

11.2 Overview of the International Family of Classifications & Classification of Statistical Activities

ECLAC/UNSD Regional Workshop on International Statistical Classifications Santiago de Chile 20 - 22 May 2025

Outline

International Family of Classifications (IFC)

- 1. Purpose of IFC
- 2. Scope
- 3. Dissemination
- 4. Task Team on Best Practices/IFC

Available at:

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family

Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA)

- 1. Purpose of CSA
- 2. CSA 2.0 Revision process
- 3. Main changes
- 4. CSA 2.1 Update on Food Security and Nutrition
 - Proposal
 - Global Consultation

Available at:

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/CSA2



List By Statistical Domain

Statistical Domains

- 1 Demographic and social statistics
- 2 Economic statistics
- 3 Environment statistics
- 4 Governance statistics
- 5 Cross-cutting statistics
- 6 Statistical infrastructure and methodology
- 7 Strategic and managerial activities

Notes:

- 1. The statistical domains are defined in the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0).
- 2. On this webpage, the classifications appear under the respective subject-matter areas that use them for data analysis (primarily CSA 2.0 domains 1 5), rather than the CSA 2.0 category of 602 (Classifications) as statistical standards. For this use of CSA, please refer to the CSA 2.0 publication (preedited version), para. 22.

The classifications are listed by the statistical domain(s) that use them. Some of them may appear in more than one domain.

1 Demographic and social statistics

International Classification of Violence against Children, ICVAC

101 Population

- Family status classification
- Household status classification

103 Labour

- Classification of occupational injuries
- ▶ International Classification of Status in Employment 93 (ICSE-93)
- International Standard Classification of Occupations 08 (ISCO-08)

104 Education

- ▶ International Standard Classification of Education: Education Programmes 2011 (ISCED-P 2011)
- International Standard Classification of Education: Educational Attainment 2011 (ISCED-A 2011)
- International Standard Classification of Education: Fields of Education and Training 2013



1. Purpose

- Repository of international statistical classifications adopted by the UN Statistical Commission or other relevant intergovernmental bodies
- Maintained by the UN Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications
- Set of grading criteria and a review process was established for adding new member classifications



Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP)

The following table outlines the criteria of the Classification of Environmental Purposes to be considered a member of the International Family of Economic and Social Statistical Classifications.

Criterion	Does CEP satisfy the criterion? Y/N	Requirements/ Mandatory or Discretionary	Evaluation
Custodian of the classification	Yes	There must be a custodian. Mandatory i.e., must be Yes	The custodian is Eurostat.
Primary use of the classification	Yes	The use of the classification in statistical and non-statistical environments should be documented. Discretionary i.e., can be Yes or No	The Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP) is used to classify data according to the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA CF). CEP is a generic, functional classification of economic activities products and expenditures and other transactions related to environmental protection and management of natural resources. Relevant policy areas include climate change mitigation, biodiversity, environmental protection, and resource management.
Conceptual basis	Yes	The major concepts used to develop the classification must be clearly defined and documented. Mandatory i.e., must be Yes	The conceptual basis for CEP is derived from <u>SEEA CF</u> . CEP defines environmental activities in the same way as SEEA CF Chapter IV which pertains to economic transactions related to the environment, i.e., the chapter about economic activity, products, and expenditures. CEP classifies environmental economic activities and related transactions by economic operators. The principal basis for determining the environmental purpose of an activity or product is its technical nature . Technical nature is a neutral approach that considers whether an economic activity or product reduces pressure on the environment or makes more efficient use of natural resources. Technical nature is best discerned by evaluating inputs, production processes and output, irrespective of legislation or revealed intentions of the economic actors.
Scope of the	Yes	The scope of	The introduction and explanatory notes clearly describe the scope of CEP. CEP has the



2. Scope

 Covers broad statistical areas (CSA 2.0) such as demographic and social statistics, economic statistics, environmental statistics, etc.

- Currently includes 146 classifications, such as:
 - International Standard Classification of Occupations 08 (ISCO-08)
 - International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)
 - Central Product Classification (CPC)
 - Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP)

Statistical Domains

- 1 Demographic and social statistics
- 2 Economic statistics
- 3 Environment statistics
- 4 Governance statistics
- 5 Cross-cutting statistics
- 6 Statistical infrastructure and methodology
- 7 Strategic and managerial activities



3. Dissemination

- Available on UNSD website at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family
- Searchable by statistical domain, name, and acronym
- Includes basic bibliographic information for each member classification, such as status, custodian, the year of its adoption, etc.
- Shows the relationship of a member classification to other classifications



The International Family of Classifications primarily contains those classifications that have been reviewed and approved as guidelines by the United Nations Statistical Commission or other competent intergovernmental bodies, covering broad statistical areas such as economics, demographics, labour, health, education, social welfare, geography, environment, and tourism, among others.

