S&P Global Ratings Credit Update

Ohio Government Finance Officers Association

Ben Gallovic – Associate Director Local Governments – Central Region U.S Public Finance

October 6, 2022



S&P Global Ratings

Agenda

- Rating Transitions & Trends: Ohio vs. U.S.
- Macroeconomic Update: Impact on Local Governments
- Hot Topics: ESG, Pensions, & Cyber
- Q&A
- Appendix



Rating Transitions & Trends: Ohio vs. U.S.

USPF Rating Changes By Sector (2020)

	Upgrade (%)	Downgrade (%)	Default (%)	Upgrades	Downgrades	Defaults
Local governments*	0.54	2.98	0	94	520	0
Tax secured	0.59	2.32	0	77	302	0
Appropriation	0.38	4.93	0	17	218	0
Utility	1.64	2.27	0	39	54	0
Higher education	0.66	8.59	0.13	5	65	1
Health care	1.32	7.51	0	6	34	0
Transportation	1.67	34.11	0	5	102	0
Charter schools	1.42	6.05	0	4	17	0
Nonhousing	0.71	3.67	0	153	792	1
Housing	2.88	6.18	0.57	61	131	12

^{*}Includes tax secured and appropriations. Sources: S&P Global Ratings Research and S&P Global Market Intelligence's CreditPro®.

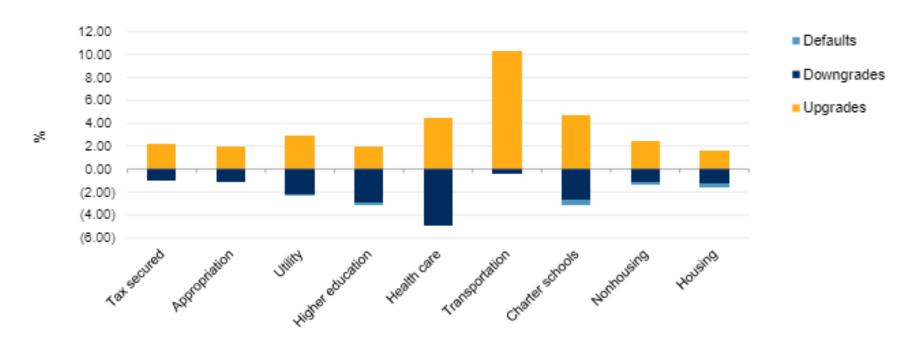
USPF Rating Changes By Sector (2021)

	Upgrades (%)	Downgrades (%)	Defaults (%)	Upgrades	Downgrades	Defaults
Local governments*	2.09	0.93	0	366	162	0
Tax secured	2.16	0.9	0	282	117	0
Appropriation	1.89	1.01	0	84	45	0
Utility	2.88	2.21	0.04	69	53	1
Higher education	1.93	2.96	0.13	15	23	1
Health care	4.43	4.88	0	20	22	0
Transportation	10.24	0.34	0	30	1	0
Charter schools	4.7	2.68	0.34	14	8	1
Nonhousing	2.37	1.24	0.01	514	269	3
Housing	1.58	1.35	0.23	34	29	5

Note: Downgrades exclude defaults. *Includes tax secured and appropriations. Sources: S&P Global Ratings Research and S&P Global Market Intelligence's CreditPro®.

Upgrades outpace downgrades in 2021

Upgrade, Downgrade, And Default Ratios By Sector (2021)



Source: S&P Global Ratings Research.

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Local Government Rating Transition Rates

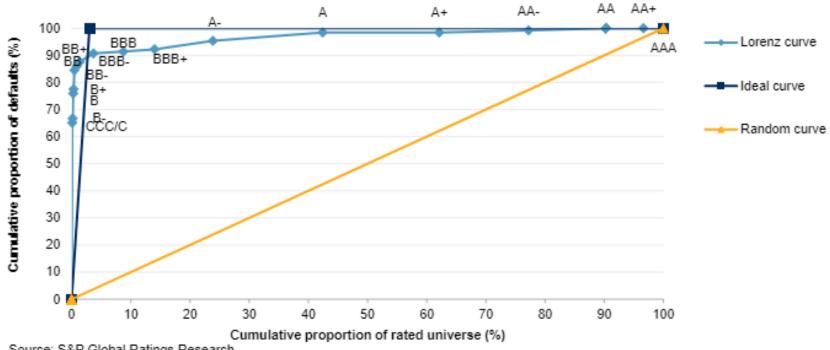
Average	One-Ye	ear Tran	sition R	ates By	Sector	(1986-2	021) (%)		
Rating	AAA	AA	Α	BBB	ВВ	В	CCC/C	D	NR
Tax sec	ured								
AAA	97.50	1.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38
AA	0.84	95.73	0.76	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
Α	0.01	2.81	92.69	0.52	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	3.92
BBB	0.00	0.22	6.68	87.18	0.51	0.16	0.07	0.01	5.18
ВВ	0.00	0.00	0.89	10.84	74.87	2.17	1.53	0.00	9.69
В	0.00	0.35	1.05	4.21	10.88	67.37	5.96	1.05	9.12
CCC/C	0.00	0.00	4.55	1.82	4.55	8.18	55.45	13.64	11.82
Appropr	riation								
AAA	91.87	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	5.33
AA	0.12	89.75	1.70	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	8.40
Α	0.00	3.73	86.81	1.31	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	8.08
BBB	0.00	0.15	8.33	81.02	1.24	0.09	0.16	0.00	9.01
ВВ	0.00	0.00	3.04	7.60	66.26	2.74	6.69	1.82	11.85
В	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	4.12	65.98	6.19	5.15	14.43
CCC/C	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.03	5.15	43.30	26.80	22.68

Source: S&P Global Ratings Research.



