



Participant Feedback
High-level Stakeholder Meeting to Discuss Objectives
of the New Labour Force Survey of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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Baku, State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan

Introduction

During the High-level Stakeholder Meeting, a session was conducted to seek participant feedback on the substantive objectives of the LFS, including the scope, topic areas and initial indicator selection. Four small rotating groups of participants were formed to allow maximum participation in the discussions. The discussions centered on twelve topic areas reflecting the ten substantive elements of the Decent Work Measurement Framework plus two new topics covered under the 19th ICLS Resolution on Work Statistics. These topics could be reflected in the new labour force survey, either in the main short-term instrument or in special modules, and include: (1) Employment opportunities, (2) Adequate earnings and productive work, (3) Decent working time, (4) Combining work, family and personal life, (5) Work that should be abolished, (6) Stability and security of work, (7) Equal opportunity and treatment in employment, (8) Safe work environment, (9) Social security, (10) Social dialogue, workers and employers representation, (11) Labour underutilization, and (12) Forms of Work. **Below are the comments and feedback from the participants on these topics, many of which reflect indicators of particular interest. All feedback has been maintained, even concerning indicators which would be best produced from sources other than a labour force survey.**

I. Employment opportunities

I	Employment by status in employment Labour underutilization
II	Employment-to-population ratio Measure for employment of persons with disabilities
III	Unemployment by level of educational attainment Employment by age Unemployment insurance
IV	Informal employment rate Labour underutilization



II. Adequate earnings and productive work

I	Average hourly earnings by occupation group Average real wages
II	Working poverty rate Subsistence worker rate
III	Real wages Wages by economic activity Working poverty rate
IV	Working poverty rate Minimum wage as a percentage of median wage

III. Decent working time

I	Employment by weekly hours worked Paid annual leave
II	Employment in excessive working time Time-related underemployment rate
III	Average annual working time per employed person
IV	Time-related underemployment rate Employment by weekly hours worked

IV. Combining work, family and personal life

I	Maternity leave
II	Parental leave
III	Maternity leave
IV	Asocial / unusual hours Maternity protection



V. Work that should be abolished

I	Forced labour Child labour
II	Worst forms of child labour
III	Child labour Hazardous labour
IV	Hazardous child labour rate Forced labour

VI. Stability and security of work

I	Real earnings of casual workers
II	Subsistence worker rate
III	Precarious employment rate Job tenure
IV	Subsistence worker rate Real earnings of casual workers

VII. Equal opportunity and treatment in employment

I	Employment-to-population ratio Unemployment insurance
II	Equal remuneration of men and women for work of equal value
III	Gender wage gap Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Measure for employment of persons with disabilities
IV	Share of wage by sex Occupational segregation by sex Measure of dispersion for sectoral / occupational distribution of (recent) migrant workers



VIII. Safe work environment

I	Occupational injury frequency rate, fatal Occupational injury frequency rate, nonfatal Time lost due to occupational injuries
II	Occupational injury frequency rate, fatal Occupational injury frequency rate, nonfatal
III	Labour inspection
IV	Time lost due to occupational injuries Employment injury benefits Occupational safety and health labour inspection

IX. Social security

I	Share of population above the statutory pensionable age (or aged 65 or above) benefiting from an old-age pension Healthcare expenditure not financed out of pocket by private households Beneficiaries of cash income support Sick leave
II	Public expenditure on needs based cash income support Public social security expenditure
III	Share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme Share of population covered by (basic) health care provision Old-age social security or pension benefits
IV	Healthcare expenditure not financed out of pocket by private households Public expenditure on needs based cash income support Incapacity for work due to invalidity

X. Social dialogue, workers and employers representation

I	Trade union density rate Employers' organization density rate
II	Collective bargaining coverage rate Tripartite consultations
III	Trade union density rate Employers' organization density rate
IV	Trade union density rate Employers' organization density rate Collective bargaining coverage rate



XI. Labour underutilization

I	System of Education; Labour Market; Gender; Underemployment
II	Measuring efficiency of employment; Skill improvement
III	There is a need to measure the potential labour force
IV	There is a need to measure the potential labour force

XII. Forms of Work

I	Analysis of information on unpaid trainees Analysis of Forms of Work; Creating a mechanism
II	Recognizing legitimacy; Final estimation; Farm household
III	Development Labour statistics: It is very important to estimate a work by volunteers; Farm work is important (Own-use production work)
IV	It is important to cover trainees in work statistics. It is difficult to estimate the work by volunteers. Forced labour of prison workers is important; Different forms of work exist: trainees, volunteers. 12 000 volunteers during the Olympic Games Certificate of ASAN Service (State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations) – trainees