



II. Time-use activities classification

Regional Workshop on Time Use Statistics: Methods and Uses

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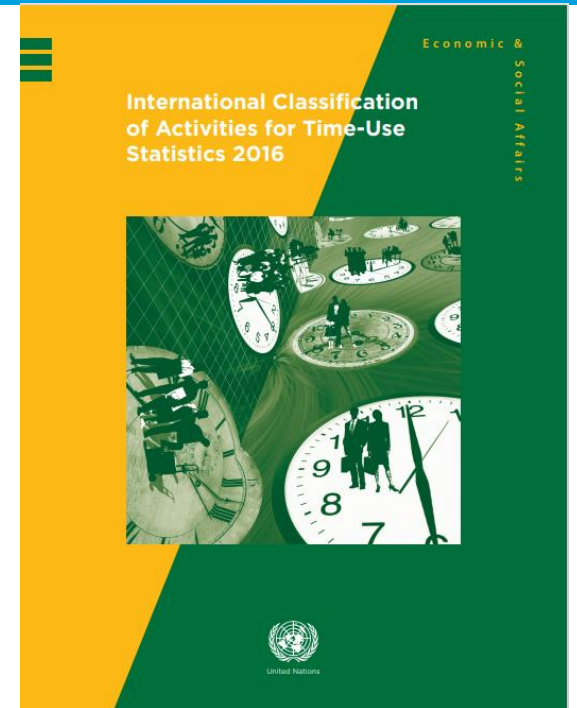
Contents

- ✓ What are time-use statistics?
- ✓ Why time-use statistics?

ICATUS 2016

- 🕒 Hierarchical classification of all possible activities undertaken by the general population during the 24 hours in a day.
- 🕒 Provides a framework to produce meaningful and comparable statistics on time use across countries and over time
- 🕒 Outcome of a review process that spanned several years and involved contributions from many time-use and classification experts around the world.
- 🕒 Consistent with SNA to allow calculation of aggregates for satellite accounts.
- 🕒 Alignment with the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the 19th ICLS (2013).
- 🕒 Important tool for monitoring progress made towards the achievement of the SDGs

ICATUS 2016 was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission for use as an international statistical classification during its forty-eighth session