Relative Ratings Performance

USPF Nonhousing One-Year Rating Lorenz Curve (1986-2021)



Source: S&P Global Ratings Research.

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Ohio Rating Actions Since March 2020

Action	Total
Downgrade	4
Downgrade + Negative outlook revision	3
Downgrade + CreditWatch Negative	1
Downgrade + Stable outlook revision	2
Negative outlook revision	4
CreditWatch Negative	2
Upgrade	1
Stable outlook revision	6
Total	23

Includes GO Muni and County, & Priority Lien ratings n=125 ratings

Source: S&P Global Ratings

Negative Actions: 70% of Total

- 63% Financial
- 50% COVID
- 38% Debt
- 31% Management

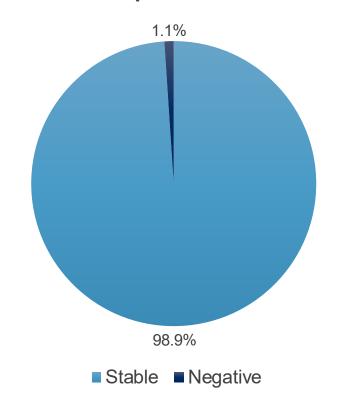
Positive Actions: 30% of Total

- 100% Financial
- 14% Management

About 90% of portfolio saw no rating or outlook change since March 2020

Current Outlooks

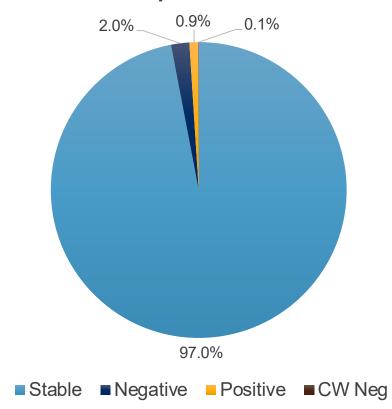
Ohio Municipalities & Counties



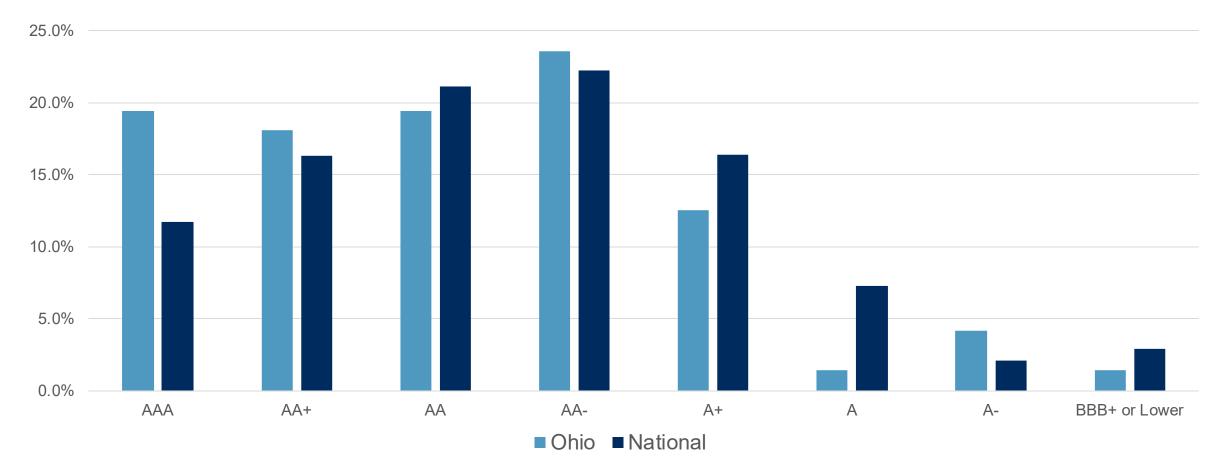
Source: S&P Global Ratings

S&P GlobalRatings

U.S. Municipalities & Counties



Municipality General Obligation Rating Distribution



Source: S&P Global Ratings



Ohio Municipalities: Medians

	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A +	A	A-	BBB+or Lower
Projected per capita EBI (%)	170%	112%	97%	83%	77%	71%	66%	47%
Market value per capita (\$)	140,351	93,325	75,690	55,062	53,453	44,832	35,654	33,618
Available general fund (%)	117%	108%	74%	71%	55%	37%	2%	81%
General fund performance (%)	19.0%	17.1%	9.6%	10.3%	10.1%	9.8%	14.2%	24.9%
Cash and expense (%)	143%	120%	112%	95%	92%	161%	12%	43%
Carrying charge (%)	8.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.5%	8.7%	7.0%	5.6%	1.6%
Pension ARC + OPEB as % expense	5.4%	6.7%	7.7%	7.6%	7.8%	9.0%	8.6%	9.2%

