

A Snapshot of Occupational Licensing in Oregon

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1: Knee Center for the Study of Occupational Regulation, West Virginia University

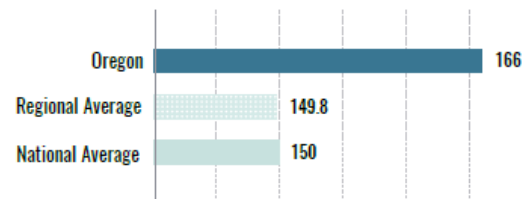
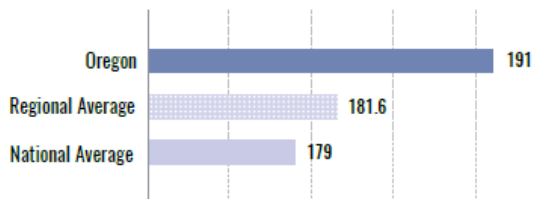
2: Troy University, Alabama

Occupational licensing makes it illegal to work in an occupation before meeting state-mandated entry requirements that often include minimum levels of education and training, paying fees to the state, and passing exams. Nationally, 21% of workers are licensed.¹

Licensing requirements for the same profession vary significantly across states. The 2023 State Occupational Licensing Index (SOLI) ranks states by the number of occupations that are licensed.² The SOLI database focuses on 331 occupations that are available in the Knee Center licensing database.³

Oregon's SOLI ranking

In the 2023 SOLI, Oregon ranks 10th nationally (with 1st being the most burdensome). Oregon makes it illegal to work in 191 of the 331 occupations examined. This is 12 more occupations than the national average of 179 and more than 40 more than Kansas—the state with the fewest legal barriers (147) to working nationally.



Uniquely licensed occupations in Oregon

Among the 191 occupations that Oregon establishes minimum entry requirements to begin working, there are 24 occupations that are licensed in 20 states or fewer nationally. Table 1

¹ Data on certifications and licenses (CPS), Bureau of Labor Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/cps/certifications-and-licenses.htm>, January 25, 2023.

² Noah Trudeau and Edward Timmons. State Occupational Licensing Index 2023. Archbridge Institute, <https://www.archbridgeinstitute.org/state-occupational-licensing-index-2023/>, March 20, 2023.

³ <https://csorwvu.com/>

provides a full list of these occupations and there is also a separate excel file with full details for interested readers.

Oregon is one of only 2 states in the country to license certified engineering geologists. Oregon is also one of only four states to license lactation consultants and one of five to landscape architects in training.

Table 1: Uniquely licensed occupations in Oregon

Occupation	Total States
Certified Engineering Geologist	2
Diagnostic Medical Sonographer	4
Lactation Consultant	4
Landscape Architect In Training	5
Limited Building Maintenance Electrician	6
Advanced Police Officer	8
Psychological Associate	8
Master Gas Fitter	9
Music Therapist	9
General Commercial Contractor	10
Public Health Dental Hygiene Practitioner	10
Surgical Technologist	11
Cemetery Salesperson	12
Public Accountant	13
Dialysis Technician	14
Chiropractor Assistant	15
Gas Fitter	15
Geologist in Training	15
Polysomnographic Technologist	15
Milk Weigher/Sampler	16
Polygraph Examiner Intern/Trainee	17
Body Piercing Artist	18
Sanitarian Trainee/Aide	19
Behavior Analyst Assistant	20

Sources: State Occupational Licensing Index 2023 Master File and Knee Center Occupational Licensing Database.

Why Licensing Reform is Important

By making it illegal to work in more than 190 occupations, and uniquely licensing at least 24 occupations, Oregon is imposing significant cost on its citizens.

Existing economic research suggests that occupational licensing raises prices by as much as 16%.⁴ Licensing also reduces employment by as much as 27% by making it more difficult to begin working in licensed professions.⁵ Nationally, it is estimated that occupational licensing results in 2 million fewer jobs being created each year.⁶

Although licensing may have historically resulted in some benefits to consumers⁷, there is little evidence that it is helping consumers in the present. Recent work finds little evidence that occupational licensing is improving the quality of services provided to consumers in the US and Europe.⁸

In summary, Oregon currently places unique restrictions on its citizens to begin working. These restrictions are very costly and generate little to no measurable benefits for consumers. Following the lead of the majority of other states and choosing less restrictive ways to regulate and protect consumers would be in the best interest of Oregon citizens.

⁴ President Obama White House, Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/licensing_report_final_nonembargo.pdf, July 2015.

⁵ Peter Blair and Bobby Chung, (2019), How Much of Barrier to Entry is Occupational Licensing?. *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 57: 919-943

⁶ Evgeny Vorotnikov and Morris Kleiner, (2018), At What Cost? State and National Estimates of the Economic Costs of Occupational Licensing., Institute for Justice, <https://ij.org/report/at-what-cost/#:~:text=By%20a%20conservative%20measure%20of,reach%20%24184%20billion%20or%20more.>

⁷ D. Mark Anderson, Ryan Brown, Kerwin Kofi Charles, and Daniel I. Rees, (2020), Occupational Licensing and Maternal Health: Evidence from Early Midwifery Laws., *Journal of Political Economy*, 128(11): 4337-4383.

⁸ Morris Kleiner and Maria Koumenta (Eds.). (2022). Grease or grit? International case studies of occupational licensing and its effects on efficiency and quality. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.