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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION

**Meeting of the Technical Subgroup for the
Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
New York, 4-6 April 2017**

**Division 13 PERSONAL CARE, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES**

TSG-COICOP

PLEASE NOTE:

This document lists the comments provided by countries and international organisations during the second global consultation.

The document was compiled by the chair of TSG COICOP Ana Franco.

In addition the document contains comments received by the members of TSG COICOP responding to the comments received during the global consultation. Where this is the case the name and organisation / country of the TSG COICOP member is indicated.

Division 13

1. Comments received

- 56.9% agree or strongly agree in general with the proposed new structure for this division and 60.8% consider this proposal with the right level of detail.

- Areas where the classification is considered too detailed or without the appropriate detail:
 - o Too detailed: 13.3.0; (United Kingdom, Montenegro)
 - o Too detailed: 13.2.1 (United Kingdom)
 - o Too detailed: 13.2.2 (United Kingdom)
 - o 13.2.2 is considered by several countries as a mixture of very different articles (Finland, Chile, Netherlands)
 - o I appreciate the combination in 13.2.2.1 of articles for smokers and funerary articles, but would not combine these with articles for babies (Netherlands)
 - o Criterion on essential articles for personal hygiene is subjective depending on the country, so subclasses 13.1.2.2 and 13.1.2.9 should be added. (United Kingdom, Spain, Poland)
 - o Separate division may be needed for "Social protection" (ILO)
 - o Keep "prostitution" as an individual class as it receives a lot of interest from users. Prostitution should be placed in 13.1.3.4 (United Kingdom, Switzerland)
 - o 13.1.2.1, 13.1.2.2 private hh cannot differentiate. (Germany)
 - o CPA distinguishes between hairdressing for women and girls and hairdressing for men and boys. The separation by gender in the hairdressing services is criticised by several countries (Belarus)
 - o It could be difficult to make a distinction between hairdressing for men and women. (Sweden, United Kingdom, Belarus, Singapore, Jamaica, New Zealand)
 - o As for the breakdown of class 13.1.3 Hairdressing and beauty salons, we believe that it would be better to have two subclasses: one for hair services and other services for personal care, which includes example manicure, waxing, etc. (Chile)

- The following goods or services within this division were proposed to be moved to a different division:
 - o Transfer of school bags from the group 13.2.2.1 to education 10 group (United Arab Emirates)
 - o 13.2.2: walking sticks and canes should be classified in Division 06 (Poland)
 - o Employment agencies, fees for legal services, estate agents housing agents, fees for birth certificates and the like should be moved to division 12 (Netherlands).
 - o Clocks, especially those that are placed on the wall, should be transferred to Division 5, since it is not a personal object. (Chile)
 - o Move childcare centres from 12.4 'Social protection' to 10 'Education' (Belarus)

- Some products or services were mentioned as missing in this division. In most of the cases it is only not clear where they should be classified and they just should be included in the list of examples. The following products or services were mentioned:

- Payment made for the services of lawyers accountants and other professionals (Brazil)
- Include rental of jewellery and watches in 13.2.1.2 (Repair of jewellery, clocks and watches) (Singapore).
- Religious services, e.g. requiem, baptising, marriage service (Belarus, Bolivia);
- Food checking for radionuclides and other harmful substances (Belarus)
- Membership fees for :
 - Cultural organisation
 - Employee trade unions
 - Religious organisation such as professional bodies fee (South Africa)
- The terminology used is in general considered understandable by the average household by 93.4% of the countries. The following issues were considered needing clarifications:
 - Is "prostitute" or "sex worker" the correct terminology. (Australia)
 - Lack detail in explaining what should be included or excluded from group 12.2 FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C. Explanatory notes should include what types of services incorporate these subclasses to clarify. (Chile)
 - 13.3.0.2- are there any rehabilitation centres which are non-medical (Poland)
 - "Social protection" may not be understandable in countries where it is not highly developed and available to households. (ILO)
- Other relevant comments are:
 - Tattooing is 13.1.3 and 09.4.5.0. It should be specified that one is for people and the other for animals (NL) Tattoo and piercing services are included in two different aggregations: 13.1.3.3 and 13.4.0.0. They should be classified in the 13.1.3.3 Personal grooming treatments only (Italy, Switzerland, Australia, Eurostat).
 - There are some overlaps between Division 06 and 13. Social care (including medical care) that is provided, e.g. for elderly people in nursing homes. Should such expenses be classified in grouping 06.3 "Inpatient care services" or in 13.3 "Social care"? (Eurostat)
 - The difference between the terms "appliances, articles and products" is not really clear; What is "essential" in 13.1.2.2 Are there non-essential articles, too? (Netherlands, New Zealand)
 - 13.2.2.1 Travel goods and articles for babies and other personal effects n.e.c.- "reins and harnesses" needs more explanation to separate those reins and harness used for horse riding (included in 07.1.4 Animal drawn vehicles or 09.1.2 Major durables for recreation) (Australia)
 - 13.2.2.1 also include "Cut flowers (e.g. gifts) (Australia)
 - 13.3.0.1 - Childcare is highly sought after data in Australia. Formal childcare can include in-home care by nannies/au pairs, which can be subsidised by the government in Australia. Particularly in remote or very advantaged areas, in-home care can be highly prevalent and should be included as childcare, not 'domestic services'. Hence the distinction between in home and out of home care is not helpful. Nor is the distinction between 'educational' or other kindergartens as many child care centres aim to provide care that is educational. 13.3.0.1 Child care services include Governesses, nannies, au pairs and babysitting (Australia)