EBI--Effective buying income. ARC--Annual required contribution. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits. As of September 11, 2022

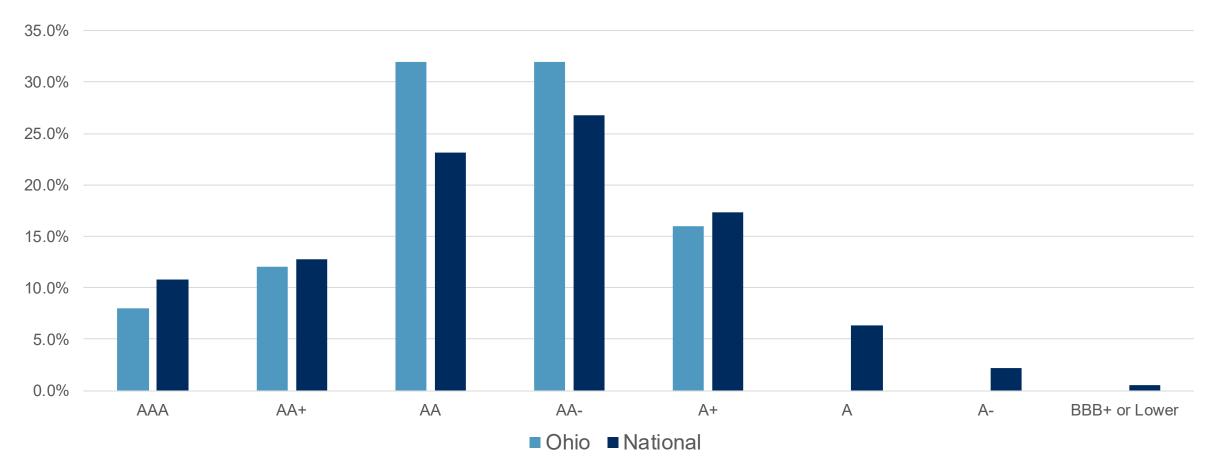
U.S. Municipalities: Medians

	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	Α-	BBB+ or Lower
Projected per capita EBI (%)	163%	123%	101%	84%	75%	70%	67%	69%
Market value per capita (\$)	218,497	152,485	113,727	81,512	62,452	50,386	46,709	50,275
Available general fund (%)	41%	40%	46%	53%	48%	39%	30%	15%
General fund performance (%)	3.2%	4.3%	5.1%	4.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.1%	2.5%
Cash and expense (%)	74%	79%	88%	96%	90%	80%	64%	44%
Carrying charge (%)	6.4%	6.1%	7.4%	7.8%	8.8%	8.6%	8.9%	9.0%
Pension ARC + OPEB as % expense	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	7.9%

EBI--Effective buying income. ARC--Annual required contribution. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits. As of September 11, 2022

Source: S&P Global Ratings

County General Obligation Rating Distribution



Source: S&P Global Ratings



Ohio Counties: Medians

	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+
Projected per capita EBI (%)	128%	107%	90%	79%	65%
Market value per capita (\$)	94,099	96,399	75,390	73,223	59,199
Available general fund (%)	66%	60%	78%	54%	58%
General fund performance (%)	8.5%	16.3%	19.2%	12.1%	22.1%
Cash and expense (%)	58%	95%	97%	104%	75%
Carrying charge (%)	3.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	1.9%
Pension ARC + OPEB as % expense	4.3%	5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	4.9%

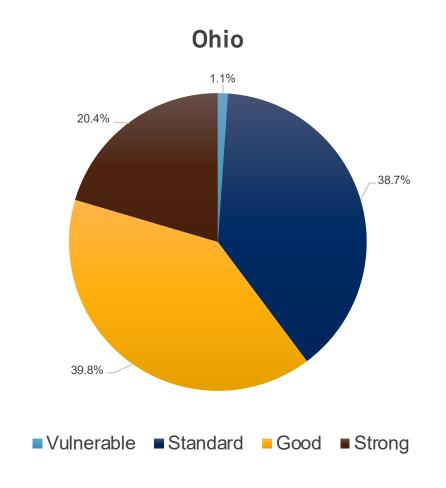
EBI--Effective buying income. ARC--Annual required contribution. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits. As of September 11, 2022

