

State of Ohio

Monthly Financial Report

NOVEMBER 13, 2023

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

From: Kimberly Murnieks, OBM Director



    YouTube

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**Personal Income Tax was up
\$82.5 million over October 2022**

**Non-Auto Sales & Use Tax is up
\$179 million over FY 2023**

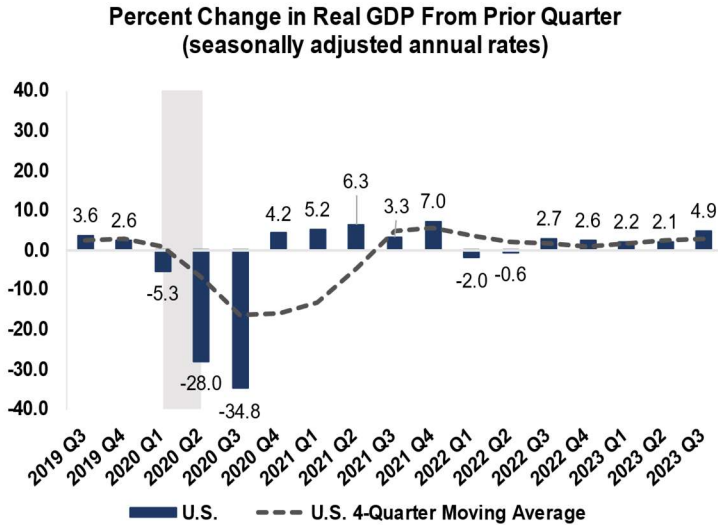


Economic Activity

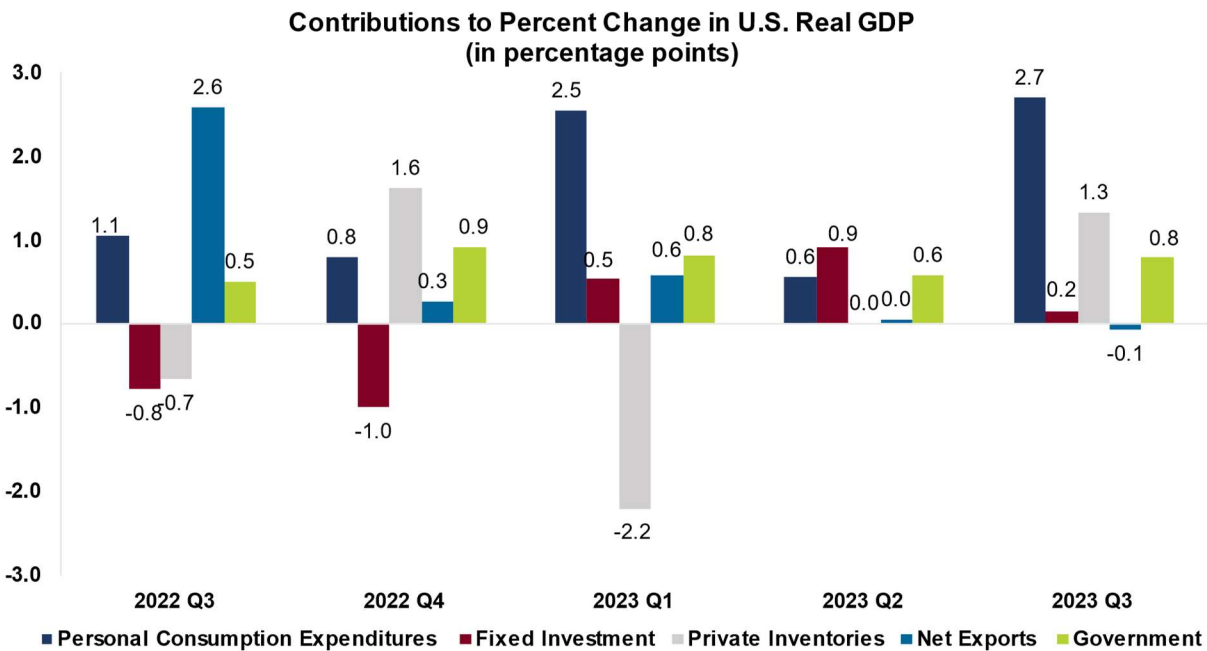
Economic Outlook

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' advanced estimate, the nation's **Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** increased in the third quarter of calendar year 2023 at an annualized rate of 4.9 percent. This is the fifth quarter in a row of growth, after declines in the first half of 2022.

The third quarter increase in real GDP resulted from growth in personal consumption expenditures (2.7 percentage points), private inventories (1.3 percentage points), government expenditures (0.8 percentage point), and fixed investments (0.2 percentage point). Net exports made a small negative contribution to GDP growth in the third quarter.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



The **Federal Reserve's Beige Book** evaluates current economic conditions across its twelve districts. According to the report released for October 2023, economic activity in the Fourth District, which includes Ohio, was relatively unchanged in comparison to August's report. Employment saw minimal growth during the reporting period, with some employers reporting easing wage pressures compared to the last few years. Consumer spending was flat or decreased in recent weeks, depending on the category, with most contacts expecting relatively flat sales until closer to the holiday season. Manufacturers noted increases in activity but expressed some concern over the impact of the United Auto Worker's strike, which has since concluded.

In September 2023, the Conference Board's **Leading Economic Index** decreased 0.7 percent to 104.6, after declining 0.5 percent in August. The index fell for the 18th consecutive month and decreased 3.4 percent in the last six months. The Conference Board's Senior Manager of Business Cycle Indicators reported negative or flat contributions from most components of the index, only partially offset by a decrease in unemployment claims. Though the economy continues to demonstrate considerable resilience, the Conference Board forecasts a short and shallow downturn in early 2024.

The economic outlook for the remainder of 2023 appears bright, with the advanced estimate of third quarter GDP and continued employment growth in October boosting expectations. Forecasters have abandoned their previous calls for recession in the second half of 2023, as the economy continues to show resilience as inflation moderates. Increases in consumer spending in October, along with the Federal Reserve's decision to forgo additional interest rate increases, bolstered expectations for continued growth through the rest of 2023 and into 2024.

Economic Forecasts

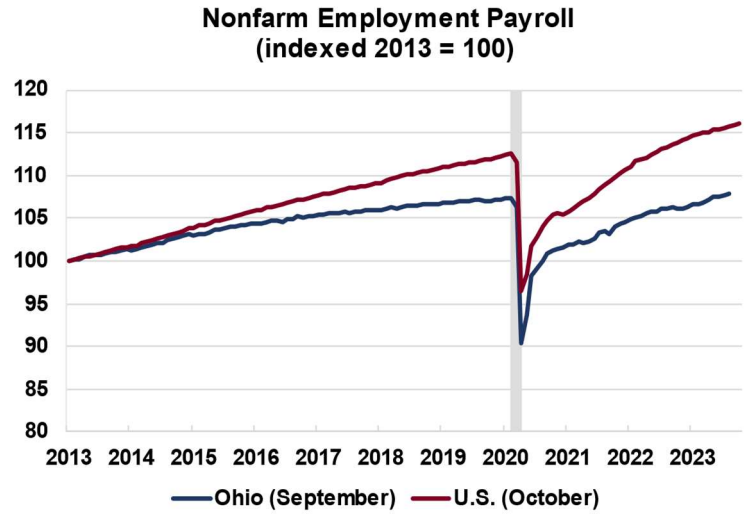
Source	Date	4th Quarter 2023 Annualized GDP Forecast
Moody's Analytics High Frequency GDP Model	11/03/2023	4.9%
New York Fed Staff Nowcast	10/27/2023	2.4%
IHS Markit GDP Tracker	11/03/2023	1.7%
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (GDPNow)	11/01/2023	1.2%
Wells Fargo	10/13/2023	0.9%
Conference Board	10/12/2023	1.0%



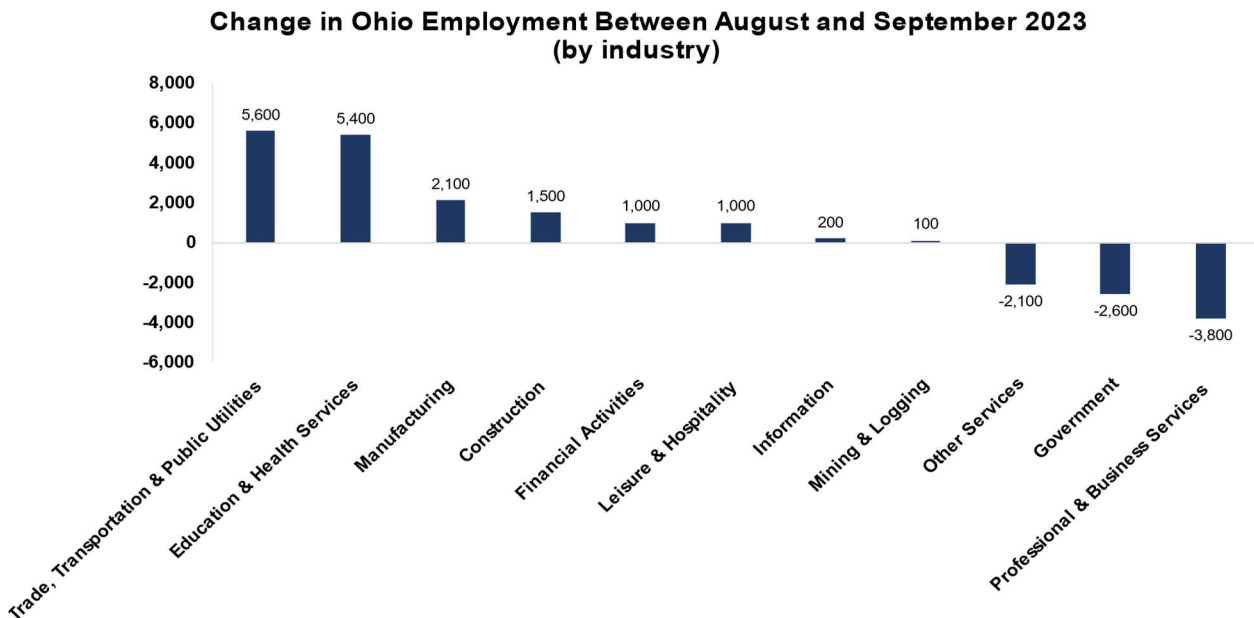
Ohio Labor Market

Ohio's nonfarm payroll employment increased by an estimated 8,400 jobs between August and September 2023 to 5.6 million, an increase of 1.7 percent over the prior year.