- 13.1.2.2 and 13.1.2.9 - scope of the groupings appears to be arbitrary. Perhaps Make-up should be extracted from 13.1.2.9? (Poland)
- 13.4.0 is too heterogeneous. The ECOICOP structure is more accurate (Administrative fees, legal services and accountancy, funeral services, other fees and services). (Switzerland, Poland)
- Why is the order of 13.1.1, 13.1.2 and 13.1.3 changed compared to the old 12.1.1, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3? (Netherlands)
- 13.3.0 - medical care is provided in every old-age home. The problem concerns social care (including medical care) that is provided, e.g. for elderly people in nursing homes. Should such expenses be classified in grouping 06.3 "Inpatient care services" or in 13.3 "Social care"? (Poland)
- Social protection (13.3) includes non-medical retirement homes for elderly persons and residents for disable persons. Payment by household for the services should not be recorded as individual household final consumption expenditure, but as a transfer. Elderly or disable persons who reside in retirement homes are no longer as a member of individual household. They become an institutional household, and their consumption expenditure is recorded as NPISHs final consumption expenditure. (Indonesia)
- Add exclusion to 13.1.2 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care: handkerchiefs made of fabric (03.1.3). (Costa Rica)
- In most of the divisions which include goods and services, Goods are presented first and services after. Here the goods and services are often in the same class and just separated at the level of sub-class. It could be useful to use the same criteria in all divisions. (Eurostat)
- 13.2.1.1 Spelling jeweller should be jewellery? (New Zealand)
- 13.2.1.2 Repair of jewellery, clocks and watches: does this include the remodelling of jewellery? (New Zealand)
- 13.3.0.1 Child care services: This splits the services by 'outside the home' and 'inside home' care (inside the home child care coding to 05.6.2.1 Domestic services by paid staff). Shouldn't 13.3.0.1 be all encompassing and include outside and inside home child care services? Why the split? If you wanted to see the cost of childcare, you need to look at all childcare services (not just outside the home services). I fear that the in-home childcare proportion will be lost among the other domestic services. (New Zealand)
- Kindergarten (other than educational) - don't think there are many that are not educational to some degree. (New Zealand)
- Medical technical nursing care is moved to division 06. It is laid down by law in Germany (Social Code, Book XI), however, that medical technical nursing care is part of full-time residential care. We cannot show it separately. Maybe we can circumvent the problem as the new description refers to non-medical retirement homes. Strictly speaking, residential care homes for the elderly are non-medical facilities but they partly provide medical services. It would nevertheless be better to delete the restriction to "non-medical" for services to maintain people in their private homes (NEW 13.3.0.3) and services provided in residential care homes. (Germany)

- From the new 13.3.0 social protection only the social protection for children should stay here, all other should move to 06 health. (Austria)
- 13.2.2.1 Stated for babies, if baby is defined as 0-2 years old, then this limits the purpose or use of item. Children older than 2 years old tend to use these items. (Jamaica)
- 13.2.2.1 - too general division, perhaps e.g. articles for children, funerary articles should be extracted (Poland)
- It does not seem to be clear the criteria by which goods and services are being ordered in subclasses, such as the union of various products including funeral services in personal items. Should/could evaluate a new subclass for funeral services and related. (Chile)

2 - Issues not needing discussion

1 – Too detailed: 13.2.1 and 13.2.2

Ana, Eurostat: For these 2 classes, the breakdown proposed includes a sub-class for the goods and another for the service (repair). It was agreed that one of the triggers of this revision would be to have a clear distinction between goods and services. So I would keep the breakdown.

Andrew, NZ: Agree

Aimee, IMF: One possibility is to have one class for all repair.

Alexander, UNSD: Agree with Ana.

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

2 – Employment agencies, fees for legal services, estate agents housing agents, fees for birth certificates and the like should be moved to division 12

Ana, Eurostat: No, these are not financial or insurance services

Andrew, NZ: Agree

Alexander, UNSD: No

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

3 – Clocks, especially those that are placed on the wall, should be transferred to Division 5, since it is not a personal object.

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Alexander, UNSD: Ok

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

4 - Move childcare centres from 12.4 'Social protection' to 10 'Education'

Ana, Eurostat: Only childcare centres with an educational component should be in Division 10.

Andrew, NZ: Need to make this explicit

Alexander, UNSD: No, agree with Ana.

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed, should remain in 13.3.0.1

5 – Where to classify Payment made for the services of lawyers, accountants and other professionals

Ana, Eurostat: They should be included in 13.4.0 Other services n.e.c.

Alexander, UNSD: Ok. However realtors / real estate agents / real estate brokers should be classified in Division 04. They are currently missing there.

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

6 – Include rental of jewellery and watches in 13.2.1.2 (Repair of jewellery, clocks and watches).
13.2.1.2 Repair of jewellery, clocks and watches: does this include the remodelling of jewellery?

Ana, Eurostat: The 2 services will be included. Title should then be changed in accordance to the content.

Alexander, UNSD: Ok

7 - 13.3.0.2- are there any rehabilitation centres which are non-medical?

Ana, Eurostat: Correct. Rehabilitation centres should not be here because "rehabilitation" describes specialized healthcare dedicated to improving, maintaining or restoring physical strength, cognition and mobility.

Andrew, NZ: Where do respite care facilities go ie places whereby a carer can spend time away from the person they are caring for, or vice versa eg dementia day care – is that non-medical?

Alexander, UNSD: In principle I would agree to record this in Division 06 but 13.3.0 says "rehabilitation centres providing non-medical long-term support for individuals rather than health care and rehabilitative therapy".

8 –"Social protection" may not be understandable in countries where it is not highly developed and available to households

Ana, Eurostat: In the beginning of this Division Social protection it is described as follows: Social protection as defined here covers non-medical assistance and support services provided to persons who are: elderly, disabled, having occupational injuries and diseases, survivors, unemployed, destitute, homeless, low-income earners, indigenous people, immigrants, refugees, alcohol and substance abusers, etc. It also covers assistance and support services provided to families and children.

This kind of social protection exists everywhere in different forms.

9 - Tattooing is 13.1.3 and 09.4.5.0. It should be specified that one is for people and the other for animals. Tattoo and piercing services are included in two different aggregations: 13.1.3.3 and 13.4.0.0. They should be classified in the 13.1.3.3 Personal grooming treatments only

Ana, Eurostat: Error will be corrected (it will be only in 13.1.3.3)and it will exclude animals tattooing.

Andrew, NZ: So where does animal branding/tattooing go for example thoroughbred horse identifiers, and what of micro-chipping of horses and pets/animals?

Alexander, UNSD: Ok

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

10 –13.2.2.1 Travel goods and articles for babies and other personal effects n.e.c.- "reins and harnesses" needs more explanation to separate those reins and harness used for horse riding (included in 07.1.4 Animal drawn vehicles or 09.1.2 Major durables for recreation)

Ana, Eurostat: There was an error in the presentation. It should be articles for babies: baby carriages, pushchairs, carrycots, recliners, car beds and seats, back-carriers, front carriers, reins and harnesses. Like this it is clear that these reins and harnesses are for babies.

Alexander, UNSD: Or we write “reins and harnesses for babies”

Alice, STATCAN: I suggest just “harnesses for babies” – drop reins

11 - 13.2.2.1 also include "Cut flowers" (e.g. gifts)

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: I do not really agree. We should leave them with the other flowers and plants.

12 - Why is the order of 13.1.1, 13.1.2 and 13.1.3 changed compared to the old 12.1.1, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3?

Ana, Eurostat: To have first goods and after services like in most of other Divisions.

13 - Add exclusion to 13.1.2 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care: handkerchiefs made of fabric (03.1.3)

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

14 - 13.2.1.1 Spelling jeweller should be jewellery

Ana, Eurostat: Error will be corrected

15 - Kindergarten (other than educational) - don't think there are many that are not educational to some degree.

Ana, Eurostat: It depends on the countries.

Alexander, UNSD: Maybe we should need to work on the wording a bit, a kindergarten in the USA is part of the formal education system (K-12, see: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%E2%80%9312>) whereas the non-educational facilities are called “day care” (see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Day_care).

16 - Medical technical nursing care is moved to division 06. It is laid down by law in Germany (Social Code, Book XI), however, that medical technical nursing care is part of full-time residential care. We cannot show it separately. Maybe we can circumvent the problem as the new description refers to non-medical retirement homes. Strictly speaking, residential care homes for the elderly are non-medical facilities but they partly provide medical services. It would nevertheless be better to delete the restriction to "non-medical" for services to maintain people in their private homes (NEW 13.3.0.3) and services provided in residential care homes.

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Andrew, NZ: It depends on the countries as aged care can have a variety of options. There may be residential care with a registered nurse available but no actual hospital/treatment facilities. There are those that provide residential care with medical services, and nurses but not full hospital

functionality and then there are those with everything. Non –medical services isn't necessarily about maintaining people in their private homes. So clearly the exclusion in 1330 is appropriate but I don't think the comment by Germany warrants any action

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

17 – It does not seem to be clear the criteria by which goods and services are being ordered in subclasses, such as the union of various products including funeral services in personal items. Should/could evaluate a new subclass for funeral services and related.

Ana, Eurostat: Goods and services were separated. Funerary goods are in 13.2.2 and funerary services are in 13.4.0

18 - Social protection (13.3) includes non-medical retirement homes for elderly persons and residents for disable persons. Payment by household for the services should not be recorded as individual household final consumption expenditure, but as a transfer. Elderly or disable persons who reside in retirement homes are no longer as a member of individual household. They become an institutional household, and their consumption expenditure is recorded as NPISHs final consumption expenditure.

Ana, Eurostat: According to our National Accounts experts this is not true. There are two aspects:

1) The unit and sector

ESA 2010, Para 2.119 states:

2.119 The households sector includes:

(a) individuals or groups of individuals whose principal function is consumption;

(b) persons living permanently in institutions who have little or no autonomy of action or decision in economic matters (e.g. members of religious orders living in monasteries, long-term patients in hospitals, prisoners serving long sentences, old persons living permanently in retirement homes). Such people are treated as a single institutional unit: a single household;

(c) individuals or groups of individuals whose principal function is consumption and that produce goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use; only two categories of services produced for own final consumption are included within the system: services of owner-occupied dwellings and domestic services produced by paid employees;

(d) sole proprietorships and partnerships without legal status, other than those treated as quasi-corporations, and which are market producers; and

(e) non-profit institutions serving households, which do not have independent legal status, or those which do but which are of only minor importance.

(b) clearly says that these persons are considered as single household.

2) Recording of expenditure

All expenditure by these persons (households) are recorded as household final consumption expenditure. This covers for example also the money they pay to a retirement home.

The retirement home can be a profit or non-profit institution. If it is non-profit (has to fulfil certain criteria) it belongs to the NPISH (non-profit institutions serving households) sector.

This non-market NPISH has non-market output which it gives "for free" or at lower than market prices to households. In our example the old person can live for free or at lower prices in the retirement home.

This part of NPISH service is in fact recorded as NPISH final consumption expenditure (and not HFCE). But the payments by the households, however, are not included in the NPISH final consumption expenditure. They are recorded as household final expenditure, as explained above.

In that way we have a clear distinction between NPISH and household final consumption expenditure and no double counting.

3 - Issues needing discussion

1 –13.2.2 is considered by several countries as a mixture of very different articles.

I appreciate the combination in 13.2.2.1 of articles for smokers and funerary articles, but would not combine these with articles for babies

13.2.2.1 - too general division, perhaps e.g. articles for children, funerary articles should be extracted

Ana, Eurostat: It is a residual class (by the way it should be coded 13.2.9) and therefore like many residual classes it is very heterogeneous. However, I would agree in having separate classes for articles for babies and funerary articles.

Andrew, NZ: Better to have two separate classes for babies and other with the latter a true residual. Reins and harnesses don't seem appropriate anymore but assume that enough countries still use them on children to warrant inclusion.

Alexander, UNSD: Funerary articles are like probably once or twice in a lifetime expenditures. Therefore I am not sure whether expenditure is significant enough to be singled out.

Articles for babies: Rename into "Articles for children", as some of them are also for older children, like e.g. pushchairs, car seats. (If we leave car seats here.). Add the word "stroller" (American English) to Articles for children.

I agree that we can give Articles for Children a own subclass.

Move car beds and seats to Division 07 Transport.

Put "lighter fuel" together with "articles for smokers".

Parasols should go to Division 09: 09.2.2 Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation.

Fans are already in Division 05: 05.3.2 Small electric household appliances. Delete them here.

2 – Criterion on essential articles for personal hygiene is subjective depending on the country, so subclasses 13.1.2.2 and 13.1.2.9 should be added. 13.1.2.1, 13.1.2.2 private hh cannot differentiate. The difference between the terms "appliances, articles and products" is not really clear; 13.1.2.2 and 13.1.2.9 - scope of the groupings appears to be arbitrary. Perhaps Make-up should be extracted from 13.1.2.9

Ana, Eurostat: The initial idea was to give a message that some articles that are currently highly taxed in certain countries, like tampons and sanitary towels, are nevertheless essential. However, I understand that this distinction is not easy to be made the households and I would propose to merge the 3 sub-classes.

Andrew, NZ: Important to keep the three sub-classes

Alexander, UNSD: Move baby scales and maybe also personal weighing machines to 13.2.2 Other personal effects (SD). They seem to be semi-durable goods to me.

