

Oregon's Economic Outlook:

Risks, Realities, and Investment Implications

Presentation to
CCIM Oregon/SW Washington

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Real GDP growth

Roughly in-line with pre-pandemic



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

10-year expected inflation

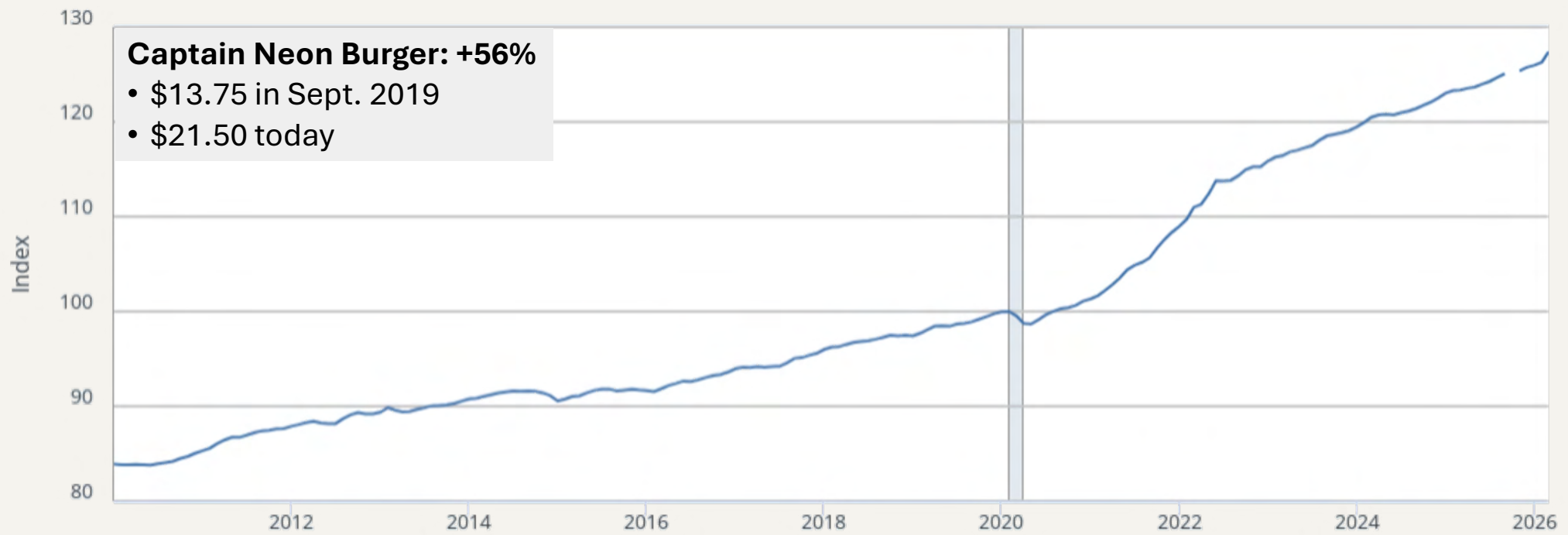
Not much higher than pre-pandemic



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Why does everything *feel* expensive?

Because prices are 27.5% higher than they were pre-pandemic



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; McMenamins

Why does everything *feel* expensive?

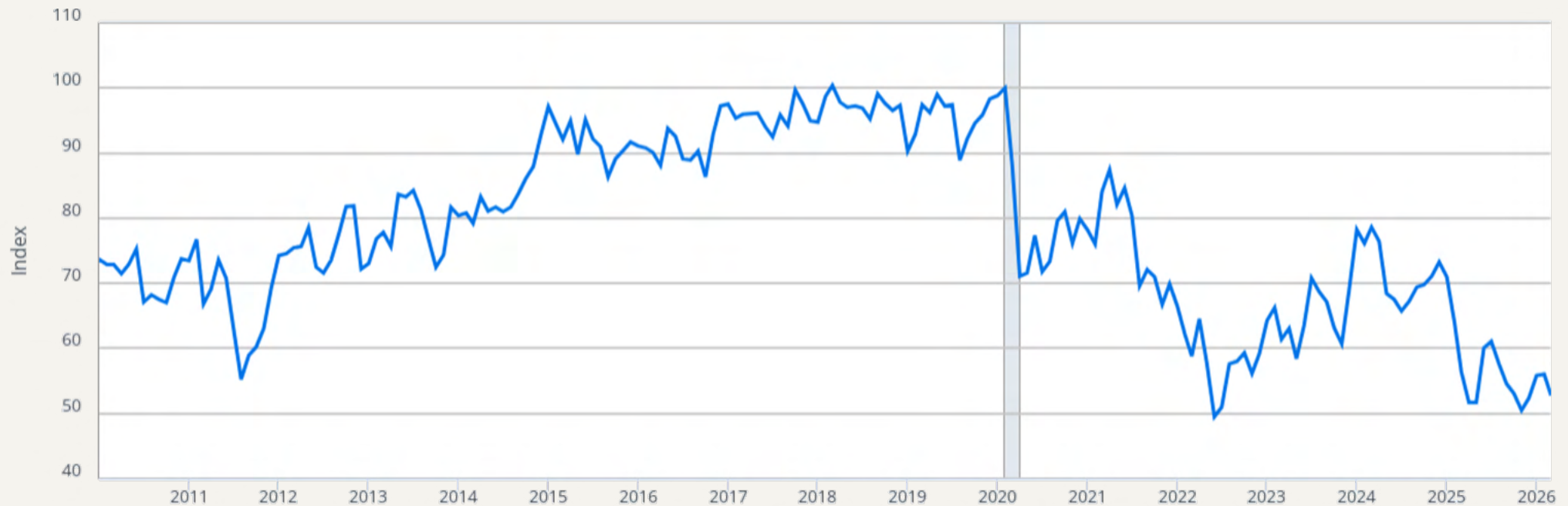
Gasoline price are 50% higher than they were pre-pandemic



