Report of the
CONSENSUS ECONOMIC FORECASTING COMMISSION
November 1, 2021

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Summary

The Maine Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission (CEFC) convened October 29, 2021, to review and revise its forecast through 2025. This meeting builds on the Commission's forecast update of April 1, 2021, incorporating the most recent data available for all relevant baseline data. This report provides a summary of the Commission's findings.

As a critical part of the forecasting process, the Commission reviewed their key assumptions from the April 2021 forecast. Overall, the Commission continues to be optimistic about increased in-migration to Maine but remains concerned about the economic consequences of possible future COVID-19 variants. Since the last forecast, the CEFC has seen its assumptions about federal stimulus and programs aiding the recovery confirmed, as poverty rates in 2020 decreased as a result of these supports. The fate of similar programs now pending in Congress, however, remain uncertain at this time. Inflation has spiked, led by supply chain challenges and oil price increases, and will accelerate the timing of increased interest rates. Regional variations across the state in vaccinations and social distancing measures will likely contribute to an uneven recovery in the coming months and years.

A strong summer of employment gains has been followed by a slow fall, as the Delta variant has challenged the public health recovery. Total nonfarm employment is projected to increase by 3.7% in 2021, 2.3% in 2022, 1.0% in 2023, and 0.7% in both 2024 and 2025. The revised forecast anticipates employment will return to pre-pandemic levels by 2023 and continue growing to 647.9 thousand in 2025. This reflects a downward revision in 2021 due to slower-than-expected gains in recent months and uncertainty regarding the path of the pandemic, with upward revisions from 2023-2025 resulting from increased optimism around employer willingness to raise wages and benefits (including support for childcare) leading to continued in-migration.

The forecast for total personal income was revised up in all years, from 2021-2025. Total personal income was revised up from 5.0% to 5.2% in 2021, from 0.2% to 0.5% in 2022, from 4.1% to 4.6% in 2023, from 4.3% to 4.8% in 2024, and from 4.5% to 4.6% in 2025. This revision accounts for stronger wage growth in 2021-2024.

Growth in wages and salaries, the largest component of personal income, was revised up for 2021 by 0.5 percentage points compared to April's forecast, from 5.0% to 5.5%. 2022-2024 were revised up by 1.0 percentage point, from 4.0% to 5.0%, while 2025 was left unchanged at 4.0%. Growth in supplements to wages and salaries was revised to 4.7% in 2021, down from 5.0% in the previous forecast, while all remaining years were unchanged.

Nonfarm proprietors' income was revised up in 2021 to 5.5%. The CEFC left the remaining years unchanged. The forecast for dividends, interest, and rent was revised up for 2023-2025 by 0.5 percentage point from 3.5% to 4.0% in each year.

Growth in personal current transfer receipts was left unchanged for all years.

The CEFC revised its forecast for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) up for 2021, from 2.4% to 4.4%. The commission also revised its projection for 2022 to 3.5%, up from 2.2% in the previous forecast. This change reflects recent high levels of inflation caused by both demand surges and supply constraints, which are expected to continue through mid-2022.

Finally, the forecast for corporate profits was revised up in 2021 to 30.0% from 15.0%. The forecasts for 2022 and 2023 were revised down, to 2.0% and 3.0%, respectively, compared to 4.7% in each year. 2024 and 2025 were both revised up to 6.0%, compared to 4.7% in April's forecast.

The following table provides the forecast's major indicators along with a comparison to the previous forecast and the final pre-pandemic forecast.