In Ohio, trade, transportation, and public utilities had the largest employment gains in September, followed by education and health services, manufacturing, construction, financial activities, and leisure and hospitality. These gains were partially offset by losses in other services, government, and professional and business services.



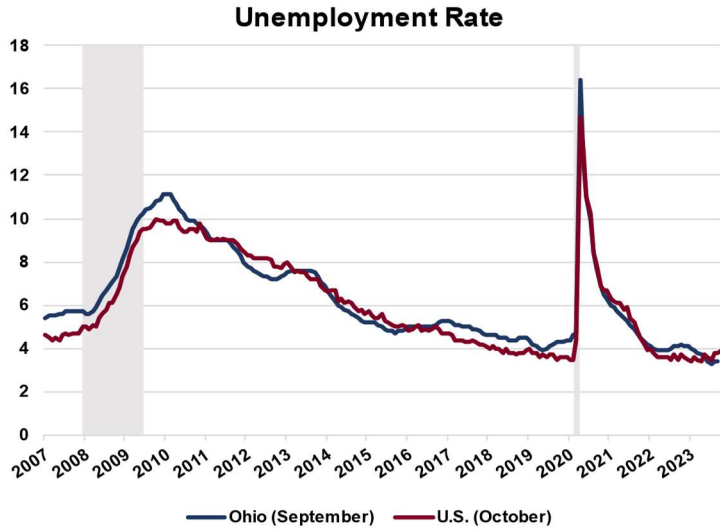
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Ohio's seasonally adjusted **labor force participation rate** in September was 62.1 percent, unchanged from August 2023. The seasonally adjusted **employment-population ratio** was 60 in September, a 0.1 percentage point decrease from August 2023.





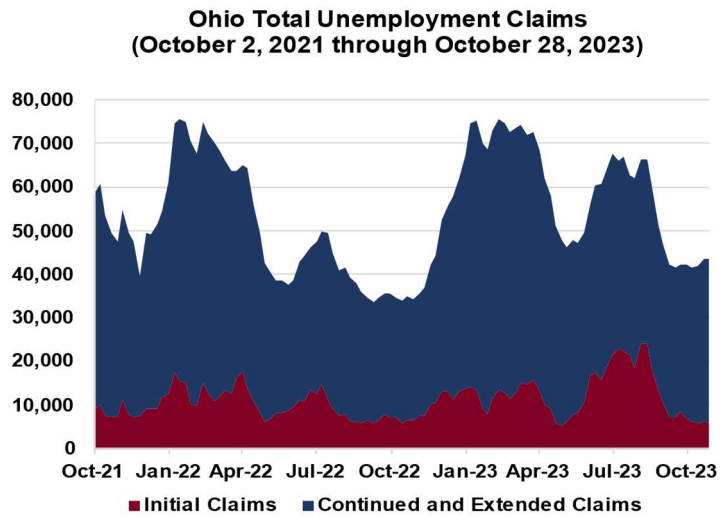
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics through FRED

The **Ohio unemployment rate** in September 2023 was 3.4 percent, unchanged from the August 2023 revised rate and remaining 0.4 percentage point below the national rate in September.

In September 2023, **initial unemployment claims** decreased 55.9 percent for men and 62.6 percent for women compared to August 2023. During the same period, initial claims decreased across all racial groups. Those who

identified as White (-52%), Black (-36%), and American Indian (-33.9%) saw the largest decreases. Initial claims also decreased (-85.1%) for those who did not specify a race.

During the week ending October 28, 2023, individuals filed a total of 5,906 initial unemployment claims, a 4.1 percent decrease from the previous week. Individuals filing **continued and extended claims** during the same week totaled 37,512 claims, a 0.1 percent increase from the prior week.



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

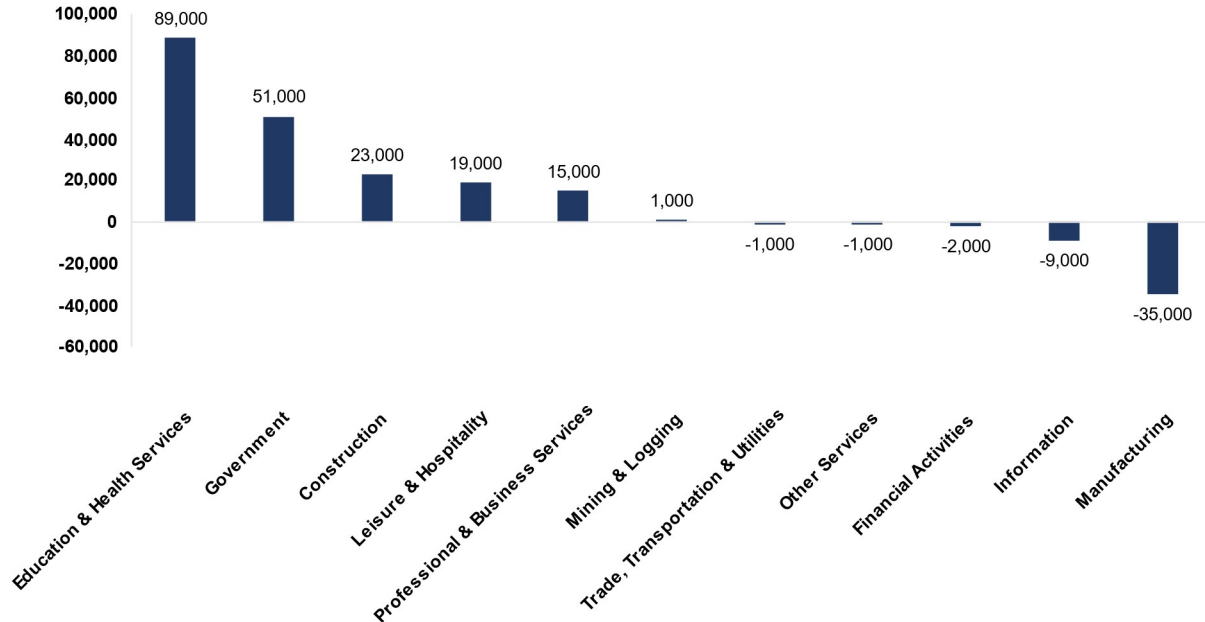
U.S. Labor Market

U.S. nonfarm payroll employment increased by 150,000 jobs in October. The highest growth in job gains were concentrated in education and health services, government, construction, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services.

150,000
Jobs Added



Change in U.S. Employment September - October 2023 (by industry)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The **U.S. labor force participation rate** decreased 0.1 percentage point in October to 62.7 percent. The **U.S. employment-population ratio** decreased 0.2 percentage point in October to 60.2 percent. Both measures remained below February 2020 levels by 0.4 percentage point and 0.5 percentage point, respectively.

Unemployment Rates by Demographic Group

	August-23	September-23	October-23
Women	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Men	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%
Black	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%
White	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Asian	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Hispanic	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%

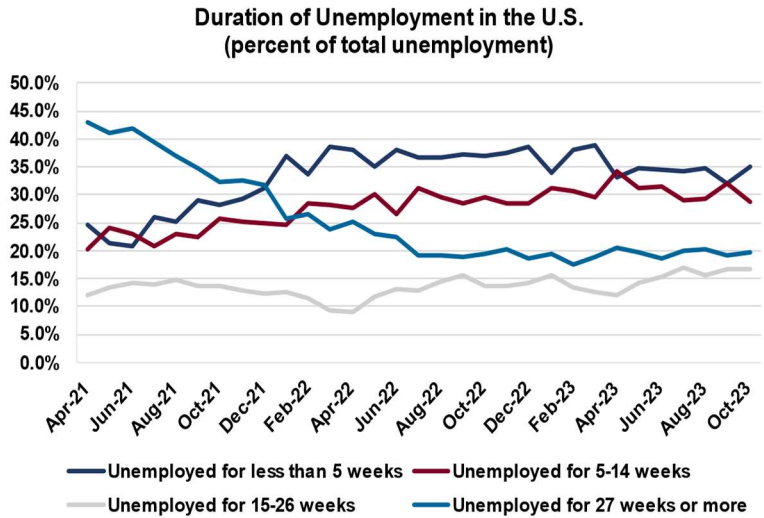
The **U.S. unemployment rate** increased 0.1 percentage point in October to 3.9 percent, while the number of unemployed individuals increased to 6.5 million. The unemployment rate increased between September and October 2023 for all racial categories. Individuals who identify as Asian increased the most (0.3 percentage point), followed by individuals who identified as Hispanic (0.2 percentage point), and individuals who identified as White or Black (0.1 percentage point) saw the smallest increases between September and October. The unemployment rate for women increased 0.2 percentage point to 3.6



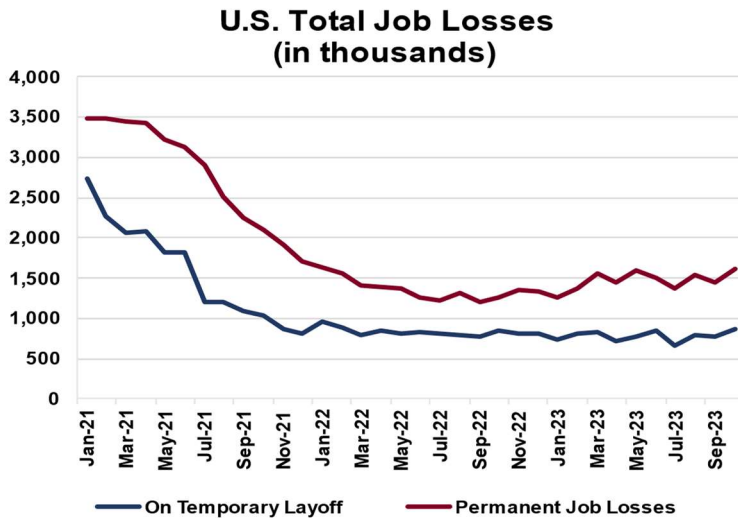
percent between September and October, while the unemployment rate for men was unchanged at 4.1 percent.

In October 2023, 34.9 percent of unemployed individuals in the nation were unemployed for less than five weeks. This measure increased 10.6 percent from September and remained in line with pre-pandemic levels.

The number of **people not in the labor force who currently want a job** decreased by 1.4 percent to 5.4 million people in October and remained in line with pre-pandemic levels.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The number of unemployed people who were on **temporary layoff** increased to 873,000 in October and was 93,000 more than in February 2020.

The number of people with **permanent job losses** increased by 164,000 in October to 1.6 million.

Consumer Income and Consumption

\$23.2 Trillion

Personal income increased by \$77.8 billion (0.3%) in September to \$23.2 trillion. The gains in September were primarily due to increases in private industries wages and salaries of \$31.5 billion (0.3%).



