

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND
SERVICES

POPULATION AND
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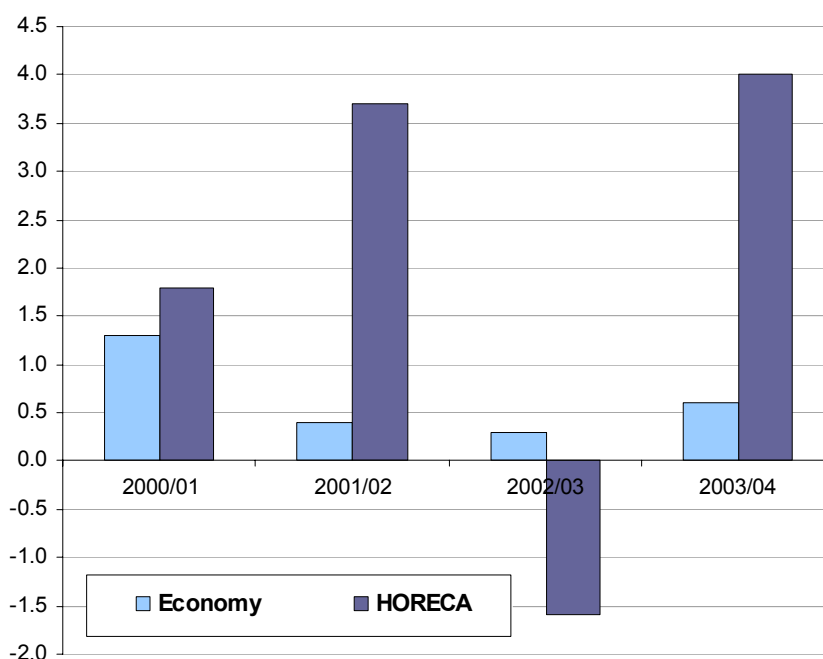
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Employment in hotels and restaurants in the enlarged EU still growing

Main features

- The hotel and restaurant sector (HORECA) plays an important role as a job creator in both the whole economy and the service sector in many EU Member States.
- Young people dominate the labour force in HORECA. The age class between 15 and 34 years accounts for more than 48% of all employment in this sector.
- In almost all EU countries women account for the majority of employment in HORECA. However, a large number of them work part-time.

Figure 1: Yearly growth rates of employment in the enlarged EU-25 – whole economy and HORECA from 2000 to 2004 (%)



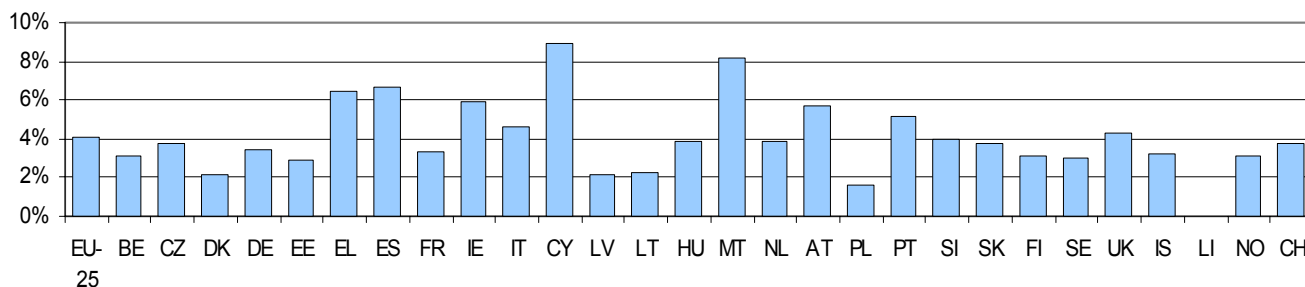
Source: National Accounts.

Significant employment share for the HORECA sector in many EU Member States

The hotel and restaurant sector (HORECA) plays an important role as a job creator in both the whole economy and the service sector in many EU Member States.