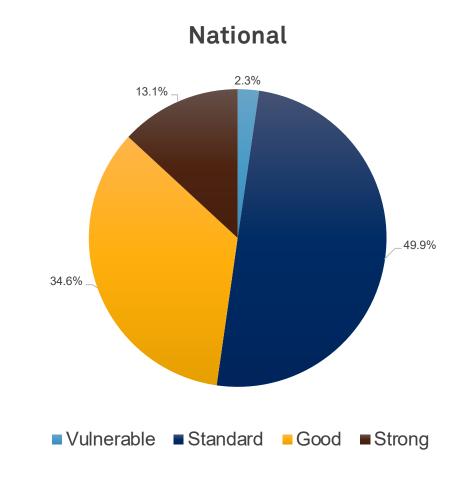
U.S. Counties: Medians

	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A +	A	Α-	BBB+ or Lower
Projected per capita EBI (%)	116%	97%	86%	75%	70%	68%	73%	47%
Market value per capita (\$)	151,780	121,867	106,776	91,826	74,779	63,738	59,634	51,041
Available general fund (%)	33%	47%	53%	52%	48%	44%	22%	39%
General fund performance (%)	5.3%	7.9%	7.7%	6.4%	8.9%	7.0%	6.1%	13.6%
Cash and expense (%)	64%	74%	70%	67%	59%	54%	25%	43%
Carrying charge (%)	6.1%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%	7.3%	10.6%
Pension ARC + OPEB as % expense	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	4.6%

EBI--Effective buying income. ARC--Annual required contribution. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits. As of September 11, 2022

Financial Management Assessment (FMA)





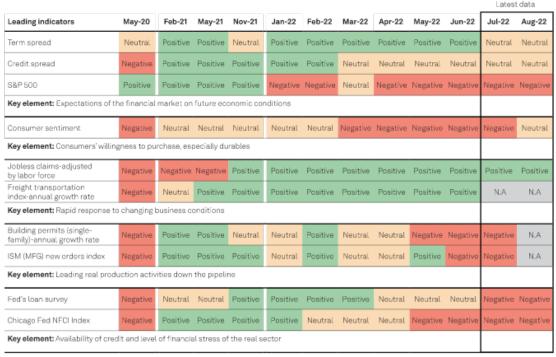


Macroeconomic Update: Impact on Local Governments



S&P Economics' Assessment of Recession Risk

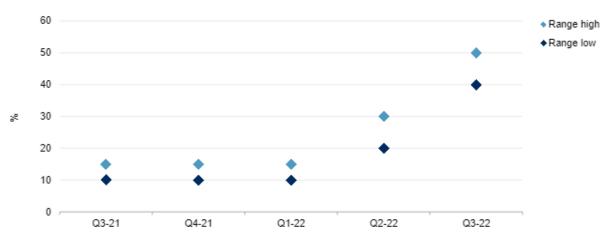
Leading Indicators Growth Signal Heatmap As Of August 2022



Data through Aug. 30. N.A.--Not available. Source: S&P Global Ratings Economics. Copyright @ 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

- 6 of 7 indicators in August were negative or neutral
- Within one year of last three recessions, proportion of non-positive signals > 60%

Increase In Probability Of Recession Over The Past Year



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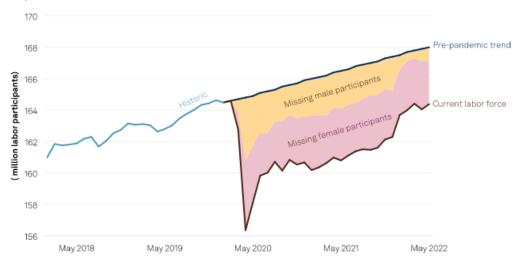
- Qualitative recession risk over next 12 months is currently at 45%
- Could reach 50% going into 2023
- Duration, depth, but not yet dispersion



Labor shortage & inflation pressures

Men's Labor Force Participation Is Recovering Faster Than Women's

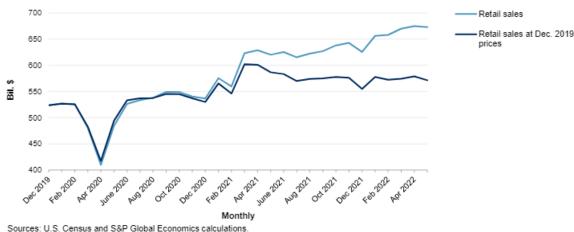
Pre-pandemic trend vs. current conditions



The pre-pandemic trend represents the people that would have been in the labor force had pre-pandemic conditions continued. Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and S&P Global Ratings Economics calculations Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

- Workforce gap could slow economic growth
- Wage competition exacerbating inflation

Consumers Are Spending More To Purchase Fewer Items



Sources: U.S. Census and S&P Global Economics calculations.

