

Trial International Classification of Activities For Time-use Statistics¹

Abstract

This paper briefly reviews the gaps in existing classifications of time-use and argues for a classification that would serve both developing and developed countries production of time-use statistics. The main principles of the proposed classification are to provide a structure consistent with the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and to ensure comparability with other existing time-use classifications. It presents issues for further in the development of both methods and classification, to support work in developing countries and a two-digit classification which forms the basis of the trial international classification currently being developed.

1. Introduction

One of the main recommendations of all four world conferences on women concerned the improved measurement of both the remunerated and unremunerated work of women. In particular, the Beijing *Platform for Action* adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women underscore the need to develop a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by:

- (i) Improving data collection on the unremunerated work which is already included in the United Nations System of National Accounts, such as in agriculture, particularly subsistence agriculture, and other types of non-market production activities;
- (ii) Improving measurements that at present underestimate women's unemployment and underemployment in the labour market;
- (iii) Developing methods, in appropriate forums, for assessing the value, in quantitative terms, of unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, such as caring for dependents and preparing food, for possible reflection in satellite accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, with a view to recognizing the economic contribution of women and making visible the unequal distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work between women and men (United Nations, 1996; para. 206(f)).

It called for the development of **A** an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work[®] (United

¹ Paper presented by Grace Bediako and Joann Vanek of the Statistics Division, United Nations New York at the International Conference on Time Use, University of Luneberg, 22-25 April 1998. The views presented are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

Nations, 1996; para. 206(g))and also recommended that national time use studies be carried out to measure work that is outside National Accounts.

At present, concepts and methods for producing time-use data are readily available in developed countries, but these cannot be directly applied in developing countries. The time use studies in developing countries have mainly been small studies restricted to single or a few localities and there is limited experience and a lack of standards on methods, classifications and other relevant tools to guide work at the national level in these countries. Meanwhile the national statistical offices in several countries in Africa and Asia are planning time-use surveys on an experimental and limited scale, including Nigeria, South Africa, India, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. To assist in these efforts the United Nations Statistics Division, with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme, embarked on the preparation of a *Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics*.

The purpose of this paper is to present a trial international classification for statistics on time use that would serve the needs of both developing and developed countries. It also presents the directions for future work as drawn from the conclusions of the Expert Group meeting, in October 1997. The two digit classification which was adopted by the Group and which forms the basis of the proposed trial classification, is presented as an annex.

2. Overview of objectives of time-use studies

Time-use studies provide a basis for assessing how individuals spend their time, on a daily or weekly basis, and reveal the details of an individual's daily life with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness not achieved in any other type of social survey (Gershuny, 1992; p. 1). While time-use studies have served many diverse purposes over the years, the most common objectives for developed as for developing countries, relate to issues of gender and work, specifically the division of labour in the home, including changes in allocation of time across broad categories of activity, and improvement in the measurement of women's unpaid work. A related objective concerns the use of these statistics in the preparation of household satellite accounts.

Time-use statistics can provide a unique source of relatively detailed information over time on the extent of participation by men, women and children in all types of productive activity, inside and outside the household. These data are particularly useful because (a) they cover household activities not usually covered by the traditional concepts of labour force and of production, (b) time as its basic unit of measure, is conceptually amenable to a greater degree of disaggregation than traditional concepts of participation and non-participation, and **8** they provide more reliable measures of productive activity (in the traditional sense) in the household than the traditional labour statistics, for example subsistence agriculture and artisan work (United Nations, 1978; para. 5).

Objectives which have been identified for upcoming surveys in developing countries include: to quantify

women's contribution to economic activities, to measure the extent of child labour, and to understand the relationship between welfare and poverty. In India, other objectives were to provide information on livelihood strategies and on when people are free of work as a basis for planning skills formation, training and other poverty alleviation programmes (United Nations, 1997; para. 6).

3. Rationale for the trial classification

The nomenclature and classification of activities, whether in a national or multinational comparative survey, forms an important part of the planning, collection and analysis of time-use data. Partly because activity is the unit for analysis, and also to ensure comparability between time-use surveys within a country or across countries, a detailed and comprehensive classification needs to be developed. The international classification should take account of the different needs and perspectives that have so far characterized time-use surveys, and give appropriate emphasis to classifying the full set of activities associated with economic production and to housework. Such a classification would make an important contribution to the development of statistics in this field and address one of the major concerns in this exercise, which is to reflect the situation in developing countries where subsistence and informal sector economic production constitute a significant proportion of the labour force and of total production in national accounts.

