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**CLASSIFICATION OF TIME-USE ACTIVITIES FOR LATIN AMERICA
(CAUTAL)**

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I. INTRODUCTION

At the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), representatives of governments committed themselves to measuring and setting a value on unpaid work and including it in the national accounts by means of a satellite account. The Beijing Platform of Action establishes a requirement to “develop conceptual and practical methodologies for incorporating gender perspectives into all aspects of economic policy-making, [...] measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts and work to improve methods to assess and accurately reflect its value in satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts” (United Nations, 1995).

Unpaid work in households means domestic and caregiving activities carried out by household members for the welfare and reproduction of them all. Data from the different time-use surveys carried out in the countries of the region and the world show that this kind of work is mainly done by women. The sexual division of labour current in the societies of Latin America remains a structural factor in the inequalities and injustices affecting women in the family, the labour market and political participation, making it vital to have measuring instruments that can show the distribution of the tasks required for life in society, in both the public and private spheres.

The consensuses arrived at by the region’s governments in the latest sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean¹ have prompted a greater commitment to carrying out time-use surveys and constructing the satellite account for unpaid work in households, with a view to integrating this sphere of the economy into public policymaking for equality. There has been a striking increase in the collection of time-use information in recent years: 18 countries in the region now have at least one measure of the time spent on domestic and care work (Aguirre and Ferrari, 2014).

Alongside regional consensuses and agreements on the gender equality agenda, the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) of ECLAC has played an important role. It was proposed by member countries of the Conference in 2006 and approved at the latter’s fourth meeting, held in Santiago in 2007. The goal of the Group is to promote the production, development, systematization and consolidation of statistical information and gender indicators for the purpose of formulating, monitoring and evaluating public policies. Mexico, represented by INEGI, is responsible for coordination, the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC acts as the technical secretariat, and INMUJERES of Mexico and UN-Women operate as advisory institutions. Activities include periodic debates by representatives of government, international bodies and academia about methodologies and analysis of information on time use and unpaid household work.

From the technical point of view, the Working Group has a strategic role in promoting, supporting and following up the implementation of time-use surveys, in developing them conceptually and in gathering and analysing data for public policymaking in pursuit of equality. International gender statistics conventions² and meetings of experts on time-use surveys and unpaid work³ are part of the

¹ Particularly the Quito Consensus (2007), the Brasilia Consensus (2010) and the Santo Domingo Consensus (2013).

² These events have been part of the working programme of the Group since its inception and are held annually in Aguascalientes (Mexico), where INEGI is headquartered. There have been 16 so far, and they have been used to debate different issues such as statistics on violence against women and indicators of political participation, health, time use and unpaid work.

³ These meetings are held annually in Mexico City. They began as an opportunity for regional specialists and the staff of national institutes of statistics to share experiences with a view to designing and implementing time-use surveys and analysing their findings.

Group's working programme and have become spaces where producers and users of information can reflect, compare notes and promote the employment of gender statistics for public policies on equality.

Internationally, the United Nations has coordinated the preparation and updating of the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) with the objective of harmonizing statistics of this type. However, the Classification was designed mainly as a list of activities for statistical surveys using the activity diary methodology, which did not become widespread in Latin America.

The classification of time-use activities for Latin America (CAUTAL), which organizes different types of unpaid work in accordance with the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA), was developed as part of the activities of the Working Group in order to have a tool available that would meet the specific needs of the region. This tool reflects the activities carried out in the region for the reproduction and welfare of household members in a way that incorporates a gender perspective, as it specifies and classifies unpaid working activities hitherto overlooked. At the same time, it serves as an input for the forms used to gather and analyse time-use survey information.

CAUTAL is a substantive instrument for strengthening time-use surveys. These are of great importance because of their extensive analytical potential in different fields of study, most especially gender analysis, national and international requirements for data on time use and unpaid work, and the new requirements for employment statistics resulting from the "Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization" adopted by the nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Some major developments have played a key part in the review of this classification, including the ICLS resolution just mentioned (ILO, 2013), the ICATUS review process coordinated by the United Nations Statistics Division, recent experience with time-use surveys in the region's countries and the various sessions of the Working Group on Gender Statistics.

The 2015 version of CAUTAL, presented in this document, encapsulates the results of this process, whose latest stage was the consultation among all member countries started when the Working Group met at the sixteenth International Meeting on Gender Statistics held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, and continued throughout September 2015.

