

The tourist accommodation sector employs 2.3 million in the European Union

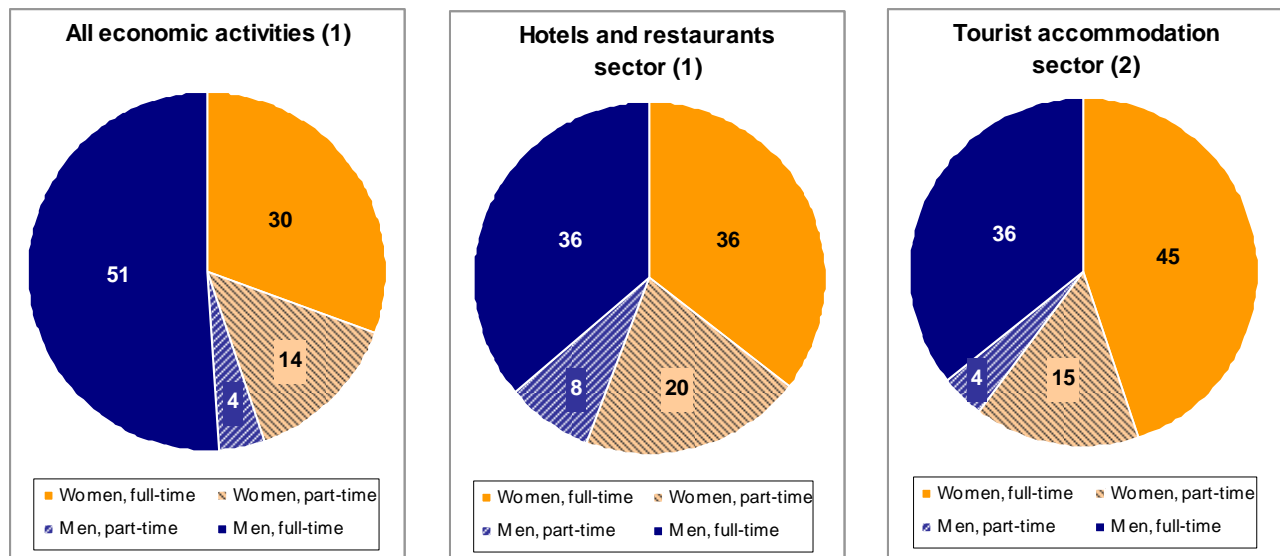
The importance of the tourism industry for economic, social and cultural development in Europe and the role of tourism as a driver of development and socioeconomic integration are generally acknowledged.

This publication takes a look at the contribution made by the tourism industry to the labour market in the EU, focusing on the pattern of employment in the tourist accommodation sector.

Highlights

- The tourist accommodation sector accounts for more than 25% of employment in the hotels, restaurants and catering (horeca) sector and for slightly over 1% of the entire labour market in the EU.
- With a relatively high share of female workers (60%) and of workers with low formal educational qualifications (36%), tourist accommodation is a source of jobs for certain at-risk groups on the European labour market. Nevertheless, the jobs tend to be less stable.
- The tourism industry is strongly affected by seasonal influences, leading to – on average across the EU – 10% more employment in the summer season.
- Regions attracting large numbers of tourists very often have an unemployment rate below the national average.

Figure 1: Share of persons employed, by economic activity, by gender and full-time/part-time, EU-27 (2007)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector": data by gender based on data for 26 Member States (not including LU) and full-time/part-time breakdown based on data for 22 Member States (not including EE, IE, LV, LT and LU); 2) "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

On average, 1.1% of persons employed in the EU work in the tourist accommodation sector

In 2007, more than 9 million persons were employed in the hotels, restaurants and catering (horeca) sector in the European Union (see Table 1); this equals 4.2% of all persons employed. The highest number of jobs in this sector was observed in Spain (1.45 million), followed by Germany (1.43 million). However, when taking into account the size of the labour market, the largest shares employed in the horeca sector were found in Malta (8.3%), Spain (7.1%), Greece (6.9%), Austria (6.4%) and Cyprus (6.3%).

About one out of every four persons employed in the horeca sector works in an enterprise providing tourist accommodation (hotels and similar accommodation, campsites, etc.), giving a total of 2.3 million employed in 2007. At the height of the tourist season, i.e. in the third quarter of the year, the number of persons employed climbs by an additional 10 percent to an estimated 2.5 million (see below). In relative terms, this means that 1.1% of all the employed in the European Union work in the tourist accommodation sector. The Member States showing the highest share of employment in tourist accommodation were Malta (5.3%), Cyprus (3.2%) and Austria (2.3%). Not surprisingly, these are also the top three Member States in terms of tourism intensity, i.e. the number of nights in collective tourist accommodation divided by the number of inhabitants.

The sections which follow take a closer look at the pattern of employment in the tourist accommodation sector, compared with the horeca sector and the labour market as a whole.

Table 1: Number of persons employed, by economic activity (2007) – in thousands

	All economic activities	Hotels and restaurants sector	Tourist accommodation sector
EU-27²	2 18 553	9 178	2 309
BE	4 380	151	:
BG	3 253	163	38
CZ	4 922	182	47
DK	2 804	82	22
DE	38 210	1 433	375
EE	655	23	:
IE	2 112	127	:
EL	4 510	312	78
ES	20 356	1 451	337
FR	25 642	875	256
IT	23 222	1 154	238
CY	378	24	12
LV	1 118	31	:
LT	1 534	34	.
LU	.	.	:
HU	3 926	163	37
MT	156	13	8
NL	8 464	359	72
AT	4 028	259	94
PL	15 241	291	90
PT	5 170	289	59
RO	9 353	137	34
SI	985	39	:
SK	2 358	102	27
FI	2 492	84	17
SE	4 541	143	37
UK	28 441	1 247	:
HR	1 614	95	.
TR	21 207	990	:
IS¹	168	6	2
NO	2 434	67	23
CH	4 122	154	:

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Iceland: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" include estimates for LU; EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" includes estimates for BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK.

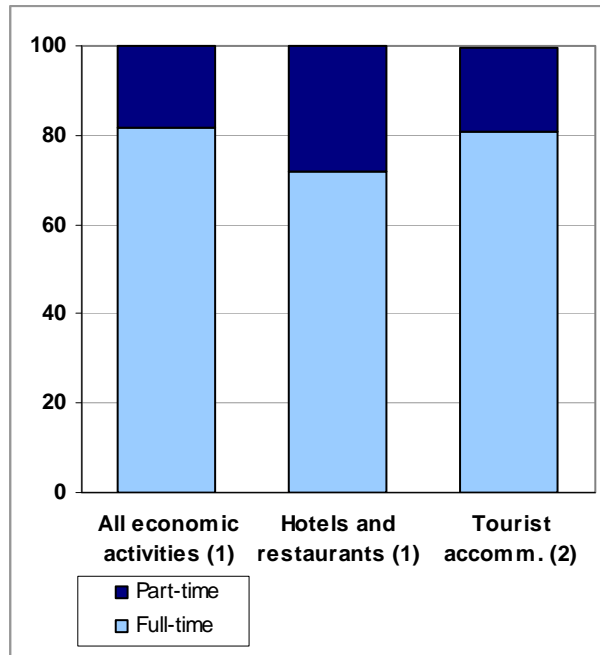
The share of female employment in the tourist accommodation sector is high at 60%

Figure 2 shows that the share of full-time employment in the tourist accommodation sector is not much different from the share in the EU-27 economy as a whole. About four out of every five persons are employed on a full-time basis. Looking at the hotels and restaurants sector as a whole, this is the case for only 72% of the persons employed (or 69% when excluding the tourist accommodation subsector). Only

in the Czech Republic does part-time work tend to be slightly more common in tourist accommodation (8%) than in the horeca sector as a whole (7%).

