HUGE VICTORIES FOR WORKING FAMILIES

- RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE: PASSED!
- PAID SICK DAYS: PASSED!
- RETIREMENT SECURITY: PASSED!
- BAN THE BOX: PASSED!
- END PROFILING: PASSED!

FAIRSHOT FOR ALL

Daniel Morris, MS, PhD

OPHA Conference 10/10/16
Senate Bill 1532

More than 100,000 got a raise in July, 2016

600,000 jobs will ultimately be affected → over 1/3 of the jobs in Oregon

Portland’s wage will rise from $9.25 to $14.75/hr
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region 1: Portland UGB</th>
<th>Region 2: Statewide</th>
<th>Region 3: Rural Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$9.75</td>
<td>$9.75</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
<td>$10.25</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$10.75</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$13.25</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td>$12.75</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>$14.75</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impacts of raising wages

- Higher income
- Reduced disparities
- Greater self-sufficiency
- Reduced food insecurity
- Reduced homelessness
- Less chronic stress

- Less smoking
- Less obesity
- Better diets
- Kids do better in school

- Longer, healthier lives
1 million years more
Women make up about two-thirds of the low wage workforce. Higher minimum wages shrink the gender pay gap.

Higher minimum wages will shrink other disparities too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITIES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE WORKING IN LOW-WAGE INDUSTRIES†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Oregon</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic and Latino</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Service, Sales Related and Office and Administrative occupations.

Life course epidemiology

D Kuh, Y Ben-Shlomo, J Lynch, J Hallqvist, C Power

The aim of this glossary is to encourage a dialogue that will advance the life course perspective.

A life course approach offers an interdisciplinary framework for guiding research on health, human development and aging. Psychologists, sociologists, demographers, anthropologists, and biologists have actively promoted such an approach for many years. The interdisciplinary research area of developmental science, also brings together psychological, cognitive, and biological research on developmental processes from conception to death. Epidemiologists have been more recent converts to a life course approach.

Life course epidemiology has paid particular attention to the long term effects of childhood and adolescent risk factors on later disease. This is partly a response to the emphasis on adult factors in most post-war aetiological models of chronic disease. This is in contrast with the focus of life span developmental psychology on adult human development to counter the dominance of child centred developmental psychology.

Life course epidemiology attempts to integrate biological and social risk processes rather than draw false dichotomies between them. The interests of life course epidemiology overlap with social epidemiology, that branch of epidemiology that studies the role of social factors in the production of health and disease in populations. Life course epidemiology studies how socially patterned exposures during childhood
Biggest public health intervention of 2016 (so far)

The work isn’t done!
Measure 97 for A Better Oregon

Daniel Morris, MS, PhD • 10/10/16
Education

- 3rd largest K-12 classes
- 4th lowest graduation rate
- Avg school year 2 weeks shorter than the minimum allowed in most states
- 500 fewer Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs today than in the 1990s.
Oregon’s public health system does not adequately cover all areas of the state.

280,000 Oregonians are currently uninsured.
http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-257.pdf

Half of Oregon Health Plan members in need of mental health services go unserved, and two-thirds of the members needing substance abuse/addiction services go unserved.
An aging population

Over 47,000 Oregon seniors are living in poverty. Source: American Community Survey.
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B17001&prodType=table#none

The number of Oregonians age 70 or older is expected to grow by over 200,000 over the next decade. Source: Oregon State Demographer
https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/County_forecast_March_2013.xls
Education funding needs

$2 billion to implement the full Quality Education Model

$200 million to restore career and technical education programs

$500 million - $1 billion for early learning

$150 million for school nurses
Health funding needs

$1.5 billion to maintain current levels of health and human services

$210 million for public health

$640 million for mental health and substance abuse and addiction

Increase insurance subsidies to make healthcare affordable

Two-thirds of seniors in Oregon have no personal retirement savings.

