

Financial Law Review

No. 41 (1)/2026

UNIVERSITY OF GDAŃSK • MASARYK UNIVERSITY • PAVEL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK UNIVERSITY
<http://www.ejournals.eu/FLR>

ROBERT LIZAK*

A VISION FOR AN INTEGRATED DATA INFRASTRUCTURE USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO ANALYZE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND WEALTH IN US FEDERAL LAW

Abstract

This article presents a vision for an integrated data infrastructure powered by artificial intelligence (AI) in the United States, enabling precise analysis of household income, consumption, and wealth. Faced with declining survey response rates, rising costs, and the limitations of a fragmented federal statistical system, the analysis encompasses three reports from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2023–2024) and current federal law (including the Evidence Act and the Federal Data Strategy). The main hypothesis is that integrating administrative, survey, and potentially private data sources using AI will enable more accurate, timely, and consistent well-being measurements and ongoing assessments of the impact of economic policies on citizens' living standards. The study is based on a content analysis of the reports and a holistic review of legal regulations concerning data management and AI in the federal government. The study determined that the proposed infrastructure could overcome existing problems (underestimation, inconsistent definitions, and poor timeliness) by creating uniform measures based on national accounts, enabling precise determination of income sources and wealth structure,

* Robert Lizak, PhD in law, attorney, assistant professor, Institute of Law and Administration, Pomeranian University in Słupsk, specializing in: financial, commercial, tax, criminal, US, national security and comparative law.
Contact email: robert.lizak@upsl.edu.pl, ORCID: 0000-0001-7980-2409.

and assessing the effects of redistribution, pension provision, and intergenerational transfers. The conclusions point to the groundbreaking potential of the implemented neural data management model using AI, which is expected to increase the accuracy, timeliness, and usefulness of statistics while maintaining privacy protection. The originality of the article lies in its synthesis of recent academic reports with legal analysis and the introduction of the concept of household “budget identity”.

Key words: artificial intelligence, household consumption, household income, household wealth, public finances, U.S. federal law

JEL Classification: D31, H11, O33, K23, K32

1. Introduction

In 2018, the United States of America (USA) established the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (AI), which called for the establishment of a national strategy encompassing the reorganization of the federal government in the coming era of global competition and conflict in the field of AI, as AI was considered the most powerful tool in human history for expanding knowledge, increasing prosperity, and enriching the human experience [Schmidt 2021: 7–11]. The US federal administration is therefore transforming from the current centralized and siloed model of data management to a neural model of data management using AI, in which a single organizational unit of the federal administration would function in the future – to put it very simply – according to the model of an artificial neuron constructed like a natural neuron, and the entire federal administration would correspond to the structure of an artificial neural network [Lizak 2024: 1–12].

Since the first U.S. census in 1790, the federal statistical system has been based on census and survey data. In recent years, the system has seen declining response rates and rising costs, as federal statistical agencies’ budgets struggle to meet the growing demand for more timely and detailed data¹. In 2019, the Evidence Act was passed, requiring the federal government to share data among federal agencies, including statistics, to gather data-driven evidence and pursue statistical efficiency to support policymaking and political decision-making². In 2023–2024, the US produced three com-

¹ See “An Act providing for the enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States,” 1 Statutes at Large 101, March 1, 1790.

² Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, (Evidence Act), the 115th U.S. Congress, Public Law 2019, No 115, p. 435.

prehensive reports on an integrated data infrastructure for the 21st century³. On the one hand, they indicated that the current data infrastructure does not meet the needs and challenges of data management, and on the other, that reliance on existing research methods is unsustainable. The reports called for the integration of data from public and private sources to improve the quality, timeliness, detail, and usefulness of national statistics, including improved surveys of household income, consumption, and wealth, which would consequently enhance the effectiveness of assessing the impact of state economic policy on citizens' well-being.

The purpose of this article is to present a vision for an integrated data infrastructure using AI in the United States. Understanding the essence of this vision, the legal foundations, and the opportunities and threats to its implementation will allow us to test the hypothesis that implementing an integrated data infrastructure using AI can facilitate the identification of household income, consumption, and wealth sources with sufficient precision to enable ongoing assessment of the impact of government policies on citizen well-being. To answer this question, the three aforementioned reports were analyzed and the findings were then compared with the results of a holistic review of federal law governing the establishment of an integrated data infrastructure using AI. The above summary allowed not only to identify key premises that could confirm such a hypothesis, but also to provide preliminary answers to the questions of whether establishing an integrated data infrastructure using AI will allow for determining whether there is actually an increase or decrease in prosperity, then whether a more precise analysis of household income, consumption and wealth can contribute to strengthening the impact of the state's economic policy on economic prosperity, and if so, why, and finally whether an integrated data infrastructure using AI can facilitate ensuring retirement security and wealth transfer.

³ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. *Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Mobilizing Information for the Common Good*, hereinafter referred to as "*Mobilizing Information for the Common Good*"; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. *Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Enhancing Survey Programs by Using Multiple Data Sources*, hereinafter referred to as "*Using Multiple Data Sources*"; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2024. *Creating an Integrated System of Data and Statistics on Household Income, Consumption, and Wealth: Time to Build*, hereinafter referred to as "*Time to Build*".

2. The US Federal Statistical System – Current Status

The U.S. federal statistical system is based on timely, reliable, and objective statistics, which are part of the foundation of the democratic system [Federal Statistical System, 2024]. Since 1790, the United States has been collecting statistical data, which is used not only to shape public policy and ensure its protection, but also to inform decision-making by businesses and even individuals. The U.S. federal statistical system is a decentralized and interconnected network of 16 statistical agencies⁴, 24 federal statistical units (in 24 major government agencies), as well as approximately 100 additional federal statistical programs and several interagency and intersystem advisory bodies [Federal Statistical System: 12–16]. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), through the U.S. Chief Statistician, in cooperation with the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical system.

According to the Office of the Federal Register, there are 438 federal agencies in the United States, from the largest, the Department of Defense, which employs approximately 2 million active-duty, reserve, and civilian personnel, to the Marine Mammal Commission, which employs 14 employees⁵. In 2023, the federal government employed almost 3 million officials [Tierney 2025], who were the largest “producers and wholesalers” of data in the USA, even as part of their annual tax obligations [Federal Data Strategy 2020 Action Plan]. In 2025, there would be 5,388 data centers in the US [Taylor 2025]⁶. The Bureau of the Census, responsible for the census, manages 34 federal statistical research data centers [Knoedl 2023]. On the data.gov website, you can access 313,883 public data sets⁷, and the government website USAspending.gov provides current data on federal government spending, allowing verification of the purpose of public spending and its beneficial owners. In April 2018, the Federal Data Strategy was developed [Federal

⁴ Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act, (CIPSEA), the 107th U.S. Congress, Public Law 107–347, 116 Stat. 2899, 44 U.S.C. § 101, December 17, 2002.

⁵ The Office of the Federal Register (Daily Journal of the United States Government) maintains a register of federal and quasi-federal entities authorized to publish daily public documents issued by each entity.

⁶ Next on the list were Germany with 529, Great Britain with 523, and China with 449.

⁷ The mission of data.gov is to unleash the power of government data by making it publicly available to inform public policy decisions and decision-makers, drive innovation and economic activity, advance the missions of federal agencies, and strengthen the foundations of open and transparent government.

Data Strategy. 2021 Action Plan], which sets out a framework of operational principles and best practices that will help federal agencies leverage a consistent data infrastructure and effective data management over the next ten years [Hart, Stefanik 2022: 4–15; Wiseman 2018; Bean 2021].

The explosion of available digital data and the development of AI have prompted changes to the federal statistical system. The reports cited above indicate that over the past 15 years or more, citizen participation in U.S. surveys, the archetypal method of measurement, has steadily declined. Furthermore, they found that when participation is dominated by a specific subgroup of respondents, surveys with low response rates increase the risk of biased statistics, and uneven spatial patterns of responses can lead to greater uncertainty in data from certain locations, potentially resulting in the misallocation of key federal resources. They also noted that the need for change is driven by the rising costs of participating in surveys, declining response rates, and decreasing budgets of statistical agencies and units [Mobilizing Information for the Common Good: 23].