Looking at the country data (see Table 2), big differences can be seen, ranging from almost no part-time employment in the tourist accommodation sector in Bulgaria or Romania to a rate of 60% in the

Figure 2: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and full-time/part-time, EU-27 (2007)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 25 Member States (not including IE and LU); 2) "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

Netherlands. In general, the figures for this sector reflect the full-time/part-time breakdown in the economy as a whole. Countries with a high share of part-time employment in short-stay accommodation, such as the Netherlands, Denmark (44%), Norway (38%), Germany (32%) or Sweden (30%), also have around 25% or more part-time workers in the whole labour market, compared with the EU average of 18%.

The tourist accommodation sector is a major employer of women (see Table 3 and Figure 1). On average, 60% of the EU labour force in this sector consists of female workers, who make up only 45% of the persons employed in all economic activities in the EU. In terms of creating job opportunities for women, the accommodation sector scores even better than the hotels and restaurants sector as a whole – where female employment stands at 56%.

As Table 3 shows, the differences across the European Union are relatively small, although slightly more pronounced than for the economy as a whole, where in nearly every country the share of female employment deviates from the EU average of 45% by no more than a few percentage points. Among the countries for which data are available, more than two out of every three persons employed in the tourist

Table 2: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and full-time/part-time (2007)

	All economic activities		Hotels and restaurants sector		Tourist accommodation sector	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
EU-27 ²	82	18	72	28	81	19
BE	78	22	69	31	:	:
BG	95	2	95	.	99	1
CZ	95	5	93	7	92	8
DK	76	24	50	49	55	44
DE	74	26	59	41	68	32
EE	92	8	90	.	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	94	6	92	8	96	4
ES	88	12	82	18	89	11
FR	83	17	75	25	81	19
IT	86	14	75	25	83	17
CY	93	7	93	7	96	4
LV	94	6	94	.	:	:
LT	91	9	93	.	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	96	4	93	7	96	4
MT	89	11	75	25	82	18
NL	53	47	33	67	40	60
AT	77	23	72	27	77	23
PL	91	9	87	13	91	9
PT	88	12	93	7	96	4
RO	90	10	99	.	99	1
SI	91	9	85	.	:	:
SK	97	3	97	.	96	4
FI	86	14	72	28	74	25
SE	73	24	55	33	58	30
UK	74	25	55	45	:	:
HR	91	9	94	6	93	.
TR	91	9	98	2	:	:
IS ¹	78	.	68	.	:	:
NO	72	28	49	50	61	38
CH	66	33	62	37	72	28

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Iceland: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 25 Member States (not including IE and LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

accommodation sector are female in Romania (72%), Norway (71%), Poland (70%), Finland (70%) and Germany (69%). Malta (38%) and Italy (49%) are the only countries where women do not take the majority of the jobs in the tourist accommodation sector. But, together with Greece, these two countries also have the lowest female participation rate in the economy as a whole.

The right-hand side of Table 3 combines the analysis by gender with the full-time/part-time breakdown (see also Figure 1 on page 1). The proportion of women working full-time is much higher in the accommodation sector (75%) than in the rest of the economy (68%) or, more specifically, than in the hotels and restaurants sector as a whole (64%). Among men working in this sector, 90% have a full-time contract, which is slightly less than the overall average for men (92%).

Only in the Nordic countries – Denmark (50% versus 36%), Sweden (51% v. 42%) and Finland (27% v. 19%) – are significantly more women working part-time in the tourist accommodation sector than in the economy as a whole. On the other hand, a significantly higher proportion of women are working full-time than in the economy in general in Austria (69% versus 59%), Portugal (96% v. 83%) and Switzerland (59% v. 41%).

Table 3: Share of persons employed, by economic activity, by gender and full-time/part-time (2007)

	All economic activities		Hotels and restaurants sector		Tourist accommodation sector		All economic activities		Hotels and restaurants sector		Tourist accommodation sector	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male %FT	Female %FT	Male %FT	Female %FT	Male %FT	Female %FT
EU-27²	55	45	44	56	40	60	92	68	81	64	90	75
BE	56	44	51	49	:	:	92	59	81	57	:	:
BG	53	47	35	65	35	65	94	95	95	95	98	99
CZ	57	43	44	56	40	60	98	91	98	90	96	89
DK	53	47	47	53	37	63	86	64	58	44	.	50
DE	54	46	41	59	31	69	91	54	74	48	85	61
EE	50	50	.	84	:	:	96	88	:	88	:	:
IE	57	43	42	58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	61	39	55	45	49	51	97	90	93	91	97	96
ES	59	41	45	55	41	59	96	77	89	76	95	84
FR	53	47	50	50	45	55	94	70	85	66	89	75
IT	61	39	51	49	51	49	95	73	88	61	91	75
CY	55	45	45	55	46	55	96	89	93	91	96	.
LV	51	49	.	82	:	:	95	92	:	94	:	:
LT	51	49	.	81	:	:	93	90	:	92	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	55	45	43	57	43	57	97	94	94	93	95	95
MT	67	33	63	37	62	38	95	75	85	58	81	.
NL	55	45	48	52	39	61	76	25	48	20	59	28
AT	55	45	36	64	34	65	93	59	86	65	95	69
PL	55	45	31	69	30	70	93	88	90	86	96	88
PT	54	46	41	59	41	59	92	83	94	92	98	96
RO	55	45	34	66	28	72	91	90	99	99	.	.
SI	55	45	34	65	:	:	92	89	87	84	:	:
SK	56	44	37	63	34	66	99	96	98	96	94	99
FI	52	48	27	73	30	70	91	81	76	70	86	73
SE	53	47	46	54	37	63	86	58	68	45	73	49
UK	54	46	44	56	:	:	89	58	68	44	:	:
HR	56	44	49	51	42	59	94	89	95	93	.	.
TR	74	26	86	14	:	:	95	80	99	95	:	:
IS¹	54	46	50	50	:	:	90	63	75	50	:	:
NO	53	47	34	66	28	71	86	56	57	46	:	59
CH	55	45	42	58	43	57	87	41	82	48	90	59

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Iceland: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector": data by gender based on data for 26 Member States (not including LU) and data by gender combined with full-time/part-time breakdown based on data for 22 Member States (not including EE, IE, LV, LT and LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

The lowest rate of full-time employment in the EU can be observed in the Netherlands, for both male (59%) and female (28%) workers, but this Member State also registers the lowest overall average rate across the EU for both men and women.

The shaded/patterned sections of the pie charts in Figure 1 (see page 1) show the share of part-time employment. In both the tourist accommodation sector and in the labour market as a whole, slightly less than 20% of persons employed works on a part-time basis, 19% and 18% respectively. In both cases, women account for around 80% of these part-time

jobs. Out of 100 persons employed in the EU, 4 are part-time working men while 14 are part-time working women. For the tourist accommodation sector this is 4 and 15 respectively.

The situation with full-time employment is more pronounced. Women occupy 56% of full-time jobs in the accommodation sector. Indeed, out of 100 persons employed in this sector in the EU, on average 81 work full-time, of which 45 are women and 36 are men. On average in the economy women account for only 37% of full-time employment.

