

**AN ANALYSIS OF DOL'S PROPOSED RULE ON
PREVAILING WAGE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Department of Labor proposed rule violates U.S. immigration law by requiring employers to pay H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants far above the levels stipulated by the statute, according to a National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP) analysis. DOL's apparent goal with the proposed rule is to price high-skilled foreign nationals out of the U.S. labor market. That is similar in intent to the administration's \$100,000 fee imposed on the entry of new H-1B visa holders. Under the law, employers must pay H-1B visa holders the higher of the prevailing wage or the actual wage offered to similar U.S. workers. Requiring employers to pay many H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants, on average, up to 33% more than the salary of similarly qualified U.S. workers violates the law. The Supreme Court has ruled that federal agencies are not allowed unlimited deference in interpreting statutes.

NFAP examined private wage survey data, the best indicator of market wages, and discovered that the current prevailing wage system is remarkably accurate. NFAP found an average wage difference of only 1% between the current DOL prevailing wage system and Willis Towers Watson (WTW) private wage surveys for a sample of major H-1B occupations in large metropolitan areas for entry-level positions. NFAP compared the current DOL Level I and WTW's comparable level, P1, for 55 city-occupation combinations in frequently sponsored categories, such as software developer and computer system analyst, in 10 major metro areas, including New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. WTW (Willis Towers Watson) is a company that provides salary surveys and analysis for private employers worldwide. Employers use private wage surveys for day-to-day salary decisions for employees and for immigration compliance. DOL accepts private wage surveys when companies apply for H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants.

To justify increasing prevailing wage levels, DOL officials contrived or reverse-engineered a salary "gap" by comparing H-1B applicants, mostly early-career professionals, to all U.S. workers in the same occupations, who have more experience, greater job tenure and have reported income, such as bonuses and second jobs, that cannot be included when employers submit salary information for foreign nationals on H-1B applications. In drafting the proposed rule, DOL officials adopted a premise and methodology that indicates they were determined to find a way to significantly raise the required salaries of H-1B visa holders. In sum, DOL first invented or contrived a 'gap' between the wages of H-1B visa holders and the wages of average U.S. workers in the same areas and occupations, and then chose numbers or percentiles to eliminate the gap. Legitimate research shows that, on average, H-1B visa holders are paid more than comparable U.S. workers with the same levels of experience and qualifications.

As part of an apparent effort to restrict employment-based immigration, Trump officials altered the formula used to compute the required minimum wage for permanent residence and temporary visas in the proposed rule. As a

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

result, the DOL proposed rule would increase the required salary for H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants by an average of 33% for Level I, according to DOL. It would also increase the required prevailing wage by an average of 24% for Level II, 21% for Level III and 22% for Level IV.

An employer in San Francisco applying for a software developer would see the required prevailing wage for Level I rise from the current \$135,699 to \$181,009 (+\$45,310) and for Level IV from \$213,512 to \$259,801 (+\$46,289), based on average percentage changes for each level reported by DOL in its proposed rule. An employer in Boston would pay almost \$36,000 more for a software developer at Level I and \$38,619 more at Level IV under the proposed rule than the current prevailing wage system.

The Supreme Court's decision to end Chevron deference to federal agencies could affect whether the Labor Department is allowed to compel employers to pay high-skilled foreign nationals well above the law's requirements. In June 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Loper Bright Enterprises et al. v. Raimondo*: "The Administrative Procedure Act requires courts to exercise their independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has acted within its statutory authority, and courts may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a statute is ambiguous; Chevron is overruled."¹

¹ https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/22-451_7m58.pdf.

A PROPOSED RULE THAT VIOLATES U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW

On March 27, 2026, the Department of Labor published a proposed rule that violates U.S. immigration law by requiring employers to pay H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants up to 33% more, on average, than the salary for similarly qualified U.S. workers.² The law does not state that H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants should be paid 33% more (at Level I) than comparable U.S. workers. Congress could have required employers to pay a wage premium for foreign nationals, but did not.

The Immigration and Nationality Act states: “No alien may be admitted or provided status as an H–1B nonimmigrant in an occupational classification unless the employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an application stating the following: (A) The employer- (i) *is offering and will offer during the period of authorized employment to aliens admitted or provided status as an H–1B nonimmigrant wages that are at least-* (I) the actual wage level paid by the employer to all other individuals with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question, or (II) the *prevailing wage level for the occupational classification in the area of employment.*”³ (Emphasis added.) Separately, the law discusses the four wage levels for prevailing wage but does not require employers to pay a wage premium for foreign nationals.⁴

When granting DOL a role in the H-1B process, Congress did not anticipate that the Department of Labor would distort the term prevailing wage beyond its conventional meaning. Currently, according to the Department of Labor, “The prevailing wage rate is defined as the average wage paid to similarly employed workers in a specific occupation in the area of intended employment.”⁵

**Table 1
Current and Proposed Wage Levels**

Wage Level	CURRENT	PROPOSED RULE
LEVEL I	17 th percentile	34 th percentile
LEVEL II	34 th percentile	52 nd percentile
LEVEL III	50 th percentile	70 th percentile
LEVEL IV	67 th percentile	88 th percentile

Source: Department of Labor.

² A Proposed Rule by the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, on 03/27/2026, “Improving Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Foreign Nationals in the United States,” ETA-2026-0001. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/03/27/2026-06017/improving-wage-protections-for-the-temporary-and-permanent-employment-of-certain-foreign-nationals>.

³ Section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

⁴ Section 212(p)(4) codifies the four levels. “Where the Secretary of Labor uses, or makes available to employers, a governmental survey to determine the prevailing wage, such survey shall provide at least 4 levels of wages commensurate with experience, education, and the level of supervision.”

⁵ <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/wages/prevailing-wage>.

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Under the current system, DOL determines the prevailing wage by gathering data from the government's Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) survey and applying a mathematical formula to produce four wage levels for each occupation. Under the DOL definitions, the four levels are: Level I "entry level," Level II "qualified," Level III "experienced," and Level IV "fully competent." The underlying data are based on broad pay band information.

As part of an apparent effort to restrict employment-based immigration, Trump officials altered the formula used to compute the required minimum wage for permanent residence and temporary visas in the proposed rule as follows: Level 1: 34th percentile (instead of the current 17th percentile), Level 2: 52nd percentile (instead of the current 34th percentile), Level 3: 70th percentile (instead of 50th percentile) and Level 4: 88th percentile (instead of 67th percentile).⁶ This is similar to a 2021 Trump administration final rule that did not go into effect.

Table 2
Proposed Rule's Percentage Wage Increase

Wage Level	Proposed Rule's Percentage Wage Increase Compared to Current Regulation
I	33.39%
II	24.47%
III	20.79%
IV	21.68%

Source: Department of Labor.

According to DOL, the proposed rule, on average, will increase the required wage employers must pay for an H-1B visa holder by 33% at Level I, 24% at Level II, 21% at Level III and 22% at Level IV. Based on NFAP's analysis, the proposed rule would have an impact on wages similar to the January 2021 final rule, which did not go into effect. The percentiles chosen for the wage levels in the proposed rule are nearly identical to those in the January 2021 final rule.

NFAP compared the current prevailing wage for almost 600 occupations and metro area combinations to the wages required under the proposed rule. (See the Appendix for the complete list.) The projections for the new required prevailing wage are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

⁶ See "Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Aliens in the United States," Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 20 CFR Parts 655 and 656, [DOL Docket No. ETA-2020-0006] RIN 1205-AC00, January 14, 2021. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/14/2021-00218/strengthening-wage-protections-for-the-temporary-and-permanent-employment-of-certain-aliens-in-the>.

Table 3
San Francisco—Software Developer: Comparison of Required Prevailing Wage for Current System vs. Proposed Rule

Level	Metro Area/Occupation	Current Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Proposed Rule's Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
I	San Francisco, Software Developer	\$135,699	\$181,009	+\$45,310
II	San Francisco, Software Developer	\$161,637	\$201,189	+\$39,553
III	San Francisco, Software Developer	\$187,574	\$226,571	+\$38,997
IV	San Francisco, Software Developer	\$213,512	\$259,801	+\$46,289

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: The projections of the new required prevailing wage are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

An employer in San Francisco applying for a software developer would see the required prevailing wage for Level I rise from the current \$135,699 to \$181,009 (+\$45,310) and for Level IV from \$213,512 to \$259,801 (+\$46,289), based on the average percentage changes for each level reported by DOL in its proposed rule. An employer in Boston would pay almost \$36,000 more for a software developer at Level I and \$38,619 more at Level IV under the proposed rule than the current prevailing wage system.