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer sentiment

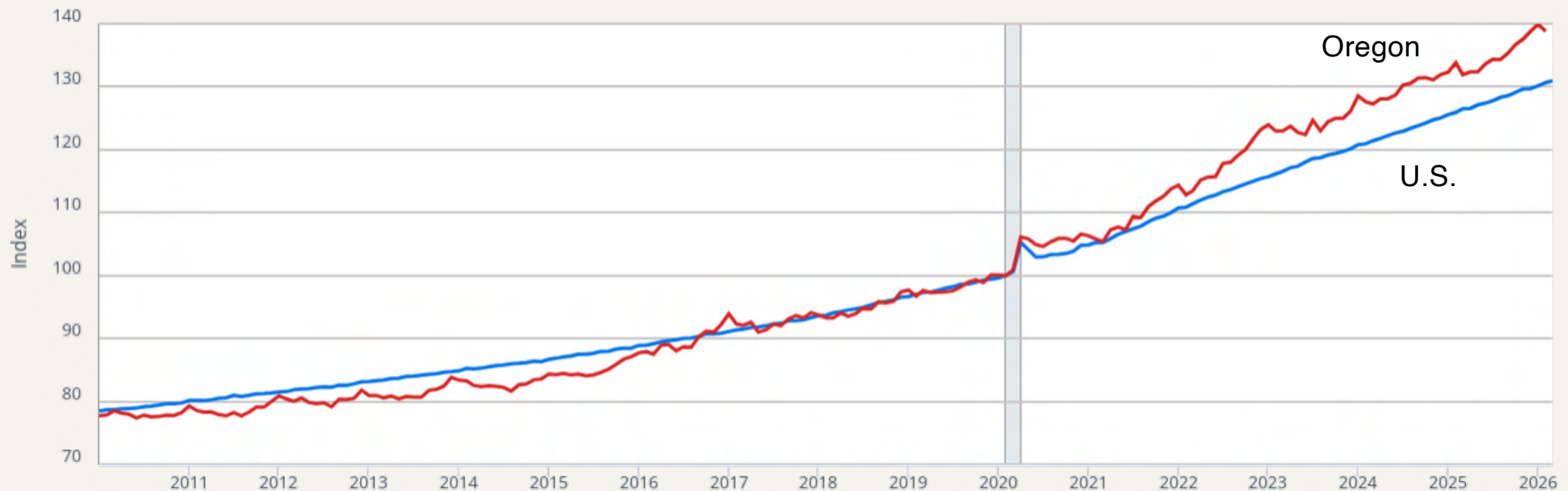
Nearly a all-time low



Source: Surveys of Consumers, University of Michigan

Wages are also up 30-40%

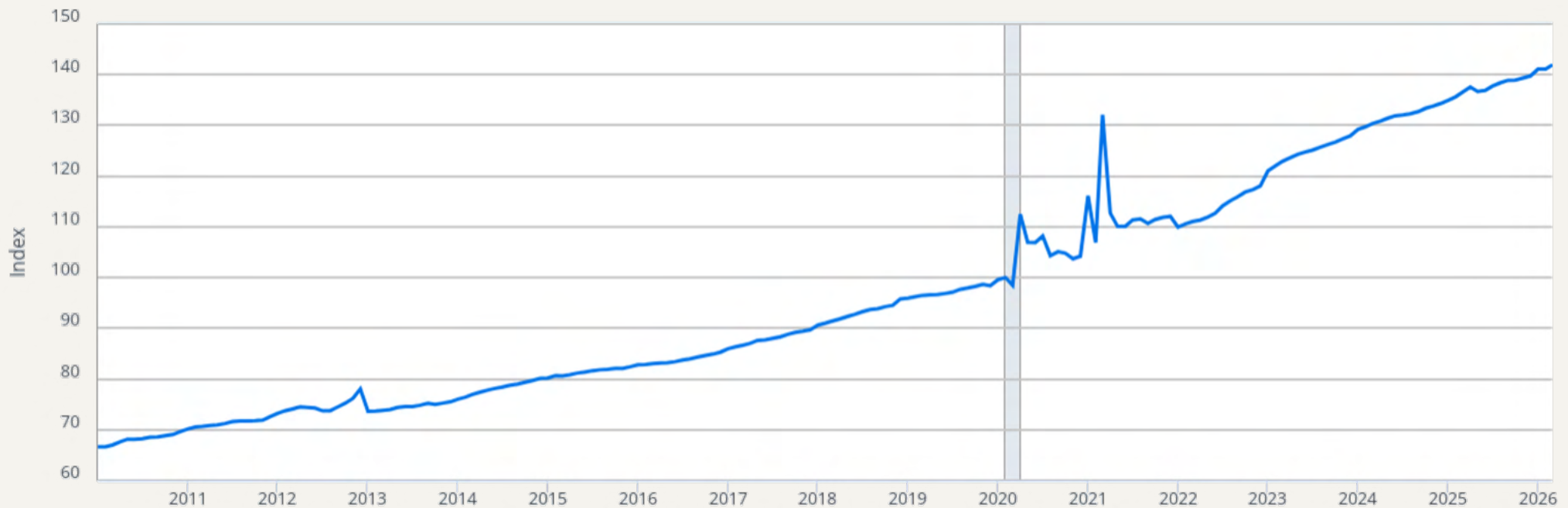
So far, so good ... so why do we feel like we're struggling?



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Disposable income is up 43%

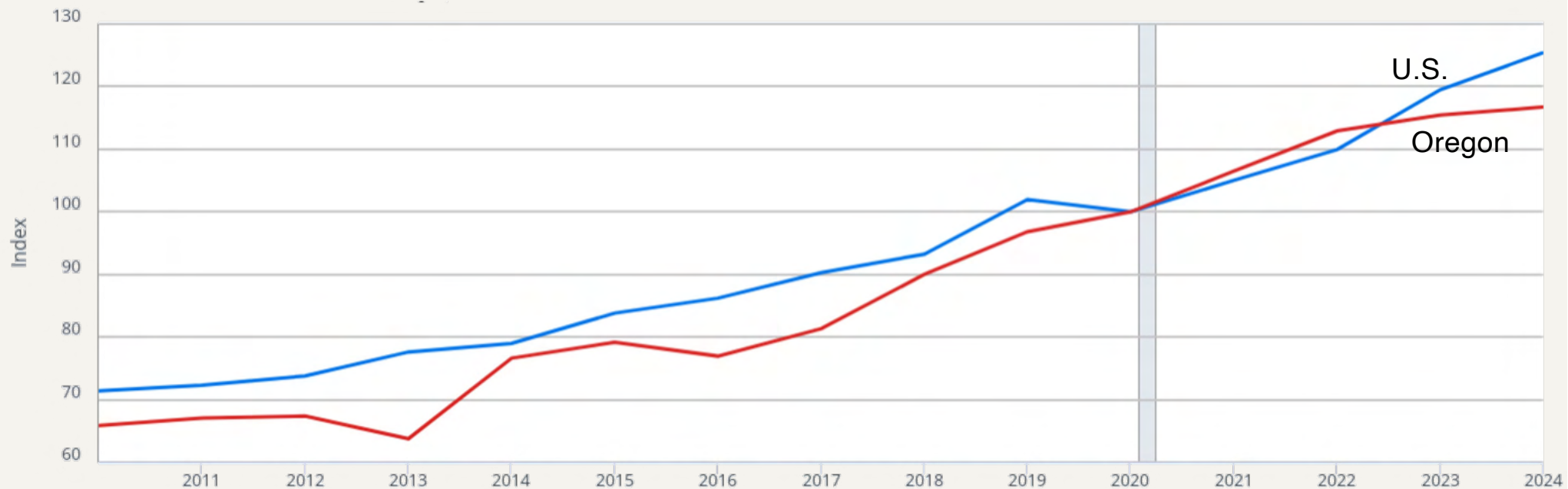
Disposable income is after-tax income ... why we feel like we're struggling?



