Report of the Meeting*

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Background, objectives and organization of the meeting

1. The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) was convened in New York from 11 to 13 June 2012. The meeting was organized by the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

2. The meeting was held with the major objective of reviewing ICATUS:
   (a) to take into account the feedback and many comments received from international experts and countries who adapted and used the classification since ICATUS was first proposed to countries as a trial classification in 1997 and last revised in 2001;
   
   (b) to ensure ICATUS becomes an international classification for the production of time use statistics, which is meaningful for a broad range of objectives in both developed and developing countries and allowing cross-national and cross-temporal comparison of time use.

3. The meeting brought together national, regional and international experts working in the area of time use surveys and classifications of activities for time use statistics. Participants included experts from 10 statistical offices – Australia, Brazil, China, Italy, Finland, Mexico, Mauritius, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Tanzania; one representative from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); representatives from UN specialized agencies – ILO, UN Women; representatives from research institutes – IATUR and CDA. (See Annex I for the list of participants).

4. The meeting was conducted according to the Meeting Agenda (Annex II). Each session was introduced by UNSD followed by presentations by discussants. Each session addressed the main issues and proposed changes in a specific part of the classification and provided national experiences in implementing and adapting ICATUS in countries. Presentations were followed by open discussions and exchanges of experiences. All the presentations contributed by the participants and UNSD are available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/EGM%20June%202012/list_of_docs.htm

5. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Michael Bittman (IATUR-Australia), Ms. Tracey Chester (Australia), Ms. Indira Hirway (CDA-India), and Mr. Ahmed Makbel (Tanzania).
Opening session

6. Ms. Keiko Osaki (UNSD) opened the meeting and delivered an opening statement on behalf of Mr. Paul Cheung, Director of the United Nations Statistic Division. The opening statement underlined that information on time use is becoming increasingly important to policy making in a wide range of areas. She stressed that the main challenge faced by the Expert Group was to identify a classification that accommodates time use statistics collected for many purposes, different from country to country. Ms. Osaki also reminded the participants that the revised ICATUS (ICATUS 2012) proposed by UNSD (and for discussion at the meeting) remains based on the concept of productive/non-productive activities following the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, as requested by many countries and other experts. Indeed, time use surveys are particularly useful for capturing all forms of work: work in the household sector as well as work that is not accounted for in national accounts, such as domestic work and caring. Finally, Ms. Osaki pointed out that ICATUS 2012 will group time activities into a simplified 3-digit code structure to facilitate implementation at the national level.

7. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) introduced the expected outcomes of the meeting and the process for the finalization of ICATUS. The aim of the EGM, she said, was to arrive at a set of recommendations for the revision of ICATUS to be presented to the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications for their endorsement and later to the UN Statistical Commission for adoption. Ms. Grum reminded participants about the need to review ICATUS to ensure its completeness, relevance and to reflect the comments received from countries who implemented/adapted it over the last ten years. She pointed out that ICATUS 2012:

(a) will be an “umbrella classification” which countries will adapt to their own context, expanding or contracting categories (blocks) as needed;

(b) will be a framework for international comparability, “broadly” classifying time use activities, in both developed and developing countries. In particular, ICATUS should be seen as a dissemination framework for time use statistics relevant for both social and economic policies and internationally comparable;

(c) Its structure should allow conversions into other existing Time Use Classifications; and

(d) ICATUS will need to be relevant for a number of years to come.

Finally, Ms. Grum mentioned that once finalized and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, ICATUS will be widely promoted at the country level.
Session 1: ICATUS – Background, scope and implementation in countries

8. Ms. Erlinda Go (UNSD) presented an overview of the history of ICATUS. She mentioned that following a request by the Statistical Commission at its 28th session in 1995 to prepare a draft classification of time-use statistics, UNSD convened the first expert group meeting in 1997 and developed a “draft” classification in consultation with experts and relevant stakeholders to assist countries interested in conducting time-use studies. Based on the experience of countries that used or adapted the 1997 draft classification, and on recommendations from the second expert group meeting organized in 2000 on this topic, a revised and more elaborated version was issued by UNSD and published in *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work* (United Nations, 2005) as the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS). Ms. Go pointed out that in both previous Expert Group Meetings, SNA was agreed as the basic framework for ICATUS to allow for better estimates of all forms of work (paid and unpaid), and complementary estimates of labour force participation. Accordingly, activities were classified in ICATUS in three major groups: (a) within the SNA production boundary (“SNA work” or “paid work”); (b) outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary (“non-SNA work” or “unpaid work”); and (c) outside the production boundary (personal activities). The trial version of ICATUS published in 2005 had a 5 digit code structure and presented some issues such as duplication of activities. One important feedback from countries was that ICATUS was very difficult to implement at the 4/5th digit level. As a result, the proposed changes for the 2012 version include a 3 digit code and a simplified structure (only 8 major divisions instead of the previous 15). The new ICATUS 2012 will also cover new activities which have emerged since the 2005 version was issued.

9. Mr. Rachid Bouhia (UNSD) gave an overview of the implementation of Time Use Surveys (TUS) in countries based on information available in a database maintained by UNSD and accessible at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/). Mr. Bouhia pointed out that 85 countries (28 in developed and 57 in developing regions) have conducted a TUS since 1990 and around a quarter of “developing countries” have used the trial ICATUS as a classification since 2000. TUSs are still not a generalized instrument, especially in developing countries, as they require high financial and technical costs for both collection and analysis. Resulting data are generally underexploited despite the increased demand for this type of information.

10. Ms. Tania Cappadozzi (ISTAT, Italy) presented the Italian experience on time use statistics and their use of the Harmonized European Time Use Survey (HETUS) classification. Ms. Cappadozzi mentioned that in Italy, data generated through time use surveys (TUS) are mainly used in the social sector for gender and quality of life analysis. Since the early 1990’s, Eurostat has been working to harmonize European TUS across countries. Guidelines were developed to provide recommendations to be adapted at the country level and which included a classification system (HETUS) and related coding rules. HETUS classification is hierarchical with 10 major divisions. Ms. Cappadozzi’s
presentation shed light on major differences between HETUS and ICATUS at the most aggregated level. It also highlighted that the connection to SNA is much less present in HETUS than in ICATUS. For instance, productive activities are coded as “paid work” in HETUS only if they match the occupation of the respondent which is collected in the background questionnaire. HETUS also has a dedicated category for “unspecified time use”.

