### Table: Effects of Selected Federal Pandemic Response Programs on Personal Income, 2021Q2 Third Quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Q1 2021</th>
<th>Q2 2021</th>
<th>Q3 2021</th>
<th>Change from preceding quarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Personal income</td>
<td>18,452.1</td>
<td>20,348.7</td>
<td>19,777.4</td>
<td>19,542.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
<td>11,755.2</td>
<td>11,029.0</td>
<td>11,537.0</td>
<td>11,981.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>8,040.1</td>
<td>8,977.0</td>
<td>9,436.3</td>
<td>9,789.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Private industries</td>
<td>8,089.8</td>
<td>7,511.3</td>
<td>7,915.1</td>
<td>8,286.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1,515.2</td>
<td>1,467.7</td>
<td>1,498.9</td>
<td>1,504.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Wages and salaries. Sums to wages and salaries</td>
<td>2,531.4</td>
<td>2,050.2</td>
<td>2,129.4</td>
<td>2,181.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Producers' income with IVA and CCAdj</td>
<td>1,683.8</td>
<td>1,471.2</td>
<td>1,760.7</td>
<td>1,730.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>108.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security**
- **Paycheck Protection Program loans to businesses**
- **Nonfarm**
- **Paycheck Protection Program loans to businesses**
- **Increase in Medicare reimbursement rates**
- **Medicaid**
- **Unemployment insurance**
- **Economic impact payments**
- **Lost wages supplemental payments**
- **Paycheck Protection Program loans to NHISP**
- **Provider Relief Fund to NHISP**
- **Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)**
- **Less: Contributions for government social insurance**
- **Less: Personal current taxes**
- **Equals: Disposable personal income (DPI)**
- **Less: Personal outlays**
- **Wages and salaries**
- **Paycheck Protection Program loans to businesses**
- **Decreased Unemployment Benefits**
- **Pandemic Unemployment Assistance**
- **Pandemic Unemployment Compensation Payments**
- **Veterans' benefits**
- **Other**
- **Equals: Economic impact payments**
- **Lost wages supplemental payments**
- **Paycheck Protection Program loans to NHISP**
- **Provider Relief Fund to NHISP**

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Release Date:** September 30, 2021

**Note:** For national statistics detailing the amount of federal government receipts and expenditures, 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 [Here].

**Table Notes:**
1. 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.
2. 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 [Here].
3. 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.
4. Unemployment insurance benefits were expanded through several programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. For more information, see [Here].
5. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see [Here].
6. 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.
7. The Paycheck Protection Program provides funding to reimburse private lending institutions for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see [Here].
8. Other current transfer receipts, from business (net) differ from the change in personal income reported in BEA's national income and product accounts. NIPA data are recorded at an annualized rate while the table reflects information on BEA's website.
9. The Paycheck Protection Program to support individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the NIPAs?
10. Why does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts?