<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>2021 Q4</th>
<th>2021 Q1</th>
<th>2021 Q2</th>
<th>2021 Q3</th>
<th>2021 Q4*</th>
<th>2022 Q4</th>
<th>2022 Q1</th>
<th>2022 Q2</th>
<th>2022 Q3</th>
<th>2022 Q4</th>
<th>Change from preceding quarter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current receipts</td>
<td>4,398.4</td>
<td>4,153.8</td>
<td>4,092.6</td>
<td>4,025.1</td>
<td>3,976.3</td>
<td>4,247.9</td>
<td>160.9</td>
<td>456.8</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Interest payments</td>
<td>1,927.7</td>
<td>2,136.4</td>
<td>2,124.9</td>
<td>2,063.9</td>
<td>1,912.8</td>
<td>1,958.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>-9.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>2. Dividends</td>
<td>435.3</td>
<td>478.4</td>
<td>483.0</td>
<td>491.2</td>
<td>482.1</td>
<td>485.6</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>3. Net social benefits transferred to households</td>
<td>1,695.9</td>
<td>1,505.0</td>
<td>1,620.9</td>
<td>1,657.2</td>
<td>1,651.4</td>
<td>1,622.8</td>
<td>-29.6</td>
<td>-36.7</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Net financial account</td>
<td>-2,314.4</td>
<td>-1,524.0</td>
<td>-929.0</td>
<td>-879.9</td>
<td>-1,015.7</td>
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<td>5. Net consumption</td>
<td>-2,314.4</td>
<td>-1,524.0</td>
<td>-929.0</td>
<td>-879.9</td>
<td>-1,015.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Net foreign saving</td>
<td>-2,314.4</td>
<td>-1,524.0</td>
<td>-929.0</td>
<td>-879.9</td>
<td>-1,015.7</td>
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</table>

*Results on corporate income are not published in advance or second-quarter estimates. 1. Certain aviation excise taxes were temporarily suspended by the CARES Act beginning on March 28, 2020. 2. 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 federal receipts? 3. 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 withstand private liquidity pressures for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts? 4. 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. 5. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see How does the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic affect federal receipts? 6. Economic impact payments were expanded several times through several programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. For more information, see How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in the American Rescue Plan be reflected in the NIPA? 7. A 2-percentage-point reduction in contributions to Medicare is mandated by the American Rescue Plan, which will affect across-the-board reductions in Medicare premiums. For more information, see How does the American Rescue Plan affect Medicare premiums? 8. 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 the American Rescue Plan be reflected in the NIPA? 9. The Economic Impact Payments (EIP) block grants, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to states, local governments, and tribes to support public health and safety purposes, emergency response, and certain other activities. For more information, see How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in the American Rescue Plan be reflected in the NIPA? 10. The Coronavirus Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides funding to states, local, and tribal governments for emergency expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. 11. The Education Stabilization Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides education support to states, schools, and institutions of higher education in response to coronavirus. Four grant programs were created through the CARES Act: Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants; Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund; Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund; and High School Emergency Relief Fund. 12. The Coronavirus 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. 13. Economic Injury Disaster Loans provide economic relief to small businesses and nonprofit organizations experiencing a temporary loss of revenue. The loans can be used to cover a wide array of working capital needs and normal operating expenses. For more information, see How is the COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (EIDL) recorded in the NIPA? 14. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides funding to states, local governments, and tribes for response against the COVID-19 pandemic. 15. The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct payments to farmers, ranchers, and others to help offset losses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. 16. The Provider Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct payments to providers of healthcare services who have sustained financial losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 17. 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 withstand private liquidity pressures for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts? 18. How does the American Rescue Plan affect Medicare premiums? 19. Economic impact payments 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 the American Rescue Plan be reflected in the NIPA? 20. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides funding to states, local governments, and tribes for response against the COVID-19 pandemic. 21. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see How does the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic affect federal receipts? 22. How does the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic affect federal receipts?
14. The Restaurant Revitalization Fund provides emergency assistance to bars, restaurants, and other food and beverage-related businesses. The program compensates owners for the decline in revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, see [How does the Restaurant Revitalization Fund impact the NIPAs?](#).

15. The CARES Act provides $25 billion to transit agencies to help to prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the NIPAs, public transit agencies are classified as state and local government enterprises.

16. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund program, part of the American Rescue Plan, provides funding to state, local, and tribal governments to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. For more information, refer to [How was federal assistance to the states authorized by the American Rescue Plan recorded in the NIPAs?](#)

17. The Emergency Rental Assistance program, initially established by the CARES Act, and the Homeowner Assistance program, initially established by the ARPA, provide assistance for home expenses including rental arrears and delinquent mortgage payments resulting from the pandemic. For more information, see [How are federal programs to assist renters and homeowners during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the NIPAs?](#)

