
\$3,400 to \$6,100 Increase in Wages 139,000 Jobs Protected

WAGES, TAKE-HOME PAY, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in Tennessee by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3400 to \$6100 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in Tennessee can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7000 to \$9900 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 1.2 million seniors in Tennessee could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 25% of all employees in Tennessee regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 66% of workers in Tennessee 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 139 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in Tennessee 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 Tennessee, about 5% of firms, 4% of establishments, and 12% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 78 thousand firms in Tennessee which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 41% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In Tennessee, there are 176 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 24 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 6000 housing units in Tennessee though the third quarter of 2024.

