

10. ICHA-HP CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

OVERVIEW

- 10.1. The ICHA-HP provider classification (Table 10.1) is a refined and modified version of the health-relevant parts of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, Rev. 3 (United Nations, 1990). The majority of health care providers in that classification is contained in Section N, Health and Social Work (see also Annex A.5 of this manual). Health insurance, administration and social security are classified in ISIC under the insurance industry or public administration and compulsory social security.
- 10.2. The contents of individual categories of health care services under Health and Social Work is defined in ISIC under three broad terms of activities: Hospital activities (ISIC 8511), Medical and dental practice activities (ISIC 8512), and Other human health activities (ISIC 8519). Explanatory notes and further health-relevant industries in ISIC are listed in Annex A.5 of this manual with their original explanatory text. It is recommended that a well-defined link be established in actual data collections between the provider dimension of the System of Health Accounts and national industrial statistics.
- 10.3. For health accounting, more detailed explanations and a substantially longer list of health care providers are necessary than is provided by the ISIC. For the refinements of ISIC appropriate for the ICHA-HP classification, the draft common industrial classification of NAFTA countries, the North American Industrial Classification System, NAICS 1998, served as a model for both basic definitions and for the presentation of specific items of the ICHA-HP. The terminology is modified in some instances to include additional material so as to better take into account the situation in other OECD countries or to abbreviate and simplify NAICS definitions.
- 10.4. Health accountants at national and cross-national levels should establish an exchange of information with the macro-economic accountants in their countries to ensure that health

care providers are allocated in the same way in both systems. This concerns, *e.g.* the classification of hospitals as public or private corporations. The co-ordination of classifications is particularly important regarding health care insurance, for which the SHA adopts the SNA 93 principles of breaking down insurance into social security, social insurance and other insurance enterprises.

- 10.5. In its present version, the institutional classification has been designed to allow cross-classification of expenditure on health reported under the medical functions (HC.1-HC.7). For health-related functions (such as education and R&D) specific institutional classifications have been designed and recommended for international comparisons. These have not been reproduced here (see UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat, 1995, and the *Frascati Manual*, OECD, 1994*d*).

Table 10.1. ICHA-HP classification of providers of health care: three-digit level

ICHA code	Health care provider industry
HP.1	Hospitals
HP.1.1	General hospitals
HP.1.2	Mental health and substance abuse hospitals
HP.1.3	Speciality (other than mental health and substance abuse) hospitals
HP.2	Nursing and residential care facilities
HP.2.1	Nursing care facilities
HP.2.2	Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities
HP.2.3	Community care facilities for the elderly
HP.2.9	All other residential care facilities
HP.3	Providers of ambulatory health care
HP.3.1	Offices of physicians
HP.3.2	Offices of dentists
HP.3.3	Offices of other health practitioners
HP.3.4	Out-patient care centres
HP.3.4.1	Family planning centres
HP.3.4.2	Out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres
HP.3.4.3	Free-standing ambulatory surgery centres
HP.3.4.4	Dialysis care centres
HP.3.4.5	All other out-patient multi-speciality and co-operative service centres
HP.3.4.9	All other out-patient community and other integrated care centres
HP.3.5	Medical and diagnostic laboratories
HP.3.6	Providers of home health care services
HP.3.9	Other providers of ambulatory health care
HP.3.9.1	Ambulance services
HP.3.9.2	Blood and organ banks
HP.3.9.9	Providers of all other ambulatory health care services

Table 10.1. ICHA-HP classification of providers of health care: three-digit level (cont.)