The largest employment shares of HORECA in the whole economy and in all services are registered in Cyprus (more than 9% and nearly 13%), Malta (about 8% and 12%), Greece and Spain (more than 6% and almost 10%) (see figure 2 and table 1).

Figure 2: Share of employment in hotels and restaurants in the whole Economy in 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Table 1: Employment of 15+ years-old in hotels and restaurants, 2000-2004

	Employment in hotels and restaurants (1 000)					Share of employment in hotels and restaurants in 2004 (%) in	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Economy	Services
EU-25	7 182	7 350	7 633	7 605	7 837	4.0	6.0
BE	136	128	133	124	128	3.1	4.2
CZ	159	159	172	165	178	3.8	6.8
DK	68	65	61	63	60	2.2	3.0
DE	1 210	1 201	1 233	1 223	1 208	3.4	5.1
EE	17	18	21	18	17	2.9	4.8
EL	273	277	294	298	280	6.5	10.0
ES	1 019	1 032	1 121	1 145	1 199	6.7	10.5
FR ⁽¹⁾	783	799	775	787	813	3.3	4.7
IE	108	104	104	114	108	5.9	8.9
IT	773	849	908	900	1 040	4.6	7.1
CY	28	28	28	29	30	8.9	12.4
LV	22	25	22	27	22	2.2	3.6
LT	26	29	24	31	32	2.2	4.0
HU	135	147	143	145	149	3.8	6.2
MT	10	13	13	12	12	8.2	12.0
NL	287	288	296	313	311	3.8	5.3
AT	207	206	196	216	212	5.7	8.5
PL	244	257	260	232	226	1.7	3.1
PT	259	262	270	260	264	5.2	9.1
SI	34	34	36	36	38	4.0	7.5
SK	63	73	65	79	82	3.8	6.9
FI	78	82	86	80	75	3.1	4.6
SE	117	123	114	122	131	3.0	4.0
UK	1 117	1 142	1 250	1 180	1 216	4.4	5.7
IS	7	6	6	6	5	3.2	4.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	74	72	67	69	72	3.2	4.2
CH	118	135	145	145	149	3.8	5.3

(1) Data for 2000 and 2002 are for the first quarter.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Age structure of employment in hotels and restaurants: Younger people dominant

Compared to the whole economy and to services, the share of younger people in total employment in the hotels and restaurant sector is much larger. Consequently the average age of people working in hotels and restaurants is lower than in the whole economy and in services. Contrary to the figures for services, where people under the age of 35 account for around 35% of employment in the sector, this age group accounted for more than 48% of total employment in the hotel and restaurant sector of the EU (see figure 3 and 4). In twelve Member States, people up to 35 years accounted for more than 50% of total employment in the sector. The Netherlands was highest with almost 67%, followed by Denmark

(more than 64%), Sweden (60%), Ireland and the United Kingdom (both more than 57%).

People who are 55 years and older do not play an important role in the labour force in the HORECA sector. For the EU-25 they only account for a little less than 10% of total employment. Only in one third of the countries for which data are available does this age group have a share of more than 10% in total employment, with the highest values in Portugal (almost 14%), Denmark and Cyprus (both more than 13%). The lowest shares are registered in Poland and in Slovakia (both less than 4%).

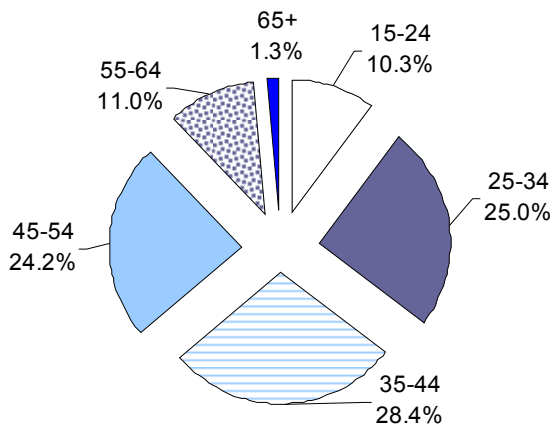
Table 2: Employment in the HORECA sector by age groups, 2004 (% of total employment in the sector)

(%)	15-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55 and +	
	Services	HORECA	Services	HORECA	Services	HORECA	Services	HORECA
EU-25	35.2	48.4	28.4	24.4	24.2	17.7	12.2	9.6
BE	35.0	42.6	30.6	25.2	25.5	19.5	8.8	12.7
CZ	35.7	49.3	25.1	22.1	26.1	20.2	13.1	8.4
DK	35.8	64.3	24.2	9.6	22.9	12.6	17.1	13.5
DE	31.3	41.0	29.6	27.3	25.5	20.5	13.6	11.1
EE	32.5	(50.2)	24.9	:	24.9	:	17.5	:
EL	38.1	47.3	29.7	26.2	22.3	17.1	9.9	9.4
ES	39.8	43.8	29.2	27.2	20.7	19.3	10.4	9.8
FR	34.6	47.2	28.8	25.0	26.6	19.1	10.0	8.7
IE	44.2	57.2	24.3	18.6	20.0	15.8	11.5	8.4
IT	32.8	46.1	31.5	27.5	24.3	16.4	11.5	9.9
CY	38.6	31.9	28.2	30.8	22.0	24.0	11.6	13.3
LV	34.4	52.7	28.7	22.1	22.9	(16.4)	14.0	:
LT	35.1	(56.3)	30.0	(19.7)	23.0	:	11.9	:
HU	36.2	48.1	26.0	24.4	27.4	19.9	10.5	7.7
MT	44.0	56.4	23.0	(22.9)	23.0	(15.4)	8.0	:
NL	38.3	66.8	24.8	16.9	26.9	11.4	10.1	4.9
AT	37.1	43.8	32.2	30.9	23.1	17.8	7.6	7.5
PL	38.2	51.2	27.3	23.7	26.7	21.5	7.8	3.6
PT	37.7	38.6	26.9	23.8	22.3	23.8	13.1	13.8
SI	40.7	47.7	27.0	(27.2)	26.2	(20.8)	6.2	(4.3)
SK	37.9	53.1	28.3	25.4	27.0	17.7	6.9	3.8
FI	33.0	53.5	25.9	21.0	26.2	18.0	14.8	7.5
SE	32.1	60.0	24.6	20.8	23.2	11.1	20.2	8.1
UK	37.1	58.0	25.9	18.1	21.6	13.0	15.3	10.9
IS	36.3	58.8	24.5	18.7	20.9	:	18.1	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO		66.9	24.7	16.2	22.6	11.5	16.5	:
CH	35.2	47.9	26.5	25.0	22.4	16.4	16.0	10.7

() data between brackets lack reliability due to small sample size.

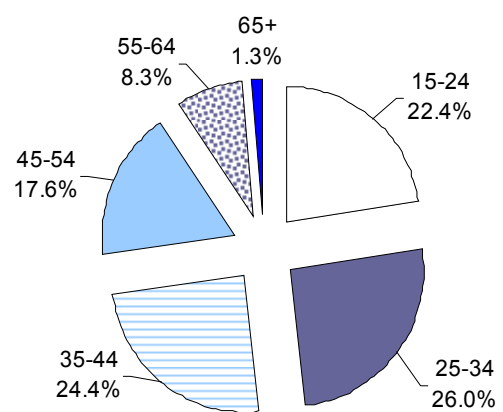
Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Figure 3: Employment by age classes in EU-25 for services, 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Figure 4: Employment by age classes in EU-25 for HORECA, 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

HORECA, a sector for women

Table 3: Employment structure in hotels and restaurants, 2004

(%)	Share in total employment	
	Women	Men
EU-25	54.1	45.9
BE	51.6	48.4
CZ	53.9	46.1
DK	56.7	43.3
DE	57.0	43.0
EE	70.6	29.4
EL	46.6	53.4
ES	49.4	50.6
FR	47.6	52.4
IE	54.2	45.8
IT	50.1	49.9
CY	54.7	45.3
LV	77.3	22.7
LT	78.1	21.9
HU	58.0	42.0
MT	37.5	62.5
NL ⁽¹⁾	53.0	47.0
AT	62.3	37.7
PL	66.4	33.6
PT	59.8	40.2
SI	60.5	39.5
SK	63.4	36.6
FI	73.3	26.7
SE	55.0	45.0
UK	56.6	43.4
IS	60.0	40.0
LI	:	:
NO	61.1	38.9
CH	59.1	40.9

(1) 2003 data.