Calendar Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wage & Salary Employment (Annual Percentage Change)						
CEFC Forecast 02/2020	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
CEFC Forecast 04/2021	-6.4	4.0	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
CEFC Forecast 11/2021	-6.4	3.7	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.7
Personal Income (Annual Percentage Change)						
CEFC Forecast 02/2020	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
CEFC Forecast 04/2021	7.6	5.0	0.2	4.1	4.3	4.5
CEFC Forecast 11/2021	7.9	5.2	0.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
Wage and Salary Income (Annual Percentage Change)						
CEFC Forecast 02/2020	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
CEFC Forecast 04/2021	1.4	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
CEFC Forecast 11/2021	2.9	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
CPI (Annual Percentage Change)						
CEFC Forecast 02/2020	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
CEFC Forecast 04/2021	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
CEFC Forecast 11/2021	1.2	4.4	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.1

In deliberations leading to consensus, the CEFC considered information presented by the Maine Department of Labor, Maine Revenue Services, and by the Office of the State Economist in the Department of Administrative and Financial Services. The following sections summarize these reports. Additional background materials are available online.

Office of the State Economist (Department of Administrative and Financial Services)

Total personal income fell by 7.8% in the second quarter, following a 12.5% increase in the first quarter. The decline was driven by a drop in transfer receipts as provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act phased out. Wage and salary income, which is the largest component of personal income, grew by 2.3%. Gross Domestic Product rose 5.5% at an annual rate in the second quarter of 2021, surpassing pre-pandemic levels.

The Consumer Price Index continues to show rising prices, sitting at 5.4% year-over-year in September. Meanwhile, the chained Personal Consumption Expenditures price index was up 4.3% in August. Energy prices have spiked throughout 2021. Gasoline prices averaged $3.38 per gallon the week of October 18, 2021, while heating oil is nearing its 5-year high price of $3.088 per gallon.

Nationwide, consumer sentiment has fallen as supply chains are strained and COVID-19 infections are high. The September 2021 consumer sentiment index was down 9.5% compared to a year prior, while the Small Business Optimism Index was 4.7% under September 2020.

Single family existing-home sales in Maine in September 2021 were down 9.7% compared to September 2020, although up 10.7% from September 2019, while the median sales price continued to rise by nearly 17% year-over-year. Maine's House Price Index rose by over 22% in the second quarter of 2021 over a year prior, higher than both New England and the United States and reaching its all-time series high.

Full background materials are available at: https://www.maine.gov/dafs/economist/economic-forecasting

Maine Department of Labor

The jobs recovery has been impacted by coronavirus case counts. Surges in the fall of 2020 and spring of 2021 caused a flattening in the number of jobs. The surge that began this summer has had a more dramatic impact. The payroll survey indicates the number of jobs decreased in August and September. Current estimates indicate there were 6,500 fewer jobs in September than in July, which currently stands as the pandemic-era peak.

More complete but lagging jobs data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages is used to revise jobs estimates from the payroll survey each year in February. QCEW data is currently available through June. It indicates that jobs estimates were too low from October 2020 to May 2021. If annual revisions were to occur today, the number of jobs in those eight months would be revised upward by close to 8,000. This is a larger revision than normally occurs. Underlying this appears to be a surge in people working remotely in Maine for employers in other states. This is reflected in a large increase in the number of unemployment insurance accounts. If a person has a work location in Maine for an employer in another state, unless the situation is temporary, that employer must open a UI account in Maine.

The number of job openings was at an all-time high this summer, but the number of hires did not change much as labor force participation continued to be suppressed from pre-pandemic rates. This competitive environment for workers continued to drive average wages sharply higher.

The household survey does not include enough detail for Maine to determine which groups experienced the greatest labor force participation decrease. National data indicates that participation is down the most among women in their 20s and early 30s and among people in their late 60s and early 70s. The first group has been most impacted by school and childcare issues and the second likely includes people choosing to retire earlier than their predecessors. This may be due to health concerns, but high financial assets valuations also likely made retirement a more viable option for some.

The Center for Workforce Research and Information recently launched an initiative to identify reemployment patterns among those who lost jobs at the onset of the pandemic by matching unemployment claims to wage records. Among a group of more than 60,000 claimants in April 2020 (which was the employment trough at the onset of the pandemic), 49 percent had gone back to work for the same employer, seven percent had gone back to work for another employer in the same sector of the economy, and eight percent worked for a new employer in a different sector in the final three months of the year. The most common shift was among workers displaced from the accommodation and food services sector to retail trade or healthcare and social assistance. Another 16 percent of April claimants continued to file for unemployment compensation at the end of the year. The Center plans to continue this work to observe reemployment patterns in subsequent quarters in 2021.

This presentation is available at www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/publications/pdf/CEFCOctober2021.pdf.

Maine Revenue Services - Office of Tax Policy (OTP)

In its May 2021 forecast, the Revenue Forecasting Committee (RFC) revised General Fund (GF) revenue estimates up by $479.4 million for FY21 and by $460.5 million for the FY22/23 biennium. Despite the updated FY21 GF revenue forecast being approximately $100 million more than the committee's pre-pandemic forecast, GF revenues ended the fiscal year over budget by $349.6 million; a positive variance of 8.4 percent and year-over-year growth of 13.9 percent. The revenue surplus allowed for a $223.6 million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund, bringing the total in the fund to $492 million, approximately 11 percent of FY21 GF revenue.

Through the first quarter of FY22, GF revenue is over budget by $129 million (11.1 percent) and has increased by $266.3 million (26.1 percent) compared to a year ago. Almost all the positive variance through September is from the top three revenue lines: sales and use, individual income, and corporate income taxes.

Sales and use taxes through the first quarter of FY22 are $69.7 million over budget (13.2 percent) and are up $126.1 million (26.8 percent) over the first quarter of FY21. The May 2021 forecast assumed meals and lodging sales would return to 2019 levels and that the 5.5% sales tax base would increase slightly during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Thus far, lodging sales are running well ahead of not only 2020, but 2019 as well. Restaurant sales are well above last year too but are only slightly ahead of 2019. Most of the quarterly surplus is from the sales of goods, that have not slowed as forecasted. Building supply, general merchandise, and other retail sales all increased at double-digit rates during the three-month period ending in August, and auto/transportation sales increased 8.4 percent during the same period. Federal stimulus, healthy consumer balance sheets, and rising inflation have all contributed to the strong showing in first quarter sales tax receipts. The year-over-year growth is starting to slow and supply chain issues around the holiday shopping season may bring revenues closer to the May forecast, but positive monthly variances should continue at least through the second quarter of FY22.

Individual income tax receipts are $28.3 million over budget (5.5 percent) through September of FY22 and are up $116.4 million (27.1 percent) over the same period of FY21. Most of the year-to-date surplus is from withholding which is $25.2 million over budget. Some of that surplus is timing as September withholding receipts were $10.8 million over budget, which appears to be coming at the expense of October revenue. Adjusting for the timing issue in September, withholding receipts are still growing more than 10 percent during CY21. Non-withheld receipts from final, estimated, and fiduciary payments are $21.5 million over budget through September, reflecting a stronger than projected tax year 2020 and third quarter of tax year 2021. Refunds associated with the 2020 tax year are over budget (reducing revenue) by $18.6 million. Much of the overage on refunds is from the timing of refund payments that were delayed in the filing date of 2020 returns from April to May. Refunds that normally would have gone out in April-June have been sent out in the July-September period instead. Individual income tax receipts are expected to slow over the remainder of the calendar year, but the strong stock market, unfolding economic recovery, and potential federal tax changes will influence the direction and growth rate of receipts over the near term.

Corporate income tax revenue is $35.3 million (60.1 percent) over budget through September and $32.8 million (53.6 percent) above FY21. Most of the year-to-date positive variance is from estimated payments being $30 million over budget. Other states with a corporate income tax and the federal government are seeing similar revenue increases. Currently there are three explanations for why corporate receipts are increasing at such a high rate. First, given federal corporate tax receipts were strong in FY21 (75% increase over FY20 and 60% over FY19) it's likely that corporate profits nationally are exceeding forecast levels and thus affecting state level receipts. Second, the federal "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" (TCJA) passed in December 2017 overhauled how US corporations are taxed on both their domestic and international sourced income, and Maine like many states conformed to many of the federal changes. The TCJA provisions combined with the unique aspects of the pandemic economy may be causing corporate receipts to increase at unprecedented levels. Third, it's possible that the President's proposals to increase corporate income taxes have caused corporations to shift income into 2021 and expenses out of 2021 to take advantage of the lower federal rates enacted in the TCJA, thereby increasing 2021 net income. Most corporate income tax returns for the 2020 tax year are filed on extension (due 10/15/21) and until those returns are on the MRS accounting system it's difficult to explain why 2020 was a better year than the RFC forecasted last May. It will be another year before 2021 tax year returns are available to be queried.

