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*\$4,300 to \$7,700 Increase in Wages      72,000 Jobs Protected*

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

CEA finds that the OBBB will raise wages in Utah by an inflation-adjusted range of about \$4300 to \$7700 over the next four years.

A typical family with two children in Utah can expect to see higher take-home pay of about \$7900 to \$11400 with OBBB compared to if it was not passed.

Around 3% of the labor force is employed in occupations that would likely benefit from the no taxes on tips provision of the OBBB.

Around 400 thousand seniors in Utah could benefit from the no taxes on social security provision of the OBBB.

Around 22% of all employees in Utah regularly work overtime and could benefit from the no tax on overtime provision of the OBBB. An even larger 63% of workers in Utah 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 72 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in Utah 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 Utah, about 4% of firms, 4% of establishments, and 10% of employment is in the manufacturing sector.

The OBBB extends the 199A passthrough deduction for small businesses. There are about 69 thousand firms in Utah which could be eligible for the deduction, or about 45% of all firms.

The OBBB enhances Opportunity Zones incentives and makes the policy permanent. In Utah, there are 46 Opportunity Zones. CEA finds that Opportunity Zones created an estimated 6 thousand jobs following the passage of the TCJA through 2021 and led to the construction of about 1700 housing units in Utah though the third quarter of 2024.

