

Share of telework

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

European electronic commerce and telework trends (EcaTT project)

ECaTT Final Report, On New Ways of Working and New Forms of Business Across Europe

<http://www.ecatt.com/>

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General Availability:

Reporting unit: Workers

Reporting level: Country

Reporting period: regularly

Data available from 1994 to 1999

The indicator:

Share of teleworkers or workers who work from home at least one day in a week as a percentage of the total labour force

Description

With new technologies growing in importance and more and more people being able to work from home with the computers and other communicating devices, share of telework in total labour force is growing significantly.

How is it measured?

Teleworkers are those that work from home at least one day in a week, use personal computers in the course of their work, use telecommunications link to communicate with their employers. They include both salaried employees and self-employed.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

Data available on this indicator not yet sufficient or consistently collected across countries. Methodology for statistically capturing 'telework' and various types still insufficiently developed.

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

This indicator is relevant for labour market developments.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Flexibilisation of the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flexibility in working hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>