11. Ms. Xinli An (NBS, China) presented the Chinese experience on classifications of activities for time use statistics. The NBS conducted the first time use survey in 2008 to explore men and women’s roles in social and economic life. The NBS developed a 3 digit code classification based on ICATUS with 9 major divisions. Adjustments to reflect the Chinese context were made, especially in activities related to work in the household sector as well as in sports. Overall ICATUS was considered suitable for the Chinese context. However, some issues encountered included: trying to separate/distinguish certain activities such as domestic work versus primary production; training and studies; and purchasing goods versus window shopping. China welcomed the revision of ICATUS to take into account new needs and types of activities.

12. Mr. Ahmed Makbel (NBS, Tanzania) presented the Tanzanian experience on classifications of time use statistics. He explained that the NBS in Tanzania included a Time Use module in the 2006 Labor Force Survey (LFS). The classification used was based on ICATUS. However, only 10 main categories were used with 3 digit level codes as intended by the first trial version of ICATUS. Mr. Makbel pointed out the advantages of having a time use module in a LFS included the link to detailed information on occupation and employment. He also stressed the importance of adapting ICATUS to countries’ context and aligning ICATUS with future revisions of SNA.

13. During the discussion that followed, Ms. Indira Hirway (Center for Development Alternatives, CDA) raised the problem of nomenclature. The general opposition between “economic” (respectively “productive”) activities and “non-economic” (respectively “non-productive”) activities may be misleading. She suggested the use of “personal” activities instead of non-economic. She also stressed the importance of time use surveys for providing an additional source of employment data collected through Labor Force Surveys (LFS) in both developing and developed countries, especially to capture “irregular forms” of employment. However, she noted that currently there is not a high level of appreciation for time use statistics and that data quality can be low. Respondent burden and costs also discourage the use of time use surveys, particularly among developing countries.

Session 2: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities within the SNA production boundary (A. paid work activities)
14. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) introduced the agenda item focusing on the classification of work activities that contribute to the production of goods and services as defined by SNA. She also highlighted the challenge of properly classifying work activities, including those that should be accounted as productive in SNA but are often misclassified into unpaid housework work (e.g. preparing food for own consumption that is also partially sold in the market). Ms. Grum stressed that as agreed in previous EGMs, ICATUS 2012 will not attempt to distinguish between the formality/informality of work (in sector or employment). Finally, she described the changes proposed by UNSD for ICATUS 2012, summarized as follows: (a) “SNA activities” included in one single major division (first level block); (b) “Looking for work/setting up business” as well as “Travel related to work” moved to their own divisions (created at second level blocks) regardless of the type of SNA work they are linked to. Ms. Grum reminded the experts of the need to agree on the terminology used. For instance, it appeared that there is no consensus yet on the use of terms such as “paid work” versus “unpaid work”.

15. Ms. Sophia Lawrence (ILO) informed the meeting about the upcoming revision on the international standards on employment, which would be considered by the International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013. ‘Work’ will be differentiated based on individuals’ work main purpose and thus will be divided into:

- Employment
- Own production work
- Unpaid trainee work
- Volunteer work
- Unpaid household work.

This proposal aims at allowing exhaustive measurement of labour input into all productive activities (volume of work) within and beyond SNA production boundary. It has therefore implications for the revision of ICATUS. To be in line with this new framework, ICATUS would have to distinguish activities that are “production for own consumption” from activities that are “production for the market”.

16. Ms. Indira Hirway (Center for Development Alternatives, CDA) presented an alternative approach to classify productive activities within the SNA boundary into ICATUS 2012. She provided an overview of the changes applied between the different versions of ICATUS (1997, 2001-2005 and 2012) and of the shortcomings in each. Ms. Hirway pointed out that the economic objectives in time use surveys are becoming increasingly important, particularly since developing countries have increased their interest in these surveys and due to the global economy today, against the background of the global crisis. She stressed the importance of using time use surveys to improve estimates of labour force participation. In fact, time use surveys are likely to net additional workforce from the formal as well as informal sector units and count people as workers who would not be captured as such in a traditional LFS (such as women engaged in own subsistence production). She then proposed to classify ‘productive activities within SNA’ into three major divisions on the basis of the ‘industry classification of economic activities’: 1. activities in primary production; 2. activities in secondary production; and 3. activities in
tertiary production. Each major division would then be subdivided into the respective list of economic activities as per ISIC rev. 4.

17. Ms. Ana María del Refugio Landeros (INEGI-Mexico) presented the experience of Mexico in adapting ICATUS. For their time use survey, INEGI took ICATUS as their starting point and adapted it to the national circumstances. Ms. Landeros also introduced the Classification of Time Use for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), developed for the region. The main general objectives of CAUTAL are to present information with a gendered approach on time spent in paid and unpaid work as well as in personal activities, and to set up satellite accounts on unpaid work outside the general boundary of SNA (housework services, caring and volunteering).

18. In the discussion that followed, participants pointed out that distinguishing between production for own consumption from production for market during the data collection process of time use surveys could be very difficult. Also, the question of whether the Expert Group should wait for the ILO revision of employment/work to be approved by the ICLS in fall 2013 before revising ICATUS was also raised. Participants asked the ILO to circulate this new proposal for the definition of work among experts and to inform/consult the International Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) to ensure that National Accountants and Labour Statisticians work together closely on this issue. The change in definition was acknowledged as a significant change – those engaged in production for own final use used to be classified as “employed”, but with the new definition, they will be potentially classified as not economically active if they are not seeking a job.

19. In conclusion five alternatives ((a) UNSD, (b) a proposal suggested by Ms. Joann Vanek based on UNSD, (c) ILO, (d) CDA-Center For Development Alternatives and (e) ECLAC-CAUTAL) to classify ‘Productive activities within SNA’ were discussed at the meeting. The group agreed to circulate the proposals (with additional information prepared by the respective sponsor) to the Expert Group and to a wider group of experts for further consultation and additional comments after the meeting.

Session 3: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities outside the SNA production boundary (B. unpaid work activities)

20. Ms. Erlinda Go (UNSD) introduced the agenda item focusing on the classification of productive activities outside SNA (‘Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household’; ‘Unpaid caregiving services to household members’; ‘Community services and help to other households’). She mentioned the wide interest in measuring these areas, especially in order to set up satellite accounts to properly include these types of work in the calculation of national macroeconomic indicators and to highlight the contribution of women to the national economy, given that this type of work is unpaid and generally
done by women. Ms. Go also mentioned the difficulties of classifying certain productive activities that could belong either to this section of ICATUS or to the previous one on SNA productive activities (see paragraph 14 above). The relevant contextual variables for this section were identified to be: “for whom”; “whether or not the activity was paid”, “whether or not an ICT device was used”, “mode of transportation” and “age and health status” of the care-receiver.

21. Ms. Sophia Lawrence (ILO) gave a presentation on the concept and definition of volunteering work. Volunteering work is defined as: ‘unpaid non-compulsory work, that is, time individuals give without pay to activities performed either through an organization or directly to others outside their own households.’ Some volunteer work should be measured in the SNA (work in organizations and also volunteer work directly for household producing goods for own use). However, volunteer work in households to produce services for own final use is not accounted in SNA. As volunteering is not a regular or long-lasting activity, it tends to be underestimated in time use surveys. Also the type of volunteering activity tends not to be captured. Suggested solutions by ILO include using stylized questions in the background questionnaire on volunteering and use of contextual variables to avoid misclassification. Experts agreed that metadata in ICATUS 2012 should clearly explain how to classify volunteering as countries expressed some concerns about the difficulty of getting information on volunteering from respondents.

22. Ms. Siham Zarrari (Haut Commissariat au Plan, Morocco) presented the experience of Morocco in time use surveys and in classifying time activities. Ms. Zarrari stressed that in order to properly value unpaid housework services, ICATUS 2012 should provide additional details on the type of services. For instance, in the case of Morocco specific codes have been used for detailed activities such: (a) ‘moving’, ‘installing computers’; (b) a list of ‘mode of transport’ related to the purpose; (c) ‘cooking, cleaning and gardening’ in unpaid work for other households; (d) semi-leisure activities such as “Do-it-yourself”, “gardening”, “artistic creations” and “caring for pets”. Ms. Zarrari also pointed out that to collect information on well-being through time use surveys, subjective questions as recommended by the “Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report”¹ should be included in the survey. For instance, a scoring system could be added for the respondent to rate each activity according to how pleasant the activity is.

23. Ms. Tracey Chester (ABS, Australia) stressed that the key objectives for time use surveys are the production of statistics on: (a) unpaid work and non market production (b) wellbeing (c) work/life balance and (d) gender equality. She also mentioned the importance of grouping together “similar” activities on the basis of the nature of the activity (what people are doing) or its purpose (the reason why the person is doing the activity). In addition, Ms. Chester also suggested that: (a) ‘playing, reading and talking to children’ should form a group on its own; (b) ICATUS should distinguish between children and dependent children who require extra care in the same way as is currently proposed for adults; and (c) more categories should be developed under voluntary work.

24. Ms. Lara Cavalcanti (IBGE, Brazil) raised the issue of the difference between unpaid domestic services and SNA work for own final use in the household sector, pointing out that the distinction between these two groups can be very difficult and hard to explain to interviewers. She mentioned for example that it can be very challenging to distinguish “131 Processing of food products” and “132 Making of other food products and beverages” (SNA) from the groups under “21 Food management” (non-SNA). In the time use survey conducted in Brazil, for instance, coders had difficulty in properly distinguishing and classifying “making pasta” (SNA) and “cooking pasta” (non-SNA). “Durability of the food products”, she said, was eventually the criteria used to differentiate between these two categories. Again, the importance of clear guidelines and metadata to clarify the scope of both sets of activities were pointed out.

25. In the discussion that followed, experts focused on how to classify: (a) care giving when it is provided by a family member living outside the household, (b) caring of children provided by other children. For instance, childcare provided by grandparents is currently classified in ICATUS under “4 Community services and help to other households in case the grandparents do not share the same residence as the grandchildren. In certain cultures this classification could be argued. However, participants pointed out that for international reporting, statisticians should apply the internationally agreed definition of household and follow the classification above.

Session 4: ICATUS and the classification of non-productive activities (C. personal activities)

26. Mr. Rachid Bouhia (UNSD) introduced the agenda item focusing on the classification of non-productive activities in ICATUS 2012. Based on the “third-party” criterion, these are the activities that are performed by oneself and that cannot be delegated to someone else. He pointed out the changes proposed by UNSD for ICATUS 2012, summarized as follows: (a) the creation of a major division ‘Leisure and sports’ which combines a number of divisions from ICATUS 2005 thus keeping leisure activities generic enough for national adjustments; (b) the transferring of ‘religious activities’ from personal care to socializing/community activities to reflect comments received from countries over the years; (c) the update of the major division ‘Learning’ with ‘General Education’ in line with ISCED classification; (d) merging of all previous categories under ‘participating in community/social events’ given that evidence from countries showed that the differences between them were not clear enough; (e) use of contextual variable on “Use of ICT devices” for each activity, to capture this valuable information and make ICATUS in line with other Time Use classifications.

27. Mr. Hannu Paakkonen (Statistics Finland) gave a presentation on Finland’s experience in the classification of non-productive activities. He raised some doubts about the feasibility of reporting activities under the group “614 Unsocial/antisocial/negative social
activities”. He also suggested transferring group “743 Visiting library” to the division ‘71 Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues’. He welcomed the use of the contextual variable ‘Use of ICT device’ for each activity but pointed out that during the data collection phase, some respondents may report the activity “on computer”. Therefore, he recommended keeping a generic group ‘Use of computer’ in ICATUS to include time spent on a computer when the exact activity undertaken remains unknown. This point was supported by other participants.

28. Ms. Gangamah Appadu (Statistics Mauritius) presented the experience of Mauritius in using ICATUS and in adapting it to their national context. She explained that in Mauritius the time use survey was integrated into an existing survey on Labor Force and mentioned a series of difficulties regarding the coding phase including: (a) the classification of activities involving the internet or a computer; (b) office work continued at home after office hours; (c) doing nothing; and (d) supervision of children or adults needing care. Her team also struggled to account for waiting time before accessing public services and to break down broad week end activities declared by the respondents such as ‘Going to the seaside’ into separate ones. Ms. Appadu mentioned the need, in Mauritius, for separate codes for: (e) care – children, elderly, and other adults needing care; (f) unpaid care for non household children and adults; (g) office work carried out at home; (j) kitchen gardening; (k) collecting firewood and fetching water. Finally, Ms Appadu mentioned that the classification for the next time use survey in Mauritius will include additional categories for gambling, computer/internet games and exercising.

29. The discussion that followed focused on the need for: (a) deleting the code assigned to camping since this was considered too broad an activity and rather train interviewers to probe for information on the activities undertaken while camping; (b) the need to have a specific code for ‘Waiting’ as a time use category per se given that waiting can take up a significant amount of time. The group however, felt that this would be more relevant in national adaptations of ICATUS and stressed the importance of reporting waiting time within the related purpose activity; (c) further break down of sports activities and distinguishing of sport from physical exercise.

