

27 November 2015

Labour and Geographical Mobility Statistics (LGMS)

Year 2015

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

Main results

- 2.6% of employed persons in the first quarter of 2015 have changed municipality of residence in the past year, as compared with the 2.5% of 2014.
- One in three employed persons have not changed municipality of residence since birth. The highest percentage of mobility is recorded within the same province.
- The type of contract influences wage earners mobility. 4.4% of wage earners with a temporary contract have changed their residence municipality in the last year, as compared to 2.2% of those with a permanent contract.
- 3.7% of unemployed persons have changed their residence municipality in the last year, as compared with the 4.1% of 2014.
- 33.1% of unemployed persons have not changed municipality of residence since birth.
- Age and nationality are the variables with most influence on geographical mobility, both for employed and unemployed persons. Mobility is much higher among foreign nationals and young persons.
- The Autonomous Communities with the greatest geographical mobility as a percentage of employed persons who have changed their residence municipality in the last year are Comunidad de Madrid (3.6%), Cantabria (3.4%) and Canarias (3.3%).
- The Autonomous Communities with the lowest geographical mobility as a percentage of unemployed people who have not changed municipality since at least five years are Extremadura (88.5%), Principado de Asturias (87.5%) and Andalucía (86.2%).

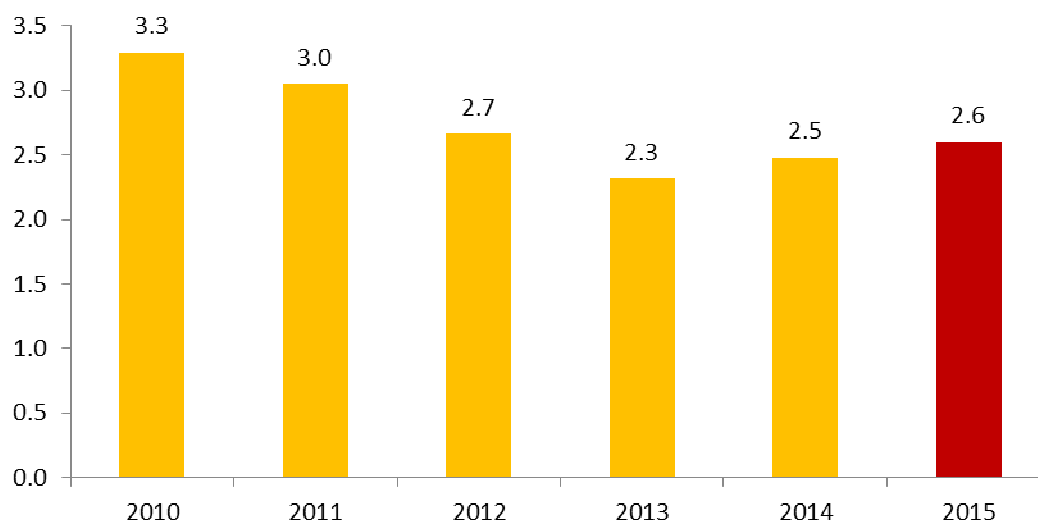
The Labour and Geographical Mobility Survey is a statistical operation that takes the sample from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) for the first quarter of the year as its foundation, and includes information from the latest movements in the Municipal Register that imply changes of residence to another municipality.

This additional information enables observing the different behaviour, 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 decreased steadily up to 2013. Nevertheless, in 2014 the trend changed and in 2015, we observed an increase of the percentage of employed persons who had changed their residence municipality within the last year, as compared to the previous year (from 2.5% to 2.6%).

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



In absolute terms, 452,900 out of 17,454,800 employed persons in the first quarter of 2015 had been living in the current municipality for less than one year.

In turn, 14,848,600 employed persons (85.1% of the total) had resided in the same municipality for five years or more.