Personal consumption expenditures increased by \$138.7 billion (0.7%) between August and September. Overall spending on goods increased by 0.7 percent in September. Spending on nondurable goods increased 0.5 percent, driven by increases in spending on other nondurable goods (1.2%) and food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption (0.4%). Spending on durable goods increased 1 percent, driven by increases in motor vehicles and parts (1.9%), recreational goods and vehicles (0.8%), furnishings and durable household equipment (0.3%), and other durable goods (0.3%). Spending on services increased by 0.8 percent in September 2023, led by transportation services (3.2%), other services (1.6%), food services and accommodations (1.3%), health care (0.6%), and housing utilities (0.6%).

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

	August 2023	September 2023	1-Month Percent Change	12-Month Percent Change	24-Month Percent Change
Durable Goods	\$ 2,050,620	\$ 2,073,571	1.1%	5.5%	8.6%
Motor vehicles and parts	\$ 594,854	\$ 611,534	2.8%	7.2%	9.0%
Furnishings and durable household equipment	\$ 419,457	\$ 422,233	0.7%	2.4%	1.2%
Recreational goods and vehicles	\$ 795,846	\$ 792,365	-0.4%	7.7%	16.4%
Other durable goods	\$ 277,762	\$ 281,019	1.2%	0.8%	3.6%
Nondurable Goods	\$ 3,359,064	\$ 3,365,427	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Clothing and footwear	\$ 499,801	\$ 502,356	0.5%	-0.5%	0.6%
Gasoline and other energy goods	\$ 316,314	\$ 306,470	-3.1%	-2.5%	-4.6%
Other nondurable goods	\$ 1,399,446	\$ 1,415,976	1.2%	3.4%	6.0%
Services	\$ 10,105,122	\$ 10,137,170	0.3%	2.4%	4.8%
Transportation services	\$ 470,683	\$ 477,120	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Housing and utilities	\$ 2,571,810	\$ 2,574,410	0.1%	1.4%	1.6%
Recreation services	\$ 591,166	\$ 586,981	-0.7%	3.0%	6.2%
Financial services and insurance	\$ 1,065,836	\$ 1,058,133	-0.7%	2.8%	1.7%

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.

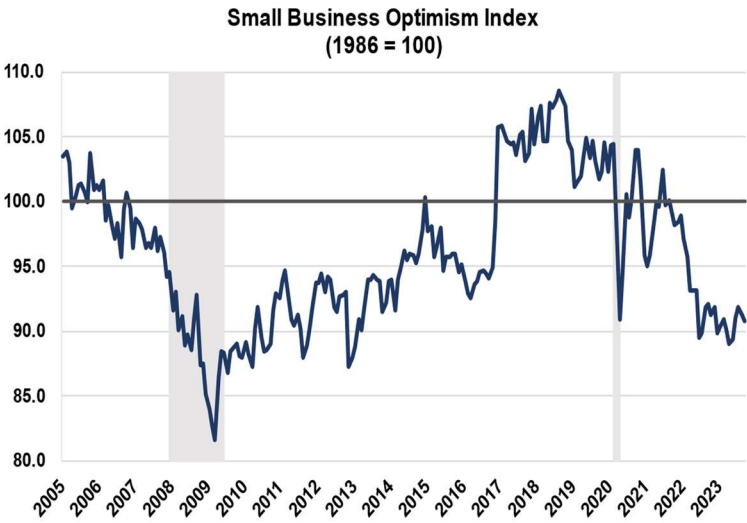
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table 2.3.6U Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product

Personal saving totaled \$687.7 billion in September 2023, a 4.7 percent decrease compared to July's revised level and was 19.4 percent above the September 2022 level. The **personal saving rate** was 3.4 percent in September, down 0.6 percentage point from August's revised estimate.



The **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers** (CPI) showed an increase of 0.4 percent in September, which followed a 0.6 percent increase in August. The “all items” index increased 3.7 percent over the last 12 months. September price increases compared to August 2023 were concentrated primarily in shelter (0.6%), energy (1.5%), and food (0.2%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in used cars and trucks (-2.5%).

Both consumer opinion surveys reported decreases in confidence in October. Respondents in the University of Michigan’s **Survey of Consumers** reported a decline (6%) in consumer sentiment to 63.8 in October 2023 compared to September 2023. Consumers reported substantial increases in concern over inflation, and nearly all demographics reported decreased sentiment in October. The Conference Board’s **Consumer Confidence Index** decreased by 1.7 points to 102.6 in October, down from an upwardly revised 104.3 in September. The Chief Economist at the Conference Board noted that concerns about rising prices, especially for groceries and gasoline, as well as concerns about the political situation, higher interest rates, and worries about war/conflicts, contributed to the third straight month of decline. Decreases in confidence predominantly occurred in consumers aged 35 and up and all income levels.



Source: NFIB

The **Small Business Optimism Index** decreased 0.5 percentage point to 90.8 in September, the 21st consecutive month the index was below 98, the 49-year average. Inflation was the top concern of small business owners in September, with 23 percent of owners identifying it as their single most important problem, unchanged from August. Hiring also remained a concern, with 43 percent of owners who were actively hiring reporting job openings that were hard to fill.

Travel and Tourism

Ohio’s three largest transit authorities, the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Central Ohio Transit Authority, and Southwest Ohio Regional Transit Authority, provided an estimated combined 4,046,038 **unlinked passenger trips** in October 2023. This was 0.3 percent higher than September 2023, and 16.8 percent higher than October 2022 ridership levels.

Average airline checkpoint traffic increased 7.9 percent in October 2023 compared to September. **Total travel throughput** in October 2023 was 10.3 percent higher than in October 2022 and 2.9 percent lower than in October 2019.

The **hotel occupancy rate** for the week ending October 23, 2023, was 66.0 percent, 0.7 percent above the comparable week in 2022. The **average daily rate** for a hotel room was \$160.89, a 3.9 percent increase from 2022. **Revenue per available room** was \$106.16, which was 4.6 percent more than in 2022.

Industrial Activity

According to preliminary data from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, **total industrial production** increased 0.3 percent between August and September 2023 and was 0.1 percent higher than in September 2022.

Preliminary data show the **Manufacturing Production Index** increased 0.4 percent in September 2023 to 99.8 and was -0.8 percent lower than September 2022. Nationally, manufacturing in eight of Ohio's top 10 industries increased production between August and September 2023. Increases in plastics and rubber products (1.7%), primary metals (1.5%), aerospace and other transportation equipment (0.9%), chemicals (0.4%), electrical equipment (0.4%), fabricated metal products (0.3%), motor vehicles and parts (0.3%), and food, beverage, and tobacco products (0.2) were offset by decreases in petroleum and coal products (-0.3%) and machinery (-0.1%).

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

Manufacturing Sector	Percent Change July and August 2023	Percent Change August to September 2023	Percent Change September 2022 to September 2023
Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	1.7%	0.9%	5.2%
Chemicals	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%
Electrical Equipment	0.2%	0.4%	-1.3%
Fabricated Metal Products	-0.4%	0.3%	-1.2%
Food Beverage and Tobacco Products	-0.3%	0.2%	-2.5%
Machinery	1.2%	-0.1%	-3.8%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	-4.1%	0.3%	7.0%
Petroleum and Coal	-0.2%	-0.3%	-2.5%
Plastics and Rubber Products	-0.2%	1.7%	-4.0%
Primary Metals	0.2%	1.5%	1.6%





Source: Institute for Supply Management

In October 2023, the Institute for Supply Management reported the **Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)** for the United States was 46.7, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points from September’s reading. The index remained below 50 for the 12th straight month, indicating continued contraction in the manufacturing sector.

Across the nation, two of the 10 most important industries to Ohio’s manufacturing sector increased production in October.

The manufacturing of food, beverage, and tobacco products; and plastics and rubber products reported growth in the last month. The industries reporting the largest contraction were electrical equipment; machinery; fabricated metal products; primary metals; chemical products; and transportation equipment. According to the chair of the survey committee, the manufacturing sector fell back into contraction after one month of slight expansion. Anecdotal evidence from nationwide purchasing and supply executives surveyed by the Institute for Supply Management (ISM) described some slowing in markets, and lingering uncertainty about long-term conditions.

“
Despite the ongoing United Auto Workers (UAW) strike, there’s a firmness and pickup in orders for the rest of the fourth quarter. [Primary Metals]
 ”

“
Markets appear to have slightly slowed. Certain commodities remain high. [Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Products]
 ”



Ohio and Midwest Construction and Housing Market

In Ohio, **building permits** for privately-owned housing units decreased 2 percent between August and September 2023 and were 1.4 percent below the number of permits issued in September 2022.

Privately-owned housing starts in the Midwest increased 35.3 percent between August and September and were 3.3 percent below September 2022 levels.

In September 2023, privately-owned housing completions in the Midwest decreased 5.7 percent compared to August and were 13.4 percent below September 2022.

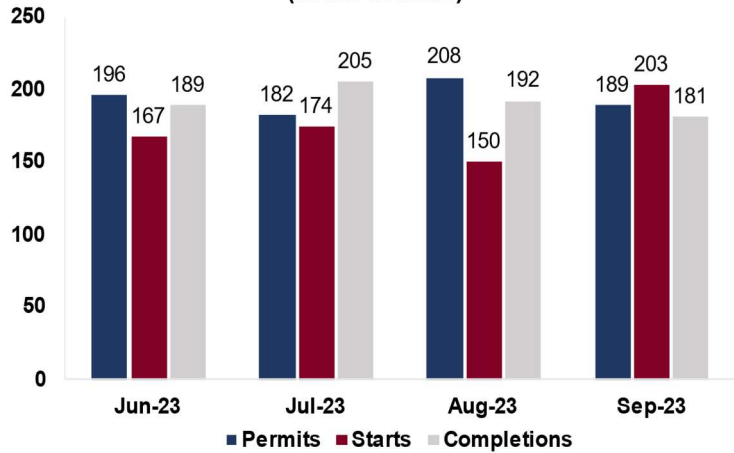
New home sales in the Midwest increased 4.7 percent between August and September 2023 and were 4.7 percent above September 2022.

The number of homes sold in Ohio continued to slow while average prices increased slightly in September. Total sales were 17 percent below September 2022 and the average sale price in Ohio was \$275,461, a 5.9 percent increase compared to September

2022. The president of Ohio REALTORS reported that the housing market in Ohio was returning to normal inventories, and that expectations around interest rates are becoming steadier in September 2023 when compared to past months.

