

State of Ohio

Monthly Financial Report

DECEMBER 10, 2024

Memorandum to:
The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
The Honorable Jon Husted, Lt. Governor

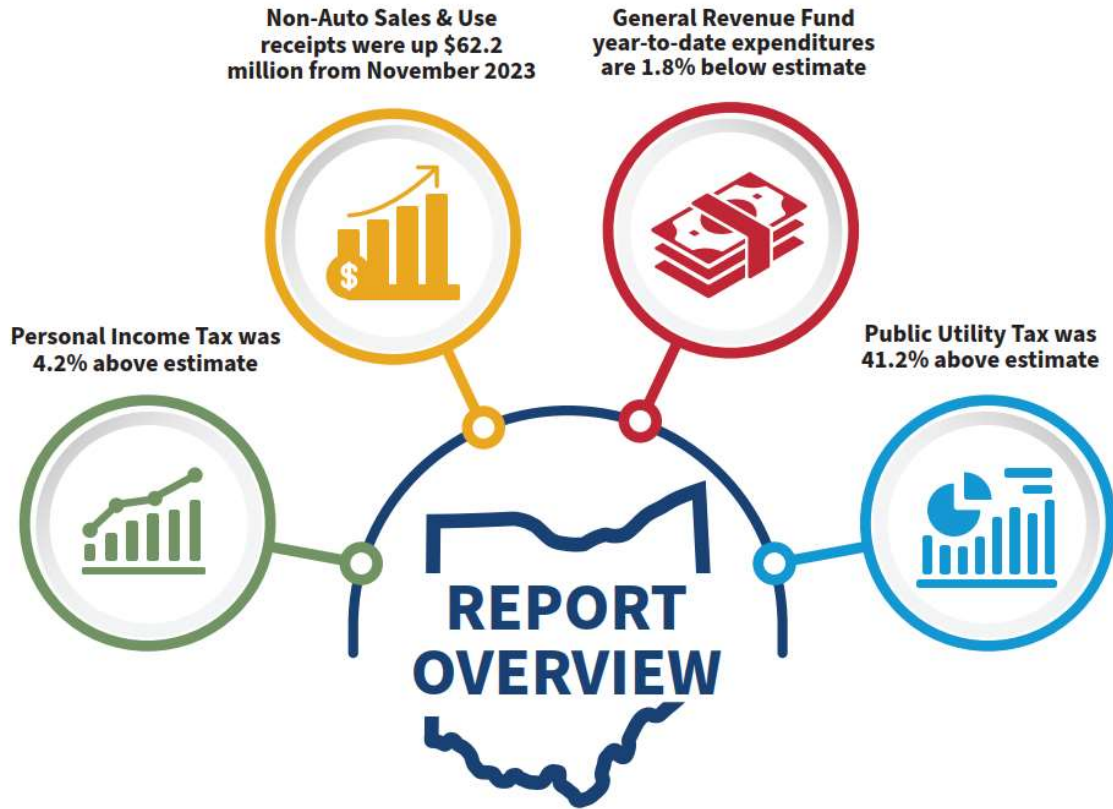
From: Kimberly Murnieks, OBM Director



Table of Contents

Report Overview 3
Economic Activity 4
Revenues 17
Disbursements.....29
Glossary38



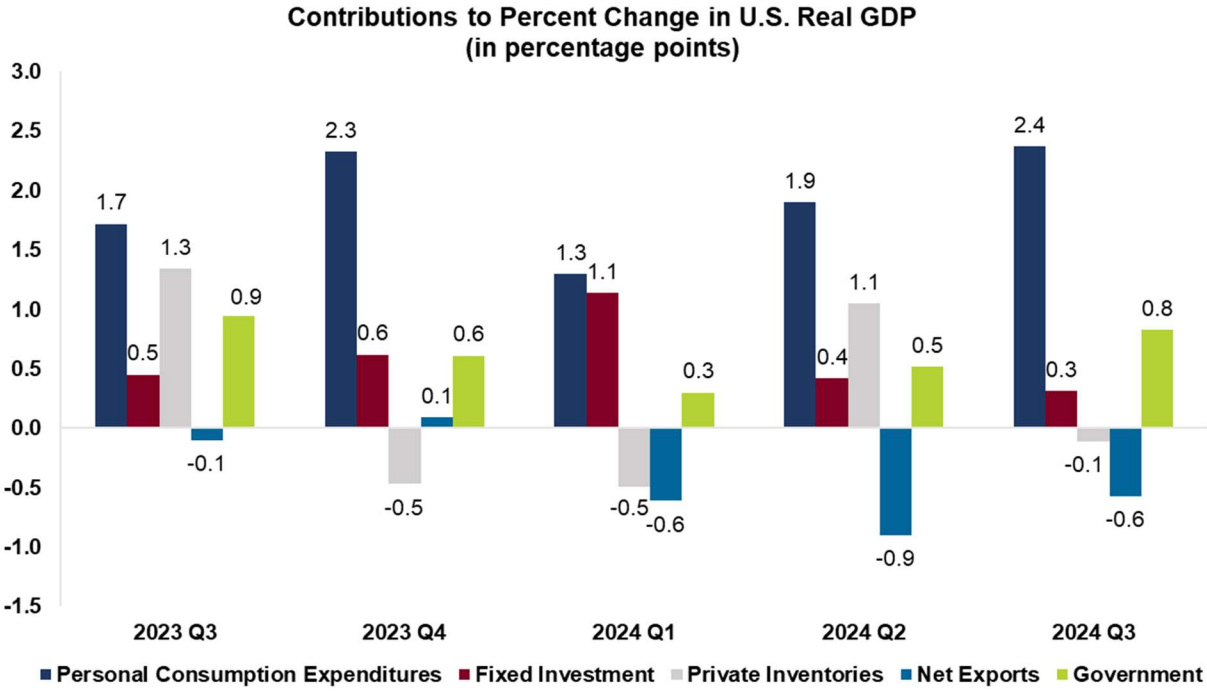


Economic Activity

Economic Outlook

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' second estimate, the nation's **Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** increased in the third quarter of calendar year 2024 at an annualized rate of 2.8 percent, which marks the ninth consecutive quarter of growth.

The third-quarter increase in real GDP resulted from increases in personal consumption expenditures (2.4 percentage points), government expenditures (0.8 percentage points), and fixed investment (0.3 percentage points). These increases were partially offset by decreases in net exports (-0.6 percentage points) and private inventories (-0.1 percentage points).



In October 2024, the Conference Board’s **Leading Economic Index** decreased 0.4 percent to 99.5, after declining 0.3 percent in September. Over the last six months, the Index decreased 2.2 percent. The Conference Board’s Senior Manager of Business Cycle Indicators reported that a slowdown in manufacturer new orders continued to drag on the Index in October, while impacts from multiple hurricanes in the Southeast added additional downward pressure to other underlying indicators.

The **Federal Reserve’s Beige Book** evaluates current economic conditions across 12 districts. According to the report released covering the November 2024 reporting period, business activity in the Fourth District, which includes Ohio, grew modestly with expectations of continued increases in activity in the coming months. Employment levels rose slightly in recent weeks, and consumer spending remained flat. Bankers reported that loan demand remained relatively flat for both businesses and households, although they expect increased loan demand with anticipation of further interest rate reductions. Residential construction saw increased demand for homes, yet some builders reported flat sales. Nevertheless, the Federal Reserve’s survey contacts predict moderate growth in the coming months.

The economic outlook shows continued strength buoyed by a robust labor market. Since the Federal Reserve cut interest rates in September and November, consumers remain optimistic about prices, and initial indications suggest the holiday shopping season opened strong on Black Friday and Cyber Monday. The consensus among economists suggests that the U.S. economy will remain solid into 2025.

Economic Forecasts

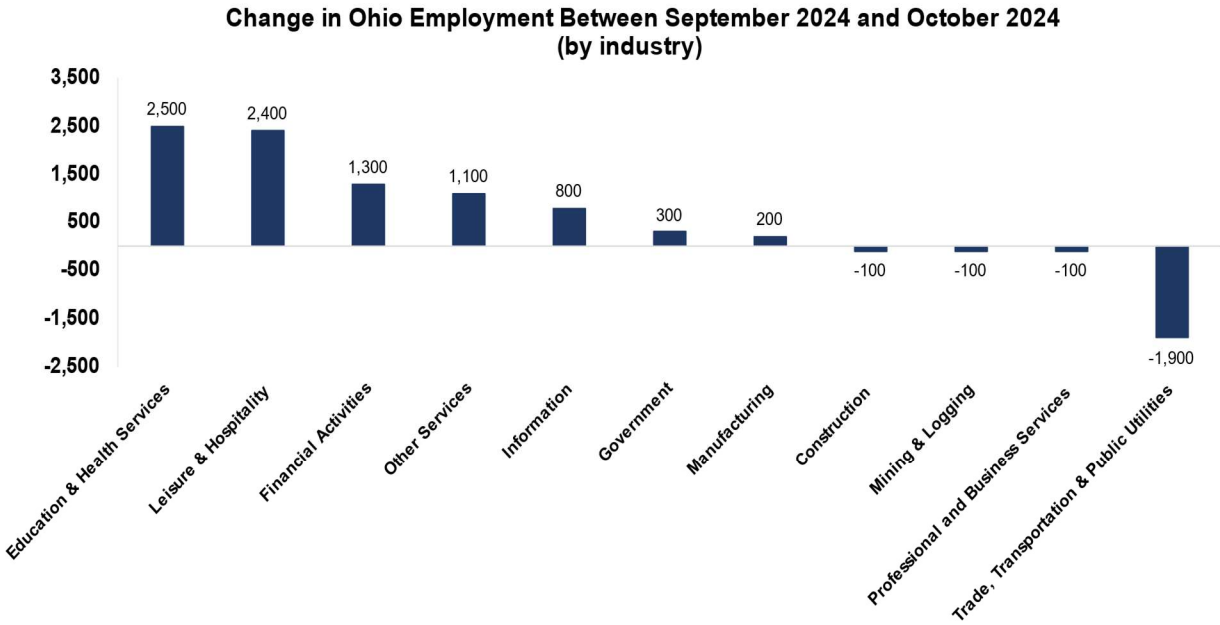
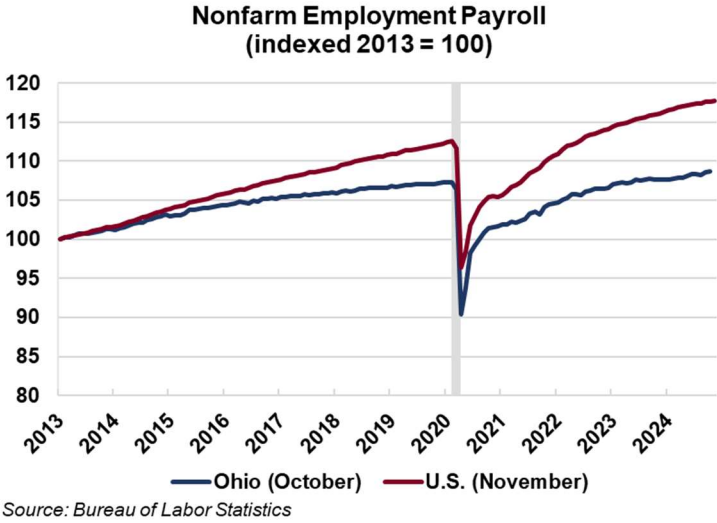
Source	Date	4th Quarter 2024 Annualized GDP Forecast
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (GDPNow)	12/05/2024	3.3%
IHS Markit GDP Tracker	12/05/2024	1.6%
Moody’s High Frequency GDP Model	12/04/2024	1.2%
Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Nowcast)	11/29/2024	1.8%
Wells Fargo	11/21/2024	2.0%
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Quarterly Survey of Professional Forecasters)	11/15/2024	2.2%
Conference Board	10/23/2024	0.9%



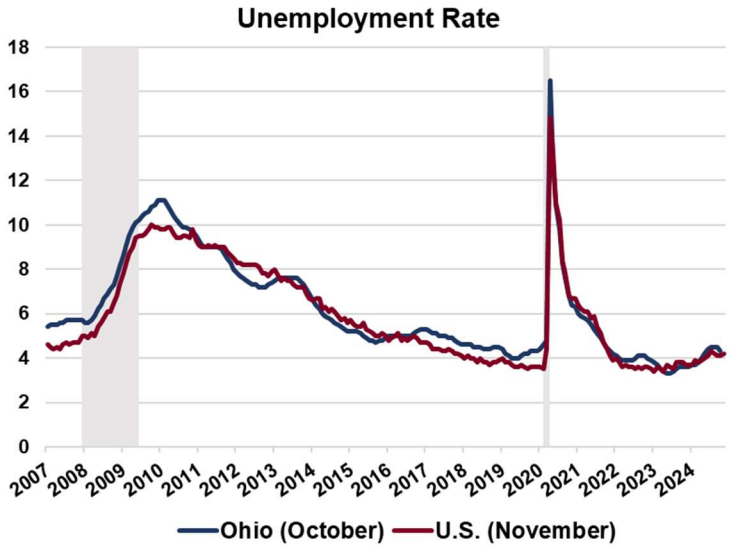
Ohio Labor Market

Ohio's nonfarm payroll employment increased by an estimated 6,400 jobs between September and October 2024 to 5.7 million. With this increase, nonfarm employment was 0.9 percentage point above levels in October 2023.

In Ohio, employment increased widely in October. Employment increased in education and health services, leisure and health services, leisure and hospitality, financial activities, and information. Job losses in in trade, transportation and public utilities, construction, mining and lodging, and professional and business services partially offset these gains.



Ohio's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate in October 2024 was 62.5 percent, a 0.1 percentage point increase from September. Ohio's seasonally adjusted employment-population ratio was 59.8 in October 2024, a 0.2 percentage point increase from September 2024.



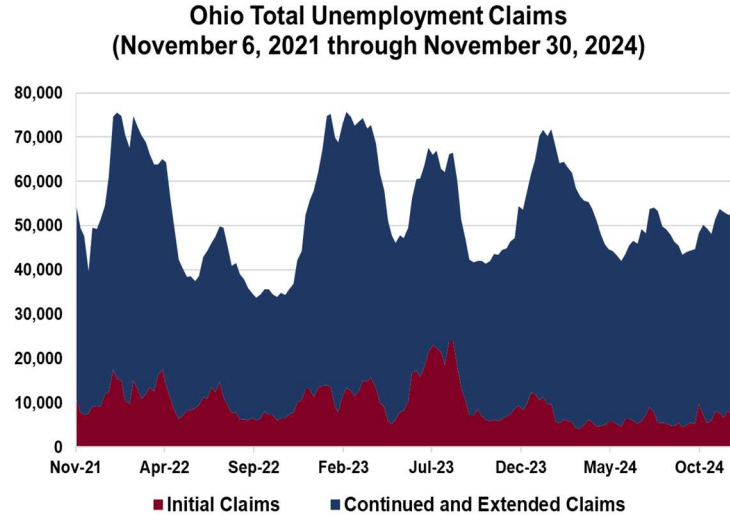
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics through FRED

The **Ohio unemployment rate** in October 2024 was 4.3 percent, a 0.2 percentage point decrease from September 2024's rate and 0.2 percentage point above the national rate in October.

In October 2024, Ohioans filed 33,049 **initial unemployment claims**. Of those claims, Ohio men filed 62.5 percent and Ohio women filed 36.6 percent of the claims. The remaining 0.9 percent did not report their sex at the time of filing.

Individuals identifying as White filed 64 percent of initial unemployment claims in October 2024, while individuals who were identify as Black filed 23.8 percent, and individuals who identified as Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian filed 6.6 percent, 1.2 percent, and 0.4 percent of the claims, respectively. Four percent of the individuals who filed initial claims in October 2024 did not identify their race.

During the week ending November 30, 2024, 7,333 individuals filed initial unemployment claims, a 9.7 percent decrease from the previous week. During the same week, 45,099 individuals filed **continued and extended claims**, a 1.4 percent increase from the prior week.



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

U.S. Labor Market

U.S. nonfarm payroll employment preliminarily increased by an estimated 227,000 in November. Growth in employment occurred across multiple industries, with education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and government experiencing the largest gains. Employment losses in trade, transportation, and utilities partially offset these gains.



The **U.S. labor force participation rate** decreased 0.1 percentage point between October and November to 62.5 percent. The **U.S. employment-population ratio** decreased 0.2 percentage point to 59.8 in November. The labor force participation rate was 0.1 percentage point lower, and the employment-population ratio was 0.2 percentage point lower compared to November 2023.

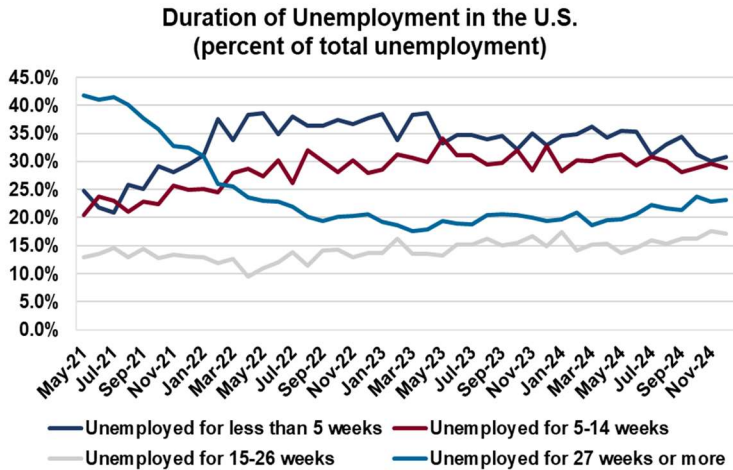
The **U.S. unemployment rate** increased 0.1 percentage point in November 2024 to 4.2 percent while the number of unemployed individuals increased by 161,000 to 7.1 million. Between October and November 2024, the unemployment rate was unchanged for individuals who identified as White. The unemployment rate decreased for individuals who identified as Asian (-0.1 percentage point), whereas the unemployment rate increased for individuals who identified as Black (0.7 percentage point) and for those who identify as Hispanic (0.2 percentage point) in November. The unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point for women between October and November 2024 to 4.2 percent, whereas the unemployment rate for men was unchanged for the second consecutive month at 4.3 percent.

Unemployment Rates by Demographic Group

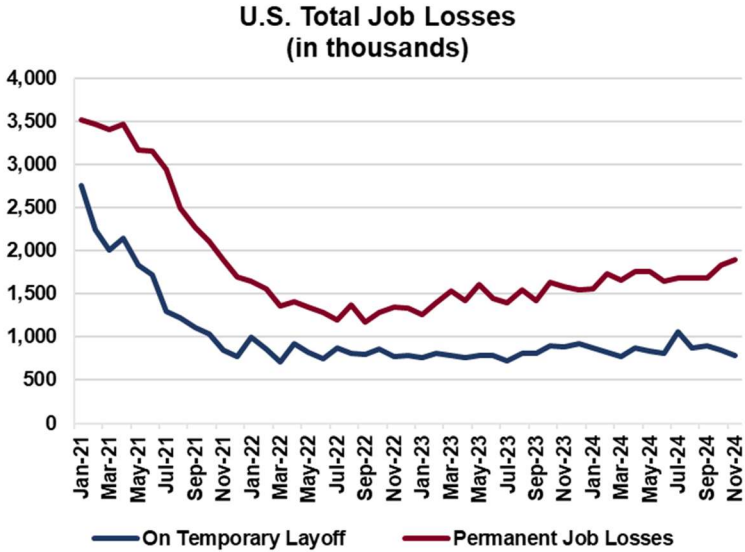
	Sep-2024	Oct-2024	Nov-2024
Women	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%
Men	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%
Black	5.7%	5.7%	6.4%
White	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%
Asian	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%
Hispanic	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%

In November 2024, 30.9 percent of unemployed individuals in the nation were unemployed for less than 5 weeks, a 2.2 percent increase from October.

The number of **people not in the labor force who currently want a job** decreased by 180,000 (-3.2%) between October and November to 5.5 million people.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The number of unemployed people on **temporary layoff** decreased by 7.8 percent to 780,000 in November 2024.

The number of people with **permanent job losses** increased by 58,000 (3.2%) in November to 1.9 million people.



Consumer Income and Consumption

\$24.9 Trillion

Personal income increased by \$147.4 billion (0.6%) in October 2024 to \$24.9 trillion. The gains in October were primarily due to increases in wages and salaries of \$62.8 billion (0.5%), followed by increases in personal income receipts on assets of \$38.2 billion (1%), and personal current transfer receipts of \$30.7 billion (0.7%).

Personal consumption expenditures increased by \$72.3 billion (0.4%) between September and October 2024. Overall spending on goods was essentially unchanged in October compared to September. Spending on durable goods increased by 0.3 percent, primarily driven by increased spending on motor vehicles and parts (1%), and recreational goods and vehicles (0.3%). Spending on nondurable goods decreased 0.2 percent, primarily driven by decreases in spending on gasoline and other energy goods (-1.4%), clothing and footwear (0.6%), and other nondurable goods (0.2%). Spending on services increased 0.5 percent in October 2024, driven by increased spending on financial services and insurance (0.8%), food services and accommodations (0.7%), and health care (0.5%).

Personal saving totaled \$962.7 billion in October 2024, an 8.4 percent increase compared to September's revised level and 2.3 percent above October 2023's level. The **personal saving rate** was 4.4 percent in October 2024, an increase of 0.3 percentage point from September 2024.

Consumer Spending by Industry, for Select Industries
(\$ in millions of chained 2017 dollars)

	September 2024	October 2024	1-Month Percent Change	12-Month Percent Change	24-Month Percent Change
Durable Goods	\$2,070,150	\$2,076,137	0.3%	4.6%	7.8%
Motor vehicles and parts	\$586,722	\$587,294	0.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Furnishings and durable household equipment	\$444,176	\$443,171	-0.2%	5.9%	6.7%
Recreational goods and vehicles	\$778,504	\$784,761	0.8%	6.0%	16.0%
Other durable goods	\$299,490	\$300,875	0.5%	5.5%	6.7%
Nondurable Goods	\$3,448,696	\$3,444,682	-0.1%	2.2%	3.8%
Clothing and footwear	\$497,745	\$501,667	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%
Gasoline and other energy goods	\$319,136	\$317,931	-0.4%	-0.3%	2.0%
Other nondurable goods	\$1,468,155	\$1,459,545	-0.6%	3.3%	7.4%
Services	\$10,674,063	\$10,691,965	0.2%	3.0%	5.5%
Transportation services	\$505,313	\$504,664	-0.1%	3.7%	4.5%
Housing and utilities	\$2,643,404	\$2,641,696	-0.1%	0.9%	1.5%
Food services and accommodations	\$1,075,408	\$1,079,023	0.3%	1.2%	3.8%
Financial services and insurance	\$1,402,930	\$1,403,482	0.1%	4.0%	7.6%

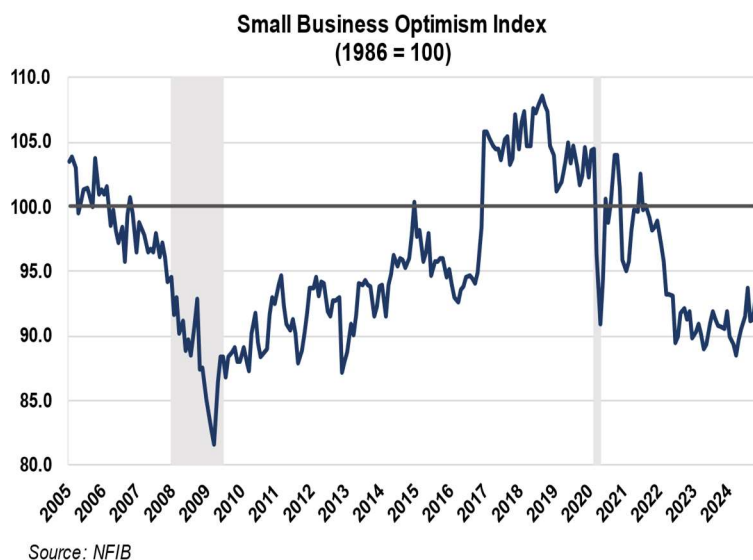
Note: The table above provides details on real personal consumption spending in chained 2017 dollars, which differs from the figures in the text that are not adjusted for inflation.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table 2.8.6 Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

The **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers** (CPI) increased (0.2%) in October 2024 compared to September 2024. The “all items” index increased 2.5 percent over the last year. Compared to September, price increases in October were primarily concentrated in food (0.2%) and shelter (0.4%), and energy prices remained unchanged.