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 Higher sales tax in short term, but less purchasing power could reduce spending

East North Central Region: Low growth

Comparison Of S&P Global Market Intelligence Regional Forecasts: 2022

		Strongest Mid-rang	(e Weakest
	GDP growth (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Core CPI
New England	2.0	3.9	7.9
Middle Atlantic		4.5	7.6
South Atlantic	1.6		7.8
East South Central		3.6	7.7
East North Central	0.8	3.9	7.7
West North Central	0.1	2.8	7.7
West South Central	2.2	4.1	8.0
Mountain		3.6	7.6
Pacific	2.0	4.6	7.6

Source: S&P Global Ratings

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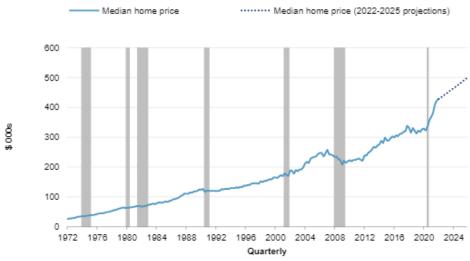
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Consumer Price Index	1.5	1.0	5.2	7.7	3.2
Home price, existing median	5.1	7.6	14.3	15.2	7.8
Home price, existing median (\$)	184,157	198,107	226,353	260,741	281,119
Housing starts, total private	(2.3)	14.0	9.0	0.1	(1.7)
Housing starts, total private (000)	96	109	119	120	117
Real GSP growth	0.8	(4.1)	5.2	0.8	1.2
Real retail sales	1.0	2.8	13.9	0.3	(2.3)
Unemployment rate	3.8	8.5	5.2	3.9	4.5

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence

Housing Market

We Expect Home Prices Will Continue To Climb Median sales price of houses sold in the U.S.

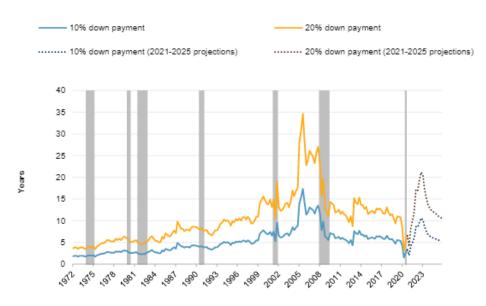


Shaded areas indicate periods of recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Prices are for new, single-family houses and could be higher than prices of comparable existing homes by a small margin. Home prices are projected to grow at the same rate as the U.S. Census Bureau House Price Index. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and S&P Global forecasts.

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- S&P/Case-ShillerU.S.National Home Price Index on upward trend
- Demand-supply imbalance will lead to further price appreciation

Number Of Years To Save For Down Payments, First-Time Homebuyers



Shaded areas indicate periods of recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Freddie Mac, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and S&P Global calculations. Copyright @ 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

- Housing affordability on the decline
- No immediate impact on local governments expected

What We're Watching - Local Government

U.S. could suffer hard landing



Prolonged high inflation



Sustained cost pressures and ongoing supply chain disruptions threaten credit quality



Ongoing equity market volatility



What We're Watching - Ohio

Municipality reliance Diversification of County reliance on on income taxes and sales tax and effects employment base Manufacturing sector effects from remote (e.g., Intel) from inflation working State's credit Tourism/hospitality Oil/gas industry (AA+/Stable) and Gubernatorial race industry budget cycle Slow population growth, lack of in-Aging infrastructure Clean water What else? migration

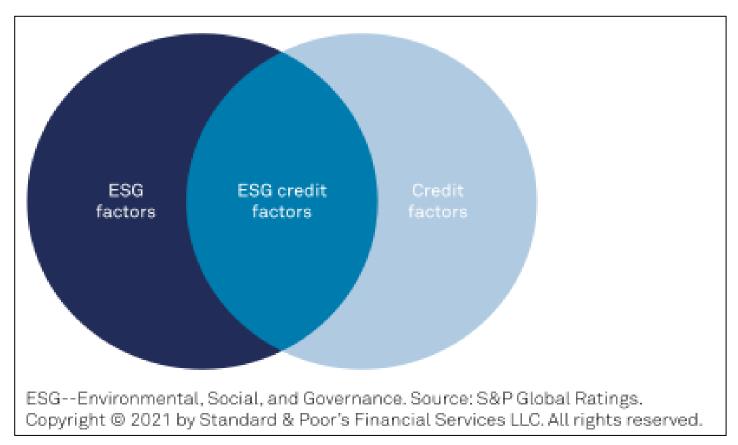


Hot Topics: ESG, Pensions, & Cyber



ESG In Credit Ratings | Materiality Is Key

The materiality of ESG factors varies by sector and region and may or may not be relevant in our rating analysis.



- ESG factors incorporate an entity's impact from, and effect on the natural and social environment and the quality of its governance.
- Not all ESG factors materially influence creditworthiness.
- ESG credit factors are those ESG factors that can materially influence the creditworthiness of a rated entity and for which we have sufficient visibility and certainty to include in our rating analysis.

Source: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, published Oct. 10, 2021

ESG Principles Criteria | General Principles of ESG Factors & Ratings

Environmental factors



Climate transition risks



Physical risks



Natural capital



Waste and pollution



Other environmental factors

Social factors



Health and safety



Social capital



Human capital



Other social factors

Governance factors



Governance structure



Risk management, culture, and oversight



Transparency and reporting



Other governance factors

Principle One

Our long-term issuer credit ratings do not have a pre-determined time horizon,

Principle Two

The current and potential future influence of ESG credit factors on creditworthiness can differ by industry, geography, and entity.

Principle Three

The direction of and visibility into ESG credit factors may be uncertain and can change rapidly.