3. Outline of the vision of an integrated data infrastructure using AI – challenges and prospects

The current model of the federal statistical system presents numerous challenges. First, data is fragmented, often redundant, and largely uncorrelated. Second, utilizing private sector data is difficult, demanding, and often costly, due to insufficient or insufficient metadata documentation and technical hurdles [Mobilizing Information for the Common Good, p. 28 and the literature cited there]. Third, legal regulations still prevent or hinder access to data resources. Fourth, some data owners share data, although this data may not be representative; it is difficult to estimate the scale of data sharing, especially on a mass scale. Fifth, data sharing often involves fees or transfer costs, contracts are one-time and fixed-term, and data storage is isolated and expensive. Finally, sixth, the use of connected data requires the development of new methods, statistical trends and patterns, methods and tools to ensure privacy and confidentiality, especially regarding the inconsistencies and diversity of privacy and security protocols, as well as new skills and expertise, and potentially new organizational structures [Mobilizing Information for the Common Good, pp. 28–29 and the literature cited there].

To address these challenges, seven attributes of a 21st century national data infrastructure vision have been developed, including: 1) the use of advanced privacy-enhancing practices to minimize potential harm to individuals; 2) statistical collections should be made available free of charge to all, provided they are used for the common good; 3) the mobilization of appropriate digital data resources combined into statistical aggregates should provide benefits to the data holder, with societal benefits proportionate to costs and risks; 4) reforming public authorities to protect the interests of all parties; 5) governance frameworks and standards should effectively support data linkage; 6) ensuring public transparency of analytical activities using the data infrastructure; 7) access, statistics, coordination, and computational activities should be continuously improved to efficiently produce increasingly secure and useful data.

A review of federal law raises the prospect of widespread AI adoption, based on increasing the availability and quality of federal AI data and models, including for research communities, while maintaining security, privacy and confidentiality. Federal agencies are required to review data resources, identify barriers to access, develop standard datasets, and ultimately make these data readily available for use by AI technologies. The federal government is to promote collaboration with the private and academic sectors, develop data infrastructure and large-scale computing clusters, and establish programs for recruiting and retaining technology talent, including database engineers and architects, data analysts, and business intelligence developers⁸.

⁸ See: § 5 (a) and (c) Executive Order 13859 of February 11, 2019, Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence; § 301 (a)(2), § 401 (c)(1)(A–J), § 501 (b) and (d), § 301 (c) National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020, H.R.6216, 116th Congress, December 03, 2020; § 5 (d) and (e) Executive Order 13960 of December 3, 2020, Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government; § 5 (a) and (d) (1), § 6 (a), § 6 (b)(6)(A) and (B) Advancing American AI Act, 117th Congress, Public Law 117-270, S.1353, December 19, 2022; § 4 (a) AI in Government Act of 2020, H.R.2575, 116th Congress, September 14, 2020; § 2 (c)(D) National AI Research Resource Task Force Act of 2020, 116th Congress, Public Law 116-283, S.3890, January 1, 2021.

4. A precise source of data on household income, consumption and wealth – determinants

Income, consumption and wealth [Time to Build: 57]⁹ are the main components of household well-being¹⁰, and their levels, trends, and distribution reflect the overall well-being of society [Iacoviello 2011]. In the US, statistical research results are fragmented, employing different concepts, definitions, underlying data, and estimation methods. To date, these discrepancies have not been precisely explained or justified, a fact often exploited in political debates, as this situation facilitated the selection of a preferred set of data and estimates. In summary, precisely determining the source and status of household income, consumption, and wealth, particularly through the establishment of an integrated system of relevant, high-quality, and transparent data and statistics, would not only ensure a universally consistent set of research results but would also answer fundamental questions: which entities have how much, and from what sources?