Both consumer opinion surveys reported incremental changes in confidence in November 2024. Respondents in the University of Michigan’s **Survey of Consumers** reported a 1.3 percentage point (1.8%) increase in consumer sentiment to 71.8 in November compared to October. The Conference Board’s **Consumer Confidence Index** increased 2.1 percentage points to 111.7 in November, up from an upwardly revised 109.6 in October. The increase in November was mainly driven by consumers remaining optimistic about the labor market. Consumers' expectations remained unchanged about future business conditions and slightly less favorable about future income.





The **Small Business Optimism Index** increased 2.4 percentage points to 93.7 in October, the 34th consecutive month the index was below the 50-year average of 98. Inflation remained the top concern of 23 percent of small business owners, unchanged from September. In October, 35 percent of small business owners reported job openings they could not fill, up one percentage point from September. Additionally, uncertainty rose seven

percentage points to 110, the highest reading in this measure's history.

Travel and Tourism

Nationally, 71.9 million travelers went through TSA checkpoints in November. Average airline checkpoint traffic decreased 5.8 percent in November 2024 compared to October 2024. **Total travel throughput** in November 2024 was 0.8 percent higher than in November 2023.

In the U.S., the **hotel occupancy rate** was 59.7 percent for the week ending November 23, 2024, 20.7 percent higher than the comparable week in 2023. The **average daily rate** for a hotel room was \$150.49, an 8.6 percent increase from 2023. **Revenue per available room** was \$89.80, 31.1 percent higher than the same week in 2023.

Industrial Activity

According to data from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, **total industrial production** decreased 0.3 percent between September and October 2024 and was 0.3 percent lower than in October 2023.

The **Manufacturing Production Index** decreased 0.3 percent in October 2024 and was 0.5 percent below October 2023. The decrease in production in October was largely due to durable goods declining by 1.2 percent compared to September. Increases in nondurable goods (0.1%) partially offset these declines. Nationally, manufacturing in two of Ohio's top 10 industries increased production between September and October 2024. Production increases were seen in petroleum and coal products (0.9%) and chemicals (0.6%).

Rate of Change in U.S. Industrial Production by the Manufacturing Sector

Manufacturing Sector	Percent Change August 2024 and September 2024	Percent Change September 2024 and October 2024	Percent Change October 2023 and October 2024
Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	-8.0%	-5.8%	-11.8%
Chemicals	-0.2%	0.6%	3.7%
Electrical Equipment	-1.5%	-0.2%	2.4%
Fabricated Metal Products	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.0%
Food Beverage and Tobacco Products	0.2%	-0.1%	-2.1%
Machinery	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	-0.4%	-3.1%	4.6%
Petroleum and Coal	1.5%	0.9%	4.2%
Plastics and Rubber Products	-0.5%	-1.0%	-3.9%
Primary Metals	-0.2%	-3.3%	-2.0%

In November 2024, the Institute for Supply Management reported that the **Purchasing Managers Index** (PMI) for the United States increased 1.9 percentage points to 48.4 percent. This is the eighth consecutive month that the Index indicated a manufacturing sector contraction.



Source: Institute for Supply Management

Across the nation, three of the 16 industries tracked by ISM increased production in November. Of those industries with a large presence in Ohio, the manufacturing of food, beverage, and electrical equipment, appliances and components increased the most. In contrast, plastics and rubber products, chemical products, and fabricated metal products experienced the largest declines.

According to the chair of the survey committee, the manufacturing industry contracted in November, albeit at a slower rate than in October. Demand remained weak as companies prepare for 2025. Anecdotal evidence from nationwide purchasing and supply executives surveyed by the Institute for Supply Management provides further indication of softening demand.

“Inflation, even after easing, continues to impact demand. Consumers are looking for value, and purchasing behaviors are changing as many shoppers reduce consumption, causing softer volume.” [Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products]

“Business is slowing as customers destock and appear uncertain about near-term demand. Preliminary forecast for 2025 is down significantly; we hope to see improvements now that we are beyond U.S. election uncertainties.” [Fabricated Metal Products]

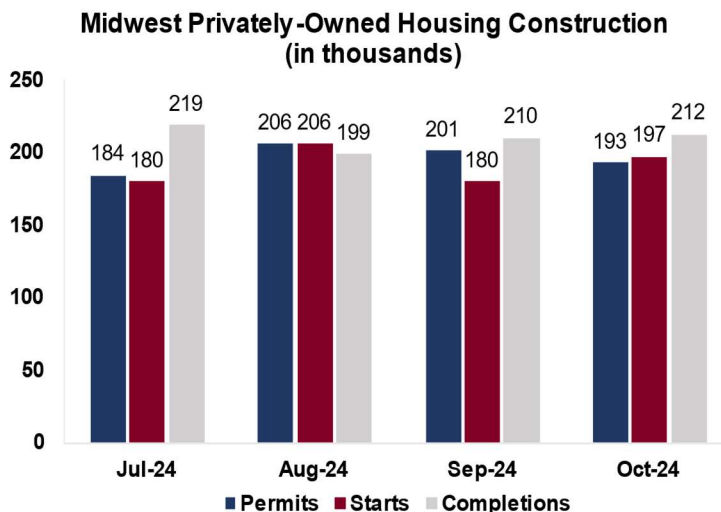
Ohio and Midwest Construction and Housing Market

In Ohio, **building permits** for privately-owned housing units decreased 0.9 percent between September and October 2024. They were 32.8 percent above the number of permits issued in October 2023.

Privately-owned housing starts in the Midwest increased 9.4 percent between September and October 2024 and were 7.1 percent below October 2023 levels.

In October 2024, privately-owned housing completions in the Midwest increased by one percent compared to September 2024 and were 26.2 percent above October 2023.

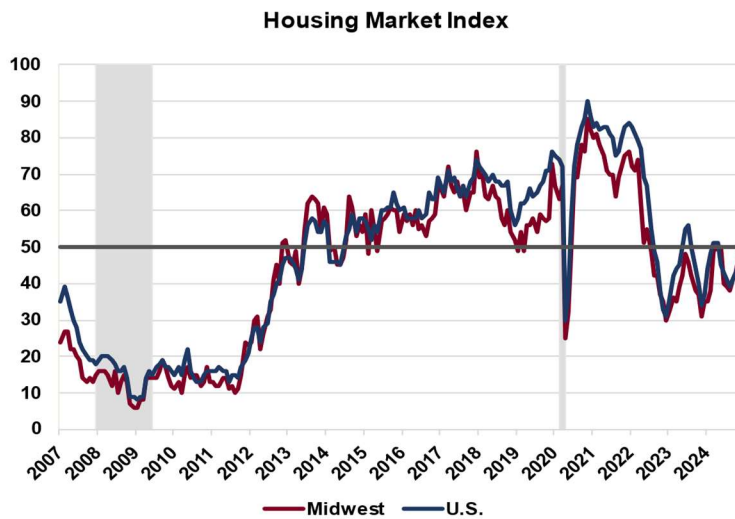
New home sales in the Midwest increased by 1.4 percent between September and October 2024 to 73,000 units and were 15.9 percent compared to last year.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through FRED

In October 2024, 11,717 homes sold in Ohio, a 4.8 percent increase from October 2023. The average sales price in Ohio was \$290,223, a 6.1 percent increase compared to last October. The president of Ohio REALTORS affirmed that the increase in home sales is a clear indicator of confidence and momentum in Ohio’s housing market. The average home sales prices and dollar volume increases reflect the significance of homes as an investment.





Source: National Association of Home Builders

The **Housing Market Index** increased by three points nationally to 46 and six points in the Midwest to 49 in November 2024 from a reading of 43 in October 2024.

U.S. Construction and Housing Market

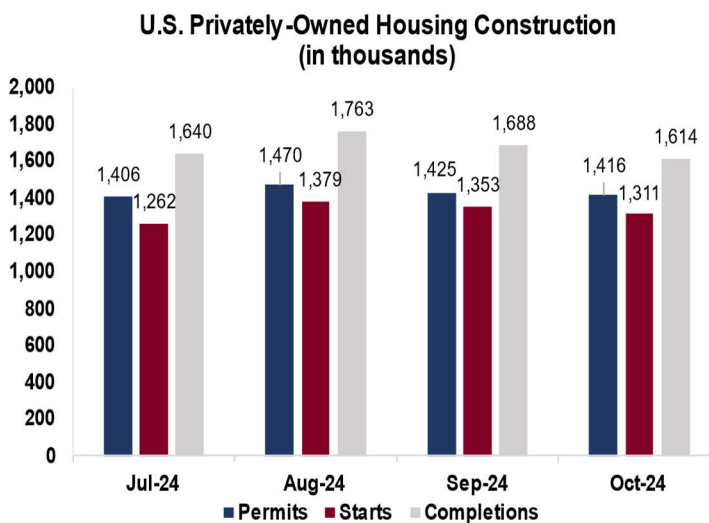
The U.S. Census Bureau reported **total construction spending** in October at a seasonally adjusted rate of \$2.17 trillion, a 0.4 percent increase from the revised September estimate. The October 2024 spending estimate was five percent above spending in October 2023.

Public sector construction spending decreased an estimated 0.5 percent in October 2024 compared to the revised September estimate, bringing the seasonally adjusted annual total to \$497.6 billion. Public spending on non-residential construction decreased 0.5 percent from September's revised estimate to \$485.7 billion in October 2024 and was 4.5 percent above October 2023.

Private sector construction spending increased 0.7 percent in October 2024 from September 2024 at a seasonally adjusted annual total of \$1.67 trillion and was 5.1 percent above October 2023 spending levels. Private residential construction in October was 1.5 percent above September's revised level and 6.4 percent above October 2023's spending. Private non-residential construction decreased by 0.3 percent in October 2024 compared to September 2024 and was 3.5 percent above October 2023.

In the U.S., the number of **building permits** issued for privately-owned housing units declined by 0.6 percent between September and October 2024 and was 7.7 percent below the number of permits issued in October 2023.

Nationally, privately-owned housing starts decreased 3.1 percent between September and October 2024 and were four percent below October 2023 levels.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through FRED

In October 2024, **newly built single-family home sales** increased by 17.3 percent compared to September 2024 and were 9.4 percent above sales in October 2023. The national median sales price in October 2024 was \$437,300, a 2.5 percent increase compared to the revised September median sales price, and 4.7 percent higher compared to October 2023.

