



The revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS)

Social and Housing Statistics Section
Demographic and Social Statistics Branch



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What is ICATUS?

- ICATUS
 - the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
 - a hierarchical classification of all activities that the general population may spend time on during the 24 hours of a day
 - Level 1: Major divisions
 - Level 2: Divisions
 - » Level 3: Groups
 - its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories to be utilized in producing meaningful statistics on time use



Importance of the classification

- Provides a dissemination framework for international comparability of national time use statistics
- Relevant and useful for both developed and developing countries
- Help obtain consistent statistics, which are comparable across countries
 - on the social and economic situation of populations
 - quality of life and general well-being,
 - on time spent on unpaid work including for own-use production, on family/work balance
- Guide countries in developing a classification of activities
- Relevant for a certain amount of years to come and in line with other international standards



Purpose of the revision

- ICATUS revision
 - issued as a “trial”
 - reflect comments received
 - update terminology
- To obtain an agreed international classification of activities for time use statistics
 - With activities and groups relevant at the international level for cross-country and over-time comparability
 - With possibility of conversion/mapping into other classifications
 - Allowing national flexibility (collapsing/expanding)



Background

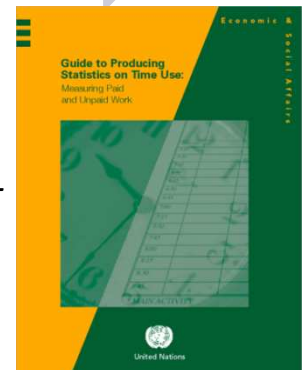
1995: Statistical Commission and Beijing Platform for Action requested the preparation of a classification of time-use activities

2000: revised version taking into account experiences from countries and recommendations from experts



1997: first draft classification developed

2005: published *Guide to producing statistics on time-use: measuring paid and unpaid work* and trial ICATUS

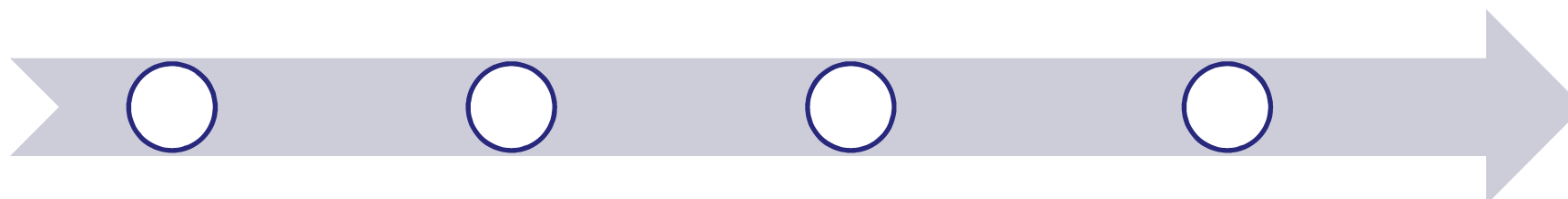




Background

Several countries have adapted ICATUS in their collection, tabulation and analysis of data

2012: Expert group meeting to finalize the Trial ICATUS



Different forums requested its finalization

October 2013: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization was adopted by the ICLS



Revision of ICATUS: Major divisions

Trial ICATUS 2005

- 1 Work for corporations/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)
- 2 Work for household in primary production activities
- 3 Work for household in non-primary production activities
- 4 Work for household in construction activities
- 5 Work for household providing services for income
- 6 Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
- 7 Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members
- 8 Providing community services and help to other households
- 9 Learning
- 10 Socializing and community participation
- 11 Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
- 12 Hobbies, games and other pastime activities
- 13 Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 14 Mass media
- 15 Personal care and maintenance

New ICATUS

Align with ILO work statistics definition (work in progress)

Simplified to:

- Learning
- Socializing, community participation and religious practice
- Culture, leisure and sports practices
- Self-care & maintenance
- Travel

Revision of ICATUS: Major divisions



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- 1 Work for corporations/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)
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ICATUS 2012

- SNA work and related activities
- Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
- Unpaid caregiving services to household members
- Community services and help to other households
- Learning
- Socializing, community participation and religious practice
- Culture, leisure and sports practices
- Self-care & maintenance
- Travel



Revision of ICATUS: Major divisions

ICATUS 2012

- SNA work and related activities
- Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
- Unpaid caregiving services to household members
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- Culture, leisure and sports practices
- Self-care & maintenance
- Travel

Align with ILO work statistics definition (work in progress)



Revision of ICATUS (cont.)

- Other changes
 - Terminology
 - Avoid confusion with other terms already used
 - Structure
 - Simplify by reducing from 5 levels to 3 levels
 - Metadata
 - Revise and update



Revision of ICATUS (cont.)

- Experts identified five “core” contextual variables to be collected and needed to properly classify activities:
 - “For whom” the activity was done
 - Whether the activity was “paid/unpaid”
 - “With whom” the activity was undertaken
 - The location
 - Whether an ICT device was used
- Definition and scope of some of these contextual variables are still under discussion



Challenges

ICATUS 2012

- SNA work and related activities
- Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
- Unpaid caregiving services to household members
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for market or for own final use

Align with ILO work statistics definition (work in progress)

<i>Intended destination of production</i>	<i>for own final use</i>		
<i>Forms of work</i>	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)
	of services	of goods	
<i>Relation to 2008 SNA</i>			<i>Activities within</i> <i>Activities inside the</i>



Challenges

Included in employment:
 persons who work in their own
 economic units to produce goods
 intended mainly for sale or barter, even
 if part of the output is consumed by the
 household or family