An employer in San Jose applying for an electrical engineer would see the required prevailing wage for Level I rise from the current \$131,019 to \$174,767, and for Level IV from \$217,630 to \$264,813, based on the average percentage changes for each level reported by DOL in its proposed rule.

**Table 4
San Jose—Electrical Engineer: Comparison of Required Prevailing Wage for Current System vs. Proposed Rule**

Level	Metro Area/Occupation	Current Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Proposed Rule’s Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
I	San Jose, Electrical Engineer	\$131,019	\$174,767	+\$43,747
II	San Jose, Electrical Engineer	\$159,890	\$199,015	+\$39,125
III	San Jose, Electrical Engineer	\$188,760	\$228,003	+\$39,243
IV	San Jose, Electrical Engineer	\$217,630	\$264,813	+\$47,182

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: The projections of the new required prevailing wage are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

Attorneys have raised significant issues with the proposed rule, “A significant concern with the proposed wage rule is that it would force employers to either increase their pay scale to well above market and what current economic conditions allow or leave critical positions unfilled because they are unable to tap into the high-skilled foreign national workers they need to supplement their U.S. workforce,” said Kevin Miner of Fragomen.⁷

AN IMMIGRATION RULE WITH A QUESTIONABLE PREMISE AND METHODOLOGY

The DOL proposed rule adopts a premise and methodology that indicate government officials were determined to find a way to significantly raise the required salaries of H-1B visa holders. Among the most important problems with the proposed rule: To achieve its apparent goal of producing a higher required wage, DOL invented or contrived a ‘gap’ between the wages of H-1B visa holders and average U.S. workers in the same areas and occupations and chose numbers or percentiles to eliminate the gap.

To justify significantly raising the prevailing wage, DOL alleges a large wage gap exists between H-1B visa holders and comparable U.S. professionals, but does not cite any legitimate research to support the allegation. A recent study by George Mason University economics professor Michael Clemens found H-1B visa holders earn salaries up to 6% higher than comparable U.S. professionals.⁸ Similarly, an examination of the skills and compensation of

⁷ Stuart Anderson, “New Immigration Rule Raises Required H-1B Visa And Immigrant Salaries,” *Forbes*, March 27, 2026.

⁸ Michael A. Clemens (2026): *Immigrant-Native Wage Gaps and Immigration Tariffs: Examining the Case for an H-1B Visa Tax*, RFBerlin Discussion Paper No. 072/26.

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

over 50,000 IT professionals in the United States by University of Maryland researchers Sunil Mithas and Henry C. Lucas, Jr. concluded, “[C]ontrary to popular belief, non-U.S. citizen IT professionals are not paid less compared to American IT professionals.”⁹ An analysis by Glassdoor found, “Across the 10 cities and roughly 100 jobs we examined, salaries for foreign H-1B workers are about 2.8% higher than comparable U.S. salaries on Glassdoor.”¹⁰ The Government Accountability Office found that in electrical/electronics engineering occupations (age group 20-39), the median salary for an engineer in H-1B status was \$5,000 higher than for a U.S. engineer.¹¹

There are several reasons why DOL’s wage “gap” promoted in the proposed rule is not valid and appears contrived to justify a predetermined objective of raising required H-1B salaries.

First, DOL claims there is a wage gap by making an odd calculation using data from Labor Condition Application files, known as LCAs, and the BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Survey, or OEWS. For each occupation, state and year, *DOL calculates an average salary for H-1Bs* (using LCA data) and *all workers* (using OEWS). The average difference between these two numbers is \$10,191, *which is the amount DOL asserts H-1B visa holders are paid less.*

However, “all workers” in the DOL calculation include individuals with far more experience than most H-1B applicants, and DOL’s “all workers” category also includes bonuses, second jobs and other compensation that cannot be used when employers submit H-1B applications.

According to Mark Regets, a labor economist and senior fellow at the National Foundation for American Policy, DOL is not making a valid comparison. “The wage measures are not comparable, and the workers are not comparable.”¹²

He considers it “nonsensical” that the goal of the proposed rule is to equalize the average salary between people being newly hired on H-1B visas and individuals with significantly more experience.

DOL’s analysis compares all H-1Bs to all workers regardless of experience levels, even though many H-1Bs are early in their careers.

DOL concedes in its proposed rule that the “majority” of H-1B applicants are at Levels I and II, meaning they have little experience and differ from the average U.S. worker. The four DOL wage levels primarily consider an individual’s

⁹ Stuart Anderson, “Trump Immigration Restrictions Spur New Look At H-1B Salaries,” *Forbes*, March 18, 2026.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Stuart Anderson, “New Immigration Rule Raises Required H-1B Visa And Immigrant Salaries.”

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

current level of experience, not their talent or potential contributions. For example, DOL lists employees at Level IV, the highest level, as people who “generally have management and/or supervisory responsibilities.” Individuals at Level I and II are new or relatively new to the labor market.

There is a second type of error in the agency's comparison. DOL also does not account for the difference in tenure at an existing company between H-1B visa holders and the average U.S. worker. Economist Michael Clemens notes in his recent study that “*comparable U.S. natives have over six years of tenure on average, and commensurately higher wages for this reason alone . . . but almost no new H-1B employees have such tenure at the sponsoring firm.*”¹³

Evidence for the importance of time working for an employer can be found in USCIS reports on the salaries actually paid to H-1B visa holders.¹⁴ The mean salary listed for H-1B workers on petitions for continuing employment is \$147,000—25% more than the \$188,000 reported on petitions for initial employment.

There is a third category of error in the proposed rule's comparison. Under the law, employers pay H-1B visa holders the higher of the prevailing wage or the actual wage offered to similarly qualified U.S. workers. In other words, the prevailing wage listed on the Labor Condition Application is the *minimum* employers must pay. The offered wage is typically higher. According to data DOL provides in Exhibit 5 of the proposed rule, employers pay H-1B visa holders an *offered wage* between \$9,328 and \$18,605 (or 10.6% to 12.7%) *higher* than the prevailing wage listed on the Labor Condition Application.

“The H-1B wage data DOL uses is not the actual wage people are paid, and the data are overrepresented by early-career professionals and inappropriately compared to all workers in an occupation,” said Regets.

“DOL has invented a gap and then selected percentiles to eliminate the average gap,” he said. “That's bad because it is not a real gap and it produces a required wage requirement well above DOL's definition of a prevailing wage.”

DOL concedes that H-1B visa holders are paid much higher salaries than what is listed on the Labor Condition Application. The prevailing wage estimate is a legal minimum. The Federal Register notice for the rule shows that many employers offer a higher wage on the Labor Condition Application: an average of 12.7% more than is required

¹³ Michael A. Clemens (2026): *Immigrant-Native Wage Gaps and Immigration Tariffs: Examining the Case for an H-1B Visa Tax*. Emphasis added.

¹⁴ *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers*, USCIS, April 24, 2026, Tables 5b and 5c https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/fy25_h1b_characteristics_congress_signed_04242026.pdf.

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

at Level I, and 12.9% more at Level IV.¹⁵ In most cases, LCAs are filed before salary negotiations with specific employers, so actual initial salaries may be higher.

“The H-1B wage data DOL uses is not the actual wage people are paid, and the data are overrepresented by early-career professionals and inappropriately compared to all workers in an occupation,” said Regets. “In addition, the DOL data used contains performance bonuses that are not included on the LCA. A proper analysis requires that the same data be used for both H-1B and comparable native workers. Most analyses using such data have found H-1B workers paid a small premium over other workers.”¹⁶

“The prevailing wage rate is defined as the average wage paid to similarly employed workers in a specific occupation in the area of intended employment,” [according](#) to the Department of Labor. However, the DOL proposed rule does not meet that definition but instead establishes a new standard well above the prevailing wage after creating an artificial goal: equalizing the average salary between newly hired H-1B visa holders and individuals with significantly more experience.

PRIVATE WAGE SURVEYS SHOW CURRENT DOL PREVAILING WAGE IS ACCURATE

Private wage surveys, which employers use for day-to-day salary decisions for employees as well as immigration compliance, are the best indicators of market wages. DOL accepts private wage surveys when companies apply for H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants. The surveys are not available in all locations and occupations. Employers and attorneys hope DOL will continue to allow the use of private wage surveys as part of the immigration process for highly skilled workers, but DOL stated in the proposed rule that it would consider comments to restrict their use.

NFAP examined private wage survey data and discovered that the current prevailing wage system is remarkably accurate. NFAP found an average wage difference of only 1% between the current DOL prevailing wage system and Willis Towers Watson (WTW) private wage surveys for a sample of major H-1B occupations in large metropolitan areas for entry-level positions. NFAP compared the current DOL Level I and WTW's comparable level, P1, for 55 city-occupation combinations in frequently sponsored categories, such as software developer and computer system analyst, in 10 major metro areas, including New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. WTW (Willis Towers Watson) provides salary surveys and analysis for private employers worldwide. NFAP used Level I because that had the most available data points for comparison.

¹⁵ Exhibit 5 in the proposed rule.

¹⁶ Additional analysis provided by Mark Regets.

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

In New York, there is little difference between the current DOL wage system for Level I and the private wage survey from WTW for P1 for accountants/auditors, computer system analysts and operations research analysts, i.e., they are within 2.2% to 3.6% of each other. In New York, the current DOL wage system Level I is 7.9% higher than WTW for P1 for a financial analyst, 11.4% higher for a data scientist and 12.5% higher for a software developer.

Table 5
Comparing Current Prevailing Wage to Private Wage Surveys – New York

Metro Area	Occupation	Current DOL Prevailing Wage Level I (OEWS)	Private Wage Survey (WTW – P1)	Percentage Difference Between Current DOL Prevailing Wage Level I and Private Wage Survey P1
New York	Accountants/Auditors	\$73,070	\$75,000	-2.6%
New York	Computer System Analyst	\$80,600	\$77,697	+3.6%
New York	Data Scientist	\$79,456	\$ 70,403	+11.4%
New York	Financial Analyst	\$87,838	\$ 80,888	+7.9%
New York	Operations Research Analyst	\$68,869	\$70,403	-2.2%
New York	Software Developer	\$103,210	\$90,342	+12.5%

Source: Department of Labor, WTW (private wage survey), National Foundation for American Policy.

The story is similar in Philadelphia, where the difference between the current DOL wage system for Level I is only 2% or 3% for a financial analyst or operations research analyst. In Philadelphia, the current DOL wage system Level I is 11.5% higher than WTW for P1 for a data scientist and 12% higher than for a software developer.

Table 6
Comparing Current Prevailing Wage to Private Wage Surveys – Philadelphia

Metro Area	Occupation	Current DOL Prevailing Wage Level I (OEWS)	Private Wage Survey (WTW – P1)	Percentage Difference Between Current DOL Prevailing Wage Level I and Private Wage Survey P1
Philadelphia	Accountants/Auditors	\$61,464	\$64,848	-5.5%
Philadelphia	Data Scientist	\$73,944	\$65,474	+11.5%
Philadelphia	Financial Analyst	\$70,512	\$72,770	-3.2%
Philadelphia	Operations Research Analyst	\$64,064	\$65,474	-2.2%
Philadelphia	Software Developer	\$88,088	\$77,523	+12.0%

Source: Department of Labor, WTW (private wage survey), National Foundation for American Policy.

CONCLUSION

The accuracy of the current prevailing wage system when compared with private wage surveys indicates that DOL is not solving a problem with its proposed rule but instead is seeking to price high-skilled foreign nationals out of the labor market by significantly raising the required wage. If the current prevailing wage system contained significant flaws and needed serious reform, it would not closely align with the market wage, as reflected in private wage surveys. However, the current prevailing wage system appears to closely match the market wage. In contrast, DOL states in its proposed rule that it will increase the prevailing wage well above the current prevailing wage, on average, by 33% for Level I, 24% for Level II, 21% for Level III and 22% for Level IV.

APPENDIX

Table 7
Comparison of Level I Required Prevailing Wage: Current System vs. Proposed Rule

Metro Area	Occupation	Level I Current Required Prevailing Wage	Level I Proposed Rule's Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
Atlanta	Management Analyst	\$64,397	\$85,899	+\$21,502
Atlanta	Accountants/Auditors	\$56,326	\$75,134	+\$18,807
Atlanta	Financial Analyst	\$67,829	\$90,477	+\$22,648
Atlanta	Computer System Analyst	\$73,070	\$97,469	+\$24,398
Atlanta	Computer Programmer	\$68,619	\$91,531	+\$22,912
Atlanta	Software Developer	\$87,859	\$117,195	+\$29,336
Atlanta	Operations Research Analyst	\$52,562	\$70,112	+\$17,550
Atlanta	Data Scientist	\$73,195	\$97,635	+\$24,440
Atlanta	Electrical Engineer	\$77,854	\$103,850	+\$25,996
Atlanta	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$86,736	\$115,697	+\$28,961
Atlanta	Mechanical Engineer	\$69,056	\$92,114	+\$23,058
Atlanta	Medical Scientist	\$72,509	\$96,719	+\$24,211
Boston	Management Analyst	\$87,901	\$117,251	+\$29,350
Boston	Accountants/Auditors	\$70,096	\$93,501	+\$23,405
Boston	Financial Analyst	\$78,811	\$105,126	+\$26,315
Boston	Computer System Analyst	\$86,258	\$115,059	+\$28,801
Boston	Computer Programmer	\$85,530	\$114,088	+\$28,558
Boston	Software Developer	\$107,557	\$143,470	+\$35,913
Boston	Operations Research Analyst	\$70,949	\$94,639	+\$23,690
Boston	Data Scientist	\$90,230	\$120,358	+\$30,128
Boston	Electrical Engineer	\$89,939	\$119,970	+\$30,031
Boston	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$100,610	\$134,203	+\$33,594
Boston	Mechanical Engineer	\$84,531	\$112,756	+\$28,225
Boston	Medical Scientist	\$84,906	\$113,256	+\$28,350
Charlotte	Management Analyst	\$68,515	\$91,392	+\$22,877
Charlotte	Accountants/Auditors	\$60,029	\$80,072	+\$20,044
Charlotte	Financial Analyst	\$70,658	\$94,250	+\$23,593
Charlotte	Computer System Analyst	\$78,312	\$104,460	+\$26,148
Charlotte	Computer Programmer	\$55,598	\$74,163	+\$18,564

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Charlotte	Software Developer	\$91,291	\$121,773	+\$30,482
Charlotte	Operations Research Analyst	\$67,122	\$89,534	+\$22,412
Charlotte	Data Scientist	\$81,640	\$108,900	+\$27,260
Charlotte	Electrical Engineer	\$79,810	\$106,458	+\$26,648
Charlotte	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$85,966	\$114,671	+\$28,704
Charlotte	Mechanical Engineer	\$78,749	\$105,043	+\$26,294
Charlotte	Medical Scientist	\$65,208	\$86,981	+\$21,773
Chicago	Management Analyst	\$70,179	\$93,612	+\$23,433
Chicago	Accountants/Auditors	\$61,152	\$81,571	+\$20,419
Chicago	Financial Analyst	\$70,886	\$94,555	+\$23,669
Chicago	Computer System Analyst	\$63,586	\$84,817	+\$21,231
Chicago	Computer Programmer	\$58,032	\$77,409	+\$19,377
Chicago	Software Developer	\$85,467	\$114,005	+\$28,537
Chicago	Operations Research Analyst	\$66,706	\$88,979	+\$22,273
Chicago	Data Scientist	\$74,277	\$99,078	+\$24,801
Chicago	Electrical Engineer	\$78,749	\$105,043	+\$26,294
Chicago	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$89,253	\$119,054	+\$29,802
Chicago	Mechanical Engineer	\$73,341	\$97,829	+\$24,488
Chicago	Medical Scientist	\$61,131	\$81,543	+\$20,412
Dallas/FW	Management Analyst	\$67,766	\$90,394	+\$22,627
Dallas/FW	Accountants/Auditors	\$60,403	\$80,572	+\$20,169
Dallas/FW	Financial Analyst	\$64,397	\$85,899	+\$21,502
Dallas/FW	Computer System Analyst	\$77,730	\$103,684	+\$25,954
Dallas/FW	Computer Programmer	\$55,869	\$74,523	+\$18,655
Dallas/FW	Software Developer	\$90,896	\$121,246	+\$30,350
Dallas/FW	Operations Research Analyst	\$67,600	\$90,172	+\$22,572
Dallas/FW	Data Scientist	\$73,154	\$97,580	+\$24,426
Dallas/FW	Electrical Engineer	\$74,589	\$99,494	+\$24,905
Dallas/FW	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$90,147	\$120,247	+\$30,100
Dallas/FW	Mechanical Engineer	\$73,757	\$98,384	+\$24,627
Dallas/FW	Medical Scientist	\$64,272	\$85,732	+\$21,460
Los Angeles	Management Analyst	\$66,934	\$89,284	+\$22,349
Los Angeles	Accountants/Auditors	\$64,917	\$86,593	+\$21,676
Los Angeles	Financial Analyst	\$72,218	\$96,331	+\$24,113
Los Angeles	Computer System Analyst	\$83,200	\$110,980	+\$27,780
Los Angeles	Computer Programmer	\$62,754	\$83,707	+\$20,953
Los Angeles	Software Developer	\$102,232	\$136,367	+\$34,135
Los Angeles	Operations Research Analyst	\$64,064	\$85,455	+\$21,391

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Los Angeles	Data Scientist	\$73,174	\$97,607	+\$24,433
Los Angeles	Electrical Engineer	\$85,613	\$114,199	+\$28,586
Los Angeles	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$92,518	\$123,410	+\$30,892
Los Angeles	Mechanical Engineer	\$77,293	\$103,101	+\$25,808
Los Angeles	Medical Scientist	\$88,608	\$118,194	+\$29,586
New York	Management Analyst	\$74,402	\$99,244	+\$24,843
New York	Accountants/Auditors	\$73,070	\$97,469	+\$24,398
New York	Financial Analyst	\$87,838	\$117,168	+\$29,329
New York	Computer System Analyst	\$80,600	\$107,512	+\$26,912
New York	Computer Programmer	\$74,714	\$99,660	+\$24,947
New York	Software Developer	\$103,210	\$137,671	+\$34,462
New York	Operations Research Analyst	\$68,869	\$91,864	+\$22,995
New York	Data Scientist	\$79,456	\$105,986	+\$26,530
New York	Electrical Engineer	\$84,490	\$112,701	+\$28,211
New York	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$101,878	\$135,896	+\$34,017
New York	Mechanical Engineer	\$81,432	\$108,622	+\$27,190
New York	Medical Scientist	\$71,282	\$95,083	+\$23,801
Philadelphia	Management Analyst	\$60,237	\$80,350	+\$20,113
Philadelphia	Accountants/Auditors	\$61,464	\$81,987	+\$20,523
Philadelphia	Financial Analyst	\$70,512	\$94,056	+\$23,544
Philadelphia	Computer System Analyst	\$69,077	\$92,142	+\$23,065
Philadelphia	Computer Programmer	\$62,109	\$82,847	+\$20,738
Philadelphia	Software Developer	\$88,088	\$117,501	+\$29,413
Philadelphia	Operations Research Analyst	\$64,064	\$85,455	+\$21,391
Philadelphia	Data Scientist	\$73,944	\$98,634	+\$24,690
Philadelphia	Electrical Engineer	\$85,238	\$113,700	+\$28,461
Philadelphia	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$77,938	\$103,961	+\$26,023
Philadelphia	Mechanical Engineer	\$74,818	\$99,799	+\$24,982
Philadelphia	Medical Scientist	\$69,930	\$93,279	+\$23,349
San Francisco	Management Analyst	\$78,104	\$104,183	+\$26,079
San Francisco	Accountants/Auditors	\$76,211	\$101,658	+\$25,447
San Francisco	Financial Analyst	\$90,272	\$120,414	+\$30,142
San Francisco	Computer System Analyst	\$98,758	\$131,734	+\$32,975
San Francisco	Computer Programmer	\$84,157	\$112,257	+\$28,100
San Francisco	Software Developer	\$135,699	\$181,009	+\$45,310
San Francisco	Operations Research Analyst	\$76,149	\$101,575	+\$25,426
San Francisco	Data Scientist	\$103,522	\$138,087	+\$34,566
San Francisco	Electrical Engineer	\$107,182	\$142,971	+\$35,788

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

San Francisco	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$104,374	\$139,225	+\$34,851
San Francisco	Mechanical Engineer	\$101,629	\$135,563	+\$33,934
San Francisco	Medical Scientist	\$101,858	\$135,868	+\$34,010
San Jose	Management Analyst	\$96,990	\$129,375	+\$32,385
San Jose	Accountants/Auditors	\$81,182	\$108,289	+\$27,107
San Jose	Financial Analyst	\$98,030	\$130,763	+\$32,732
San Jose	Computer System Analyst	\$101,920	\$135,951	+\$34,031
San Jose	Computer Programmer	\$102,877	\$137,227	+\$34,351
San Jose	Software Developer	\$149,365	\$199,238	+\$49,873
San Jose	Operations Research Analyst	\$81,598	\$108,844	+\$27,246
San Jose	Data Scientist	\$123,531	\$164,778	+\$41,247
San Jose	Electrical Engineer	\$131,019	\$174,767	+\$43,747
San Jose	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$127,234	\$169,717	+\$42,483
San Jose	Mechanical Engineer	\$105,269	\$140,418	+\$35,149
San Jose	Medical Scientist	\$103,293	\$137,782	+\$34,489
Seattle	Management Analyst	\$86,611	\$115,531	+\$28,919
Seattle	Accountants/Auditors	\$73,112	\$97,524	+\$24,412
Seattle	Financial Analyst	\$80,746	\$107,707	+\$26,961
Seattle	Computer System Analyst	\$92,186	\$122,966	+\$30,781
Seattle	Computer Programmer	\$108,555	\$144,802	+\$36,247
Seattle	Software Developer	\$117,749	\$157,065	+\$39,316
Seattle	Operations Research Analyst	\$70,990	\$94,694	+\$23,704
Seattle	Data Scientist	\$96,117	\$128,210	+\$32,093
Seattle	Electrical Engineer	\$97,802	\$130,458	+\$32,656
Seattle	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$90,646	\$120,913	+\$30,267
Seattle	Mechanical Engineer	\$87,110	\$116,197	+\$29,086
Seattle	Medical Scientist	\$70,283	\$93,751	+\$23,468
Washington DC	Management Analyst	\$83,034	\$110,759	+\$27,725
Washington DC	Accountants/Auditors	\$69,139	\$92,225	+\$23,086
Washington DC	Financial Analyst	\$76,066	\$101,464	+\$25,398
Washington DC	Computer System Analyst	\$84,344	\$112,506	+\$28,162
Washington DC	Computer Programmer	\$70,699	\$94,306	+\$23,606
Washington DC	Software Developer	\$101,421	\$135,285	+\$33,864
Washington DC	Operations Research Analyst	\$73,570	\$98,134	+\$24,565
Washington DC	Data Scientist	\$88,462	\$118,000	+\$29,538
Washington DC	Electrical Engineer	\$95,326	\$127,156	+\$31,829
Washington DC	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$102,170	\$136,284	+\$34,114

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Washington DC	Mechanical Engineer	\$87,194	\$116,308	+\$29,114
Washington DC	Medical Scientist	\$78,894	\$105,237	+\$26,343

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: These projections are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

Table 8
Comparison of Level II Required Prevailing Wage: Current System vs. Proposed Rule

Metro Area	Occupation	Level II Current Required Prevailing Wage	Level II Proposed Rule's Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
Atlanta	Management Analyst	\$89,419	\$111,300	+\$21,881
Atlanta	Accountants/Auditors	\$76,107	\$94,731	+\$18,623
Atlanta	Financial Analyst	\$87,464	\$108,866	+\$21,402
Atlanta	Computer System Analyst	\$92,539	\$115,184	+\$22,644
Atlanta	Computer Programmer	\$85,800	\$106,795	+\$20,995
Atlanta	Software Developer	\$109,283	\$136,025	+\$26,742
Atlanta	Operations Research Analyst	\$67,621	\$84,168	+\$16,547
Atlanta	Data Scientist	\$93,974	\$116,970	+\$22,996
Atlanta	Electrical Engineer	\$97,157	\$120,931	+\$23,774
Atlanta	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$113,360	\$141,099	+\$27,739
Atlanta	Mechanical Engineer	\$89,523	\$111,430	+\$21,906
Atlanta	Medical Scientist	\$89,419	\$111,300	+\$21,881
Boston	Management Analyst	\$118,726	\$147,779	+\$29,052
Boston	Accountants/Auditors	\$86,757	\$107,986	+\$21,229
Boston	Financial Analyst	\$106,122	\$132,090	+\$25,968
Boston	Computer System Analyst	\$106,434	\$132,478	+\$26,044
Boston	Computer Programmer	\$102,814	\$127,973	+\$25,159
Boston	Software Developer	\$131,082	\$163,157	+\$32,076
Boston	Operations Research Analyst	\$85,654	\$106,614	+\$20,960
Boston	Data Scientist	\$114,088	\$142,005	+\$27,917
Boston	Electrical Engineer	\$112,278	\$139,753	+\$27,475
Boston	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$124,342	\$154,769	+\$30,427
Boston	Mechanical Engineer	\$103,210	\$128,465	+\$25,255
Boston	Medical Scientist	\$106,870	\$133,022	+\$26,151
Charlotte	Management Analyst	\$92,581	\$115,235	+\$22,655
Charlotte	Accountants/Auditors	\$78,936	\$98,252	+\$19,316
Charlotte	Financial Analyst	\$92,602	\$115,261	+\$22,660
Charlotte	Computer System Analyst	\$98,862	\$123,054	+\$24,192
Charlotte	Computer Programmer	\$74,214	\$92,375	+\$18,160
Charlotte	Software Developer	\$112,424	\$139,934	+\$27,510