In view of all this, it is hoped that this proposed classification of time-use activities, together with the guidelines on its use, will be adopted at the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and become a regional tool that serves to harmonize the statistics concerned.

II. THE OBJECTIVES OF CAUTAL

Time use and the activities people carry out during specified periods are shaped by numerous factors of a social, economic and cultural nature, and by the legal and institutional framework in each country. More directly, activities and the amount of time spent on them are part of a context shaped by the material conditions of the home and its equipment, the territorial space where people reside (rural or urban areas) and, of course, the individual characteristics of each household and its members.

CAUTAL makes possible the production of organized and significant statistics that provide the concepts and analytical categories needed to meet the goals of time-use surveys and form the basis for a particularized study of activities. Thus, it can bring to light the different amounts of time allocated by women and men to paid and unpaid work and to activities of a personal character, providing inputs and evidence for social and economic policies.

It is a tool for planning, processing, presenting and analysing time-use surveys. Its codes ensure that data are systematized and standardized, and it is useful for the design of results tabulations and for international comparability. It classifies all the main activities people might carry out within a reference period, using data from a questionnaire developed on the basis of selected activities. Analysis centres on paid and unpaid working activities, but there are also categories for personal activities. This means that a comprehensive framework is available for all activities that might be carried out in a given period.

The purposes of this classification are to:

- (i) Provide a comprehensive overview of the activities people carry out and the time they spend on them, including paid and unpaid work associated with productive activities within and outside the SNA and personal activities that may be undertaken during a reference period.
- (ii) Provide a structure whose hierarchy and grouping are suitable for comprehensive analysis of the time spent on each of the main activities during a given period and each activity in particular.
- (iii) Provide a substantive tool for harmonizing time-use surveys, statistics and indicators and for enhancing international comparability via indicators such as those of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iv) Provide the information inputs needed to value unpaid work and develop the household satellite account.
- (v) Identify and delimit analytical categories that enable total work, both paid and unpaid, to be fully identified and quantified, while also enabling unpaid domestic and caregiving activities to be categorized.
- (vi) Present a taxonomy for time-use activities with a gender approach, grounded in modern definitions and concepts to improve information quality and extend and enhance both analysis and public policy formulation and evaluation.

III. THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework of CAUTAL incorporates economic criteria based on the SNA and sets out by distinguishing two major categories: productive activities, involving the production of goods and services, and non-productive or personal activities. In turn, productive activities are divided into those whose results in the shape of goods and services are deemed to fall within the SNA production boundary for the purpose of measuring gross domestic product (GDP) and those whereby services are produced by household members for themselves and each other, which are excluded from the SNA but do fall within the general production boundary.

These concepts constitute two of the main analytical categories, another being the category of non-productive or personal activities, including social activities (learning, socializing and cultural, entertainment and sports activities) and self-care activities, related to the use of leisure time or free time and carried out during the hours not spent working.

Delimitation of production boundaries, using the SNA as a reference, is part of the new conceptual framework presented in the ICLS “Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization”. The forms of work included in these guidelines are: work carried out in the course of employment, own-use production work, volunteer work and unpaid trainee work (see diagram 1).

**Diagram 1
Forms of work and the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008**

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

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), “Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization”, nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 2013 [online] http://www.ilo.org/wcms5/groups/public/-/-dgreports/-/-stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf.