Session 5: ICATUS 2012 Contextual Variables

30. Prof Michael Bittman (IATUR) introduced the discussion on: (a) additional information collected during Time Use Surveys (TUS), (b) types of questionnaire/data collections for TUS, and (c) use of contextual variables. Mr. Bittman mentioned that background questionnaires for TUS are very important as they can be used to collect key additional information on the household and respondents such as: care received from non-household members, health condition of the recipient of care and outsourced household services. He drew the attention that there were different options for the time diary such as conventional diary with space to record main and secondary activities and contextual variables, or a light diary with pre-coded activities. There is also the option of using
stylized questions but this is considered suboptimal and inaccurate. Information on secondary activities is very useful but going to the level of tertiary activities is considered too much of a burden on respondents. According to him, contextual variables include: where the activity took place; mode of transport; who the respondent was with; for whom the activity was undertaken; whether the activity was paid or not; use of ICT. Contextual variables help interpret the activity and properly code it into the classification in a mutually exclusive manner.

31. During the discussion that followed:
Ms Hirway (CDA) proposed that an economic perspective should be added to the background questionnaire, such as information on income, assets, job type, fuel used and source of water. If detailed information is collected from the background questionnaire then not as much information is needed from the contextual variables within the diary. Mr. Paakkonen (Statistics Finland) and Ms. Cappadozzi (ISTAT Italy) said that Eurostat recommendations have dropped the ‘for whom’ contextual variable as people often struggled to complete this section. In Mauritius, the information on ‘for whom’ the activity is undertaken is included in the description of the relevant activity. HCP Morocco uses a combination of ‘for whom’ and circumstances of the activity. They also inquire about access to services in the background questionnaire. For questions regarding care for others INEGI Mexico asks who needs the care and who is giving the care to that person. NBS China collects information about income and distance between home and work. Ms. Hirway (CDA) suggested that results from the LFS and TUS should be compared to see if they produce similar results on time spent working. In Finland, both LFS and TUS give good results and at the aggregate level the results are quite similar. In Australia the discrepancies between the two survey results are also very small. Finally, regarding the contextual variable of paid/not paid, the official definition of ‘paid’ from ILO should be added to the metadata of ICATUS 2012.

Session 6: ICATUS 2012 – Summary of proposed changes

32. UNSD presented the draft ICATUS 2012, incorporating comments from the Expert Group. A discussion followed and the Experts agreed that:

33. For the part of ICATUS covering Productive activities within SNA (part A) further work is needed and UNSD will circulate alternative proposals (once received by the expert/agency proposing them) on this part of the classification to the EGM participants and a wider group of experts to consult on an agreed way forward.

34. For the part of ICATUS covering Productive activities outside the SNA production boundary (part B) ICATUS 2012 will include the following:
   - More extensive metadata and examples to clarify the distinction between SNA/non-SNA activities;
   - ILO recommended more categories for 43 (Organized unpaid volunteer services), similar to those for 42 (Community-organized services);
- For ‘non-dependent adults’, ‘care’ will be changed to ‘help’ and the distinction between caring for ‘child’ and ‘dependent child’ will be decided at the country level as needed.
- More information is needed on the differences between volunteer work and community services as well as between major and minor repairs.

35. For the part of ICATUS for Non-productive/personal activities (part C) ICATUS 2012 will include the following:

- For ‘learning’ additional metadata to distinguish courses related to work from extra studies;
- For code 641 remove ‘informal’ from ‘Private prayer, meditation and other informal spiritual activities’;
- Advising to avoid using the category ‘visiting library’ and try to break it down into specific activities. For ‘Visiting the library’ if further details are not provided it will be classified as ‘leisure’;
- Rename code 64 from ‘Religious activities’ to ‘Religious practice’ and distinguish between religious practices conducted inside and outside the home. There was a discussion regarding the rationale behind having distinct codes for private and collective religious activities;
- Code 73 should be renamed ‘Sports participation and related activities’ and be broken down as follows: 731 – ‘Participation in sports’; 732 – ‘Exercising’; 733 – ‘Other activities’. If countries want to specify the type of sport they can create 4 digit codes for this purpose.
- At the country level it could be interesting to distinguish between receiving personal care services from relatives and from professionals.

**Session 7: Adoption of Recommendations**

36. UNSD presented the Recommendations of the EGM and incorporated a number of comments and changes provided by the Experts (see following session). These Recommendations will be circulated to the Expert Group and wider group of experts for further comments and action, along with the proposals for the classification of Productive activities within SNA and the report of the meeting. The Recommendations will be also presented to the 2013 UN Statistical Commission. It was agreed that the revision of ICATUS will be referred to as ICATUS 2012. The proposed changes to ICATUS 2005 as of the date of the writing of the report are listed in Annex III.


**Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on the revision of**

**The Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS)**

1. The Expert Group welcomed the opportunity to review the Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics, published in the UN *Guide to producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring paid and unpaid work*” in 2005, and appreciated the increased experience in Time Use Surveys (TUS) and related classification of activities, gained in developing countries over the last decade (since ICATUS was first discussed in 1997).

2. The Expert Group recognized the many purposes behind the undertaking of national Time Use Surveys and the challenge in identifying an international classification of activities for time use statistics which can satisfy all purposes (such as measuring extended National Accounts, work force, unpaid work, work-life balance, wellbeing, gender equality, time poverty etc). However, the Expert Group acknowledged the importance of ICATUS as an umbrella classification “broadly” classifying time use activities, and applicable in both developed and developing countries. The Expert Group also welcomed ICATUS as a dissemination framework for time use statistics relevant for both social and economic policies and internationally comparable.

3. The Expert Group stressed the importance of finalizing ICATUS keeping in mind the need to have a classification relevant for a certain number of years and in line with other international standards.

4. The Experts appreciated the difficulty of determining precisely the boundaries of SNA work, non-SNA work and personal activities for some of the activities covered by ICATUS. The Experts acknowledged that the problems partly occur from the lack of precision or details in the information collected through interviews or diaries. However, the Experts also stressed the importance of clear definitions, examples and extensive metadata throughout ICATUS in order to improve the classification of activities.