Apart from that it might be the best to merge the subclasses, as the differences between them are not really clear.

3 – Keep "prostitution" as an individual class as it receives a lot of interest from users. Prostitution should be placed in 13.1.3.4

Ana, Eurostat: If it is so interesting, why not...

Alexander, UNSD: If so significant or interesting, maybe have a separate subclass for it in 13.4.0 Other services n.e.c.?: 13.4.0.1 Prostitution and then a residual subclass 13.4.0.9. I would not classify this service under "Personal care" (13.1) because this service does not make you look better or improve your sense of health. Add an exclusions for any food or beverages consumed in brothels?

4 – CPA distinguishes between hairdressing for women and girls and hairdressing for men and boys. The separation by gender in the hairdressing services is criticised by several countries.

Ana, Eurostat: In many countries hairdressers can provide hairdressing services for man and women but the prices are nevertheless very different. I still think that the 2 classes are justified.

Andrew, NZ: Is true that there may be different prices, and that hairdressing for women is generally significantly different from that for a man but given it is usually the same place it is difficult to make the distinction. Hard to know but perhaps it might be easier to keep 2 classes

Alexander, UNSD: Considering the usually higher prices for women (at least in developed countries) I think two subclasses are justified.

5 – Transfer of school bags from the group 13.2.2.1 to education 10 group

Ana, Eurostat: Same question as the one rose for uniforms, food, transport... we should have a consistent approach.

Andrew, NZ: Can't see why school-bags are treated differently. Often the bags used are no different from backpacks for camping/tramping, or even general use. Also you don't go to a school products supplier to get bags as they are not usually school branded either.

6 –13.2.2: walking sticks and canes should be classified in Division 06

Ana, Eurostat: Yes but depending on other decisions taken on Division 06

Andrew, NZ: So we distinguish between walking sticks/canes use for recreational purposes such as hiking/tramping from those used to assist disable/infirm?

Alexander, UNSD: I think walking sticks and canes are not necessarily a health product. They might be a little bit out of fashion nowadays but some people still use them for fashion reasons, for hiking or because they feel a little bit safer with them.

7 – Where to classify Religious services, e.g. requiem, baptising, marriage service

Ana, Eurostat: This class is missing. I think that it could be more reasonable to have the Religious and devotional articles in Division 13 as well as the related services.

Andrew, NZ: Probably practical to do this

Alexander, UNSD: We have funeral services already in 13.4.0 Other services n.e.c. (S), so maybe put them there. Because e.g. marriage is not necessarily a religious service but in some countries can still be contracted as private (non-public) service. We could also mention there expenditure for non-religious services and events like coming of age celebrations in Latin-American "Quince" (see: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quincea%C3%B1era>) or debutante balls.

8 – Where to classify Food checking for radionuclides and other harmful substances

Ana, Eurostat: This is a very specific service... Do the households purchase these services? If yes I don't think that they should be classified in this division. They would fit better in 05.6.2.9 Other domestic services and household services where pest extermination, disinfections are already classified.

Andrew, NZ: Surely getting food checked for radionuclides isn't a household consumption item

Alana, NZ: Do we have a category for scientific testing services? Was wondering where paid testing services go like – asbestos testing in the home or engineers reports on the structure of the house before you buy (common place in a post-quake city)? If there is a place for scientific/specialised testing expenses then item 8 might go there.

9 – Where to classify o Membership fees for :

- Cultural organisation
- Employee trade unions
- Religious organisation such as professional bodies fee

Ana, Eurostat: We should have a consistent approach for all kind of Membership fees: shall they be all in Division 13 (13.4.0 Other services n.e.c.) or shall they be included according to their purpose (e.g. Division 09 for the cultural org. membership)? Presently the memberships fees for sports clubs and fitness centres are in division 09.

Andrew, NZ: If sports clubs etc are in sport then the same approach should apply to npo's or unions etc

Alexander, UNSD: Membership fees should be classified where the service is normally classified. E.g. memberships for museums should be together with the entrance fees for museums, memberships for zoos, together with entrance fees for zoos. However, in the US many of these memberships can be deducted from the taxes as donations. We need to give some guidance how these donations that give you free entrance to the specific venues are treated. I think at least the lowest category of memberships in the US are more like annual entrance fees. But what about higher categories of memberships are they transfers?

10 – Is "prostitute" or "sex worker" the correct terminology?

Ana, Eurostat: If we want unambiguity and that households understand what the term means prostitution should be better. Furthermore, using the term sex work is somehow giving it legality

and considering it like any other work although we know that this activity is illegal in many countries and not always volunteer for these "workers". I would keep prostitution.

Andrew, NZ: In NZ 'sex Worker' seems to be the preferred term whether it covers those working on the street or in a brothel, noting that it is legal in New Zealand. ISCO doesn't formally use any term in the inclusions in Unit Group 5169 so probably easier to just use prostitution as that is the most recognised term

11 –There are some overlaps between Division 06 and 13. Social care (including medical care) that is provided, e.g. for elderly people in nursing homes. Should such expenses be classified in grouping 06.3 "Inpatient care services" or in 13.3 "Social care"?

From the new 13.3.0 social protection only the social protection for children should stay here, all other should move to 06 health.

Ana, Eurostat: The answer to this question will depend on decisions taken on content of Division 06. However, we would need to make the boundaries more clear.

Alana, NZ: Don't agree. Social protection encompasses more than social protection for children.

Incidentally where do retirement village expenses go? These are quite often gated/secure clusters of individual units that offer a secure environment. Members pay a 'body corporate' type fee for ground/garden maintenance and other services. There is no medical service, but some have a doctor on call for emergencies. Are retirement village expenses better suited to Division 4 (similar to apartment dwellings)?

12 - 13.3.0.1 - Childcare is highly sought after data in Australia. Formal childcare can include in-home care by nannies/au pairs, which can be subsidised by the government in Australia. Particularly in remote or very advantaged areas, in-home care can be highly prevalent and should be included as childcare, not 'domestic services'. Hence the distinction between in home and out of home care is not helpful. Nor is the distinction between 'educational' or other kindergartens as many child care centres aim to provide care that is educational. 13.3.0.1 Child care services include Governesses, nannies, au pairs and babysitting.

13.3.0.1 Child care services: This splits the services by 'outside the home' and 'inside home' care (inside the home child care coding to 05.6.2.1 Domestic services by paid staff). Shouldn't 13.3.0.1 be all encompassing and include outside and inside home child care services? Why the split? If you wanted to see the cost of childcare, you need to look at all childcare services (not just outside the home services). I fear that the in-home childcare proportion will be lost among the other domestic services.

Ana, Eurostat: For me, the 3 services are quite different. If the child care is in home, the child is not having contacts with other children outside the family context. For the child care out home it is also different if they have or not activities for early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and they get organised instruction outside of the family context. But I agree that it is important to have information on all child care and not lose the in home part that would be hidden under other domestic services. So, I would be in favour of having child care separately identified in Division 05, 10 and 13 (that can anyway be aggregated to get the whole child care services).

Andrew, NZ: Useful to have it split especially around special needs/disabled

Alexander, UNSD: I agree to separate child-minding services at home in Division 05 from other domestic services. In Divisions 10 and 13 the pre-primary education is already identifiable.

As Ana has already said, the 3 services are quite different. The main difference between Kindergartens in Division 13 and Division 10 is, that the latter are part of the formal education in the country in question.

Alana, NZ: Agree. All facets of paid childcare need to be captured. This option is workable.

13 - 13.4.0 is too heterogeneous. The ECOICOP structure is more accurate (Administrative fees, legal services and accountancy, funeral services, other fees and services).

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Alexander, UNSD: In several parts above we have already proposals to make class 13.4.0 less heterogeneous, but we should not forget that it is a residual class.

The numbering of this group / class should be changed to 13.9 / 13.9.0 .

14 - In most of the divisions which include goods and services, Goods are presented first and services after. Here the goods and services are often in the same class and just separated at the level of sub-class. It could be useful to use the same criteria in all divisions.

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

13 PERSONAL CARE, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

13.1 PERSONAL CARE

13.1.1 Electric appliances for personal care

Includes:

- electric razors, hair trimmers and epilators, hand-held and hood hairdryers, straightening irons, curling tongs and styling combs, sunlamps, vibrators, electric toothbrushes and other electric appliances for dental hygiene, etc.;
- repair of such appliances.

13.1.1.1 Electric appliances for personal care

Includes:

- electric razors, hair trimmers and epilators, hand-held and hood hairdryers, straightening irons, curling tongs and styling combs, sunlamps, vibrators, electric toothbrushes and other electric appliances for dental hygiene, etc.

Excludes:

- repair of electric appliances for personal care (13.1.1.2)

13.1.1.2 Repair of electric appliances for personal care

Includes:

- repair of electric appliances for personal care

13.1.2 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care

Includes:

- non-electric appliances: shavers, razors and hair trimmers and blades therefor, scissors, nail files, combs, shaving brushes, hairbrushes, toothbrushes, nail brushes, hairpins, curlers, personal weighing machines, baby scales, etc.;
- articles for personal hygiene: toilet soap, medicinal soap, cleansing oil and milk, shaving soap, shaving cream and foam, toothpaste, epilation wax, etc.;
- beauty products: lipstick, nail varnish, make-up and make-up removal products (including powder compacts, brushes and powder puffs), hair lacquers and lotions, pre-shave and after-shave products, sunbathing products and sunscreens, hair removers, perfumes and toilet waters, personal deodorants, bath products, etc.;

13.1.2.1 Non-electrical appliances

Includes:

- shavers, razors and hair trimmers and blades therefore, scissors, nail files, combs, shaving brushes, hairbrushes, toothbrushes, nail brushes, hairpins, curlers, personal weighing machines, baby scales, etc.