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 [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.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Levels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,510.2</td>
<td>3,580.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,934.5</td>
<td>3,176.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,653.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>3,653.6</td>
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</tbody>
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1. Current receipts
2. Current transfers
3. Current expenditures
4. Grants to air carriers
5. American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
6. Coronavirus Relief Fund
7. Grants-in-aid to state and local governments
8. Tax on production and imports
9. Provider Relief Fund
10. Economic Impact Payments
11. Lost wages supplemental payments
12. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
13. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
14. Paycheck Protection Program
15. Support for public transit agencies
16. Restaurant Revitalization Fund
17. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
18. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
19. Paycheck Protection Program
20. Support for public transit agencies
21. Economic Impact Payments
22. Lost wages supplemental payments
23. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
24. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
25. Paycheck Protection Program
26. Support for public transit agencies
27. Economic Impact Payments
28. Lost wages supplemental payments
29. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
30. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
31. Paycheck Protection Program
32. Support for public transit agencies
33. Economic Impact Payments
34. Lost wages supplemental payments
35. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
36. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
37. Paycheck Protection Program
38. Support for public transit agencies
39. Economic Impact Payments
40. Lost wages supplemental payments
41. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
42. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
43. Paycheck Protection Program
44. Support for public transit agencies
45. Economic Impact Payments
46. Lost wages supplemental payments
47. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
48. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
49. Paycheck Protection Program
50. Support for public transit agencies
51. Economic Impact Payments
52. Lost wages supplemental payments
53. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
54. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
55. Paycheck Protection Program
56. Support for public transit agencies
57. Economic Impact Payments
58. Lost wages supplemental payments
59. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
60. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
61. Paycheck Protection Program
62. Support for public transit agencies
63. Economic Impact Payments
64. Lost wages supplemental payments
65. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
66. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
67. Paycheck Protection Program
68. Support for public transit agencies
69. Economic Impact Payments
70. Lost wages supplemental payments
71. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
72. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
73. Paycheck Protection Program
74. Support for public transit agencies
75. Economic Impact Payments
76. Lost wages supplemental payments
77. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
78. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
79. Paycheck Protection Program
80. Support for public transit agencies
81. Economic Impact Payments
82. Lost wages supplemental payments
83. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
84. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
85. Paycheck Protection Program
86. Support for public transit agencies
87. Economic Impact Payments
88. Lost wages supplemental payments
89. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
90. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
91. Paycheck Protection Program
92. Support for public transit agencies
93. Economic Impact Payments
94. Lost wages supplemental payments
95. Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
96. Economic Injury Disaster Loans
97. Paycheck Protection Program
98. Support for public transit agencies
99. Economic Impact Payments
100. Lost wages supplemental payments

ARPA - American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
CARES - Coronavirus, Relief, and Economic Security
CRRSA - Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021
NFHHS - Nonfederal hospital support services
1. Certain aviation excise taxes were temporarily suspended by the CARES Act beginning on March 28, 2020.
2. Interest payments due on certain categories of federal-held student loans were initially suspended by the CARES Act. For more information, see How does the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Economic Impact Payments) impact our levels of interest payments?
3. The Paycheck Protection Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides forgivable loans to help small businesses and nonprofit organizations pay payroll and cover other expenses. It also provides funding to rent payments and mortgage payments for small businesses and nonprofits.
4. Economic Impact Payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact our levels of personal income payments?
5. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact our levels of personal income payments?
6. Economic Impact Payments 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
7. A key percent of regular unemployment payments to Medicare servicing organizations that went into effect in 2019 was initially suspended by the CARES Act. The resulting increased unemployment rates went into effect on May 1, 2020.
8. The Coronavirus, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make direct payments to individuals who have experienced significant financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
9. 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 provides essential resources for nonfederal hospitals that provide care for uninsured or underinsured Americans. The Protecting and Strengthening Health Care Act of 2021 (PL 117-22) provides funding for the Provider Relief Fund.
10. The Coronavirus, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, initially established by the CARES Act, provides forgivable loans to help small businesses and nonprofit organizations pay payroll and cover other expenses. It also provides funding to rent payments and mortgage payments for small businesses and nonprofits.
11. The Education Stabilization Fund of the CARES Act is intended to provide assistance to schools and colleges for emergency situations that are a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
12. The Coronavirus Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides for payments to state, local, and tribal governments for necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
13. The Economic Impact Payments provide direct payments to individuals and businesses. For more information, see How does the Paycheck Protection Program impact our levels of personal income payments?
14. 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
15. The Emergency Loan Program provides economic relief to small businesses and nonprofit organizations experiencing a temporary loss of revenue. The loans can be used to cover working capital needs, but are not intended to cover long-term business obligations.
16. The Restaurant Revitalization Fund provides emergency assistance to bars, restaurants, and other food and beverage-related businesses. The program compensates owners for the decline in revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
17. Additional Addenda to Levels:
18. Total receipts
19. Total transfers
20. Total expenditures
22. Addenda:
23. Total receipts
24. Total transfers
25. Total expenditures
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16. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund program, part of the American Rescue Plan, provides funding to state, local, and tribal governments to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. For more information, refer to "How was federal assistance to the states authorized by the American Rescue Plan recorded in the NIPAs?"

17. The Emergency Rental Assistance program, initially established by the CRRSA Act, and the Homeowner Assistance program, initially established by the ARPA, provide assistance for home expenses including rental arrears and delinquent mortgage payments resulting from the pandemic. For more information, see "How are federal programs to assist renters and homeowners during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the NIPAs?" for the first quarter of 2021, includes payments from the Emergency Rental Assistance program to provide assistance to pay for rental, mortgage, and utility arrears resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data on this table will be superseded by updated estimates.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.