Principle Four

The influence of ESG credit factors may change over time, which is reflected in the dynamic nature of our credit ratings.

Principle Five

Strong creditworthiness does not necessarily correlate with strong ESG credentials and vice versa.

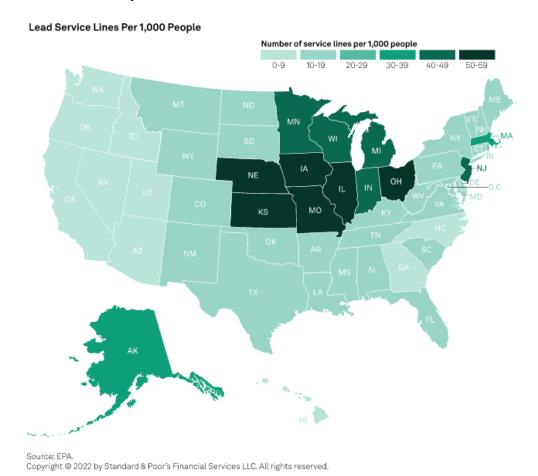
ESG--Environmental, social, and governance, Source: S&P Global Ratings.
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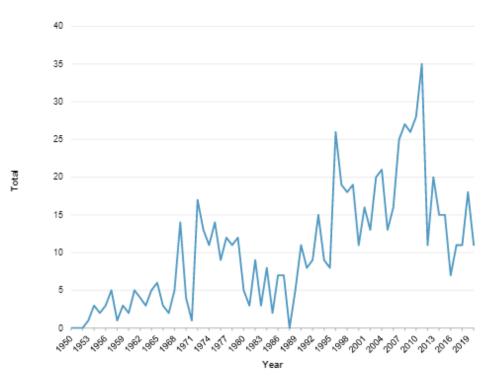
Environmental

Waste and pollution



Physical

Federal Disaster Declarations Per Year In The Midwest And Central States



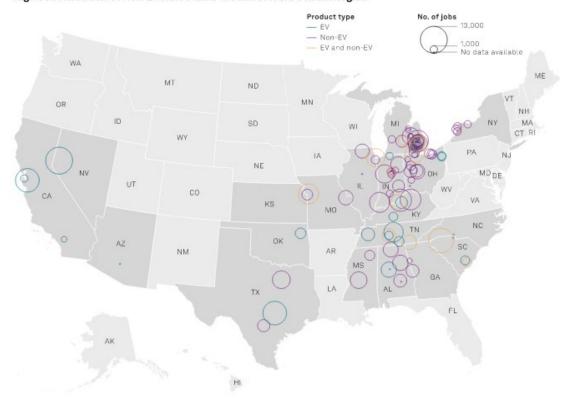
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency



Environmental

Transition Risk

High Concentration Of Non-EV Auto Plants In Midwest And Central Region



Source: Third Way. Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

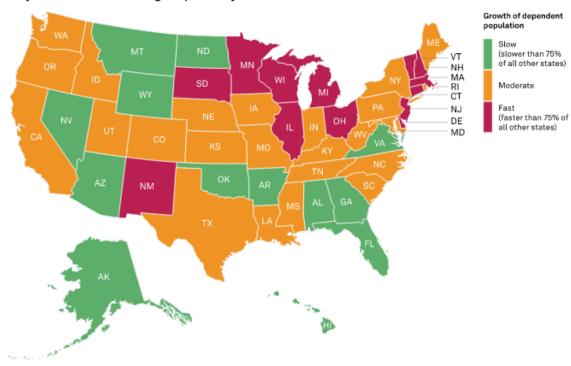
Opportunity



Social

Social Capital

Projected Increase In Old-Age Dependency Ratios Over The Next 20 Years



Sources: S&P Global Ratings, S&P Global Market Intelligence. Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Social Capital

Historical And	Projected Po	pulation Growth In	The Midw	est And Central Regio	on			
			Gro	owth, 2010-2020	Project	Projected growth, 2010-2025		
	2020 pop.	2025 pop. (proj.)	Percent	Relative to the U.S.	Percent	Relative to the U.S.		
Iowa	3,189,055	3,229,508	4.43	Weaker	1.27	Weaker		
Illinois	12,768,951	12,453,334	(0.64)	Weaker	(2.47)	Weaker		
Indiana	6,788,931	6,927,976	4.52	Weaker	2.05	Stronger		
Kentucky	4,504,843	4,561,480	3.53	Weaker	1.26	Weaker		
Michigan	10,065,932	10,050,194	1.84	Weaker	(0.16)	Weaker		
Minnesota	5,706,635	5,798,975	7.32	Stronger	1.62	Weaker		
Missouri	6,156,723	6,232,147	2.66	Weaker	1.23	Weaker		
North Dakota	778,272	785,019	15.01	Stronger	0.87	Weaker		
Ohio	11,789,673	11,835,831	2.13	Weaker	0.39	Weaker		
Pennsylvania	12,986,292	13,005,731	2.06	Weaker	0.15	Weaker		
South Dakota	887,866	926,166	8.68	Stronger	4.31	Stronger		
Wisconsin	5,892,503	5,948,691	3.47	Weaker	0.95	Weaker		
West Virginia	1,789,303	1,754,707	(3.52)	Weaker	(1.93)	Weaker		
Region avg.	83,304,979	83,509,760	3.96	Weaker	0.73	Weaker		
U.S. avg.	331,533,230	337,554,290	6.70		1.90			

