	Porcentajes respecto a la ubicación del municipio anterior				
Total	100,0	4,3	7,8	5,7	82,1
En la misma provincia	34,8	38,3	44,8	48,1	32,7
En otra provincia, misma comunidad autónoma	4,1	8,0	6,7	7,3	3,4
En otra comunidad autónoma	14,5	25,1	23,2	24,9	12,4
En otro país	14,0	28,6	25,3	19,7	11,8
Ninguna variación desde nacimiento	32,6	..	..	..	39,6

Mobility of unemployed persons who have changed municipality of residence

Percentage



Geographical mobility was higher among among younger people. 6.0% of unemployed persons aged 16 to 34 years have changed municipality in the last year. Among unemployed persons over 55 years of age, this percentage was 1.6%.

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

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Valores absolutos en miles					
Total	3.796,1	163,1	297,0	218,1	3.117,9
De 16 a 34 años	1.402,7	84,2	142,9	90,2	1.085,4
De 35 a 54 años	1.840,0	70,1	130,0	105,0	1.534,8
Más de 55 años	553,4	8,8	24,0	22,9	497,7
Porcentajes respecto al total de cada grupo de edad					
Total	100,0	4,3	7,8	5,7	82,1
De 16 a 34 años	100,0	6,0	10,2	6,4	77,4
De 35 a 54 años	100,0	3,8	7,1	5,7	83,4
Más de 55 años	100,0	1,6	4,3	4,1	89,9

Geographical mobility among unemployed persons is greater among foreign nationals than among Spanish nationals. The percentage of Spanish unemployed persons that have changed their municipality of residence less than a year ago was 2.9%, as compared with 11.0% of foreign nationals.

87.7% of Spanish unemployed persons have been residing in their municipality for at least five years. Amongst foreign nationals, this percentage was 56.4%.

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

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
Valores absolutos en miles					
Total	3.796,1	163,1	297,0	218,1	3.117,9
Española *	3.125,2	89,4	164,1	132,1	2.739,7
Extranjera	670,8	73,7	132,9	86,0	378,2
Porcentajes respecto al total de cada nacionalidad					
Total	100,0	4,3	7,8	5,7	82,1
Española *	100,0	2,9	5,3	4,2	87,7
Extranjera	100,0	11,0	19,8	12,8	56,4

* Includes dual nationality Spanish and foreign

Unemployed persons with a higher degree were those who most changed residence in the last year (4.6%).

On the other hand, the percentage of unemployed persons with second stage of secondary education who have been residing in the same municipality since 5 or more years was 80.7%, while for those with a maximum first stage of secondary education it was 83.1%.

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

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
	Valores absolutos en miles				
Total	3.796,1	163,1	297,0	218,1	3.117,9
Hasta secundaria 1ª etapa	2.033,6	82,8	140,7	119,3	1.690,8
Secundaria 2ª etapa	929,7	42,3	82,5	54,4	750,4
Superior, incluido doctorado	832,8	38,1	73,8	44,4	676,7
	Porcentajes respecto al total de cada nivel de formación				
Total	100,0	4,3	7,8	5,7	82,1
Hasta secundaria 1ª etapa	100,0	4,1	6,9	5,9	83,1
Secundaria 2ª etapa	100,0	4,5	8,9	5,9	80,7
Superior, incluido doctorado	100,0	4,6	8,9	5,3	81,3

Labour and geographical mobility by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest geographical mobility of employed persons during the last year were La Rioja (3.6%), Comunidad de Madrid (3.6%) and Canarias and Cataluña (both with 3.3%).

In turn, those with the lowest mobility were Extremadura (1.4%), Principado de Asturias (1.6%) and Aragón (1.7%).

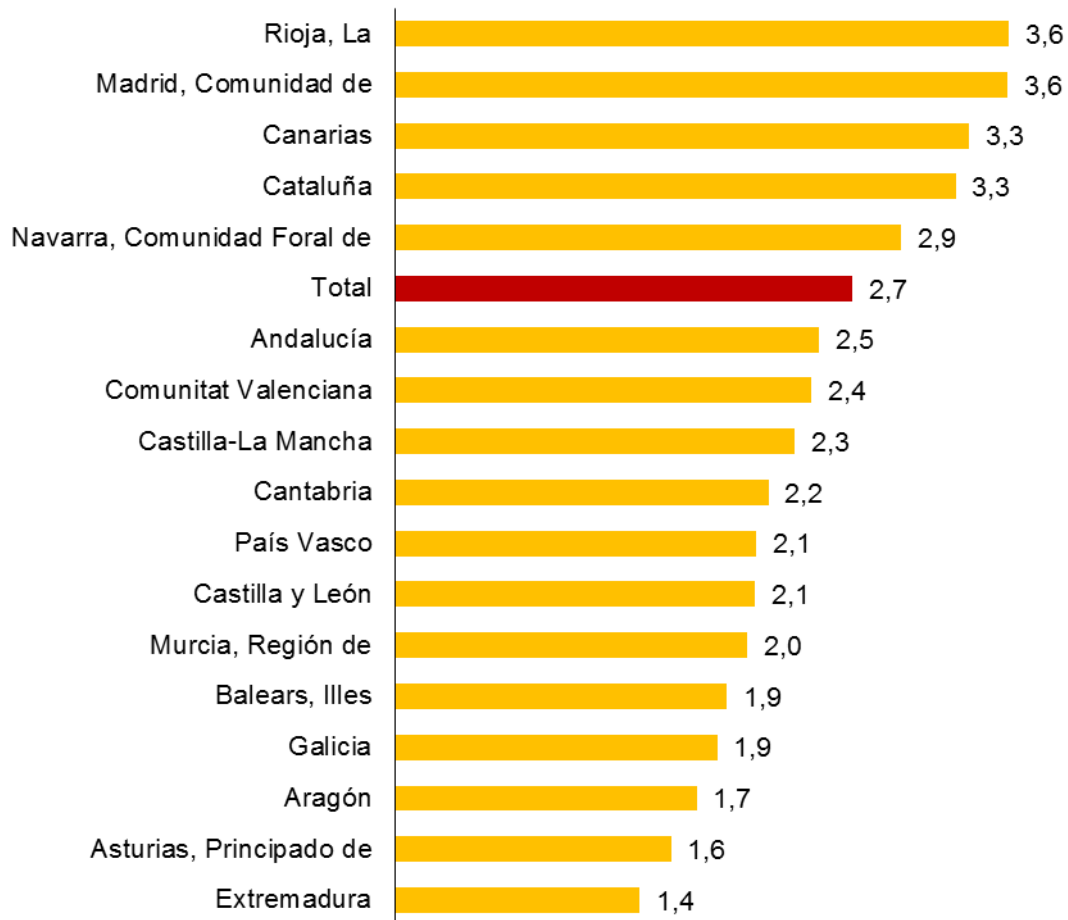
Mobility of employed persons by Autonomous Community and time of residence in the current municipality

Units: thousands of persons and percentages

Año 2018	Tiempo de residencia en el municipio actual				
	Total	Menos de 1 año	Entre 1 y < 3 años	Entre 3 y < 5 años	5 años o más
	Valores absolutos en miles				
Total	18.874,2	500,5	1.266,7	963,6	16.143,3
Andalucía	2.967,7	73,0	148,3	119,6	2.626,8
Aragón	561,1	9,8	28,1	20,3	502,9
Asturias, Principado de	387,9	6,2	18,3	13,3	350,1
Balears, Illes	488,7	9,4	42,9	27,5	408,9
Canarias	879,5	29,3	81,8	63,8	704,5
Cantabria	235,6	5,1	17,9	12,4	200,2
Castilla y León	957,9	20,0	49,7	47,1	841,0
Castilla-La Mancha	777,2	18,0	43,5	34,8	681,0
Cataluña	3.303,3	107,4	268,4	203,9	2.723,6
Comunitat Valenciana	1.997,7	48,2	130,4	93,5	1.725,6
Extremadura	366,7	5,2	8,4	10,1	342,9
Galicia	1.050,1	19,6	62,0	50,8	917,7
Madrid, Comunidad de	2.948,9	104,8	252,3	183,8	2.408,0
Murcia, Región de	573,3	11,7	31,5	22,6	507,5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	276,1	8,1	20,0	17,0	231,0
País Vasco	913,3	19,1	50,2	36,2	807,8
Rioja, La	134,9	4,8	10,4	5,3	114,5
Ceuta	26,6	0,5	0,9	0,2	25,0
Melilla	27,7	0,3	1,9	1,1	24,4
	Porcentajes respecto al total de cada comunidad autónoma				
Total	100	2,7	6,7	5,1	85,5
Andalucía	100,0	2,5	5,0	4,0	88,5
Aragón	100,0	1,7	5,0	3,6	89,6
Asturias, Principado de	100,0	1,6	4,7	3,4	90,3
Balears, Illes	100,0	1,9	8,8	5,6	83,7
Canarias	100,0	3,3	9,3	7,3	80,1
Cantabria	100,0	2,2	7,6	5,3	85,0
Castilla y León	100,0	2,1	5,2	4,9	87,8
Castilla-La Mancha	100,0	2,3	5,6	4,5	87,6
Cataluña	100,0	3,3	8,1	6,2	82,5
Comunitat Valenciana	100,0	2,4	6,5	4,7	86,4
Extremadura	100,0	1,4	2,3	2,8	93,5
Galicia	100,0	1,9	5,9	4,8	87,4
Madrid, Comunidad de	100,0	3,6	8,6	6,2	81,7
Murcia, Región de	100,0	2,0	5,5	3,9	88,5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100,0	2,9	7,2	6,2	83,7
País Vasco	100,0	2,1	5,5	4,0	88,4
Rioja, La	100,0	3,6	7,7	3,9	84,9
Ceuta	100,0	1,9	3,4	0,8	94,0
Melilla	100,0	1,1	6,9	4,0	88,1

NOTE: Values lower than 5.0 thousand should be taken with caution, as they may be affected by high sampling errors.

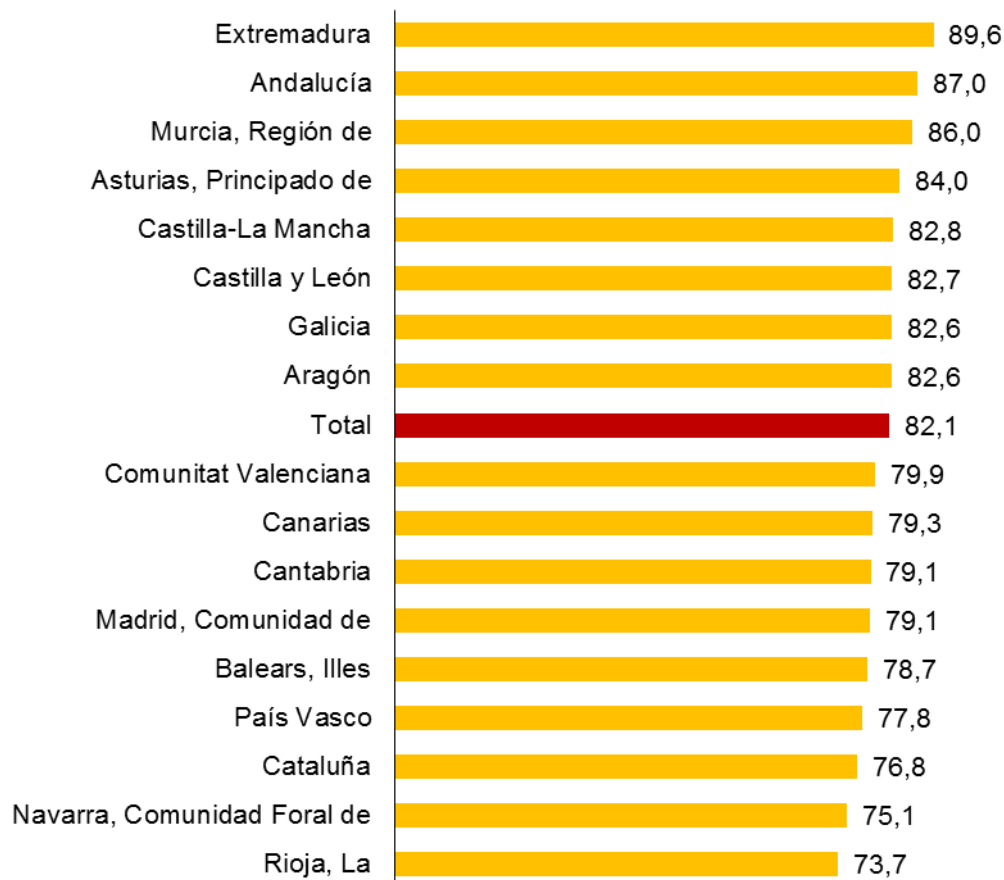
Employed persons who have changed their municipality of residence less than one year ago, by Autonomous Community of current residence. Percentage