In the United States, the primary sources of statistical data on household income, consumption, and wealth are the national surveys on the Current Population Survey (CPS)¹¹, the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF)¹²,

⁹ Income is money available for personal use received in the form of income and benefits from employment, from income-producing assets, including retirement accounts, from Social Security, and from returns on capital. Expenditures and service flows from the use of goods that contribute to well-being over the course of a year (or other period), e.g., food, shelter, transportation, entertainment. A family's consumption may differ from its expenditures, because a family might buy a car every few years, while the services associated with operating the car occur annually. Wealth consists of savings and assets. Savings is the cash flow accumulated or accumulating during the year, while assets are the balance at the beginning of the year in bank accounts and other financial accounts or assets, real estate, business assets, and other assets of value (e.g., retirement assets), net of all debt.

¹⁰ Under § 273.1 of part 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations, a household concept consists of any of the following individuals or groups of individuals, unless otherwise indicated in paragraph (b) of this section: (1) A person living alone; (2) A person living with others but customarily purchasing food and preparing meals for consumption at home in isolation and away from others; or (3) A group of individuals living together who customarily purchasing food and preparing meals for consumption at home.

¹¹ The Current Population Survey is the primary source of labor force statistics in the U.S., including estimates of the unemployment rate and the number of employed and unemployed individuals. Approximately 60,000 households are surveyed monthly.

¹² The Survey of Consumer Finances is a survey conducted every three years by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on the statistical balance of pensions, income, and other demographic characteristics of U.S. families.

and the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES)¹³. These studies are not correlated with each other. This is due to the need to minimize the burden of questions on respondents and minimize any errors, to specify measurement objectives and adapt the survey to the respondents' ability to understand and remember the required data, and finally, to the adoption of a broad survey scope and the possibility of answering open-ended questions. Over the past two decades, these surveys have been supplemented with data from administrative registers generated by the tax and social security systems. While federal government registers can generally be considered more accurate than surveys, as they typically have a much broader reach than surveys and are less susceptible to citizen error, the scope of data collected by the administration may not be representative of a given population, as these resources are directly linked to the data collection purpose resulting from the ratio legis of a specific law.

An example is data on assets, which are not collected by the Internal Revenue Service until they are sold, because capital gains, for example, can be taxed only after the transaction has been completed [Gale, Vignaux 2023]. The problem of restricting the database resource resulting from the statutory basis for data collection highlights the need to adopt an appropriate scope of the definition of the target population, and simply referring to households included in surveys and administrative data sources may be insufficient [Time to Build: 24]¹⁴. The solution to the problem may lie in the common, transparent and consistent adoption of a dedicated measurement metric [Stiglitz, Fitoussi, Durand 2018: 13]¹⁵. In practice, it will be reasonable to answer the questions: whose standard of living is being measured, how will it be measured, and how will it be updated over time? It is also reasonable to determine which resources to measure, whose resources to measure, over what period and in what geographical area, and, in order to examine inequality and mobility, how to measure disparities and for what specific purpose? Consequently, it is recommended to answer the questions: who,

¹³ The Consumer Expenditure Survey is a household survey of the purchasing habits of U.S. consumers, including spending, income, and demographic characteristics of U.S. consumers.

¹⁴ The Time to Build report noted that while the income share of the richest 1% is widely known, much less is known about the highest shares of wealth and consumption.

¹⁵ The report of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development High-Level Expert Group recommended the use of multiple indicators and even a dashboard containing different measurements.

what, where, when, and why, and then consider them together and arrive at a conclusion as to how [Time to Build: 26 and the literature cited there].

Research by the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine indicates that, on the one hand, due to varying policy and research needs, it is recommended to use various definitions of household income, consumption, and wealth, each of which should precisely define its *definiendum* and *definiens*. On the other hand, the definitions of household income, consumption, and wealth should be consistent with each other to the extent that, taken together, they enable the determination of a household's budget balance, including, of course, a deficit or surplus. This is important because determining a household's budget balance should facilitate the strengthening of the budget's redistributive function. *Prima facie*, it seems that while ultimately identifying a positive or negative difference between household income and expenditures would not be relatively difficult, establishing a precise framework for a household budget can be quite challenging, if only because of the existence of dependent preferences in the form of consumption habits.