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Median household income is up 15-25%

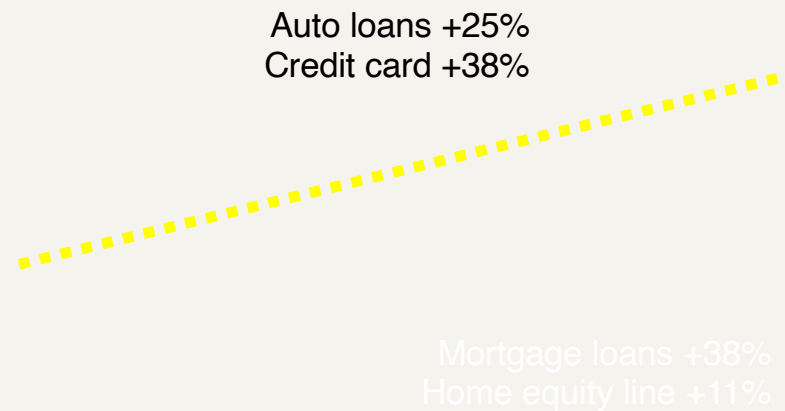
Aha! The income gains are unevenly distributed



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Household debt

Leveled off in first year of pandemic, now up 33% from pre-pandemic



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

30-year mortgage rates

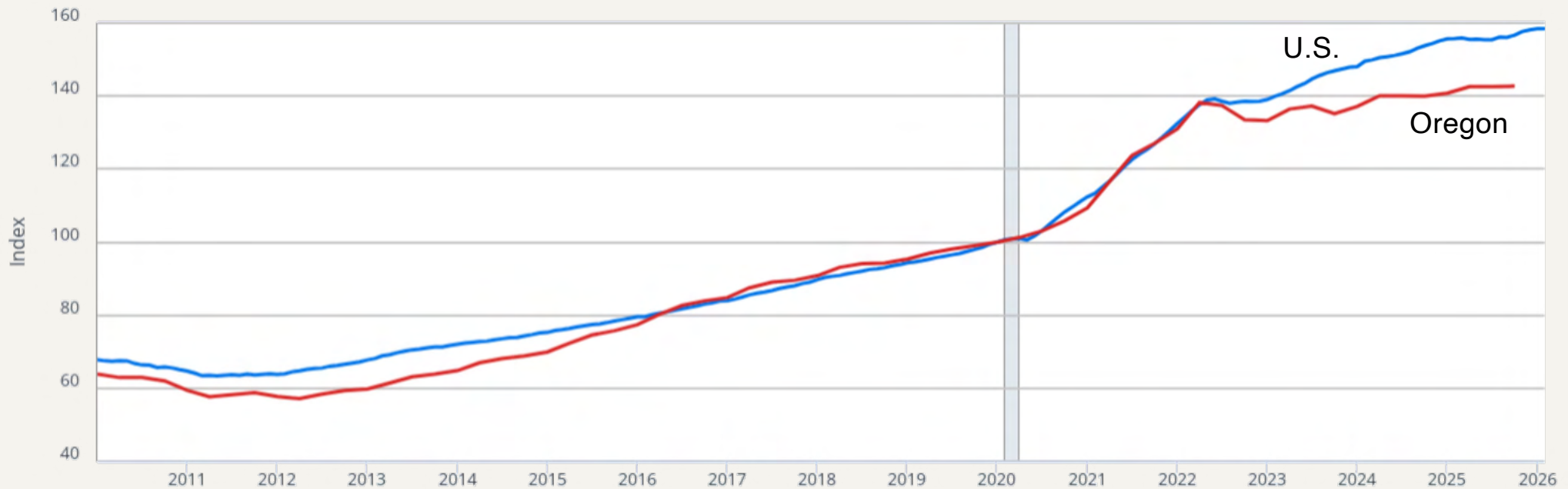
Coming down, but near pre-Great-Recession rates



Source: Freddie Mac

FHFA Home Price Index

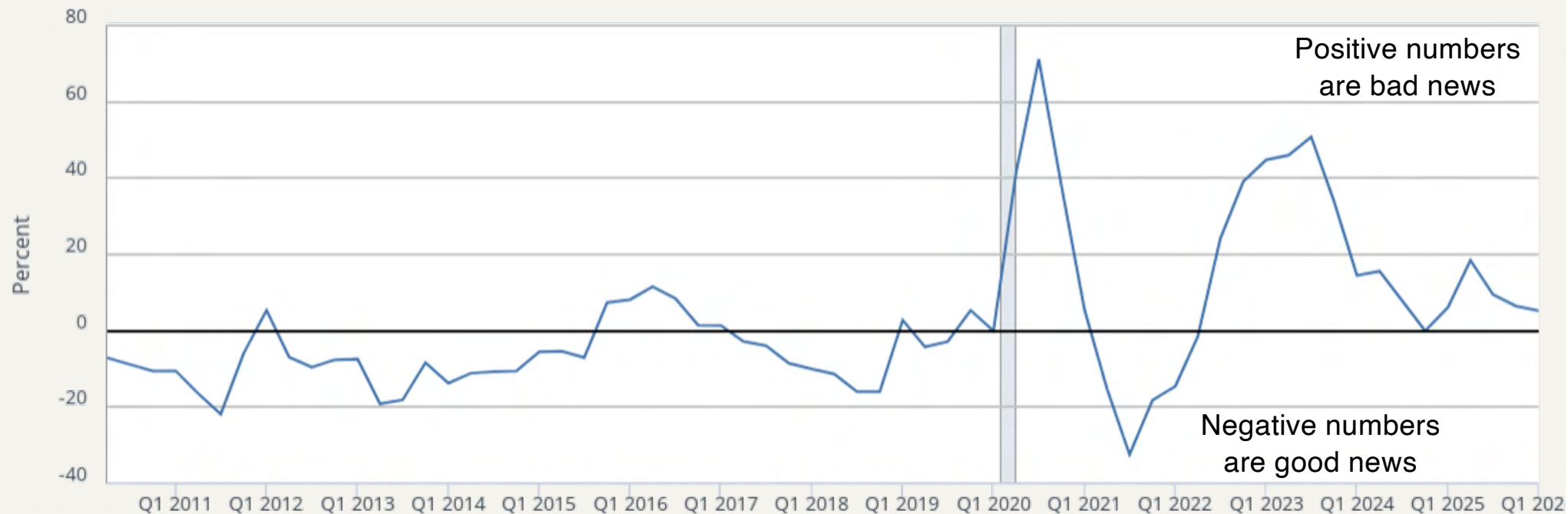
Home prices have been flat since 2022



Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Credit tightening to large and middle firms

It doesn't matter if interest rates are low, if your business can't get the credit



