

Effects of Selected Federal Pandemic Response Programs on Personal Income, July 2022
(Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Line		Levels							Change in level						
		2022													
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	
1	Personal income	21,125.1	21,261.8	21,384.7	21,477.4	21,604.1	21,749.4	21,796.4	136.7	122.9	92.7	126.7	145.3	47.0	
2	Compensation of employees	13,308.4	13,438.4	13,527.9	13,592.8	13,667.8	13,746.4	13,853.1	130.0	89.5	64.9	74.9	78.7	106.6	
3	Wages and salaries	10,980.8	11,097.3	11,176.1	11,232.4	11,297.0	11,365.6	11,459.9	116.5	78.8	56.3	64.7	68.5	94.3	
4	Private industries	9,402.0	9,511.1	9,584.1	9,637.3	9,694.8	9,759.8	9,846.4	109.1	72.9	53.3	57.5	65.0	86.6	
5	Government	1,578.7	1,586.2	1,592.0	1,595.1	1,602.2	1,605.7	1,613.5	7.4	5.9	3.0	7.2	3.5	7.7	
6	Supplements to wages and salaries	2,327.6	2,341.1	2,351.8	2,360.4	2,370.7	2,380.9	2,393.2	13.5	10.7	8.6	10.3	10.2	12.3	
7	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	1,855.3	1,880.0	1,899.4	1,902.4	1,925.0	1,946.5	1,920.3	24.7	19.4	3.1	22.6	21.5	-26.2	
8	Farm	96.3	108.7	122.4	128.2	135.3	142.3	138.4	12.4	13.6	5.8	7.1	7.1	-3.9	
	<i>Of which:</i>														
9	Coronavirus Food Assistance Program ¹	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.1	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10	Paycheck Protection Program loans to businesses ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	Nonfarm	1,758.9	1,771.3	1,777.0	1,774.3	1,789.8	1,804.2	1,781.9	12.4	5.7	-2.7	15.5	14.4	-22.3	
	<i>Of which:</i>														
12	Paycheck Protection Program loans to businesses ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	747.3	748.1	749.7	766.7	784.1	801.7	791.6	0.7	1.6	17.0	17.4	17.6	-10.0	
14	Personal income receipts on assets	3,002.5	3,006.4	3,014.6	3,027.2	3,046.9	3,064.1	3,068.8	3.9	8.2	12.6	19.7	17.1	4.8	
15	Personal interest income	1,672.5	1,679.1	1,685.3	1,694.9	1,704.3	1,713.7	1,713.3	6.6	6.2	9.6	9.4	9.3	-0.3	
16	Personal dividend income	1,330.0	1,327.3	1,329.3	1,332.3	1,342.6	1,350.4	1,355.5	-2.7	2.0	3.0	10.3	7.8	5.1	
17	Personal current transfer receipts	3,896.6	3,889.5	3,904.3	3,907.3	3,908.6	3,928.7	3,913.4	-7.1	14.7	3.0	1.3	20.1	-15.3	
18	Government social benefits to persons	3,829.5	3,821.8	3,835.9	3,838.2	3,838.8	3,846.0	3,842.2	-7.7	14.0	2.4	0.6	7.2	-3.8	
19	Social security	1,196.1	1,198.0	1,202.7	1,204.9	1,207.4	1,209.2	1,208.9	1.9	4.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	-0.3	
20	Medicare	859.1	861.9	865.3	861.2	865.7	870.7	868.2	2.8	3.4	-4.0	4.5	5.0	-2.5	
	<i>Of which:</i>														
21	Increase in Medicare reimbursement rates ³	14.8	14.8	14.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	0.0	0.0	-6.9	
22	Medicaid	786.6	789.4	796.9	805.3	813.2	819.1	825.2	2.8	7.6	8.3	8.0	5.9	6.1	
23	Unemployment insurance	27.3	25.0	23.1	20.9	19.5	19.5	20.1	-2.2	-1.9	-2.2	-1.4	0.0	0.6	
	<i>Of which:</i> ⁴														
24	Extended Unemployment Benefits	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25	Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	
26	Pandemic Unemployment Assistance	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	
27	Pandemic Unemployment Compensation Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
28	Veterans' benefits	174.6	177.5	180.5	181.1	181.7	182.5	183.3	2.9	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	
29	Other	785.9	770.0	767.4	764.8	751.2	745.0	736.6	-15.8	-2.6	-2.6	-13.5	-6.2	-8.4	
	<i>Of which:</i>														
30	Child tax credit ⁵	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
31	Economic impact payments ⁶	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32	Lost wages supplemental payments ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
33	Paycheck Protection Program loans to NPISH ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
34	Provider Relief Fund to NPISH ⁸	65.3	47.3	48.5	51.6	42.0	39.1	36.0	-18.0	1.2	3.0	-9.5	-2.9	-3.1	
35	Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	67.1	67.7	68.4	69.1	69.8	82.7	71.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.9	-11.5	
36	Less: Contributions for government social insurance	1,684.9	1,700.6	1,711.1	1,719.0	1,728.2	1,738.0	1,750.8	15.6	10.5	7.9	9.2	9.8	12.8	
37	Less: Personal current taxes	3,034.7	3,062.8	3,085.2	3,109.4	3,129.1	3,142.5	3,152.0	28.1	22.4	24.2	19.6	13.4	9.5	
38	Equals: Disposable personal income (DPI)	18,090.4	18,199.0	18,299.5	18,368.0	18,475.0	18,606.9	18,644.5	108.6	100.5	68.5	107.1	131.9	37.6	
39	Less: Personal outlays	17,042.7	17,139.0	17,338.3	17,418.9	17,510.9	17,685.2	17,712.2	96.3	199.3	80.6	92.0	174.3	27.0	
40	Personal consumption expenditures	16,543.3	16,635.8	16,831.2	16,904.9	16,991.6	17,160.6	17,184.3	92.4	195.4	73.8	86.7	169.0	23.7	
41	Personal interest payments	274.8	278.5	282.1	287.1	292.0	297.0	299.9	3.6	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.9	
	<i>Of which:</i>														
42	Student loan forbearance ⁹	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
43	Personal current transfer payments	224.6	224.8	225.0	226.9	227.3	227.6	228.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	
44	To government	118.0	118.2	118.4	118.8	119.2	119.6	119.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
45	To the rest of the world (net)	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
46	Equals: Personal saving	1,047.7	1,060.0	961.2	949.1	964.2	921.7	932.3	12.3	-98.8	-12.1	15.1	-42.5	10.6	