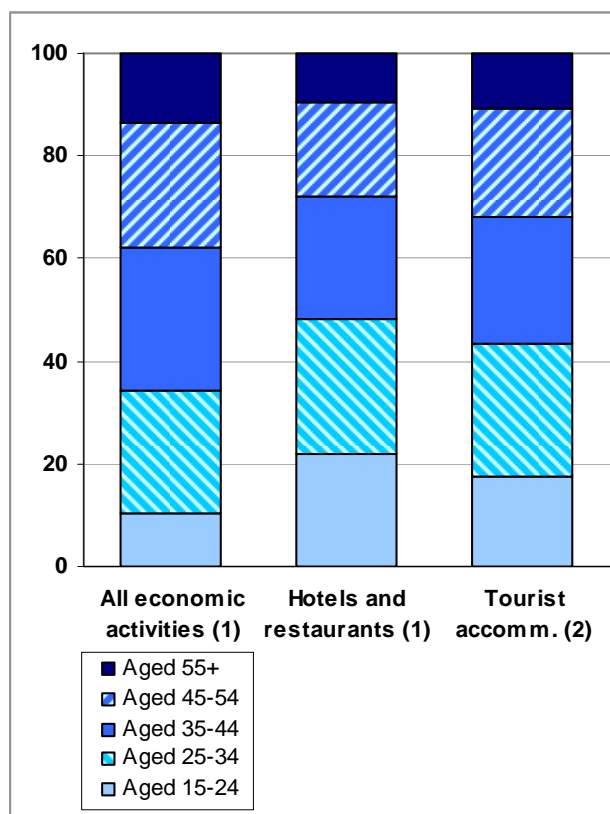
43% of those employed in the tourist accommodation sector are under 35 years old

Both the hotels and restaurants sector as a whole and the tourist accommodation sector offer job opportunities to a young workforce. Indeed, with 48% of persons employed in hotels and restaurants and 43% in the tourist accommodation sector younger than 35 years, both have a much younger age profile than the rest of the European Union labour market, where only about one in three of those employed is under 35 (see Figure 3).

This observation at EU level also applies to most of the Member States for which data on the age profile of employment in tourist accommodation are available (see Table 4). In most of these countries, the share of the two youngest age groups taken together lies 10 or more percentage points above their average share in employment in the economy as a whole. Under-35s make up more than half of the employees in the tourist accommodation sector in Slovakia (58%), the Netherlands (56%), Sweden (56%) and Norway (56%). In all four countries, this share exceeds the average for the whole economy by around 20 percentage points. Cyprus is the only Member State where the age profile of employees in tourist accommodation is less young, with under-35s taking just 28% of the jobs in the tourist accommodation and 33% in the horeca sectors, whereas their share in the economy of Cyprus as a whole stands at 37%. Only in Greece and Spain, two countries with a big tourism industry, does the age profile in the accommodation sector appear to be not significantly different from the age profile in all economic activities taken together.

At the other end of the age distribution, employment opportunities for persons aged 55 or more tend to be more limited in tourist accommodation (11%) than in the labour market (14%) overall. However, it must be underlined that reliable data are available for only a few countries, partly due to the low probability of including older persons employed in this sector in the sample for the survey used to collect the data.

Figure 3: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and by age group, EU-27 (2007)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 25 Member States (not including EE and LU); 2) "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 14 Member States that account for 74% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, PT, RO, SI and UK).

Table 4: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and by age group (2007)

	All economic activities					Hotels and restaurants sector					Tourist accommodation sector				
	Aged 15-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-54	Aged 55+	Aged 15-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-54	Aged 55+	Aged 15-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-54	Aged 55+
EU-27²	10	24	28	24	14	22	26	24	18	10	17	26	25	21	11
BE	8	25	30	27	11	14	27	28	21	10	:	:	:	:	:
BG	8	22	29	27	14	20	27	24	18	10	:	.	.	27	:
CZ	8	27	25	25	15	18	33	22	17	9	15	32	19	20	13
DK	14	21	26	23	17	44	20	17	10	.	.	.	:	:	:
DE	11	19	29	25	15	20	23	26	19	12	25	22	23	18	12
EE	11	24	24	25	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	15	30	23	19	13	29	34	16	12	9	:	:	:	:	:
EL	6	27	29	24	14	13	31	27	18	11	7	27	29	22	14
ES	10	30	28	21	11	15	31	26	19	9	10	30	28	23	9
FR	9	25	28	27	11	20	24	25	22	10	17	26	25	23	10
IT	6	25	32	25	12	15	28	28	19	9	10	26	28	22	14
CY	9	28	25	23	15	11	22	24	29	14	12	16	29	24	14
LV	12	23	24	24	17	23	24	25	.	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	9	24	28	25	14	.	.	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	7	29	27	27	11	14	33	24	21	8	.	30	25	26	.
MT	18	26	23	25	8	35	23	.	.	:	27	.	:	.	:
NL	16	21	26	23	14	48	17	17	11	7	36	20	19	15	.
AT	14	22	30	24	10	22	22	26	20	9	22	20	25	20	11
PL	10	29	25	26	10	26	32	19	18	.	.	31	23	20	.
PT	8	26	26	22	19	15	26	23	21	15	:	32	27	21	:
RO	8	27	26	22	16	18	32	25	20	.	:	31	.	:	:
SI	10	26	27	26	11	22	30	.	.	.	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10	29	26	26	9	23	35	20	18	.	24	34	17	22	:
FI	11	21	24	26	18	26	25	20	18	12	22	26	.	.	.
SE	11	21	25	22	21	34	25	19	14	8	29	27	21	14	.
UK	14	21	26	23	17	36	20	18	15	11	:	:	:	:	:
HR	9	20	26	29	15	.	.	.	.	.	:	:	.	.	:
TR	16	33	27	16	9	20	35	27	13	4	:	:	:	:	:
IS¹	16	21	23	22	18	48	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	13	21	26	22	18	43	22	16	12	.	28	28	:	:	:
CH	14	20	26	23	17	20	25	25	19	11	21	23	21	21	13

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Iceland: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 25 Member States (not including EE and LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 14 Member States that account for 74% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, PT, RO, SI and UK).

More than one out of every three persons employed in tourism accommodation has a lower level of education

The data in the previous sections revealed that tourist accommodation in particular employs younger and female workers. A third socio-demographic group strongly represented in this sector are persons with a lower level of education, i.e. persons who completed lower secondary education at most. Figure 4 on page 8 and Table 5 on the next page show that 36% of employees in the tourist accommodation sector did not complete upper secondary education, compared with a general labour market average of 25%.

For all countries where data on employment broken down by educational level are available, the conclusion that the tourist accommodation sector employs relatively more persons with a lower level of education holds true. The biggest deviations from the average for the economy can be observed in Switzerland, where the share of lower educated persons in tourist accommodation is more than double their share in the whole labour market (36% versus 16%). Other countries where – compared with the

entire economy – this sector offers jobs especially to less educated persons are Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Portugal (71%), Cyprus (24%) and Hungary (14%) are the only countries where there seems to be no noticeable difference (Portugal being the country with the highest share of employees with a low level of education in the European Union).

These findings are in line with the statistics on ICT use in enterprises (see Figure 5), which indicate that the

tourist accommodation sector does not require a high level of e-skills from most staff. Instead, only 36% of the employees in this sector use computers in their daily work, compared with almost one out of every two employees (49%) when considering all economic activities. Among the branches covered by the *Community survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises*, only the construction sector has a lower penetration rate for ICT at the place of work than the hotel and accommodation sector.

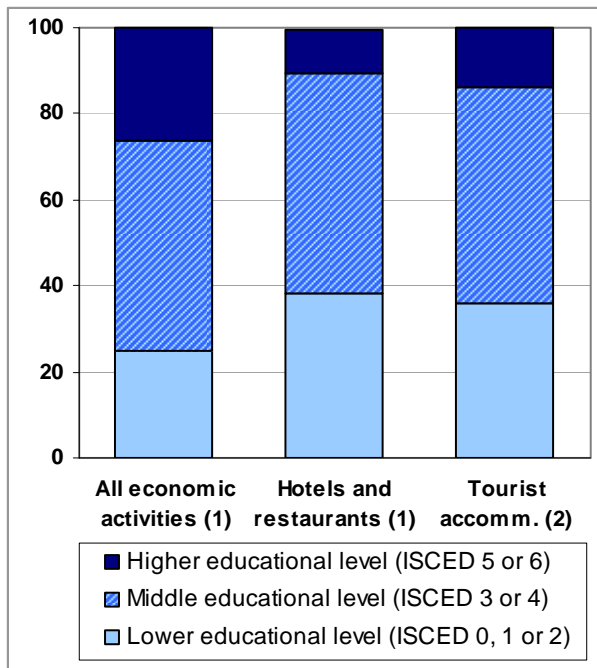
Table 5: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and by educational level (2007)

	All economic activities			Hotels and restaurants sector			Tourist accommodation sector		
	Lower	Middle	Higher	Lower	Middle	Higher	Lower	Middle	Higher
EU-27¹	25	49	26	38	51	10	36	50	14
BE	23	39	38	34	54	12	:	:	:
BG	15	60	25	10	80	11	:	66	:
CZ	6	79	15	8	88	4	.	84	.
DK	25	43	30	45	41	8	42	41	:
DE	15	59	25	34	59	7	27	64	9
EE	10	56	34	:	70	:	:	:	:
IE	25	38	34	25	45	23	:	:	:
EL	36	39	25	42	50	8	39	50	11
ES	44	24	33	57	27	16	53	25	22
FR	25	45	30	38	49	13	33	47	19
IT	39	45	16	51	45	5	43	48	9
CY	24	40	36	30	47	22	24	43	29
LV	14	62	24	:	79	:	:	:	:
LT	8	59	33	:	75	.	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	13	66	22	14	78	7	14	72	16
MT	60	22	18	71	25	:	73	:	:
NL	25	43	30	43	47	8	37	51	.
AT	19	63	18	31	63	6	28	65	.
PL	10	68	23	9	82	9	.	77	.
PT	71	15	14	80	16	4	71	22	:
RO	25	61	14	12	81	8	:	70	:
SI	16	61	23	.	76	.	:	:	:
SK	4	79	16	5	92	4	:	90	:
FI	17	47	36	23	63	15	.	61	22
SE	14	54	31	30	56	10	25	60	15
UK	22	45	33	28	56	15	:	:	:
HR	18	63	19	.	81	:	.	.	:
TR	66	21	13	70	25	5	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	22	44	34	44	45	13	37	46	.
CH	16	53	30	32	54	14	36	51	13

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 24 Member States (not including EE, LV and LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 15 Member States that account for 77% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, BG, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK and UK).

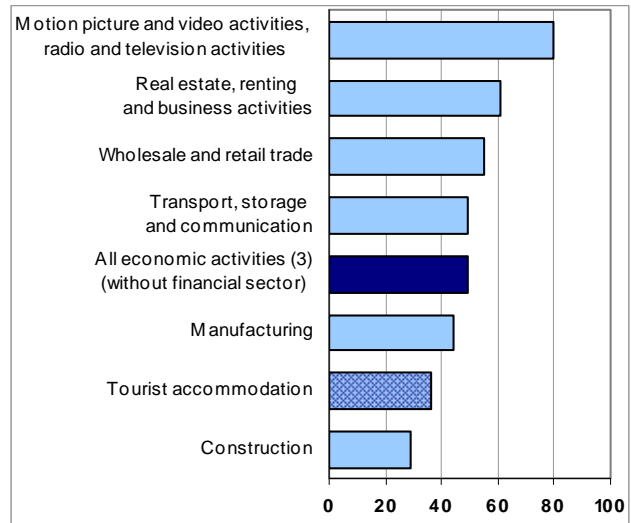
Figure 4: Share of persons employed, by economic activity and by educational level, EU-27 (2007)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 24 Member States (not including EE, LV and LU); 2) "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 15 Member States that account for 77% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, BG, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK and UK).

Figure 5: Share of employees¹ using computers in their daily work, by economic activity, EU-27² (2007)



Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises

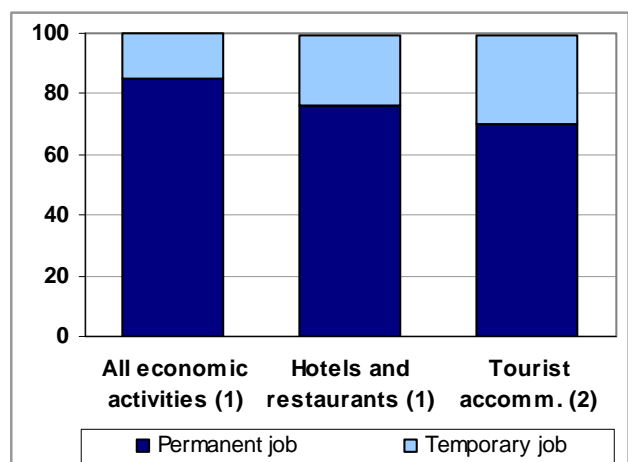
Notes: 1) Scope: enterprises with 10 or more employees; 2) EU-27 based on data for 25 Member States (not including DK and LU); 3) "All economic activities" covers enterprises classified in the following sections and groups of the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification: section D (manufacturing); section F (construction); section G (distributive trades); groups 55.1 and 55.2 of section H (hotels and accommodation); section I (transport, storage and communication); section K (real estate, renting and business activities) and groups 92.1 and 92.2 of section O (motion picture, video, radio and television activities).

A high share of temporary jobs and limited average stay with the same employer

Figure 2 showed that the accommodation sector does not differ significantly from the rest of the economy in terms of full-time/part-time breakdown. However, considering the duration of the jobs and the average stay with the same employer, the sector appears to offer less stable jobs than the rest of the labour market.

The proportion of those having a temporary job rather than a permanent job (see Figure 6) is more than twice as high in the tourist accommodation sector (where 30% of the jobs are temporary) than in the economy as a whole (14%). In all the countries for which data on the duration of jobs are available, the accommodation sector performs relatively poorly (see Table 6). The largest discrepancies between this sector and the economy as a whole can be observed in Greece (59% permanent jobs v. 89% in the whole economy), Italy, Sweden and Bulgaria. The more limited availability of permanent jobs can be linked to the seasonal nature of tourism. Indeed, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Malta also appear to have the largest variation in number of

Figure 6: Share of employees, by economic activity and by duration of job, EU-27 (2007)



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 26 Member States (not including LU); 2) "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

Table 6: Share of employees having a permanent job, by economic activity (2007)

	All economic activities	Hotels and restaurants sector	Tourist accommodation sector
EU-27 ²	85	76	70
BE	91	86	:
BG	92	81	70
CZ	91	88	87
DK	91	90	89
DE	85	79	73
EE	98	95	:
IE	92	86	:
EL	89	71	59
ES	68	61	66
FR	85	79	70
IT	87	74	64
CY	87	84	81
LV	96	94	:
LT	96	93	:
LU	:	:	:
HU	93	91	91
MT	95	90	91
NL	81	60	67
AT	91	83	77
PL	72	54	58
PT	78	65	65
RO	98	95	93
SI	82	68	:
SK	95	88	87
FI	84	85	82
SE	83	57	61
UK	94	91	:
HR	87	77	79
TR	87	89	:
IS ¹	88	71	:
NO	90	83	80
CH	87	85	81

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Iceland: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 26 Member States (not including LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

persons employed between the peak and the trough quarters (see Table 9 on page 11). The discrepancy in terms of share of permanent jobs between the tourist accommodation sector and the economy as a whole is particularly small – not more than 3 percentage points – in Hungary, Finland, Denmark and Spain.

The lowest shares of permanent jobs in the tourist accommodation sector can be found in Poland (58%), Greece (59%) and Sweden (61%). In the case of Poland, however, this is not exceptional, as this is also the Member State with the lowest proportion of permanent jobs in the economy as a whole (72%).

Table 7: Average stay with the same employer (in months), by economic activity (2007)

	All economic activities	Hotels and restaurants sector	Tourist accommodation sector
EU-27 ²	121	65	76
BE	138	69	:
BG	97	51	54
CZ	119	67	67
DK	93	38	55
DE	132	63	67
EE	89	54	:
IE	99	52	:
EL	128	57	53
ES	105	64	87
FR	139	75	74
IT	139	71	87
CY	111	67	75
LV	91	45	:
LT	102	44	.
LU	:	:	:
HU	115	72	78
MT	122	72	82
NL	130	75	94
AT	124	67	73
PL	114	61	74
PT	131	84	108
RO	109	62	60
SI	140	94	:
SK	117	70	83
FI	116	65	74
SE	125	39	52
UK	100	54	:
HR	149	101	147
TR ¹	80	46	:
IS	92	41	63
NO	108	47	66
CH	108	68	76

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Notes: 1) Turkey: 2006 data; 2) EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on data for 26 Member States (not including LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on data for 20 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LU, SI and UK).

Another indicator of stability of employment is the average stay with the same employer. Table 7 shows that staff turnover is much higher in the accommodation sector – with an average stay with the same employer of slightly over 6 years (76 months) – than in all economic activities taken together (121 months, in other words more than 10 years). Comparing the accommodation sector with the rest of the economy at the level of the Member States, the average stay is less than half as long in Greece and Sweden. On the other hand, the discrepancy seems to be smallest in Portugal and Spain.

On most Member States' labour markets, the average stay with the same employer exceeds 100 months. In the tourist accommodation sector this is only the case in Portugal (108 months). In Europe, Croatia seems to be an outlier with an average of more than 12 years (147 months) with the same employer. But this is also

the country with the lowest staff turnover in the horeca sector (101 months) and in the economy as a whole (149). The highest turnover can be noted in Sweden, Greece, Denmark and Bulgaria, where the average stay with the same employer is less than 5 years.

The tourist accommodation sector has a strong seasonal component

Tourism activity varies strongly in the course of the year. In every Member State, occupancy in collective accommodation (expressed as number of nights spent by tourists) is at least twice as high in the peak tourism month as in the quietest month (see Table 8). Logically, the countries with a short tourist season¹ have the highest seasonal variation in nights spent. In Greece and Croatia, the number of nights spent in collective accommodation is respectively 13 and 35 times higher in August than in the low season in January.

The quarterly data in Table 9 show that the number of tourism nights is 2.5 times higher in the third quarter (the peak quarter) of the year than in the first quarter (the trough quarter). With a ratio of "only" 1.2, employment in this sector tends to be far less affected by seasonal influences (see also Figure 7). On average, the seasonal variation is only half as pronounced in the hotels and restaurants sector as a whole as in the tourist accommodation subsector. In only four countries (the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway) employment in the latter subsector seems to be less volatile over the year than in the horeca sector. In the economy as a whole, seasonal fluctuation is relatively limited – but this robust aggregate can, of course, hide strong seasonal variations in certain branches of the economy.

Within the tourist accommodation sector, the highest seasonal fluctuations in employment are observed in Greece and Croatia (see Table 9). In both these countries, the level of employment in the peak quarter of the year is nearly double the level in the trough quarter and 30% to 35% higher than the annual average. At the other end of the spectrum, there is no significant seasonal variation in employment in Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, although the number of nights spent by tourists is two to three times higher in the peak season than in the low season.

Table 8: Seasonal variation in occupancy of collective tourist accommodation¹, monthly data (2007) – in thousands

	Tourism nights spent in the peak month	Tourism nights spent in the bottom month	Ratio peak/bottom
EU-27⁴	355 981 (Aug)	108 085 (Jan)	3.3
BE	4 456 (Jul)	1 289 (Jan)	3.5
BG	3 925 (Aug)	489 (Nov)	8.0
CZ	5 758 (Jul)	2 138 (Jan)	2.7
DK	6 490 (Jul)	758 (Jan)	8.6
DE	44 676 (Aug)	18 786 (Jan)	2.4
EE	679 (Jul)	247 (Jan)	2.7
IE²	5 350 (Aug)	1 302 (Jan)	4.1
EL	13 032 (Aug)	995 (Jan)	13.1
ES	60 971 (Aug)	18 048 (Jan)	3.4
FR³	24 103 (Aug)	11 790 (Jan)	2.0
IT	77 530 (Aug)	12 472 (Nov)	6.2
CY	2 387 (Aug)	354 (Jan)	6.7
LV	457 (Jul)	194 (Feb)	2.4
LT	491 (Aug)	155 (Feb)	3.2
LU	481 (Jul)	90 (Jan)	5.3
HU	3 250 (Aug)	843 (Jan)	3.9
MT³	1 122 (Aug)	342 (Jan)	3.3
NL	14 396 (Aug)	3 759 (Jan)	3.8
AT	12 847 (Aug)	3 351 (Nov)	3.8
PL	8 933 (Jul)	2 751 (Jan)	3.2
PT	8 122 (Aug)	1 916 (Jan)	4.2
RO	3 390 (Aug)	813 (Jan)	4.2
SI	1 250 (Aug)	434 (Nov)	2.9
SK	1 690 (Jul)	652 (Dec)	2.6
FI	2 992 (Jul)	1 197 (Jan)	2.5
SE	12 192 (Jul)	2 030 (Jan)	6.0
UK	44 255 (Aug)	11 473 (Jan)	3.9
HR	10 323 (Aug)	294 (Jan)	35.1
IS	663 (Jul)	62 (Jan)	10.8
LI³	14 (Aug)	7 (Nov)	1.8
NO	5 448 (Jul)	1 190 (Dec)	4.6
CH³	4 142 (Jul)	1 823 (Nov)	2.3

Source: Eurostat, Tourism Statistics

Notes: **1)** "Collective tourist accommodation" consists of "hotels and similar establishments" and "other collective establishments" (such as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, etc.); **2)** Ireland: 2006 data; **3)** FR, MT, LI and CH: only "hotels and similar establishments"; **4)** EU-27 based on incomplete data for FR and MT (see also note 3)

¹ In seven countries, the number of nights stayed by tourists in the three peak months makes up more than half of the total for the entire year (data not shown in this publication). This is the case for Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Iceland and Croatia. In Croatia, the two peak months – July and August – alone account for 53% of the total number of nights spent all year.