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Oregon housing starts

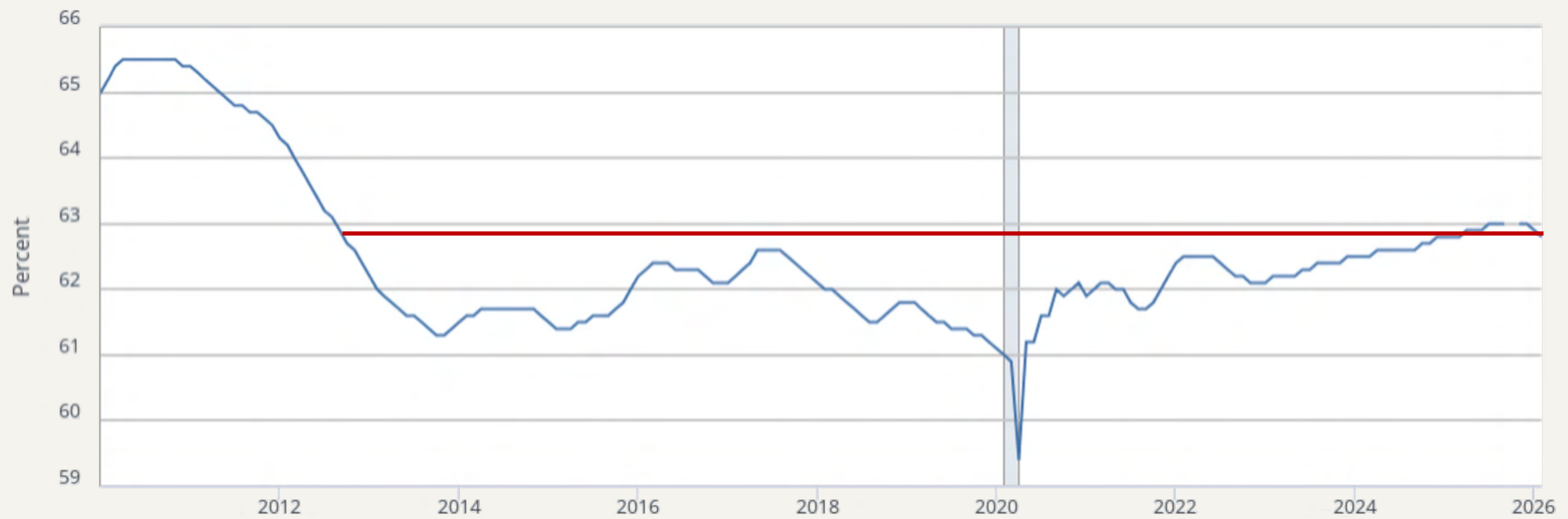
Tough environment for housing: Declining population, high interest rates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Oregon labor force participation rate

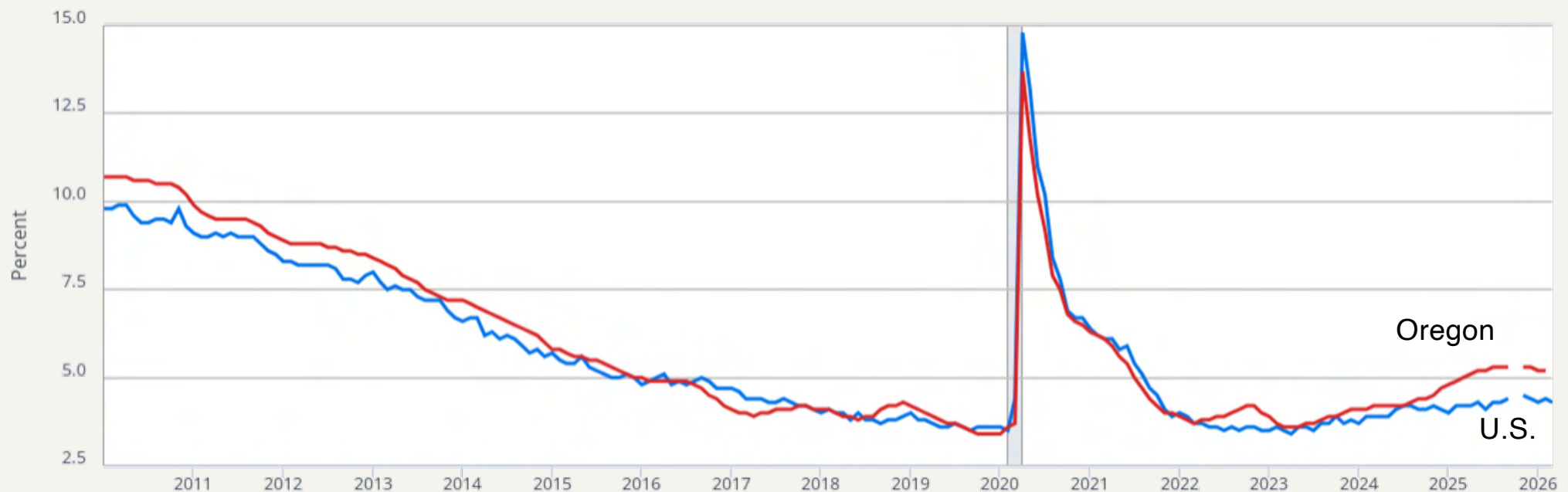
Near 14-year high



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Oregon unemployment rate

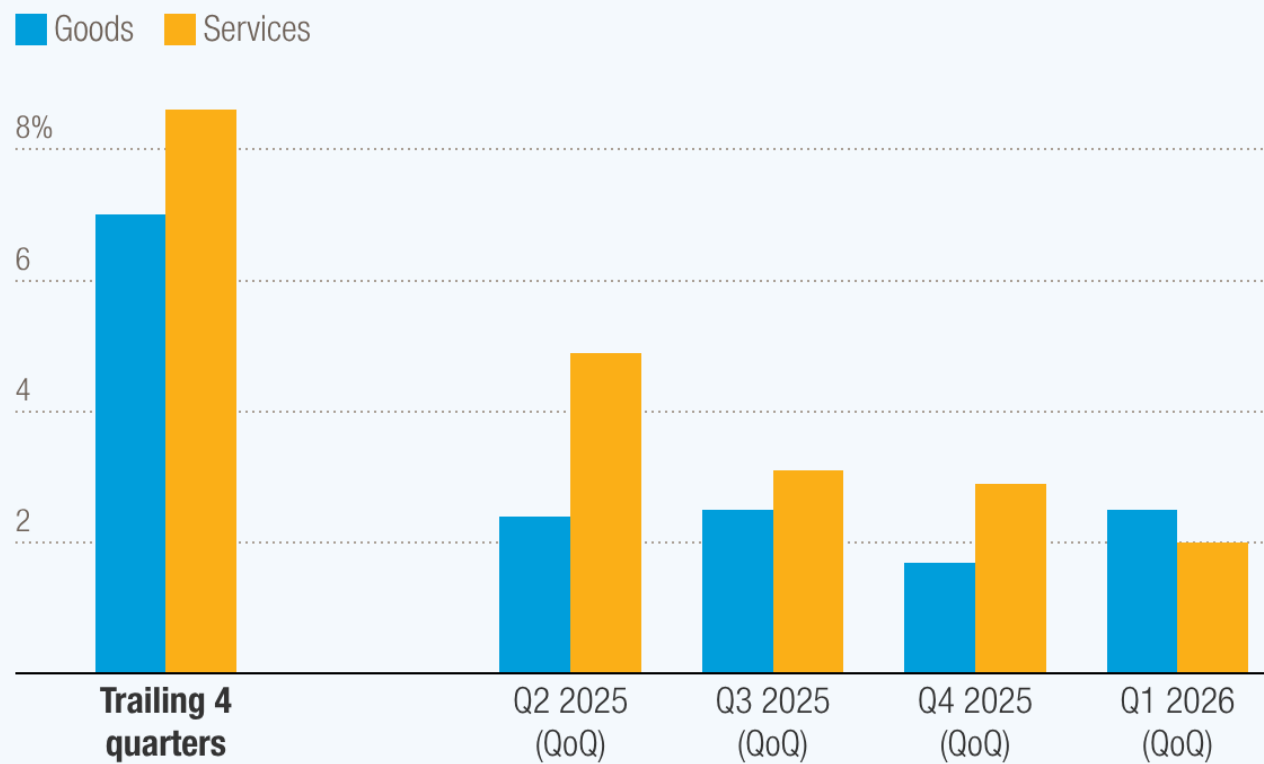
Near all-time low, but nearly 1% higher than U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