5. The Expert Group discussed the draft ICATUS 2012 prepared by UNSD and generally agreed on the following points:

   (a) ICATUS to be based on the SNA framework, regrouping time use categories according to: productive activities within SNA, productive activities outside SNA, and personal activities

   (b) The need to refine some of the terminology used in the classification of time spent on productive activities within SNA

   (c) The simplification of ICATUS to three levels from the original five, stressing that countries should adapt the classification to their national context by
collapsing or expanding it. At the meeting, the Experts only discussed ICATUS at the first and second level (major divisions and sub-divisions), but agreed to have ICATUS classifying time activities up to the third level (groups), leaving additional expansion of groupings (4th level and beyond) to national adaptations of ICATUS.

(d) To have selected contextual variables built into the classification to provide meaningful time use statistics and ensure mutual exclusivity of activities. It was agreed that contextual variables such as “for whom”, “paid/unpaid” and “location” (needed to properly classify activities in ICATUS), will be further considered by the Experts and will be added to the final version of the classification together with their extensive metadata.

6. For the classification of productive activities within SNA, the Expert Group requested to further study and compare ICATUS 2012 as proposed by UNSD (revised as per plenary discussion), to other proposed approaches discussed at the meeting.

7. The Expert Group agreed that time use surveys cannot properly capture the formality/informality of work. To that end, the Expert Group agreed to delete any reference to “formality/informality” in the labels of activities categories.

8. The Expert Group took note of the proposed ILO framework for work statistics leading to a new definition of employment/labour force (according to which, persons working in production of goods for own final use would be considered out of the labour force if they were not seeking employment) as a “work-in-progress” for possible adoption at the next International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 2013. ILO will provide their proposal to the Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA, the custodian of SNA and its revisions) and other stakeholders, for their comments with a view to seek harmonisation of concepts used in the SNA, before ILO presents their proposal to the ICLS in October 2013.

9. The Expert Group agreed with UNSD’s proposal for the revision of ICATUS productive activities outside SNA, with the following amendments (see Annex II-ICATUS 2012):

   (a) The Experts agreed to keep the division “31. Childcare” and related 3 digits groups, as proposed. However, countries may adapt ICATUS by adding codes for care provided to disabled children, if needed.

   (b) Care of family members living in another dwelling is classified in ICATUS within the division “41. Unpaid help to other households” (specifically in 416 and 417). It was suggested that countries could create four-digit codes if they need to separately identify caring for members of their own family living in other households (e.g. grandchildren or parents) and caring for unrelated members of other households.

   (c) The label of major division “4. Community services and help to other households” and division “42. Community-organized services” should be
reviewed, or improved metadata should be provided to clarify the term “community services”.

(d) The 3-level activity groups under “43. Organized unpaid volunteer services” will need to be carefully reviewed. ILO proposed to replicate the same 3-level activities as in division “42.”

(e) The need to further explore and clarify through extensive metadata how to classify activities such as "gardening" and "bricolage", that could fall under "SNA work", “unpaid work” or “personal activities” in ICATUS 2012.

10. The Expert Group agreed with UNSD’s proposal for the revision of ICATUS personal activities (see Annex III-ICATUS 2012) and proposed the following:

(a) The label of division “64. Religious activities” should be changed to “64. Religious practice”. The Expert Group questioned the relevance of the distinction between private and collective practices at the third level within the division 64. The Experts proposed further consultations to develop a more adequate and consensual nomenclature so as to differentiate religious practices at the third level.

(b) ICATUS 2012 will go along with the contextual variable “Using computer devices and/or Internet”. This will avoid duplications of activities within the classification depending on whether they are done online, on a computer/electronic device or otherwise. Through the use of this contextual variable in time use surveys diaries, information on the increased use of “Computer related technologies” as well as the diversity of activities done through ICT will be available.

However, based on countries’ experience, the Experts recommended adding a 3rd-level group “Using computer technology” within division “74. Use of mass media” to classify general answers mentioning computer use, such as “I am on my computer”. ICATUS metadata should stress the importance of always identifying the purpose of using ICT and minimizing the coding of activities into the generic group “using computer technology”.

(c) Time spent on “waiting” should be reported within the activity it is related to. However, the Experts acknowledged that measuring “waiting” as an intrinsic activity can be valuable under certain circumstances, especially in the context of time stress/poverty. In this case, countries should allocate a specific code (and related metadata) for “waiting” in their national classification.

(d) The division “Personal care” should be renamed “Self-care and maintenance” to avoid confusion with “personal care” in the international standard classification of occupations (ISCO).
(e) Remove mention of “Meditation” in group “853. Reflecting/meditating, thinking” as meditation is already included in religious practice (division 64).

(f) The experts questioned the relevance of having camping as an activity within “732 Camping and other outdoor activities” and recommended identifying and coding the activities undertaken while camping.

(g) The same remark was made for “743. Visiting library”. It was recommended that this activity should be coded according to the specific activity undertaken during the visit to the library. However, in order to account for the cases where the coders failed to determine the purpose of visiting the library, it was also proposed to keep this group but to move it to division “71 Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues”, away from the current “74. Use of mass media”.

(h) The group “715. Window-shopping” was considered and maintained in ICATUS to be able to classify leisure activities related to shopping. Extensive metadata will need to accompany the classification to ensure proper understanding of this term across different cultures.

(i) In order to provide data relevant to public health policies and concerns, the Experts recommended renaming the division “73. Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses” to “73. Sports participation, exercise and related activities”. As a result, the related groups were modified accordingly as follows:

“73. Sports participation, exercise and related activities
   731 Participating in sports
   732 Exercising
   73x Other activities related to sports participation and exercise (n.e.c)”

11. The Expert Group stressed the importance of the household and the individual background questionnaires to collect additional socio-economic information on respondents filling in time diaries, such as health conditions (including disability), providing care, volunteering and income. In addition, the Experts pointed out that additional information may be needed for the calculation of satellite accounts on unpaid work, including on: asset ownership, type of fuels used, type of water source, ownership of domestic appliances.

12. The Expert Group identified five “core” contextual variables needed to properly classify activities within ICATUS (see point 5(d) above):

- “For whom” the activity was done
- Whether the activity was “paid/unpaid”
- Whether an ICT device was used
- “With whom” the activity was undertaken
13. The Experts took note of the use in some countries of additional contextual variables included in time diaries to ask subjective questions such as “level of satisfaction” or “time pressure”, relevant for analysis of well being. The Experts acknowledged that this is still a “research exercise” undertaken only by few national statistical offices. However, they acknowledged that NSOs may experience an increased demand to obtain this type of information from Time Use Surveys in the future.