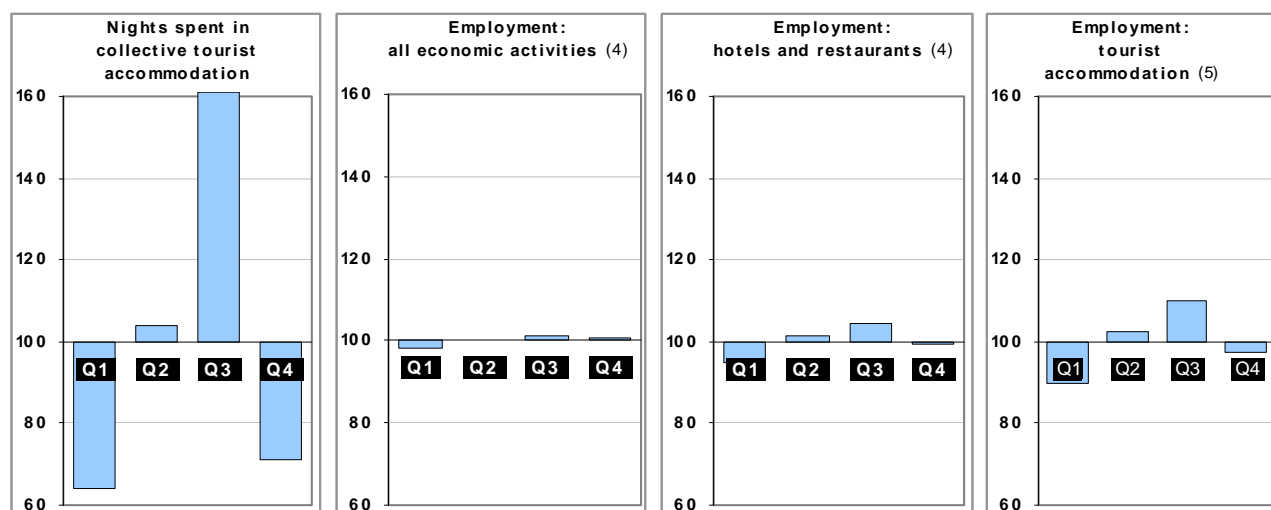
Table 9: Seasonal variation (quarterly variation compared with the annual average)¹ in occupancy of collective tourist accommodation³ and in employment in the tourist accommodation sector (2007)

	Occupancy: nights spent in collective tourist accommodation					Number of persons employed														
						All economic activities					Hotels and restaurants sector					Tourist accommodation sector				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Var ²	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Var	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Var	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Var
EU-27⁶	64	104	161	71	2.5	98	100	101	101	1.0	95	102	104	99	1.1	90	103	110	98	1.2
BE	65	104	149	82	2.3	99	99	100	101	1.0	88	108	104	100	1.2	:	:	:	:	:
BG	37	98	226	39	6.1	96	100	102	102	1.1	91	99	111	99	1.2	82	113	118	87	1.5
CZ	75	99	149	77	2.0	99	100	100	101	1.0	101	100	102	97	1.1	99	99	101	101	1.0
DK	47	111	189	53	4.0	99	100	100	100	1.0	96	110	93	101	1.2	98	98	98	107	1.1
DE	69	108	138	85	2.0	98	100	101	101	1.0	97	101	100	102	1.1	94	102	101	103	1.1
EE	70	106	142	82	2.0	99	101	101	100	1.0	88	110	114	88	1.3	:	:	:	:	:
IE⁴	57	106	165	72	2.9	98	99	101	101	1.0	95	99	103	104	1.1	:	:	:	:	:
EL	23	116	218	43	9.6	99	100	101	100	1.0	90	102	109	98	1.2	68	105	130	96	1.9
ES	64	103	160	73	2.5	99	100	101	101	1.0	93	102	106	100	1.1	88	104	110	98	1.3
FR⁵	77	108	130	85	1.7	99	100	101	101	1.0	97	104	104	94	1.1	90	106	113	91	1.2
IT	51	102	196	51	3.9	98	100	101	100	1.0	91	105	110	95	1.2	79	99	123	99	1.6
CY	37	112	177	74	4.8	98	100	101	102	1.0	92	104	108	96	1.2	82	114	114	90	1.4
LV	75	104	140	81	1.9	97	99	101	103	1.1	106	100	103	90	1.2	:	:	:	:	:
LT	62	104	156	78	2.5	98	101	102	99	1.0	93	84	101	122	1.5	:	:	:	:	:
LU	50	111	174	65	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HU	59	102	164	75	2.8	99	100	101	100	1.0	98	100	103	99	1.1	95	100	103	103	1.1
MT⁵	63	100	155	82	2.5	99	100	101	100	1.0	92	100	108	100	1.2	85	97	121	97	1.4
NL	56	116	153	75	2.7	99	100	101	101	1.0	96	102	103	99	1.1	98	102	102	99	1.0
AT	126	77	131	65	2.0	98	100	102	100	1.0	97	98	109	96	1.1	98	96	114	92	1.2
PL	64	101	162	73	2.5	97	99	101	102	1.0	97	101	101	102	1.1	92	103	103	103	1.1
PT	62	103	164	71	2.7	99	100	101	100	1.0	98	97	101	104	1.1	104	99	101	96	1.1
RO	57	98	166	80	2.9	97	101	104	98	1.1	93	104	100	103	1.1	87	113	116	84	1.4
SI	72	97	159	72	2.2	97	101	102	100	1.1	89	94	110	107	1.2	:	:	:	:	:
SK	83	88	149	79	1.9	99	99	100	102	1.0	93	99	101	106	1.1	94	109	102	94	1.2
FI	85	96	139	79	1.8	97	101	102	100	1.1	96	100	102	102	1.1	93	99	116	93	1.3
SE	59	93	188	60	3.2	98	100	102	100	1.0	94	103	107	96	1.1	97	97	110	97	1.1
UK	58	109	158	75	2.7	99	100	100	101	1.0	96	100	102	102	1.1	:	:	:	:	:
HR	12	104	261	23	22.6	97	100	103	101	1.1	82	96	121	102	1.5	70	92	135	103	1.9
IS	39	104	212	45	5.5	95	103	104	98	1.1	95	103	108	95	1.1	:	:	:	:	:
LI⁵	114	87	118	80	1.5	97	101	102	100	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NO	72	102	164	62	2.7	98	100	101	102	1.0	97	100	106	97	1.1	102	98	102	98	1.0
CH⁵	102	91	129	78	1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, *Tourism Statistics & EU Labour Force Survey*

Notes: 1) Standardised quarterly variation compared with the annual average (index = 100); 2) "Var": indication of the level of seasonal variation, calculated as the value for the peak quarter divided by the value for the trough quarter; 3) "Collective tourist accommodation" consists of "hotels and similar establishments" and "other collective establishments" (such as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, etc.); 4) Ireland: 2006 occupancy data; 5) FR, MT, LI and CH: only "hotels and similar establishments"; 6) EU-27 based on incomplete occupancy data for FR and MT (see also note 5); EU-27 for "All economic activities" and "Hotels and restaurants sector" based on employment data for 26 Member States (not including LU); EU-27 for "Tourist accommodation sector" based on employment data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