The Family contains also some classifications that have not (yet) been formally apporved by the United Nations Statistical Commission or a similar competent intergovernmental body, but have either gained international acceptance or are the only existing classifications in a given field.

The List of classifications in the Family is currently maintained by the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications. In the future the Expert Group will evaluate the classifications currently listed here against the Criteria to become a member of the International Family and associate each one with a quality indicator.

Browse Content

Browse available international and multinational classifications by their names or by the statistical domain(s) that they belong to.

Browse by Domain

Browse by Name



List By Statistical Domain

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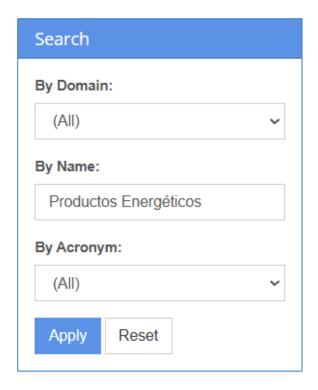
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List By Name



A total number of 1 classifications are listed here by their names in English.

▶ Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC)



International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016

Basic Bibliographic Information

Status: Operational

Type: To Be Determined

Citation: International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)

ISBN: N/A

Methodology

Scope: ICATUS 2016 is a classification of all activities that the general population will spend time on during the 24 hours in

a day.

Concept Being Classified: Activities that the general population will spend time on during the 24 hours in a day.

Statistical Units: Individuals

Main Principles: The main classification criterion which has been used in the construction of the classification is the "productive"

nature of an activity. Daily activities can be categorized into those that are considered productive and those that are "non-productive" (personal activities) from an economic/SNA point of view. Additionally, the ILO framework for work statistics was used as a basis to further classify productive activities. Personal activities are classified according to the nature of the activity (for example, learning, socializing, and satisfying physiologic needs).

Relationships to Other International Classifications:

Related To: Major Differences (Scope, Structure, and Concepts):

ISIC Rev. 4 The unit classified in time use statistics (the time spent by individuals on a given activity) is not the same as the

economic units classified in employment and production statistics, typically the establishment. Therefore, the

economic activity of a worker at a particular point in time may differ from the primary activity of the

establishment where he or she works.



Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Revision 4

Basic Bibliographic Information

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Status: Superseded [The current version is BEC Revision 5]

Type: To Be Determined

Citation: Classification by Broad Economic Categories Revision 4, Series M: Miscellaneous Statistical Papers, No. 53 Rev.

New York: United Nations.ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/53/Rev.4

ISBN: 92-1-161460-0

Website: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ

Custodian: United Nations Statistics Division

Available Formats: PDF
Year Adopted: 1988

Year Published: 1989

Available Languages (besides English):

Français, Español, العربية, Русский, 中文 Details...

Availability: Fully available only in English.

Purpose of the Classification

Statistical Domains (in

CSA 2.0):

2 Economic statistics

Purpose: This classification is intended to categorize trade statistics into large economic classes of commodities and to

supplement the summary data compiled on the basis of the sections of the Standard International Trade

Classification

Main Applications: N/A
Main Users: N/A



4. Task Team on Best Practices & International Family of Classifications (TT-BP/IFC)

- October 2022 UNCEISC recommended creation of a task team on best practices to review and update 1) the existing documents that provide guidance on the development of classifications; and 2) the approval process of international classifications
- March 2023: CSA 2.0 approved at UN Statistical Commission
- October 2023: UNCEISC proposed to extend Task Team to include IFC and implementation of CSA 2.0 in IFC



4. Task Team on Best Practices & International Family of Classifications

Priorities

- ✓ Map the updated IFC into the new CSA V2.0 structure and identify and document any gaps or issues in using CSA V2.0
- Determine a process and methodology for maintaining the IFC
- Determine if the Grading Criteria is still needed and/or needs revising
- Review classifications in the IFC to assess whether still relevant, identify any gaps or changes required
- Review the best practice guidelines



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Domain 1	Demographic and social statistics
Domain 2	Economic statistics
Domain 3	Environment statistics
Domain 4	Governance statistics
Domain 5	Cross-cutting statistics
Domain 6	Statistical infrastructure and methodology
Domain 7	Strategic and managerial activities



Domain 1 - Demographic and social statistics			
101	Population		
102	Migration		
103	Labour		
104	Education		
105	Health		
106	Income and consumption		
107	Social protection		
108	Human settlements and housing		
109	Culture		
110	Time-Use		
199	Demographic and social statistics, n.e.c.		