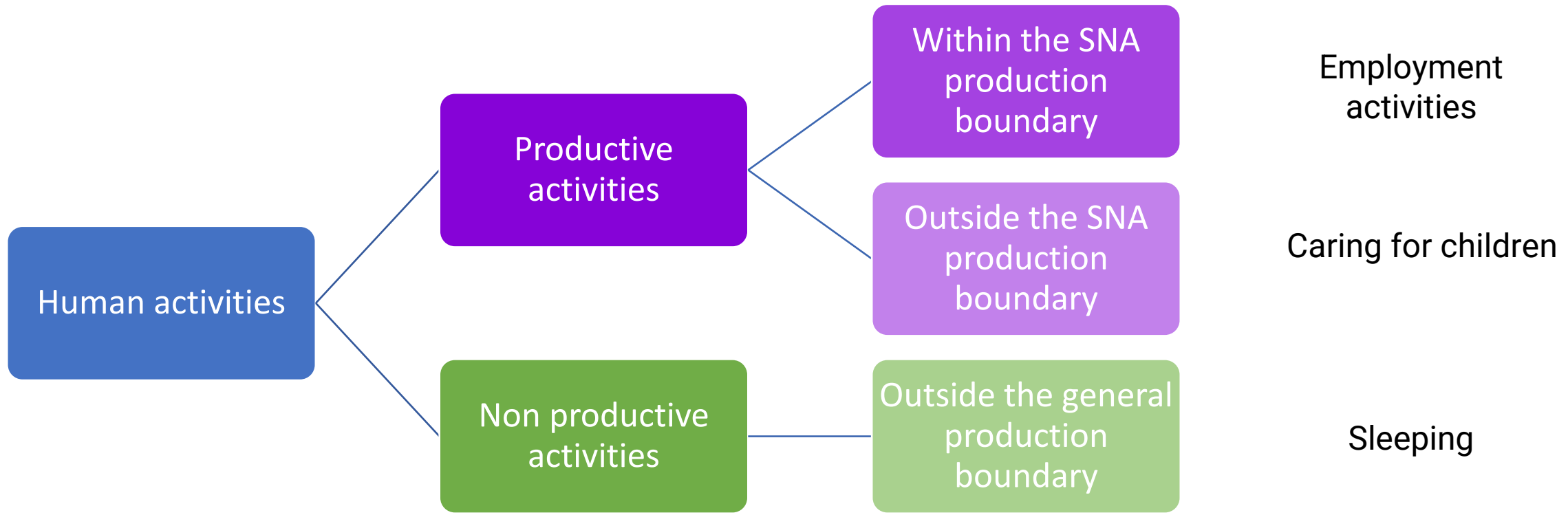


ICATUS 2016 design principles

- **Mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories.** ICATUS can be used to classify each activity into one category of the classification without duplication or omission.
- **Comparability with other related national and international standard classifications.** The development of ICATUS drew upon international, regional and country experiences on time-use statistics and related classifications.
- **Categories are stable.** Current categories will remain unchanged unless major methodological developments are reflected.
- **Categories are well described.** ICATUS categories have titles that are in a standard format, and their explanations clearly mention which activities should be included and which should be excluded.
- **Categories are well balanced:** Not too many or too few categories

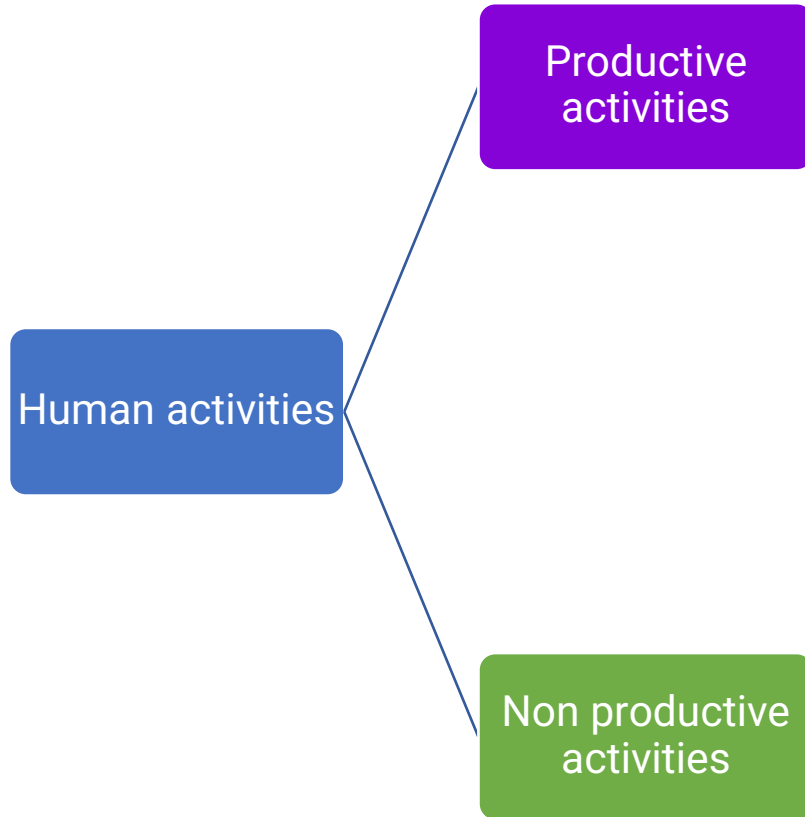
Possible to effectively, accurately and consistently distinguish between the categories in the classification based on the information available

ICATUS 2016 conceptual frameworks: SNA production boundaries



ICATUS 2016 conceptual frameworks:

SNA production boundaries



ICATUS 2016 conceptual frameworks:

Framework for labour statistics adopted by the 19th ICLS

Definition of work

Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use

Forms of work

- a) own-use production work*
- b) employment work*
- c) unpaid trainee work*
- d) volunteer work*
- e) other mandatory productive activities unpaid to third parties*

The categories are mutually exclusive, but persons can work simultaneously on more than one of them.