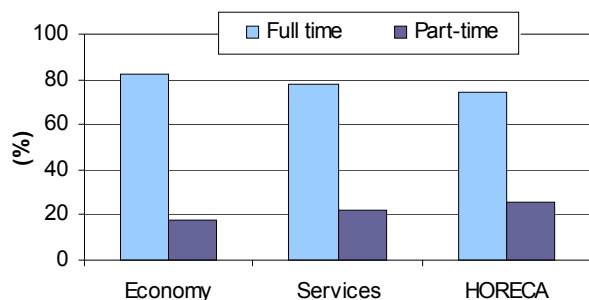
Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

In 2004, women accounted for the larger part of the labour force in the hotel and restaurant sector of the EU (about 54%). Their share of the sector rose slightly with the integration of the ten new Member States. Seven out of the ten showed a much higher share of women than the EU average. Regarding all EU Member States only Greece, Spain, France and Malta employ more men than women in the hotel and restaurant sector (between 50.6% and 62.5%). The highest shares of women in total employment are registered in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland at more than 70% each.

Higher share of part-time employment in HORECA than in Services

The share of full-time and part-time jobs in total employment in the HORECA sector shows a ratio of about 74% to 26% in the EU-25. Compared to the whole economy (more than 82% to nearly 18%), part-time employment is of greater importance in HORECA. Services (78% to 22%) lie in between HORECA and the whole economy (see figure 5). The relation in HORECA varies greatly from country to country. Out of twenty-one countries, for which data are available, only the Netherlands (about 67%) has more part-time than full-time jobs. In Denmark (50%), the United Kingdom (about 49%), Sweden (about 40%), Ireland (almost 35%) and Germany (about 33%) more than a third of jobs are part-time. On the other hand less than 10% of all jobs in HORECA in the Czech Republic, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Portugal and Slovakia are part-time (see table 4).

Figure 5: Share of full-/part-time jobs (%) in total employment, 2004, EU-25



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

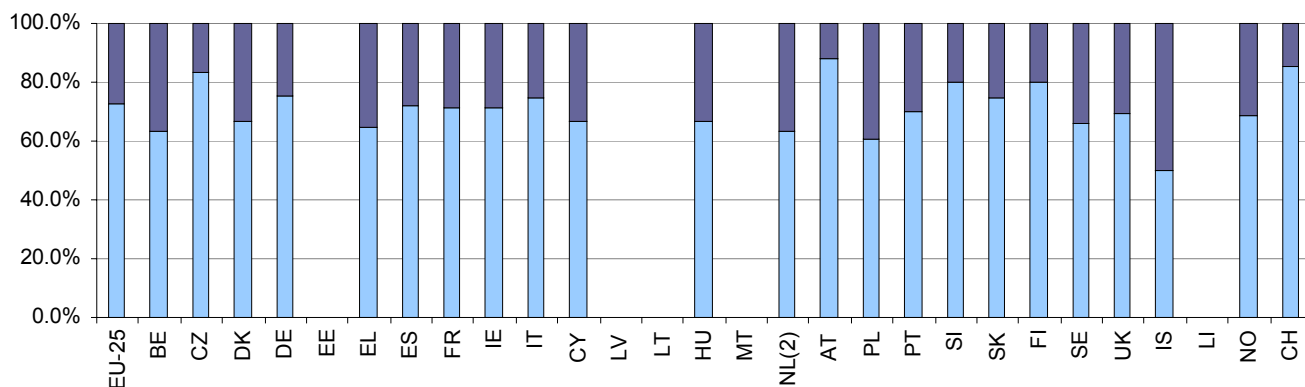
Regarding part-time jobs, the share of women and men in the EU-25 total is about 73% to 27%. Women have a higher share than men in all countries for which data are available. Their share of total part-time jobs is highest in Austria at 88%, the Czech Republic at around 83%, Slovenia and Finland both at 80% (see figure 6).