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence



Social

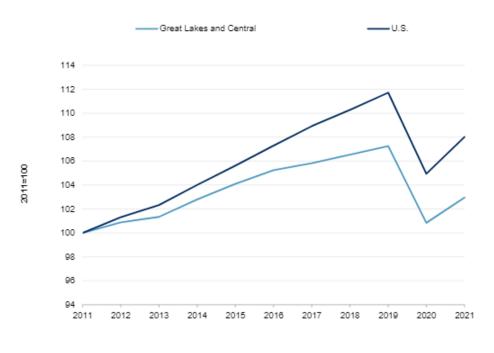
Human Capital

Manufacturing Contribution To GSP And Employment		
Percent of total		
	To GSP	To employment
Illinois	12.3	9.7
Indiana	25.3	16.9
Iowa	17.3	14.4
Kentucky	0.8	12.8
Michigan	17.5	13.8
Minnesota	13.1	11.1
Missouri	11.8	9.6
North Dakota	7.1	6.1
Ohio	15.5	12.4
Pennsylvania	12.2	9.6
South Dakota	8.3	10.2
West Virgnina	9.4	6.6
Wisconsin	18.1	16.3
U.S.	10.9	8.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Human Capital

Resident Employment Growth



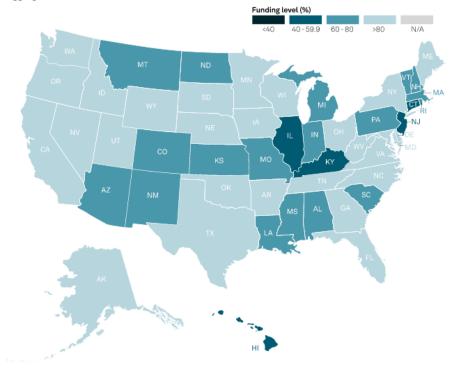
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted)
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ESG U.S. Public Finance Report Card: Midwest And Central Region Governments and Not-For-Profit Enterprises, published July 13, 2022



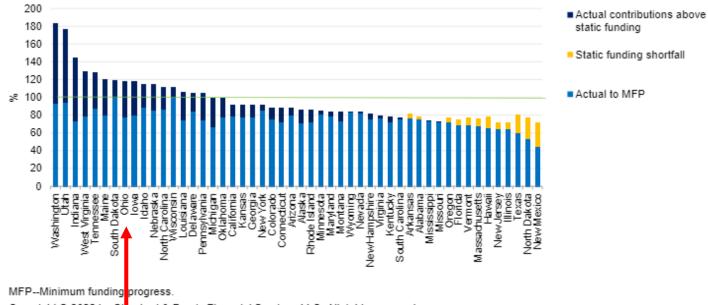
Pensions

Aggregate U.S. State-Funded Ratios For Fiscal 2021 - Pension



N/A--Not applicable. Source: S&P Global Ratings. Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, All rights reserved.

State Pension Plan Aggregate Actual Contribution Funding Progress



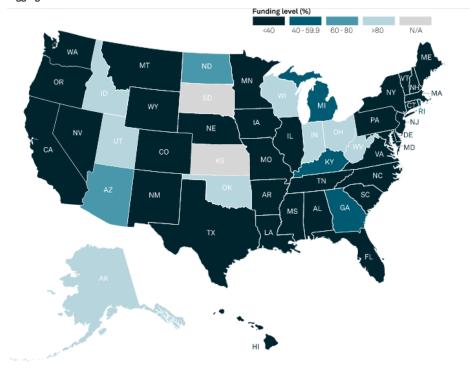
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static funding

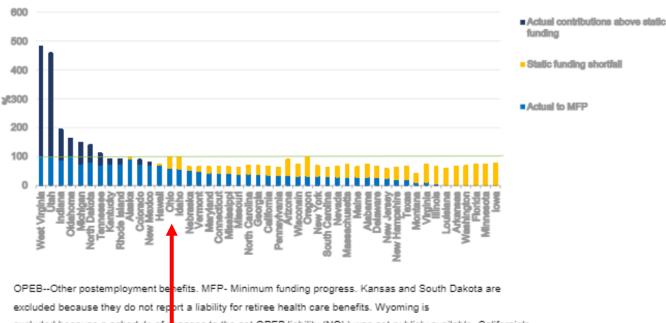
OPEB

Aggregate U.S. State-Funded Ratios For Fiscal 2021-OPEB



We have excluded Kansas and South Dakota from this chart because these states do not report a liability for retiree health care benefits. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits, N/A--Not applicable, Source: S&P Global Ratings, Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

