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*\$3,900 to \$6,900 Increase in Wages    580,000 Jobs Protected*

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

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in Texas by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$3900 to \$6900 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in Texas can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7500 to \$10700 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 4.0 million seniors in Texas could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 27% of all employees in Texas regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 64% of workers in Texas 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 580 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in Texas 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 Texas, about 4% of firms, 3% of establishments, and 7% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 390 thousand firms in Texas which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 42% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In Texas, there are 628 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 85 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 20 thousand housing units in Texas through the third quarter of 2024.