CARES -Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security
 CCAAdj -Capital consumption adjustment
 IVA -Inventory valuation adjustment
 NPISH -Nonprofit institutions serving households

- The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct support to farmers and ranchers where prices and market supply chains have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Paycheck Protection Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides forgivable loans to help small businesses and nonprofit institutions make payroll and cover other expenses. It also provides funding to reimburse private lending institutions for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see [How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts \(NIPAs\)?](#)
- A two percent reduction in reimbursements paid to Medicare service providers that went into effect in 2013 was initially suspended by the CARES Act. The resulting increased reimbursement rates went into effect beginning on May 1, 2020.
- Unemployment insurance benefits were expanded through several programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. For more information, see [How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic be recorded in the NIPAs?](#)
- The American Rescue Plan increased the Child Tax Credit to \$3,000 per child over the age of six and \$3,600 for children under the age of six, and raised the age limit from 16 to 17. It also authorized that up to half of these credits could be distributed through advance payments during the tax year, while the rest would be claimed when parents file tax returns the following year.
- Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see [How are federal economic impact payments to support individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the NIPAs?](#)
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was authorized to make payments from the Disaster Relief Fund to supplement wages lost as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Department of Health and Human Services distributes money from the Provider Relief Fund to hospitals and health care providers on the front lines of the coronavirus response. This funding supports health care-related expenses or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19 and ensures uninsured Americans can get treatment for COVID-19. In the NIPAs, funds provided to nonprofit hospitals are recorded as social benefits.
- Interest payments due on certain categories of federally-held student loans were initially suspended by the CARES Act. For more information, see [How does the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic affect BEA's estimate of personal interest payments?](#)

NOTE: For national statistics, BEA publishes the total level at an annualized rate. BEA does this so that monthly estimates can be easily compared to quarterly estimates included in BEA's quarterly gross domestic product report, for example. To be consistent, the figures in this table also are annualized. For more information, see [Why does BEA publish estimates at annual rates?](#) on BEA's website.

Data on this table will be superseded by updated estimates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis