

Fichtner, Ferdinand et al.

Article

German economy still running at high capacity

DIW Economic Bulletin

Provided in Cooperation with:

German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

Suggested Citation: Fichtner, Ferdinand et al. (2017) : German economy still running at high capacity, DIW Economic Bulletin, ISSN 2192-7219, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), Berlin, Vol. 7, Iss. 36, pp. 354-357

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/168623>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

German economy still running at high capacity

By Ferdinand Fichtner, Karl Brenke, Marius Clemens, Simon Junker, Claus Michelsen, and Thore Schlaak

The German economy is on track for continued growth. Due to the unexpectedly robust first six months of 2017, the German Institute for Economic Research is raising its forecast for GDP growth to 1.9 percent for the current year. This year and arguably for the coming two years, the country's output will exceed potential output; nonetheless, there is no risk of overheating. Economic growth will slow down somewhat, not only because demand from abroad will be expanding at a slower rate. Additionally, both private consumer and public spending will experience only moderate increases, while companies will continue their reluctance to invest in new machines and facilities. Inflation should rise only slightly, even given modest wage increases, which further reflects the continued growth of the potential labor pool. The economy is also beset with numerous risks. For example, exports could be adversely affected if the external value of the euro were to rise—for instance as a result of a more restrictive monetary policy than assumed here. And it is entirely possible that increasing protectionism could hinder world trade.

The German economy will continue to flourish, although growth will slow down somewhat in comparison to recent quarters. The country's productive capacity will continue to be utilized well but not excessively, and, taking into account that wages and prices will grow moderately, overheating will not be an issue during the forecast horizon. The inflation rate should rise slightly during the forecast horizon and will not endanger price stability.

In the past two years, private consumer and public spending have played a major role in Germany's economic development due to the influx of refugees and the decline in oil prices (see Figure), but these effects are losing their importance. Deceleration in consumption momentum will primarily affect the service sector but consumer goods will also falter. As a result, the overall economy will lose a bit of momentum.

Export-oriented industrial companies will still benefit from dynamic demand from abroad for a while. However, the perceptible appreciation of the euro against the dollar should have a dampening effect in upcoming quarters and starting at the middle of next year. Key markets, in particular the euro area, where the economy recently improved, will lose some momentum. Demand from emerging countries has also been strong recently but will probably weaken in the wake of the gradual structural slowdown in China.¹

This will not only reduce the growth rate of the domestic economy. Exports will also experience a slowdown in expansion (see Table 1). Companies will continue to hire more labor but not at the same rate of expansion as previously. As a result, total earned income will grow more slowly, although somewhat sharper wage increases are anticipated for the later part of the forecast horizon. Due to the demographic shift, the expansion rate of the labor

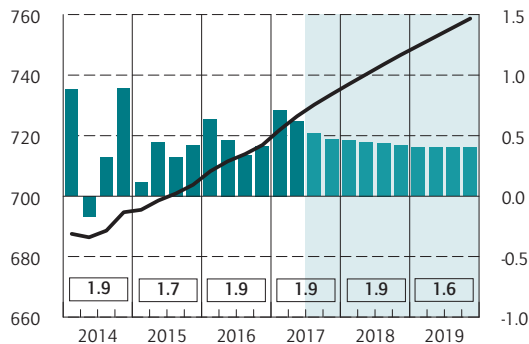
¹ For more information, see Ferdinand Fichtner et al., "The world economy and the euro area: broad-based upswing," *DIW Economic Bulletin* 36 (2017): 352–353.