World trade is sluggish

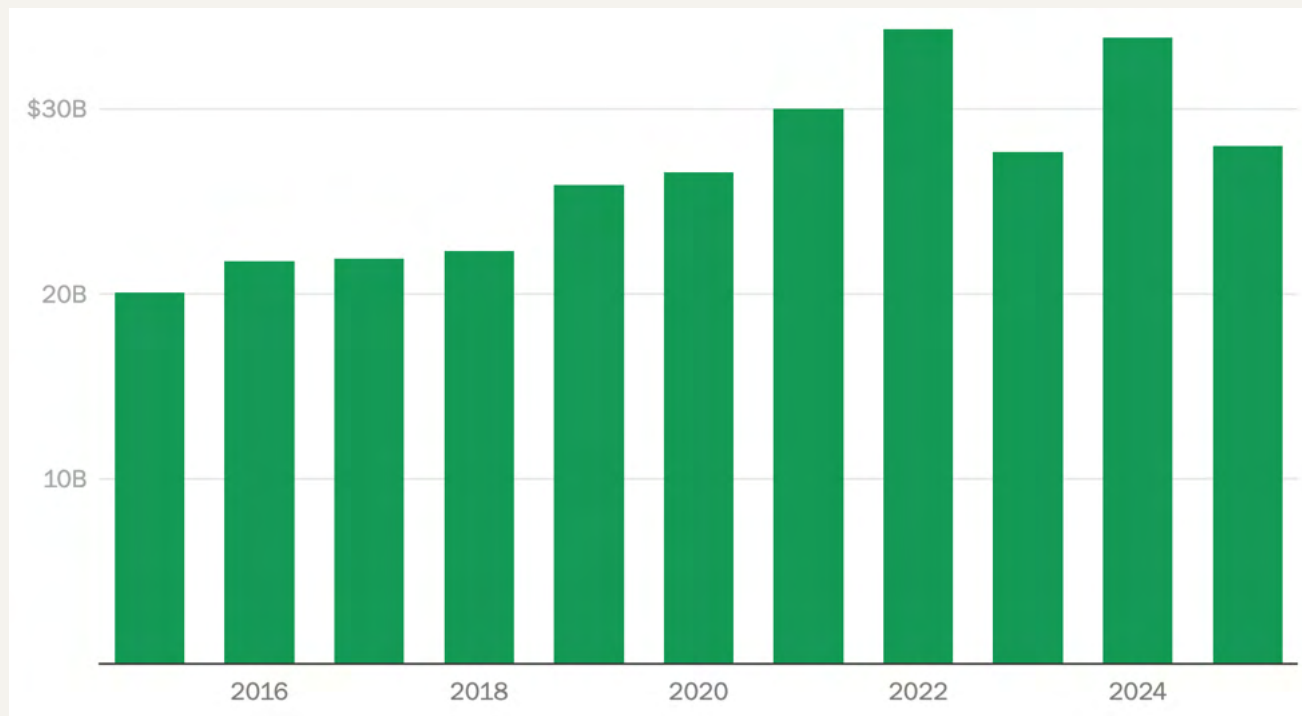
Volumes flat, increase in values from inflation



Source: UNCTAD

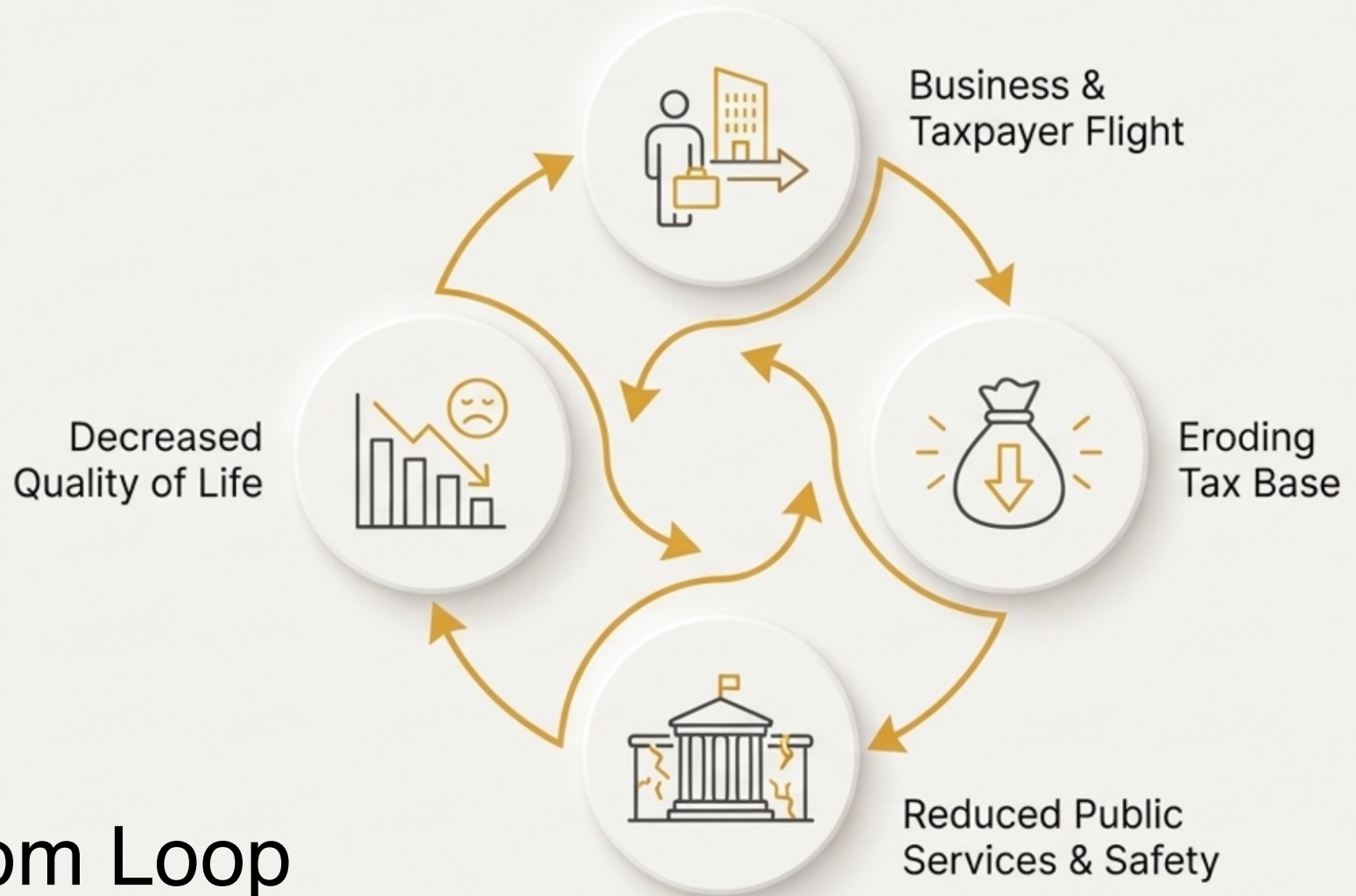
Oregon exports down 17.5%

But, most of the loss is explained by tariffs and Intel



Source: WISERTrade / Oregonian

The Doom Loop



Oregon: A Tale of Two Decades

Then: Winning in 2004

Hailed as one of America's "most livable" cities.