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Charlotte	Operations Research Analyst	\$85,363	\$106,252	+\$20,888
Charlotte	Data Scientist	\$105,747	\$131,624	+\$25,876
Charlotte	Electrical Engineer	\$100,610	\$125,229	+\$24,619
Charlotte	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$103,938	\$129,371	+\$25,434
Charlotte	Mechanical Engineer	\$92,872	\$115,598	+\$22,726
Charlotte	Medical Scientist	\$102,045	\$127,015	+\$24,970
Chicago	Management Analyst	\$98,946	\$123,158	+\$24,212
Chicago	Accountants/Auditors	\$76,544	\$95,274	+\$18,730
Chicago	Financial Analyst	\$93,933	\$116,918	+\$22,985
Chicago	Computer System Analyst	\$81,702	\$101,695	+\$19,993
Chicago	Computer Programmer	\$76,835	\$95,637	+\$18,802
Chicago	Software Developer	\$108,077	\$134,523	+\$26,446
Chicago	Operations Research Analyst	\$85,904	\$106,925	+\$21,021
Chicago	Data Scientist	\$96,928	\$120,646	+\$23,718
Chicago	Electrical Engineer	\$98,613	\$122,743	+\$24,131
Chicago	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$107,536	\$133,850	+\$26,314
Chicago	Mechanical Engineer	\$90,106	\$112,154	+\$22,049
Chicago	Medical Scientist	\$79,872	\$99,417	+\$19,545
Dallas/FW	Management Analyst	\$89,024	\$110,808	+\$21,784
Dallas/FW	Accountants/Auditors	\$76,939	\$95,766	+\$18,827
Dallas/FW	Financial Analyst	\$84,198	\$104,802	+\$20,603
Dallas/FW	Computer System Analyst	\$98,925	\$123,132	+\$24,207
Dallas/FW	Computer Programmer	\$77,418	\$96,362	+\$18,944
Dallas/FW	Software Developer	\$112,923	\$140,556	+\$27,632
Dallas/FW	Operations Research Analyst	\$89,190	\$111,015	+\$21,825
Dallas/FW	Data Scientist	\$96,034	\$119,533	+\$23,499
Dallas/FW	Electrical Engineer	\$95,826	\$119,274	+\$23,449
Dallas/FW	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$112,174	\$139,623	+\$27,449
Dallas/FW	Mechanical Engineer	\$93,018	\$115,779	+\$22,761
Dallas/FW	Medical Scientist	\$79,518	\$98,977	+\$19,458
Los Angeles	Management Analyst	\$96,491	\$120,103	+\$23,611
Los Angeles	Accountants/Auditors	\$82,763	\$103,015	+\$20,252
Los Angeles	Financial Analyst	\$94,058	\$117,073	+\$23,016
Los Angeles	Computer System Analyst	\$103,605	\$128,957	+\$25,352
Los Angeles	Computer Programmer	\$83,637	\$104,103	+\$20,466
Los Angeles	Software Developer	\$129,667	\$161,397	+\$31,730
Los Angeles	Operations Research Analyst	\$82,618	\$102,834	+\$20,217
Los Angeles	Data Scientist	\$101,712	\$126,601	+\$24,889
Los Angeles	Electrical Engineer	\$111,072	\$138,251	+\$27,179

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Los Angeles	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$119,662	\$148,944	+\$29,281
Los Angeles	Mechanical Engineer	\$98,987	\$123,209	+\$24,222
Los Angeles	Medical Scientist	\$107,390	\$133,669	+\$26,278
New York	Management Analyst	\$101,816	\$126,730	+\$24,914
New York	Accountants/Auditors	\$97,406	\$121,242	+\$23,835
New York	Financial Analyst	\$118,248	\$147,183	+\$28,935
New York	Computer System Analyst	\$103,917	\$129,345	+\$25,428
New York	Computer Programmer	\$98,301	\$122,355	+\$24,054
New York	Software Developer	\$131,997	\$164,296	+\$32,300
New York	Operations Research Analyst	\$94,910	\$118,135	+\$23,225
New York	Data Scientist	\$109,491	\$136,284	+\$26,792
New York	Electrical Engineer	\$104,853	\$130,510	+\$25,657
New York	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$127,171	\$158,290	+\$31,119
New York	Mechanical Engineer	\$100,901	\$125,591	+\$24,690
New York	Medical Scientist	\$93,995	\$116,996	+\$23,001
Philadelphia	Management Analyst	\$83,658	\$104,129	+\$20,471
Philadelphia	Accountants/Auditors	\$78,832	\$98,122	+\$19,290
Philadelphia	Financial Analyst	\$90,584	\$112,750	+\$22,166
Philadelphia	Computer System Analyst	\$88,026	\$109,565	+\$21,540
Philadelphia	Computer Programmer	\$79,602	\$99,080	+\$19,479
Philadelphia	Software Developer	\$109,845	\$136,724	+\$26,879
Philadelphia	Operations Research Analyst	\$82,139	\$102,239	+\$20,099
Philadelphia	Data Scientist	\$96,013	\$119,507	+\$23,494
Philadelphia	Electrical Engineer	\$106,808	\$132,944	+\$26,136
Philadelphia	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$98,675	\$122,821	+\$24,146
Philadelphia	Mechanical Engineer	\$92,352	\$114,951	+\$22,599
Philadelphia	Medical Scientist	\$94,307	\$117,384	+\$23,077
San Francisco	Management Analyst	\$109,554	\$136,361	+\$26,808
San Francisco	Accountants/Auditors	\$97,926	\$121,889	+\$23,963
San Francisco	Financial Analyst	\$121,181	\$150,834	+\$29,653
San Francisco	Computer System Analyst	\$124,051	\$154,407	+\$30,355
San Francisco	Computer Programmer	\$107,203	\$133,436	+\$26,233
San Francisco	Software Developer	\$161,637	\$201,189	+\$39,553
San Francisco	Operations Research Analyst	\$100,339	\$124,892	+\$24,553
San Francisco	Data Scientist	\$133,952	\$166,730	+\$32,778
San Francisco	Electrical Engineer	\$134,056	\$166,860	+\$32,804
San Francisco	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$135,429	\$168,568	+\$33,139
San Francisco	Mechanical Engineer	\$126,131	\$156,996	+\$30,864
San Francisco	Medical Scientist	\$125,278	\$155,934	+\$30,656

