

Paper title

Globalization and Labor Market Outcomes: Wage Bargaining, Search Frictions, and Firm Heterogeneity

Analyzing the Extent and Influence of Occupational Licensing on the Labor Market

The Prevalence and Effects of Occupational Licensing

Health Insurance and Job Mobility: The Effects of Public Policy on Job-Lock

Labor Market Policy: A Comparative View on the Costs and Benefits of Labor Market Flexibility

Doctors without Borders? Relicensing Requirements and Negative Selection in the Market for Physicians

Immigration, employment relations, and health: Developing a research agenda.

Effects of Professional Licensing Arrangements on Interstate Labor Mobility and Resource Allocation

Is Occupational Licensing a Barrier to Interstate Migration?

The Impact of Labor Market Regulation on Employment in Low-Income Countries: A Meta-Analysis

Doctors with borders: occupational licensing as an implicit barrier to high skill migration

Analyzing occupational licensing among the states

Limited Insurance Portability and Job Mobility: The Effects of Public Policy on Job-Lock

Occupational Licensing in Health Care

Reforming Occupational Licensing Policies

A Welfare Analysis of Occupational Licensing in U.S. States

Migration Policies and Migrant Employment Outcomes

Occupational licensing and minorities

Labor Supply Effects of Occupational Regulation: Evidence from the Nurse Licensure Compact

Licensing Requirements and Occupational Mobility Among Highly Skilled New Immigrants in Canada

The Labor Market Effects of Legal Restrictions on Worker Mobility

Welfare state, labour market inequalities and health. In a global context: an integrated framework. SESPAS report 2010.

Occupational Licensing , Labor Supply , and Human Capital *

Product Market Regulation and Labor Market Performance Around the World

Migration Policies and Migrant Employment Outcomes Conceptual Analysis and Comparative Evidence for Europe

Occupational Licensing in the European Union: Coverage and Wage Effects

Occupational Licensing and Immigrants

Occupational Licensing and Labor Market Fluidity

Labor Market Effects of Spatial Licensing Requirements: Evidence From CPA Mobility

Re-Examining Advances in Occupational Licensing Research: Issues and Policy Implications

The impact of licensing requirements on industrial organization and labor: Evidence from the U.S. private security market

A Welfare Analysis of Occupational Licensing in U.S. States

Is Occupational Licensing a Barrier to Interstate Migration?

LICENSING, MIGRATION, AND EARNINGS: SOME EMPIRICAL INSIGHTS¹

The influence of occupational licensing and regulation

Occupational Licensing and Labor Market Fluidity

Analyzing the Influence of Occupational Licensing Duration and Grandfathering on Labor Market Outcomes

The Politics of Professionalism: Reappraising Occupational Licensure and Competition Policy

The labor market effects of immigrants

Analyzing the Influence of Occupational Licensing Duration on Labor Market Outcomes

Occupational Licensing, Labor Mobility, and the Unfairness of Entry Standards

Occupational licensing and job mobility in the United States

Selective Immigration, Occupational Licensing, and Labour Market Outcomes of Foreign-Trained Migrants

Migration Policy, Labor Immigration and Economic Growth: Qualitative Analysis of Correlations and Interaction Scenarios

Occupational Licensing and Interstate Migration

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The effect of occupational licensing deregulation on migrants in the German skilled crafts sector

Borders within Borders: The Impact of Occupational Licensing on Immigrant Incorporation

WELFARE EFFECTS OF ENTRY: THE IMPACT OF LICENSING

The Impact of the Nurse Licensing Compact on Inter-State Job Mobility in the United States

Occupational Licensing and the Wage Structure in Germany

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The Prevalence and Effects of Occupational Licensing

Migration Policies and Migrant Employment Outcomes Analysis and Comparative Evidence for Europe

Labor Market Effects of Spatial Licensing Requirements: Evidence from CPA Mobility

Welfare Effects of Entry into International Markets with Licensing

Occupational licensing and the transition from welfare to work

The Impact of Immigration and Integration Policies on Immigrant-Native Labor Market Hierarchies

Institutional variation in occupational licensing and its consequences for wages. A distributional analysis for the USA and Germany

International migration and occupational licensing: an empirical exploration

The Prevalence and Effects of Occupational Licensing in the U . S

Education and Labor Market Policies in an Offshoring Global Economy 1

Occupational Licensing Effects on Firm Entry and Employment

Diagnosing Healthcare in America: The Impacts of Immigrants and Occupational Licensing

Selective immigration policies, occupational licensing, and the quality of migrants' education-occupation match

Occupational Licensing and Skills Mismatches Among Immigrants and Natives in the United States

Do Immigrants Gain or Lose? A Cross-Cohort Analysis of Occupational Licensing

The influence of occupational licensing and regulation Occupational licensing may raise wages and benefits for those licensed

Doctors with Borders: Occupational Licensing as an Implicit Barrier to High-Skill Migration
The Labor Market Effects of Restricting Refugees' Employment Opportunities

Abstract summary

Trade liberalization lowers unemployment and raises real wages as long as it improves aggregate productivity net of transport costs.

Licensing is associated with about 18% higher wages.

Licensing has about the same quantitative impact on wages as do unions.

The lack of mobility out of Jobs that offer health insurance arises in large part from short-run concerns over portability.

The interventionist model appears to reduce wage inequality and raise job security for incumbent workers.

Stricter relicensing requirements may lead not only to practitioner rents but also to lower average quality of service in the market.

The employment conditions and associated work organization of most migrant workers are dangerous to their health.

Licensing arrangements and practices in the professions of medicine, dentistry, and law on interstate mobility and the allocation of labor.

Occupational licensing reduces interstate migration.

More stringent labor regulations are associated with lower formal sector employment and higher informal sector employment.

Licensed natives can more easily secure sub-national occupation-specific policies than influence national immigration policy.

Occupational licensing raises wages by about 11% after controlling for human capital and other observable characteristics across occupations.

The passage of limited insurance portability mandates caused a significant increase in the job mobility of prime age male workers.

Licensed occupations generally restrict supply, and raise wages along with prices in health care professions.

Licensing policies on labor market outcomes, health outcomes, in a global labor market context with migration.

Higher wages compensate workers for 60% of the cost of mandated investment in occupation-specific human capital.

Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labor market.

Licensing regulations exclude less-educated and minority workers more than proportionally.

The labor supply or mobility of nurses increases following the adoption of the Nurse Licensure Compact.

Immigrants who are able to successfully enter a regulated profession soon after migration fare much better in terms of occupation

Higher enforceability diminishes workers' earnings and job mobility.

Evidence suggests that the effects of globalization on labor markets have increased economic inequality and various forms of

Licensing raises wages and hours per worker but reduces employment in licensed occupations.

Stricter product market regulation is likely to both increase the unemployment rate and decrease the employment rate among

Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labor market.

Occupational licensing increases wage inequality.

The wage premium from having a license is much larger for immigrants than natives.

Licensed workers are 24% less likely to switch occupations and 3% less likely to become unemployed in the following year.

The removal of occupational licensing barriers has sizable effects on labor supply and service prices.

The number of occupations subject to licensing has been growing.

Regulations imposed in some states reduce the number of private security firms in a state.

Higher wages compensate workers for 60% of the cost of mandated investment in occupation-specific human capital.

The rise in occupational licensing can explain part of the documented decline in interstate migration and job transitions in the

Interstate misallocation of labor resources and a redistribution of income in favor of the most highly regulated occupations are

Occupational licensing is growing in developed nations.

Licensed workers are 24% less likely to switch occupations and 3% less likely to become unemployed in the following year.

The duration of occupational licensing statutes are positively associated with wages for continuing and grandfathered workers

Occupational licensing rules can help stabilize working- and middle-class wages.

Immigration to the United States in 1990-2006 had a small impact on the wages of native workers with low levels of education.

The duration of occupational licensing statutes may matter in influencing labor market outcomes.

Licensing regulation leads to extreme heterogeneity across markets in admission outcomes.

Interstate job-to-job mobility tends to be lower towards states with more extensive and stricter licensing regulation.

Licensing emerges as acting as an additional selection hurdle for those working in licensed jobs.

The economic role of labor immigration for the GDP dynamics is a hypothesis tested in the article.

Licensed occupations in the U.S. economy are increasing prevalent.