It is recommended that national accounts form the basis for developing optimal definitions of household income, consumption, and wealth, if only because of: 1) the consistency and comprehensiveness of macroeconomic data; 2) the consistency and comparability of measurement methods, including between countries and over longer periods of time; 3) the high level of detail in capturing household income; 4) an accurate measure of consumption, which includes not only household monetary expenditures but also the consumption of so-called intangible goods and services, such as public services (e.g., education, health); 5) the ability to analyze not only household income but also household assets, which is crucial for assessing wealth; 6) the ability to integrate macroeconomic data with other data, for example by combining the overall picture of the economic situation with the individual experiences of particular population groups. It should be clarified that the optimal definition of household income, consumption, and wealth is crucial, as these definitions, taken together, can form the foundation for constructing a framework for a specific type of budget identity. In turn, the attributes of the aforementioned definitions, such as coherence, broad scope, and the ability to integrate with other data sources, are important because, for example, some income sources, such as after-tax income

and transfer income, including realized and unrealized capital gains, are not aggregated at the national level, but may prove useful as supplementary indicators in assessing the effectiveness of fiscal policymaking and the impact of redistribution on society.

Due to the complex nature of measurement, definitions of household income, consumption, and wealth should also include components such as retirement income, health insurance benefits, capital gains, corporate profits, and property values. Conversely, when measuring consumption, it is reasonable to include the equivalent of real estate rent, transportation, and education expenses, but exclude time use. Finally, to assess a household's ability to finance current and future consumption, wealth measurement should include both net assets (the individual's assets minus all liabilities) and debts. Estimates of household income, consumption, and wealth should be presented in both nominal and inflation-adjusted terms, and statistical agencies should collaborate to issue statistical reports using various measures of inflation, such as the personal consumption expenditure deflator and various consumer price indexes. To effectively summarize levels and trends in household economic well-being, statistical agencies should present them in categories that illustrate the entire distribution. It would be useful, at a minimum, to provide levels for decile groups (tenths), as well as for the richest 5%, 1%, and poorest 5% of households, alongside standard measures of inequality. Furthermore, estimates of household income, consumption, and wealth should be disaggregated by sociodemographic characteristics relevant to policy, including age, gender, race or ethnicity, education, disability, employment status, family type, and housing tenure, with statistical agencies striving for comparability across categories.

Federal-level household income, consumption, and wealth surveys have faced significant challenges related to data quality, including nonresponse, coverage, and reporting errors, particularly underestimation. Integrating administrative registers could help address these challenges by complementing data, ensuring reliability and high quality from multiple sources, while keeping the burden on survey respondents as low as possible and reducing costs as much as possible. A review of international practices suggests that the most effective integrated data infrastructures are centrally managed by a national statistical agency, which serves as the infrastructure's coordinating and supervisory authority [Time to Build: 205]. Because an integrated

infrastructure incorporates data from multiple agencies and sources, legal regulations play a crucial role, not only enabling the collection, sharing, and use of data but, above all, shaping quality, privacy, confidentiality, and public trust. Finally, a key element of an integrated data infrastructure is the individual identification number, which uniquely identifies individuals within the target population. For security reasons, expanding access to data on household income, consumption, and wealth requires the implementation of a multi-level access system. The system, in turn, should include publicly available statistical series, sets of data products for public use, such as tables and synthetic datasets, and controlled access to microdata for approved projects and users working in secure enclaves, in trusted execution environments, or using secure query servers.

To enhance the accuracy of statistical surveys, agencies are required to develop and publish estimates of errors when generating data from integrated sources. These estimates should account for linkage errors, sampling bias, coverage gaps, and misreporting. Furthermore, statistical agencies should document the methodologies used to quantify errors and regularly assess data quality, including criteria for relevance, accuracy, timeliness, availability, and consistency. Statistical agencies should also improve the timeliness of household data and evaluate methods for updating data collection, incorporating alternative sources and utilizing modeling techniques. Finally, the Chief Statistician of the Office of Management and Budget, in collaboration with the Interagency Statistical Policy Council, should establish a technical steering committee composed of academic researchers, statistical agency management, and federal government analysts to oversee the process of improving estimation methods, coordinate the development of statistical publications, facilitate interagency collaboration, and develop processes for integrating survey, commercial, and administrative data.