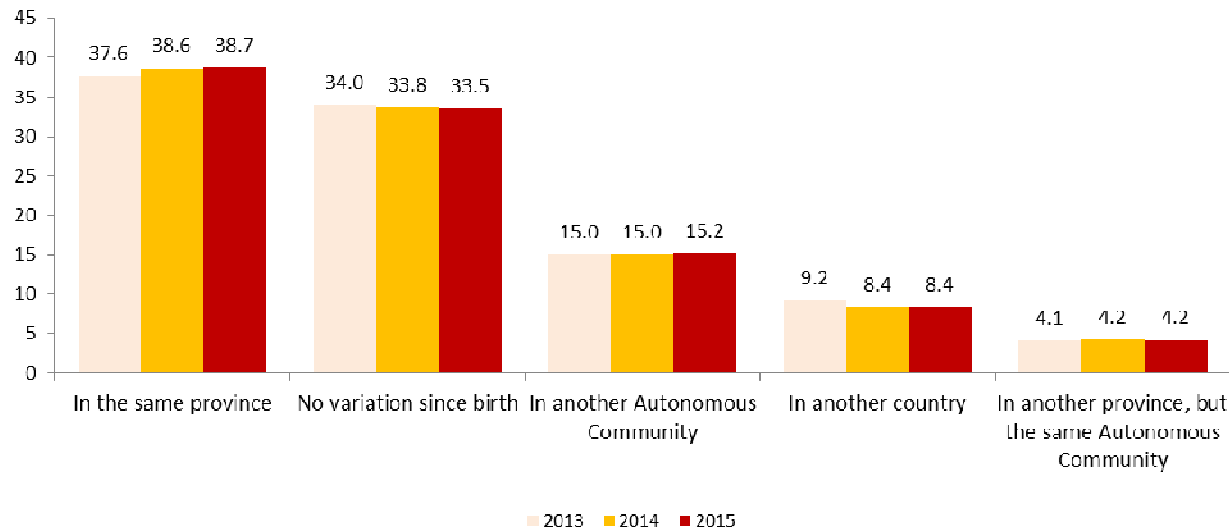
One out of three employed persons had not changed municipality of residence since birth. For 38.7%, the previous municipality of residence was in the same province, 4.2% came from another province in the same Autonomous Community, 15.2% from another Autonomous Community and 8.4% from another country.

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 2015	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	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
In the same province	6,755.0	251.0	624.3	626.1	5,253.6
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	728.2	25.9	72.0	64.1	566.2
In another Autonomous Community	2,646.2	116.4	263.4	227.7	2,038.7
In another country	1,471.8	59.7	139.6	136.2	1,136.4
No variation since birth	5,853.6	-----	-----	-----	5,853.6
	Percentage with regard to the location of the previous municipality				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
In the same province	38.7%	55.4%	56.8%	59.4%	35.4%
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	4.2%	5.7%	6.6%	6.1%	3.8%
In another Autonomous Community	15.2%	25.7%	24.0%	21.6%	13.7%
In another country	8.4%	13.2%	12.7%	12.9%	7.7%
No variation since birth	33.5%	-----	-----	-----	39.4%

2013-2015 evolution of the percent distribution of employed persons according to the latest residence municipality



In the last year, mobility was higher among the youngest employed persons. That way, more than 230,000 employed persons aged 16 to 34 years old (5.0% of the total) had changed municipality in the last year.

Among persons over 55 years of age, 29,600 employed persons (1.1%) were in that situation.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
16 to 34 years old	4,558.6	230.1	491.5	419.6	3,417.3
35 to 54 years old	10,242.1	193.2	542.8	574.2	8,931.9
Over 55 years old	2,654.0	29.6	64.8	60.3	2,499.3
	Percentages with regard to the total for each age group				
Total	100%	2.6%	6.3%	6.0%	85.1%
16 to 34 years old	100%	5.0%	10.8%	9.2%	75.0%
35 to 54 years old	100%	1.9%	5.3%	5.6%	87.2%
Over 55 years old	100%	1.1%	2.4%	2.3%	94.2%

Geographical mobility was higher for foreign nationals than for Spanish nationals. In the last year, 7.6% of employed foreign nationals changed municipality of residence, as compared to 2.0% of employed Spanish nationals.