ICHA code	Health care provider industry
HP.4	Retail sale and other providers of medical goods
HP.4.1	Dispensing chemists
HP.4.2	Retail sale and other suppliers of optical glasses and other vision products
HP.4.3	Retail sale and other suppliers of hearing aids
HP.4.4	Retail sale and other suppliers of medical appliances (other than optical glasses and hearing aids)
HP.4.9	All other miscellaneous sale and other suppliers of pharmaceuticals and medical goods
HP.5	Provision and administration of public health programmes
HP.6	General health administration and insurance
HP.6.1	Government administration of health
HP.6.2	Social security funds
HP.6.3	Other social insurance
HP.6.4	Other (private) insurance
HP.6.9	All other providers of health administration
HP.7	Other industries (rest of the economy)
HP.7.1	Establishments as providers of occupational health care services
HP.7.2	Private households as providers of home care
HP.7.9	All other industries as secondary producers of health care
HP.9	Rest of the world

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE ICHA-HP CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

HP.1 Hospitals

This item comprises licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to in-patients and the specialised accommodation services required by in-patients. Hospitals may also provide out-patient services as a secondary activity. Hospitals provide in-patient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialised facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. In some countries, health facilities need in addition a minimum size (such as number of beds) in order to be registered as a hospital.

HP.1.1 General hospitals

This item comprises licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment (both surgical and non-surgical) to in-patients with a wide variety of medical conditions. These establishments may provide other services, such as out-patient services, anatomical pathology services, diagnostic X-ray services, clinical laboratory services, operating room services for a variety of procedures, and pharmacy services.

Illustrative examples

- general acute care hospitals;
- community, county, and regional hospitals (other than speciality hospitals);
- hospitals of private non-profit-organisations (*e.g.* Red Cross) (other than speciality hospitals);
- teaching hospitals; university hospitals (other

- than speciality hospitals);
- army, veterans, and police hospitals (other than speciality hospitals);
- prison hospitals.

Note: included are integrated community care centres providing both in-patient and out-patient services but which are primarily engaged in in-patient services.

HP.1.2 Mental health and substance abuse hospitals

This item comprises licensed establishments that are primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment, and monitoring services to in-patients who suffer from mental illness or substance abuse disorders. The treatment often requires an extended stay in an in-patient setting including hostelling and nutritional facilities. Psychiatric, psychological, and social work services are available at the facility. These hospitals usually provide other services, such as out-patient care, clinical laboratory tests, diagnostic X-rays, and electroencephalography services.

Cross-references

- establishments primarily engaged in providing treatment of mental health and substance abuse illnesses on an out-patient basis are classified under HP.3.4.2, Out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres;
- establishments referred to as hospitals that are primarily engaged in providing in-patient treatment of mental health and substance abuse illness with the emphasis on counselling rather than on medical treatment are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities;
- establishments referred to as hospitals that are primarily engaged in providing residential care for persons diagnosed with mental retardation are classified under HP.2.2, Residential men-

tal retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities.

HP.1.3 Speciality (other than mental health and substance abuse) hospitals

This item comprises licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment to in-patients with a specific type of disease or medical condition (other than mental health or substance abuse). Hospitals providing long-term care for the chronically ill and hospitals providing rehabilitation, and related services to physically challenged or disabled people are included in this item. These hospitals may provide other services, such as out-patient services, diagnostic X-ray services, clinical laboratory services, operating room services, physical therapy services, educational and vocational services, and psychological and social work services.

Illustrative examples

- specialised acute hospitals;
- specialised emergency centres;
- orthopaedic hospitals;
- speciality sanatoriums (primarily engaged in medical post-acute, rehabilitative and preventive services);
- oriental (traditional) medicine hospitals;
- special hospitals for infectious disease (tuberculosis hospitals; hospitals for tropical diseases).

Cross-references

- establishments licensed as hospitals primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and therapeutic in-patient services for a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and non-surgical, are classified under HP.1.1, General hospitals;
- establishments known and licensed as hospitals primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and treatment services for in-patients with psychiatric or substance abuse illnesses are classified under HP.1.2, Mental health and substance abuse hospitals;

- establishments referred to as hospitals but primarily engaged in providing in-patient nursing and rehabilitative services to persons requiring convalescence are classified under HP.2.1, Nursing care facilities;
- establishments referred to as hospitals but primarily engaged in providing residential care of persons diagnosed with mental retardation are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities;
- establishments referred to as hospitals but primarily engaged in providing in-patient treatment for mental health and substance abuse illnesses with the emphasis on counselling rather than medical treatment are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities.