ILO forms of work

<i>Intended destination of production</i>	<i>for own final use</i>	<i>for use by others</i>				
<i>Forms of work</i>	Own-use production work	Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work	
	of services				of goods	in market and non-market units
<i>Relation to 2008 SNA</i>		<i>Activities within the SNA production boundary</i>				

How to differentiate between activities intended to produce goods for the market versus those intended for own-use, without repeating activities in the classification

Source: ILO (2013). *Resolution I: Resolution* <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dc>

our underutilization, Geneva accessed at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dc/wcms_230304.pdf

Challenges

Included in employment:

- Work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government
- Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended mainly for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family

ILO forms of work

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
of services		of goods	in market and non-market units				in households producing goods services
Relation to 2008 SNA			Activities within the SNA production boundary				
			Activities inside the SNA General production boundary				

Source: ILO (2013). *Resolution I: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, Geneva accessed at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Need to define relevant Divisions and Groups that allow to distinguish the various types of work undertaken by people



Challenges

Does ICATUS need to reflect all these different types of volunteer work? It is believed that the amount of time spent on these activities is insignificant.

ILO forms of work

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Still under discussion

- Treatment of “Travel”
 - Should travel be differentiated depending on the purpose?
 - Should travel be considered part of the main activity?
 - Should travel have its own “Major Division”?

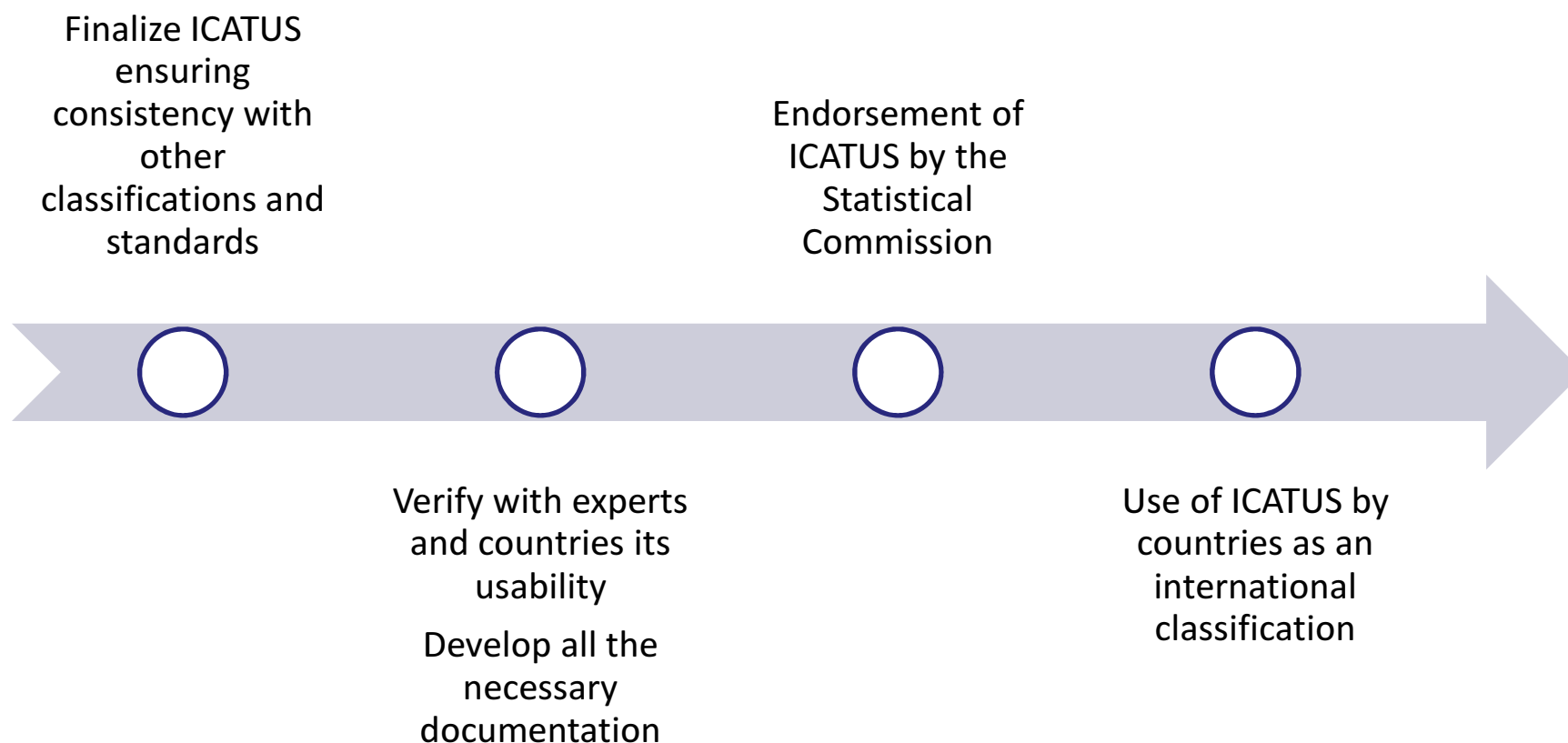


Next steps: International classification

- Desirable characteristics of an international classification
 - The categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive
 - The classification is comparable to other related (national or international) standard classifications
 - The categories are stable
 - The categories are well described with a title in a standard format and backed up by explanatory notes, coding indexes, coders and correspondence tables to related classifications (including earlier versions of the same classification);
 - The categories are well balanced within the limits set by the principles for the classification
 - The categories reflect realities of the field (e.g. the society or economy)
 - The classification is backed up by availability of instructions, manuals, coding indexes, handbooks and training



Next steps





Thank you!

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/>