Table 4: Share of full-time and part-time employment as % of total employment, 2004

(%)	Full-time	Part-time
EU-25	74.0	26.0
BE	68.0	32.0
CZ	93.3	6.7
DK	50.0	50.0
DE	66.9	33.1
EE	:	:
EL	93.9	6.1
ES	85.5	14.5
FR	76.4	23.6
IE	65.1	34.9
IT	76.5	23.5
CY	90.3	9.7
LV	:	:
LT	:	:
HU	94.0	6.0
MT	81.8	18.2
NL	32.6	67.4
AT	76.4	23.6
PL	87.6	12.4
PT	92.4	7.6
SI	86.5	13.5
SK	95.2	4.8
FI	73.3	26.7
SE	59.5	40.5
UK	50.7	49.3
IS	80.0	20.0
LI	:	:
NO	51.4	48.6
CH	63.1	36.9

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Figure 6: Part-time employment in hotels and restaurants, 2004 ⁽¹⁾



(1) No data available for EE, LV, LT, MT and LI. (2) 2003 data.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

Longer working weeks

In general, usual hours worked per week are higher in HORECA than in the overall economy (see table 5). This is the case for all countries except Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2004, on average in the EU-25, employed persons in HORECA worked 2.2 hours more than people in the overall economy. Only looking at the HORECA sector, there are great differences in the number of usual working hours between Member States. The number of usual weekly hours worked ranges from 24.4 in the Netherlands to 49.9 in Greece, with two-thirds of the countries lying above the EU-25 average of 39.6 hours per week. For the Netherlands the small value is mainly due to the high share of part-time jobs in total employment.

Looking at usual full-time weeks, only the Estonians work fewer hours in HORECA than in the overall economy.

Additionally the real working hours per week for all people working full-time in the sector are about 20% higher than the usual working hours. This means that many people work extra hours.

The usual week in part-time employment is on the EU-25 average shorter in HORECA than in the overall economy. The largest numbers of hours worked are registered in Poland (24.0 hours) and the Czech Republic (23.4 hours), followed by Greece (23.1 hours), France and Hungary (both 22.8 hours) and Austria (22.7 hours).

Table 5: Weekly working times in the economy and in hotels and restaurants (hours), 2004

	Usual week		Usual week - Full-time		Usual week - Part-time	
	<i>Economy</i>	<i>HORECA</i>	<i>Economy</i>	<i>HORECA</i>	<i>Economy</i>	<i>HORECA</i>
EU-25	37.4	39.6	41.1	47.0	19.5	18.2
BE	36.2	37.9	40.3	50.1	22.0	19.6
CZ	42.0	43.9	43.0	45.4	23.2	23.4
DK	33.7	26.7	37.9	40.6	18.8	13.2
DE	36.9	36.9	42.3	47.5	17.9	15.5
EE	40.0	40.8	41.5	41.1	21.8	:
EL	42.1	49.9	43.1	51.7	20.6	23.1
ES	38.3	42.7	40.3	46.9	17.9	18.3
FR	36.1	42.2	38.8	47.6	22.2	22.8
IE	37.0	33.0	40.7	41.9	18.4	17.0
IT	38.4	42.5	41.0	49.1	20.4	21.2
CY	38.6	44.4	40.3	46.5	19.7	21.6
LV	41.1	42.1	43.1	43.5	23.5	:
LT	37.9	39.2	39.3	40.3	22.7	:
HU	40.7	41.5	41.5	42.6	24.1	22.8
MT	38.3	38.4	39.8	43.0	20.1	19.8
NL⁽¹⁾	30.6	24.4	39.3	46.5	19.5	13.8
AT	39.1	41.4	42.9	47.1	22.2	22.7
PL	40.6	42.6	42.8	45.2	21.4	24.0
PT	38.7	46.8	41.1	48.9	19.0	20.4
SI	39.6	40.3	42.0	43.9	17.9	16.8
SK	40.7	41.9	41.2	42.8	21.9	20.3
FI	36.5	35.3	38.8	40.4	20.8	21.0
SE	34.4	33.7	37.9	44.2	22.2	18.3
UK	35.5	30.8	41.3	44.7	18.2	16.5
IS	41.6	39.8	46.7	47.3	21.3	21.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	33.5	29.0	39.3	40.0	19.4	17.1
CH	35.1	34.6	42.6	44.4	19.8	17.9