The state's natural beauty was considered a valuable "second paycheck" for residents.

42nd Oregon's overall tax burden ranked 42nd in the nation.

This placed the state's total taxes firmly in the lower half of all states.

Now: What Changed?

The state's overall tax burden now ranks 17th.

Oregon has shifted from the bottom half to the top half of states.

State general fund spending more than doubled.

The budget grew from \$15.8 billion (2013-15) to a projected \$37.4 billion (2025-27).

\$15.8 Billion

2013-15

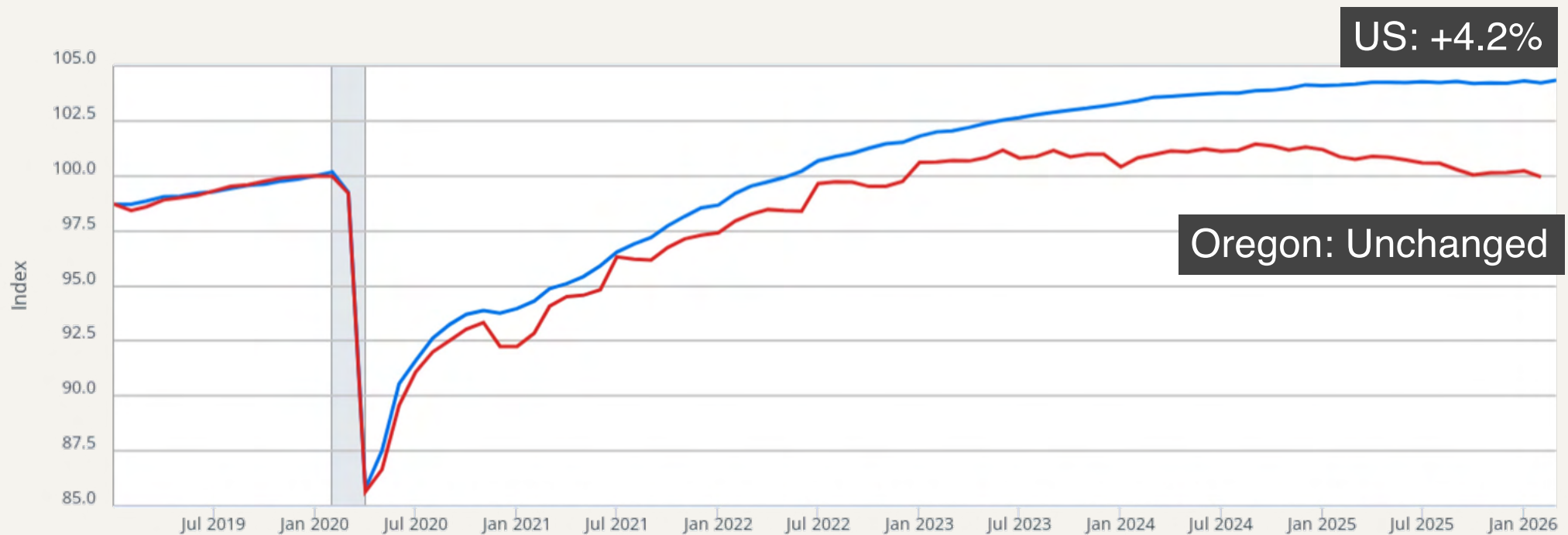
\$37.4 Billion

2025-27 (Projected)

"Our politicians treated Oregon's success like lottery winnings..."

"...they could draw down without consequences."

Employment: A “Growth Recession”



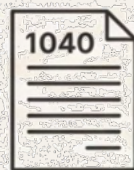
Oregon is a high-tax state



#11

General Revenue Per
Person (National Rank)

We collect more revenue
than 39 other states.



#5

Personal Income Tax
Burden (as % of income)

We are one of the most
reliant states on personal
income tax.



#47

Consumption Tax
Burden

We have almost no
revenue from consumption
(sales) taxes.



Top 20

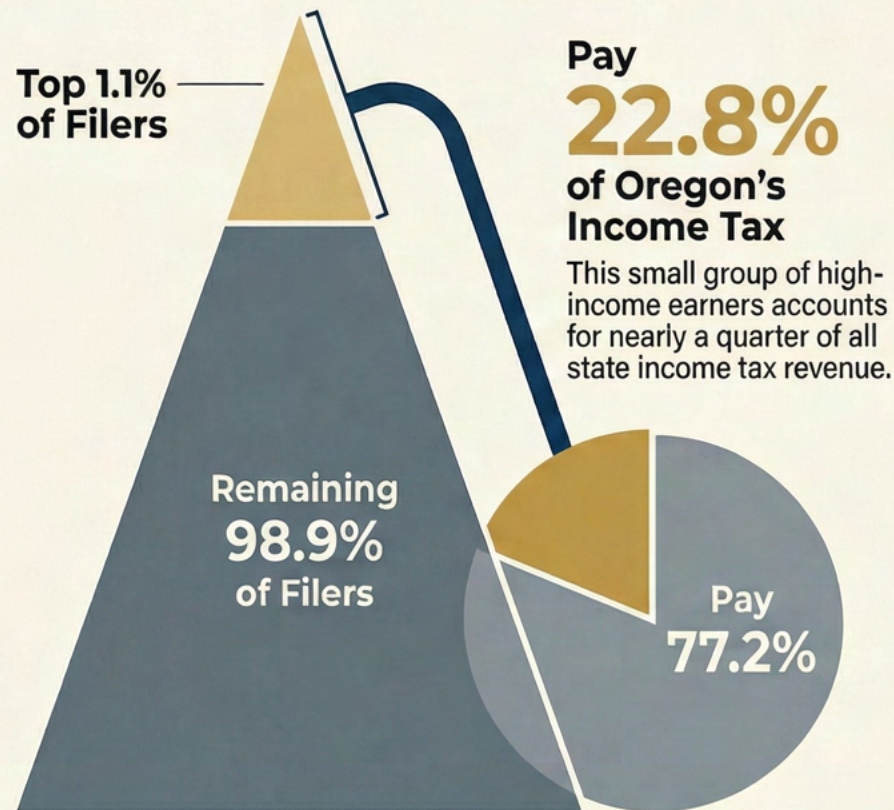
Corporate Income Tax
Burden

Our corporate tax burden
is in the top tier.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, FY2022 Data via Oregon Legislative Revenue Office, "2025 Public Finance: Basic Facts".

The High-Stakes Math of Oregon's Income Tax

A Concentrated Revenue Source



The Financial Risk of Relocation



Losing Just 250 Top Filers Could Cost Oregon \$27.5 Million

The average annual tax liability for an individual in this top group is over **\$110,000**.



High-Income Earners Are a Critical Component of the State's Budget

Personal income tax is the largest single source of revenue for the state's General Fund.