HP.2 Nursing and residential care facilities

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. In these establishments, a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely at the level of nursing services.

Note: a wide range of institutions providing long-term care (both health and social services) exists in most countries. The exact classification in the corresponding types of institutions (Nursing care facilities, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities, Community care facilities for the elderly, Other residential care facilities) depends on the country-specific division of labour in the care process, especially in long-term care. As a general rule, in health accounting all institutions should be listed, where a considerable share of all activities performed in that institution have a medical component or consist of

nursing care with a strong medical component, usually performed by medical personnel acting as employees of the institution. But only an estimate to the medical part of expenditure of the establishments under HP.2 is recorded in the expenditure accounts of the SHA.

Cross-references

Institutions where medical interventions are more of an incidental character or are performed by visiting doctors and/or nurses are excluded. This should also apply to institutions with a physician acting as director of *e.g.*, a home for handicapped persons, where medical and nursing care accounts for only a small share of the overall activity of that institution. Another example of institutions of this type is residential homes for the elderly with visiting nurses. Nurses visiting these institutions should be reported separately as a corresponding category of ambulatory care (HP.3).

HP.2.1 Nursing care facilities

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing in-patient nursing and rehabilitative services. The care is generally provided for an extended period of time to individuals requiring nursing care. These establishments have a permanent core staff of registered or licensed practical nurses who, along with other staff, provide nursing and continuous personal care services.

Note: medical nursing care facilities provide predominantly long-term care but also occasionally acute health care and nursing care in conjunction with accommodation and other types of social support such as assistance with day-to-day living tasks and assistance towards independent living. Nursing homes provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, disabled or convalescent persons or senile persons placed in an in-patient institution. Health care and treatment have to constitute an important part

of the activities provided to be included in the SHA. Hostels with only limited medical assistance, such as supervision of compliance with medication, should be excluded.

Illustrative examples

- convalescent homes or convalescent hospitals (other than mental health and substance abuse facilities);
- homes for the elderly with nursing care;
- in-patient care hospices;
- nursing homes;
- rest homes with nursing care;
- skilled nursing facilities (USA);
- teaching nursing homes.

Cross-references

- assisted-living facilities with on-site nursing care facilities are classified under HP.2.3, Community care facilities for the elderly;
- mental health convalescent homes are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities.

HP.2.2 Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities

This item comprises establishments (*e.g.* group homes, hospitals, intermediate care facilities) primarily engaged in providing in an in-patient setting domiciliary services for persons diagnosed with mental retardation. These facilities may provide some health care, though the focus is on room and board, protective supervision, and counselling. Residential mental health and substance abuse facilities comprise establishments primarily engaged in providing residential care and treatment for patients with mental health and substance abuse illnesses. These establishments provide room, board, supervision, and counselling services. Although health care services may be available at these establishments, they are incidental to the counselling, mental rehabilitation, and support

services offered. These establishments generally provide a wide range of social services in addition to counselling.

Illustrative examples

- alcoholism or drug addiction rehabilitation facilities (other than licensed hospitals);
- mental health halfway houses (USA);
- mental health convalescent homes or hospitals;
- residential group homes for the emotionally disturbed;
- MENCARE (Sweden).

Cross-references

- establishments primarily engaged in providing treatment of mental health and substance abuse illnesses on a predominantly out-patient basis are classified under HP.3.4.2, Out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres;
- establishments known and licensed as hospitals primarily engaged in providing in-patient treatment of mental health and substance abuse illnesses with an emphasis on medical treatment and monitoring are classified under HP.1.2, Mental health and substance abuse hospitals.