Macroeconomic Assumptions

Two different baseline economic forecasts were examined at the meeting: the Moody's Analytics baseline scenario for October 2021 and the IHS Markit baseline scenario for October 2021. Each forecast was based on a different set of national macroeconomic assumptions. These forecasts were then compared to the CEFC's April 2021 forecast. In addition, the CEFC reviewed its assumptions for the previous forecast and made several changes as more information has become available since the last report. Overall, the Commission continues to be optimistic about in-migration to Maine but remains concerned about possible future COVID-19 variants. The key assumptions made by the CEFC are as follows:

- With economic recovery underway, concerns remain that this recovery is uneven across different sectors, demographic/socioeconomic groups, and amongst Maine counties.
- Although infection rates remain high, public health concerns will subside with the continuation of vaccine rollout. Continued social distancing, testing, and contact tracing will help the state mitigate the onset of COVID-19 variants. Regional variations across the state in vaccination rates and social distancing measures could contribute to an uneven recovery as areas with higher vaccination rates will rebound faster than areas with lower vaccination rates.
- Federal stimulus and prolonged low interest rates have boosted consumption and aided in the economic recovery; poverty rates in 2020 were reduced through Federal stimulus and the successful deployment of economic assistance programs. Additional federal programs such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Build Back Better reconciliation bill are still uncertain at this time.
- Structural changes in the economy are occurring as the demand for labor differs from the supply and its longer term impact is yet to be determined. The availability of regular, in-person childcare and K-12 education will remain a major determinant in returning labor force participation rates to normal levels; larger employers are increasingly providing childcare benefits. Older workers may have decided to retire early due to the pandemic, which would contribute to the current reduced labor force.
- The Commission is optimistic that there is an opportunity for Maine to see increased in-migration in the coming years as telework becomes part of the "new normal" and people look for less densely populated places to live; however, the supply of housing is extremely limited and may be a constraint both on continued home sales growth and the availability of workforce housing. Rising interest rates may slow demand for real estate. On the commercial real estate front, office space is seeing uncertainty as hybrid work plans and staffing are being finalized; industrial space has been in very high demand; retail space was hit hardest by the pandemic, but the robust summer tourism season helped.
- The availability of high-speed internet and mobile phone coverage will be an important equalizer between urban and rural areas and could contribute to the diffusion of migration across the state. The creation of the Maine Connectivity Authority and infusion of federal funding will help the successful buildout of high-speed internet.
- Human behavior underpins several key uncertainties at this time, including vaccination uptake, willingness to continue to adhere to social distancing procedures, and eventual willingness to return to normal activity once it is considered safe to do so. Continued interest in outdoor activities could lead to a strong winter sports season, providing a boost to rural areas. Pent-up

demand for services as well as supply chain issues may lead to a substitution away from purchases of goods.

- Inflation expectations have increased considerably in recent months and are much higher than what the Federal Reserve Bank previously expected; there is a risk of continued inflation throughout 2021 and 2022. Interest rates are expected to begin increasing sooner than previously anticipated.

