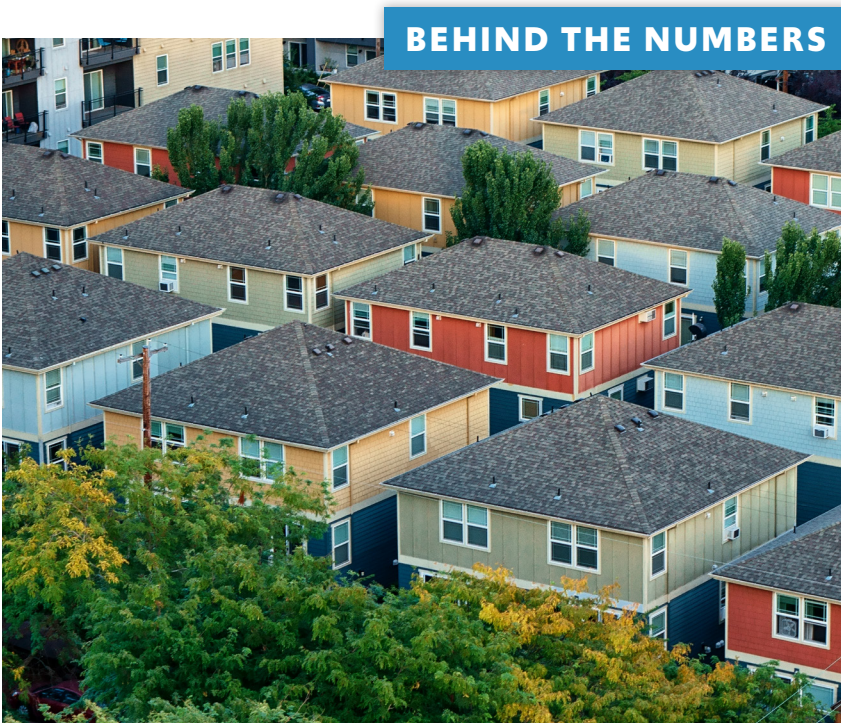
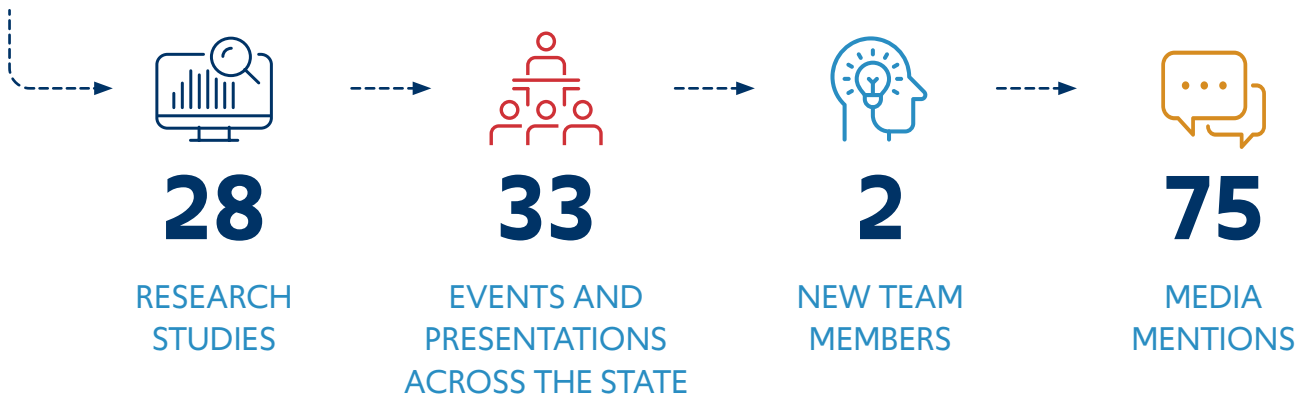




WE'VE BEEN MAKING AN IMPACT IN OREGON



CSI Oregon's regular reports on statistics that are key to the regional economy have been increasingly cited by policymakers and the press.

Reports on jobs, inflation and demographics take a deep dive into the headline numbers to provide context and cut through the noise. CSI Oregon's analyses include detailed narratives that point Oregonians to important trends in the data, and the underlying drivers of these trends. With facts in hand, households, businesses and policymakers are able to make informed decisions about the future.



FENTANYL

Although Oregon's decriminalization experiment cannot be blamed for all the disproportionate local impact of the fentanyl epidemic, it is clearly playing a role.

When decriminalization went into effect in February 2021, Oregon ranked 38th out of 48 states with available data in the rate of fentanyl-related overdose deaths. By January 2024, Oregon's rank rose to 13th. Many voters and policymakers quickly experienced regrets associated with the decriminalization effort and are making some efforts to improve the law. During the 2023 legislative session, legislators enacted House Bill 4002, which created a new misdemeanor for simple drug possession. The new law gives leeway to counties on how to implement it locally, and originally some planned to make no significant changes to policy. In part due to CSI Oregon's data analysis, many counties are now planning to implement more strict restrictions on possession of fentanyl.



CORPORATE TAXES

Oregonians voted on a ballot measure in November that would have raised corporate taxes massively in order to issue rebate checks to every individual in the state.

CSI Oregon released an analysis of this measure (M118) in August. It was found that under the proposal, Oregonians would face the most aggressive gross receipts tax in the nation by far. The tax structure would result in a larger relative burden on low-income households and slower long-term revenue growth for the state. Moreover, households would face higher costs for a wide range of necessities, including utilities, fuel, telecommunication services, groceries, healthcare, building materials, and construction services. CSI's economic modeling of the proposal found that annual economic output in the state could be reduced by as much as \$650 billion by the plan. Voters overwhelmingly rejected the measure on election day, and CSI Oregon's data played a key role in the campaign to defeat the measure.