According to the National Association of Realtors, **existing home sales** increased 3.4 percent between September and October 2024 to an annual rate of four million housing units. Sales in October 2024 increased 2.9 percent compared to October 2023, the first year-over-year increase in more than three years. The median sale price of all existing homes increased four percent from a year ago to \$407,200. Available inventory in October totaled 1.4 million units, a 0.7 percent increase compared to September 2024 and a 19.1 percent increase compared to October 2023's inventory level.

Revenues

November GRF tax revenues show a \$76.9 million (-2.9%) negative variance from estimate, driven by timing effects of two tax sources. Non-auto sales tax revenues reflect the continued dynamics of the expanded sales tax holiday, as the September local sales tax receipts distributed during November were higher than originally expected and therefore yielded a larger than anticipated revenue transfer from the GRF. In addition, although commercial activity tax revenues are below estimate during November, the variance simply offsets the significant October positive variance, as this source reflects new cash flow patterns in the wake of recent major tax policy changes. Excluding these two sources, November tax revenues are \$55.2 million (5.5%) above estimate. For the year-to-date, tax revenues exceed estimate by \$493.6 million (4.4%).

The net GRF effect of this cumulative variance is only temporary, as a lower than originally anticipated transfer into the GRF from the Expanded Sales Tax Holiday Fund will occur in December: this will offset most of the existing year-to-date tax revenue variance.

YTD and Percent Variance for Revenues (\$ in millions)

Category	Includes:	YTD Variance	% Variance
Tax Receipts	Sales & use, personal income, corporate franchise, financial institutions, commercial activity, natural gas distribution, public utility, kilowatt hour, foreign & domestic insurance, other business & property taxes, cigarette, alcoholic beverage, liquor gallonage, estate	\$ 493.6	4.4%
Non-Tax Receipts	Federal grants, earnings on investments, licenses & fees, other income, intrastate transfers	\$ (265.1)	-3.6%
Transfers	Budget stabilization, liquor transfers, capital reserve, other	\$ 1.5	N/A
Total Receipts and Transfer Variance		\$ 230.0	1.2%
Non-Federal Receipts and Transfer Variance		\$ 518.4	4.5%
Federal Grants Variance		\$ (288.5)	-4.0%

In November, GRF sources totaled \$3.9 billion and were \$83.8 million (-2.1%) below the estimate. As noted above, tax revenues were \$76.9 million (-2.9%) below the estimate. Non-tax revenues were \$7.1 million (-0.5%) below the estimate while transfers were



\$650,000 above the estimate. For the year-to-date, tax revenues and transfers are above the estimate and non-tax revenues are below estimate.

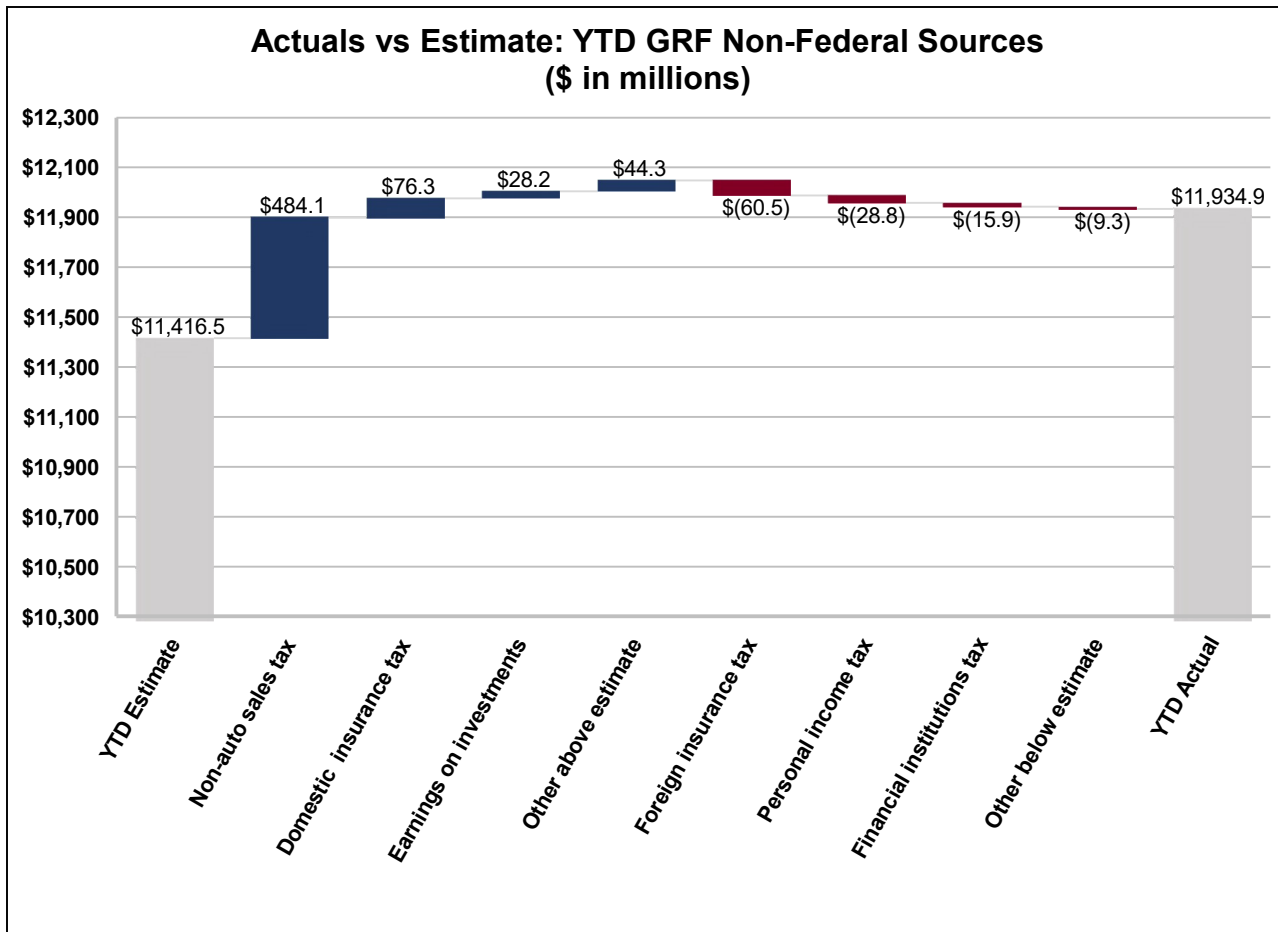
The following table shows that in November, the positive variances from estimate (\$73.1 million) were exceeded by the negative variances (\$156.4 million), resulting in a net negative variance from the estimate of \$83.3 million.

GRF Revenue Sources Relative to Monthly Estimates – November 2024 (\$ in millions)

Individual Revenue Sources Above Estimate		Individual Revenue Sources Below Estimate	
Personal Income Tax	\$ 31.1	Non-Auto Sales Tax	\$ (94.6)
Domestic Insurance Tax	\$ 19.6	Commercial Activity Tax	\$ (37.4)
Public Utility Excise Tax	\$ 13.6	Foreign Insurance Tax	\$ (11.4)
Financial Institutions Tax	\$ 5.3	Federal Grants	\$ (6.5)
Other revenue sources above estimate	\$ 3.4	Other revenue sources below estimate	\$ (6.5)
Total Above	\$ 73.1	Total Below	\$ (156.4)

Note: Due to rounding of individual sources, the combined sum of sources above and below estimate may differ slightly from the total variance.

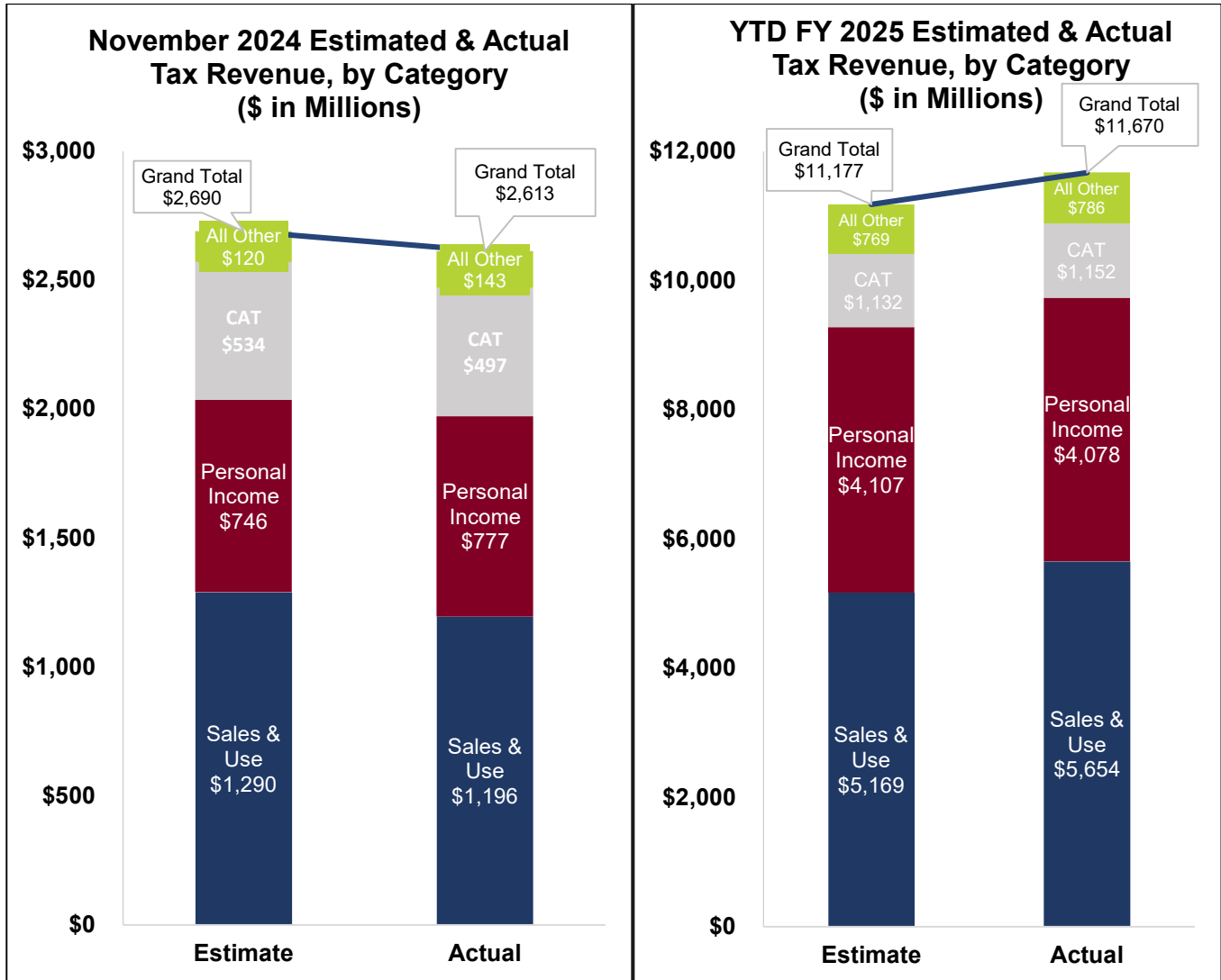




The preceding chart shows how various sources have contributed to the variance between actual and estimated non-federal revenues and transfers through November 2024. There is a \$518.4 million difference between actual and forecasted non-federal revenues, predominantly comprised of the non-auto sales tax. As previously discussed, the net fiscal effect of this positive variance is temporary and will be offset by a lower transfer into the GRF in December.