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

San Jose	Management Analyst	\$130,187	\$162,044	+\$31,857
San Jose	Accountants/Auditors	\$104,832	\$130,484	+\$25,652
San Jose	Financial Analyst	\$126,173	\$157,047	+\$30,874
San Jose	Computer System Analyst	\$131,560	\$163,753	+\$32,193
San Jose	Computer Programmer	\$130,853	\$162,872	+\$32,020
San Jose	Software Developer	\$187,741	\$233,681	+\$45,940
San Jose	Operations Research Analyst	\$103,646	\$129,009	+\$25,362
San Jose	Data Scientist	\$174,304	\$216,956	+\$42,652
San Jose	Electrical Engineer	\$159,890	\$199,015	+\$39,125
San Jose	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$156,853	\$195,235	+\$38,382
San Jose	Mechanical Engineer	\$132,142	\$164,478	+\$32,335
San Jose	Medical Scientist	\$126,942	\$158,005	+\$31,063
Seattle	Management Analyst	\$109,803	\$136,672	+\$26,869
Seattle	Accountants/Auditors	\$89,523	\$111,430	+\$21,906
Seattle	Financial Analyst	\$99,112	\$123,365	+\$24,253
Seattle	Computer System Analyst	\$115,170	\$143,352	+\$28,182
Seattle	Computer Programmer	\$137,821	\$171,546	+\$33,725
Seattle	Software Developer	\$149,240	\$185,759	+\$36,519
Seattle	Operations Research Analyst	\$90,917	\$113,164	+\$22,247
Seattle	Data Scientist	\$129,709	\$161,449	+\$31,740
Seattle	Electrical Engineer	\$119,038	\$148,167	+\$29,129
Seattle	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$115,752	\$144,077	+\$28,325
Seattle	Mechanical Engineer	\$105,352	\$131,132	+\$25,780
Seattle	Medical Scientist	\$90,834	\$113,061	+\$22,227
Washington DC	Management Analyst	\$106,933	\$133,099	+\$26,166
Washington DC	Accountants/Auditors	\$88,816	\$110,549	+\$21,733
Washington DC	Financial Analyst	\$100,069	\$124,556	+\$24,487
Washington DC	Computer System Analyst	\$106,912	\$133,073	+\$26,161
Washington DC	Computer Programmer	\$91,582	\$113,993	+\$22,410
Washington DC	Software Developer	\$126,090	\$156,944	+\$30,854
Washington DC	Operations Research Analyst	\$99,403	\$123,727	+\$24,324
Washington DC	Data Scientist	\$115,939	\$144,310	+\$28,370
Washington DC	Electrical Engineer	\$117,478	\$146,225	+\$28,747
Washington DC	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$123,843	\$154,148	+\$30,304
Washington DC	Mechanical Engineer	\$107,037	\$133,229	+\$26,192
Washington DC	Medical Scientist	\$102,149	\$127,145	+\$24,996

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: These projections are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

Table 9
Comparison of Level III Required Prevailing Wage: Current System vs. Proposed Rule

Metro Area	Occupation	Level III Current Required Prevailing Wage	Level III Proposed Rule's Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
Atlanta	Management Analyst	\$114,462	\$138,259	+\$23,797
Atlanta	Accountants/Auditors	\$95,909	\$115,848	+\$19,939
Atlanta	Financial Analyst	\$107,120	\$129,390	+\$22,270
Atlanta	Computer System Analyst	\$112,029	\$135,320	+\$23,291
Atlanta	Computer Programmer	\$103,002	\$124,416	+\$21,414
Atlanta	Software Developer	\$130,707	\$157,881	+\$27,174
Atlanta	Operations Research Analyst	\$82,701	\$99,894	+\$17,193
Atlanta	Data Scientist	\$114,754	\$138,611	+\$23,857
Atlanta	Electrical Engineer	\$116,459	\$140,671	+\$24,212
Atlanta	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$139,963	\$169,062	+\$29,098
Atlanta	Mechanical Engineer	\$109,970	\$132,832	+\$22,863
Atlanta	Medical Scientist	\$106,330	\$128,436	+\$22,106
Boston	Management Analyst	\$149,552	\$180,644	+\$31,092
Boston	Accountants/Auditors	\$103,397	\$124,893	+\$21,496
Boston	Financial Analyst	\$133,411	\$161,147	+\$27,736
Boston	Computer System Analyst	\$126,630	\$152,957	+\$26,326
Boston	Computer Programmer	\$120,120	\$145,093	+\$24,973
Boston	Software Developer	\$154,606	\$186,749	+\$32,143
Boston	Operations Research Analyst	\$100,381	\$121,250	+\$20,869
Boston	Data Scientist	\$137,946	\$166,624	+\$28,679
Boston	Electrical Engineer	\$134,597	\$162,579	+\$27,983
Boston	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$148,054	\$178,835	+\$30,781
Boston	Mechanical Engineer	\$121,909	\$147,254	+\$25,345
Boston	Medical Scientist	\$128,814	\$155,595	+\$26,781
Charlotte	Management Analyst	\$116,646	\$140,897	+\$24,251
Charlotte	Accountants/Auditors	\$97,843	\$118,185	+\$20,342
Charlotte	Financial Analyst	\$114,525	\$138,335	+\$23,810
Charlotte	Computer System Analyst	\$119,392	\$144,214	+\$24,822
Charlotte	Computer Programmer	\$92,830	\$112,130	+\$19,299
Charlotte	Software Developer	\$133,536	\$161,298	+\$27,762
Charlotte	Operations Research Analyst	\$103,584	\$125,119	+\$21,535

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Charlotte	Data Scientist	\$129,854	\$156,851	+\$26,997
Charlotte	Electrical Engineer	\$121,430	\$146,676	+\$25,245
Charlotte	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$121,888	\$147,229	+\$25,341
Charlotte	Mechanical Engineer	\$107,016	\$129,265	+\$22,249
Charlotte	Medical Scientist	\$138,902	\$167,780	+\$28,878
Chicago	Management Analyst	\$127,691	\$154,238	+\$26,547
Chicago	Accountants/Auditors	\$91,957	\$111,075	+\$19,118
Chicago	Financial Analyst	\$116,979	\$141,299	+\$24,320
Chicago	Computer System Analyst	\$99,840	\$120,597	+\$20,757
Chicago	Computer Programmer	\$95,659	\$115,547	+\$19,888
Chicago	Software Developer	\$130,707	\$157,881	+\$27,174
Chicago	Operations Research Analyst	\$105,102	\$126,953	+\$21,851
Chicago	Data Scientist	\$119,558	\$144,415	+\$24,856
Chicago	Electrical Engineer	\$118,498	\$143,133	+\$24,636
Chicago	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$125,840	\$152,002	+\$26,162
Chicago	Mechanical Engineer	\$106,870	\$129,089	+\$22,218
Chicago	Medical Scientist	\$98,592	\$119,089	+\$20,497
Dallas/FW	Management Analyst	\$110,302	\$133,234	+\$22,932
Dallas/FW	Accountants/Auditors	\$93,496	\$112,934	+\$19,438
Dallas/FW	Financial Analyst	\$104,000	\$125,622	+\$21,622
Dallas/FW	Computer System Analyst	\$120,141	\$145,118	+\$24,977
Dallas/FW	Computer Programmer	\$98,946	\$119,516	+\$20,571
Dallas/FW	Software Developer	\$134,971	\$163,032	+\$28,061
Dallas/FW	Operations Research Analyst	\$110,802	\$133,837	+\$23,036
Dallas/FW	Data Scientist	\$118,893	\$143,611	+\$24,718
Dallas/FW	Electrical Engineer	\$117,042	\$141,375	+\$24,333
Dallas/FW	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$134,181	\$162,077	+\$27,896
Dallas/FW	Mechanical Engineer	\$112,258	\$135,596	+\$23,338
Dallas/FW	Medical Scientist	\$94,786	\$114,492	+\$19,706
Los Angeles	Management Analyst	\$126,048	\$152,253	+\$26,205
Los Angeles	Accountants/Auditors	\$100,589	\$121,501	+\$20,912
Los Angeles	Financial Analyst	\$115,877	\$139,968	+\$24,091
Los Angeles	Computer System Analyst	\$124,010	\$149,791	+\$25,782
Los Angeles	Computer Programmer	\$104,541	\$126,275	+\$21,734
Los Angeles	Software Developer	\$157,123	\$189,789	+\$32,666
Los Angeles	Operations Research Analyst	\$101,150	\$122,180	+\$21,029
Los Angeles	Data Scientist	\$130,270	\$157,354	+\$27,083
Los Angeles	Electrical Engineer	\$136,552	\$164,941	+\$28,389
Los Angeles	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$146,786	\$177,302	+\$30,517