88.0% of Spanish employed persons had resided in the same municipality for five years or more. The percentage of employed foreign nationals in these same circumstances was 59.8%.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
Spanish*	15,617.7	312.4	790.4	765.8	13,749.0
Foreign	1,837.1	140.5	308.8	288.3	1,099.5
	Percentages with regard to the total for each nationality				
Total	100%	2.6%	6.3%	6.0%	85.1%
Spanish*	100%	2.0%	5.1%	4.9%	88.0%
Foreign	100%	7.6%	16.8%	15.7%	59.8%

*Including Spanish and foreign dual nationality

Geographical mobility was greater among persons with a shorter job seniority. 1.4% of the employed persons who had spent more than six years at their current job had a residence period of less than one year in the municipality. 5.9% of those who had spent less than one year in their current job were in these conditions.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
Less than 1 year in the job	2,717.6	159.0	241.0	194.5	2,123.2
Between 1 year and < 6 years in the job	4,372.6	145.5	415.3	397.3	3,414.6
6 years or more in the job	10,364.7	148.5	443.1	462.4	9,310.7
	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%	6.3%	6.0%	85.1%
Less than 1 year in the job	100%	5.9%	8.9%	7.2%	78.1%
Between 1 year and < 6 years in the job	100%	3.3%	9.5%	9.1%	78.1%
6 years or more in the job	100%	1.4%	4.3%	4.5%	89.8%

Geographical mobility was greater among wage earners with a temporary contract, as compared to those with a permanent one. 4.4% of wage earners with a temporary contract had changed their residence municipality within the last year, as opposed to 2.2% of those with a permanent contract.

Moreover, 85.8% of wage earners with a permanent contract had resided in the same municipality for five years or more, while the percentage of temporary workers in the same situation reached 80.4%.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	14,393.9	392.2	928.7	904.5	12,168.4
Permanent	10,997.3	243.6	648.5	668.5	9,436.7
Temporary	3,396.6	148.6	280.2	236.1	2,731.8
	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	100.0%	2.7%	6.5%	6.3%	84.5%
Permanent	100.0%	2.2%	5.9%	6.1%	85.8%
Temporary	100.0%	4.4%	8.2%	7.0%	80.4%

Employed persons with a higher educational level registered a greater geographical mobility. The percentage of persons changing residence in the last year was 2.7% for those with

higher education, while among persons who have finished up to the first stage of secondary education that percentage was 2.2%.

In the same way, 83.5% of employed persons with a university degree had been living in the same municipality for 5 or more years, as opposed to 87.7% of those who have finished up to the first stage of secondary education.

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

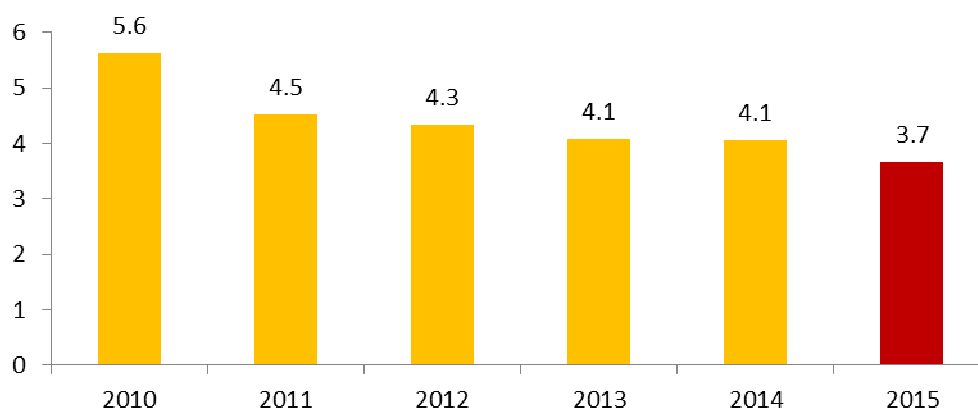
Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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
	<i>Absolute values</i>				
Total	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
Up to 1st stage secondary education	5,960.4	133.7	311.9	287.2	5,227.6
2nd stage secondary education	4,140.0	123.0	277.9	260.5	3,478.6
Advanced studies, including doctorate	7,354.4	196.2	509.4	506.4	6,142.4
	<i>Percentages with regards to the total of each age group</i>				
Total	100.0%	2.6%	6.3%	6.0%	85.1%
Up to 1st stage secondary education	100%	2.2%	5.2%	4.8%	87.7%
2nd stage secondary education	100%	3.0%	6.7%	6.3%	84.0%
Advanced studies, including doctorate	100%	2.7%	6.9%	6.9%	83.5%

Mobility of unemployed persons

The mobility of unemployed persons had decreased continuously during the period from 2010 to 2014. In 2015, the percentage of unemployed people who changed their residence municipality in the last year was 3.7%.