State OPEB Plan Aggregate Actual Contribution Funding Progress

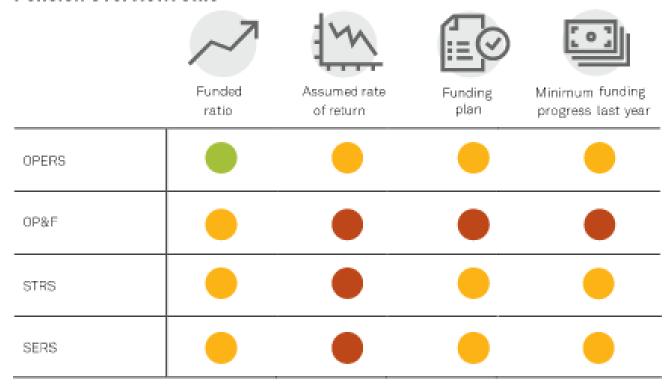


excluded because they do not report a liability for retiree health care benefits. Wyoming is excluded because a schedule of changes to the net OPEB liability (NOL) was not publicly available. California's Trial Courts plan is excluded from our calculation of static funding and minimum funding progress for California because the state does not disclose schedule of changes to the NOL for the numerous trial courts reported as a part of the primary government in its annual comprehensive financial report.

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Pension Overview: Ohio



OPERS—Ohio Public Employees Retirement System. OP&F—Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund. STRS—State Teachers Retirement System. SERS—School Employees Retirement System. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

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Pension Spotlight: Ohio, published Jan. 7, 2021

Cyber Risk

What We're Watching



Prepare



Identify areas of risk



Protect assets and data



Respond



Detect and respond to an attack



Recover



Recover data



Maintain sufficient liquidity



Disclose attacks

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

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ESG Brief: Cyber Risk Management In U.S. Public Finance, published June 28, 2021



Q&A

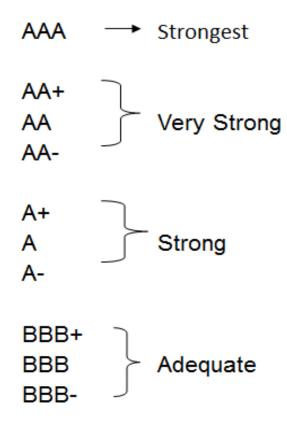


Appendix

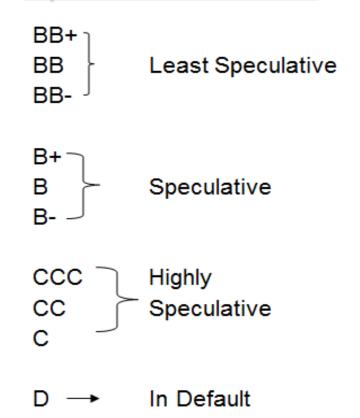


S&P Global's Ratings Scale

Investment-Grade



Speculative-Grade



Short-term U.S. Public Finance note ratings: SP-1+, SP-1, SP-2 & SP-3

Outlooks and CreditWatch

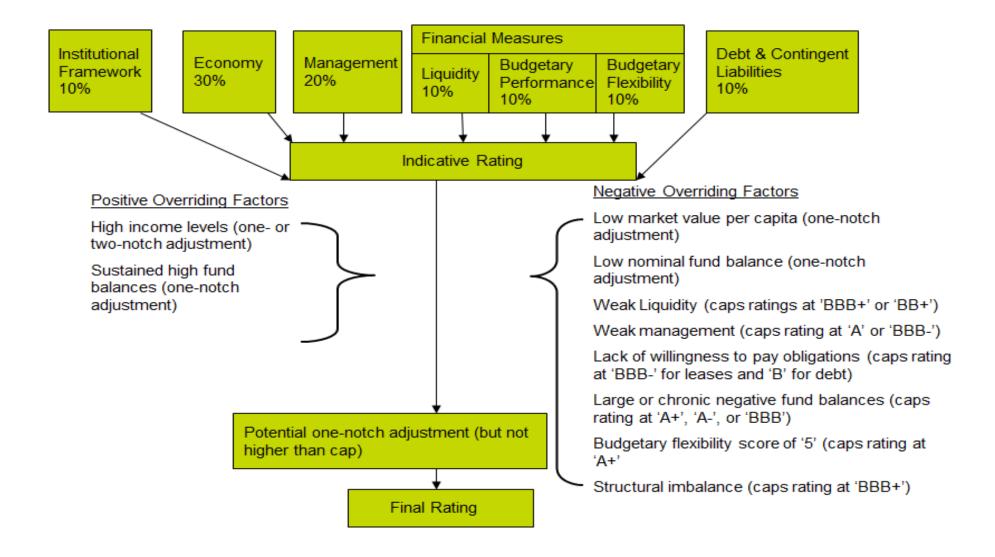
Outlooks

- Potential rating change within 1 to 2 years
- At least 1-in-3 likelihood of rating action
- Outlooks can be:
 - Stable
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Developing

CreditWatch

- Potential rating change within 60 to 90 days
- At least 1-in-2 likelihood of rating action
- CreditWatch can be:
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Developing

Overall Analytical Framework Local Government



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