
\$3,300 to \$6,000 Increase in Wages 97,000 Jobs Protected

WAGES, TAKE-HOME PAY, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in South Carolina by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3300 to \$6000 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in South Carolina can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$6900 to \$9800 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 1.0 million seniors in South Carolina could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 26% of all employees in South Carolina regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 66% of workers in South 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 97 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in South 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 South Carolina, about 4% of firms, 3% of establishments, and 13% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 74 thousand firms in South Carolina 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 South Carolina, there are 135 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 18 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 3900 housing units in South Carolina through the third quarter of 2024.