The following chart shows estimated and actual GRF tax revenues for the year and for November 2024, categorized by tax source. Sales and use tax revenues account for 48.5 percent of total tax revenues for the fiscal year to date.





In November, total receipts and transfers increased by \$97 million (2.5%) compared to last year. Tax revenues increased \$76.3 million (3%), while non-tax revenues increased \$20.1 million (1.6%) and transfers increased \$650,000. Year-to-date, tax receipts are \$316.4 million (-2.6%) below last year, and non-tax receipts are \$371 million (5.5%) above last year. On a year-to-date basis, transfers are \$994,000 (-40.1%) below last year.

The source with the largest year-over-year dollar increase in November was non-auto sales tax at \$62.2 million (6.3%), followed by Federal grants at \$20.9 million (1.6%), financial institutions tax at \$19.8 million (102.9%), and domestic insurance tax at \$19.6 million (131%). The largest decreases were in personal income tax at \$23.9 million

(-3%), foreign insurance tax at \$10.9 million (-93.8%), and auto sales tax at \$8.4 million (-5.5%). The largest year-to-date increases are in federal grants at \$367.3 million (5.6%), followed by domestic insurance tax at \$75.8 million, kilowatt-hour tax at \$19.7 million (16.5%), and earnings on investments at \$8.2 million (6.9%). The largest year-to-date decreases are in personal income tax at \$246 million (-5.7%), commercial activity tax at \$67.4 million (-5.5%), non-auto sales tax at \$56.8 million (-1.2%), and foreign insurance tax at \$53.5 million (-25.5%), as discussed below.

Non-Auto Sales Tax

For November, GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections totaled \$1.05 billion, which is \$94.6 million (-8.3%) below the estimate. Year-to-date revenue is \$484.1 million (11.1%) above the estimate. November revenue is \$62.2 million (6.3%) above last year, and year-to-date revenue is \$56.8 million (-1.2%) below last year.

The November negative variance and the significant positive year-to-date variance both pertain to the expanded sales tax holiday that took place during July 30-August 8. The revenue foregone from the sales tax holiday appears to have been much smaller than anticipated by the monthly revenue forecasts. The first observable effect came in September, when non-auto sales tax revenue exceeded the estimate by \$565.7 million. An offsetting effect occurred in November. During the month, the state distributed the September local sales tax receipts to counties and transit authorities. The distribution represents a transfer from the GRF and directly impacts GRF sales tax revenue. Because the sales tax holiday had a smaller effect than originally expected, the November distributions were larger than forecasted. This produced November's \$94.6 million negative variance, reducing the year-to-date positive variance to \$484.1 million.



Moving to economic data, the latest release from the U.S. Census Bureau's Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS) program shows mild year-over-year retail sales growth in August. Focusing on establishments primarily covered by Ohio's non-auto sales tax (NAICS codes 442, 443, 444, 448, 451, 452, 453, and 454), the MARTS data indicates a 6.2 percent increase in national sales, not seasonally adjusted, during October 2024. In September and August, year-over-year growth was 3.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. By comparison, Ohio's non-auto GRF sales tax revenue increased 5.2 percent in October, decreased 13.8 percent in September (reflecting the effects of the sales tax holiday), and decreased 2.5 percent in August.

The MARTS data show continuing growth in recent month-over-month sales performance. On a seasonally adjusted basis, October 2024 sales for the retail categories

listed above were 0.1 percent higher than September, following a 1.1 percent increase in September from August and a 0.1 percent decrease in August from July.

Auto Sales Tax

November auto sales tax revenues were \$143.7 million, which is \$446,000 (0.3%) above estimate. Year-to-date revenues are \$1.4 (0.2%) above the estimate. Revenues were \$8.4 million (-5.5%) below last November and are \$4.8 million (0.6%) above last year on a year-to-date basis.

Economic indicators provide national context for the auto sales tax. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, November national sales of new light vehicles reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate (the number of sales that occurred during the month adjusted for seasonal variations and expressed as an annualized total) of 16.5 million units. November sales were up 1.5 percent from October and up 6.7 percent from a year ago. The November figure represents the highest level since May 2021 and reflects the strongest year-over-year growth rate since December 2023. On an unadjusted basis, light vehicle unit sales in November were at 1.36 million units. This is up 1.3 percent from the previous month and 10.1 percent above last November.

While new vehicle transaction prices remain high, price growth for the nation slowed significantly in calendar year 2023; since then, prices have experienced a modest decline. The latest release of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows October being even with September, the third consecutive month with no price decline. However, recent year-over-year price changes show a downturn. The CPI-U for new motor vehicles in October 2024 was down 1.3 percent from October 2023, continuing the series of annual price declines that began in March 2024. Until March of this year, there had been no year-over-year declines since June 2020. Even with the recent reductions, new vehicle prices remain significantly above pre-pandemic levels, with the CPI-U for new motor vehicles being 19.3 percent higher than in February 2020.

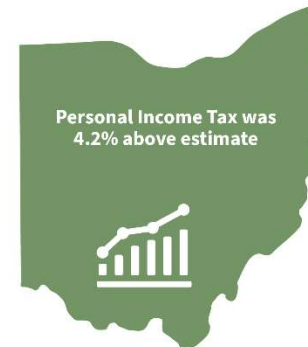
Turning to national used vehicle data, October 2024 retail sales were at 1.44 million units according to data reported by Cox Automotive. The October sales figure is 12 percent higher than October 2023 and 6.7 percent above the prior month. Retail unit sales during this calendar year are 3.6 percent higher than the previous year.

Used vehicle prices peaked in January 2022 and have trended downward since then. The Manheim Used Vehicle Value Index, a measure of wholesale vehicle prices, is 3.2 percent lower in October 2024 than the preceding October; the Index is 14.8 percent below March 2023 when prices attained their most recent peak. Retail prices tend to move in the same direction as wholesale prices but with a lag. The October CPI-U for used vehicles is down by 10.3 percent from its peak in May 2023. However, used-vehicle prices remain

significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels, with the October 2024 CPI-U index being 27.9 percent higher than in January 2020.

Personal Income Tax

November GRF personal income tax receipts totaled \$776.8 million, which is \$31.1 (4.2%) above the estimate. Year-to-date revenue is \$28.8 million (-0.7%) below the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, November income tax collections are down \$23.9 million (-3%). Year-to-date revenue is \$246 million (-5.7%) lower than last year.



The FY 2024-2025 operating budget bill enacted income tax bracket and rate reductions - the initial phase took effect in taxable year 2023, and additional rate reductions took effect in taxable year 2024. These tax law changes first impacted income tax collections and refunds during the tax return filing season that commenced in January 2024. An accompanying change involves two stages of reductions in employer withholding tax rates. In November 2023, the first stage took effect, resulting in an average effective withholding tax rate drop of approximately 8.9 percent, despite varying rate reductions across withholding brackets. The second stage occurred in July 2024. With this second reduction in tax rates, the cumulative estimated decrease from the pre-November 2023 average withholding rate is 12.5 percent.

For the first time this fiscal year, employer withholding did not reach its estimate in November. Withholding collections during the month totaled \$839.9 million and were \$47.2 million (-5.3%) below the estimate. For the fiscal year-to-date, this component is \$125.2 million (3%) above estimate. Collections were \$87.2 million (-9.4%) below last November and are \$76.4 million (-1.7%) below last year for the fiscal year. After adjusting for the effects of the withholding rate reduction and this November having one less pay-in day than last year, withholding decreased by only 2.3 percent. Following successive months of elevated rate-adjusted growth, it is too soon to draw firm conclusions about November. December collections will provide a meaningful update about the current condition of employer withholding.

Refunds account for November's positive income tax variance from estimate. Amounting to \$66.4 million, refunds were \$80.6 million (-54.8%) below the estimate. For the year to date, refunds are \$64.2 million (9.9%) percent above estimate. November refunds were \$69.6 million (-51.2%) below last year, while on a year-to-date basis, refunds are \$64.1 million (9.9%) above FY 2024. During October, taxable year 2023 annual returns were due from taxpayers that used their available tax return filing extensions. Average refund levels of taxpayers that file during this time of year tend to be large. The time necessary to validate and process such returns can vary by the degree of complexity. Because of timing variability, refunds should be examined across the October-December

period rather than simply by single-month increments. In next month's report, OBM will provide details on refunds for this three-month period.

November is not a fiscally significant month for any of the remaining income tax payment categories. Estimated payments made by pass-through entities amounted to \$9.3 million, \$5.2 million (-36%) below estimate. They decreased \$3.8 million (-28.8%) from last year. Year-to-date collections amount to \$247.5 million, which is \$85.7 million (-25.7%) below the estimate, representing a \$74.1 million (-23%) decrease from the prior year. PTE collections have been highly variable ever since the Electing Pass-Through Entity (EPTE) tax took effect at the beginning of FY 2023. This year's collections may reflect the transition to a normalized level of estimated payments, and more in alignment with the pass-through entity tax rate.

Annual tax return payments made by PTEs amounted to \$5.8 million in November, which was \$7.7 million (642.6%) above the estimate and \$0.1 million (-1.6%) below the previous year. For the fiscal year to date, this component is \$9.8 million (-10.9%) below estimate and \$67.2 million (-45.5%) below last year. The calendar year 2024 filing season for taxable year 2023 annual returns is now nearly complete. Since January, collections have decreased \$443.1 million (-48.8%) from the prior year.

Estimated tax payments made by individuals amounted to \$9.8 million in November, \$1.2 million (13.5%) above estimate; this amount also represents a \$0.9 million (10.4%) increase from last year. On a year-to-date basis, collections are \$20.2 million (11.8%) above estimate and \$20.5 million (12%) above FY 2024. The year-to-date results may bode well for tax collections for the final taxable year 2024 quarterly payment due in January and for 2024 annual return payments made during next year's filing season.

The individual annual returns category primarily reflects payments that accompany individual annual income tax return filings. Such payments amounted to \$10.2 million in November, \$5.3 million (-33.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date collections lag the estimate by \$3.9 million (-3.3%). The month's intake was \$4.8 million (-31.8%) below the prior year. For the year to date, annual return payments have decreased \$3.4 million (-2.8%) from FY 2024.

Trust payments and other tax collections combined were \$11.4 million in October, which was \$1.4 million (13.6%) below estimate. Year-to-date receipts are \$0.2 million (-0.5%) below the mark. Collections from these categories were \$2 million (21.2%) above last October, and for the year are \$9.3 million (27.1%) above FY 2024.

November Personal Income Tax Receipts by Component
(\$ in millions)

	Actual Nov	Estimate Nov	\$ Var	Actual Nov-2024	Actual Nov-2023	\$ Var Y-to-Y
Employer Withholding	\$ 839.9	\$ 887.1	\$ (47.2)	\$ 839.9	\$ 927.1	\$ (87.2)
Pass-Through Entity Annual Returns	\$ 8.9	\$ 1.2	\$ 7.7	\$ 8.9	\$ 9.1	\$ (0.1)
Pass-Through Entity Estimated Payments	\$ 9.3	\$ 14.5	\$ (5.2)	\$ 9.3	\$ 13.0	\$ (3.8)
Individual Estimated Payments	\$ 9.8	\$ 8.6	\$ 1.2	\$ 9.8	\$ 8.8	\$ 0.9
Individual Annual Returns	\$ 10.2	\$ 15.5	\$ (5.3)	\$ 10.2	\$ 15.0	\$ (4.8)
Trust Payments	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.0
Other	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.2	\$ (0.4)	\$ 6.8	\$ 6.6	\$ 0.1
Less: Refunds	\$ (66.4)	\$ (147.0)	\$ 31.8	\$ (66.4)	\$ (136.0)	\$ (25.3)
Local Distributions	\$ (42.4)	\$ (42.1)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (42.4)	\$ (43.8)	\$ 1.4
Net to GRF	\$ 776.8	\$ 745.7	\$ 31.1	\$ 776.8	\$ 800.7	\$ (23.9)

Commercial Activity Tax (CAT)

November GRF revenues from the CAT were \$496.9 million, \$37.4 million (-7%) below the estimate. For the year, revenues are \$19.8 million (1.7%) above estimate. November revenues were \$12.7 million (2.6%) above the prior year while year to date intake is \$67.4 million (-5.5%) below FY 2024.