Figure

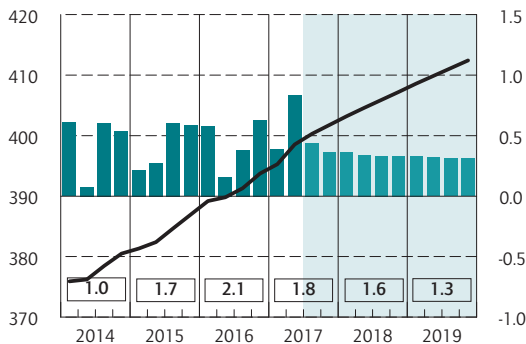
Gross domestic product and use of GDP

Seasonally and working day adjusted

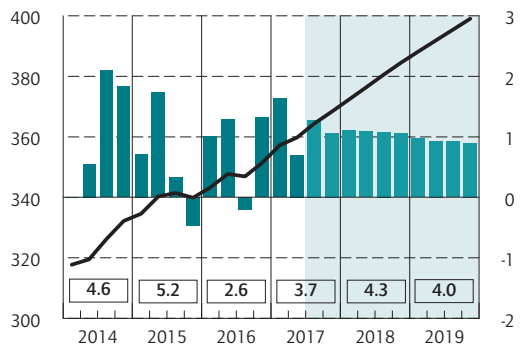
Gross domestic product



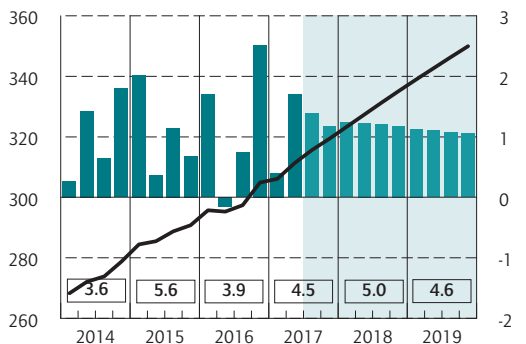
Private consumption



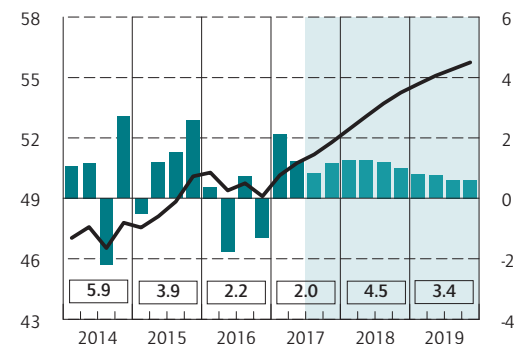
Exports



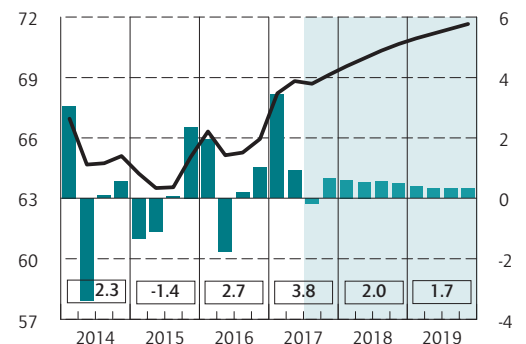
Imports



Investment in machinery and equipment



Investment in construction



— Chained volumes, billions of Euro (left-hand axis)
 ■ Quarter-on-quarter growth rate (right axis)
 □ Year-on-year growth rate (non-adjusted)

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; DIW Economic Outlook autumn 2017, forecasts as of 2017 Q3.

Table 1

Use of gross domestic product, quarter-on-quarter growth rates

Price, seasonally and working-day adjusted, in percent

	2017				2018				2019			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private consumption	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public consumption	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Investment in machinery and equipment	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Construction investment	3.4	0.9	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other investment	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Change in inventories ¹	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic uses	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Net Exports ¹	0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Imports	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gross Domestic Product	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

¹ Contribution to gross domestic product growth in percentage points.

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; DIW Economic Outlook Autumn 2017, forecast as of 2017 Q3.

© DIW Berlin 2017

force will slow down because fewer and fewer people will migrate to Germany from other EU member states as a result of the recovery there.

All things considered the German economy should grow by 1.9 percent this year (see Table 2). In comparison to June, DIW Berlin is raising its forecast by 0.4 percentage points.² This year there will be three workdays fewer than in 2016. Without taking this effect into account, the economy would grow by 2.2 percent. In 2018, Germany's GDP should grow by 1.9 percent and the following year by 1.6 percent. The forecast for GDP growth is subject to uncertainty. Based on earlier forecast errors, we can state there is a 68 percent probability that growth in 2017 will be between 1.7 and 2.1 percent and in 2018 between 1.5 and 2.3 percent.³

Even though the current account balance will decline to just below eight percent at the end of the forecast horizon, it continues to be excessively high levels.