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Los Angeles	Mechanical Engineer	\$120,661	\$145,746	+\$25,085
Los Angeles	Medical Scientist	\$126,152	\$152,379	+\$26,227
New York	Management Analyst	\$129,230	\$156,097	+\$26,867
New York	Accountants/Auditors	\$121,722	\$147,028	+\$25,306
New York	Financial Analyst	\$148,678	\$179,589	+\$30,910
New York	Computer System Analyst	\$127,234	\$153,685	+\$26,452
New York	Computer Programmer	\$121,867	\$147,203	+\$25,336
New York	Software Developer	\$160,805	\$194,236	+\$33,431
New York	Operations Research Analyst	\$120,973	\$146,123	+\$25,150
New York	Data Scientist	\$139,506	\$168,509	+\$29,003
New York	Electrical Engineer	\$125,237	\$151,274	+\$26,037
New York	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$152,464	\$184,161	+\$31,697
New York	Mechanical Engineer	\$120,349	\$145,369	+\$25,021
New York	Medical Scientist	\$116,730	\$140,998	+\$24,268
Philadelphia	Management Analyst	\$107,099	\$129,365	+\$22,266
Philadelphia	Accountants/Auditors	\$96,221	\$116,225	+\$20,004
Philadelphia	Financial Analyst	\$110,656	\$133,661	+\$23,005
Philadelphia	Computer System Analyst	\$106,974	\$129,214	+\$22,240
Philadelphia	Computer Programmer	\$97,115	\$117,305	+\$20,190
Philadelphia	Software Developer	\$131,602	\$158,962	+\$27,360
Philadelphia	Operations Research Analyst	\$100,194	\$121,024	+\$20,830
Philadelphia	Data Scientist	\$118,082	\$142,631	+\$24,549
Philadelphia	Electrical Engineer	\$128,378	\$155,067	+\$26,690
Philadelphia	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$119,392	\$144,214	+\$24,822
Philadelphia	Mechanical Engineer	\$109,866	\$132,707	+\$22,841
Philadelphia	Medical Scientist	\$118,706	\$143,384	+\$24,679
San Francisco	Management Analyst	\$141,003	\$170,318	+\$29,315
San Francisco	Accountants/Auditors	\$119,662	\$144,540	+\$24,878
San Francisco	Financial Analyst	\$152,069	\$183,684	+\$31,615
San Francisco	Computer System Analyst	\$149,344	\$180,393	+\$31,049
San Francisco	Computer Programmer	\$130,270	\$157,354	+\$27,083
San Francisco	Software Developer	\$187,574	\$226,571	+\$38,997
San Francisco	Operations Research Analyst	\$124,509	\$150,394	+\$25,885
San Francisco	Data Scientist	\$164,403	\$198,583	+\$34,179
San Francisco	Electrical Engineer	\$160,930	\$194,387	+\$33,457
San Francisco	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$166,504	\$201,120	+\$34,616
San Francisco	Mechanical Engineer	\$150,654	\$181,975	+\$31,321
San Francisco	Medical Scientist	\$148,678	\$179,589	+\$30,910
San Jose	Management Analyst	\$163,405	\$197,377	+\$33,972

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

San Jose	Accountants/Auditors	\$128,502	\$155,218	+\$26,716
San Jose	Financial Analyst	\$154,336	\$186,422	+\$32,086
San Jose	Computer System Analyst	\$161,179	\$194,688	+\$33,509
San Jose	Computer Programmer	\$158,850	\$191,874	+\$33,025
San Jose	Software Developer	\$226,138	\$273,152	+\$47,014
San Jose	Operations Research Analyst	\$125,694	\$151,826	+\$26,132
San Jose	Data Scientist	\$225,077	\$271,870	+\$46,793
San Jose	Electrical Engineer	\$188,760	\$228,003	+\$39,243
San Jose	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$186,472	\$225,240	+\$38,768
San Jose	Mechanical Engineer	\$158,995	\$192,050	+\$33,055
San Jose	Medical Scientist	\$150,613	\$181,925	+\$31,312
Seattle	Management Analyst	\$133,016	\$160,670	+\$27,654
Seattle	Accountants/Auditors	\$105,934	\$127,958	+\$22,024
Seattle	Financial Analyst	\$117,499	\$141,927	+\$24,428
Seattle	Computer System Analyst	\$138,154	\$166,876	+\$28,722
Seattle	Computer Programmer	\$167,086	\$201,824	+\$34,737
Seattle	Software Developer	\$180,710	\$218,280	+\$37,570
Seattle	Operations Research Analyst	\$110,822	\$133,862	+\$23,040
Seattle	Data Scientist	\$163,322	\$197,276	+\$33,955
Seattle	Electrical Engineer	\$140,296	\$169,464	+\$29,168
Seattle	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$140,858	\$170,142	+\$29,284
Seattle	Mechanical Engineer	\$123,594	\$149,289	+\$25,695
Seattle	Medical Scientist	\$111,405	\$134,566	+\$23,161
Washington DC	Management Analyst	\$130,811	\$158,007	+\$27,196
Washington DC	Accountants/Auditors	\$108,472	\$131,023	+\$22,551
Washington DC	Financial Analyst	\$124,093	\$149,892	+\$25,799
Washington DC	Computer System Analyst	\$129,480	\$156,399	+\$26,919
Washington DC	Computer Programmer	\$112,466	\$135,847	+\$23,382
Washington DC	Software Developer	\$150,758	\$182,101	+\$31,343
Washington DC	Operations Research Analyst	\$125,237	\$151,274	+\$26,037
Washington DC	Data Scientist	\$143,395	\$173,207	+\$29,812
Washington DC	Electrical Engineer	\$139,630	\$168,660	+\$29,029
Washington DC	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$145,538	\$175,795	+\$30,257
Washington DC	Mechanical Engineer	\$126,901	\$153,283	+\$26,383
Washington DC	Medical Scientist	\$125,382	\$151,449	+\$26,067

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: These projections are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

Table 10
Comparison of Level IV Required Prevailing Wage: Current System vs. Proposed Rule

Metro Area	Occupation	Level IV Current Required Prevailing Wage	Level IV Proposed Rule's Required Prevailing Wage	Estimated Required Increase Over Currently Required Prevailing Wage
Atlanta	Management Analyst	\$139,485	\$169,725	+\$30,240
Atlanta	Accountants/Auditors	\$115,690	\$140,771	+\$25,082
Atlanta	Financial Analyst	\$126,755	\$154,236	+\$27,481
Atlanta	Computer System Analyst	\$131,498	\$160,006	+\$28,509
Atlanta	Computer Programmer	\$120,182	\$146,238	+\$26,056
Atlanta	Software Developer	\$152,131	\$185,113	+\$32,982
Atlanta	Operations Research Analyst	\$97,760	\$118,954	+\$21,194
Atlanta	Data Scientist	\$135,533	\$164,916	+\$29,384
Atlanta	Electrical Engineer	\$135,762	\$165,195	+\$29,433
Atlanta	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$166,587	\$202,703	+\$36,116
Atlanta	Mechanical Engineer	\$130,437	\$158,715	+\$28,279
Atlanta	Medical Scientist	\$123,240	\$149,958	+\$26,718
Boston	Management Analyst	\$180,378	\$219,483	+\$39,106
Boston	Accountants/Auditors	\$120,058	\$146,086	+\$26,028
Boston	Financial Analyst	\$160,722	\$195,566	+\$34,844
Boston	Computer System Analyst	\$146,806	\$178,634	+\$31,828
Boston	Computer Programmer	\$137,405	\$167,194	+\$29,789
Boston	Software Developer	\$178,131	\$216,750	+\$38,619
Boston	Operations Research Analyst	\$115,086	\$140,037	+\$24,951
Boston	Data Scientist	\$161,803	\$196,882	+\$35,079
Boston	Electrical Engineer	\$156,936	\$190,960	+\$34,024
Boston	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$171,787	\$209,031	+\$37,243
Boston	Mechanical Engineer	\$140,587	\$171,067	+\$30,479
Boston	Medical Scientist	\$150,779	\$183,468	+\$32,689
Charlotte	Management Analyst	\$140,712	\$171,218	+\$30,506
Charlotte	Accountants/Auditors	\$116,750	\$142,062	+\$25,311
Charlotte	Financial Analyst	\$136,469	\$166,055	+\$29,586
Charlotte	Computer System Analyst	\$139,942	\$170,282	+\$30,340
Charlotte	Computer Programmer	\$111,446	\$135,608	+\$24,162