ICATUS 2016 conceptual frameworks:

Forms of work relation to SNA 2008

Intended destination of production	For own final use		For use by others				
Forms of work	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work	
	Services	Goods				Market and nonmarket units	Households producing
Relation to SNA			Activities within the SNA production boundary (included in the GDP)				
	Activities within the SNA general production boundary (excluded from the GDP)						
Type of work	Unpaid work (unpaid care work, domestic work and production of goods for own final use ^a)		Paid work		Unpaid work (community, volunteer, trainee work)		

ICATUS 2016 structure

Levels	Digits	Name	Number
First	One-digit	Major Divisions	9
Second	Two-digit	Divisions	56
Third	Three-digit	Group	165

Major division	Activity
1	Employment and related activities
2	Production of goods for own final use
3	Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
4	Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
5	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
6	Learning
7	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
8	Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices
9	Self-care and maintenance

ICATUS 2016 structure

Major division	Division	Activity
3		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	31	Food and meals management and preparation
	32	Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
	33	Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
	34	Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear
	35	Household management for own final use
	36	Pet care
	37	Shopping for own household and family members
	38	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	39	Other unpaid domestic services for household and family member

ICATUS 2016 structure

Major division	Division	Group	Activity
3			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	31		Food and meals management and preparation
		311	Preparing meals/snacks
		312	Serving meals/snacks
		313	Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks
		314	Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks
		319	Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation

ICATUS 2016 and its relation to the forms of work and the SNA

Intended destination of production	For own final use		For use by others						
	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work			
Forms of work	Services	Goods				Market and nonmarket units	Households producing	Goods	Services
	Activities within the SNA production boundary (included in the GDP)								
Relation to SNA	Activities within the SNA general production boundary (excluded from the GDP)								
	ICATUS 2016	4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2. Production of goods for own final use	1. Employment and related activities ^c			5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	
11. Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions					12. Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	13. Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	53. Unpaid trainee work and related activities	59. Other unpaid work activities	51. Unpaid direct volunteering for other households ^b
14 Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment 15 Training and studies in relation to employment 17 Setting up a business 181 Employment-related travel					52. Unpaid community - and organization-based volunteering ^b				
Type of work	Unpaid work (unpaid care work, domestic work and production of goods for own final use ^a)		Paid work			Unpaid work (community, volunteer, trainee work)			

^a "Production of goods for own final use" is within the SNA production boundary and part of the main national accounts. Therefore, despite being unpaid household work, it is not accounted in the calculation of household production satellite accounts, which cover only unpaid household service work.

^b Depending on the activities and beneficiaries, unpaid volunteer work could be considered either within the SNA production boundary or within the general production boundary. All volunteer work for producing goods, including community-organized major construction, inter alia, of roads, dams and wells, is classified as being within the SNA production boundary. Unpaid volunteering work to produce services for the market is also accounted within the SNA production boundary. In contrast, unpaid volunteer services to other households, to the community, except organized major construction as noted above, to neighborhood associations and to other informal associations are activities within the general production boundary but outside the SNA production boundary. As a result, ICATUS categories may not be able to fully distinguish between volunteering activities within the SNA production boundary and those outside it. Nevertheless, experts agreed that ICATUS relevant categories would still produce meaningful statistics on total time spent on volunteering.

^c Activities classified under : Division 16 Seeking employment and Group 182 Commuting are outside the SNA general production boundary and are not classified as work as no production takes place even though classified under ICATUS major division 1.

Coding and rules related to ICATUS

Rule 1: Activities must be coded to the group level. For divisions that are not further broken down into three-digit groups, the two-digit codes have been converted to three-digit codes by adding a zero.

Major division	Division	Group	Activity
1			Employment and related activities
	16		Seeking employment
		160	Seeking employment
	17		Setting up a business
		170	Setting up a business

Rule 2: If an activity is described well enough to be coded to the three-digit level, but no corresponding three-digit activity is found, use the three-digit code for **“other activities”**, which usually ends in **“9”**. If that particular activity is reported relatively often, it may warrant adding a new code in the country adaptation of ICATUS

Rule 3: If the activity description does not have enough information so that it is not possible to select a three-digit code:

- If there is sufficient information for coding at the two-digit level, then add or use a three-digit code ending with one “x”, which corresponds to the “not fully defined” category at the group level
- If there is insufficient information for coding even at the two-digit level, then add or use the “not fully defined” category at the division level

Coding rules examples

Rule 1: Activities must be coded to the group level. For divisions that are not further broken down into three-digit groups, the two-digit codes have been converted to three-digit codes by adding a zero.

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