Actual output is somewhat higher than potential output. This (positive) gap in output will slightly widen this year and next but remain at the same magnitude in 2019. Part of the reason the gap will not close is that as of 2019, the

demographic shift will trigger a sharp drop in economic growth. On the other hand, it will not expand appreciably—primarily due to the fact that company investment in new machinery and facilities will continue to be moderate. During earlier upswings, the increase in company investment was much stronger than anticipated now, providing fuel for productive capacity overload.

The reasons for weak investment are many. The general conditions for entrepreneurial activity in Germany, for example, appear to have worsened in recent years. The companies surveyed by the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) give key business factors significantly lower ratings than they did three years ago, in particular: broadband transmission, commercial space availability, and transport infrastructure.⁴ With an eye to the demographic shift and its deceleration of potential growth, companies currently tend to plan their expansion of domestic capital stock conservatively. The anticipated slowdown in the world economy—in part due to burgeoning protectionism—is an added factor. Ongoing political uncertainty in many nations around the world is likely to affirm German companies' instinctive conservatism when it comes to investment spending. And in the later part of the forecast horizon, a more restrictive monetary policy will likely put a damper on investment as well.

² See Ferdinand Fichtner et al., "German Economy in Good Shape: DIW Economic Outlook," *DIW Economic Bulletin* no. 24 (2017): 235–238 (available online, accessed Monday, September 4, 2017). The forecast was adjusted following a revision of GDP by the German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistische Bundesamt*).

³ We were unable to calculate a corresponding interval for 2019 since there are no forecasts for the two-year horizon.

⁴ See Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, "DIHK-Standortumfrage Industrie 2017," (Press release, DIHK, Berlin, 2017).

Table 2

Key economic indicators for the German economy

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Real GDP ¹ (percent change over previous year)	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
Domestic employment (1000 persons)	42,672	43,069	43,638	44,276	44,643	44,896
Unemployed (ILO concept)	2,092	1,949	1,775	1,618	1,619	1,589
Unemployed (BA concept)	2,898	2,795	2,691	2,543	2,556	2,526
Unemployment rate ² (ILO concept)	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Unemployment rate ² (BA concept)	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6
Consumer prices	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.8
Unit labor costs ³	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9
Government budget balance ⁴						
in billion EUR	9.5	19.4	25.7	29.2	33.4	36.4
in percent of GDP	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Current account balance, in percent of GDP	7.4	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8

1 Price-adjusted, chain-linked.

2 As a share of domestic labor force (ILO), resp. Civilian labor force (BA).

3 Compensation of employees (national concept) per hour worked over real GDP.

4 According to ESA 2010.

Sources: National and international institutions; DIW Economic Outlook autumn 2017, forecast as of 2017.

© DIW Berlin 2017

Widespread geopolitical instability engenders risks for the forecast. It could prove more damaging to investment in general—not only in Germany—than assumed in the calculations, which would have an additional negative effect on German exports as they are primarily investment goods. And the decisions on economic policy made after the Bundestag election could change conditions generally. Some euro area banks are still carrying risks on their balance sheets. If the relevant loans are defaulted on,

the resulting distortions in the financial markets would spill over into the real economy. The accuracy of the present forecast could also be adversely affected if the European Central Bank takes longer to pull out of the bond purchase program than assumed here. This scenario could have a positive effect on exports due to an ensuing depreciation of the euro, but the higher rise in prices would have a negative effect on private consumption.

Ferdinand Fichtner is Head of the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | ffichtner@diw.de

Guido Baldi is Visiting Fellow at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | gbaldi@diw.de

Karl Brenke is an Advisor at the Executive Board at DIW Berlin | kbrenke@diw.de

Marius Clemens is a Research Associate at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | mclemens@diw.de

Christian Dreger is Research Director International Economics at DIW Berlin | cdreger@diw.de

Hella Engerer is Research Associate at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department and the Energy, Transportation, Environment Department at DIW Berlin | hengerer@diw.de

Marcel Fratzscher is President at DIW Berlin.