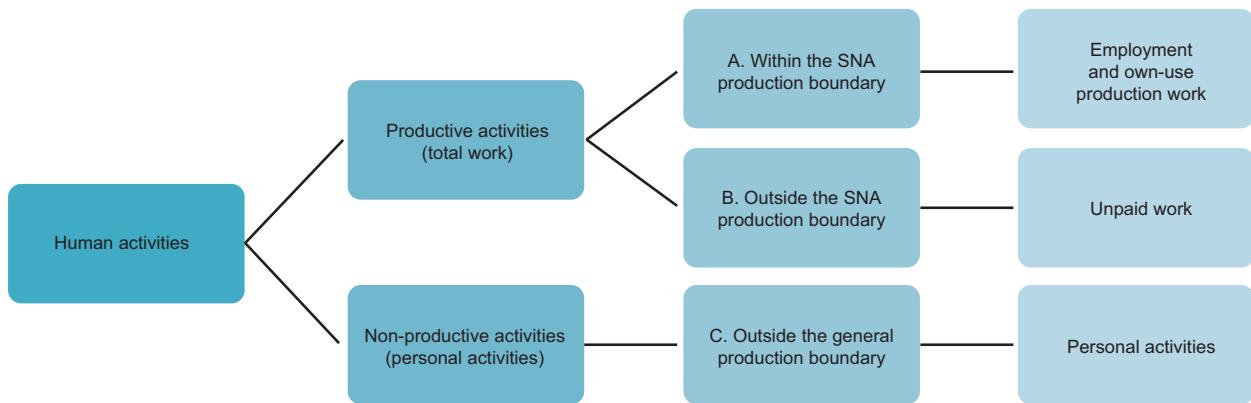
The considerations mentioned yield an expanded concept of production and work and a comprehensive approach to work in its different forms. These criteria have been a substantive part of the conceptual framework since the first version of CAUTAL and have now been incorporated into its structure, thus harmonizing the latest ILO recommendations already mentioned. In accordance with these elements, human activities have been organized into three categories: paid work and unpaid work (the components of total work) and non-productive or personal activities.

Diagram 2 shows how the conceptual framework of CAUTAL is organized after incorporation of the SNA criteria underlying it and the recommendations on forms of work included in the resolution adopted by the nineteenth ICLS.

The activities encompassed within the SNA production boundary include: (i) production of goods and services for the market by corporations and enterprises; (ii) non-market production carried out by government and non-profit institutions; (iii) owner-occupied housing services; (iv) domestic and personal services provided by paid staff; (v) production of knowledge capture when it is intended for own final use or gross capital formation; (vi) own-use goods production. Unpaid household services (domestic and personal care services) for own use within the household and use by other households are excluded, as is volunteer work in non-profit institutions.

Activities deemed to fall outside the SNA production boundary are all unpaid services (mainly domestic and personal care services) produced for use within the household and by other households and the community. Services thus produced using unpaid labour are outside the SNA production boundary and are not recorded in the national accounts.

Diagram 2
Conceptual framework of the classification of time-use activities for Latin America (CAUTAL)



Source: Prepared by the author.

IV. STRUCTURE AND GROUPING CRITERIA

CAUTAL comprises 3 sections (letters), 9 major divisions (one digit), 34 divisions (two digits), 96 groups (three digits) and 23 subgroups (four digits), as shown in table 1.

Table 1
General structure of the classification of time-use activities for Latin America (CAUTAL)

| General structure | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----|
| Sections | Letters (A, B and C) | 3 |
| Major divisions | One digit | 9 |
| Divisions | Two digits | 34 |
| Groups | Three digits | 96 |
| Subgroups | Four digits | 23 |

Source: prepared by the author.

Considering how important work is in people's lives and the role it plays in furnishing the goods and services required to meet their needs and contribute to their well-being, the first two sections of CAUTAL are based on a conceptualization of total work derived: (i) from the incorporation of this input into production for the market that falls within the SNA, and (ii) from the incorporation of unpaid work into the production of services for households' own consumption or for the consumption of other households.

The third section groups non-productive activities that people carry out for their own satisfaction. With these activities, the person carrying them out is the direct beneficiary, examples being studying, taking exercise or going to a concert or play.

What is meant by productive activities is participation in the production of goods and services that are mainly commercialized in the market and are intended to meet the needs of the population, and in the production of services for the purposes of social reproduction. It is thus very important to quantify the amount of time spent on each of these activities, as this allows the total amount of work and the amounts of paid and unpaid work to be measured.

The major divisions (one digit) bring together activities that embody different aspects of the various types of work and personal activities.

The divisions (two digits) show sets of activities and specific tasks derived from the major divisions they are in. The classification presented here offers an agreed structure up to the divisions level, on the understanding that the structure needs to be flexible at the group and subgroup levels because it is a dynamic tool intended to meet national classification requirements and reflect national socioeconomic characteristics.

The next levels (three and four digits) bring together activities that people spend substantial amounts of time on. The purpose of these breakdowns is to help with the design of questions for the questionnaire, since by specifying actions they provide an objective basis for asking how much time people spend on a given activity, while at the same time meeting specific analytical needs.