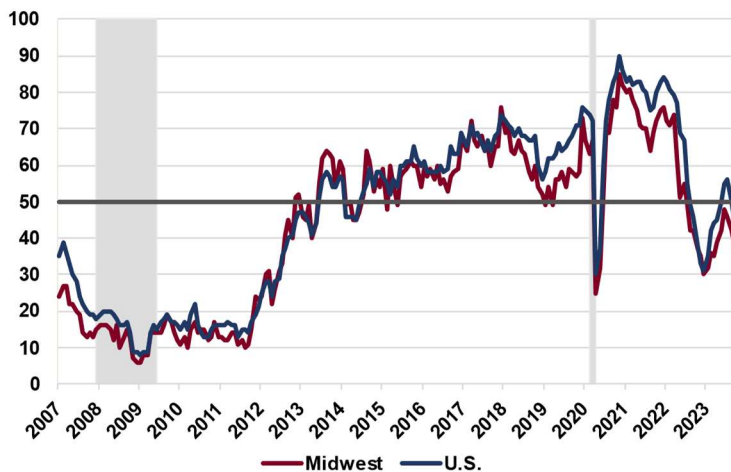
The **Housing Market Index** in the Midwest decreased one point in October to 37, three points below the national level. The national index decreased four points over the same time-period, following increases for the majority of 2023.

Midwest Privately-Owned Housing Construction (in thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through FRED

Housing Market Index



Source: National Association of Home Builders



U.S. Construction and Housing Market

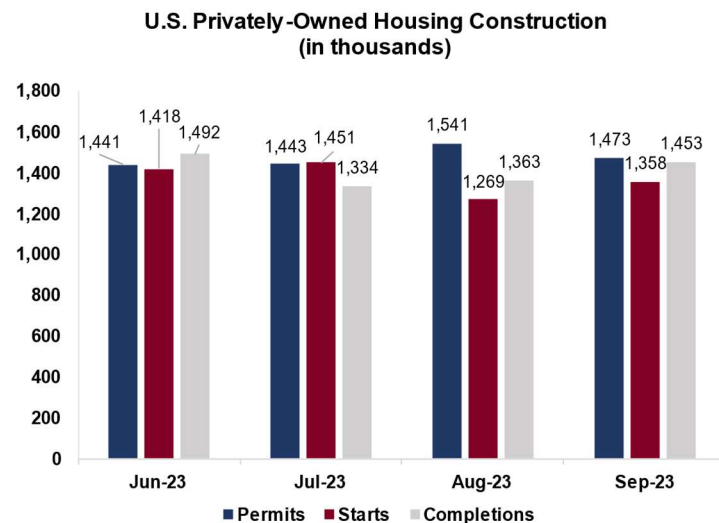
The U.S. Census Bureau reported **total construction spending** in September 2023 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.99 trillion, a 0.4 percent increase from the revised August estimate. The September 2023 estimate was 8.7 percent above September 2022.

Public sector construction spending increased 0.4 percent between August and September, bringing the seasonally adjusted annual total to \$440.6 billion. Spending on educational construction increased 1.9 percent above the revised August estimate to \$94.4 billion in September, 16.5 percent above September 2022 levels. Highway construction spending in September was 0.2 percent below the revised August estimate and 10.4 percent above September 2022.

Private sector construction spending increased 0.4 percent between August and September to a seasonally adjusted annual total of \$1.6 trillion and 6.9 percent above September 2022 levels. Residential construction in September was 0.6 percent above August's revised level and 2.2 percent below the September 2022 level. Nonresidential construction in September 2023 increased 0.1 percent from August's revised level and was 21.3 percent above September 2022.

In the U.S., the number of **building permits** issued for privately-owned housing units decreased 4.4 percent between August and September and was 7.2 percent below the number of permits issued in September 2022.

Nationally, privately-owned housing starts decreased 4.4 percent between August and September and were 7.2 percent below September 2022 levels.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through FRED

In September, **newly built single-family home sales** decreased by 12.3 percent compared to August and were 33.9 percent above sales in September 2022. The national median sales price in August 2023 was \$418,800, a 3.3 percent decrease compared to August, and 12.3 percent lower compared to September 2022.

According to the National Association of Realtors, **existing home sales** decreased 2 percent in September compared to August. September's existing home sales decreased slightly to an annual rate of 4 million housing units, a 15.4 percent decrease from September 2022. The median sale price of all existing homes increased 2.8 percent from

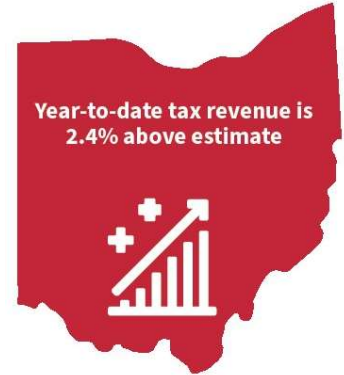
a year ago to \$394,300. Available inventory in September 2023 totaled 1.1 million units, up 2.7 percent from August and 8.1 percent below the September 2022 inventory level.



Revenues

October demonstrated the strongest GRF tax revenue performance this fiscal year, exceeding the monthly estimate by \$162.6 million (7.2%). Personal income tax was the leading category, with receipts of \$133.8 million (18.8%) above estimate. For the year-to-date, tax revenues are \$218.6 million (2.4%) above estimate.

Aggregate (tax and non-tax) GRF receipts totaled \$3.6 billion in October and were \$183.5 million (5.3%) above estimate. As noted above, tax revenues were \$162.6 million (7.2%) above estimate. Non-tax receipts were \$20.7 million (1.7%) above estimate and transfers were \$170,000 above estimate. For the year-to-date, tax receipts and transfers are above estimate while non-tax receipts are below estimate, as shown in the table below.



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	\$ 218.6	2.4%
Non-Tax Receipts	Federal grants, earnings on investments, licenses & fees, other income, intrastate transfers	\$ (73.2)	-1.3%
Transfers	Budget stabilization, liquor transfers, capital reserve, other	\$ 2.5	N/A
Total Revenue Variance		\$ 147.8	1.0%
Non-Federal Revenue Variance		\$ 334.9	3.6%
Federal Grants Variance		\$ (187.1)	-3.4%

The table below shows that sources above estimate (a positive variance of \$262.8 million) in October outweighed the number of sources below estimate (a negative variance of \$79.3 million), resulting in a net positive variance from estimate of \$183.5 million.

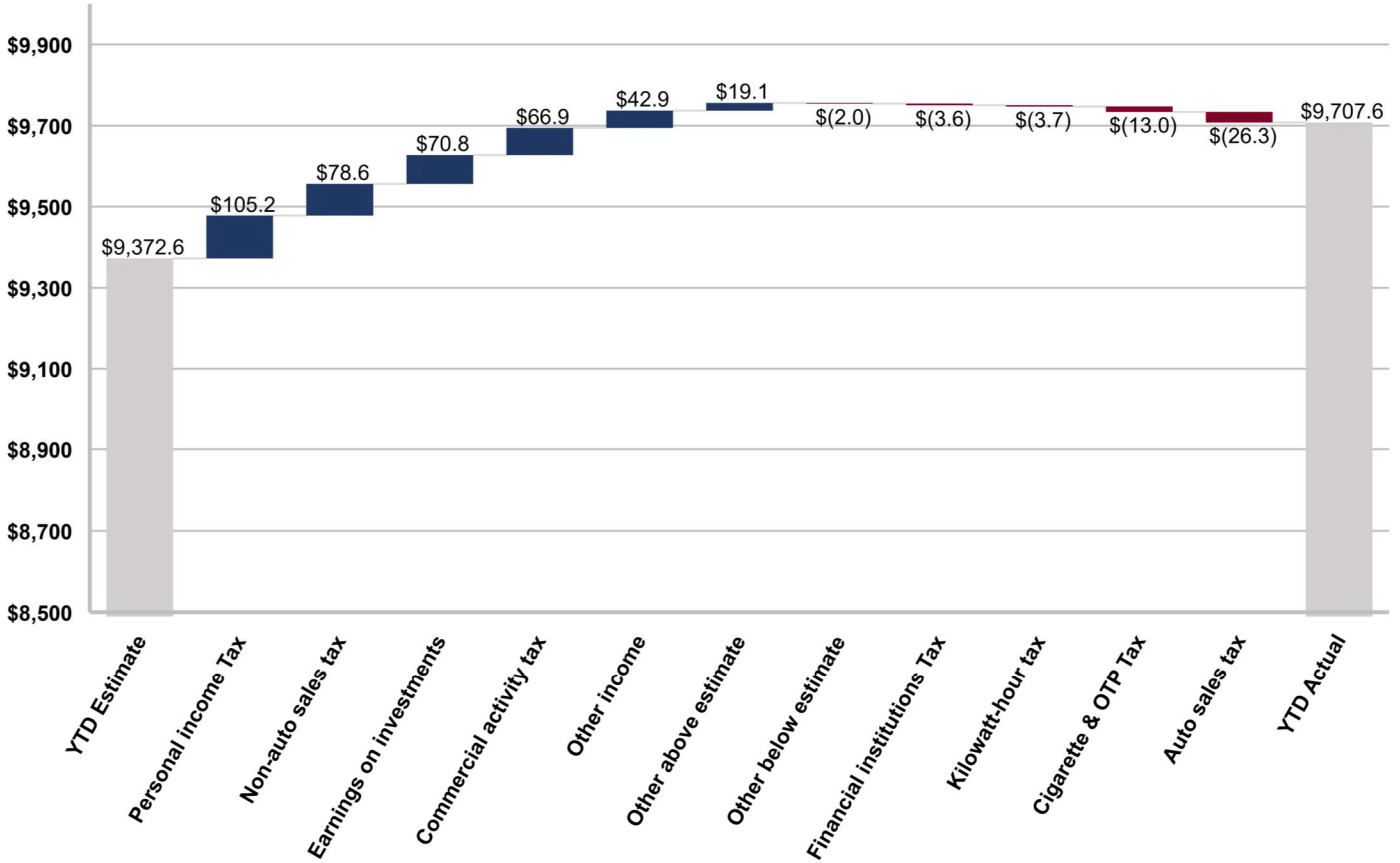
GRF Revenue Sources Relative to Monthly Estimates – October 2023
(\$ in millions)

Individual Revenue Sources Above Estimate		Individual Revenue Sources Below Estimate	
Personal Income Tax	\$ 133.8	Federal Grants	\$ (53.1)
Earnings on Investments	\$ 70.8	Non-Auto Sales Tax	\$ (23.9)
Commercial Activity Tax	\$ 16.6	Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax	\$ (1.2)
Auto Sales Tax	\$ 14.8	Other revenue sources below estimate	\$ (1.2)
Domestic Insurance Tax	\$ 14.4		
Other revenue sources above estimate	\$ 12.4		
Total Above	\$ 262.8	Total Below	\$ (79.3)