Stefan Gebauer is Research Associate at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | sgebauer@diw.de

Simon Junker is Deputy Head of the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | sjunker@diw.de

Claus Michelsen is a Research Associate at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | cmichelsen@diw.de

Malte Rieth is Research Associate at the Macroeconomics Department at DIW Berlin | mrieth@diw.de

Thore Schlaak is a Research Associate at the Forecasting and Economic Policy Department at DIW Berlin | tschlaak@diw.de

JEL: E32, E66, F01

Keywords: Business cycle forecast, economic outlook



DIW Berlin – Deutsches Institut
für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V.
Mohrenstraße 58, 10117 Berlin
T +49 30 897 89 -0
F +49 30 897 89 -200

Publishers

Prof. Dr. Tomaso Duso
Dr. Ferdinand Fichtner
Prof. Marcel Fratzscher, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Peter Haan
Prof. Dr. Claudia Kemfert
Prof. Dr. Lukas Menkhoff
Prof. Johanna Mollerström, Ph.D.
Prof. Karsten Neuhoff, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Jürgen Schupp
Prof. Dr. C. Katharina Spieß
Prof. Dr. Gert G. Wagner

Reviewer

Karl Brenke
Dr. Frauke Peters

Editors in chief

Dr. Critje Hartmann
Dr. Wolf-Peter Schill

Editorial staff

Renate Bogdanovic
Dr. Franziska Bremus
Prof. Dr. Christian Dreger
Sebastian Kollmann
Markus Reiniger
Mathilde Richter
Claudia Cohnen-Beck
Dr. Alexander Zerrahn

Layout and Composition

eScriptum GmbH & Co KG, Berlin

Sale and distribution

DIW Berlin
ISSN 2192-7219

Reprint and further distribution—including excerpts—with complete reference and consignment of a specimen copy to DIW Berlin's Communications Department (kundenservice@diw.berlin) only.
Printed on 100% recycled paper.

MAIN AGGREGATES FOR SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Annual results 2018

Billion Euro

specification	Total economy	Non financial and financial corporations	General government	Households and non-profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
3 Gross value added	2,927.6	1,978.4	311.4	637.9	-
4 - Consumption of fixed capital	571.7	328.4	71.1	172.1	-
5 = Net value added ¹	2,355.9	1,649.9	240.2	465.7	-244.7
6 - Compensation of employees, paid	1,664.0	1,192.1	244.2	227.7	14.8
7 - Other taxes on production, paid	22.6	13.1	0.2	9.3	-
8 + Other subsidies on production, received	26.4	24.8	0.2	1.3	-
9 = Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net	695.7	469.5	-3.9	230.1	-259.6
10 + Compensation of employees, received	1,665.9	-	-	1,665.9	12.9
11 - Subsidies, paid	28.4	-	28.4	-	5.5
12 + Taxes on production and imports, received	346.8	-	346.8	-	6.7
13 - Property income, paid	696.0	630.3	39.9	25.9	173.0
14 + Property income, received	753.9	345.0	16.1	392.8	115.2
15 = Net national income/Balance of prim income, net	2,737.9	184.2	290.8	2,262.9	-303.3
16 - Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, paid	407.5	87.7	-	319.8	9.8
17 + Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, received	416.9	-	416.9	-	0.4
18 - Net social contributions, paid	670.0	-	-	670.0	4.4
19 + Net social contributions, received	671.3	123.9	546.6	0.8	3.1
20 - Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, paid	574.2	65.8	507.5	0.8	0.5
21 + Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, receiv	567.1	-	-	567.1	7.6
22 - Other current transfers, paid	328.5	172.4	76.0	80.1	61.0
23 + Other current transfers, received	289.3	158.5	21.2	109.6	100.3
24 = Disposable income, net	2,702.2	140.5	691.9	1,869.7	-267.6
25 - Final consumption expenditure	2,371.3	-	638.6	1,732.7	-
26 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-49.5	-	49.5	-
27 = Net saving	330.9	91.0	53.3	186.6	-267.6
28 - Capital transfers, paid	62.1	12.7	39.4	10.0	5.2
29 + Capital transfers, received	57.8	31.4	11.1	15.4	9.6
30 - Gross capital formation	635.0	362.8	68.3	203.9	-
31 + Consumption of fixed capital	571.7	328.4	71.1	172.1	-
32 - Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-3.0	-2.0	-1.4	0.4	3.0
33 = Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (-)	266.3	77.3	29.2	159.8	-266.3
memorandum item:					
34 Disposable income, net	2,702.2	140.5	691.9	1,869.7	-267.6
35 - Social transfers in kind, paid	418.6	-	418.6	-	-
36 + Social transfers in kind, received	418.6	-	-	418.6	-
37 = Adjusted disposable income, net	2,702.2	140.5	273.3	2,288.4	-267.6
38 - Actual final consumption ²	2,371.3	-	220.0	2,151.3	-
39 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-49.5	-	49.5	-
40 = Net saving	330.9	91.0	53.3	186.6	-267.6