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



In absolute terms, 200,100 out of 5,444,600 unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2015 had changed municipality of residence in the last year, whereas 4,443,600 (81.6% of the total) had spent at least five years residing in the same municipality.

33.1% of unemployed persons had not made any change in municipality of residence since birth.

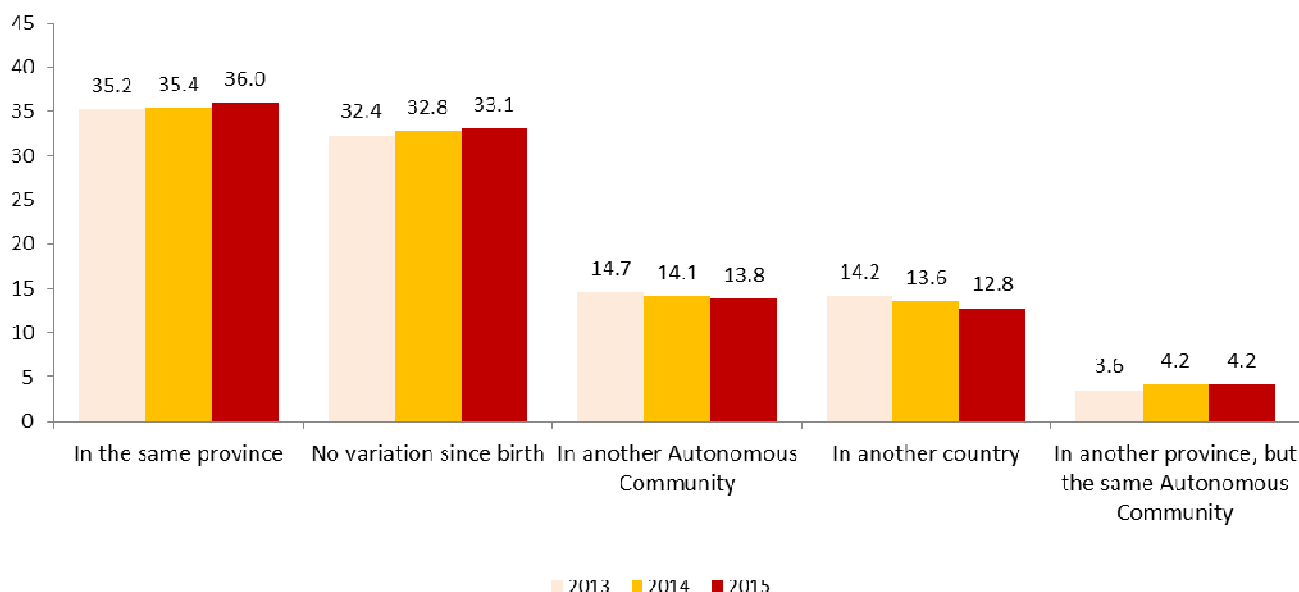
13.8% had arrived at their current municipality from another Autonomous Community, and 12.8% from abroad.

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 2015	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	5,444.6	200.1	440.0	361.0	4,443.6
In the same province	1,962.3	87.3	218.8	180.5	1,475.8
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	228.8	18.1	33.7	26.6	150.5
In another Autonomous Community	752.4	55.4	119.7	73.6	503.7
In another country	697.0	39.3	67.9	80.2	509.6
No variation since birth	1,804.1	-----	-----	-----	1,804.1
	Percentage with regard to the location of the previous municipality				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
In the same province	36.0%	43.6%	49.7%	50.0%	33.2%
In another province, but the same Autonomous Community	4.2%	9.0%	7.7%	7.4%	3.4%
In another Autonomous Community	13.8%	27.7%	27.2%	20.4%	11.3%
In another country	12.8%	19.6%	15.4%	22.2%	11.5%
No variation since birth	33.1%	-----	-----	-----	40.6%

2013-2015 evolution of the percent distribution of unemployed persons according to the latest residence municipality



Geographical mobility of unemployed persons is higher among young persons. 4.9% of unemployed persons aged 16 to 34 years old had changed municipality in the last year. 1.8% of persons over 55 years of age were in this situation.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	5,444.6	200.1	440.0	361.0	4,443.6
16 to 34 years old	2,174.8	106.0	220.5	174.6	1,673.7
35 to 54 years old	2,671.2	83.1	190.6	160.9	2,236.5
Over 55 years old	598.7	11.0	28.9	25.5	533.3
	Percentages with regard to the total for each age group				
Total	100.0%	3.7%	8.1%	6.6%	81.6%
16 to 34 years old	100%	4.9%	10.1%	8.0%	77.0%
35 to 54 years old	100%	3.1%	7.1%	6.0%	83.7%
Over 55 years old	100%	1.8%	4.8%	4.3%	89.1%

Geographical mobility among unemployed persons is greater for foreign nationals, as compared to Spanish nationals. The percentage of Spanish unemployed persons that changed their residence municipality in the last year was 2.7%, against 8.3% of unemployed foreign nationals.

86.5% of Spanish unemployed persons had resided in their municipality for at least five years. Amongst foreign nationals, this percentage was 58.2%.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	5,444.6	200.1	440.0	361.0	4,443.6
Spanish*	4,513.1	123.0	282.8	205.5	3,901.7
Foreign	931.6	77.1	157.1	155.5	541.9
	Percentages with regard to the total for each nationality				
Total	100%	3.7%	8.1%	6.6%	81.6%
Spanish*	100%	2.7%	6.3%	4.6%	86.5%
Foreign	100%	8.3%	16.9%	16.7%	58.2%

*Including Spanish and foreign dual nationality

The educational level also fostered geographical mobility amongst unemployed persons. 4.8% of unemployed with a university degree changed residence in the last year, while among persons who have finished up to the first stage of secondary education that percentage was 3.4%.

The percentage of unemployed persons with a university degree who had been living in the same municipality for 5 or more years was 79.1%, against 83.5% of those who have finished up to the first stage of secondary education.

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

Units: thousands of persons

Year 2015	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	5,444.6	200.1	440.0	361.0	4,443.6
Up to 1st stage secondary education	2,980.1	100.3	217.0	174.6	2,488.4
2nd stage secondary education	1,264.4	42.3	115.4	101.0	1,005.7
Advanced studies, including doctorate	1,200.1	57.6	107.6	85.4	949.5
	Percentages with regards to the total of each age group				
Total	100.0%	3.7%	8.1%	6.6%	81.6%
Up to 1st stage secondary education	100%	3.4%	7.3%	5.9%	83.5%
2nd stage secondary education	100%	3.3%	9.1%	8.0%	79.5%
Advanced studies, including doctorate	100%	4.8%	9.0%	7.1%	79.1%

Labour and geographical mobility by Autonomous Community

Comunidad de Madrid (3.6%), Cantabria (3.4%) and Canarias (3.3%) are the Autonomous Communities with the greatest geographical mobility, measured as a percentage of employed persons who have changed their residence municipality in the last year.

The Autonomous Communities with the lowest percentage are Extremadura (1.6%), Andalucía (1.7%) and País Vasco (1.7%).