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



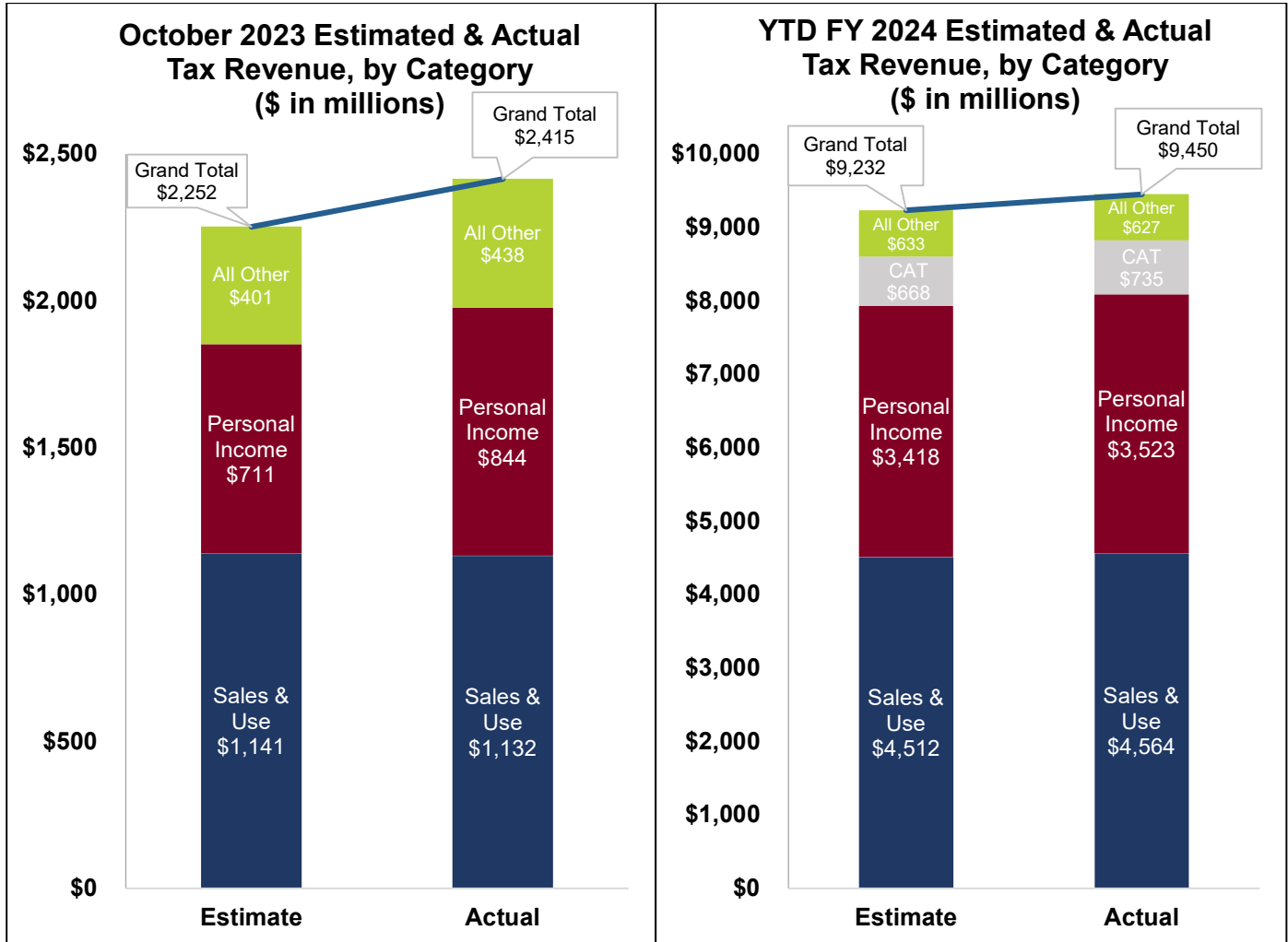
Actuals vs. Estimate: YTD GRF Non-Federal Sources (\$ in millions)



The preceding chart shows the relative contributions of the various revenue sources to the overall variance between actual and estimated non-federal revenues through October 2023, with the net difference totaling \$334.9 million.



The following chart shows the composition of estimated and actual GRF tax revenues for October 2023 and the year-to-date. All tax sources are allocated among several major categories. The chart shows that sales and use tax revenues have generated just under half of the tax revenues for the first four months of the fiscal year.



For October, total receipts and transfers were \$656.8 million (-15.3%) below last year. Tax receipts increased by \$126.9 million (5.5%) and non-tax receipts decreased by \$783.9 million (-39.2%). Transfers increased by \$170,000 from last year. For the year-to-date, tax receipts are \$316.9 million (3.5%) above last year and non-tax receipts are \$792.7 million (-12.5%) below last year. Transfers are \$3.2 million (-56%) below last year on a year-to-date basis.

The source with the largest year-over-year dollar increase during October was personal income tax, at \$82.5 million (10.8%), followed by earnings on investments at \$75.4 million (169.6%). The next largest increases were commercial activity tax at \$31.3 million (30.1%), domestic insurance tax at \$14.7 million, and auto sales tax at \$11.5 million (7.1%). The largest decreases were in federal grants at \$864.5 million (-44.3%) and non-auto sales tax at \$14.9 million (-1.5%).

Non-Auto Sales Tax

GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections for October totaled \$958.5 million and were \$23.9 million (-2.4%) below the estimate. Year-to-date revenue is \$78.6 million (2.1%) above estimate. October revenue was \$14.9 million (-1.5%) below last year and has increased by \$179 million (4.8%) for the year-to-date. October was the first month since April when receipts in this category came in below the same month in the prior year.



This year's elapsed growth has been boosted in part by last year's unusually large refund payments which suppressed last year's GRF collections. If the July-September 2022 refunds had equaled the amounts paid this year, year-to-date GRF non-auto sales tax revenue would have increased by 1 percent.

The latest national data release from the U.S. Census Bureau's Monthly Advance Retail Trade Survey (MARTS) program shows consistent year-over-year retail sales growth within the two percent to four percent range over the past several months. Focusing on the retail categories that are predominantly subject to Ohio non-auto sales tax (NAICS codes 442, 443, 444, 448, 451, 452, 453, and 454), the MARTS data show a 1.6 percent year-over-year increase in national non-seasonally adjusted sales during September 2023. This compares to year-over-year growth of 3.1 percent in August and 3.3 percent in July. Meanwhile, year-over-year growth in Ohio GRF non-auto sales tax revenue was -0.6 percent, 3.3 percent, and 2.9 percent, in September, August, and July, respectively, after adjusting last year's revenues to reflect this year's refund amounts.

MARTS data show month-over-month sales growth for retail categories subject to Ohio sales tax. Based on seasonally adjusted figures, September 2023 sales for the retail categories listed above were 0.6 percent over August, following a 0.1 percent increase in August from July and a 0.9 percent increase in July from June.

Auto Sales Tax

October auto sales tax revenues were \$173.3 million, \$14.8 million (9.4%) above the estimate. Year-to-date revenues are \$26.3 million (-3.8%) below estimate. Revenues were \$11.5 million (7.1%) above last October and are \$32.5 million (-4.7%) below last year for the first four months of the fiscal year. After three successive months of year-over-year declines, October provided meaningful growth; this result also reduced last month's year-to-date negative variance from estimate by roughly one-third.

Auto sales tax receipts reflect a complex set of cross-cutting forces. Despite the headwinds from higher interest rates, new vehicle demand remains solid. Vehicle supply issues that were evident a year ago have improved, but the used vehicle market continues to face challenges. For most of this calendar year, revenues appear to reflect the combination of steady but modest growth in new vehicle sales and a reduction in used vehicle sales from the boosted levels of 2022.

National sales of new light vehicles in October were consistent with the levels observed throughout most of the calendar year. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, new light vehicle sales 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 15.5 million units. The average monthly level during the January-October 2023 period is also 15.5 million units. October's sales amount is 1.2 percent below September and up 5.6 percent from a year ago. On an unadjusted basis, October 2023 light vehicle unit sales were at 1.2 million units. This is 10 percent below the previous month and 1.6 percent above last October.

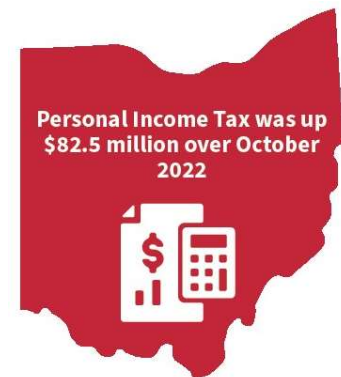
Transaction prices for new vehicles remain high, although price growth has slowed this calendar year. The latest release from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) data shows a 2.5 percent year-over-year price increase for new vehicles in September, and a 0.3 percent increase from the previous month. After four months of flat or negative month-over-month growth, new vehicle prices have lately resumed an upward path. Nonetheless, growth since the end of last year has been quite modest: compared to December 2022, the CPI-U for new motor vehicles in September 2023 grew by 0.9 percent. Even with this year's slowdown, prices remain well above their pre-pandemic levels: the CPI-U for new motor vehicles has increased 21.4 percent since February 2020.

Turning to used vehicles, Cox Automotive estimates there were 2.98 million used vehicle sales transactions in September, not annualized or seasonally adjusted, up 1.9 percent from last year and down 3.7 percent from August. The pandemic disrupted the used vehicle market, as supply failed to meet underlying demand and prices rose. Prices peaked in January 2022, and have generally trended downward since then. More recently, the Manheim Used Vehicle Value Index, a measure of wholesale vehicle prices, was 1.6 percent below the previous month during the first half of October 2023 and has dropped 11.4 percent since its most recent peak in March 2023. The measure was 3.3 percent lower than last October.

Retail price movements typically move in the same direction as wholesale prices but with a lag. The September CPI-U for used vehicles shows a 5.4 percent decline since its most recent high in May. On a year-over-year basis, the CPI-U was 8 percent lower than last September. Used-vehicle prices also remain well above their pre-pandemic levels, with the September 2023 CPI-U index being 36.4 percent higher than in January 2020.