The FY 2024-2025 main operating budget enacted CAT law changes that took effect in calendar year 2024. These changes greatly impact year-over-year revenue comparisons. The budget increased the annual exclusion to \$3 million from the previous \$1 million level and repealed the “minimum tax.” The expanded exclusion entirely exempts most CAT taxpayers from the tax while all other taxpayers (those remaining on the tax rolls) realize a reduction in tax liability. Businesses remaining subject to the CAT also experience a tax reduction from no longer paying the minimum tax. These two changes had their first impact on the CAT payments due in May 2024. Because some taxpayers opt to pay their tax in the month preceding the due date, the actual revenue impact began in April 2024.

The CAT is paid on a quarterly basis, with the due date on the 15th day of the second month following the end of each quarter. November 2024 is the month in which the tax is



due for taxable gross receipts realized during the July-September 2024 reporting period. Because many taxpayers opt to pay their tax during month preceding the due date, combined October and November receipts provide the best indication of probable performance over the entire quarterly collections period. Over those two months, revenues have exceeded the estimate by \$27.1 million (4.7%). Because the December estimate is just \$8.9 million, CAT revenue will likely surpass the estimate over the quarter.

Insurance Taxes

Domestic insurance tax revenues in November were well above estimate coming in \$19.6 million higher than expected for the month. However, foreign insurance tax performance offset most of the month's positive domestic insurance tax variance, at \$11.4 million (-94%) below forecast. Combined domestic and foreign insurance tax revenues in November were \$8.2 million above estimate. For the year to date, combined insurance tax revenues exceed anticipated levels by \$15.8 million (7.3%).

November marks a continuation from October of the notable positive and negative variances for the two respective insurance taxes, stemming from a recent change in the insurance tax revenue payment procedure. As explained in the November edition of the Monthly Financial Report, some of the foreign insurance tax payments are being inadvertently credited as domestic insurance tax revenue. Pay-in adjustments will be forthcoming during this fiscal year to move the appropriate amount of revenue from the domestic insurance tax category and into the foreign insurance tax category. The upcoming adjustments will affect amounts assigned to these two respective insurance tax categories but will not materially alter the overall amount of revenue credited to the GRF.

GRF Non-Tax Receipts

GRF non-tax receipts totaled \$1.3 billion and were \$7.1 million (-0.5%) below estimate for the month of November. Year-to-date non-tax receipts total \$7.2 billion and are \$265.1 million (-3.6%) below estimate.

The monthly variance in non-tax receipts was mostly due to the federal grants category, which was \$6.5 million (-0.5%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the timing of federal reimbursements.

Table 1
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2025 VS ESTIMATE FY 2025
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL NOVEMBER	ESTIMATE NOVEMBER	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL Y-T-D	ESTIMATE Y-T-D	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	1,052,092	1,146,700	(94,608)	-8.3%	4,833,250	4,349,200	484,050	11.1%
Auto Sales & Use	143,746	143,300	446	0.3%	821,130	819,700	1,429	0.2%
Subtotal Sales & Use	1,195,838	1,290,000	(94,162)	-7.3%	5,654,380	5,168,900	485,480	9.4%
Personal Income	776,832	745,700	31,132	4.2%	4,077,930	4,106,700	(28,770)	-0.7%
Commercial Activity Tax	496,899	534,300	(37,401)	-7.0%	1,152,093	1,132,300	19,793	1.7%
Foreign Insurance	723	12,100	(11,377)	-94.0%	156,202	216,700	(60,498)	27.9%
Domestic Insurance	4,633	(15,000)	19,633	130.9%	76,611	300	76,311	25436.5%
Kilowatt Hour	22,296	21,000	1,296	6.2%	139,585	138,400	1,185	0.9%
Financial Institutions Tax	511	(4,800)	5,311	110.6%	(31,886)	(16,000)	(15,886)	-99.3%
Public Utility	46,461	32,900	13,561	41.2%	97,995	81,400	16,595	20.4%
Natural Gas Distribution	3,644	4,800	(1,156)	-24.1%	15,954	19,000	(3,047)	-16.0%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	3,035	2,100	935	44.5%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Corporate Franchise	35	0	35	N/A	74	0	74	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	55,489	58,400	(2,911)	-5.0%	276,933	274,900	2,033	0.7%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,795	5,500	(705)	-12.8%	28,467	28,100	367	1.3%
Liquor Gallonage	4,683	4,800	(117)	-2.4%	23,046	24,000	(955)	-4.0%
Estate	0	0	0	N/A	3	0	3	N/A
Total Tax Receipts	2,612,841	2,689,700	(76,859)	-2.9%	11,670,422	11,176,802	493,620	4.4%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	128,181	100,000	28,181	28.2%
License & Fees	2,863	1,878	985	52.5%	13,108	15,214	(2,107)	-13.8%
Other Income	763	2,344	(1,581)	-67.5%	107,289	110,476	(3,188)	-2.9%
ISTV'S	11	0	11	N/A	14,446	14,001	445	3.2%
TOTAL STATE SOURCE	2,616,477	2,693,922	(77,445)	-2.9%	11,933,445	11,416,493	516,952	4.5%
Federal Grants	1,295,662	1,302,176	(6,513)	-0.5%	6,913,583	7,202,042	(288,458)	-4.0%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	1,299,299	1,306,398	(7,099)	-0.5%	7,176,606	7,441,733	(265,127)	-3.6%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,912,140	3,996,098	(83,958)	-2.1%	18,847,028	18,618,535	228,493	1.2%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	650	0	650	N/A	1,484	0	1,484	N/A
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	650	0	650	N/A	1,484	0	1,484	N/A
TOTAL SOURCES	3,912,790	3,996,098	(83,308)	-2.1%	18,848,512	18,618,535	229,977	1.2%

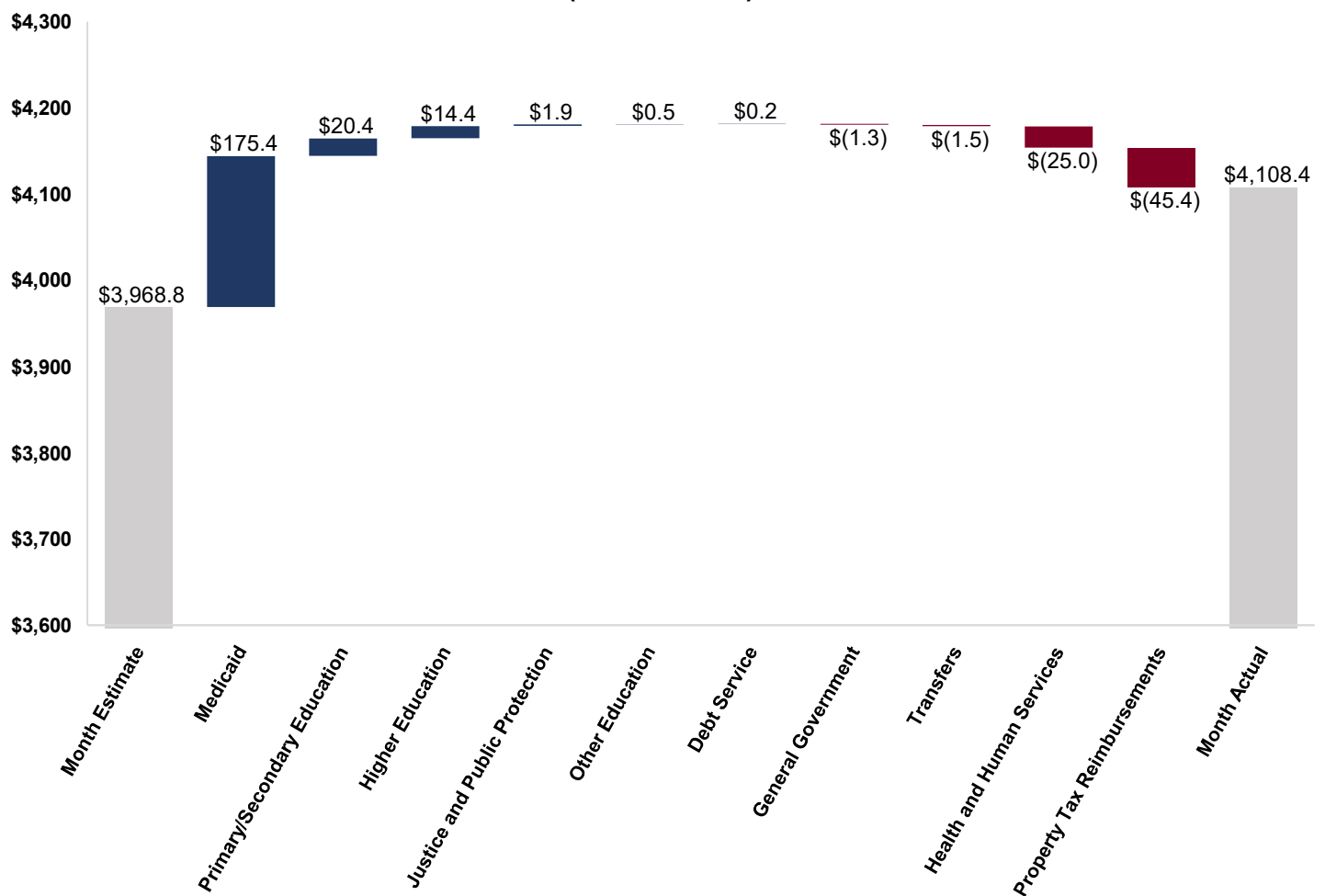
Table 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2025 VS ACTUAL FY 2024
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	NOVEMBER FY 2025	NOVEMBER FY 2024	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2025	ACTUAL FY 2024	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	1,052,092	989,911	62,181	6.3%	4,833,250	4,890,090	(56,840)	-1.2%
Auto Sales & Use	143,746	152,143	(8,396)	-5.5%	821,130	816,348	4,782	0.6%
Subtotal Sales & Use	1,195,838	1,142,054	53,784	4.7%	5,654,380	5,706,438	(52,058)	-0.9%
Personal Income	776,832	800,750	(23,917)	-3.0%	4,077,930	4,323,941	(246,011)	-5.7%
Commercial Activity Tax	496,899	484,229	12,670	2.6%	1,152,093	1,219,476	(67,383)	-5.5%
Foreign Insurance	723	11,630	(10,907)	-93.8%	156,202	209,728	(53,526)	-25.5%
Domestic Insurance	4,633	(14,942)	19,575	131.0%	76,611	845	75,766	8968.4%
Kilowatt Hour	22,296	19,580	2,716	13.9%	139,585	119,861	19,724	16.5%
Financial Institutions Tax	511	(19,261)	19,772	102.7%	(31,886)	(35,213)	3,327	9.4%
Public Utility	46,461	33,264	13,198	39.7%	97,995	80,141	17,853	22.3%
Natural Gas Distribution	3,644	5,815	(2,171)	-37.3%	15,954	19,331	(3,377)	-17.5%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	3,035	2,931	105	3.6%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Corporate Franchise	35	5	30	618.1%	74	129	(55)	-42.6%
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	55,489	62,484	(6,995)	-11.2%	276,933	287,403	(10,470)	-3.6%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,795	6,309	(1,513)	-24.0%	28,467	27,950	516	1.8%
Liquor Gallonage	4,683	4,628	55	1.2%	23,046	23,877	(831)	-3.5%
Estate	0	0	0	N/A	3	0	3	5370.5%
Total Tax Receipts	2,612,841	2,536,545	76,296	3.0%	11,670,422	11,986,839	(316,417)	-2.6%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	128,181	119,938	8,243	6.9%
License & Fee	2,863	588	2,275	386.5%	13,108	12,896	212	1.6%
Other Income	763	3,513	(2,751)	-78.3%	107,289	126,025	(18,736)	-14.9%
ISTV'S	11	384	(373)	-97.2%	14,446	411	14,035	3416.9%
TOTAL STATE SOURCE	2,616,477	2,541,031	75,446	3.0%	11,933,445	12,246,109	(312,664)	-2.6%
Federal Grants	1,295,662	1,274,741	20,921	1.6%	6,913,583	6,546,332	367,252	5.6%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	1,299,299	1,279,227	20,072	1.6%	7,176,606	6,805,602	371,005	5.5%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,912,140	3,815,772	96,368	2.5%	18,847,028	18,792,441	54,587	0.3%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	650	0	650	N/A	1,484	2,478	(994)	-40.1%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	650	0	650	N/A	1,484	2,478	(994)	-40.1%
TOTAL SOURCES	3,912,790	3,815,772	97,018	2.5%	18,848,512	18,794,919	53,593	0.3%

