

Employment of women in the tourist accommodation sector

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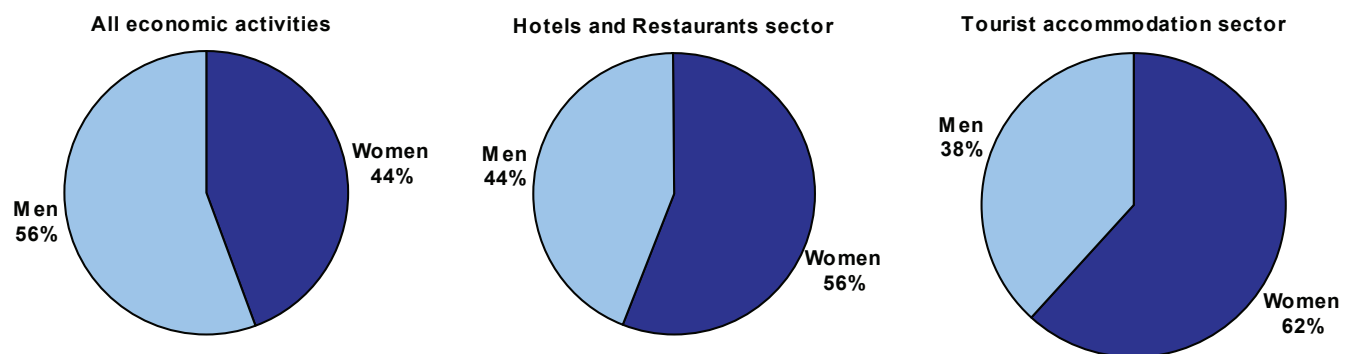
INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The tourist accommodation sector plays an important role as a job creator for women

Figure 1: Persons employed by economic activity and gender (EU-27, 2006)

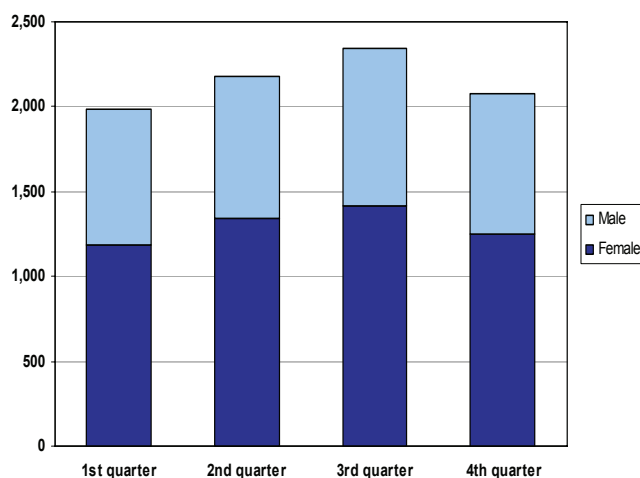


Note: EU-27 for 'tourist accommodation sector' includes estimates for BE, DK, IE, CY, LV, SI, UK.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Employment in the accommodation sector: Large impact of seasonality

Figure 2: Employment in the tourist accommodation sector, by gender (EU-27, 2006) – in 1000s

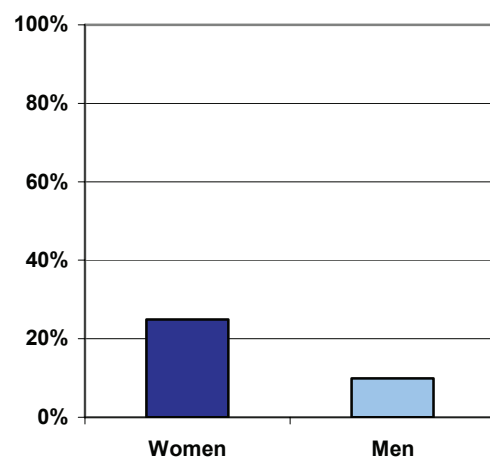


Note: EU-27 includes estimates for BE, DK, IE, CY, LV, SI, UK

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

25% of women work part-time in the tourist accommodation sector

Figure 3: Share of part-time employment in the tourist accommodation sector, by gender (EU-27, 2006)



Note: EU-27 includes estimates for BE, DK, IE, CY, LV, SI, UK

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

In nearly all EU Member States, women account for the majority of employment in the hotels and restaurants sector

Table 1: Total employment and share of employed women, by economic activity (2006) – in thousands

'000	All economic activities		Hotels and Restaurants sector		Tourist accommodation sector*	
	Persons employed	Share of women	Persons employed	Share of women	Persons employed	Share of women
EU-27	213 649	44.5%	8 965	55.7%	2 180	61.6%
BE	4 216	44.1%	138	50.3%	:	:
BG	3 139	46.9%	158	62.1%	36	66.0%
CZ	4 826	43.3%	189	55.3%	46	56.6%
DK	2 792	46.7%	77	55.2%	18	56.7%
DE	37 267	45.7%	1 371	60.1%	367	71.7%
EE	650	50.3%	26	75.5%	(8)	.
IE	2 017	42.4%	116	57.2%	:	:
EL	4 453	38.8%	301	43.9%	71	51.6%
ES	19 693	40.6%	1 424	54.3%	325	60.0%
FR	24 743	46.3%	891	49.3%	249	54.3%
IT	23 187	39.3%	1 163	49.0%	239	54.2%
CY	356	43.5%	26	54.5%	:	:
LV	1 072	50.0%	34	94.9%	:	:
LT	1 502	49.6%	38	82.7%	.	.
LU
HU	3 934	45.5%	164	57.5%	36	55.2%
MT	152	31.5%	11	28.2%	6	(26.8%)
NL	8 241	44.9%	335	52.2%	73	55.8%
AT	3 917	45.1%	242	65.0%	78	70.1%
PL	14 459	44.7%	266	67.9%	75	68.9%
PT	5 181	46.0%	277	62.4%	52	60.1%
RO	9 449	46.0%	145	66.0%	36	64.1%
SI	969	46.2%	38	67.4%	:	:
SK	2 295	43.8%	103	64.4%	25	72.3%
FI	2 461	48.4%	76	71.6%	14	64.9%
SE	4 426	47.3%	134	52.7%	36	63.6%
UK	28 253	46.6%	1 221	56.0%	:	:
HR	1 548	44.8%	84	51.9%	35	(59.0%)
CH	4 051	45.4%	160	59.1%	49	59.6%
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2 346	47.2%	69	63.5%	25	69.4%

* Tourist accommodation sector: EU-27 based on estimates for BE, DK, IE, CY, LV, SI, UK. "·": no data available.

"·": extremely unreliable figures that can not be published. Figures in brackets: reduced reliability due to sampling size.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

The activities are classified according to NACE Rev.1, the statistical classification of economic activities.

"Hotels and restaurants" refer to division 55 of NACE Rev.1, "Tourist accommodation sector" refers to only two classes of this division, namely 55.1 (hotels) and 55.2 (other short-stay accommodation).

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.

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

Definition of terminology used in the publication:

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.

FURTHER INFORMATION

European Statistical Data Support

Contact details for this support network can be found on the Eurostat Internet site:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> → Services: Help/Data support

Tourism statistics: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/url/page/PGP_DS_TOURISM/PGE_DS_TOURISM_01