Personal Income Tax

October GRF personal income tax receipts totaled \$844.4 million and were \$133.8 million (18.8%) above the estimate. Year-to-date revenue is \$105.2 million (3.1%) above estimate, reversing last month's accumulated negative variance. On a year-over-year basis, October income tax collections are up \$82.5 million (10.8%). Year-to-date revenue is \$80 million (2.3%) above last year.



Withholding collections for October amounted to \$852.2 million and were \$36 million (4.4%) above estimate. For the fiscal year-to-date, the withholding component is \$85.3 million (-2.5%) below estimate. This component was \$21.7 million (-2.5%) below last October and is \$46.5 million (1.4%) above last year for the fiscal year-to-date.

The positive October withholding variance was due to the estimate reflecting the planned reduction in employer withholding tax rates taking effect during the month. The estimate assumed an \$87 million reduction in October receipts resulting from the rate reductions. However, those reductions instead took effect in November. Although the October income tax variance was bolstered by the one-month delay in the withholding rate changes, the \$87 million gain is only temporary: it will be offset when taxpayers file their tax year 2023 annual income tax returns next calendar year and receive higher refunds (or, in some cases, pay less tax) than assumed by the estimates.

The withholding category includes taxes paid by certain types of pass-through entities on their taxable income. This is a separate revenue stream from the income tax withheld by employers and paid to the state. Beginning in tax year 2022, an additional filing option for pass-through entities became available. Collections from this new filing option are not reported in the withholding category but rather in the annual tax return and estimated payment categories, as appropriate. The shift to this pass-through entity tax filing option explains much of the negative elapsed variance from estimate for the withholding category and the muted growth in collections from last year. Employer withholding has performed significantly better than the overall withholding category: excluding pass-through entity tax payments, year-to-date withholding collections are up \$151.4 million (4.6%) from last year.

The filing season for the 2022 tax year has essentially concluded, as October was the month in which annual returns were due from those taxpayers who had used all available filing extensions. Annual tax return payments substantially exceeded the estimate in October, by \$43 million (50.9%). This component increased \$10.2 million (8.7%) from last year. Annual return collections are \$464 million (34.3%) above the estimate for the elapsed (January-October) filing season while they are now \$40.8 million (-2.2%) below the prior year. As discussed above, the annual return category reflects collections from pass-through entity taxpayers taking advantage of a new filing option, with a corresponding shift in collections from the withholding category to the annual return category. The revenue forecast for this filing season anticipated a significant decline from

the historic highs of last year; as the decline has been much less than expected, there is a strong positive variance from the estimate year-to-date.

The third quarterly estimated payment due date for the current calendar year was in September, and the remainder of those payments were processed and booked in October. Collections for the month exceeded the estimate by \$68.5 million (195.2%) and were \$75.8 million (273%) above last year. The combined March through October results, reflecting the first three quarterly payments for calendar year 2023, show a strong positive variance of \$262.9 million (44.4%). Year-over-year growth during the March-October period is \$98.7 million (13%). As with annual returns, the availability of another pass-through entity filing option has resulted in a shift of some collections from the withholding category to this category.

The two remaining tax collection categories (trust and other) were a combined \$1.5 million (-14%) below the October estimate. For the past filing season, the combined categories are \$49.3 million (-25.3%) below estimate and are down \$93.8 million (-39.2%) from last year. The negative variance and most of the year-over-year decrease is in the trust category, likely reflecting lower taxable investment income experienced in tax year 2022.

October refunds were \$12 million (6.2%) above estimate. Refunds for the month were \$22 million (-9.6%) less than last year. Total refund issuance for the January-October period has exceeded estimates by \$289.2 million (12.1%) and is up \$380.7 million (16.6%) from the last filing season. Details from the Department of Taxation show that both the number of refunds and the average refund value for the past filing season are up 12 percent and 6 percent, respectively, from last year. Average refund growth has been more pronounced during this fiscal year, at 35 percent, compared to much milder 2 percent growth during the January-June 2023 period.

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

	Actual Oct	Estimate Oct	\$ Var	Actual Oct-2023	Actual Oct-2022	\$ Var Y-to-Y
Withholding	\$ 852.2	\$ 816.2	\$ 36.0	\$ 852.2	\$ 873.8	\$ (21.7)
Quarterly Est.	\$ 103.6	\$ 35.1	\$ 68.5	\$ 103.6	\$ 27.8	\$ 75.8
Annual Returns/40 P	\$ 127.4	\$ 84.4	\$ 43.0	\$ 127.4	\$ 117.2	\$ 10.2
Trust Payments	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.8	\$ (0.6)	\$ 4.2	\$ 8.3	\$ (4.1)
Other	\$ 5.2	\$ 6.1	\$ (0.9)	\$ 5.2	\$ 4.0	\$ 1.2
Less: Refunds	\$(206.0)	\$ (194.0)	\$ (12.0)	\$(206.0)	\$(228.0)	\$ (22.0)
Local Distributions	\$ (42.1)	\$ (42.0)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (42.1)	\$ (41.2)	\$ (0.9)
Net to GRF	\$ 844.4	\$ 710.6	\$ 133.8	\$ 844.4	\$ 761.9	\$ 82.5



Commercial Activity Tax (CAT)

GRF revenues from the CAT were \$16.6 million (14%) above the October estimate and are \$66.9 million (10%) above the year-to-date estimate. Receipts in October were up by \$31.3 million (30.1%) from last year, while year-to-date collections are up \$135.5 million (22.6%).

As CAT revenue is derived from quarterly tax payments, it is more useful to examine the revenue stream in quarterly increments than in monthly increments. CAT revenue performance has been particularly impressive over the past three years, with 12 consecutive quarters of positive variance from estimate through September 2023. Although the preponderance of the current quarter's revenue will be received in November when tax payments are due, performance during the month preceding the due date is typically a sign of whether revenues will reach estimate for the full quarter.

The FY 2024-2025 state operating budget changed the portion of CAT revenue to be credited to the GRF. Previously, the GRF received 85 percent of monthly CAT receipts remaining after making required deposits into the Tax Refund Fund and CAT Administration Fund. Beginning in July 2023, the new budget requires that all CAT revenues (less the two fund deposits mentioned above) be credited to the GRF. Under the new law, the GRF share is reduced only to the extent that deposits are required to be made to the school district and local government tangible personal property tax replacement funds to cover the semiannual statutory reimbursements paid to those entities. An all-fund analysis provides a purer measure of this year's underlying CAT revenue production by removing the effects of the change in revenue accounting. For the fiscal year to date, all-fund CAT revenue is up \$29.9 million (4.2%) over the prior year.

GRF Non-Tax Receipts

GRF non-tax receipts totaled \$1.2 billion and were \$20.7 million (1.7%) above estimate for the month of October. Year-to-date non-tax receipts total \$5.5 billion and are \$73.2 million (-1.3%) below estimate.

The monthly variance in non-tax receipts was due to the investment earnings category, which was \$70.8 million above estimate. Due to year-over-year interest rate growth, first quarter earnings were \$75.4 million more than at the same point in the previous fiscal year.

Table 1
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2024 VS ESTIMATE FY 2024
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL OCTOBER	ESTIMATE OCTOBER	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL Y-T-D	ESTIMATE Y-T-D	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	958,519	982,400	(23,881)	-2.4%	3,900,179	3,821,600	78,579	2.1%
Auto Sales & Use	173,346	158,500	14,846	9.4%	664,205	690,500	(26,295)	-3.8%
Subtotal Sales & Use	1,131,865	1,140,900	(9,035)	-0.8%	4,564,384	4,512,100	52,284	1.2%
Personal Income	844,393	710,600	133,793	18.8%	3,523,191	3,418,000	105,191	3.1%
Corporate Franchise	14	0	14	N/A	124	0	124	N/A
Financial Institutions Tax	(7,455)	(10,100)	2,645	26.2%	(15,952)	(12,400)	(3,552)	-28.6%
Commercial Activity Tax	135,316	118,700	16,616	14.0%	735,247	668,300	66,947	10.0%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	2,931	2,000	931	46.5%
Public Utility	5,829	4,400	1,429	32.5%	46,878	44,300	2,578	5.8%
Kilowatt Hour	26,006	26,500	(494)	-1.9%	100,281	104,000	(3,719)	-3.6%
Natural Gas Distribution	19	500	(481)	-96.3%	13,516	13,900	(384)	-2.8%
Foreign Insurance	188,122	183,800	4,322	2.4%	198,098	194,700	3,398	1.7%
Domestic Insurance	14,642	200	14,442	7221.0%	15,787	6,400	9,387	146.7%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	65,145	66,300	(1,155)	-1.7%	224,919	237,900	(12,981)	-5.5%
Alcoholic Beverage	6,104	5,400	704	13.0%	21,642	22,400	(758)	-3.4%
Liquor Gallonage	4,715	4,900	(185)	-3.8%	19,249	20,100	(851)	-4.2%
Estate	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Tax Receipts	2,414,714	2,252,100	162,614	7.2%	9,450,294	9,231,700	218,594	2.4%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	1,088,105	1,141,251	(53,145)	-4.7%	5,271,591	5,458,670	(187,079)	-3.4%
Earnings on Investments	119,938	49,179	70,759	143.9%	119,938	49,179	70,759	143.9%
License & Fees	2,862	1,813	1,049	57.9%	12,307	12,155	152	1.3%
Other Income	3,269	1,250	2,019	161.5%	122,512	79,600	42,912	53.9%
ISTV'S	4	0	4	N/A	27	0	27	N/A
Total Non-Tax Receipts	1,214,178	1,193,492	20,686	1.7%	5,526,375	5,599,604	(73,229)	-1.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,628,892	3,445,592	183,300	5.3%	14,976,669	14,831,304	145,365	1.0%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0.0%
Transfers In - Other	170	0	170	N/A	2,478	0	2,478	N/A
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Transfers	170	0	170	N/A	2,478	0	2,478	N/A
TOTAL SOURCES	3,629,062	3,445,592	183,470	5.3%	14,979,147	14,831,304	147,844	1.0%