Consensus Forecast

Total nonfarm employment is projected to increase by 3.7% in 2021, 2.3% in 2022, 1.0% in 2023 and 0.7% in both 2024 and 2025. Compared to the April 2021 forecast, this is revised down in 2021, unchanged in 2022, and revised up in all years from 2023-2025 (from 0.7%, 0.1% and 0.1%). The new forecast accounts for both a decelerating labor market recovery in 2021, in large part at the hands of the Delta variant, as well as an upside potential for increased migration into the state in the following years. The commission is also optimistic that other factors, such as the return of K-12 school and childcare accessibility and a growing willingness by employers both to train potential workers who may not currently possess the experience and skills they have transitionally expected and to be increasingly flexible in work hours and locations will aid in employment growth in coming years. The CEFC continues to monitor structural changes that may impact the long-term trajectory of employment, in-migration, and labor force participation trends. The Commission is hopeful that this more optimistic medium-term forecast will be confirmed with future data. The revised forecast anticipates employment will reach pre-pandemic levels by 2023 and continue growing to 647.9 thousand in 2025. The April 1, 2021, forecast reached 640 thousand in 2025. The CEFC remains optimistic regarding the upside opportunity of increased migration into the state as COVID-19 has been a catalyst for remote work but is cautious of the constraints that may be caused by ongoing tight real estate markets.

This forecast reflects revised actual data for annual 2020 personal income released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis on September 23, 2021. The BEA revisions automatically resulted in upward revisions for 2020 for total personal income (from 7.6% to 7.9%) as well as substantial revisions to several components including wages and salaries (from 1.4% to 2.9%), supplements to wages and salaries (from 1.1% to 2.7%), and personal current transfer receipts (from 31.9% to 29.3%).

The forecast for total personal income was revised up slightly to +5.2% in 2021, compared to 5.0% in the previous forecast. Personal income was revised up in all remaining years, to 0.5% in 2022, 4.6% in 2023, 4.8% in 2024 and 4.6% in 2025, compared to 0.2%, 4.1%, 4.3% and 4.5% in 2022-2025, respectively. This revision accounts for higher wage growth in 2021-2024.

Growth in wages and salaries, the largest component of personal income, was revised up for 2021 by 0.5 percentage points compared to April's forecast, from 5.0% to 5.5%. 2022-2024 were each revised up by 1.0 percentage point, from 4.0% to 5.0%, while 2025 was left unchanged. Growth in supplements to wages and salaries was revised down in 2021 from 5.0% to 4.7%, while all remaining years were left unchanged, at 4.0%.

Nonfarm proprietors' income was revised up in 2021, to 5.5% compared to 3.2% in the previous forecast. The CEFC made no further changes for 2022-2025. The forecast for dividends, interest, and rent was left unchanged in the near-term, but was revised up from 2023-2025, to 4.0% for each year compared to 3.5% in the previous forecast. Growth in personal current transfer receipts was left unchanged in all years: 8.0% in 2021, -10.0% in 2022, 4.0% in 2023, 5.0% in 2024, and 6.0% in 2025.

The CEFC revised its forecast for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) up for 2021 and 2022, from 2.4% to 4.4% in 2021 and from 2.2% to 3.5% in 2022, leaving 2022-2025 unchanged at 2.1% annually. This change reflects higher inflation in recent months due to several forces that the CEFC expects will continue through early 2022, including an uptick in consumer spending due to pent-up demand, supply bottlenecks, and rising energy prices.

Finally, the forecast for corporate profits was revised up in 2021, from 15.0% to 30.0%. The forecast was revised down for 2022 and 2023, to 2.0% and 3.0% compared to 4.7% in both years in the previous forecast. Additionally, the CEFC made upward revisions to its forecast for 2024 and 2025 to 6.0% annually, compared to 4.7% annually in the April forecast.

The following page provides the full forecast.