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

Units: thousands of persons

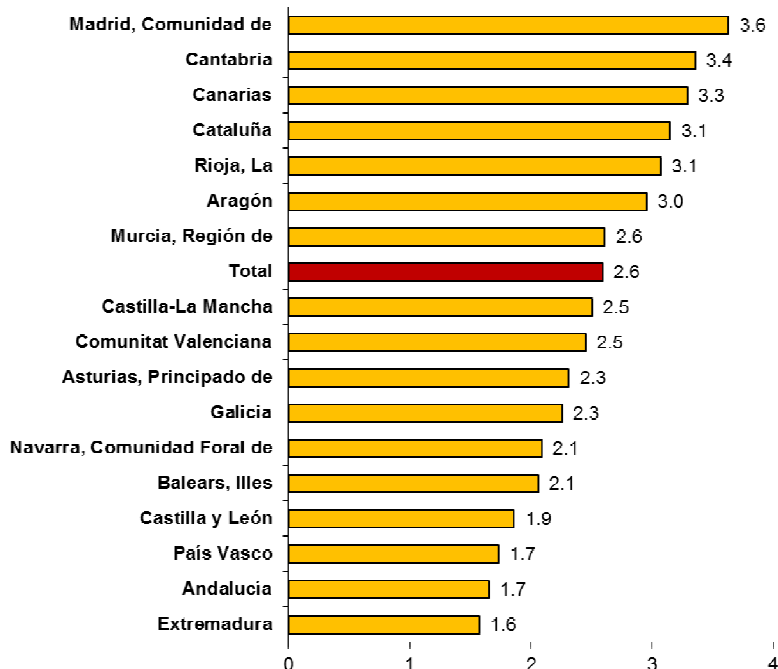
Year 2015	Time of residence in the current municipality				
	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	5 years or more
	Absolute values				
Total	17,454.8	452.9	1,099.2	1,054.1	14,848.6
Andalucía	2,683.7	44.4	134.1	131.0	2,374.3
Aragón	524.5	15.5	26.5	31.1	451.4
Asturias, Principado de	371.8	8.6	14.8	15.0	333.4
Balears, Illes	455.9	9.4	43.5	25.9	377.0
Canarias	771.5	25.4	54.7	51.9	639.4
Cantabria	226.3	7.6	13.1	16.9	188.7
Castilla y León	913.3	17.0	43.5	48.0	804.7
Castilla-La Mancha	707.0	17.7	43.1	44.1	602.1
Cataluña	3,023.2	95.2	230.9	206.2	2,490.8
Comunitat Valenciana	1,836.3	45.1	103.8	106.2	1,581.3
Extremadura	350.1	5.5	11.4	12.9	320.2
Galicia	987.5	22.3	60.0	47.9	857.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,786.6	101.2	225.1	217.2	2,243.1
Murcia, Región de	513.4	13.4	25.1	31.4	443.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	258.2	5.4	19.3	21.0	212.5
País Vasco	870.3	15.1	42.5	39.9	772.8
Rioja, La	126.9	3.9	5.8	5.1	112.1
Ceuta	25.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	23.1
Melilla	23.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	20.9
	Percentages with regards to the total of each Autonomous Community				
Total	100%	2.6%	6.3%	6.0%	85.1%
Andalucía	100%	1.7%	5.0%	4.9%	88.5%
Aragón	100%	3.0%	5.1%	5.9%	86.1%
Asturias, Principado de	100%	2.3%	4.0%	4.0%	89.7%
Balears, Illes	100%	2.1%	9.5%	5.7%	82.7%
Canarias	100%	3.3%	7.1%	6.7%	82.9%
Cantabria	100%	3.4%	5.8%	7.5%	83.4%
Castilla y León	100%	1.9%	4.8%	5.3%	88.1%
Castilla-La Mancha	100%	2.5%	6.1%	6.2%	85.2%
Cataluña	100%	3.1%	7.6%	6.8%	82.4%
Comunitat Valenciana	100%	2.5%	5.7%	5.8%	86.1%
Extremadura	100%	1.6%	3.3%	3.7%	91.5%
Galicia	100%	2.3%	6.1%	4.9%	86.8%
Madrid, Comunidad de	100%	3.6%	8.1%	7.8%	80.5%
Murcia, Región de	100%	2.6%	4.9%	6.1%	86.4%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100%	2.1%	7.5%	8.1%	82.3%
País Vasco	100%	1.7%	4.9%	4.6%	88.8%
Rioja, La	100%	3.1%	4.6%	4.0%	88.3%
Ceuta	100%	1.2%	2.8%	4.0%	91.7%
Melilla	100%	0.0%	4.7%	5.2%	90.1%