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Charlotte	Software Developer	\$154,669	\$188,201	+\$33,532
Charlotte	Operations Research Analyst	\$121,826	\$148,237	+\$26,412
Charlotte	Data Scientist	\$153,962	\$187,340	+\$33,379
Charlotte	Electrical Engineer	\$142,230	\$173,066	+\$30,836
Charlotte	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$139,859	\$170,181	+\$30,321
Charlotte	Mechanical Engineer	\$121,139	\$147,402	+\$26,263
Charlotte	Medical Scientist	\$175,739	\$213,839	+\$38,100
Chicago	Management Analyst	\$156,458	\$190,378	+\$33,920
Chicago	Accountants/Auditors	\$107,349	\$130,622	+\$23,273
Chicago	Financial Analyst	\$140,026	\$170,383	+\$30,358
Chicago	Computer System Analyst	\$117,957	\$143,530	+\$25,573
Chicago	Computer Programmer	\$114,462	\$139,278	+\$24,815
Chicago	Software Developer	\$153,317	\$186,556	+\$33,239
Chicago	Operations Research Analyst	\$124,301	\$151,249	+\$26,948
Chicago	Data Scientist	\$142,210	\$173,041	+\$30,831
Chicago	Electrical Engineer	\$138,362	\$168,358	+\$29,997
Chicago	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$144,123	\$175,369	+\$31,246
Chicago	Mechanical Engineer	\$123,635	\$150,439	+\$26,804
Chicago	Medical Scientist	\$117,333	\$142,771	+\$25,438
Dallas/FW	Management Analyst	\$131,560	\$160,082	+\$28,522
Dallas/FW	Accountants/Auditors	\$110,032	\$133,887	+\$23,855
Dallas/FW	Financial Analyst	\$123,802	\$150,642	+\$26,840
Dallas/FW	Computer System Analyst	\$141,336	\$171,978	+\$30,642
Dallas/FW	Computer Programmer	\$120,494	\$146,618	+\$26,123
Dallas/FW	Software Developer	\$156,998	\$191,036	+\$34,037
Dallas/FW	Operations Research Analyst	\$132,392	\$161,095	+\$28,703
Dallas/FW	Data Scientist	\$141,773	\$172,509	+\$30,736
Dallas/FW	Electrical Engineer	\$138,278	\$168,257	+\$29,979
Dallas/FW	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$156,208	\$190,074	+\$33,866
Dallas/FW	Mechanical Engineer	\$131,518	\$160,032	+\$28,513
Dallas/FW	Medical Scientist	\$110,032	\$133,887	+\$23,855
Los Angeles	Management Analyst	\$155,605	\$189,340	+\$33,735
Los Angeles	Accountants/Auditors	\$118,435	\$144,112	+\$25,677
Los Angeles	Financial Analyst	\$137,717	\$167,574	+\$29,857
Los Angeles	Computer System Analyst	\$144,414	\$175,723	+\$31,309
Los Angeles	Computer Programmer	\$125,424	\$152,616	+\$27,192
Los Angeles	Software Developer	\$184,558	\$224,571	+\$40,012

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Los Angeles	Operations Research Analyst	\$119,704	\$145,656	+\$25,952
Los Angeles	Data Scientist	\$158,808	\$193,238	+\$34,430
Los Angeles	Electrical Engineer	\$162,011	\$197,135	+\$35,124
Los Angeles	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$173,930	\$211,638	+\$37,708
Los Angeles	Mechanical Engineer	\$142,355	\$173,218	+\$30,863
Los Angeles	Medical Scientist	\$144,934	\$176,356	+\$31,422
New York	Management Analyst	\$156,645	\$190,605	+\$33,961
New York	Accountants/Auditors	\$146,058	\$177,723	+\$31,665
New York	Financial Analyst	\$179,088	\$217,914	+\$38,826
New York	Computer System Analyst	\$150,550	\$183,190	+\$32,639
New York	Computer Programmer	\$145,454	\$176,989	+\$31,535
New York	Software Developer	\$189,592	\$230,696	+\$41,104
New York	Operations Research Analyst	\$147,014	\$178,887	+\$31,873
New York	Data Scientist	\$169,541	\$206,297	+\$36,756
New York	Electrical Engineer	\$145,600	\$177,166	+\$31,566
New York	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$177,757	\$216,294	+\$38,538
New York	Mechanical Engineer	\$139,818	\$170,130	+\$30,312
New York	Medical Scientist	\$139,443	\$169,674	+\$30,231
Philadelphia	Management Analyst	\$130,520	\$158,817	+\$28,297
Philadelphia	Accountants/Auditors	\$113,589	\$138,215	+\$24,626
Philadelphia	Financial Analyst	\$130,728	\$159,070	+\$28,342
Philadelphia	Computer System Analyst	\$125,923	\$153,223	+\$27,300
Philadelphia	Computer Programmer	\$114,608	\$139,455	+\$24,847
Philadelphia	Software Developer	\$153,358	\$186,607	+\$33,248
Philadelphia	Operations Research Analyst	\$118,269	\$143,909	+\$25,641
Philadelphia	Data Scientist	\$140,150	\$170,535	+\$30,385
Philadelphia	Electrical Engineer	\$149,947	\$182,456	+\$32,509
Philadelphia	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$140,130	\$170,510	+\$30,380
Philadelphia	Mechanical Engineer	\$127,400	\$155,020	+\$27,620
Philadelphia	Medical Scientist	\$143,083	\$174,104	+\$31,020
San Francisco	Management Analyst	\$172,453	\$209,841	+\$37,388
San Francisco	Accountants/Auditors	\$141,378	\$172,028	+\$30,651
San Francisco	Financial Analyst	\$182,978	\$222,647	+\$39,670
San Francisco	Computer System Analyst	\$174,637	\$212,498	+\$37,861
San Francisco	Computer Programmer	\$153,317	\$186,556	+\$33,239
San Francisco	Software Developer	\$213,512	\$259,801	+\$46,289

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

San Francisco	Operations Research Analyst	\$148,699	\$180,937	+\$32,238
San Francisco	Data Scientist	\$194,834	\$237,074	+\$42,240
San Francisco	Electrical Engineer	\$187,803	\$228,519	+\$40,716
San Francisco	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$197,558	\$240,389	+\$42,831
San Francisco	Mechanical Engineer	\$175,157	\$213,131	+\$37,974
San Francisco	Medical Scientist	\$172,099	\$209,410	+\$37,311
San Jose	Management Analyst	\$196,602	\$239,225	+\$42,623
San Jose	Accountants/Auditors	\$152,152	\$185,139	+\$32,987
San Jose	Financial Analyst	\$182,478	\$222,040	+\$39,561
San Jose	Computer System Analyst	\$190,819	\$232,189	+\$41,370
San Jose	Computer Programmer	\$186,826	\$227,329	+\$40,504
San Jose	Software Developer	\$264,514	\$321,860	+\$57,347
San Jose	Operations Research Analyst	\$147,742	\$179,773	+\$32,031
San Jose	Data Scientist	\$275,850	\$335,654	+\$59,804
San Jose	Electrical Engineer	\$217,630	\$264,813	+\$47,182
San Jose	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$216,091	\$262,940	+\$46,849
San Jose	Mechanical Engineer	\$185,869	\$226,165	+\$40,296
San Jose	Medical Scientist	\$174,262	\$212,042	+\$37,780
Seattle	Management Analyst	\$156,208	\$190,074	+\$33,866
Seattle	Accountants/Auditors	\$122,346	\$148,870	+\$26,525
Seattle	Financial Analyst	\$135,866	\$165,321	+\$29,456
Seattle	Computer System Analyst	\$161,138	\$196,072	+\$34,935
Seattle	Computer Programmer	\$196,352	\$238,921	+\$42,569
Seattle	Software Developer	\$212,202	\$258,207	+\$46,005
Seattle	Operations Research Analyst	\$130,749	\$159,095	+\$28,346
Seattle	Data Scientist	\$196,914	\$239,604	+\$42,691
Seattle	Electrical Engineer	\$161,533	\$196,553	+\$35,020
Seattle	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$165,963	\$201,944	+\$35,981
Seattle	Mechanical Engineer	\$141,835	\$172,585	+\$30,750
Seattle	Medical Scientist	\$131,955	\$160,563	+\$28,608
Washington DC	Management Analyst	\$154,710	\$188,252	+\$33,541
Washington DC	Accountants/Auditors	\$128,149	\$155,931	+\$27,783
Washington DC	Financial Analyst	\$148,096	\$180,203	+\$32,107
Washington DC	Computer System Analyst	\$152,048	\$185,012	+\$32,964
Washington DC	Computer Programmer	\$133,349	\$162,259	+\$28,910
Washington DC	Software Developer	\$175,427	\$213,460	+\$38,033

An Analysis of DOL's Proposed Rule on Prevailing Wage

Washington DC	Operations Research Analyst	\$151,070	\$183,822	+\$32,752
Washington DC	Data Scientist	\$170,872	\$207,917	+\$37,045
Washington DC	Electrical Engineer	\$161,782	\$196,857	+\$35,074
Washington DC	Electronic Engineer except Computer	\$167,211	\$203,463	+\$36,251
Washington DC	Mechanical Engineer	\$146,744	\$178,558	+\$31,814
Washington DC	Medical Scientist	\$148,637	\$180,861	+\$32,224

Source: Department of Labor, National Foundation for American Policy. Note: These projections are based on the average increase across all occupations for the required wage reported by DOL in its proposed rule. The required percentage increase will likely be higher in occupations where employers are willing to pay a higher premium for additional skill.

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