Figure 7: Seasonal variation¹ in occupancy of collective tourist accommodation² and of employment in the tourist accommodation sector, EU-27³ (2007)

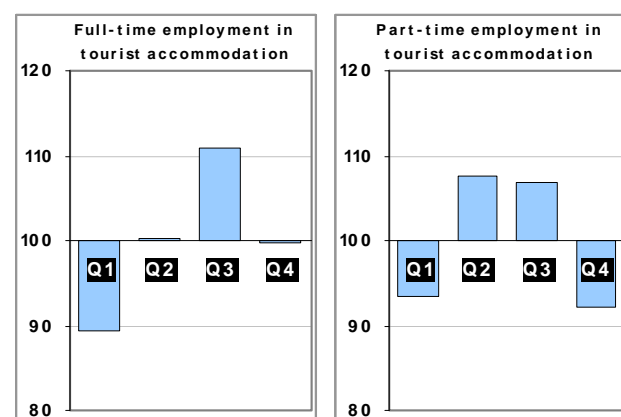


Source: Eurostat, *Tourism Statistics & EU Labour Force Survey*

Notes: 1) Standardised quarterly variation compared with the annual average (index = 100); 2) “Collective tourist accommodation” consists of “hotels and similar establishments” and “other collective establishments” (such as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, etc.); 3) EU-27 based on incomplete occupancy data for FR and MT and on 2006 occupancy data for IE; 4) EU-27 for “All economic activities” and “Hotels and restaurants sector” based on employment data for 26 Member States (not including LU); 5) EU-27 for “Tourist accommodation sector” based on employment data for 19 Member States that account for 81% of EU employment in this sector (not including BE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, SI and UK).

Based on data for ten Member States (accounting for 65% of employment in the tourist accommodation sector in the EU), Figure 8 shows the seasonal variation in employment separately for full-time and part-time jobs. The two types of employment contract tend to have a different seasonal pattern. While both are relatively low in the first quarter, part-time employment seems to be the main contributor to the seasonal needs in the second quarter. In the third quarter, full-time jobs appear to fill the additional needs on the tourist accommodation labour market (although it is not clear from the data whether these are additional full-time posts or an increase in weekly working hours to bring existing part-time posts up to full-time level).

Figure 8: Seasonal variation¹ in employment in the tourist accommodation sector, full-time/part-time breakdown, EU-27² (2007)



Source: Eurostat, *EU Labour Force Survey*

Notes: 1) Standardised quarterly variation compared with the annual average (index = 100); 2) EU-27: estimate based on employment data for 10 Member States that account for 65% of EU employment in the tourist accommodation sector (namely CZ, DK, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, FI and SE).

Regions with high tourist activity tend to have lower unemployment rates

Tourist activity can have a negative impact on the quality of life of the local population in highly touristic areas. However, the influx of tourists can also catalyse the local economy, including the labour market.

Table 10 lists the top regions (at NUTS2 level) in the European Union in terms of number of nights spent by tourists per capita of the local population and takes a look at the unemployment rates in these regions. In order to take into account structural

differences across the EU, the regional unemployment rate is compared with the unemployment rate at national level.

Although tourist activity will, of course, not be the only factor affecting the unemployment figures, Table 10 indicates that in all but three of the 20 most popular tourist regions listed, the unemployment rate lies below the national average. Two of the three regions where this does not hold true, namely the Canary Islands and Corsica, are island regions relatively remote from the mainland.

The Community statistics on tourism provide no data on occupancy of collective accommodation below the NUTS2 regional breakdown. However, at a more detailed regional level the number of bedplaces in tourist accommodation in comparison with the local population figures can be used as a proxy for the

intensity of tourist activity in the region – assuming the capacity eventually accommodates tourist visitors.

Table 11 on the next page shows that in most of these tourist areas the unemployment rate is lower than the national rate. Two of the most significant exceptions to this finding are the Greek islands Zakynthos (Zante) and Kerkyra (Corfu), both part of the Ionian Islands (see also Table 10). As shown above, Greece tends to have a highly seasonal tourism industry. This seasonal component possibly distorts the comparison as the unemployment figures are an annual average. In Rügen, Germany's number one region in terms of tourism intensity, the unemployment rate is nearly 10 percentage points higher than the German average. In this specific case, the comparison is affected by the fact that Rügen is in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the *Bundesland* with the highest unemployment rate.

Table 10: Regional unemployment rates compared with the national unemployment rate for NUTS2 regions² with the highest number of tourism nights per inhabitant (2007)

Region (at NUTS2 level)	Nights spent ¹ in hotels and similar accommodation and on tourist campsites	Population	Tourism nights per inhabitant	Difference between regional and national unemployment rate ³ (in percentage points)
Illes Balears (ES)	51 169 100	1 014 400	50	-2.0
Notio Aigaio (EL)	14 690 100	305 000	48	-0.1
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen (IT)	23 132 200	487 700	47	-4.2
Tirol (AT)	28 438 200	697 400	41	-1.8
Algarve (PT)	15 985 900	421 500	38	-2.2
Ionian Islands (EL)	7 522 800	225 900	33	2.3
Salzburg (AT)	14 955 500	528 400	28	-1.6
Provincia Autonoma Trento (IT)	12 913 700	507 000	25	-3.7
Kriti (EL)	15 324 900	604 500	25	-1.9
Canarias (ES)	48 730 400	1 997 000	24	3.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	5 729 100	245 800	23	-2.3
Corse (FR)	6 241 000	279 000	22	1.1
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (IT)	2 640 700	124 800	21	-3.8
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UK)	10 510 200	521 600	20	-1.5
Zeeland (NL)	6 048 900	380 500	16	-1.2
Kärnten (AT)	8 814 800	560 300	16	-0.3
Gelderland (NL)	5 670 600	374 400	15	-0.6
Cumbria (UK)	6 789 200	495 500	14	-1.0
Vorarlberg (AT)	4 895 200	363 500	13	-0.3
North Yorkshire (UK)	8 515 200	776 900	11	-1.3

Source: Eurostat, *Tourism Statistics & EU Labour Force Survey*

Notes: **1)** Nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation and on tourist campsites by non-residents and residents of the Member State; **2)** The table lists all regions (at NUTS2 level) reporting more than 10 tourism nights per inhabitant (only regions where all series are available are shown); Analysis not applicable to EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT and SI (no NUTS2 regions); **3)** Unemployment data refer to 2006.