This classification is constituted by exhaustive and mutually exclusive categories, something reflected in the disaggregation to three and four digits in the main areas of analysis. However, these activities may be carried out simultaneously, in which case the criterion applied may be that of the “main activity”, as determined by the aims of the study for which the statistical event is providing information or simply by the person reporting the time spent on the activity. The fact is, though, that when one of these criteria is followed to avoid overlap in time-use reporting, a number of activities can be expected to be underreported, since there are caregiving tasks, like minding another person, that can always be combined with another activity whose characteristics position it as the main one. For example, time spent minding children or dependent older persons in parallel with other domestic activities will be underestimated. Although this care time is essential and the child or dependent older person cannot be left alone, if just one activity is recorded, it will tend to be the one requiring the greatest active participation.

V. ACTIVITY DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Definitions and descriptions of the time-use activities included in CAUTAL (at the one-digit levels) will now be presented.

As already noted, CAUTAL groups activities into total work and personal activities. Working activities are organized into two sections: section A (“Employment and own-use goods production (within the SNA production boundary)”) and section B (“Unpaid work (outside the SNA production boundary)”). Section C presents personal activities.

CAUTAL applies the definition of work laid down in the “Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization” adopted by the nineteenth ICLS:

“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.

- (a) Work is defined irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.
- (b) Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one’s own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).
- (c) The concept of work is aligned with the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes between:
 - (i) market units (i.e. corporations, quasi-corporations and household unincorporated market enterprises);
 - (ii) non-market units (i.e. government and non-profit institutions serving households);
 - (iii) households that produce goods or services for own final use.
- (d) Work can be performed in any kind of economic unit.”

A. EMPLOYMENT AND OWN-USE GOODS PRODUCTION (WITHIN THE SNA PRODUCTION BOUNDARY)

This section includes work incorporated into the production of goods and services that are within the SNA production boundary. It encompasses activities associated with the labour market, such as work done in employment, trainee work and other productive activities, as well as commuting to and from work and activities related to seeking employment or setting up a business. It likewise includes work done by members of a household, usually for own-use goods production included in the SNA.

1. Employment and related activities

Employment includes all working activities carried out by persons in employment, defined as everyone of working age who is engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit during a short reference period. Classified in this category are: (i) people who were employed and “at work”, i.e. people who worked in a job for at least an hour, and (ii) people who were employed “not at work” because they were temporarily absent from their job or because of working time arrangements such as shift work, flexible hours and time off in exchange for overtime.

Commuting is an employment-related activity whose purpose is for working people to travel to and from the work centre or place or places where they are to carry out their tasks or meet the obligations or commitments they have accepted. Time spent waiting for the conveyance that will take them to work or home should be included in this category.

Unpaid trainee work covers work done by third parties, without pay, to acquire experience or skills in the workplace.

Employment-seeking is any activity carried out during a specific recent period by unemployed people of working age for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural venture. This also includes part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or occasional work, whether within the country or abroad.

2. Own-use goods production work

This covers work done by household members to obtain mainly goods for own final use (personal consumption or capital formation). It includes all goods production activities, even if the decision as to whether to sell the goods or retain them for own final use is taken only once they have been produced.

Own-use activities include production of agricultural and other primary commodities, processing of agricultural produce, hunting, fishing and gathering, the manufacture of domestic goods for own use and construction activities or major repair work in the home. As mentioned in the 2008 SNA, no full and exhaustive list of all possible production activities can be arrived at, but it is advisable to include those household production activities where the amount of the item produced is considered quantitatively substantial in relation to the total supply of that item in the country.

B. UNPAID WORK (OUTSIDE THE SNA PRODUCTION BOUNDARY)

This covers households' productive activities associated with the provision of services for the members of the household concerned, other households or the community; it also includes unpaid work done in non-profit institutions. All these unpaid activities are outside the SNA production boundary, though within the general production boundary, and are not recorded in the national accounts.

3. Unpaid domestic work for own household

Domestic work done by household members for their own use or profit or that of their household without any monetary recompense. These are activities related to the concept of social reproduction, i.e., maintenance and reproduction of the workforce. The category excludes any activities carried out in households whose product is intended for sale in the market and for which remuneration is received, such as preparing food for sale, washing and ironing other people's clothes and making and mending clothing as a paid economic activity for the market, among other things.

Travel times associated with the activities in this major division should be included in the time taken by the task itself, even if this is not specified. For example, the activities of cleaning, maintenance and minor repairs on vehicles used by the household include travel and waiting times.