14. The Experts also recognized that while the classification of activities is an important component of Time Use Surveys, and thus welcomed the finalization of ICATUS, these surveys are still considered ad-hoc exercises carried out infrequently, particularly in developing countries. There is a need to encourage more NSOs to integrate time use surveys into their survey programme, so as to improve the frequency of such data and the quality of information collected. Also, increased use of time use statistics should be promoted amongst potential data users and stakeholders, to accentuate the value of these surveys.

15. In terms of the process for the finalization of ICATUS 2012, the Experts agreed to have UNSD circulate material such as: the report of the meeting including its recommendations and the alternative approaches for the SNA activities (once received by the expert/agency proposing them) to an extended group of experts who could not participate in the meeting, to ensure broader consultation and more extensive review of ICATUS at the country level.

16. The Expert Group agreed to present these recommendations to the 2013 UN Statistical Commission.
I. List of Participants

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Revision of the
United Nations Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
(ICATUS),
11-13 June 2012, New York

List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>UNSD</td>
<td>Ms. Keiko OSAKI-TOMITA&lt;br&gt;Chief&lt;br&gt;Demographic and Social Statistics Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>UNSD</td>
<td>Ms. Francesca GRUM&lt;br&gt;Chief&lt;br&gt;Social Housing and Statistics Section&lt;br&gt;Demographic and Social Statistics Branch</td>
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| 18. | UNSD                   | Ms. Erlinda GO  
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II. Meeting Agenda

Expert Group Meeting on the revision of ICATUS
(Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics)

New York
11-13 June 2012
United Nations DC2-19th floor conference room

Work Programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
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| **9:30 – 10:00** | Opening Session  
|               | - Opening remarks (UNSD)  
|               | - Introduction/Objectives of the meeting and logistics (UNSD) |
| **10:00 – 11:00** | Session 1: ICATUS- background, scope and implementation in countries  
|               | This session will provide background information on the development of ICATUS from its first draft format prepared by UNSD in 1997, to the current trial version published in the 2005 Guidelines to measure unpaid work. The session will also introduce the proposed ICATUS 2012. During the session, an overview of countries’ implementation and adaptations of ICATUS will be presented as well as comparisons between ICATUS 2005 and HETUS and CAUTAL.  
|               | **Chair**: IATUR  
|               | **Presentations**:  
|               | 1. History of ICATUS and overview of countries’ Time Use Surveys and ICATUS adaptations (UNSD)  
|               | 2. Other international classifications of activities for time use statistics (, Italy)  
|               | 3. Countries’ experience in adapting ICATUS for their Time Use Surveys (Tanzania, China)  
|               | 4. Discussion |
| **11:00 – 11:30** | Tea Break |
| **11:30 – 12:30** | Session 1: ICATUS- background, scope and implementation in countries (cont’d) |
| **12:30 – 14:00** | Lunch Break |
| **14:00 – 15:30** | Session 2: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities within the SNA production boundary (A. paid work activities)  
|               | The main scope of this session is to introduce and discuss the changes UNSD is proposing for ICATUS, focusing on the activities considered within the productive boundary of the SNA 2008 (work activities for pay, including household production for market or for own final use) and related contextual variables. Proposed changes in ICATUS will be introduced by UNSD, and then commented on by selected experts. Plenary discussion will then follow for all experts to share their experience and recommendations.  
|               | **Chair**: Australia  
|               | **Presentations**:  
|               | 1. ICATUS 2012 for productive activities within SNA (UNSD)  
|               | 2. Comments on proposed revision for activities within SNA (ILO, CDA-India, Mexico)  
|               | 3. Discussion |
| **15.30 – 16:00** | Tea Break |
| **16:00 – 17:30** | Session 2: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities within the |
## DAY 2: TUESDAY, 12 JUNE 2012

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 3: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities outside the SNA production boundary (B. unpaid work activities)</strong></td>
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<td>The main scope of this session is to introduce and discuss with the experts the changes UNSD is proposing for ICATUS, focusing on the activities considered outside the productive boundaries of the SNA 2008 (unpaid work activities: housework, unpaid caring and volunteering) and related contextual variables. Proposed changes in ICATUS will be introduced by UNSD, and then commented on by selected experts. Plenary discussion will then follow for all experts to share their experience and recommendations.</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> CDA-India</td>
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<td><strong>Presentations:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. ICATUS 2012 for productive activities outside SNA (UNSD)</td>
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<td>2. Presentation on volunteering work (ILO)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Comments on proposed revision for productive activities outside SNA (Morocco, Australia, Brazil)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Discussion</td>
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<td>10.30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 3: ICATUS and the classification of productive activities outside the SNA production boundaries (cont’d)</strong></td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 4: ICATUS and the classification of non-productive activities (C. personal activities)</strong></td>
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<td>The main scope of this session is to introduce and discuss with the experts the changes UNSD is proposing for ICATUS, focusing on the activities considered non productive or personal (learning, socializing, attending cultural, entertainment and sports events, hobbies, games, sports, mass media, personal care) and related contextual variables. Proposed changes in ICATUS will be introduced by UNSD, and then commented on by selected experts. Plenary discussion will then follow for all experts to share their experience and recommendations.</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Tanzania</td>
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<td><strong>Presentations:</strong></td>
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<td>1. ICATUS 2012 for non-productive activities (UNSD)</td>
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<td>2. Comments on proposed revision for non-productive activities (Finland, Palestine, Mauritius)</td>
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<td>3. Discussion</td>
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<td>15.30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 4: ICATUS and the classification of non-productive activities (cont’d)</strong></td>
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### Session 5: ICATUS 2012 contextual variables
The session will summarize the discussion on the minimum set of contextual variables needed to properly classify activities in ICATUS 2012.

**Chair:** tbd  
**Presentations:**  
1. Contextual variables (IATUR)  
2. Discussion

#### Tea Break

#### Session 6: ICATUS 2012-summary of proposed changes
This session will summarize the discussion of the previous sessions and present ICATUS as a whole, showing proposed changes within and between ICATUS main structure (A., B., and C. activity groups).

**Chair:** UNSD  
**Presentations:**  
1. ICATUS 2012-summary (UNSD)  
2. Discussion

#### Lunch Break

#### Session 7: Conclusions and recommendations
UNSD will introduce the major conclusions and recommendations of the expert group meeting. Plenary discussion will then follow for all experts to comments.

**Closing**
III. ICATUS 2012

For the classification of productive activities within SNA (in italic below), the Expert Group requested to further study and compare ICATUS 2012 as proposed by UNSD (revised as per recommendations of EGM), to four other proposed approaches discussed at the meeting. The Experts of the concerned agencies/institutions responsible for these alternatives have agreed to send their proposals to UNSD as soon as possible for circulation among the Experts.

