

SECOND CHANCE OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING REFORM IN VIRGINIA

February 2024

In Virginia, 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.

1.6 million Virginians

have a criminal record.1



OVER

12,000

inmates in Virginia are released from prison each year and reenter society.²



20%

of ex-offenders in Virginia 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 Virginia more than

\$400 Smillion annually.

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.

1 in 5 jobs in Virginia 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.²



Virginia 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.
- ★ Extend the state's ban on blanket criminal history bans to include licenses issued by the health department.
- ★ Prevent licensing boards from denying a license based on vague "good moral character" or "moral turpitude" requirements.
- ★ 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.