4. Unpaid care of household members

This division covers all unpaid caregiving and support services for children aged under 15, other household members aged from 15 to 59 and older adults aged 60 and over. For each of these population groups, a distinction is made between temporary health care and care for chronically ill or permanently dependent people, as well as travel connected with these caregiving activities. Only activities involved in caring for household members are included.

The age groups should be adapted to disaggregation requirements in each country. For analytical purposes, these groups can be defined on the basis of the legal age of work or compulsory schooling or other characteristics specified for the purpose of analysing the information. Similarly, the concept of disability or permanent dependency should be adapted to national definitions and laws.

5. Unpaid work for other households or the community and volunteering

This division includes support services provided to other households in the form of wholly unpaid domestic and personal care activities. It also encompasses the provision of services to individuals or the community by individuals or small groups of people who are not formally organized, as well as unpaid volunteer services provided to people through non-profit institutions.

C. PERSONAL ACTIVITIES (OUTSIDE THE SNA GENERAL PRODUCTION BOUNDARY)

Activities that are not productive in an economic sense include basic human activities such as eating, drinking, sleeping, taking exercise and the like, i.e., activities that people carry out for their own benefit and cannot delegate to anyone else. The activity itself and its consequences do not involve anyone else and only affect the person concerned. This section also includes learning and study, socializing, recreation and sports activities and the use of communications media.

VI. CLASSIFICATION OF TIME-USE ACTIVITIES FOR LATIN AMERICA (CAUTAL)

Major divisions (one digit)

- A. Employment and own-use goods production (within the SNA production boundary)**
 - 1. Employment and related activities
 - 2. Own-use goods production

- B. Unpaid work (outside the SNA production boundary)**
 - 3. Unpaid domestic work for own household
 - 4. Unpaid care of household members
 - 5. Unpaid work for other households or the community and volunteering

- C. Personal activities (outside the SNA general production boundary)**
 - 6. Learning and study
 - 7. Socializing and leisure activities
 - 8. Use of communications media
 - 9. Self-care

Major divisions (one digit) and divisions (two digits)

A. Employment and own-use goods production (within the SNA production boundary)

1 Employment and related activities

- 11 Employment
- 12 Unpaid trainee work
- 13 Employment-seeking or setting up a business
- 14 Commuting to and from work
- 10 Other productive activities

2 Own-use goods production

- 21 Primary activities for own use
- 22 Non-primary activities for own use (excluding construction)
- 23 Construction for own final use

B. Unpaid work (outside the SNA production boundary)

3 Unpaid domestic work for own household

- 31 Food preparation and serving
- 32 Cleaning of the home
- 33 Cleaning and care of clothes and footwear
- 34 Maintenance and minor repairs for own household
- 35 Household administration
- 36 Shopping for the household (including travel)
- 37 Care of pets and plants

4 Unpaid care of household members

- 41 Care of household members aged 0 to 14
- 42 Care of household members aged 15 to 59
- 43 Care of household members aged 60 and over
- 44 Care of disabled or permanently dependent household members (all ages)

5 Unpaid work for other households or the community and volunteering

- 51 Unpaid work for other households
- 52 Unpaid work for the community
- 53 Volunteer work at non-profit institutions

C. Personal activities (outside the SNA general production boundary)

6 Learning and study

- 61 Learning and study
- 62 Travel for study activities

7 Socializing and leisure activities

- 71 Socializing with family members and others
- 72 Attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events
- 73 Arts and hobbies
- 74 Sport and physical exercise

8 Use of communications media

- 81 Reading books, magazines, newspapers or other material on any medium
- 82 Watching television or videos exclusively
- 83 Listening to the radio or other audio media exclusively
- 84 Using a computer, tablet or mobile phone (video or audio, Internet, downloading files)