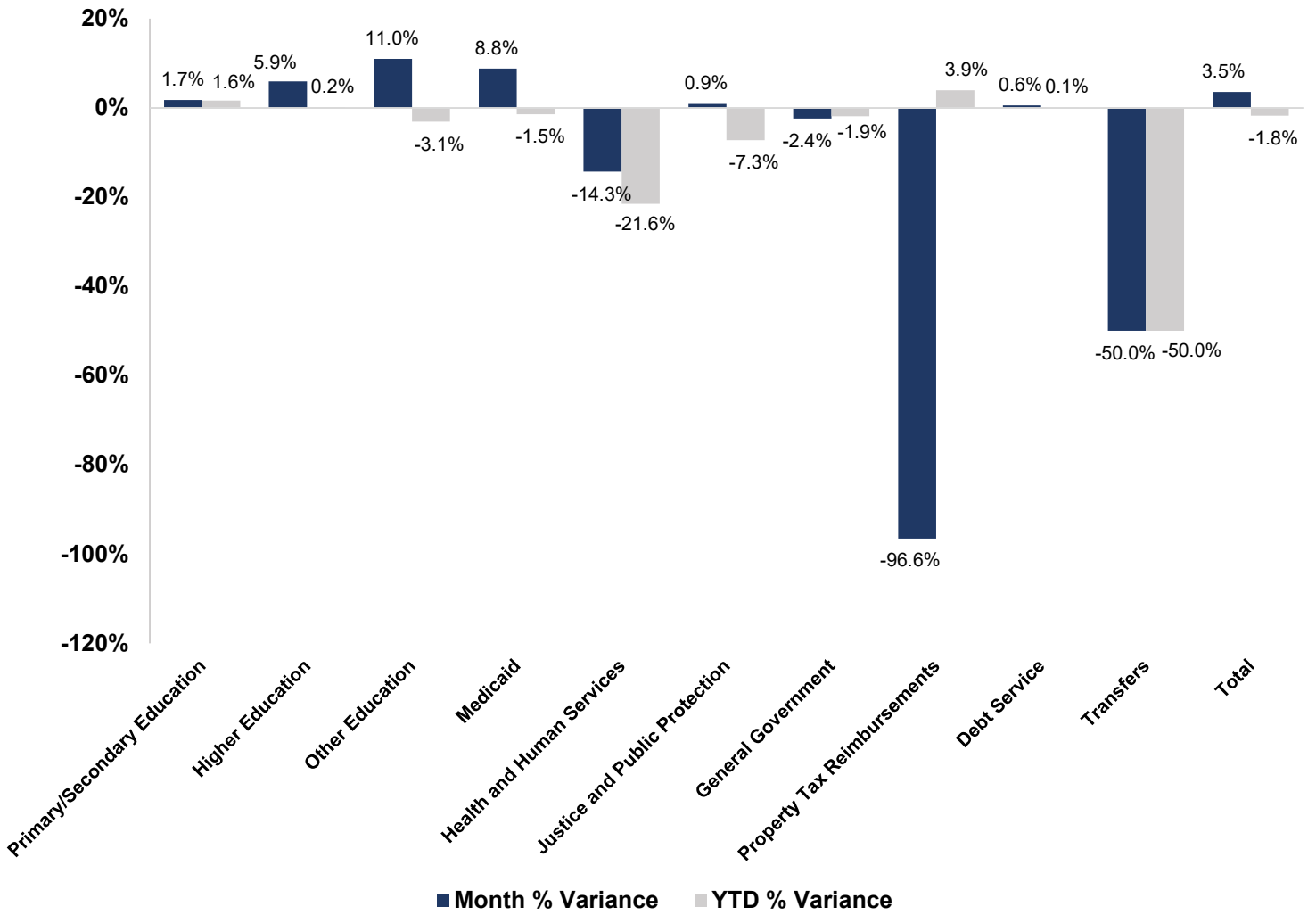
Disbursements

November GRF disbursements, for all uses, totaled \$4.1 billion and were \$141.1 million (3.6%) above estimate. Higher-than-estimate Medicaid, Primary and Secondary Education, and Higher Education spending were partially offset by lower-than-estimate spending on Property Tax Reimbursements and Health and Human Services. On a year-over-year basis, total November disbursements were \$868.3 million (26.8%) higher than those of the same month last fiscal year, with the Property Tax Reimbursements, Medicaid, and Primary and Secondary Education categories primarily responsible for the difference.

November Disbursement Estimates vs. Actuals
(\$ in millions)



Monthly and Year-to-Date Percent Variance from Budgeted Estimate



Medicaid

This category includes all Medicaid spending on services and program support by the following eight agencies: The Department of Medicaid, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Job and Family Services, the Department of Aging, the Department of Education and Workforce, and the State Board of Pharmacy.

Medicaid Expenditures

November GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$2.2 billion and were \$175.4 million (8.8%) above estimate. Year-to-date GRF disbursements totaled \$10.8 billion and were \$161 million (-1.5%) below estimate and \$1 billion (10.2%) above disbursements for the same period in the previous fiscal year. The November GRF disbursement variance occurred partly due to the processing of some delayed payments to managed care plans that were reported in prior reports. Additionally, the Medicare Premium Assistance Payments were above estimate as a Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) data transmission error reported in September was resolved.

November all-funds disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$3.8 billion and were \$34.5 million (0.9%) above estimate. Year-to-date all-funds disbursements totaled \$17.5 billion and were \$486.4 million (-2.7%) below estimate and \$2.2 billion (14.6%) above disbursements for the same period in the previous fiscal year. The November all-funds disbursement variance was primarily due to the payments explained in the above paragraph. The all-funds overage was partly offset by lower-than-projected fee-for-service payments.

Current Month's Disbursement Variance by Funding Source (\$ in millions)

	November Estimate	November Actual	Variance	Variance %
GRF	\$ 2,001.2	\$ 2,176.6	\$ 175.4	8.8%
Non-GRF	\$ 1,752.3	\$ 1,611.5	\$ (140.8)	-8.0%
All Funds	\$ 3,753.5	\$ 3,788.1	\$ 34.5	0.9%

Medicaid Enrollment

Total November enrollment was 3.05 million, which was an 1,873 decline from the prior month and 219,391 (-6.7%) below enrollment for the same period last year. Year-to-date average monthly enrollment was 3.06 million and was 474 above estimate.

November enrollment by major eligibility category was: Covered Families and Children (CFC), 1.63 million; Group VIII Expansion, 781,498, and Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD), 501,802.

**Please note that enrollment data are subject to revision.*

Property Tax Reimbursement

Payments from the property tax reimbursement category are made to local governments and school districts to reimburse these entities for revenues foregone because of the 10 percent and 2.5 percent rollback, as well as the homestead exemption. November reimbursements totaled \$1.6 million and were \$45.4 million (-96.6%) below estimate. The monthly variance is primarily due to the timing of county reimbursement requests.

Higher Education

November disbursements for the Higher Education category, which includes non-debt service GRF spending by the Department of Higher Education, totaled \$259 million and were \$14.4 million (5.9%) above the estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the Ohio College Opportunity Grant program, which was \$14.2 million above estimate due to timing of requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions offsetting prior months of underspending.

Year-to-date disbursements were \$1.2 billion and were \$2 million (0.2%) above estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$6 million (-2.3%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$86.6 million (8.1%) higher than at the same point in FY 2024.

Health and Human Services

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the following state agencies: Job and Family Services, Health, Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and others. Examples of expenditures in this category include childcare, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) maintenance of effort, administration of the state's psychiatric hospitals, operating subsidies to county boards of developmental disabilities, various immunization programs, and Ohio's long-term care ombudsman program. The Medicaid category reflects expenditures to the extent that these agencies spend GRF to support Medicaid services.

November disbursements in this category totaled \$149.3 million and were \$25 million (-14.3%) below the estimate. The variance is primarily because spending by the Department of Children and Youth was \$23.1 million (-37.1%) below estimate, mainly due to Child Care Maintenance of Effort (-\$10.5 million) and Early Childhood Education (-\$10.4 million). Spending for Child Care Maintenance of Effort was below estimate because childcare costs were instead paid from federal sources for the month rather than GRF. All payments for Early Childhood Education are made by the Department of Education and Workforce as the agencies continue to transition systems to the new Department of Children and Youth.

On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$8.4 million (6%) higher than for the same month last fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$54.7 million (7.1%) higher than at the same point in FY 2024.

Primary and Secondary Education

This category contains GRF spending for the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. November disbursements for this category totaled \$1.2 billion and were \$20.4 million (1.7%) above the estimate. This variance was attributable to the shift in utilizing current school year bus ridership data in determining payments for Pupil Transportation. Estimates for spending used last school year's ridership, as current year data were not yet available. The move to current data provided larger than projected increases to some schools, and schools receiving less funding will see adjustments across the remaining payments this fiscal year.

Year-to-date disbursements total \$4.7 billion and are \$74.0 million (1.6%) above the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$412.9 million (52.4%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$589.2 million (14.5%) higher than the same point in FY 2024.



General Government

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Administrative Services, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of Taxation, Department of Transportation, Office of Budget and Management, non-judicial statewide elected officials, legislative agencies, and others.

November disbursements for this category totaled \$54.1 million and were \$1.3 million (-2.4%) below the estimate. This was primarily attributable to below estimate spending by the Department of Transportation's State Road improvement projects which were \$3.6 million below estimate due a slower pace in receiving requests for reimbursement.

Year-to-date disbursements total \$322.2 million and are \$6.3 million (-1.9%) below the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$6 million (12.4%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$530.2 million (-62.2%) lower than the same point in FY 2024. This change is attributable to a large one-time economic development payment made in September of FY 2024.

Debt

November payments for debt service totaled \$38.4 million and were \$200,000 (0.6%) above estimate. Year-to-date disbursements in this category total \$741.9 million and are \$400,000 (0.1%) above estimate.

Justice and Public Protection

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, the Department of Youth Services, the Attorney General, judicial agencies, and other justice-related entities. November disbursements in this category totaled \$222.6 million and were \$1.9 million (0.9%) above the estimate.

The variance in this category was primarily attributed to the Department of Youth Services which was \$2.2 million (16.9%) over their estimated disbursements for November. This is due to delayed quarterly requests from Community Corrections Facilities that were expected in October.