At present, the objectives of measuring household production or work and of studying the amount and uses of free time, has led to different degrees of development in the classification of the major activity groups. As Clark and Harvey (1977) pointed out, there has been little attempt to present details about what people do as economic activities, while the work done within the household, ie. domestic work, has tended to be developed in greater detail (p. 19). In general, activities which are not considered as part of economic activity or which are outside the SEA production boundary have more elaborate and almost exhaustive activity classifications in contrast to other major groups of activities. A comparison of three classifications applied in national time-use studies in the developed regions and (ie. Australia, 1987; Canada, 1992; United States, 1981), regional and cross-national studies (ie. Eurostat, 1996; and Szalai, 1972), and a proposal made by Harvey and Niemi (1993) allocate only one out of nine or ten major groups to economic activity and related activities.

In these classifications, some production which may, under certain conditions, be considered production within the boundary of the system of national accounts, and therefore economic activity are not distinguished from other types of household production. However a classification which is meaningful for both developed and developing countries requires not only distinguishing paid work as a separate category, but also other types of economic activity which are generally more common and often substantial in developing countries, such as unpaid work for household enterprises and household own-account production. Household own-account production within the system of national accounts boundary comprises the production of goods primarily intended to produce goods for own consumption (of the members of the household) or providing housing services for own household. Own-account production of goods include:

- (a) The production of agricultural products and their subsequent storage; the gathering of berries or other uncultivated crops; forestry; wood-cutting and the collection of firewood; hunting and fishing;
- (b) The production of other primary products such as mining salt, cutting peat, the supply of water, etc.
- (c) The processing of agricultural products; the production of grain by threshing; the production of flour by milling; the curing of skins and the production of leather; the production and preservation of meat and fish products, the preservation of fruit by drying, bottling, etc.; the production of dairy products such as butter or cheese; the production of beer, wine, or spirits; the production of baskets or mats; etc.;
- (d) Other kinds of processing such as weaving cloth; dressmaking and tailoring; the production of footwear; the production of pottery, utensils or durables; making furniture. (Commission of the European Communities and others, 1993; para. 6.24).

Provision of housing services for own account include own-account construction and substantial repair services by owners of dwellings, such as replastering of walls, repairing of roofs, major renovations or extensions to dwellings (Commission of the European Communities and others, 1993; para. 6.27). The trial classification attempts to make these activities more prominent by devoting three major groups economic activities.

4. Primary principles of the classification

The classification seeks to provide the basis on which data from time-use surveys would be coded and presented in categories that would be meaningful in the assessment of national labour inputs into production of all goods and all types of services; in the compilation of household satellite accounts; and in examining trends in the broad uses of time. The two main principles for specifying the classification are therefore to:

- (a) Provide a structure which is consistent with the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts (SEA) and allows for creating aggregates for satellite accounts.
- (b) Ensure comparability with other existing time-use classifications.

For this reason, it is desirable that the design of the classification make it possible at the second and other levels to combine subgroups and categories of activities to form the conceptual groupings within the SEA (i.e. market and own-account production by households), as well as other productive activities (such as volunteer work, housework, care of elderly, children and the disabled, and other types of services extended to members of own- or other households). These are activities which though not valued in the system of national accounts, are considered to be within the general production boundary

(Commission of the European Communities and others, 1993; para. 6.14 - 6.36). It is also important to maintain close links with the activity classifications used in other time-use studies to be able to generate summary indicators for similar categories or major groups as required.

It is in addition essential to ensure that the international classification scheme is (a) flexible enough to be adaptable to different user needs and interests; (b) cover all groups of activities comprehensively and equally; (c) detailed enough to cover activities of sub-populations, yet not too detailed as to overburden respondents, interviewers and coders; and (d) consistent with other historical data sets as well as national and regional schemes (Harvey and Niemi, 1993; pp.227-229). Another important concern is for the classification to complement, to the extent possible, and for the major groups on economic activities to draw from existing international standard classifications.

This classification is built on existing national and regional classifications of time-use activity, but with stronger emphasis on the economic aspects of the work that women and men do which are not always perceived as economic activity. The classification combines different elements and listings from the twelve-country *Multinational Comparative Time-Budget Research Project* conducted in the early seventies (Szalai, 1972); and subsequent studies in the United States (Survey Research Center, 1981), Australia (Wilson, 1987), in Canada (Frederick, 1995), European *Pilot Survey on Time Use* (Eurostat, 1996). In addition, research on a framework for developing an international standard activity classification (Harvey and Niemi, 1993) and an evaluation of some conventional coding schemes (Elchardus and Glorieux, 1993) were used.

5. Structure and specification of the classification

The Expert group which was convened by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, October 1997, reviewed the first draft of the classification proposed by the Statistics Division and adopted the two digit classification presented as an annex. The meeting agreed that the scope of the classification would continue to cover all activities on which time was spent. The following ten major groups were adopted:

1. Employment for establishments
2. Primary production activities (not for establishments)
3. Services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments)
4. Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household
5. Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household
6. Community services and help to other households
7. Learning
8. Social and cultural activities
9. Mass media use
0. Personal care and self-maintenance

Regarding the content of each major group the meeting outlined the following general considerations which should be applied.

Activities which represent production within the SEA production boundary are classified in major groups 1 to 3.² Activities which fall predominantly within the general production boundary but outside the SEA boundary, using the third person criterion of the SEA, are classified in groups 4 to 6; and major groups 7 to 9 and 0 cover non-production activities.

Major group 1: Employment for establishments - includes paid and unpaid employment in establishments (i.e. fixed structures and large-scale agricultural holdings) irrespective of the industrial sector of the activity. To be consistent with definitions of actual hours worked and of economic activity, this major group also includes short breaks during working hours, and the work component of apprenticeships. Seeking employment is also included here, to be consistent with earlier time-use classifications. This group includes all activities which are undertaken in connection with:

- (a) A regular job or employment, done on a full- or part-time basis, for which wages or salaries are received in exchange for the work done.
- (b) Work done, irrespective of the nature of the activities, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, for the primary purpose of earning income, either on a regular, temporary, or intermittent basis.
- (c) Work done in a family enterprise or agricultural holding, whether wages were received in cash or in kind, or on unpaid basis.
- (d) Activities related to the above, including breaks associated with work, interruptions, travel while on the job for official business, etc.
- (e) Time spent in relation to and including travel between home and workplace, which are classified under major group 0.

Major group 2: Primary production activities (not for establishments) - is comprised of the activities not covered in major group 1 which mainly include peasant or subsistence farming and activities connected with other types of primary production. This group includes all production of goods which are destined to the household's own use, even though an undetermined proportion goods may be sold or exchanged, such as subsistence agriculture.

The main distinction between primary production activities covered in group 1 and 2 lies in the type of unit or holding on which production takes place. This group is concerned on the one hand with backyard or market gardens; plots of land allocated either by project, development and social programmes; and other types of land allocations outside the established farming areas; and on the other hand with hunting and gathering activities which are generally not confined to a fixed or well defined

² Excluded are activities classified to 15, 18, 28 and 38; and included are activities classified to 61.

location. The following are among the activities covered:

- (a) Preparing the soil, sowing, planting, and harvesting crops on these plots of land
- (b) Gathering fruit, wild fruits, medicinal and other plants
- (c) Tending, feeding, or hunting animals mainly to obtain meat, milk, hair, skin or other products in or around household compound
- (d) Gathering firewood, fetching water
- (e) Breeding or catching fish and cultivating or gathering other forms of aquatic life
- (f) Storing and carrying out some basic processing of products

Major group 3: Services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments) - consists of activities for production of goods and services not covered in major group 1. These are typically income-generating services and production of non-primary goods for sale or for household's own consumption. These comprise activities conducted in the home or within the residential compound, or when outside the home with no fixed location as for street-vendors, itinerant traders, or in the open space. Example of activities to be classified in this group are:

- (a) Work done on contractual basis on residential premises, for example as pieceworker or outworker/home based worker and assisting a family member or relative with such work
- (b) Building shelters and making simple tools, clothes and utensils for household use
- (c) Selling some products including those produced for leisure or pastime or in connection with a hobby, at garage or yard sale.
- (d) Own-account construction and major repairs such as replastering walls or repairing roofs, etc.
- (e) Providing services such as hair dressing, sewing or mending of clothes, for payment in cash or in-kind; etc.