9 Self-care

- 91 Self-care
- 92 Physiological activities

Sections, major divisions, divisions, groups (three digits) and subgroups (four digits)

| Employment and own-use goods production (within the SNA production boundary) | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|---|
| A | | | |
| | 1 | | Employment and related activities |
| | 11 | | Employment |
| | | 111 | Wage work |
| | | 112 | Work as employer or owner |
| | | 113 | Own-account work |
| | | 114 | Unpaid work by assistants or family members |
| | 12 | | Unpaid trainee work |
| | 13 | | Employment-seeking or setting up a business |
| | 14 | | Commuting to and from work |
| | 10 | | Other productive activities |
| | 2 | | Own-use goods production |
| | 21 | | Primary activities for own use |
| | | 211 | Tending a maize patch, vegetable plot, kitchen garden or the like |
| | | 212 | Foraging for wild agricultural products |
| | | 213 | Animal husbandry and products derived from this |
| | | 214 | Hunting, fishing and foraging for wild forest products, except firewood |
| | | 215 | Foraging for firewood |
| | | 216 | Fetching water |
| | | 217 | Working mines and quarries |
| | | 218 | Purchases and travel related to own-use goods production |
| | | 210 | Other primary own-use activities |
| | 22 | | Non-primary own-use activities (excluding construction) |
| | | 221 | Preparation of preserved food and drink |
| | | 222 | Making garments, other textile products and shoes |
| | | 220 | Other non-primary product manufacture (ceramics, furniture, carts, boats, canoes) for own use |
| | 23 | | Construction for own final use |
| | | 231 | Construction of housing and other structures for own final use |
| | | 232 | Purchases and travel related to construction for own final use |
| | | 230 | Other construction for own final use |
| B | | | Unpaid work (outside the SNA production boundary) |
| | 3 | | Unpaid domestic work for own household |
| | 31 | | Food preparation and serving |
| | | 311 | Cooking and preparing food and drink |
| | | 312 | Serving food and cleaning the eating area |
| | | 313 | Washing dishes and cleaning the cooking area |
| | | 314 | Taking food to a household member at work, school or elsewhere |
| | | 310 | Other food preparation and serving activities |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|------|---|
| | 32 | | | Cleaning of the home |
| | 321 | | | Cleaning the home |
| | 322 | | | Discarding, separating or recycling refuse |
| | 320 | | | Other home cleaning activities |
| | 33 | | | Cleaning and care of clothing and footwear |
| | 331 | | | Washing and drying clothes by hand or machine |
| | 332 | | | Ironing and putting away clothes |
| | 333 | | | Making repairs and minor adjustments to clothes and textiles |
| | 334 | | | Cleaning and maintaining footwear |
| | 335 | | | Taking clothing or footwear to be washed, ironed or repaired elsewhere and collecting it |
| | 330 | | | Other clothing and footwear cleaning and care activities |
| | 34 | | | Maintenance and minor repairs for own household |
| | 341 | | | Maintenance, fittings and minor repairs to the home |
| | 342 | | | Maintenance and minor repairs to household goods and personal effects |
| | 343 | | | Cleaning, maintenance and minor repairs to vehicles used by the household |
| | 340 | | | Other maintenance, installation and minor repairs to the household's own goods |
| | 35 | | | Household administration |
| | 351 | | | Doing administrative errands and paying bills (including travel) |
| | 352 | | | Organizing documents and budgeting |
| | 350 | | | Other administrative activities for own household |
| | 36 | | | Shopping for the household (including travel) |
| | 361 | | | Shopping for food and other goods for the household |
| | 362 | | | Shopping for clothes, footwear or other goods for household members |
| | 363 | | | Buying vehicles and real estate |
| | 360 | | | Other goods purchases |
| | 37 | | | Care of pets and plants |
| | 371 | | | Care of pets |
| | 372 | | | Care of plants |
| 4 | | | | Unpaid care of household members |
| | 41 | | | Care of household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | 411 | | | Caregiving and support for household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4111 | | Feeding household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4112 | | Holding and settling household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4113 | | Bathing, cleaning or grooming household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4114 | | Reading, playing or talking with household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4115 | | Minding household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 412 | | Temporary health care for household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 413 | | School or learning support for household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 4131 | | Helping household members aged 0 to 14 with homework |
| | | 4132 | | Going to meetings, festivals or other activities to provide school or learning support for household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | 414 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 0 to 14 |
| | | | 4141 | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 0 to 14 to nurseries or teaching establishments |
| | | | 4142 | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 0 to 14 to health-care establishments |
| | | | 4140 | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 0 to 14 anywhere else |
| | | | 410 | Other caregiving and support activities for household members aged 0 to 14 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|--|--|
| | 42 | | | Care of household members aged 15 to 59 |
| | 421 | | | Caregiving and support for household members aged 15 to 59 |
| | 422 | | | Temporary health care for household members aged 15 to 59 |
| | 423 | | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 15 to 59 |
| | | 4231 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 15 to 59 to health-care establishments |
| | | 4230 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 15 to 59 anywhere else |
| | 420 | | | Other caregiving and support activities for household members aged 15 to 59 |
| | 43 | | | Care of household members aged 60 and over |
| | 431 | | | Caregiving and support for household members aged 60 and over |
| | 432 | | | Temporary health care for household members aged 60 and over |
| | 433 | | | Accompanying, transporting or collecting household members aged 60 and over so that they can receive care and support services |
| | | 4331 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 60 and over to health-care establishments |
| | | 4332 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 60 and over on legal, administrative and financial errands |
| | | 4330 | | Accompanying and transporting household members aged 60 and over anywhere else |
| | 430 | | | Other caregiving and support activities for household members aged 60 and over |
| | 44 | | | Care of disabled or permanently dependent household members (all ages) |
| | 441 | | | Care of disabled or permanently dependent household members |
| | | 4411 | | Feeding, bathing and grooming permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | | 4412 | | Reading, playing or talking with permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | | 4113 | | Minding permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | | 4410 | | Other care for permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | 442 | | | Health care for permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | | 4421 | | Temporary health care for permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | | 4422 | | Permanent health care for permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | 443 | | | Accompanying and transporting permanently dependent or disabled household members anywhere |
| | | 4431 | | Accompanying and transporting permanently dependent or disabled household members to health-care establishments |
| | | 4430 | | Accompanying and transporting permanently dependent or disabled household members anywhere else |
| | 440 | | | Other activities caring for permanently dependent or disabled household members |
| | 5 | | | Unpaid work for other households or the community and volunteering |
| | 51 | | | Unpaid work for other households |
| | 511 | | | Unpaid domestic tasks for other households |
| | 512 | | | Unpaid care of people from other households |
| | 510 | | | Other unpaid activities assisting other households |
| | 52 | | | Unpaid work for the community |
| | 521 | | | Unpaid community improvement work |
| | 522 | | | Unpaid work for the benefit of the community's social life |
| | 520 | | | Other unpaid community support work |

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| | 53 | | | Volunteer work at non-profit institutions |
| | 531 | | | Volunteer work on health-care activities |
| | 532 | | | Volunteer work on educational activities |
| | 530 | | | Other volunteer work |
| C | | | | Personal activities (outside the SNA general production boundary) |
| 6 | | | | Learning and study |
| | 61 | | | Learning and study |
| | 611 | | | Attending classes in the education system |
| | 612 | | | Distance education and extracurricular education |
| | 613 | | | Study, homework and research |
| | 614 | | | Supplementary learning and study activities |
| | 610 | | | Other study activities |
| | 62 | | | Travel for study activities |
| 7 | | | | Socializing and leisure activities |
| | 71 | | | Socializing with family members and others |
| | 711 | | | Socializing with family, friends and others |
| | 712 | | | Attending community, civic or religious celebrations |
| | 710 | | | Other socializing |
| | 72 | | | Attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events |
| | 721 | | | Attending cultural events |
| | 722 | | | Attending entertainment events |
| | 723 | | | Attending sports events |
| | 720 | | | Other activities related to attendance at cultural, entertainment or sports events |
| | 73 | | | Arts and hobbies |
| | 731 | | | Visual, graphic, literary or performing arts |
| | 732 | | | Board games, games of chance and the like |
| | 730 | | | Other participation in games and hobbies |
| | 74 | | | Sport and physical exercise |
| | 741 | | | Practising some sport |
| | 742 | | | Doing physical exercise |
| | 740 | | | Other physical exercise and sports activities |
| 8 | | | | Use of communications media |
| | 81 | | | Reading books, magazines, newspapers or other material on any medium |
| | 82 | | | Watching television or videos exclusively |
| | 83 | | | Listening to the radio or other audio media exclusively |
| | 84 | | | Using a computer, tablet or mobile phone (video or audio, Internet, downloading files) |
| 9 | | | | Self-care |
| | 91 | | | Self-care |
| | 911 | | | Personal cleaning and grooming |
| | 912 | | | Health care (including travel) |
| | 913 | | | Resting, praying or meditating |
| | 910 | | | Other personal activities |
| | 92 | | | Physiological activities |
| | 921 | | | Eating and drinking |
| | 922 | | | Sleeping |

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