13.1.2.2 Essential articles for personal hygiene

Includes:

- toilet and medical soap, shaving soap and cream, toothpaste, shampoo and bathing products, toilet paper, paper handkerchiefs, personal deodorants, babies' napkins (also babies' disposable napkins), tampons and sanitary towels

Excludes:

- handkerchiefs made of fabric (03.1.3)

13.1.2.9 Other articles and products for personal care

Includes:

- cleansing oils and milk, epilation wax, cotton tops, paper towels, cotton wool, toilet sponges, etc.
- wellness and esoteric products (natural remedy, herbs, healing stones etc.)
- beauty products: lipstick, nail varnish, make-up and make-up removal products (including powder compacts, brushes and powder puffs), hair lacquers and lotions, pre-shave and aftershave products, sunbathing products and sunscreens, hair removers, perfumes and toilet waters, etc.

13.1.3 Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments

Includes:

- services of hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty shops, manicures, pedicures, Turkish baths, saunas, solariums, non-medical massages, etc.
- bodycare, depilation and the like, diet clubs, tattoo and piercing services
- cosmetic surgery for other purposes than reconstructive surgery

Excludes: spas for medical purpose (06.2) or (06.3); fitness centres (09.4.6).

13.1.3.1 Hairdressing for men and children

Includes:

- services of hairdressing salons, barbers for men and children

13.1.3.2 Hairdressing for women

Includes:

- services of hairdressing salons for women

13.1.3.3 Personal grooming treatments

Includes:

- facial beauty treatments, depilation, solarium, pedicure, bodycare, manicure, thalasso therapy, Turkish baths, saunas, non-medical massages, etc.
- diet clubs, tattoo and piercing services
- cosmetic surgery for other purposes than reconstructive surgery

13.2 PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.

13.2.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches

Includes:

- precious stones and metals and jewellery fashioned out of such stones and metals;
- costume jewellery, cuff links and tiepins;
- clocks, watches, stopwatches, alarm clocks, travel clocks;
- repair of such articles.

Excludes: ornaments (05.1.1) or (05.4.0); radio clocks (08.1.5); precious stones and metals and jewellery fashioned out of such stones and metals acquired primarily as stores of value (capital formation); smartwatches (08.1.3)

13.2.1.1 Jeweller, Clocks and watches

Includes:

- precious stones and metals and jewellery fashioned out of such stones and metals
- costume jewellery, cuff links and tiepins
- clocks, watches, stopwatches, alarm clocks, travel clocks

Excludes:

- ornaments (05.1.1.9) or (05.4.0.1)
- precious stones and metals and jewellery fashioned out of such stones and metals acquired primarily as stores of value (capital formation)
- radio clocks (08.1.5.0)

- smartwatches (08.1.3.2)

13.2.1.2 Repair of jewellery, clocks and watches

Includes:

- repair of jewellery, clocks and watches

13.2.2 Other personal effects

Includes:

- travel goods and other carriers of personal effects: suitcases, trunks, travel bags, attaché cases, satchels, hand-bags, wallets, purses, etc.;
- articles for babies: baby carriages, pushchairs, carrycots, recliners, car beds and seats, back-carriers, front carriers, reins and harnesses, etc.;
- articles for smokers: pipes, lighters, cigarette cases, cigar cutters, ashtrays, electronic cigarettes devices, etc.;
- miscellaneous personal articles: sunglasses, walking sticks and canes, umbrellas and parasols, fans, keyrings, etc.;
- funerary articles: coffins, gravestones, urns, etc.;
- repair and rental of such articles.
- lighter fuel; wall thermometers and barometers.

Excludes: baby furniture (05.1.1); shopping bags (05.2.0); feeding bottles (05.4.0).

13.2.2.1 Travel goods and articles for babies and other personal effects n.e.c.

Includes:

- travel goods and other carriers of personal effects: suitcases, trunks, travel bags, attaché cases, satchels, hand-bags, wallets, purses, etc.
- articles for babies:
 - baby carriages
 - pushchairs
 - carrycots
 - recliners
 - car beds and seats
 - back-carriers
 - front carriers
 - reins and harnesses
- articles for smokers: pipes, lighters, cigarette cases, cigar cutters, ashtrays, electronic cigarettes devices, etc.;
- miscellaneous personal articles: sunglasses, walking sticks and canes, umbrellas and parasols, fans, keyrings, etc.;
- funerary articles: coffins, gravestones, urns, etc.;
- lighter fuel; wall thermometers and barometers

Excludes:

- shopping bags (05.2.0.9)
- baby furniture (05.1.1.9)
- feeding bottles (05.4.0.3)

13.2.2.2 Repair or rental of other personal effects

Includes:

- repair of such articles
- rental of such articles

13.3 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection as defined here covers non-medical assistance and support services provided to persons who are: elderly, disabled, having occupational injuries and diseases, survivors, unemployed, destitute, homeless, low-income earners, indigenous people, immigrants, refugees, alcohol and substance abusers, etc. It also covers assistance and support services provided to families and children.

