

service employees.<sup>38</sup> Of course, this is not a homogeneous labor force, in terms of neither the concrete nor the social form of labor they perform.

Personal services generate mainly manual labor categories while public/community and business services generate mainly mental labor categories. While personal and public services contribute mainly to the sphere of reproduction of the labor force, business services and financing belong directly to the sphere of circulation.

In cases where collective consumption (services; education, health, etc.) is centrally subsidized or socialized, then such public services are not commodities and those employees engaged in the production of these community services are not engaged in commodity production, hence, the creation of surplus value, and in this sense, the labor categories generated in this service branch are not productive, and the employees do not belong to proletariat class-locations.

Unlike the service employee in a hotel or a restaurant, who (even if he performs the same concrete forms of labor performed by a personal service employee in a household) is engaged in the production of a commodity that has an exchange value and the selling of which (performed by the waitress) is realizing the profit for the employer. The cook hired by the capitalist owner of the restaurant is therefore engaged in material production, that is, performs a productive labor category; hence, belongs to proletariat class-location. In the latter case, the labor of the cook/servant is exchanged against capital, while in the household it is exchanged against revenue.

In distinguishing between the social and concrete forms of labor and