(1) HORECA data for the NL from 2003.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring data.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

They are classified according to **NACE Rev.1** (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90).

This volume of "Statistics in Focus" deals with the part of tourism concerning "**Hotels and restaurants**", **NACE Rev.1, Section H, division 55**, which consists of the following activities:

55-1	hotels
55-2	other short-stay accommodation
55-3	restaurants
55-4	cafés
55-5	canteens and caterers.

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS:

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Information from the Labour Force Survey is used as the source for the analysis of employment. The LFS concept regards employment from the supply side and thus covers the entire economy.

The European Union Labour Force Survey is governed by legislative acts of the Council and Parliament, as well as the Commission for implementation. The principal legislation is Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 77/3). This is the main regulation with provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision making processes.

The data on employment were extracted from the database containing data from the Community Labour Force Survey. This survey is a quarterly household sample survey carried out in the Member States of the European Union, Candidate Countries and EFTA countries (except Liechtenstein). Prior to 1998 the survey was carried out annually in the spring.

The survey's target population are all persons in private households aged 15 years or older. The survey results refer to one reference week in the quarter. The survey is designed so that the sample is spread uniformly and randomly over all the weeks of the quarter.

The data are not seasonally adjusted.

The definitions of employment as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). In addition, harmonisation is achieved through adherence of the Member States to common principles of questionnaire construction and common definitions of main variables and reply categories.

Data for **Luxembourg** was not used because its labour market is too much influenced by commuters from Belgium, Germany and France.

Definition of technical expression used in the publication:

The economically active population (labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Employed persons are persons aged 15 and over (ES, UK: 16 and over; DK, EE, HU, LV, SE (before 2001), FI: 15-74; IS and NO: 16-74) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training.

Full-time/part-time distinction is declared by the respondent except in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway where part-time is determined if the usual hours are fewer than 35 hours and full-time if the usual hours are 35 hours or more, and in Sweden where this criterion is applied to self-employed.

Number of hours actually/usually worked in the main /second job during the reference week

The number of hours actually/usually worked during the reference week includes all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, but excludes the travel time between home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who have also worked at home are asked to include the number of hours they have worked at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

Working week

Two concepts used in the LFS are crucial for the study of the working week: "usual hours worked per week" and "full-time working week". The usual hours are the number of hours *normally* worked. They are also defined in relation to the number of hours *actually* worked. Full time, on the other hand, is determined by formal convention and varies from one country to another. Full time employment starts at around 30 hours, depending on the country in question, while part-time work seldom exceeds 35 hours.

Symbols:

: data not available

This publication has been produced in collaboration with Volker Stabernak (comments) and Christiane Gengler (tables, figures and layout).

Further information:

Reference publications

Title	Statistics in Focus 19/2005 - Summer tourism trends in 2004
Catalogue No	KS-NP-05-019-EN-C
Title	Statistics in Focus 13/2005 - Tourism in the enlarged European Union
Catalogue No	KS-NP-05-013-EN-C
Title	UPCOMING RELEASES: Statistics in Focus on ICT in the tourism sector
Title	UPCOMING RELEASES: Pocketbook on Tourism

Databases

[EUROSTAT Website/Population and social conditions/Tourism/Employment in the tourism sector \(Source: Labour Force Survey 'LFS'\)](#)

[EUROSTAT Website/Population and social conditions/Labour market](#)

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