1. Major Divisions

1 SNA work and related activities
2 Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
3 Unpaid caregiving services to household members
4 Community services and help to other households
5 Learning
6 Socializing, community participation and religious practice
7 Leisure and sports
8 Self-care and maintenance
2. Divisions

1 **SNA work and related activities**

11 Work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government
12 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in primary production activities
13 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in non-primary production activities excluding construction activities
14 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in construction activities
15 Work for household providing services for income
17 Looking for work/setting up business
18 Travel related to work
1x Other activities related to work not elsewhere classified (n.e.c)

2 **Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household**

21 Food management
22 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
23 Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and small repairs
24 Care of textiles and footwear
25 Household management
26 Pet care
27 Shopping
28 Travel related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
2x Other activities related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household (n.e.c)

3 **Unpaid caregiving services to household members**

31 Childcare
32 Care to dependent adults
33 Help to non-dependent adults
38 Travel related to unpaid caregiving services to household members
3x Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services to household members (n.e.c)

4 **Community services and help to other households**

41 Unpaid help to other households
42 Community-organized services
43 Organized unpaid volunteer services
44 Attendance in meetings for community and volunteer services
48 Travel related to community services and help to other households
4x Other activities related to community services and help to other households (n.e.c)

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2 For people who suffer any physical or mental illness or any disability or impairment.
5 Learning

51 General education
52 Homework, course review, research and activities related to general education
53 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time
58 Travel related to learning
5x Other activities related to learning (n.e.c)

6 Socializing, community participation and religious practice

61 Socializing and communication
62 Participating in community cultural/social events
63 Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
64 Religious practice
68 Travel related to socializing, community participation and religious practice
6x Other activities related to socializing, community participation and religious practice (n.e.c)

7 Leisure and sports

71 Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
72 Hobbies, games and other pastime activities
73 Sports participation and exercise and related activities
74 Mass media use
78 Travel related to leisure and sports activities
7x Other activities related to leisure and sports (n.e.c)

8 Self-care and maintenance

81 Sleep and related activities
82 Eating and drinking
83 Personal hygiene and care
84 Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
85 Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
88 Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities
8x Other self-care and maintenance activities (n.e.c)

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3 It is planned to recommend the collection of the contextual variable “Using computer/electronic device or Internet” instead of duplicating the activities according to whether they are practiced on a computer/online.
3. Groups

1 SNA work and related activities

11 Work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government
   111 Working time in main job
   112 Working time in other jobs
   113 Working time as apprentice, intern and related positions
   114 Short breaks and interruption from work
   115 Other breaks
   116 Training and studies in relation to work
   11x Other activities related to work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (n.e.c)

12 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in primary production activities
   121 Growing of crops and trees; kitchen gardening
   122 Farming of animals; production of animal products; animal husbandry services
   123 Hunting, trapping and production of animal skins
   124 Gathering of wild products, woodcutting, gathering firewood and other forestry activities
   125 Fishing and fish/aquatic farming
   126 Mining and quarrying
   127 Collecting water
   128 Acquiring inputs/supplies and disposing of outputs for primary production activities of households
   129 Training and studies in relation to work in primary production activities of households
   12x Other activities related to work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in primary production (n.e.c)

13 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in non-primary production activities excluding construction activities
   131 Processing of food products
   132 Making of other food products and beverages
   133 Making textiles, wearing apparel, leather and associated products
   134 Craft-making using all types of materials
   135 Tobacco preparing and curing
   136 Making bricks, concrete slabs, hollow blocks, tiles etc.
   137 Making herbal and medicinal preparations
   138 Acquiring inputs/supplies and disposing of outputs for non-primary production activities
   139 Training and studies in relation to work in non-primary production activities of household
   13x Other activities related to work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in non-primary production excluding construction activities (n.e.c)
14 Work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in construction activities
   141 Construction and repair for own capital formation
   142 Construction and repair of buildings, roads, dams and other structures
   143 Community-organized construction and major repairs of roads building, bridges, dams etc…
   144 Acquiring inputs/supplies for construction activities for household production
   149 Training and studies in relation to work in construction activities in household enterprise
   14x Other activities related to work in household unincorporated enterprises engaged in construction activities (n.e.c)

15 Work for household providing services for income
   151 Food vending and trading
   152 Providing repair, installation and maintenance services
   153 Providing business and professional services
   154 Providing personal care services
   155 Transporting good and passengers
   156 Providing paid domestic services
   159 Training and studies related to work in service activities
   15x Other activities related to work for household providing services for income (n.e.c)

17 Looking for work/setting up business
   171 Looking for work
   172 Setting up business

18 Travel related to work
   181 Travel related to work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government
   182 Travel related to work in the household sector

1x Other activities related to work not elsewhere classified (n.e.c)

2 Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household

21 Food management
   211 Preparing meals/snacks
   212 Serving meals/snacks
   213 Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks
   21x Other activities related to food management (n.e.c)

22 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
   221 Indoor cleaning
   222 Outdoor cleaning
223 Recycling; disposal of garbage
224 Care of outdoor garden, landscaping, trimming, grounds/yard/lawn maintenance
225 Heating and water supply (including tending furnaces, boilers and fire places)
226 Making various household arrangements
22x Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings (n.e.c)

23 Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and small repairs
   231 Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of dwellings
   232 Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including computers
   233 Vehicle maintenance and minor repairs
   23x Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and small repairs (n.e.c)

24 Care of textiles and footwear
   241 Hand-washing; loading/unloading washing machine
   242 Drying; hanging out, bringing in wash
   243 Ironing/pressing
   244 Sorting, folding, storing
   245 Mending/repairing and care of clothes; cleaning and polishing shoes
   24x Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear (n.e.c)

25 Household management
   251 Paying household bills (utilities, cable television etc.)
   252 Budgeting, organizing, planning
   253 Selling, disposing of household assets
   254 Moving to new place to live
   25x Other activities related to household management (n.e.c)

26 Pet care
   261 Daily care including feeding, cleaning, grooming, walking
   262 Taking pets for veterinary care
   26x Other activities related to pet care (n.e.c)

27 Shopping
   271 Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities
   272 Shopping for/availing of services and related activities
   27x Other activities related to shopping (n.e.c)

28 Travel related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
   280 Travel related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household

2x Other activities related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household (n.e.c)

---

4 “Window shopping” is transferred to the major division 7 “Leisure and sports”
2x0 Other activities related to unpaid domestic services for own final use within household (n.e.c)