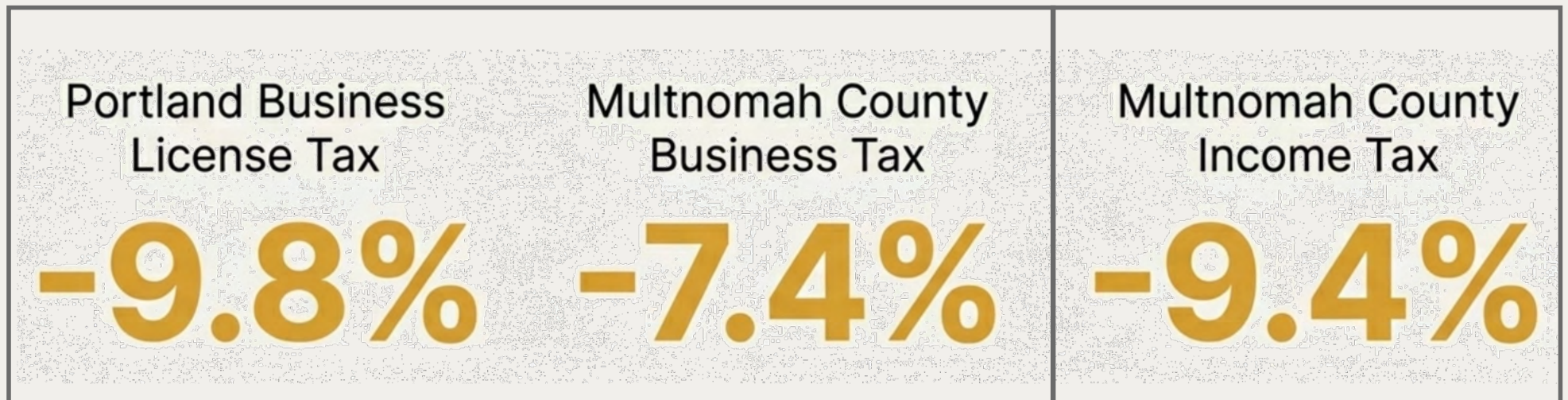
The Oregonian

Minuscule test score gains signal
Oregon faces years of digging out from
its post-pandemic academic hole.

(Oct. 3, 2025)



Bye-Bye, Business

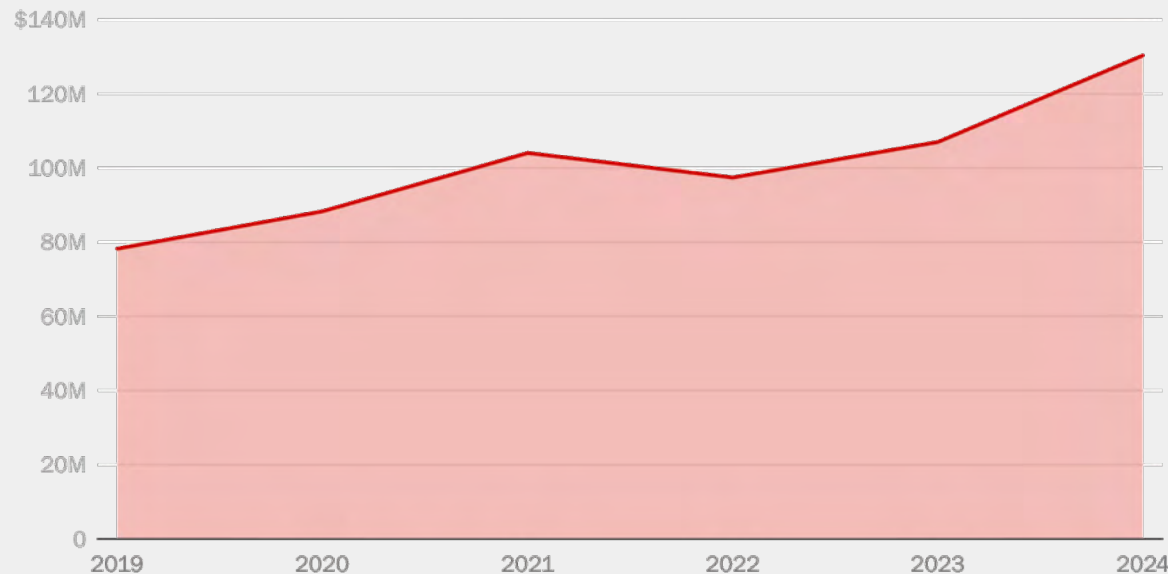


Source: LRO, 2025 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts, A-7

So Long, Property Values

Multnomah County property tax losses mount

Local governments within Multnomah County have lost out on more and more property tax collections since the onset of COVID-19 — in large part due to plummeting office building values. Losses shown here are due to "compression," as falling real estate market values and limits set in the 1990s squeeze collections.



Source: Multnomah County Summary of Assessment and Taxes • [Get the data](#)



2015: \$373 million
2025: \$45 million

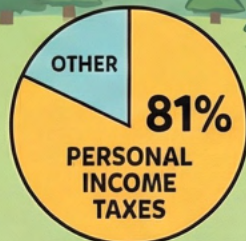
An 88% decline over a decade.

County assessor said the sale price was
“pretty close to land value”

A 42-story office tower in the middle of
downtown Portland that is worth
approximately zero.

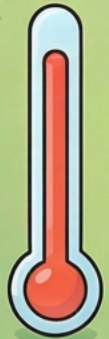
Voting With Their Feet?

Why Oregonians Eye the Washington Border



HIGH INCOME TAX:
Oregon's budget is heavily reliant on personal income taxes. They make up a projected 81% of the state's General Fund revenues.

Oregon's Big Income Tax Bill



As percentage of personal income

5th

Highest Nationwide
As percentage of personal income



Top earners pay a 9.9% state income tax rate.
(Applies to taxable income over \$125,000 for single filers)

Top earners pay a 9.9% state income tax.

"The Columbia River is not the Berlin Wall."

Columbia River



It's easy to cross the border to escape Oregon's high income tax.



A Tale of Two Tax Systems



NO SALES TAX: Oregon's consumption tax burden ranks 47th in the nation

This creates a sharp contrast with Washington's no-income-tax, sales-tax-reliant system.