¹ Concerning Rest of the world: imports minus exports of goods and services to/from rest of the world.

² The actual final consumption of general government corresponds only to collective final consumption. The actual final consumption of households and non profit institutions serving households includes individual goods and services provided as social transfer in kind to individual households by government units.

MAIN AGGREGATES FOR SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Annual results 2018

Billion Euro

specification	Total economy	Non financial and financial corporations	General government	Households and non-profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
3 Gross value added	3,039.5	2,057.2	321.5	660.8	-
4 - Consumption of fixed capital	594.4	341.1	74.8	178.6	-
5 = Net value added ¹	2,445.0	1,716.1	246.7	482.2	-256.1
6 - Compensation of employees, paid	1,721.9	1,232.8	252.3	236.8	15.4
7 - Other taxes on production, paid	23.3	13.5	0.2	9.6	-
8 + Other subsidies on production, received	26.5	24.9	0.2	1.4	-
9 = Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net	726.3	494.7	-5.7	237.2	-271.5
10 + Compensation of employees, received	1,723.8	-	-	1,723.8	13.5
11 - Subsidies, paid	28.8	-	28.8	-	5.3
12 + Taxes on production and imports, received	354.3	-	354.3	-	6.4
13 - Property income, paid	693.4	629.0	39.5	24.9	171.3
14 + Property income, received	750.1	331.7	16.2	402.2	114.6
15 = Net national income/Balance of prim income, net	2,832.3	197.4	296.5	2,338.4	-313.5
16 - Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, paid	431.2	95.0	-	336.1	10.2
17 + Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, received	440.9	-	440.9	-	0.5
18 - Net social contributions, paid	691.6	-	-	691.6	4.8
19 + Net social contributions, received	692.9	127.3	564.8	0.8	3.5
20 - Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, paid	590.7	67.2	522.7	0.8	0.5
21 + Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, receiv	583.5	-	-	583.5	7.8
22 - Other current transfers, paid	347.5	177.6	87.8	82.1	57.6
23 + Other current transfers, received	300.3	165.6	21.4	113.3	104.8
24 = Disposable income, net	2,788.8	150.5	713.1	1,925.2	-270.0
25 - Final consumption expenditure	2,445.2	-	662.1	1,783.1	-
26 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-50.0	-	50.0	-
27 = Net saving	343.6	100.5	51.0	192.1	-270.0
28 - Capital transfers, paid	57.2	13.4	33.4	10.5	5.4
29 + Capital transfers, received	53.1	27.7	10.1	15.4	9.6
30 - Gross capital formation	668.0	380.5	70.5	217.0	-
31 + Consumption of fixed capital	594.4	341.1	74.8	178.6	-
32 - Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-2.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.8	2.3
33 = Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (-)	268.2	77.0	33.4	157.8	-268.2
memorandum item:					
34 Disposable income, net	2,788.8	150.5	713.1	1,925.2	-270.0
35 - Social transfers in kind, paid	435.0	-	435.0	-	-
36 + Social transfers in kind, received	435.0	-	-	435.0	-
37 = Adjusted disposable income, net	2,788.8	150.5	278.1	2,360.2	-270.0
38 - Actual final consumption ²	2,445.2	-	227.1	2,218.1	-
39 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-50.0	-	50.0	-
40 = Net saving	343.6	100.5	51.0	192.1	-270.0

¹ Concerning Rest of the world: imports minus exports of goods and services to/from rest of the world.

