

## 17. People doing telework on the labour market

From 2001 the Hungarian Labour Force Survey's (LFS) economic activity questionnaire is supplemented with information that enables to identify teleworkers by how often they do telework (regularly, occasionally), to present their demographic and labour market characteristics, and to monitor the changes in them. The question is addressed to people aged 15–74 being in the sample.

### Question to identify teleworkers in the Labour Force Survey

9/B/	Did you do telework during the last four week (making use of instruments of informatics and telecommunication)?			
	yes: regularly (1)	occasionally (2)	no (3)	VEGTAVMK B/ <input type="checkbox"/>

According to the instructions for completing this question:

"Telework is any work in which the employer and the employee are spaced apart during the course of the work, there is a telecommunication connection between them, and the work presupposes the use of electronic equipment. The employee transmits the results of the work via telecommunication channel. The telework is considered to be regular if the respondent has spent at least half of the time spent working in the last four weeks in this form. If the time spent with telework does not reach fifty percent of the time spent working, but has occurred in the last four weeks, it is considered "occasional". If this type of work has never occurred, the answer code is "no"."

The results of the LFS supplementary survey for the mapping of atypical forms of employment in the first quarter of 2018, as well as methodological research have shown that the respondents usually include the "home office" phenomenon in their responses as part of 'teleworking. While the conditions of telework as an atypical form of employment is regulated by the Labor Code, the "home office" is subject to an individual, internal employer regulation. Treatment of these two phenomena together was also confirmed by the results obtained during the first wave of the coronavirus epidemic, when employers provided a much higher proportion of their employees the "home office" option, and this was reflected in the increased rate of telework when evaluating the results of the survey.

From 2021 onwards, in accordance with the new LFS methodology based on international recommendation, those who are absent from work due to childcare are also considered to be employed. The number of persons in this group is presented in a separate column.

### The sample size of the respondents

Year	Doing telework in the last four week			Together	Absent from work due to childcare	Together
	regularly	occasionally	no			
	sample size					
Q1–Q4 2009	958	1 225	97 719	99 902	3 122	103 024
Q1–Q4 2010	959	1 320	95 704	97 983	2 824	100 807
Q1–Q4 2011	880	1 151	96 642	98 673	3 004	101 677
Q1–Q4 2012	1 140	1 444	94 359	96 943	2 853	99 796
Q1–Q4 2013	1 218	1 389	89 486	92 093	2 772	94 865
Q1–Q4 2014	796	1 425	94 403	96 624	2 603	99 227
Q1–Q4 2015	720	1 323	94 051	95 977	2 523	98 500
Q1–Q4 2016	689	929	93 960	94 792	2 476	97 268
Q1–Q4 2017	743	971	92 108	93 822	2 322	96 144
Q1–Q4 2018	649	994	87 175	88 818	2 341	91 159
Q1–Q4 2019	401	573	84 238	85 212	2 204	87 416
Q1–Q4 2020	1 629	2 563	77 156	81 348	2 238	83 586