5. Conclusion

The US federal statistical system is fragmented across institutional, database, and research dimensions, including income, consumption, and household wealth. Regulatory inflation is driving a dynamic increase in federal administrative tasks and the volume of digital data collected, reducing efficiency. In response, the US federal government is seeking to establish a neural model of data management using AI. This is expected to enhance the efficiency

of administrative processes on an unprecedented scale, reduce bureaucracy and administrative expenditures, and ultimately increase the well-being of citizens [Lizak, Skuza 2023: 175–195]. Importantly, a distinctive feature of the neural model of data management using AI is the ability to recognize hidden patterns and correlations in available data, including raw data, group and classify it, and continuously learn and solve problems without prior mathematical formalization or the need for any theoretical assumptions.

Implementing an integrated data infrastructure using AI can increase the efficiency of the federal statistical system. AI can overcome limitations in probability research, provided free access to integrated data sources, including surveys from all statistical surveys, public and private registers. This can facilitate full population coverage and the management of linkage errors, but developing a data quality assessment framework and integration methods is essential¹⁶. Transparency of data sources and methods for their integration are crucial for the credibility of statistical research. The federal administration holds numerous data sources whose synergistic use would facilitate increased precision and quality of statistical research. However, the effectiveness and reliability of such measurement results depend on the appropriate definition of household income, consumption, and wealth, which should be based on national accounts and form a coherent whole.

An integrated data infrastructure can facilitate determining an individual's income, consumption, and wealth – in other words, reflecting their budget identity. This can answer questions like “how much money a person has and from what sources?” In turn, the answers to these questions can indicate the budgetary performance of that individual and the household of which they are a part – that is, the target deficit or surplus. Obviously, determining the budgetary performance of an individual and their household will facilitate determining the nation's budgetary performance, both economically and multidimensionally. It is difficult to assess the multidimensionality of budget

¹⁶ For the report, *Using Multiple Data Sources*, it was found that data linkage improves income measurement by enabling comparisons between survey and administrative data to improve statistical accuracy (pp. 122–123). Similarly, linking survey data for public health policy has strengthened research on long-term public health outcomes and serves as a model for collaboration among federal statistical agencies (pp. 135–136). Longitudinal studies, further enhanced by linkage, provide deeper insights into behavioral and economic trends (pp. 136–139). Remote sensing and agricultural data from the private sector could further enhance modeling but require quality and privacy standards, with interagency collaboration on data interoperability (pp. 183–185).

identity because the use of AI can detect patterns, causal relationships, and hidden correlations that traditional methods may not have previously uncovered. Consequently, it is possible to increase the accuracy of the study and provide a more nuanced assessment of well-being over time.

Implementing an integrated data infrastructure powered by AI could enable policies to impact well-being in near real time, provided the right conditions are met. More accurate demographic and geographic measurements can facilitate tailoring policies to actual needs, for example through targeted tax breaks for specific households, as well as understanding wealth inequalities that are difficult to extract from income data. Accurately determining wealth distribution can reveal long-term differences that can inform structural reforms. Therefore, the more precise and disaggregated the study of income, consumption, and wealth, the more effective, efficient, and equitable economic policy can be.

An integrated data infrastructure using AI can significantly facilitate retirement security and wealth transfer, for example by increasing the efficiency of prediction, personalization, coordination, and social equity. This can facilitate holistic pension security prediction and allow for the assessment of whether a given individual is on track for a secure retirement, while early identification of vulnerable social groups can facilitate policy orientation towards a fair pension system. Using AI to analyze household wealth structure can also facilitate determining the structure of the family and its successors, the scale of transferred wealth, geographic destination, wealth exposure to taxes, cost optimization, the smoothness of inheritance transfers, and ultimately the value of intergenerational transfers.

References

- Bean R.: How the Pentagon Chief Data Officer and his unit are taking the beach, Updated June 16, Forbes, 2021.
- Gale W., Vignaux S.: The difference between how the wealthy make money—and pay taxes, The Brookings Institution, September 7th, 2023.
- Groves R., Mesenbourg T., Siri M. (eds.): Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Mobilizing Information for the Common Good, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine 2023.
- Hart N., Stefanik S.: Evidence Commission after 5 years: A Progress Report on the Promise for a More Evidence-Informed Society, Data Foundation 2022.