HP.2.3 Community care facilities for the elderly

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing residential and personal care services for elderly and other persons (1) unable to fully care for themselves and/or (2) unwilling to live independently. The care typically includes room, board, supervision, and assistance in daily living, such as housekeeping services. In some instances these establishments provide skilled nursing care for residents in separate on-site facilities. Assisted living facilities with on-site nursing care facilities are included in this item. Homes for the elderly without on-site nursing care facilities are also included.

Illustrative examples

- assisted-living facilities;
- continuing-care retirement communities;
- homes for the elderly without nursing care.

HP.2.9 All other residential care facilities

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing residential care (other than residential mental retardation, mental health, and substance abuse facilities and community care facilities for the elderly) often together with supervision and personal care services.

Illustrative examples

- group homes for the hearing or visually impaired;
- group homes for the disabled without nursing care.

Cross-references

- residential mental retardation facilities are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities;
- continuing-care retirement communities and homes for the elderly without nursing are classified under HP.2.3, Community care facilities for the elderly;
- establishments primarily engaged in providing in-patient nursing and rehabilitative services are classified under HP.2.1, Nursing care facilities.

HP.3 Providers of ambulatory health care

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care services directly to out-patients who do not require in-patient services. This includes establishments specialised in the treatment of day-cases and in the delivery of home care services. Consequently, these establishments do not usually provide in-patient services. Health practitioners in ambulatory health care primarily provide services to patients visiting the health

professional's office except for some paediatric and geriatric conditions.

HP.3.1 Offices of physicians

This item comprises establishments of health practitioners holding the degree of a doctor of medicine or a qualification at a corresponding level (ISCO-88 fourth degree level), primarily engaged in the independent practice of general or specialised medicine (including psychiatry, psychoanalysis, osteopathy, homeopathy) or surgery. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (*e.g.*, centres, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or health maintenance organizations (HMO) type medical centres.

Illustrative examples

- general practitioners in private offices;
- specialists of a wide range of specialities in private offices;
- establishments known as medical clinics which are primarily engaged in the treatment of out-patients (Korea, Japan).

Cross-references

- free-standing medical centres primarily engaged in providing emergency health care for accident or catastrophe victims and free-standing ambulatory surgical centres are classified under HP.3.4, Out-patient care centres.

HP.3.2 Offices of dentists

This item comprises establishments of health practitioners holding the degree of Doctor of dental medicine or a qualification at a corresponding level (ISCO-88 fourth degree level), primarily engaged in the independent practice of general or specialised dentistry or dental surgery. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (*e.g.*, centres, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical

centres. They can provide either comprehensive preventive, cosmetic, or emergency care, or specialise in a single field of dentistry.

Cross-references

- dental laboratories primarily engaged in making dentures, artificial teeth, and orthodontic appliances for dentists are classified under HP.4.4, Retail sale and other suppliers of medical appliances (other than optical glasses and hearing aids);
- establishments of dental hygienists primarily engaged in cleaning teeth and gums or establishments of denturists primarily engaged in taking impressions for and fitting dentures are classified under HP.3.3, Offices of other health practitioners.

HP.3.3 Offices of other health practitioners

This item comprises establishments of independent health practitioners (other than physicians, and dentists), such as chiropractors, optometrists, mental health specialists, physical, occupational, and speech therapists and audiologists establishments primarily engaged in providing care to out-patients. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (*e.g.*, centres, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical centres.

Note: this item includes paramedical practitioners providing so-called “traditional medicine” without a doctor’s approbation. Some form of legal registration and licensing (implying a minimum of public control over the contents of care provided) is regarded as a necessary condition in order to be reported as paramedical practitioner in many countries.

Illustrative examples

- nurses;
- acupuncturists’ offices (other than physicians);
- chiropractors;

- physiotherapists and physical therapists;
- occupational and speech therapists;
- audiologists;
- dental hygienists’ offices;
- denturists’ offices;
- dieticians’ offices;
- homeopaths’ offices (other than physicians);
- inhalation or respiratory therapists’ offices;
- midwives’ offices;
- naturopaths’ offices (other than physicians);
- podiatrists’ offices;
- registered or licensed practical nurses’ offices;
- practitioners of Chinese medicine and other forms of traditional medicine; formal licensing may not be required as criteria for recognition as health practitioner in countries where these forms of medicine have been an integral part of medical practice for a long time;
- oriental (traditional) medicine clinics (Korea).