Major group 4: Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household - comprises services such as general management of the household, performing housework, and shopping, which are performed by members of the household for their own household. This group covers domestic and related activities, including shopping and household maintenance, produced for own final consumption within households. Activities included under this group are:

- (a) Cooking and serving meals
- (b) Washing and polishing floors, furniture and other objects
- (c) Cleaning and maintaining the physical environments of the home and its surrounding
- (d) Taking care of linen, house pets, etc.
- (e) Shopping for household goods and basic supplies, storage and issue of supplies
- (f) Consultations with, engaging the services of, and office visits to professionals, e.g. legal, financial, medical, etc. on behalf of family members, including inquiries and use of government administrative services

- (g) Management of household, including arranging for services and responding to private or government inquiries

Major group 5: Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household - covers individual services pertaining to the physical care of children and care provided to other members of the household who are sick, disabled or elderly, excluding those provided by paid domestic service workers. Activities in this group include:

- (a) Taking care of and helping children
- (b) Providing rudimentary nursing to the sick, disabled and elderly
- (c) Assisting adults with their physical needs
- (d) Driving household members to and from home to receive care

Major group 6: Community services and help to other households - covers both obligatory and voluntary services which are provided for the benefit of members of the community, as well as help extended to other households (such as households of relatives, friends and neighbours). These activities include:

- (a) Participating in community work or project either on a voluntary basis or as a required contribution to the community
- (b) Working with organizations on a voluntary basis or for token compensation, where services are extended either to community, institutions, groups or individuals
- (c) Participating in activities of professional and non-professional associations such as organizing meetings, arranging for services, send and respond to inquiries, etc,
- (d) Assist in organizing children and youth clubs, neighbourhood committees, etc.
- (e) Transporting persons or goods as part of the voluntary work

Major group 7: Learning - covers attendance in formal education and other types of schooling and vocational training, including studying in preparation for classes and examinations, taking courses, etc. This group includes:

- (a) Attendance of classes at all levels of instruction: pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, higher education, extra or make up classes
- (b) Literacy and other special programmes for handicapped children, adults, and other groups who have no opportunity to attend school
- (c) On-the-job training or study paid for by employer or while on the job
- (d) Completing homework assignments, private studies, research, studying for examinations in relation to courses
- (e) Short-term courses

Major group 8: Social and cultural activities - consists of those activities which are primarily for

personal benefit, or for the benefit of own household or of others (including family members, neighbours and friends). This group includes:

- (a) Visiting and socializing with friends and relatives at home or in public places
- (b) Communicating by telephone or mail, etc.
- (c) Attending/participating in social gatherings such as weddings, funerals, school or family reunions
- (d) Participating in indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, excursions, etc.
- (e) Active participation in arts, music and theatre
- (f) Spectator of sports and spectacular events, theatre, etc.

Major group 9: Mass media use - covers activities related to the use of mass media, such as listening to the radio, watching television and reading newspaper, magazines, novels, etc.

Major group 0: Personal care and self-maintenance - comprises those activities required by the individual to meet their own biological needs, and includes time spent caring for one's own self or receiving this type of care. This includes all activities such as:

- (a) Long sleep taken any time of the day as schedule dictates, including preparations for going to bed
- (b) Required rest for health reasons, or naps
- (c) Personal hygiene, including bathing, dressing
- (d) Eating, drinking, taking medication, self-administered medical tests, etc.
- (e) Relaxing

5. Issues for further work

The Expert Group meeting made several recommendations for further development of the classification and for assisting developing countries with work on time-use studies. This section presents some of the issues raised and the conclusions of the meeting. (See United Nations (1997)).

The meeting discussed the types of information needed for effective implementation of the trial classification and identified the following as important context variables: *For whom*, *With whom* and location. It will be necessary to develop classifications for these variables, as well of methodological tools to facilitate national implementation. In this regard, it would be necessary to:

- C Develop appropriate coding tools which would reflect the responses and determine their effective use for the corresponding codes;
- C Prepare a correspondence table with other time-use classifications to facilitate comparisons with other studies over time;

- C Provide basic categories for the context variables needed to implement the classification.

The meeting agreed that it would be important to prepare a manual to provide methodological guidance on time-use surveys relevant to a wide range of circumstances. Even though there is substantial experience in the collection of time-use data in developed countries, it would be necessary to experiment with different formats and methods in order to assess their relative effectiveness for collecting time-use data in developing countries. The group further encouraged national statistics offices and researchers to experiment with the different diary formats and methods and to share information about their experiences in the development of these techniques.

Another issue suggested for further study concerned what was generally referred to as supervising children. Since a significant part of this function took place concurrently with other activities, such as housework, reading, relaxation, etc., indications of the time spent on supervising children (unless clearly reported as such or as a secondary activity) would have to be obtained from cross-classifications with responses to the question *‘with whom’*.