Iacoviello M.: Housing Wealth and Consumption, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, International Finance Discussion Papers, Number 1027, August 2011.

Knoedl T. R.: The U.S. Census Bureau: An Overview, Congressional Research Service, R47847, November 22, 2023.

Lizak R.: Prawne aspekty neuronowego modelu zarządzania danymi w administracji federalnej Stanów Zjednoczonych z wykorzystaniem AI [Legal aspects of a neural network-based data management model in the US federal administration with the use of AI], C.H. Beck, Warsaw: 2024.

Lizak R., Skuza S.: Sztuczna inteligencja umożliwia kontrolę finansów publicznych – przegląd inicjatyw amerykańskiego rządu federalnego [Artificial intelligence enables the monitoring of public finances – an overview of US federal government initiatives], Białostockie Studia Prawnicze [Białystok Legal Studies], Vol. 28 nr 2, 2023.

Lohr S.L., D.H. Weinberg, Marton K. (eds.): Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Enhancing Survey Programs by Using Multiple Data Sources, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine 2023.

Schmidt E.: Final Report. National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, March 1, 2021.

Smeeding T.M., Johnson D.S., Citro C.F. (eds.): Creating an Integrated System of Data and Statistics on Household Income, Consumption, and Wealth: Time to Build, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2024.

Stiglitz J., Fitoussi J., Durand M.: Beyond GDP: Measuring that counts for economic and social performance, OECD Publishing, 2018.

Taylor P.: Leading countries by number of data centers as of March 2025, March 21st, 2025

Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1228433/data-centers-worldwide-by-country/>, accessed: January 1st, 2026.

Tierney A.: Total number of government employees in the United States from 1982 to 2023, March 27th, 2025.

Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/204535/number-of-governmental-employees-in-the-us/>, accessed: January 1st, 2026.

Wiseman J.M.: Data-Driven Government: The Role of Chief Data Officers, IBM Center for The Business of Government, Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, Harvard Kennedy School, 2018.

Legal Acts

Advancing American AI Act, 117th Congress, Public Law 117-270, S.1353, December 19, 2022.

AI in Government Act of 2020, H.R.2575, 116th Congress, September 14, 2020.

Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act, (CIPSEA), the 107th U.S. Congress, Public Law 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 44 U.S.C. § 101, December 17, 2002.

Executive Order 13859 of February 11, 2019, Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence.

Executive Order 13960 of December 3, 2020, Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, (Evidence Act), the 115th U.S. Congress, Public Law 115-435, January 14, 2019.

National AI Research Resource Task Force Act of 2020, 116th Congress, Public Law 116-283, S.3890, January 1, 2021.

National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020, H.R.6216, 116th Congress, December 03, 2020.

Other official documents

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), 2022.

Available at: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/scfindex.htm>, accessed: 18th April, 2025

Federal Data Strategy 2020 Action Plan, President's Management Agenda, 2020.

Available at: <https://strategy.data.gov/assets/docs/2020-federal-data-strategy-action-plan.pdf>, accessed: 18th April, 2025.

Federal Data Strategy. 2021 Action Plan,

Available at: <https://strategy.data.gov/assets/docs/2021-Federal-Data-Strategy-Action-Plan.pdf>, accessed: April 18th, 2025.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023a. Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Mobilizing Information for the Common Good. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17226/26688>, accessed: April 18th, 2025.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023b. Toward a 21st Century National Data Infrastructure: Enhancing Survey Programs by Using Multiple Data Sources. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17226/26804>, accessed: 18th April, 2025.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2024. Creating an Integrated System of Data and Statistics on Household Income, Consumption, and Wealth: Time to Build. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, <https://doi.org/10.17226/27333>, accessed: 18th April, 2025.

The Federal Statistical System: An Overview, Congressional Research Service, R48161, August 19, 2024, Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48161>, accessed: 18th April, 2025.

The Home of the U.S. Government's Open Data, <https://data.gov>, accessed: 18th April, 2025.

United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS). Available at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>, accessed: 18th April, 2025