13.3.0 Social protection

Such services include residential care, home help, day care and rehabilitation. More specifically, this class covers payments by households for:

- non-medical retirement homes for elderly persons, non-medical residences for disabled persons, rehabilitation centres providing non-medical long-term support for individuals rather than health care and rehabilitative therapy, schools for disabled persons where the main aim is to help students overcome their disability;
- non-medical help to maintain elderly and disabled persons at home (home-cleaning services, meal programmes, non-medical day-care centres, day-care services and holiday-care services);
- child-minding outside the home, nurseries, day-care facilities wet-nurses, crèches, Kindergarten (other than educational), play schools and other child-minding facilities;
- counselling, guidance, arbitration, fostering and adoption services for families.

Excludes:

Social assistance and other social care services that are integrated into a package of care along with medical services are to be included in 06.2.3 if medical services do not require an overnight stay and 06.3.2 if they do. For example, services of medical convalescent homes or convalescent hospitals; services of homes for the elderly with nursing care; inpatient care hospices; services of palliative care establishments for the terminally ill; services of nursing homes; rest homes with nursing care; services of skilled nursing facilities (e.g. in the United States); services of teaching nursing homes; services of residential mental retardation facilities; mental health and substance abuse facilities for chronic patient (e.g. those with dementia); services of alcoholism or drug addiction rehabilitation facilities (other than licensed hospitals); services of mental health convalescent homes or hospitals are to be included in 06.3.2.

13.3.0.1 Child care services

Includes:

- child-minding outside the home
- nurseries, day-care facilities, wet-nurses, crèches and other child-minding facilities for babies
- Kindergarten (other than educational)
- after school centres

Excludes:

- babysitters etc. (05.6.2.1)
- educational Kindergartens (division 10)

13.3.0.2 Non-medical retirement homes for elderly persons and residences for disabled persons

Includes:

- retirement homes for elderly persons,
- residences for disabled persons,
- non-medical rehabilitation centres and non-medical rehabilitative therapy

Excludes:

Services of medical convalescent homes or convalescent hospitals; services of homes for the elderly with nursing care; inpatient care hospices; services of palliative care establishments for the terminally ill; services of nursing homes; rest homes with nursing care; services of skilled nursing facilities (e.g. in the United States); services of teaching nursing homes; services of residential mental retardation facilities; mental health and substance abuse facilities for chronic patient (e.g. those with dementia); services of alcoholism or drug addiction rehabilitation

facilities (other than licensed hospitals); services of mental health convalescent homes or hospitals.

13.3.0.3 Services to maintain people in their private homes

Includes:

- help to maintain elderly and disabled persons at home (home-cleaning services, meal programmes, day-care centres, day-care services and holiday-care services)

13.3.0.9 Other social protection services

Includes:

- schools for disabled persons where the main aim is to help students overcome their disability
- guidance, arbitration, fostering and adoption services for families

13.4 OTHER SERVICES N.E.C.

13.4.0 Other services n.e.c.

Includes:

- fees for legal services, employment agencies, etc.;
- charges for undertaking and other funeral services;
- payment for the services of estate agents, housing agents, auctioneers, salesroom operators and other intermediaries;
- payment for photocopies and other reproductions of documents;
- fees for the issue of birth, marriage and death certificates and other administrative documents;
- payment for newspaper notices and advertisements;
- payment for the services of graphologists, astrologers, private detectives, bodyguards, matrimonial agencies and marriage guidance counsellors, public writers, miscellaneous concessions (seats, toilets, cloakrooms), tattooing and piercing, etc.
- Services provided by prostitutes and the like.

13.4.0.0 Other services n.e.c.

- fees for legal services, employment agencies, etc.;
- charges for undertaking and other funeral services;
- payment for the services of estate agents, housing agents, auctioneers, salesroom operators and other intermediaries;
- payment for photocopies and other reproductions of documents;
- fees for the issue of birth, marriage and death certificates and other administrative documents;
- payment for newspaper notices and advertisements;
- payment for the services of graphologists, astrologers, private detectives, bodyguards, matrimonial agencies and marriage guidance counsellors, public writers, miscellaneous concessions (seats, toilets, cloakrooms), tattooing and piercing, etc.
- Services provided by prostitutes and the like.