3 Unpaid caregiving services to household members

31 Childcare
   311 Caring for children/physical care
   312 Teaching, training children
   313. Reading, playing and talking to children
   313 Accompanying children to places
   314 Minding children (passive care)
   31x Other activities related to childcare (n.e.c)

32 Care to dependent adults
   321 Caring for dependents adults/physical care
   322 Caring for dependent adults/emotional support
   323 Accompanying dependent adult to places
   32x Other activities related to care to dependent adults (n.e.c)

33 Help to non-dependent adults
   331 Help to non-dependent adults/physical care
   332 Help to non-dependent adults/emotional support
   333 Accompanying non-dependent adult to places
   33x Other specified activities related to help to non-dependent adults (n.e.c)

38 Travel related to unpaid caregiving services to household members
   380 Travel related to unpaid caregiving services to household members

3x Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services to household members (n.e.c)
   3x0 Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services to household members (n.e.c)

4 Community services and help to other households

41 Unpaid help to other households
   411 Household maintenance and management as help to other households
   412 Shopping for/purchasing of goods and services as help to other households
   413 Construction, renovation and repairs of dwellings and other structures as help to other households (terminology to be reviewed)
   414 Repairs of consumer and household goods as help to other households
   415 Unpaid help in business/farm to other households

5 For people who suffer any physical or mental illness or any disability or impairment.
6 Taking household members to and from places should be classified into the appropriate divisions as “Accompanying”.

416 Childcare as help to other households
417 Adult care as help to other households
418 Transportation assistance to other households
41x Other activities related to unpaid help to other household (n.e.c)

42 Community-organized services
   421 Community organized work: cooking for collective celebrations etc.
   422 Work on road/building repair, clearing and preparing community land, cleaning (streets, markets etc.) (check)
   423 Organizing and work on community-based assistance to villages, other sublocations
   424 Organizing and work on community-based assistance to families and individuals
   42x Other activities related to community-organized services (n.e.c)

43 Organized unpaid volunteer services
   431 Organized unpaid volunteer services involving cooking for collective celebrations etc.
   432 Organized unpaid volunteer services working on road/building repair, clearing and preparing community land, cleaning (streets, markets etc.)
   433 Organizing and working in organized unpaid volunteer services providing assistance to villages, other sublocations
   434 Organizing and working in organized unpaid volunteer services providing assistance to families and individuals
   43x Other activities related to organized unpaid volunteer services (n.e.c)

44 Attendance in meetings for community and volunteer services
   440 Attendance in meetings for community and volunteer services

48 Travel related to community services and help to other households
   480 Travel related to community services and help to other households

4x Other activities related to community services and help to other households (n.e.c)
   4x0 Other activities related to community services and help to other households (n.e.c)

5 Learning

51 General education
   511 School/university attendance
   512 Breaks/waiting at place of general education
   513 Self-study for distance education course work (video, audio, online)
   51x Other activities related to general education (n.e.c)

52 Homework, course review, research and activities related to general education
520 Homework, course review, research and activities related to general education

53 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time
   530 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time

58 Travel related to learning
   580 Travel related to learning

5x Other activities related to learning (n.e.c)
   5x0 Other activities related to learning (n.e.c)

6 Socializing, community participation and religious practice

61 Socializing and communication
   611 Talking, conversing
   612 Socializing activities
   613 Reading and writing mail
   614 Unsocial/antisocial/negative social activities
   619 Other activities related to socializing and communication (n.e.c)

62 Participating in community cultural/social events
   620 Participating in community cultural/social events

63 Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
   630 Involvement in civic and related responsibilities

64 Religious practice
   641 Private prayer, meditation and other spiritual activities
   642 Participating in collective religious practice
   64x Other activities related to religious practice (n.e.c)

68 Travel related to socializing, community participation and religious practice
   680 Travel related to socializing, community participation and religious practice

6x Other activities related to socializing, community participation and religious practice (n.e.c)
   6x0 Other activities related to socializing, community participation and religious practice (n.e.c)

7 Leisure and sports

7 There is no distinction between “Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time” and “Career/professional development training and studies”.
8 Excludes religious rites/events. Includes community social functions (music, dance in parties…).
71 Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
   711 Attendance at organized/mass cultural events
   712 Attendance at parks/gardens, shows
   713 Attendance at sports events
   714 Visiting library
   715 Window-shopping
   71x Other activities related to attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events (n.e.c)

72 Hobbies, games and other pastime activities
   721 Visual, literary and performing arts (as hobby) and related courses
   722 Technical hobbies and related courses
   723 Playing games and other pastimes and related courses
   72x Other activities related to hobbies, games and other pastimes (n.e.c)

73 Sports participation and exercise and related activities
   731 Participating in sports
   732 Exercising
   73x Other activities related to sports participation and exercise (n.e.c)

74 Mass media use
   741 Reading
   742 Watching/listening to television and video
   743 Listening to radio and audio devices
   744 Using computer technology
   74x Other activities related to mass media(n.e.c)

78 Travel related to leisure and sports activities
   780 Travel related to leisure and sports activities

7x Other activities related to leisure and sports (n.e.c)
   7x0 Other activities related to leisure and sports (n.e.c)

**8 Self-care and maintenance**

81 Sleep and related activities
   811 Night sleep/essential sleep
   812 Incidental sleep/naps
   813 Sleeplessness
   819 Other sleep and related activities (n.e.c)

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9. To cover cases where the respondent does not report the exact activities engaged in the library.
10. It is planned to recommend the collection of the contextual variable “Using computer/electronic device or Internet” instead of duplicating the activities according to whether they are practiced on a computer/online.
11. To cover cases where the respondent does not report the activities practiced on the computer. The terminology for this category needs to be in line with ITU (International Telecommunication Union) standards.
82 Eating and drinking
   821 Eating meals/snack
   822 Drinking other than with meal or snack
   829 Other eating and drinking activities (n.e.c)

83 Personal hygiene and care
   831 Personal hygiene and care
   832 Health/medical care to oneself
   83x Other activities related to personal hygiene and care (n.e.c)

84 Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
   841 Receiving personal care from others
   842 Receiving health/medical care from others
   84x Other activities related to receiving personal and health/medical (n.e.c)

85 Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
   851 Doing nothing; resting, relaxing
   852 Smoking
   853 Reflecting, thinking,
   85x Other activities related to reflecting, resting, relaxing (n.e.c)

88 Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities
   880 Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities

8x Other self-care and maintenance activities (n.e.c)
   8x0 Other self-care and maintenance activities (n.e.c)