Cross-references

- the independent practice of medicine and mental health by physicians is classified under HP.3.1, Offices of physicians;
- the independent practice of dentistry is classified under HP.3.2, Offices of dentists;
- the independent practice of home health care services is classified under HP.3.6, Providers of home health care services.

HP.3.4 Out-patient care centres

This item comprises establishments engaged in providing a wide range of out-patient services by a team of medical, paramedical and often also support staff, usually bringing together several specialities and/or serving specific functions of primary care. These establishments generally treat patients who do not require in-patient treatment.

HP.3.4.1 Family planning centres

This item comprises establishments with medical staff primarily engaged in providing a range of fam-

ily planning services on an out-patient basis, such as contraceptive services, genetic and prenatal counselling, voluntary sterilisation, and therapeutic and medically indicated termination of pregnancy.

Illustrative examples

- pregnancy counselling centres;
- birth control clinics;
- childbirth preparation classes;
- fertility clinics.

HP.3.4.2 Out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres

This item comprises establishments with medical staff primarily engaged in providing out-patient services related to the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders and alcohol and other substance abuse. These establishments generally treat patients who do not require in-patient treatment. They may provide a counselling staff and information regarding a wide range of mental health and substance abuse issues and/or refer patients to more extensive treatment programmes, if necessary.

Illustrative examples

- out-patient alcoholism treatment centres and clinics (other than hospitals);
- out-patient detoxification centre and clinics (other than hospitals);
- out-patient drug addiction treatment centres and clinics (other than hospitals);
- out-patient mental health centres and clinics (other than hospitals);
- out-patient substance abuse treatment centres and clinics (other than hospitals).

Cross-references

- hospitals primarily engaged in the in-patient treatment of mental health and substance abuse illnesses with an emphasis on medical treatment and monitoring are classified under HP.1.2, Mental health and substance abuse hospitals;

- establishments primarily engaged in the in-patient treatment of mental health and substance abuse illness with an emphasis on residential care and counselling rather than medical treatment are classified under HP.2.2, Residential mental health and substance abuse facilities.

HP.3.4.3 Free-standing ambulatory surgery centres

This item comprises establishments with physicians and other medical staff primarily engaged in providing surgical services (*e.g.*, orthoscopic and cataract surgery) on an out-patient basis. Out-patient surgical establishments have specialised facilities, such as operating and recovery rooms, and specialised equipment, such as anaesthetic or X-ray equipment.

Cross-references

- physician walk-in centres are classified under HP.3.1, Offices of physicians;
- hospitals that also perform ambulatory surgery and emergency room services are classified under HP.1, Hospitals.

HP.3.4.4 Dialysis care centres

This item comprises establishments with medical staff primarily engaged in providing out-patient kidney or renal dialysis services.

HP.3.4.5 All other out-patient multi-speciality and co-operative services centres

This item comprises establishments with medical staff primarily engaged in providing general or specialised out-patient care (other than family planning centres, out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres, free-standing ambulatory surgical centres and kidney dialysis centres and clinics). Centres or clinics of health practitioners with different degrees from more than one speciality practising within the same establishment (*i.e.*, physician and dentist) are included in this item.

Note: included are health maintenance organisation (HMO) medical centres and clinics.

HMO type medical centres comprise establishments with physicians and other medical staff primarily engaged in providing a range of out-patient health care services to the HMO subscribers with a focus generally on primary health care. These establishments are owned by the HMO. Included are HMO establishments that both provide health care services and underwrite health and medical insurance policies. Included are integrated community care centres providing both in-patient and out-patient services primarily engaged in out-patient services.

