
\$3,600 to \$6,400 Increase in Wages 35,000 Jobs Protected

WAGES, TAKE-HOME PAY, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in Idaho by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3600 to \$6400 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in Idaho can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7200 to \$10200 with OBBB compared to if it was not passed.

Around 5% of the labor force is employed in occupations that would likely benefit from the no taxes on tips provision of the OBBB.

Around 300 thousand seniors in Idaho could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 24% of all employees in Idaho regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 68% of workers in Idaho are in occupations that are likely eligible for overtime and could also benefit.

JOBS, BUSINESSES, AND HOUSING

CEA finds that the OBBB will protect about 35 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in Idaho over the next four years relative to if the TCJA had been allowed to expire.

There are several provisions in the OBBB that will boost the manufacturing industry. In Idaho, about 4% of firms, 4% of establishments, and 10% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 41 thousand firms in Idaho which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 45% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In Idaho, there are 28 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 4 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 700 housing units in Idaho though the third quarter of 2024.