Maine Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission

November 2021 Forecast Update

	History	Forecast				
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
CPI-U* (Annual Change)	1.2%	4.4%	3.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
CPI for Energy Prices** (Annual Change)	-8.3%	18.4%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.3%	2.1%
Avg. Price of New Vehicles** (Annual Change)	5.7%	11.2%	2.6%	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%
New Vehicle Registrations** (Annual Change)	-7.7%	5.6%	-8.3%	7.7%	2.5%	-1.7%
Personal Savings Rate**	16.4%	11.7%	5.7%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%
Maine Unemployment Rate**	5.4%	4.7%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate**	0.37%	0.04%	0.07%	0.33%	0.86%	1.49%
10-Year Treasury Note Yield**	0.89%	1.43%	1.83%	2.28%	2.58%	2.82%
Before-Tax Corporate Profits* (Annual Change)	-3.1%	30.0%	2.0%	3.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Maine Wage & Salary Employment* (thousands)	596.3	618.3	632.6	638.9	643.4	647.9
Natural Resources	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Construction	30.0	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.1	29.9
Manufacturing	50.7	53.3	53.3	53.4	53.2	52.9
Trade/Trans./Public Utils.	111.7	116.6	116.4	114.1	112.2	111.0
Information	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0
Financial Activities	32.6	32.8	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.9
Prof. & Business Services	68.0	70.9	74.6	76.3	77.6	79.0
Education & Health Services	124.8	126.9	130.2	130.4	131.7	133.3
Leisure & Hospitality Services	51.8	58.8	62.2	67.9	71.1	73.4
Other Services	20.3	21.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.9
Government	97.8	97.7	99.9	100.9	101.2	101.3
Maine Wage & Salary Employment* (Annual Change)	-6.4%	3.7%	2.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Natural Resources	-4.5%	3.0%	7.7%	-6.8%	1.8%	3.6%
Construction	-0.3%	2.1%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Manufacturing	-4.7%	5.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Trade/Trans./Public Utils.	-5.9%	4.4%	-0.2%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.0%
Information	-11.1%	2.9%	1.5%	0.1%	3.5%	1.3%
Financial Activities	-1.2%	0.6%	2.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Prof. & Business Services	-2.9%	4.3%	5.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%
Education & Health Services	-3.5%	1.7%	2.6%	0.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality Services	-26.1%	13.5%	5.8%	9.1%	4.8%	3.2%
Other Services	-9.0%	8.0%	4.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%
Government	-3.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Personal Income* ($ million)	73,193	76,983	77,401	80,933	84,850	88,748
Wages & Salaries*	32,289	34,065	35,768	37,556	39,434	41,011
Supplements to Wages & Salaries*	7,953	8,327	8,660	9,006	9,367	9,741
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income*	4,994	5,269	5,612	5,948	6,287	6,627
Farm Proprietors' Income**	273	231	127	124	140	139
Dividends, Interest, & Rent*	12,521	12,621	13,151	13,677	14,224	14,793
Dividends	3,807	3,809	4,129	4,420	4,666	4,867
Interest	5,365	5,446	5,522	5,580	5,747	6,056
Rent	3,350	3,368	3,497	3,678	3,818	3,876
Personal Current Transfer Receipts*	19,557	21,122	19,010	19,770	20,759	22,004
Less: Contributions for Social Ins.**	5,531	5,846	6,200	6,482	6,748	7,009
Adjustment for Residence**	1,137	1,195	1,273	1,333	1,387	1,442
Personal Income* (Annual Change)	7.9%	5.2%	0.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%
Wages & Salaries*	2.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Supplements to Wages & Salaries*	2.7%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income*	0.8%	5.5%	6.5%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%
Farm Proprietors' Income**	89.5%	-15.1%	-45.3%	-2.1%	12.7%	-0.7%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent*	-1.0%	0.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Dividends	-1.0%	0.0%	8.4%	7.0%	5.6%	4.3%
Interest	-4.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	3.0%	5.4%
Rent	5.1%	0.5%	3.8%	5.2%	3.8%	1.5%
Personal Current Transfer Receipts*	29.3%	8.0%	-10.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%
Less: Contributions for Social Ins.**	5.0%	5.7%	6.0%	4.6%	4.1%	3.9%
Adjustment for Residence**	1.1%	5.1%	6.6%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%

*CEFC Forecast

**From IHS Markit and Moody's Analytics baselines (Oct. 2021)

Remaining lines derived from CEFC forecast by CEFC staff and reviewed by CEFC