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 (89.6%), Andalucía (87.0%) and Región de Murcia (86.0%).

On the other hand, those in which unemployed persons had the greatest mobility were La Rioja (73.7%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (75.1%) and Cataluña (76.8%).

Unemployed persons who have not changed municipality of residence in at least five years, by Autonomous Community. Percentage



The number of employed persons who have changed their municipality of residence within the same Autonomous Community less than a year ago was 312,600. The larger number of them were in Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Andalucía.

Employed persons who have changed municipality of residence less than one year ago within their Autonomous Community

Units: thousands of people.

Total	312,6
Cataluña	80,2
Madrid, Comunidad de	51,9
Andalucía	43,0
Comunitat Valenciana	30,8
Canarias	22,7
Galicia	15,0
País Vasco	14,1
Castilla y León	11,6
Castilla-La Mancha	7,5
Balears, Illes	6,7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	6,7
Otras Comunidades Autónomas	22,7

The number of employed persons who have changed their Autonomous Community of residence in the last year was 98,900. The Autonomous Communities that have attracted the

greatest number of them were Comunidad de Madrid (28,300), Andalucía (12,900) and Cataluña (12,600).

Employed persons who have changed their Autonomous Community of residence less than one year ago, by Autonomous Community of current residence

Units: thousands of people.

Total	98,9
Madrid, Comunidad de	28,3
Andalucía	12,9
Cataluña	12,6
Castilla-La Mancha	9,6
Castilla y León	6,9
Otras Comunidades Autónomas	28,7

On the other hand, employed persons from abroad who have changed their residence in the last year have settled preferably in Comunidad de Madrid, Andalucía and Cataluña.

Employed persons from abroad who have changed residence less than one year ago, by Autonomous Community of current residence

Units: thousands of people.

Total	89,0
Madrid, Comunidad de	24,7
Andalucía	16,7
Cataluña	14,5
Comunitat Valenciana	12,6
Otras Comunidades Autónomas	20,4

Methodological note

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

To this end, the LGMS incorporates specific variables derived from the INE Municipal Register (population base resulting from the coordination of the Municipal Registries) into the sample of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). In this way, it is possible to relate the demographic and labour variables contained in the EAPS with the geographical mobility registered in the administrative source. With regard to the latter, only changes of inter-municipal residence will be taken into account, since changes of domicile within the same municipality are not relevant for employment purposes.

In this way, we take advantage of the entire EAPS compilation process and, by means of the incorporation of administrative data, we obtain a new statistic with a minimum cost and without increasing the response burden to the respondents.

The concepts and criteria used in the Statistics are consistent with those established by international organisations, both in labour matters (definitions of the relationship with the economic activity derived from the EAPS) and in the characterisation of the habitual residence.

Mobility has a low incidence, so the EAPS sample that presents a change from one year to another in the municipality of residence is small. For this reason, we obtain fundamentally results for the national total and more aggregated data for the Autonomous Communities to the extent permitted by statistical secrecy and the coefficient of variation of the estimators.

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