



SECOND CHANCE OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

February 2024

In Pennsylvania, state law often prevents ex-offenders from working in occupations that require a license, even if they have served their time and the crime was nonviolent.

NEARLY

3 million Pennsylvanians have a criminal record.¹



NEARLY
18,000

Pennsylvanians are released from prison each year and reenter society.²



65% of ex-offenders in Pennsylvania are arrested again

in three years following their release, often because of a **failure to reintegrate into society and find a job.**³

Recidivism costs Pennsylvania more than

\$359 million annually.⁴



Former inmates who **stay employed for one year** post-release are

35% LESS LIKELY



to commit another crime compared to those who don't have a job.

NEARLY
1 in 5

jobs in Pennsylvania requires a license.⁵



9%
States with more barriers to occupational licensing experienced a **9% increase** in recidivism rates.⁶

States with fewer barriers experienced a **2.5% decrease** in recidivism rates.⁷



Pennsylvania policymakers should support occupational licensing reforms that create a path for ex-offenders without a history of violent felonies or sexual offenses to earn a license, such as:

- ★ Allow ex-offenders to petition a licensing board to see if they are disqualified from the license before they complete training, education, or exams.
- ★ Provide denied applicants with a path to appeal a licensing board's decision.
- ★ Prevent licensing boards from denying a license to an ex-offender due to a crime committed many years ago for which the threat of recidivism is low.
- ★ Block licensing boards from denying a license to an ex-offender based on their criminal records unless the crime is directly related to the occupation.
- ★ Prevent licensing boards from denying a license to an applicant based on an arrest that did not lead to a conviction of a crime.