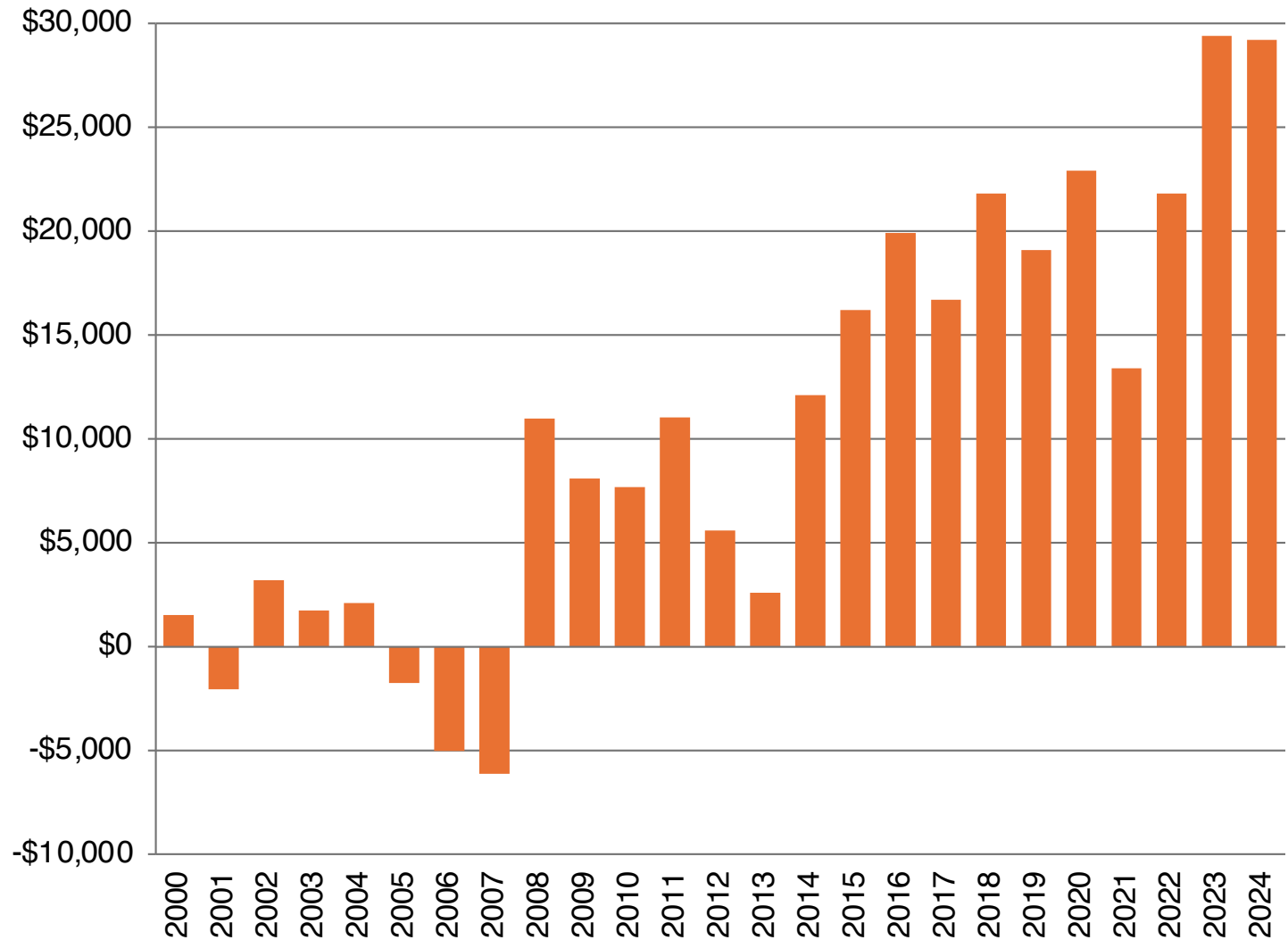
Welcome to Vancouver, USA

PERS
will
“sink the
state.”

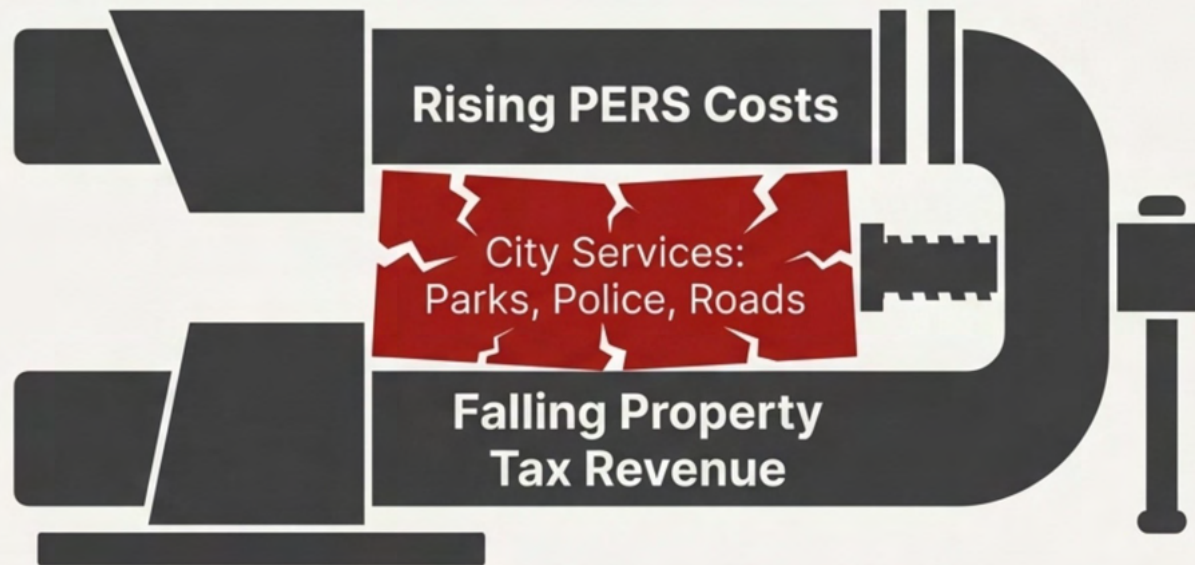
(Phil Knight)

Source:
PERS by the Numbers;
PERS Board

Unfunded Actuarial Liability: \$29.4 billion



Austerity on Autopilot



Salem now pays **\$11 million more** annually for pensions than it did several years ago. These mandatory payments take priority, automatically reducing funds available for everything else.

“Oregon state government encourages **working remotely** where it is a viable option that benefits both the employee and the agency.



Source: Oregon, DAS, State Policy No. 50.050.01

We Stand at a Fork in the Road

Detroit: The Cautionary Tale



Detroit's population fell from 1.8 million to 700,000 before bankruptcy.

Pittsburgh: The Recovery Model



Pittsburgh faced reality, restructured, and today serves as a model of post-industrial recovery.

Prescription 1: State-Level Surgery for PERS

R_x

Radical PERS Reform. Demand the Legislature act. If the constitution is the block, change the constitution.

The Oregon PERS system carries a **\$29.4 billion unfunded liability**—roughly equal to the state’s entire biennial General Fund budget. This problem cannot be solved locally.

Prescription 2: Stop the Tax-Base Hemorrhaging

R_x

Emergency Tax Competitiveness.

Immediately freeze or roll back
local income and business taxes.

- Suspend the Metro homeless tax.
- Eliminate the Preschool for All tax.

“Every tax must pass this test: Does it raise revenue to provide services to the people who stay, or does it **drive people away?**”

Prescription 3: Revive Downtown's Heartbeat

R_x

Commercial Real Estate Emergency Response.

- 1) Enforce the law: clear camps, prosecute theft, shut down drug markets.
- 2) Deregulate: Eliminate zoning, design review, and non-safety permits until vacancy rates normalize.

Downtown Portland's office vacancy rate stands at **34.6%**, more than double the rate of a healthy market. This justifies emergency measures.

THE HERO'S CROSSROADS: OREGON'S CHOICE BETWEEN RUIN AND REVIVAL

PART 1: THE GOLDEN AGE



PART 2: THE DESCENT INTO THE DOOM LOOP

The Vicious Cycle of the "Doom Loop"



PART 3: THE CROSSROADS — A CHOICE MUST BE MADE



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