Illustrative examples

- out-patient community centres and clinics;
- multi-speciality out-patient polyclinics;
- multi-speciality HMO medical centres and clinics.

Cross-references

- physician walk-in centres are classified under HP.3.1, Offices of physicians;
- centres and clinics of health practitioners primarily engaged in the independent practice of their profession are classified under HP.3.1, Offices of physicians; HP.3.2, Offices of dentists; and HP.3.3, Offices of other health practitioners;
- HMO establishments (other than those providing health care services) primarily engaged in underwriting health and medical insurance policies are classified under HP.6, General health administration and insurance.

HP.3.4.9 All other out-patient community and other integrated care centres

This item comprises establishments with medical staff primarily engaged in providing general or specialised out-patient care (other than family planning centres, out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres, free-standing ambulatory surgical centres and kidney dialysis centres and clinics) where the focus is not on care provided by multi-speciality teams.

Cross-references

- centres or clinics of health practitioners with different degrees from more than one speciality practising within the same establishment (*i.e.*, physician and dentist) are classified under HP.3.4.5, All other out-patient multi-speciality and co-operative services centres.

HP.3.5 Medical and diagnostic laboratories

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing analytic or diagnostic services, including body fluid analysis and diagnostic imaging, generally to the medical profession or the patient on referral from a health practitioner.

Illustrative examples

- diagnostic imaging centres;
- dental or medical X-ray laboratories;
- medical testing laboratories;
- medical pathology laboratories;
- medical forensic laboratories.

Cross-references

Establishments, such as dental, optical, and orthopaedic laboratories, primarily engaged in providing the following activities to the medical profession, respectively: making dentures, artificial teeth, and orthodontic appliances to prescription; making lenses to prescription; and making orthopaedic or prosthetic appliances to prescription are classified under HP.4, Retail sale and other providers of medical goods.

HP.3.6 Providers of home health care services

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing skilled nursing services in the home, along with a range of the following: personal care services; homemaker and companion services; physical therapy; medical social services; medications; medical equipment and supplies; counselling; 24-hour home care; occupation and

vocational therapy; dietary and nutritional services; speech therapy; audiology; and high-tech care, such as intravenous therapy.

Illustrative examples

- community nurses and domiciliary nursing care (including child day-care in the case of sickness);
- home health care agencies;
- in-home hospice care services;
- visiting nurse associations.

HP.3.9 Other providers of ambulatory health care

This item comprises a variety of establishments primarily engaged in providing ambulatory health care services (other than offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; out-patient care centres; medical laboratories and diagnostic imaging centres; and home health care providers).

HP.3.9.1 Ambulance services

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing transportation of patients by ground or air, along with health care. These services are often provided during a medical emergency but are not restricted to emergencies. The vehicles are equipped with lifesaving equipment operated by medically trained personnel.

Note: this item includes ambulance services provided in peacetime, non-disaster situations by the army, police or fire brigade.

Cross-references

Establishments primarily engaged in providing transportation of the disabled or elderly (without providing health care, such as taxi drivers) are classified under HP.7, All other industries.

HP.3.9.2 Blood and organ banks

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in collecting, storing and distributing blood

and blood products and storing and distributing body organs.

Illustrative examples

- blood donor stations.

HP.3.9.9 Providers of all other ambulatory health care services

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing ambulatory health care services (other than offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; out-patient care centres; medical and diagnostic laboratories; home health care providers; ambulances; and blood and organ banks).

Illustrative examples

- health screening services (except by offices of health practitioners);
- hearing testing services (except by offices of audiologists);
- pacemaker monitoring services;
- physical fitness evaluation services (except by offices of health practitioners);
- smoking cessation programmes.

HP.4 Retail sale and other providers of medical goods

This item comprises establishments whose primary activity is the retail sale of medical goods to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation. Establishments whose primary activity is the manufacture of medical goods for sale to the general public for personal or household use are also included as well as fitting and repair done in combination with sale.