1. Purpose

Analytical classification that provides a hierarchical structure of categories about statistical activities

Two main purposes:

- Based on the <u>process</u> related to a statistical activity, can be used to <u>classify statistical events</u>, capacity building activities, training courses, working groups, publications or statistical standards, etc
- Based on the <u>output</u> of a statistical activity, can be used to classify data and metadata (particularly domains 1 to 5 which are related to subject-matter activities)



2. CSA 2.0 Revision process

CSA 2.0 was developed by the Task Team on CSA, established in 2020 by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES)

- Task Team on CSA developed a draft updated CSA that reflected the consensus of the Task
 Team and the feedback from a global survey in April May 2022. The updated CSA was then
 submitted to the CES 2022 plenary session, and subsequently to the UNCEISC in October
 2022. The UNCEISC endorsed CSA 2.0 and submitted it to the UN Statistical Commission for
 adoption
- The UN Statistical Commission, in 2023, endorsed CSA 2.0 as an international standard classification, and recommended its inclusion in the IFC (UNSC Report on the 54th session, 2023, decision 54/112f)



3. Main Changes (CSA 1.0 -> CSA 2.0)

To take into account user feedback and developments in international statistical work, two subjectmatter domains were added to the classification:

- Environment statistics (new domain 3) aligned with the Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013) and the components of the basic set of environment statistics. The statistical areas in this domain follow the structure of FDES
- **Governance statistics (new domain 4)** aligned with the Handbook on Governance Statistics developed by the Praia Group and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2020. The statistical areas in this domain follow the general structure agreed by the Praia Group

After adding two domains, the next ones are renumbered, bringing the total number of domains to seven



3. Main Changes (CSA 1.0 -> CSA 2.0)

Domain 5 renamed to "Cross-cutting statistics"

(in CSA 2009 this was domain 3: "Environment and multi-domain statistics")

 Now covers statistical areas that require bringing together data across different domains to meet the data needs for policy agendas for development, such as SDGs, climate change, etc.



3. Main Changes (CSA 1.0 -> CSA 2.0)

Domain 6 is renamed to "Statistical infrastructure and methodology" (in CSA 2009 this was Domain 4 "Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis")

- Task Team aimed to align it with the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)
 but found it not to be practical for the purposes of the classification
- For the practical purposes, Task Team considered the concept of 'common statistical infrastructure' from the Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems useful, as it covers explicitly metadata, classifications, and registers



3. Main Changes (CSA 1.0 -> CSA 2.0)

- Domain 7 "Strategic and managerial activities" is closely aligned with the Generic Activity
 Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO), with some simplifications
- Coding of categories is updated to make it better suited for use, and residual categories are added (coded as 99)



4. Update on CSA concerning food security (CSA 2.1)

Proposal from FAO, WHO and UNICEF

At the UNSC in 2024:

Request to consider the inclusion of a new Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) domain in the CSA

Considering CSA 2.0 was only endorsed just one year prior (2023), and current work on focuses on supporting implementation of CSA 2.0, UNCEISC Bureau recommends to initiate an update process that is **limited in scope**, and **restricted only to consideration of including FSN and any rearrangements or subdivisions at the lower levels that may be needed** to enable the inclusion of the proposed domain



511 Food security and nutrition

Covers statistical activities on the state and changes of food security, diets, and nutrition at the individual-, household-, community and population-levels. It includes the different elements of food security and nutrition statistics such as data on food and nutrient availability, physical and economic access to food, diets, and nutritional status.

Excludes:

· Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20301)

51101 Food availability and access

Covers statistical activities related to food availability and access. Includes statistics such as food and nutrient availability, physical and economic food access, and the socio-cultural determinants of food access.

Excludes:

- · Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20301)
- Diets and nutrition (51102)

51102 Diets and nutrition

Covers statistical activities related to diets, nutrient intakes, and nutrition outcomes. Includes statistics such as food and nutrient intakes, energy balance, nutrient adequacy, the monetary and non-monetary costs of healthy diets, and the affordability of nutritious foods.

Excludes:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20301)
- · Food availability and access (51101)

20301 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Covers statistical activities related to agriculture, forestry and fishing. Includes agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agroindustry statistics (including food production and safety), food and food security, organic farming and organic food, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, trade in forest products, fisheries.

Excludes:

- Agricultural labour input (103)
- Government expenditure for agriculture, forestry and fishing (20103)
- Forest resource assessment (20105)
- Environmental accounting for agriculture, forestry and fishing (20105)
- Forest fire (304)
- · Food security and nutrition (511)

4. Update on CSA concerning food security (CSA 2.1)

Global Consultation

- Currently preparing for global consultation on revision to 2.1
- Planned launch in June



4. Update on CSA concerning food security (CSA 2.1)

Next Steps

June-September 2025 Collect responses to global consultation, address feedback, revise

if needed

October 2025 Pending on the result of the global consultation, finalize and present the

updated CSA to UNCEISC for endorsement

March 2026 Submit the recommendation from UNCEISC on the update CSA to

UN Statistical Commission





Thank you!