Table 11: Regional unemployment rates compared with the national unemployment rate for NUTS3 regions¹ with the highest number of tourist bedplaces per inhabitant (2007)

Region (at NUTS3 level)	Bedplaces in hotels and similar accommodation and on tourist campsites	Population ²	Tourist bedplaces per 1000 inhabitants	Difference between regional and national unemployment rate ^{2,3} (in percentage points)
Zakynthos (EL)	27 500	40 200	683	6.3
Dodekanisos (EL)	120 900	193 900	624	0.3
Rimini (IT)	157 100	292 000	538	-2.6
Pinzgau-Pongau (AT)	84 300	164 200	514	-0.9
Landes (FR)	168 000	358 100	469	-1.6
Rügen (DE)	33 200	70 900	469	9.6
Kyklades (EL)	51 200	110 600	463	-0.7
Hautes-Alpes (FR)	60 500	132 400	457	-1.4
Corse-du-Sud (FR)	57 000	128 500	444	0.6
Gerona (ES)	257 100	646 700	398	-1.9
Vendée (FR)	232 500	590 100	394	-3.1
Tiroler Unterland (AT)	92 200	235 700	391	-2.0
Kerkyra (EL)	47 500	124 000	383	2.6
Pyrénées-Orientales (FR)	158 400	423 900	374	1.6
Charente-Maritime (FR)	212 400	594 300	357	-0.4
Alpes-de-Haute-Provence (FR)	53 500	153 900	348	1.4
Bolzano-Bozen (IT)	162 300	485 200	335	-4.2
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (IT)	39 700	124 400	319	-3.8
South West Wales (UK)	118 100	371 000	318	-0.5
Ardèche (FR)	95 900	303 000	317	-0.1
Hautes-Pyrénées (FR)	71 900	230 200	312	-0.7
Grosseto (IT)	68 700	220 100	312	-1.8
Algarve (PT)	129 600	419 200	309	-2.2

Source: Eurostat, *Tourism Statistics & EU Labour Force Survey*

Notes: **1)** The table lists all regions (at NUTS3 level) with accommodation capacity (in hotels and similar accommodation and on tourist campsites) of more than 300 bedplaces per 1000 inhabitants (only regions where all series are available are shown);

2) Population data and unemployment data refer to 2006; **3)** Differences between the regional and national unemployment rates that are printed in italics indicate that the regional unemployment rate may be unreliable.

Employment in the tourism industry in the European Union at around 13 million persons

The analysis in this paper mainly focused on the tourist accommodation sector, not on the entire tourism industry. In general, the breakdown into economic activities used in official statistics does not single out the tourism sector as a whole. In particular, apart from a few core tourist activities such as tourist accommodation or the activities of tour operators and travel agencies, most tourist activities can be filed under sectors of the economy of a broader nature. For instance, restaurants can cater for both tourists and locals or transport companies can provide services to tourists but can equally well run freight or commuter operations. To overcome this measurement problem, the European Union, together with international organisations active in the field of tourism statistics (the UNWTO, UNSD and OECD), has been fostering

development of a framework that will allow accurate measurement of the tourism industry and comparison with other branches of the economy. Taking the concepts, definitions and aggregates of the System of National Accounts as a starting point, this statistical instrument called "Tourism Satellite Accounts" (TSA) should allow valid comparisons with other industries and also between countries or groups of countries.

Part of these TSA cover employment in the tourism industry. Unlike the analysis in this paper, the TSA figures are not limited to the tourist accommodation sector, but also include tourism-related activities of other branches, such as the food and beverage serving industry, passenger transport or culture, sports and recreation.

Currently, national, non-harmonised data are available for a handful of Member States. These estimates for 10 Member States are shown in Table 12. The contribution made by the tourism industry to total employment ranges from 3.4% in the Czech Republic to nearly 10% in Slovenia. In Spain the tourism industry accounts for almost one out of every eight jobs (12.0%) in the economy.

Based on the aggregate data for these 10 Member States, the share of the tourist industry in total employment appears to be around 6.2%. According to Table 1, employment in the accommodation sector accounts for around 1.1% of the labour market, or approximately 2.3 million jobs. From the TSA estimates, total employment in the tourist industry can be estimated to be five to six times higher, with somewhere between 12 and 14 million employed in the EU. Once again, it must be stressed that these preliminary figures are based on non-harmonised national data from only 10 Member States.

Table 12: Employment in the tourism industry¹

	Number of persons employed in tourism industries	Total number of persons employed	Share of tourism industries in total employment
CZ (2006)	171 000	5 082 000	3.4%
DK (2000)	148 449	2 759 000	5.4%
DE (2000)	1 814 000	38 783 000	4.7%
ES (2004)	2 225 000	18 510 000	12.0%
HU (2005)	303 000	3 816 000	7.9%
NL (2006)	351 000	8 613 000	4.1%
AT (2005)	273 000	3 500 000	7.8%
PT (2005)	407 000	5 100 000	8.0%
SI (2003)	79 000	801 000	9.9%
UK (2000)	1 449 000	29 178 000	5.0%
Total	7 220 449	116 142 000	6.2%

Source: Estimates obtained from national projects on Tourism Satellite Accounts.

Note: 1) The figures in this table are based on national, non-harmonised exercises; for some Member States, the figures are preliminary; The estimates of employment are calculated following the National Accounts methodology and are therefore possibly not entirely comparable with the "number of persons employed" shown in Table 1 on page 2.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Symbols & country abbreviations

“.”: no data available;

“.”: unreliable figures that cannot be published;

BE: Belgium, BG: Bulgaria, CZ: Czech Republic, DK: Denmark, DE: Germany, EE: Estonia, IE: Ireland, EL: Greece, ES: Spain, FR: France, IT: Italy, CY: Cyprus, LV: Latvia, LT: Lithuania, LU: Luxembourg, HU: Hungary, MT: Malta, NL: Netherlands, AT: Austria, PL: Poland, PT: Portugal, RO: Romania, SI: Slovenia, SK: Slovakia, FI: Finland, SE: Sweden, UK: United Kingdom; HR: Croatia; TR: Turkey; IS: Iceland; LI: Liechtenstein; NO: Norway; CH: Switzerland.

Classifications

- The economic activities are classified in accordance with NACE Rev.1.1, the statistical classification of economic activities. “Hotels and restaurants” correspond to division 55 of NACE Rev.1.1, whereas the “Tourist accommodation sector” covers only two classes of this division, namely 55.1 (hotels) and 55.2 (other short-stay accommodation).
- For further information on regions, please consult: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/home_regions_en.html.
- For further information on the ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education), please consult: www.uis.unesco.org.

Data sources

The data used in this issue of Statistics in Focus were generally collected by the national statistical institutes of the EU Member States, under Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism and under Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. However, the data on employment in the tourist accommodation sector were provided to Eurostat on a voluntary basis, outside the legal framework.

Main definitions

Employed persons means persons aged 15 and over 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.

Tourism means the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

Technical notes

- Labour Force Survey data for **Luxembourg** are not used because the Luxembourg labour market is too strongly affected by commuters from Belgium, Germany and France.
- **Annual estimates** for employment data are calculated by taking the arithmetic average of the four quarters (except for Switzerland: second quarter used as annual estimate).
- Due to **rounding**, the percentages in the tables do not always add up to exactly 100%.

Date of data extraction

- Labour Force Survey data: 2 September 2008.
- Tourism statistics and population statistics: 5 September 2008.

Further information on tourism statistics in the EU

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism>.

This issue of “Statistics in Focus” is based on a paper prepared for the 7th European Tourism Forum, held in Bordeaux (France) on 18-19 September 2008.






Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Data: [Industry, trade and services/Tourism](#)

Industry, trade and services

-  **Tourism**
-  Capacity of collective tourist accommodation : establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces
-  Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments : domestic and inbound tourism
-  Tourism demand : domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips)
-  Employment in the tourism sector (Source: Labour Force Survey 'LFS')

Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building Office A4/125 L - 2920 Luxembourg
Tel. (352) 4301 33408 Fax (352) 4301 35349
E-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the:

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

2, rue Mercier
L - 2985 Luxembourg

URL: <http://publications.europa.eu>
E-mail: info@publications.europa.eu