HP.4.1 Dispensing chemists

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of pharmaceuticals to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation. Instances when the processing

of medicine may be involved should be only incidental to selling. This includes both medicine with and without prescription.

Illustrative example

- public pharmacies.

Cross-references

- pharmacies in hospitals serving mainly out-patients are part of establishments classified under HP.1, Hospitals;
- specialised dispensaries where the continuous monitoring of compliance and treatment plays an important role (such as for diabetes patients), are classified under HP.3.4, Out-patient care centres.

HP.4.2 Retail sale and other suppliers of optical glasses and other vision products

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of optical glasses and other vision products to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation. This includes the fitting and repair provided in combination with sales of optical glasses and other vision products.

HP.4.3 Retail sale and other suppliers of hearing aids

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in the sale of hearing aids to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation. This includes the fitting and repair provided in combination with the sale of hearing aids.

HP.4.4 Retail sale and other suppliers of medical appliances (other than optical goods and hearing aids)

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in the sale of medical appliances other than

optical goods and hearing aids to the general public with or without prescription for personal or household consumption or utilisation. Included are establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of medical appliances but where the fitting and repair is usually done in combination with manufacture of medical appliances.

HP.4.9 All other miscellaneous sale and other suppliers of pharmaceuticals and medical goods

This item comprises establishments engaged in the sale of other miscellaneous retail sale of medical goods to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation (included are sales other than by shops, such as electronic shopping and mail-order houses).

Illustrative examples

- sale of fluids (*e.g.* for home dialysis);
- all other miscellaneous health and personal care stores;
- all other sale of pharmaceuticals and medical goods;
- electronic shopping and mail-order houses specialised in medical goods.

HP.5 Provision and administration of public health programmes

This item comprises both government and private administration and provision of public health programmes such as health promotion and protection programmes.

Illustrative examples

- government provision and administration of public health programmes (as part of ISIC class 7512);
- public health department/district (USA: local health agency).

HP.6 General health administration and insurance

This item comprises establishments primarily engaged in the regulation of activities of agencies that

provide health care, overall administration of health policy, and health insurance.

Note: the role and definition of health insurance and other forms of financing health care are discussed in more detail in Chapters 6 and 11.

HP.6.1 Government administration of health

This item comprises government administration (excluding social security) primarily engaged in the formulation and administration of government policy in health and in the setting and enforcement of standards for medical and paramedical personnel and for hospitals, clinics, etc., including the regulation and licensing of providers of health services.

Illustrative examples

- ministry of Health;
- board of Health;
- food and drug regulation agencies;
- agencies for the regulation of safety on the workplace.

Cross-references

Government health agencies mainly engaged in providing public health services even if predominantly of a collective nature (surveillance, hygiene), are classified under HP.5, Provision and administration of public health programmes.

HP.6.2 Social security funds

This item comprises the funding and administration of government-provided compulsory social security programmes compensating for reduction of loss of income or inadequate earning capacity due to sickness (as part of ISIC 7530).

Illustrative examples

- administration of compulsory social health insurance and sickness funds;

- administration of compulsory employer's sickness funds;
- administration of compulsory social health insurance covering various groups of state employees (army, veterans, railroad and other public transport, police, state officials, etc.).

HP.6.3 Other social insurance

This item comprises the funding and administration of social health insurance (other than government-provided compulsory social security programmes).

Illustrative examples

- administration of private social health insurance and sickness funds;
- administration of complementary social insurance (*e.g.* mutualité);
- administration of employer's social health insurance programmes (other than government social security and government health programmes for state employees).

HP.6.4 Other (private) insurance

This item comprises insurance of health other than by social security funds and other social insurance (as part of ISIC class 6603). This includes establishments primarily engaged in activities involved in or closely related to the management of insurance (activities of insurance agents, average and loss adjusters, actuaries, and salvage administration; as part of ISIC class 6720).

HP.6.9 All other providers of health administration

This includes private establishments primarily engaged in providing health administrations (other than private social and other private insurance).

