

## Labour Force Survey

**Almost 70% of employed persons in the EU27 worked in the service sector in 2011**

From 43% in Romania to 85% in Luxembourg

According to the latest Labour Force Survey, almost 70% of employed persons (which includes both employees and self-employed) in the **EU27** worked within the service sector in 2011, compared with 62% in 2000. Market services<sup>1</sup>, such as trade, transportation, financial activities etc. accounted for 39% of persons employed in 2011, while mainly non-market services, such as public administration, education, health etc. accounted for 30%. The industry and construction sector accounted for 25% and agriculture for 5%.

This information comes from a publication<sup>2</sup> issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, based on the 2011 results of the European Labour Force Survey. This survey contains data on employment and unemployment, as well as on a large range of other indicators related to the labour market, of which a selection are shown in this News Release. It should be noted that LFS data refer to the resident population and therefore LFS results are for the country of residence of persons in employment, rather than their country of work. This difference may be significant in countries with large cross-border flows.

**Nearly 40% of employed persons worked in industry in the Czech Republic and Slovakia**

There is a considerable difference between Member States when comparing employment by sector. For agriculture, the share varied from less than 2% of persons employed in **Malta, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany** to 29% in **Romania**, 13% in **Poland** and 12% in **Greece**.

For industry, the proportions ranged from 13% in **Luxembourg** and 17% in the **Netherlands** to 38% in the **Czech Republic** and 37% in **Slovakia**. In the market services sector, the shares varied from 26% in **Romania** and 34% in **Poland** to 45% in **Ireland** and **Cyprus**. For mainly non-market services, the proportions ranged from 16% in **Romania** and 22% in **Bulgaria** to 42% in **Luxembourg** and 38% in **Denmark** and the **Netherlands**.

## Employment by economic activity<sup>1</sup>, 2011

	Agriculture	Industry incl. construction	Market services	Mainly non-market services
<b>EU27</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>EA17*</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	1.3	23.2	38.4	37.1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6.8	31.8	39.0	22.4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	3.0	38.4	35.5	23.1
<b>Denmark</b>	2.4	19.9	39.3	38.4
<b>Germany</b>	1.6	28.3	39.8	30.3
<b>Estonia</b>	4.4	32.6	37.2	25.8
<b>Ireland</b>	4.6	18.9	44.6	31.9
<b>Greece</b>	12.4	17.8	42.5	27.3
<b>Spain</b>	4.2	21.8	44.1	29.9
<b>France</b>	2.9	22.2	38.3	36.6
<b>Italy</b>	3.7	28.5	40.2	27.7
<b>Cyprus</b>	3.9	21.4	45.3	29.4
<b>Latvia</b>	9.5	23.6	40.9	26.0
<b>Lithuania</b>	8.5	24.6	39.4	27.5
<b>Luxembourg</b>	(1.2)	13.4	43.7	41.7
<b>Hungary</b>	4.8	30.7	37.7	26.7
<b>Malta</b>	(1.1)	24.6	43.4	30.8
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.8	17.1	42.4	37.7
<b>Austria</b>	5.3	26.0	42.0	26.7
<b>Poland</b>	12.7	30.6	33.9	22.8
<b>Portugal</b>	9.9	27.3	35.2	27.6
<b>Romania</b>	28.6	28.8	26.3	16.3
<b>Slovenia</b>	8.6	31.7	35.8	24.0
<b>Slovakia</b>	3.0	37.4	34.9	24.7
<b>Finland</b>	4.2	23.0	39.0	33.8
<b>Sweden</b>	2.0	20.0	40.7	37.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.2	19.2	43.6	36.0
<b>Iceland</b>	5.5	18.6	42.2	33.8
<b>Norway</b>	2.4	20.2	37.7	39.7
<b>Switzerland</b>	3.6	22.1	43.8	30.6
<b>Croatia</b>	15.4	27.5	35.5	21.7
<b>Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia</b>	18.7	30.0	29.1	22.1
<b>Turkey</b>	24.2	26.5	31.2	18.2

The reliability of data shown in brackets may be affected by small sample sizes.

\* Euro area (EA17): Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

### Weekly working hours for full-time employees ranged between 37.7 hours in Denmark to 42.2 hours in the United Kingdom

On average in the **EU27**, employees working full-time usually worked 40.4 hours a week in 2011, with women averaging 39.3 hours and men 41.1 hours.

