

## Employment in hotels and restaurants

# 4% of total employment in the EU25 in 2004

### Large share of young people and women

In the **EU25**, 7.8 million individuals were employed<sup>1</sup> in the hotels, restaurants and catering sector<sup>2</sup> (HORECA) in 2004. Employment in HORECA accounted for 4.0% of total employment in the **EU25**. The structure of employment in HORECA has certain particularities: there are significant proportions of young people, women and part timers<sup>3</sup> employed in this sector.

This information comes from a report<sup>4</sup> released by **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**. This report presents details of employment in HORECA for the **EU25** Member States, **Iceland, Norway** and **Switzerland**.

#### The largest share of total employment in Cyprus, Malta, Greece and Spain

The **United Kingdom** (1.2 million), **Germany** (1.2 million), **Spain** (1.2 million) and **Italy** (1.0 million) recorded the highest number of individuals working in HORECA in 2004. As a share of total employment, HORECA ranked highest in **Cyprus** (8.9% of total employment), **Malta** (8.2%), **Spain** (6.7%), **Greece** (6.5%), **Ireland** (5.9%), **Austria** (5.7%) and **Portugal** (5.2%), and was least important in **Poland** (1.7%).

#### Half of the workforce are less than 35 years old

People aged 15 to 34 years old accounted for just over 48% of total employment in HORECA in the **EU25** in 2004, compared to 35% for the whole service sector. The **Netherlands** (67%) registered the highest share of young people, followed by **Denmark** (64%) and **Sweden** (60%), while the lowest shares were recorded in **Cyprus** (32%), **Portugal** (39%) and **Germany** (41%).

In 2004, women accounted for 54% of the labour force in HORECA in the **EU25**, compared to 44% in both services and the whole economy. The highest shares of women in HORECA were registered in **Lithuania** (78%), **Latvia** (77%), **Finland** (73%) and **Estonia** (71%). Only in **Malta** (38%), **Greece** (47%), **France** (48%) and **Spain** (49%) did women account for less than half of the work force.

The share of part-time jobs in total employment in HORECA in the **EU25** was 26% in 2004. Part-time employment was of greater importance in HORECA than in either the whole economy (18%) or services (22%). The proportion of part-time workers varied greatly across the Member States, ranging from 5% in **Slovakia**, and 6% in **Hungary** and **Greece**, to 67% in the **Netherlands**, 50% in **Denmark** and 49% in the **United Kingdom**.

## Employment in HORECA, 2004

|                       | Employment<br>(1 000) | Share of employment<br>in the economy (%) | Share of employment in HORECA: |             |             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       |                       |   | 15-34 year olds                | Women       | Part-time   |
| <b>EU25</b>           | <b>7 837</b>          | <b>4.0</b>                                | <b>48.4</b>                    | <b>54.1</b> | <b>26.0</b> |
| <b>Belgium</b>        | 128                   | 3.1                                       | 42.6                           | 51.6        | 32.0        |
| <b>Czech Republic</b> | 178                   | 3.8                                       | 49.3                           | 53.9        | 6.7         |
| <b>Denmark</b>        | 60                    | 2.2                                       | 64.3                           | 56.7        | 50.0        |
| <b>Germany</b>        | 1 208                 | 3.4                                       | 41.0                           | 57.0        | 33.1        |
| <b>Estonia</b>        | 17                    | 2.9                                       | (50.2)                         | 70.6        | :           |
| <b>Greece</b>         | 280                   | 6.5                                       | 47.3                           | 46.6        | 6.1         |
| <b>Spain</b>          | 1 199                 | 6.7                                       | 43.8                           | 49.4        | 14.5        |
| <b>France</b>         | 813                   | 3.3                                       | 47.2                           | 47.6        | 23.6        |
| <b>Ireland</b>        | 108                   | 5.9                                       | 57.2                           | 54.2        | 34.9        |
| <b>Italy</b>          | 1 040                 | 4.6                                       | 46.1                           | 50.1        | 23.5        |
| <b>Cyprus</b>         | 30                    | 8.9                                       | 31.9                           | 54.7        | 9.7         |
| <b>Latvia</b>         | 22                    | 2.2                                       | 52.7                           | 77.3        | :           |
| <b>Lithuania</b>      | 32                    | 2.2                                       | (56.3)                         | 78.1        | :           |
| <b>Luxembourg</b>     | :                     | :   | :                              | :           | :           |
| <b>Hungary</b>        | 149                   | 3.8                                       | 48.1                           | 58.0        | 6.0         |
| <b>Malta</b>          | 12                    | 8.2                                       | 56.4                           | 37.5        | 18.2        |
| <b>Netherlands*</b>   | 311                   | 3.8                                       | 66.8                           | 53.0        | 67.4        |
| <b>Austria</b>        | 212                   | 5.7                                       | 43.8                           | 62.3        | 23.6        |
| <b>Poland</b>         | 226                   | 1.7                                       | 51.2                           | 66.4        | 12.4        |
| <b>Portugal</b>       | 264                   | 5.2                                       | 38.6                           | 59.8        | 7.6         |
| <b>Slovenia</b>       | 38                    | 4.0                                       | 47.7                           | 60.5        | 13.5        |
| <b>Slovakia</b>       | 82                    | 3.8                                       | 53.1                           | 63.4        | 4.8         |
| <b>Finland</b>        | 75                    | 3.1                                       | 53.5                           | 73.3        | 26.7        |
| <b>Sweden</b>         | 131                   | 3.0                                       | 60.0                           | 55.0        | 40.5        |
| <b>United Kingdom</b> | 1 216                 | 4.4                                       | 58.0                           | 56.6        | 49.3        |
| <b>Iceland</b>        | 5                     | 3.2                                       | 58.8                           | 60.0        | 20.0        |
| <b>Norway</b>         | 72                    | 3.2                                       | 66.9                           | 61.1        | 48.6        |
| <b>Switzerland</b>    | 149                   | 3.8                                       | 47.9                           | 59.1        | 36.9        |

\* 2003 data

: Data not available. Data for Luxembourg has not been used because its labour market is too much influenced by commuters from Belgium, Germany and France.

() Data between brackets lack reliability due to small sample size

- Based on the Labour Force Survey. The LFS concept regards employment from the supply side and thus covers the entire economy. Employed persons are persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Data refers to Q2 2004, and covers seasonal workers who were employed during the reference week. This is representative of the average level of seasonal employment, but may not reflect summer and winter peaks.
- Classified according to NACE Rev. 1. Hotels, restaurants and catering includes:
  - 55-1 hotels
  - 55-2 camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
  - 55-3 restaurants
  - 55-4 bars
  - 55-5 canteens and catering
- The 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.
- Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, Industry, Trade & Services, 32/2005, "**Employment in hotels and restaurants in the enlarged EU still growing**". The publication is available free of charge in PDF format on the Eurostat website.

Issued by:  
**Eurostat Press Office**

**Philippe BAUTIER**  
BECH Building  
L-2920 LUXEMBOURG

Tel: +352-4301-33 444  
Fax: +352-4301-35 349  
[eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int](mailto:eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int)

For further information on data:

**François-Carlos BOVAGNET**

Tel: +352-4301-33 527  
Fax: +352-4301-34 359  
[francois.bovagnet@cec.eu.int](mailto:francois.bovagnet@cec.eu.int)

Eurostat news releases on the Internet:  
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>