HP.7 Other industries (rest of the economy)

This item comprises industries not elsewhere classified which provide health care as secondary producers or other producers. Included are producers of occupational health care and home care provided by private households (see Chapter 5 for the corresponding definitions and accounting rules for these specific items).

Illustrative examples

- occupational health care services not provided in separate health care establishments (all industries);
- military health services not provided in separate health care establishments;
- prison health services not provided in separate health care establishments;
- school health services.

HP.7.1 Establishments as providers of occupational health care services

This item comprises establishments providing occupational health care as ancillary production (see Chapter 5 for the corresponding definitions and accounting rules).

HP.7.2 Private households as providers of home care

This item comprises private households as providers of home care (see Chapter 5 for the corresponding definitions and accounting rules).

HP.7.9 All other industries as secondary producers of health care

This item comprises all other industries providing health care as secondary or other producers of health care.

Illustrative examples

- military health services not provided in separate health care establishments;

- prison health services not provided in separate health care establishments;
- school health services.

HP.9 Rest of the world

This item comprises all non-resident units providing health care for the final use by resident units. ■

ANNEX 10.1. CROSS-CLASSIFICATION OF ICHA-HP WITH ISIC, REV. 3

Table 10.2 cross-classifies the ICHA-HP with International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev. 3). Many of the providers under HP.2 are at the boundary of health care. ■

Table 10.2. Cross-classification of ICHA-HP with ISIC, Rev. 3 classes

ICHA-HP code	Description	ISIC class
HP.1	Hospitals	
HP.1.1	General hospitals	8511
HP.1.2	Mental health and substance abuse hospitals	8511
HP.1.3	Speciality (other than mental health and substance abuse) hospitals	8511
HP.2	Nursing and residential care facilities	
HP.2.1	Nursing care facilities	8519/8531
HP.2.2	Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	8519/8531
HP.2.3	Community care facilities for the elderly	8519/8531
HP.2.9	All other residential care facilities	8519/8531
HP.3	Providers of ambulatory health care	
HP.3.1	Offices of physicians	8512
HP.3.2	Offices of dentists	8512
HP.3.3	Offices of other health practitioners	8519
HP.3.4	Out-patient care centres	8519
HP.3.4.1	Family planning centres	8519
HP.3.4.2	Out-patient mental health and substance abuse centres	8519
HP.3.4.3	Free-standing ambulatory surgery centres	8519
HP.3.4.4	Dialysis care centres	8519
HP.3.4.5	Other out-patient multi-speciality and co-operative service centres	8519/8531
HP.3.4.9	All other out-patient care centres	8519/8531

Table 10.2. Cross-classification of ICHA-HP with ISIC, Rev. 3 classes (cont.)

ICHA-HP code	Description	ISIC class
HP.3.5	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	8519
HP.3.6	Home health care services	8519/8531
HP.3.9	All other ambulatory health care	8519
HP.3.9.1	Ambulance services	8519
HP.3.9.2	Blood and organ banks	8519
HP.3.9.9	All other ambulatory health care services	8519
HP.4	Retail sale and other providers of medical goods	
HP.4.1	Dispensing chemists	5231
HP.4.2	Retail sale and other suppliers of optical glasses and other vision products	5239
HP.4.3	Retail sale and other suppliers of hearing aids	5239
HP.4.4	Retail sale and other suppliers of medical appliances (other than optical goods and hearing aids)	5239
HP.4.9	All other miscellaneous sale and other suppliers of pharmaceuticals and medical goods	5231/5239
HP.5	Provision and administration of public health programmes	
HP.6	Health administration and insurance	
HP.6.1	Government administration of health	7512
HP.6.2	Social security funds	7530
HP.6.3	Other social insurance	–
HP.6.4	Other (private) insurance	6603
HP.6.9	All other health administration	–
HP.7	All other industries (rest of the economy)	–
HP.7.1	Establishments as providers of occupational health care services	–
HP.7.2	Private households as providers of home care	–
HP.7.9	All other industries as secondary producers of health care	–