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

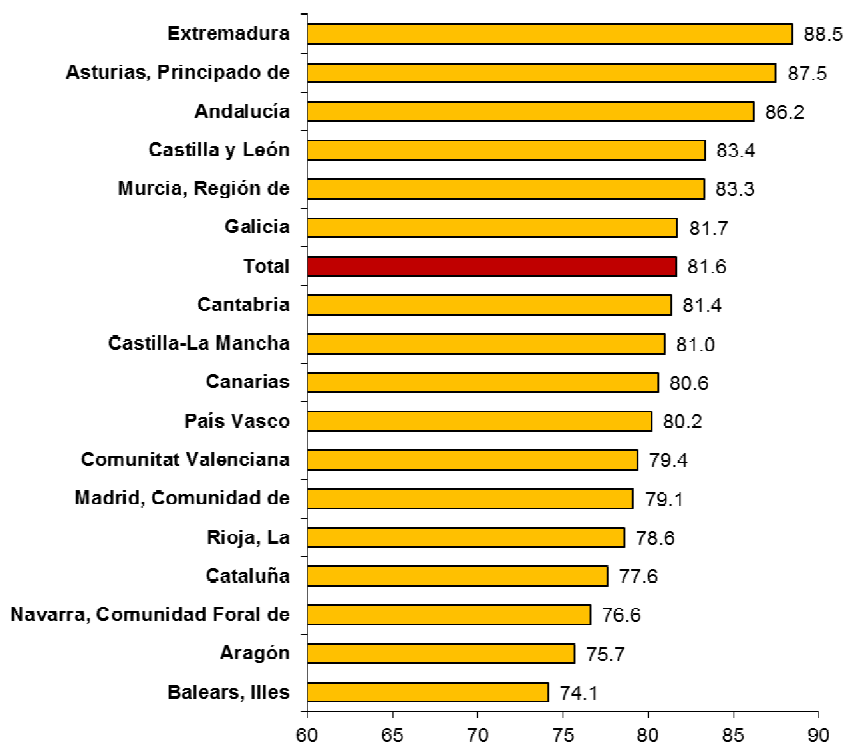
Extremadura (88.5%), Principado de Asturias (87.5%) and Andalucía (86.2%) were the Autonomous Communities with the lowest geographical mobility, measured as a percentage of unemployed people who have not changed municipality since at least five years.

Those Autonomous Communities with the lowest percentages were Comunidad Foral de Navarra (76.6%), Aragón (75.7%) and Illes Balears (74.1%).

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



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 residence municipality within the same Autonomous Community in the last year is 276,900. The greatest intra-community mobility was recorded in Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunitat Valenciana.

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

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	276.9
Cataluña	68.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	49.6
Comunitat Valenciana	32.2
Andalucía	31.3
Galicia	17.2
Canarias	15.1
País Vasco	10.3
Castilla y León	9.9
Castilla-La Mancha	8.1
Aragón	7.6
Murcia, Región de	5.6
Other Autonomous Communities	21.0

Inter-community mobility is smaller. The figure of employed persons who have changed their residence Autonomous Community in the last year was 116,400. Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community which attracted most of them (37,400), followed by Cataluña (10,000) and Comunitat Valenciana (9,600).

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

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	116.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	37.4
Cataluña	10.0
Comunitat Valenciana	9.6
Andalucía	9.0
Castilla-La Mancha	7.4
Murcia, Región de	6.2
Other Autonomous Communities	36.8

Employed persons who have changed their residence Autonomous Community in the last year came mainly from Comunidad de Madrid, Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunitat Valenciana and Castilla y León.

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

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	116.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	19.0
Andalucía	12.9
Castilla-La Mancha	12.0
Comunitat Valenciana	11.5
Castilla y León	10.2
Cataluña	8.8
Galicia	6.7
Murcia, Región de	5.8
Canarias	5.6
Other Autonomous Communities	24.1

Foreign employed persons who have changed residence in the last year settled preferably in Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid, and Canarias.

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

Unit: thousand of persons

Total	59.7
Cataluña	16.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	14.2
Canarias	6.7
Other Autonomous Communities	22.5

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.