



# Promoting Health and Cost Control in States (PHACCS)

## OREGON

The Promoting Health and Cost Control in States (PHACCS) initiative at Trust for America's Health (TFAH) highlights state legislative and administrative actions that support better health and an economic return on investment or state cost savings, while addressing community-level root causes of poor health.

### PHACCS Policies Adopted in Oregon



Universal Pre-Kindergarten Programs  NO  YES



Universal School Breakfast  NO  YES



Universal School Lunch  NO  YES



Syringe Access Program  NO  YES



Smoke-Free Laws  NO  YES



Complete Streets  NO  YES



Earned Income Tax Credit  NO  YES



Paid Sick Leave  NO  YES



Paid Family Leave  NO  YES



Ban the Box  NO  YES

### Advancing PHACCS Policies in Oregon

#### Spotlight: Paid Sick Leave

The Oregon legislature passed a statewide paid sick time law on June 12, 2015, and the law went into effect on January 1, 2016. Under the Oregon law, employers with more than 10 employees must provide one hour of sick leave for every 30 hours worked. Employers with less than 10 employees must provide one hour of unpaid leave for every 30 hours worked. In 2023, the state expanded the policy to include workers covered by a valid Collective Bargaining Agreement, meaning the law now covers nearly all employees in the state. In 2026, the state expanded the policy yet again to include blood donations as another permitted use of paid sick time.

Oregon Legislature, Senate Bill No. 454. <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2015R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB454/B-Engrossed>. Accessed January 9, 2026.

A Better Balance. "Overview of Paid Sick Time Laws in the United States: Oregon." <https://www.abetterbalance.org/paid-sick-time-laws/oregon>. Accessed January 9, 2026.

Oregon State Legislature, Senate Bill No. 1108. <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025R1/Measures/Overview/SB1108>. Accessed January 9, 2026.



#### State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates

TAX: **\$3.33** TIER: **HIGH**

#### State Excise Tax Rates for Beer and Distilled Spirits



##### Distilled Spirits

TAX: **\$22.86** TIER: **HIGH**

##### Beer

TAX: **\$0.08** TIER: **LOW**

Tax rates are expressed by tier: high (top 25%), middle, and low (lowest 25%)

For more information, please contact TFAH at [info@tfah.org](mailto:info@tfah.org)



# Promoting Health and Cost Control in States (PHACCS)



Policy	Health Evidence	Economic Evidence
<b>Goal 1: Support the Connections Between Health &amp; Learning</b>		
<b>Universal Pre-Kindergarten Programs</b>	Associated with lower rates of obesity, depression, alcohol use, and tobacco use. Support improved socioemotional outcomes and academic outcomes.	Universal pre-K has a positive return on investment and is also cost-effective to program participants, their parents, taxpayers, and society through reductions in healthcare and education spending, and increased earnings for program participants.
<b>School Nutrition Programs</b>	Decrease the risk for food insecurity and address child hunger, improve nutrition quality and reduce obesity rates. Supports academic outcomes, including improved school attendance, and improved cognitive and academic performance.	The school breakfast and lunch programs generate \$40 billion in health and economic benefits, a higher value than their combined annual budget.
<b>Goal 2: Employ Harm Reduction Strategies to Prevent Substance Misuse Deaths &amp; Related Diseases</b>		
<b>Syringe Access Programs</b>	Reduce the rate of infectious diseases among intravenous drug users. Influence other outcomes, such as greater promotion of naloxone, prevention overdose education, and connections to treatment.	Syringe access programs can yield cost savings within a year by preventing new cases of HIV and hepatitis and their associated costs for treatment.
<b>Goal 3: Promote Healthy Behavior</b>		
<b>Smoke-Free Policies</b>	Smoke-free policies decrease tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-related illnesses and mortality.	Smoke-free policies can reduce secondhand smoke exposure and related medical expenditures.
<b>Tobacco Pricing Strategies</b>	Reduced smoking and rates of smokeless tobacco usage. Improved pre- and post-natal outcomes for pregnant women and babies.	Generate cost savings and avoid lost productivity due to poor tobacco-related health outcomes.
<b>Alcohol Pricing Strategies</b>	Increasing the price of alcohol leads to decreased alcohol consumption, less excessive drinking, decreased mortality from liver cirrhosis, and reduced alcohol-related violence.	Save billions of dollars in medical expenses and can also increase state revenue.
<b>Goal 4: Promote Active Living &amp; Connectedness</b>		
<b>Complete Streets</b>	Attract active transportation for biking and walking by improving transportation connectivity. Can help mitigate the impacts of inactive lifestyles and improve health outcomes by promoting physical activity.	Have been associated with economic development, increased home values, and creating economic vitality.
<b>Goal 5: Ensure Safe, Healthy, &amp; Affordable Housing for All</b>		
<b>Housing Rehabilitation Loan &amp; Grant Programs</b>	Positive effects on overall physical and mental health by reducing hazards within a home. Reduce hospitalizations, mitigate heat-related illnesses and cold-related health problems. Can support older adults to age in place.	Improve home values, neighborhood quality and stability by promoting stable housing. Benefits low-income owners by reducing bill costs providing them with more income.
<b>Rapid Re-Housing Programs/ Housing First</b>	Rapid re-housing is linked to improved physical and mental health, greater self-sufficiency, reduced substance use and decreased rates of homelessness.	Improve financial stability and employment outcomes for participants. Supports efforts to maintain employment.
<b>Goal 6: Economic Well-Being</b>		
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)</b>	Associated with improved maternal and child health, increased food security and improved mental health outcomes.	Improved likelihood of completing higher education. Reduces likelihood of living in poverty, and criminal convictions.
<b>Earned Sick Leave</b>	Increases opportunities to access preventive healthcare. Reduces exposure to transmissible diseases in the workplace and occupational injury.	Increases labor productivity and profit for employers reduce employee turnover, saving employers the cost of hiring and training replacements.
<b>Paid Family Leave</b>	Improves maternal and child health by reducing the risk of birth-related health issues for mothers and their babies. Can support positive mental and physical health outcomes for parents.	Provides economic security to caregivers, increase employee retention, and saves employers the cost of training new hires.
<b>Fair Hiring Protections (Ban-the-Box)</b>	Increased employment for justice-involved individuals. Improves economic well-being from employment, which influences health outcomes.	Increased lifetime earnings for formerly justice-involved individuals.