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*\$3,500 to \$6,400 Increase in Wages    206,000 Jobs Protected*

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## WAGES, TAKE-HOME PAY, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in North Carolina by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3500 to \$6400 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in North Carolina can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7100 to \$10100 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 1.9 million seniors in North Carolina could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 25% of all employees in North Carolina regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 62% of workers in North Carolina 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 206 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in North Carolina 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 North Carolina, about 4% of firms, 3% of establishments, and 11% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 153 thousand firms in North Carolina which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 43% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In North Carolina, there are 252 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 34 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 8100 housing units in North Carolina through the third quarter of 2024.