Year-to-date disbursements in this category total \$1.3 billion and are \$104.6 million (-7.3%) below the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$31.2 million (16.3%) above the same month last fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$59.3 million (4.7%) above the same point in FY 2024.

Other Education

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures made by the Broadcast Educational Media Commission, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, Ohio Deaf and Blind Education Services, and disbursements made to libraries, and to cultural and arts organizations. November disbursements in this category totaled \$4.7 million and were \$39,000 (-0.8%) below the estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were \$59.3 million, which was \$1.9 million (-3.1%) below the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$39,000 (0.8%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$1.8 million (3.0%) higher than at the same point in FY 2024.

Table 3
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2025 VS ESTIMATE FY 2025
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL NOVEMBER	ESTIMATED NOVEMBER	\$ VAR	% VAR	YTD ACTUAL	YTD ESTIMATE	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	1,200,629	1,180,190	20,440	1.7%	4,661,937	4,587,939	73,998	1.6%
Higher Education	258,954	244,510	14,444	5.9%	1,160,803	1,158,830	1,972	0.2%
Other Education	4,706	4,241	465	11.0%	59,292	61,210	(1,917)	-3.1%
Medicaid	2,176,565	2,001,177	175,388	8.8%	10,841,071	11,002,030	(160,960)	-1.5%
Health and Human Services	149,346	174,319	(24,973)	-14.3%	822,902	1,048,982	(226,080)	-21.6%
Justice and Public Protection	222,611	220,717	1,894	0.9%	1,334,879	1,439,476	(104,597)	-7.3%
General Government	54,124	55,468	(1,344)	-2.4%	322,198	328,457	(6,259)	-1.9%
Property Tax Reimbursements	1,611	47,012	(45,401)	-96.6%	962,549	926,388	36,160	3.9%
Debt Service	38,379	38,160	219	0.6%	741,855	741,427	428	0.1%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	4,106,925	3,965,793	141,132	3.6%	20,907,485	21,294,740	(387,254)	-1.8%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	1,500	3,000	(1,500)	-50.0%	731,701	730,093	1,608	0.2%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	1,500	3,000	(1,500)	-50.0%	731,701	730,093	1,608	-50.0%
Total Fund Uses	4,108,425	3,968,793	139,632	3.5%	21,639,187	22,024,833	(385,646)	-1.8%

Table 4
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2025 VS ACTUAL FY 2024
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	NOVEMBER FY 2025	NOVEMBER FY 2024	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2025	ACTUAL FY 2024	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	1,200,629	787,686	412,943	52.4%	4,661,937	4,072,767	589,170	14.5%
Higher Education	258,954	264,928	(5,974)	-2.3%	1,160,803	1,074,186	86,617	8.1%
Other Education	4,706	4,745	(39)	-0.8%	59,292	57,541	1,752	3.0%
Medicaid	2,176,565	1,761,709	414,856	23.5%	10,841,071	9,838,639	1,002,432	10.2%
Health and Human Services	149,346	140,913	8,433	6.0%	822,902	768,198	54,704	7.1%
Justice and Public Protection	222,611	191,371	31,241	16.3%	1,334,879	1,275,564	59,314	4.7%
General Government	54,124	48,169	5,955	12.4%	322,198	852,419	(530,221)	-62.2%
Property Tax Reimbursements	1,611	968	643	66.5%	962,549	916,545	46,004	5.0%
Debt Service	38,379	38,129	249	0.7%	741,855	738,066	3,789	0.5%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	4,106,925	3,238,618	868,307	26.8%	20,907,485	19,593,923	1,313,562	6.7%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer	0	0	0	N/A	0	150,000	(150,000)	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	1,500	323,714	(322,214)	-99.5%	731,701	6,433,788	(5,702,087)	-88.6%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	1,500	323,714	(322,214)	-99.5%	731,701	6,583,788	(5,852,087)	-88.9%
Total Fund Uses	4,108,425	3,562,333	546,093	15.3%	21,639,187	26,177,712	(4,538,525)	-17.3%

Table 5
FUND BALANCE
GENERAL REVENUE FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2025
(\$ in thousands)

July 1, 2024 Beginning Cash Balance*	2,141,622.3
Plus FY 2025 Estimated Revenues	28,152,448.7
Plus FY 2025 Estimated Federal Revenues	14,121,392.6
Plus FY 2025 Estimated Transfers to GRF	949,300.0
Total Sources Available for Expenditures & Transfers	45,364,763.6
Less FY 2025 Estimated Disbursements**	43,707,773.4
Less FY 2025 Estimated Total Encumbrances as of June 30, 2025	686,297.1
Less FY 2025 Estimated Transfers Out	739,408.2
Total Estimated Uses	45,133,478.7
FY 2025 Estimated Unencumbered Ending Fund Balance	231,284.9

*Includes reservations of \$1,050.5 million for prior year encumbrances. After accounting for this adjustment, the unencumbered beginning fund balance for fiscal year 2025 is \$1,091.2 million.

**Disbursements include spending against current year appropriations and prior year encumbrances.

OBM staff that contributed to the development of this report are:

Jason Akbar, Miranda Ames, Khada Chapagai, Tara Clayton, Luis da Cruz, Adam Damin, Clare DiCuccio, Chris Guerrini, Chris Hall, Josephine Harders, Diane Hare, K'Yalei Harris, Richard Hurley, Charlotte Kirschner, Nathan Kolenda, Taylor Pair, Steven Peishel, Mikaela Perkins, Craig Rethman, Maya Sattler, Patrick Sheely, Matthew Sladek, and Melissa Snider.

Glossary

Average Daily Rate	A measure of a hotel's profit and performance, the average rate paid per hotel room that is occupied at United States hotel properties. It is calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.
Beige Book	This report published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System evaluates current economic conditions across the 12 Federal Reserve districts in the United States, highlighting changes in economic conditions since the previous report.
Building Permits	The number of privately-owned housing units authorized for construction in Ohio or in the United States. Permits for a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters are included in this measure.
Consumer Confidence	The Conference Board's measure reflects present and anticipated business conditions. The monthly report measures consumer attitudes, buying intentions, vacation plans, and consumers expectations on inflations, stock prices, and interest rates in the United States.
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers	Computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this index measures the average change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services over time. The index is based on spending patterns of urban consumers for more than 200 items and over 120 different combinations of items such as food and beverages, housing, and energy.
Continued and Extended Unemployment Claims	Continued unemployment claims include the number of Ohio residents filing for ongoing unemployment benefits for a period up to 26 weeks, after their initial claim. In some cases, the federal government may extend the period that unemployment benefits may be received, even if the worker has exhausted regular unemployment insurance period.

Employment Trends Index	The Conference Board's Leading composite index indicates the direction of employment through the aggregation of eight leading employment indicators.
Existing Home Sales	A measure of the number of sales of existing homes, which includes single-family, townhomes, condominiums, and co-ops. This number is based on transaction closings from the Multiple Listing Services.
Hotel Occupancy Rate	A performance indicator that shows the percentage of hotel rooms that are occupied in the United States compared to total available space.
Housing Market Index	Produced by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) and Wells Fargo, the index is based on a monthly survey of NAHB members designed to take the pulse of the single-family housing market. Respondents are asked to rate market conditions for the sale of new homes at the present time and in the next six months as well as the traffic of prospective buyers of new homes.
Initial Unemployment Claims	The number of new jobless claims filed by Ohio workers seeking unemployment assistance for the first-time following a job loss.
Leading Economic Index	The Conference Board's Leading Composite Index is designed to reveal patterns in economic data by smoothing the volatility of its 10 individual components. The Leading Economic Index is a predictive index that anticipates business cycle inflexion points.
Manufacturing Production Index	A measure produced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; the index measures the real output of the United States manufacturing industry by sector. The reference period for the index is 2017.
Newly Built Single-Family Home Sales	A measure of the sales of newly built single family structures including houses and townhouses.
Ohio Employee-Population Ratio	The proportion of Ohio civilian employment to the Ohio civilian non-institutional population. The ratio is primarily used as a measure of job holders and to track the pace of job creation compared to the adult population over time.

Ohio Labor Force Participation Rate	This rate represents the number of people in the Ohio labor force as a percentage of the Ohio civilian non-institutionalized population.
Ohio Nonfarm Payroll Employment	A measure of the number of workers in Ohio excluding farm workers as well as some government workers, private household employees, proprietors, unpaid volunteers, and the unincorporated self-employed.
Ohio Unemployment Rate	A measure of the share of workers in the Ohio labor force who do not currently have a job that are actively looking for work. People who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are not included in this measure.
People Not in the Labor Force Who Currently Want a Job	Individuals who want a job but are not counted as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work over the last four weeks or were unavailable to take a job for a variety of reasons including caring for children or other family members.
Permanent Job Losses	Unemployed persons whose employment ended involuntarily, or completed a temporary job, and began looking for work.
Personal Consumption Expenditures	Produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, this indicator reflects price and consumer changes of national household expenditures for goods and services exchanged in the United States economy.
Personal Income	Income that people receive from wages and salaries, Social Security and other government benefits, dividends and interest, business ownership, and other sources.
Personal Saving	Produced by the Bureau of Economic analysis, this is the difference between current-dollar disposable income (that is, after-tax income) and personal outlays.
Personal Saving Rate	Produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, this indicator calculates the percentage of an individual's income left after they pay taxes and spend money. It is the percentage of the disposable income that people save.
Purchasing Managers Index	Produced by the Institute for Supply Management that measures expansions and contractions of the manufacturing economy. An index score reading above 50 percent indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding, while below 50 percent it is generally contracting.

Real Gross Domestic Product	Produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, this is a measure of the inflation adjusted value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States.
Revenue Per Available Room	This is a standard performance measure used in the hotel industry calculated by multiplying a hotel's average daily room rate by its occupancy rate.
Small Business Optimism Index	The National Federation of Independent Business calculates this index to provide an indication of the health of small businesses in the United States through a composite of 10 seasonally adjusted components.
State-Level Coincident Index	Produced by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, this index is a composite of four labor market indicators – nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and real wage and salary disbursements.
Survey of Consumers	The University of Michigan's Survey of Consumers reports a measure of consumer confidence in the overall health of the economy in the United States. Information is gathered from a monthly telephone survey of consumer expectations for the economy.
Temporary Layoff	People who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return to work within six months. Those on temporary layoff do not need to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
Total Construction Spending	The Census Bureau's estimate of the total dollar value of construction work done in the United States for the month on new structures or improvements to existing structures for private and public sectors. Estimates include the cost of architectural and engineering work, the cost of labor and materials, overhead costs, interest, and taxes paid during construction, and contractor's profits.
Total Industrial Production	A measure produced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the index measures the real output of the manufacturing, mining, and electric and gas utilities industries. The reference period for the index is 2017.
Total Travel Throughput	The number of travelers that go through Transportation Security Administration checkpoints in airports across the United States.

Unlinked Passenger Trips	The number of times a passenger takes a public transit trip on a public transit vehicle regardless of fare paid, transfer pass used, received a free ride, or paid using another method. If a passenger transfers to another vehicle, that person takes two unlinked passenger trips.
U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate	This rate represents the number of people in the United States labor force as a percentage of the United States civilian non-institutionalized population.
U.S. Nonfarm Payroll Employment	A measure of the number of workers in the United States excluding farm workers as well as some government workers, private household employees, proprietors, unpaid volunteers, and the unincorporated self-employed.
U.S. Unemployment Rate	A measure of the share of workers in the United States labor force who do not currently have a job but are actively looking for work. People who have not looked for work in the past four weeks are not included in this measure.
Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act	The WARN Act requires employers to provide written notices of at least 60 days in advance of covered plant closings and mass layoffs in Ohio to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.