There was some interest in comparing the amounts of time spent on activities for market production with the time spent on similar activities for non-market production within and outside the SEA production boundary. Given that clarification of the *‘for whom’* variable was necessary in order to identify market and non-market activities, it was suggested that further research would be needed to determine the contextual variables and the response categories expected.

‘Waiting’ is a very common activity in both developed and developing countries, and forms a particularly significant component of some types of activity, for example, travel, searching for employment, visits to health care centres, paying for services, etc. However, the time spent in the activity *‘waiting’* had often not been reported in the diaries of respondents in most studies that had been carried out in developed countries. It was proposed that for the 2-digit level activity categories in which waiting was a significant component, a specification of *‘waiting’* as a type of activity at the third digit level of classification might be introduced. Moreover, instructions on where and how to code *‘waiting’* should be clearly explained.

The group agreed to assist in these efforts to develop an international classification which would serve the needs of both developing and developed countries. It urged international organizations and bilateral agencies to support further development of this work, in particular in developing countries. The following specific suggestions were made:

- (a) Meeting participants agreed to share information about planned and ongoing studies, particularly in developing countries.
- (b) Countries with time-use data collection experience were urged to form bilateral association

with developing countries to provide technical and other necessary support for carrying out such studies, and several participants offered to explore ways in which their institutions could support time-use work in developing countries.

(c) Countries should consider ways of testing the classification and provide feedback on improvements needed. Interest in doing so was expressed in connection with planned work in India, Nepal, the Philippines and South Africa.

(d) There was interest in the organization of a workshop to bring together persons in the field of time-use statistics from developed and developing countries. It was proposed that the International Association of Time Use Researchers (IATUR) could conduct one in connection with its next meeting to be held 26 July - 1 August 1998 in Montreal.

References

Clark, Susan and Andrew S. Harvey (1977). An evaluation of the multinational activity classification and coding system: A working paper. Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.

Commission of the European Communities and others (1993). System of National Accounts 1993. (United Nations, Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).

Elchardus, Mark and Ignace Glorieux (1993). Towards a semantic taxonomy classifying activities on the basis of their meaning, Time Use Methodology: Toward Consensus, Roma, Italy June 15-18, 1992. Note e relazioni, Edizione 1993 n.3.

Eurostat (1996). Pilot Survey on Time Use 1996: Coding List and Coding Diary. (DOC E2/TU/PILOT/11+12/96).

Frederick, Judith A. (1995). As Time Goes By ... Time Use of Canadians. General Social Survey Catalogue 89-544E. Ottawa, Statistics Canada.

Gershuny, Jonathan (1992). Time Budget Research in Europe, Meeting of the Working Party on Social Indicators, 23 March 1992, (Eurostat, Luxemburg, DOC E3/IS/5/92).

Harvey, Andrew S. and Iris Niemi (1993). An International Standard Activity Classification: Toward a framework, relevant issues. Paper presented at the International Association for Time Use Research Workshop, June 1993 in Amsterdam.

Jackson, Chris (1992). The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1986. Technical Series No. 19.

Statistics Canada.

Mata-Greenwood, Adriana (1992). An integrated framework for the measurement of working time. International Labour Office, Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics Office of the European Communities (1996a). Activity list. Luxembourg, Eurostat.

_____ (1996b). Coding the diary. Luxembourg, Eurostat.

_____ (1996c). Proposal for diary coding. Luxembourg, Eurostat

Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research (1981). Study of American's use of time: Time diary editing instructions and activity codes (Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan).

Szalai, Alexander, editor (1972). The Use of Time: Daily Activities of Urban and Suburban Populations in Twelve Countries. Publication of the European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences. Mouton, The Hague.

United Nations (1978). Progress report on the development of statistics of time-use. Report of the Secretary-General to the Twentieth Session of the Statistical Commission 20 February-2 March 1979, E/CN.3/519.

_____ (1995). The World's Women 1995 Trends and Statistics. (Sales No. E.95.XVII.2).

_____ (1996). Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration. Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China 4-15 September 1995 (New York: DPI/1766/Wom).

_____ (1997). Expert Group Meeting on Trial International Classification for Time-use Activities: Report of the Meeting, held in New York, 13-16 October 1997. ESA/STAT/AC.59/3.