The longest weekly working hours for full-time employees were observed in the **United Kingdom** (42.2 hours), **Austria** (41.8), **Cyprus** and **Portugal** (both 41.1), and the shortest in **Denmark** (37.7), **Ireland** (38.4), **Italy** (38.8) and the **Netherlands** (39.0). In all Member States, men had longer working hours than women among full-time employees.

## Share of employees with fixed term contracts ranged from 2% in Romania to 27% in Poland

The proportion of employees having a contract of limited duration in the **EU27** increased from 12% in 2000 to 15% in 2007 and then dropped slightly to 14% in 2011. Female employees (15%) had a slightly higher proportion of fixed term contracts than men (14%) in 2011.

The share of employees having a contract of limited duration varied considerably between Member States, with the highest shares in **Poland** (27% of employees), **Spain** (25%) and **Portugal** (22%), and the lowest in **Romania** (2%), **Lithuania** (3%), **Bulgaria** and **Estonia** (both 4%).

### Hours usually worked and contracts with limited duration, 2011

	Hours usually worked per week for full time employees aged 15 or more			Share of employees aged 15 or more with limited duration contract, %		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>EU27</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	39.2	39.9	38.1	9.0	7.7	10.3
<b>Bulgaria</b>	40.9	41.0	40.8	4.1	4.5	3.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	41.0	41.6	40.3	8.5	7.2	10.1
<b>Denmark</b>	37.7	38.1	37.2	8.8	8.3	9.4
<b>Germany</b>	40.7	41.1	39.9	14.7	14.6	14.8
<b>Estonia</b>	40.6	41.0	40.2	4.5	5.4	(3.6)
<b>Ireland</b>	38.4	40.0	36.5	9.9	9.5	10.4
<b>Greece</b>	40.4	41.2	39.3	11.6	10.5	12.9
<b>Spain</b>	40.3	41.0	39.3	25.3	24.2	26.6
<b>France</b>	39.5	40.2	38.6	15.3	14.7	15.8
<b>Italy</b>	38.8	40.0	36.8	13.4	12.3	14.7
<b>Cyprus</b>	41.1	41.7	40.4	13.6	7.0	20.7
<b>Latvia</b>	40.3	40.7	39.9	6.5	7.8	5.2
<b>Lithuania</b>	39.6	39.9	39.2	2.8	3.8	(1.9)
<b>Luxembourg</b>	39.8	40.3	38.8	7.1	6.3	8.2
<b>Hungary</b>	40.4	40.7	40.1	8.9	9.4	8.4
<b>Malta</b>	40.7	41.4	39.2	6.6	5.7	7.9
<b>Netherlands</b>	39.0	39.2	38.1	18.4	17.3	19.6
<b>Austria</b>	41.8	42.4	40.8	9.6	9.6	9.4
<b>Poland</b>	40.9	42.0	39.6	26.9	27.6	26.2
<b>Portugal</b>	41.1	42.0	40.1	22.2	22.0	22.4
<b>Romania</b>	41.0	41.2	40.7	1.5	1.8	1.3
<b>Slovenia</b>	41.0	41.4	40.5	18.2	16.5	19.9
<b>Slovakia</b>	40.8	41.3	40.2	6.6	6.4	6.9
<b>Finland</b>	39.1	40.0	38.1	15.6	12.7	18.4
<b>Sweden</b>	39.9	40.0	39.8	16.4	14.5	18.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	42.2	43.6	39.9	6.2	5.9	6.5
<b>Iceland</b>	43.9	46.1	40.9	12.2	12.2	12.2
<b>Norway</b>	38.4	38.7	38.0	8.0	6.5	9.4
<b>Switzerland</b>	41.8	41.9	41.6	12.9	12.6	13.3
<b>Croatia</b>	41.0	41.3	40.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
<b>Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia</b>	43.0	43.3	42.6	14.9	16.7	12.3
<b>Turkey</b>	52.1	53.1	48.6	12.2	12.4	11.8

The reliability of data shown in brackets may be affected by small sample sizes.

1. **Agriculture:** NACE Rev. 2 section A.  
**Industry and construction:** (NACE Rev. 2 section B-F) Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction.  
**Market services:** (NACE Rev. 2 section G-N) Wholesale and retail trade; Transportation; Accommodation and food service activities; Communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities.  
**Mainly non-market services:** (NACE Rev. 2 section O-U) Public administration; Education; Health; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services activities; Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organisations.
2. **Eurostat**, Statistics in focus, 40/2012, "**European Union Labour Force Survey - Annual results 2011**". Available free of charge in PDF format on the Eurostat website.

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