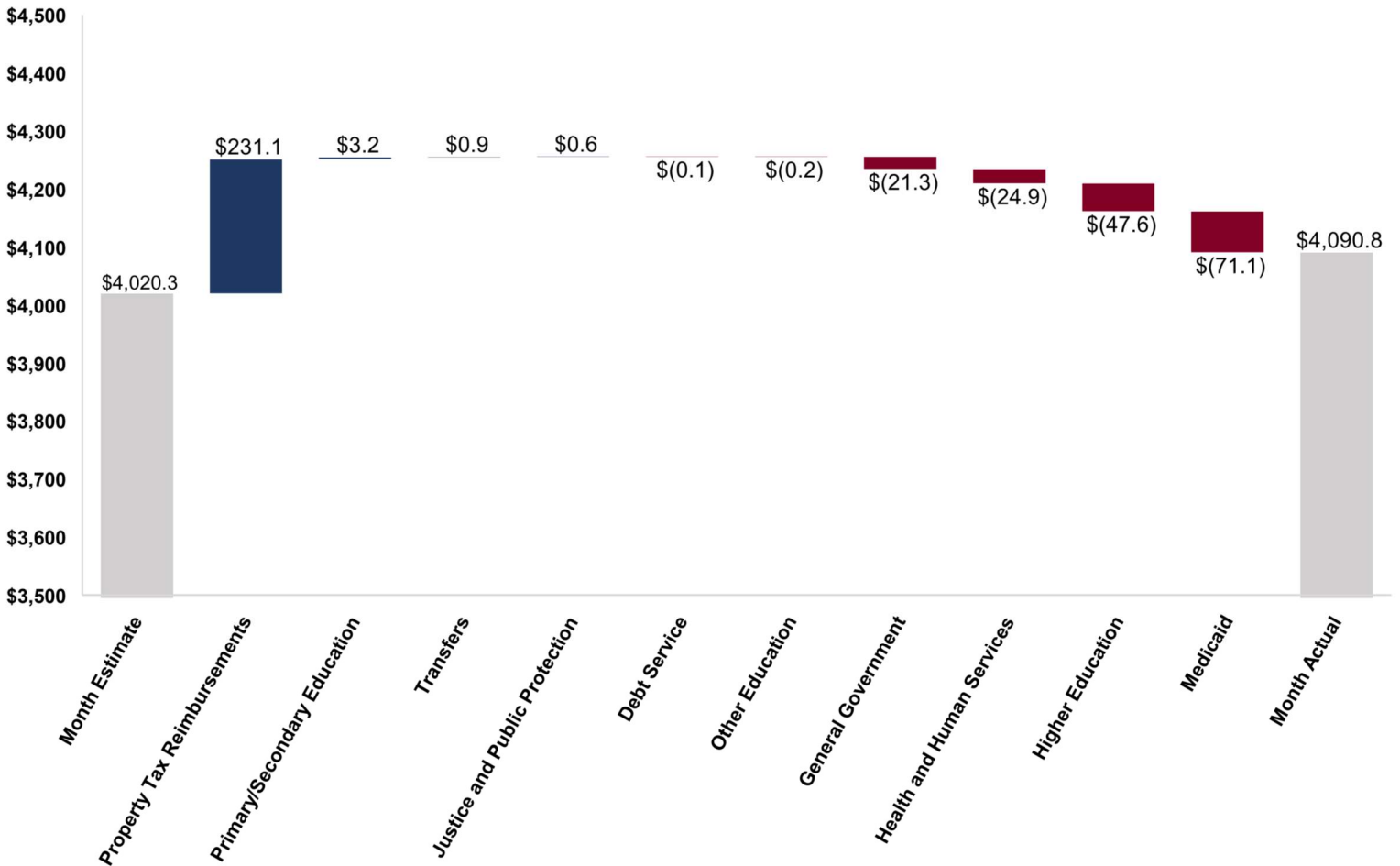
Table 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2024 VS ACTUAL FY 2023
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	OCTOBER FY 2024	OCTOBER FY 2023	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2024	ACTUAL FY 2023	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	958,519	973,443	(14,924)	-1.5%	3,900,179	3,721,149	179,030	4.8%
Auto Sales & Use	173,346	161,879	11,468	7.1%	664,205	696,661	(32,456)	-4.7%
Subtotal Sales & Use	1,131,865	1,135,321	(3,456)	-0.3%	4,564,384	4,417,810	146,575	3.3%
Personal Income	844,393	761,902	82,491	10.8%	3,523,191	3,443,187	80,004	2.3%
Corporate Franchise	14	0	14	N/A	124	0	124	N/A
Financial Institutions Tax	(7,455)	(7,663)	207	2.7%	(15,952)	(9,458)	(6,494)	-68.7%
Commercial Activity Tax	135,316	103,995	31,321	30.1%	735,247	599,721	135,526	22.6%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	2,931	2,538	393	15.5%
Public Utility	5,829	4,654	1,175	25.3%	46,878	48,754	(1,876)	-3.8%
Kilowatt Hour	26,006	26,116	(111)	-0.4%	100,281	108,691	(8,410)	-7.7%
Natural Gas Distribution	19	341	(323)	-94.6%	13,516	14,241	(725)	-5.1%
Foreign Insurance	188,122	184,160	3,962	2.2%	198,098	197,967	131	0.1%
Domestic Insurance	14,642	0	14,642	N/A	15,787	17,530	(1,744)	-9.9%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	65,145	67,648	(2,503)	-3.7%	224,919	247,282	(22,363)	-9.0%
Alcoholic Beverage	6,104	6,529	(425)	-6.5%	21,642	25,645	(4,004)	-15.6%
Liquor Gallonage	4,715	4,813	(98)	-2.0%	19,249	19,526	(277)	-1.4%
Estate	0	0	0	N/A	0	5	(5)	-98.9%
Total Tax Receipts	2,414,714	2,287,816	126,898	5.5%	9,450,294	9,133,438	316,856	3.5%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	1,088,105	1,952,611	(864,506)	-44.3%	5,271,591	6,127,458	(855,867)	-14.0%
Earnings on Investments	119,938	44,490	75,448	169.6%	119,938	44,490	75,448	169.6%
License & Fee	2,862	435	2,427	558.0%	12,307	11,019	1,288	11.7%
Other Income	3,269	510	2,759	541.1%	122,512	122,316	196	0.2%
ISTV'S	4	3	1	19.3%	27	13,787	(13,760)	-99.8%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	1,214,178	1,998,049	(783,870)	-39.2%	5,526,375	6,319,070	(792,695)	-12.5%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,628,892	4,285,864	(656,972)	-15.3%	14,976,669	15,452,508	(475,839)	-3.1%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	170	0	170	N/A	2,478	5,635	(3,157)	-56.0%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	170	0	170	N/A	2,478	5,635	(3,157)	-56.0%
TOTAL SOURCES	3,629,062	4,285,864	(656,802)	-15.3%	14,979,147	15,458,143	(478,996)	-3.1%

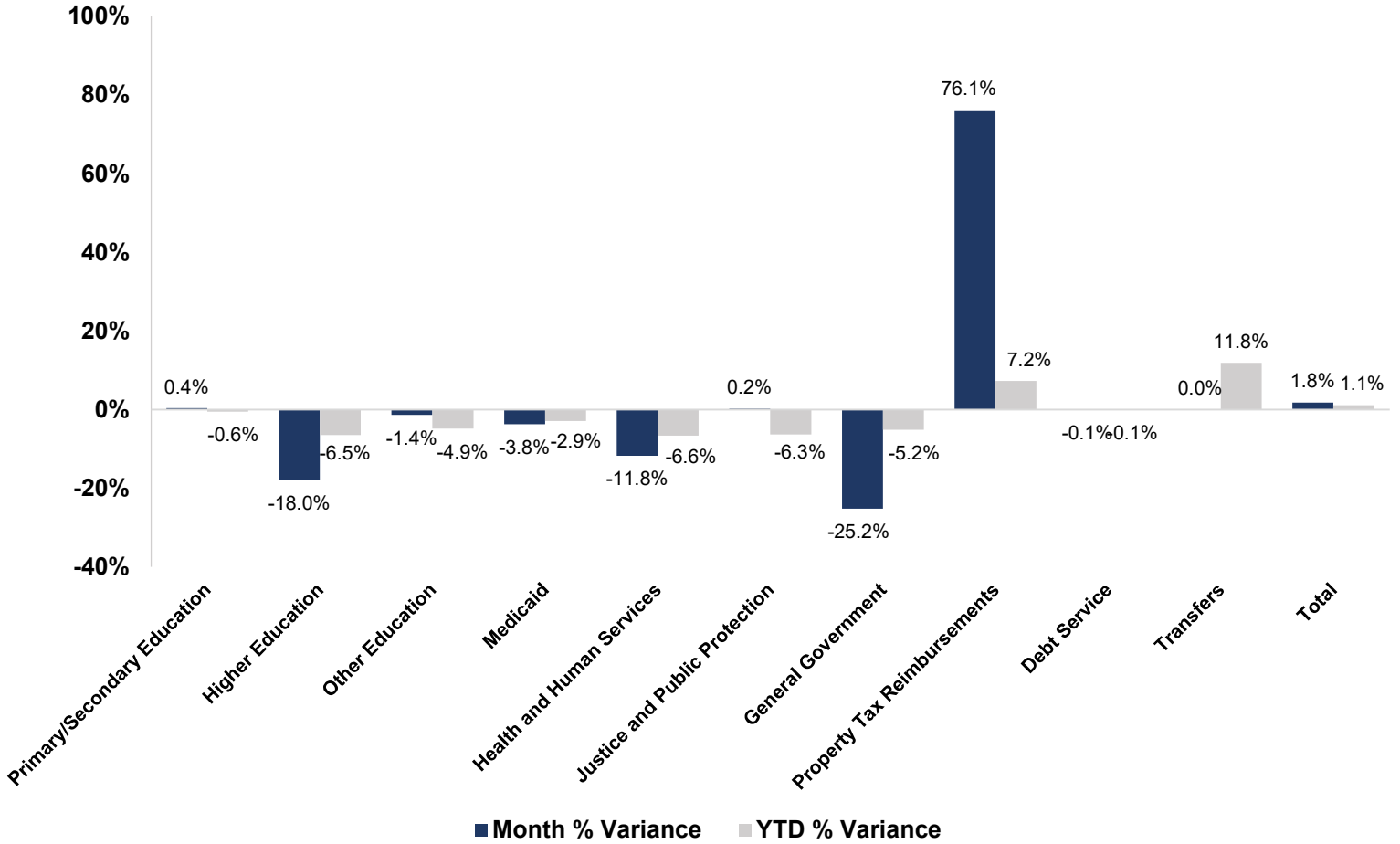
Disbursements

October GRF disbursements, across all uses, totaled \$4.1 billion and were \$70.5 million (1.8%) above estimate. This variance was primarily due to timing-related above-estimate spending in the property tax reimbursement category and partially offset by below-estimate disbursements in the Medicaid category. On a year-over-year basis, October total uses were \$203.3 million (-4.7%) lower than those of the same month in the previous fiscal year, with the Medicaid category largely responsible for the difference.