Wilson, John (1987). Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987. Information Paper Catalogue No. 4111.1. Sydney: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

ANNEX

**PROPOSAL FOR A TRIAL INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES
FOR TIME-USE STATISTICS**

1. Employment for establishments

Time used for:

- 11 First job or employment
- 12 Second , third and other jobs
- 13 Working in apprenticeship, internship and related positions
- 14 Short breaks and interruptions from work
- 15 Seeking employment and related activities
- 18 Travel to/from work and seeking employment in establishments
- 19 Employment in establishments not elsewhere classified

2. Primary production activities not for establishments

Time used for:

- 21 Crop farming and market/kitchen gardening: planting, weeding, harvesting, picking, etc.
- 22 Tending animals and fish farming
- 23 Hunting, fishing, forestry and gathering of wild products
- 24 Digging, stone cutting, splitting and carving
- 25 Collecting water
- 26 Purchase of goods used for and sale of outputs arising from these activities
- 28 Travel related to primary production activities (not for establishments)
- 29 Primary production activities (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

3. Services for income and other production of goods not for establishments*

Time used for:

- 31 Food processing and preservation activities: grain processing, butchering, preserving, curing
- 32 Preparing and selling food and beverage preparation, baking, confectionery and related activities
- 33 Making and selling textile , leather and related craft: weaving, knitting, sewing, shoemaking, tanning, products of wood
- 34 Building and extensions of dwelling: laying bricks, plastering, thatch, bamboo, cutting glass, plumbing, painting, carpentering, electric wiring
- 35 Petty trading, street/door-to-door vending, shoe-cleaning and other
- 36 Fitting, installing, tool setting, maintaining and repairing tools and machinery
- 37 Provision of services for income such as computer services, transport, hairdressing, cosmetic treatment, baby-sitting, massages, prostitution
- 38 Travel related to services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments)
- 39 services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

* In each activity buying of inputs and selling the products are included, and may be disaggregated at the third digit level

4. Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household

Time used for:

- 41 Cooking, making drinks, setting and serving tables
 - 42 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
 - 43 Care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen
 - 44 Shopping for goods and non-personal services: capital goods, household appliances, equipment, food and various household supplies
 - 45 Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills, etc.
 - 46 Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods
 - 47 Pet care
 - 48 Travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping
 - 49 Household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified
-

5. Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household

Time used for:

- 51 Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding
- 52 Teaching, training and instruction of own children
- 53 Accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons, etc.
- 54 Physical care of the sick, disabled, elderly household members: washing, dressing, feeding, helping
- 55 Accompanying adults to receive personal care services: such as hairdressers, therapy sessions, etc.
- 56 Supervising children and adults needing care
- 58 Travel related to care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household
- 59 Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household not elsewhere classified

6. Community services and help to other households

Time used for:

- 61 Community organized construction and repairs: buildings, roads, dams, wells, etc.
- 62 Community organized work: cooking for collective celebrations, etc.
- 63 Volunteering with for an organization (which does not involve working directly for individuals)
- 64 Volunteer work through organizations extended directly to individuals and groups
- 65 Participation in meetings of local and informal groups/cast, tribes, professional associations, union, fraternal and political organizations
- 66 Involvement in civic and related responsibilities: voting, rallies, etc.
- 67 Informal help to other households
- 68 Travel related to community services
- 69 Community services not elsewhere classified

7. Learning

Time used for:

- 71 General education: school/university attendance
- 72 Studies, homework and course review related to general education
- 73 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time
- 74 Work-related training
- 78 Travel related to learning
- 79 Learning not elsewhere classified

8. Social, cultural and recreational activities

Time used for:

- 81 Participating in cultural activities, weddings, funerals, births, and other celebrations
- 82 Participating in religious activities: church services, religious ceremonies, practices, rehearsals, etc.
- 83 Socializing at home and outside the home
- 84 Arts , making music, hobbies and related courses:
- 85 Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 86 Games and other pass-time activities
- 87 Spectator to sports, exhibitions/museums, cinema/theatre/concerts and other performances and events
- 88 Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities
- 89 Social, cultural and recreational activities not elsewhere classified

9. Mass media use

Time used for:

- 91 Reading
- 92 Watching television and video
- 93 Listening to music/radio
- 94 Accessing information by computing
- 95 Visiting library
- 98 Travel related to mass media use and entertainment
- 99 Mass media use and entertainment not elsewhere classified

0. Personal care and self-maintenance

Time used for:

- 01 Sleep and related activities
- 02 Eating and drinking
- 03 Personal hygiene and health
- 04 Receiving medical and personal care from professionals and household members
- 05 Doing nothing, rest and relaxation
- 06 Individual religious practices and meditation
- 08 Travel related to personal care and self-maintenance
- 09 Personal care and self-maintenance not elsewhere classified