² The actual final consumption of general government corresponds only to collective final consumption. The actual final consumption of households and non profit institutions serving households includes individual goods and services provided as social transfer in kind to individual households by government units.

MAIN AGGREGATES FOR SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Annual results 2019

Billion Euro

specification	Total economy	Non financial and financial corporations	General government	Households and non-profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
3 Gross value added	3,146.0	2,131.1	331.0	683.9	-
4 - Consumption of fixed capital	615.1	352.5	77.4	185.1	-
5 = Net value added ¹	2,530.9	1,778.5	253.5	498.8	-262.9
6 - Compensation of employees, paid	1,784.2	1,278.9	259.9	245.4	16.0
7 - Other taxes on production, paid	23.7	13.9	0.2	9.6	-
8 + Other subsidies on production, received	26.8	25.3	0.2	1.4	-
9 = Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net	749.8	510.9	-6.3	245.2	-278.9
10 + Compensation of employees, received	1,786.1	-	-	1,786.1	14.1
11 - Subsidies, paid	29.3	-	29.3	-	5.3
12 + Taxes on production and imports, received	363.3	-	363.3	-	6.2
13 - Property income, paid	691.9	628.4	39.1	24.4	172.4
14 + Property income, received	750.4	320.7	17.8	411.9	114.0
15 = Net national income/Balance of prim income, net	2,928.5	203.3	306.4	2,418.8	-322.4
16 - Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, paid	447.5	98.1	-	349.4	10.5
17 + Current taxes on income, wealth, etc, received	457.5	-	457.5	-	0.5
18 - Net social contributions, paid	718.8	-	-	718.8	5.3
19 + Net social contributions, received	720.1	132.3	587.0	0.8	4.0
20 - Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, paid	609.5	69.3	539.4	0.8	0.5
21 + Social benefits other than soc transf in kind, receiv	601.9	-	-	601.9	8.1
22 - Other current transfers, paid	357.8	182.9	90.9	84.0	60.8
23 + Other current transfers, received	308.6	172.2	21.7	114.7	110.0
24 = Disposable income, net	2,883.0	157.4	742.4	1,983.1	-276.9
25 - Final consumption expenditure	2,523.2	-	687.2	1,836.0	-
26 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-50.4	-	50.4	-
27 = Net saving	359.8	106.9	55.3	197.6	-276.9
28 - Capital transfers, paid	58.8	13.7	34.5	10.7	5.5
29 + Capital transfers, received	54.8	29.3	10.2	15.4	9.6
30 - Gross capital formation	698.0	396.0	73.3	228.7	-
31 + Consumption of fixed capital	615.1	352.5	77.4	185.1	-
32 - Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-2.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.8	2.3
33 = Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (-)	275.1	80.8	36.4	157.9	-275.1
memorandum item:					
34 Disposable income, net	2,883.0	157.4	742.4	1,983.1	-276.9
35 - Social transfers in kind, paid	454.6	-	454.6	-	-
36 + Social transfers in kind, received	454.6	-	-	454.6	-
37 = Adjusted disposable income, net	2,883.0	157.4	287.8	2,437.8	-276.9
38 - Actual final consumption ²	2,523.2	-	232.5	2,290.6	-
39 + Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	-	-50.4	-	50.4	-
40 = Net saving	359.8	106.9	55.3	197.6	-276.9

¹ Concerning Rest of the world: imports minus exports of goods and services to/from rest of the world.

² The actual final consumption of general government corresponds only to collective final consumption. The actual final consumption of households and non profit institutions serving households includes individual goods and services provided as social transfer in kind to individual households by government units.