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



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



Primary and Secondary Education

This category contains GRF spending for the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. October disbursements for this category totaled \$908 million and were \$3.2

\$908 MILLION

million (0.4%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to formula changes in the foundation formula funding as prescribed by the FY 2024-2025 operating budget. Payments for traditional school districts were above estimate as districts received increases in funding owed for the July through October foundation payments. The community school payment was above estimate due to increased student enrollment and the payment for joint vocational school districts was above estimate as the statewide average career-technical base cost per pupil was higher than estimated. These above estimated disbursements were partially offset by lower-than-estimated disbursements for the EdChoice Expansion Scholarship Program as the Department continues to process the significant increase in applications.

Year-to-date disbursements are \$3.3 billion, which is \$19 million (-0.6%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$152.6 million (20.2%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$283.1 million (9.4%) higher than the same point in FY 2023.

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 the State Board of Pharmacy.

Medicaid Expenditures

October GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$1.8 billion and were \$71.1 million (-3.8%) below estimate. Year-to-date GRF disbursements total \$8.1 billion and are \$241.8 million (-2.9%) below estimate and \$26.7 million (-0.3%) below disbursements for the same period in the previous fiscal year.

The October GRF disbursement variance was primarily attributable to below estimate caseloads. Total caseloads declined by approximately 42,580 members as the department continued the resumption of routine eligibility operations post federally declared public health emergency. Additionally, some payments to managed care organizations remain delayed but are still expected to be made in the coming months. The Department's year-to-date spending is nearly identical to the prior year with slightly less service expenses and slightly more administration-related expenses through October.

October all-funds disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$3.4 billion and were \$171.4 million (-4.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date all-funds disbursements totaled \$12.1 billion and were \$450 million (-3.6%) below estimate and \$594.4 million above disbursements for the same period in the previous fiscal year.

The all-funds disbursement variance was primarily attributable to below estimate caseloads and the delay of some payments to managed care organizations as mentioned above. Additionally, there were delays in some reconciliation payments made by the Department of Developmental Disabilities. These payments are expected to be disbursed in the coming months. Finally, administrative expenses were below estimate for both the month and year-to-date. The Department of Medicaid's administrative related spending was below estimate due primarily to below estimate spending on Ohio Benefits while Medicaid partner agency spending was below estimate due largely to the timing of some ARPA related administrative expenses, notably in the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

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

	October Estimate	October Actual	Variance	Variance %
GRF	\$ 1,893.8	\$ 1,822.6	\$ (71.1)	-3.8%
Non-GRF	\$ 1,634.3	\$ 1,533.9	\$ (100.3)	-6.1%
All Funds	\$ 3,528.0	\$ 3,356.6	\$ (171.4)	-4.9%

Medicaid Enrollment

Total October enrollment was 3.32 million, which was approximately 58,200 (-1.7%) below estimate and 156,200 (-4.5%) below enrollment for the same period last fiscal year. Year-to-date average monthly enrollment was 3.39 million and was 36,500 (-1.1%) below estimate. The Department resumed routine Medicaid eligibility operations in April 2023. Total enrollment has declined by approximately 269,950 between April and October – an average decline of about 45,000 per month. Note that this number may be adjusted in the coming months as retroactive and backdated enrollments occur.

October enrollment by major eligibility category was: Covered Families and Children (CFC), 1.79 million; Group VIII Expansion, 889,200; and Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD), 505,360.

**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.

October reimbursements totaled \$534.9 million and were \$231.1 million (76.1%) above estimate. Year-to-date reimbursements total \$915.6 million and are \$61.7 million (7.2%) above estimate. Both variances are primarily due to the timing of payments and are expected to offset in future months.

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.

October disbursements in this category totaled \$63.2 million and were \$21.3 million (-25.2%) below estimate. The majority of the variance in the category was a \$15.3 million variance for the Department of Development due to the timing of grants for local development projects. Year-to-date disbursements are \$804.2 million and were \$44 million (-5.2%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$8.7 million (16%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$620.2 million (337.1%) higher than at the same point in FY 2023.

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.

October disbursements in this category totaled \$186.4 million and were \$24.9 million (-11.8%) below estimate. Approximately \$15.4 million of the variance is primarily attributable to the timing of the Department of Job and Family Services disbursements to counties for administrative expenditures incurred for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Another \$6.1 million of the variance was due to the timing of subsidy payments from the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to local boards for mental health and substance abuse programming. Year-to-date disbursements are \$627.3 million and are \$44.6 million (-6.6%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$11.3 million (6.5%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$57.9 million (10.2%) higher than at the same point in FY 2023.

Other Education

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures made by the Broadcast Educational Media Commission, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Ohio School for the Deaf, and disbursements made to libraries, and to cultural and arts organizations.

October disbursements in this category totaled \$14.3 million and were \$201,000 (-1.4%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$4 million (39.4%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$6.9 million (15%) higher than at the same point in FY 2023.

Debt Service

October payments for debt service totaled \$55 million and were \$75,000 (-0.1%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements in this category totaled \$699.9 million and are \$670,000 (-0.1%) below estimate. The monthly variance is primarily attributable to the presence of variable rate debt in the portfolio.

Higher Education

October disbursements for the Higher Education category, which includes non-debt service GRF spending by the Department of Higher Education, totaled \$216.1 million and were \$47.6 million (-18%) below the estimate. A significant source of the variance was the result of spending in the Choose Ohio First, Ohio College Opportunity Grant, and War Orphans and Severely Disabled Veterans' Children Scholarship programs, which were \$12.6 million below estimate due to lower-than-expected requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions

Year-to-date disbursements are \$809.3 million, which is \$56.5 million (-6.5%) below the estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$12.8 million (6.3%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures are \$2.3 million (-0.3%) lower than at the same point in FY 2023.



Table 3
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2024 VS ESTIMATE FY 2024
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL OCTOBER	ESTIMATED OCTOBER	\$ VAR	% VAR	YTD ACTUAL	YTD ESTIMATE	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	908,019	904,811	3,209	0.4%	3,285,081	3,304,130	(19,049)	-0.6%
Higher Education	216,132	263,715	(47,582)	-18.0%	809,258	865,729	(56,471)	-6.5%
Other Education	14,320	14,521	(201)	-1.4%	52,795	55,513	(2,717)	-4.9%
Medicaid	1,822,643	1,893,758	(71,115)	-3.8%	8,076,929	8,318,742	(241,812)	-2.9%
Health and Human Services	186,425	211,348	(24,923)	-11.8%	627,286	671,934	(44,648)	-6.6%
Justice and Public Protection	289,289	288,730	559	0.2%	1,084,194	1,157,658	(73,464)	-6.3%
General Government	63,236	84,568	(21,332)	-25.2%	804,250	848,229	(43,979)	-5.2%
Property Tax Reimbursements	534,873	303,754	231,119	76.1%	915,577	853,847	61,730	7.2%
Debt Service	54,982	55,057	(75)	-0.1%	699,937	700,606	(670)	-0.1%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	4,089,920	4,020,261	69,658	1.7%	16,355,305	16,776,386	(421,080)	-2.5%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	150,000	150,000	0	0.0%
Operating Transfer Out	855	0	855	N/A	6,110,074	5,447,298	662,776	12.2%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	855	0	855	N/A	6,260,074	5,597,298	662,776	11.8%
Total Fund Uses	4,090,775	4,020,261	70,514	1.8%	22,615,379	22,373,684	241,695	1.1%

Table 4
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2024 VS ACTUAL FY 2023
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	OCTOBER FY 2024	OCTOBER FY 2023	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2024	ACTUAL FY 2023	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	908,019	755,402	152,617	20.2%	3,285,081	3,001,970	283,111	9.4%
Higher Education	216,132	203,354	12,778	6.3%	809,258	811,531	(2,273)	-0.3%
Other Education	14,320	10,271	4,049	39.4%	52,795	45,908	6,887	15.0%
Medicaid	1,822,643	2,252,268	(429,625)	-19.1%	8,076,929	8,103,291	(26,362)	-0.3%
Health and Human Services	186,425	175,108	11,317	6.5%	627,286	569,354	57,932	10.2%
Justice and Public Protection	289,289	313,486	(24,197)	-7.7%	1,084,194	1,005,424	78,770	7.8%
General Government	63,236	54,526	8,710	16.0%	804,250	184,005	620,245	337.1%
Property Tax Reimbursements	534,873	157,757	377,116	239.0%	915,577	804,831	110,745	13.8%
Debt Service	54,982	71,836	(16,854)	-23.5%	699,937	893,447	(193,511)	-21.7%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	4,089,920	3,994,009	95,911	2.4%	16,355,305	15,419,761	935,544	6.1%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer	0	0	0	N/A	150,000	0	150,000	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	855	300,061	(299,206)	-99.7%	6,110,074	974,214	5,135,860	527.2%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	855	300,061	(299,206)	-99.7%	6,260,074	974,214	5,285,860	542.6%
Total Fund Uses	4,090,775	4,294,070	(203,295)	-4.7%	22,615,379	16,393,975	6,221,404	37.9%

Table 5
FUND BALANCE
GENERAL REVENUE FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2024
(\$ in thousands)

July 1, 2023, Beginning Cash Balance*	\$8,990,658.7
Plus FY 2024 Estimated Revenues	28,807,300.0
Plus FY 2024 Estimated Federal Revenues	13,453,826.5
Plus FY 2024 Estimated Transfers to GRF	0.0
Total Sources Available for Expenditures & Transfers	51,251,785.2
Less FY 2024 Estimated Disbursements**	42,205,312.9
Less FY 2024 Estimated Total Encumbrances as of June 30, 2024	853,783.1
Less FY 2024 Estimated Transfers Out	6,457,785.4
Total Estimated Uses	49,516,881.4
FY 2024 UNENCUMBERED ENDING FUND BALANCE***	\$1,734,903.8

*Includes reservations of \$1,633.5 million for prior year encumbrances. After accounting for this adjustment, the unencumbered beginning fund balance for fiscal year 2024 is \$7,357.1 million.

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

***The FY 2024 unencumbered ending fund balance will be carried forward in accordance with provisions under the Ohio Revised Code that govern ending General Revenue Fund balances.

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

Jason Akbar, Miranda Ames, Khada Chapagai, Todd Clark, Tara Clayton, Luis da Cruz, Adam Damin, Chris Guerrini, Chris Hall, Diane Hare, Richard Hurley, Paul Ingiosi, Charlotte Kirschner, Sári Klepacz, Taylor Pair, Steven Peishel, Mikaela Perkins, Craig Rethman, Stephen Riester, Maya Sattler, Matthew Sladek, Melissa Snider, Nick Strahan, and Jasmine Winston.



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.

