



# Progress of the Steering Group: Indicator on Telework

Meeting of the Group of Experts on Quality of  
Employment

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## Importance of measuring telework

- Link to further aspects of quality of employment
- New forms of employment with digitalization
- Importance of telework during pandemic
- Measurement of flexibility and autonomy of location of work / work schedules



## Definition of telework

Wide concept:

Different variations of telework: home-based, public spaces, means of transport, different locations (mobile telework)

“Teleworking refers to a form of organising and/or performing work, using **information technology**, in the context of an **employment contract/relationship**, where work, which could also be performed at the employer’s premises, is carried out away from those premises, on a **regular basis**. The characteristic feature of telework is the use of computers and telecommunications to **change the usual location of work**.” (Eurofound, 2020)



## Proposal of measurement

### Formula:

- Number of employees working remotely, outside the employers office or business, using information technology and telecommunications to remain in touch with their employer or business (at least several times a month)
- Divided by total number of employees



## Data source

Recommended data source at European level: EWCS

- Main paid job involves working with computers, laptops, smartphones, etc. always or almost all of the time (Q30=1,2)
- Person works at least several times a month in a car or another vehicle, in an outside site, at the own home, or in public spaces (Q35C=1,2,3 or Q35D=1,2,3 or Q35E=1,2,3 or Q35F=1,2,3)



## Discussion points

- Reference population: employees
- Notion of telework still appropriate, or rather «remote work»?
- Other issues?