
\$3,900 to \$7,000 Increase in Wages 82,000 Jobs Protected

WAGES, TAKE-HOME PAY, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in Oregon by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3900 to \$7000 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in Oregon can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7500 to \$10700 with OBBB compared to if it was not passed.

Around 4% of the labor force is employed in occupations that would likely benefit from the no taxes on tips provision of the OBBB.

Around 800 thousand seniors in Oregon could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 21% of all employees in Oregon regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 63% of workers in Oregon 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 82 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in Oregon 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 Oregon, about 5% of firms, 4% of establishments, and 11% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 79 thousand firms in Oregon which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 44% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In Oregon, there are 86 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 12 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 2800 housing units in Oregon through the third quarter of 2024.