Photo: Margaret Shear
Taxes collected in Oregon

Legislative Revenue Office, 2016

Measure 5 (1990) cut property tax rates
Measure 50 (1997) reduced assessed value
Measures 5 and 50 slashed business property taxes

Property taxes paid by Oregon businesses as share of gross state product.
Source: OCPP analysis of Oregon Department of Revenue and Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

Oregon Center for Public Policy | www.ocpp.org
Income Tax Trends

Oregon Income Tax Revenue, inflation adjusted to 2014 $ billions

Adapted from Legislative Revenue Office’s 2016 Public Finance: Basic Facts

Legislative Revenue Office, 2016
Corporate profits at historic highs
U.S.-based multinational companies added jobs overseas during the 2000s and cut them at home. Cumulative change since 1999.
$2B in federal lobbying by Top 20 industries in 2015

https://www.opensecrets.org/lobby/top.php?showYear=2015&indexType=i
$1.7 billion

annual cost of taxpayer assistance to working families in Oregon

Fortune 500 companies hold over $2.5 trillion offshore

Exhibit C
Pepsi Co. 2010 Luxembourg Tax Ruling

http://ctj.org/ctjreports/2016/10/offshore_shell_games_2016.php#.V_spB5MrJAY
Fortune 500 Companies Hold a Record $2.4 Trillion Offshore
They May Be Avoiding up to $695 Billion in U.S. Taxes

It’s been well documented that major U.S. multinational corporations are stockpiling profits offshore to avoid U.S. taxes. Congressional hearings over the past few years have raised awareness of tax avoidance strategies of major technology corporations such as Apple and Microsoft, but, as this report shows, a diverse array of companies are using offshore tax havens,
Oregon is dead last in corporate taxes

Adapted from 2014 - 2016 State Business Tax Burden Rankings, Anderson Economic Group

Certified ballot title for Measure 97:

Increases corporate minimum tax when sales exceed $25 million; funds education, healthcare, senior services

http://www.measure97facts.org/the-measure/
$3 billion

Raised each year from C corporations with over $25M in Oregon sales

**Section 3.** All of the revenue generated from the increase in the tax created by this 2016 Act shall be used to provide additional funding for: public early childhood and kindergarten through twelfth grade education; healthcare; and, services for senior citizens. Revenue distributed pursuant to this section shall be in addition to other funds distributed for: public early childhood and kindergarten through twelfth grade education; healthcare; and, services for senior citizens.
Measure 97 taxes big corporations

- < 0.25% of the businesses in OR affected
- 85% from corps with $100M+ in OR sales
- 82% from corps HQ’ed outside OR
- Affected corps make 99.8% of sales outside OR

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lro/Documents/RR 3-16 Measure 97.pdf
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzMvBq_LbaUUNmtpeEU4UnU2cVk/view

Analysis of FY2013 data from Oregon Department of Revenue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oregon sales ($M)</th>
<th>Current minimum tax</th>
<th>Measure 97</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; $0.5M</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.5 - 1M</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 - 2M</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$2 - 3M</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>$3 - 5M</td>
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<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 - 7M</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7 - 10M</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 - 25M</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25 - 50M</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$30,000 + 2.5% of sales over $25M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 - 75M</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75 - 100M</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100M+</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seven out of 10 corporations paid minimum taxes (or less) in 2013

Minimum tax now averages 4¢ per $100 sales for corporations with $25M+ in sales

*Analysis of data from Oregon Department of Revenue, FY2013*
measure97facts.org

Get The Facts On Measure 97
• 29 Days until the Election ends
• 9 Days until Ballots are mailed
• $17.5 million raised by the opposition

Statewide Phonebank on Sunday, October 16th from 5:30-8:30 pm!
  Portland: 917 Lloyd Center • Salem: 1730 SE Commercial St
  Eugene: 688 Charnelton St. • Corvallis: STAG 162, 170 SW Waldo Pl

Visit voteyeson97.org/volunteer for info on how you can get involved!

Email me: daniel@ouroregon.org