The health of migrants and non-migrants alike is influenced by determinants including genetics and biological factors, socioeconomic factors, and environmental factors.

Occupational licensing on the national level reduces labor market prospects of individuals with a low likelihood of fulfilling the requirements.

Licensing creates institutional mechanism that can ease access into occupations for immigrants.

The possibility of licensing can significantly alter the effects of entry on social welfare.

Mutual recognition of occupational licenses can boost job-related migration across state boundaries.

Licensing generates a safety net effect rather than mere monopoly rents in the German labor market.

The typical licensing statute adopted during the past half-century increased worker earnings.

Licensing has about the same quantitative impact on wages as do unions.

Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labor market, the probability of being unemployed and the access

The removal of occupational licensing barriers has sizable effects on labor supply and service prices.

Foreign entry increases domestic welfare for intermediate technological differences between the firms under licensing with fix

Occupational license rents will predictably decline under de facto liberalization.

Licensing policies on labor market outcomes, health outcomes, in a global labor market context with migration.

Licensing systems change the bargaining power and bargaining scope for wages.

Occupational licensing has been found to inhibit the geographical mobility of professionals.

Licensing has about the same quantitative impact on wages as do unions.

A rise in offshoring leads to a shift in the composition of labor demand toward particular occupation types within skill groups.

Firms are less likely to locate in an expensive state if a substantially cheaper state is a short distance away.

Licensing policies on labor market outcomes, health outcomes, in a global labor market context with migration.

Licensing emerges as acting as an additional selection hurdle for those working in licensed jobs.

Licensing does not produce uniform benefits by immigrant status.

The ability for an immigrant to speak English provides higher wages.

Occupational licensing can hamper mobility, making it harder for workers to take advantage of job opportunities in other regions.

Licensed natives can more easily secure subnational occupation-specific policies than influence national immigration policy. Labor restrictions burden both refugees and host communities with significant costs.

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Journal	Influential citations	Scimago Journal Rank
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Region	Intervention
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ch unemployment - la Pissarid	trade liberalization
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United States	occupational licensing
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USA	
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a policy of limited insurance	pc"continuation of coverage" mandates
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Review	
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Israel	occupational licensing
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tion has emerged as a global issue that has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of persons. Mi

n of the scientific and "grey" literatures on immigration, employment relations and health.

tific literatures indicate that public health researchers should be concerned about the health consequenc

shows that the employment conditions and associated work organization of most migrant workers are c

N1 6700 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland T _HE licensing of various professions is generally accep

sure may limit the interstate occupational licensure

political economy of immigration overlooks the specificity of human capital in skilled occupations and its i

; new evidence of the influence of occupational regulations on the U.S. economy. Our analysis, unlike pr

health insurance and the workplimited insurance portability

sing creates a regulatory barrier to entry into licensed occupations, and thus results in higher income for

U.S

European Union (EU)

ational licensing fall disproportionately on minorities and the poor. Licensing seeks to eliminate the l

that state licensure requirement Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC)

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seventies, high- and low-income countries have undergone a pattern of transnational economic and cu

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Europe

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as the incidence and impact of occupational licensing on immigrants using two sources of data: the Curr

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United States

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United States duration of occupational licensing statutes

nd lawyers contend that occupational licensure raises consumer prices and unemployment. Billed as a k

ational migration is firmly restricted by national policies and national laws. While capital, technolog

United States duration of occupational licensing statutes

f occupational licensing at the local market level often coexists with labor mobility across local markets.

United States occupational licensing

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Germany deregulation of occupational licensing in the German crafts sector

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ts of entry of a foreign firm on entry of a foreign firm on domestic welfare in the presence of licensing

sing laws erect barriers to entry into various labor markets, impeding the upward mobility of welfare recip

Western European countries

USA and Germany

ing has been found to inhibit the geographical mobility of professionals. Previous studies in this area h

US

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ing is the mechanism in which occupational licensing expenses

for the fulfillment of the Master of Public Policy and Master of Public Affairs

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as the likelihood for immigrants licensing

of occupational licensing are concentrated primarily among individuals who are already well paid. Evid

olitical economy of immigration overlooks the specificity of skills in high skill occupations and its impli
newly arrived immigrants are not allowed to work for all firms in the labor market. Sometimes, they are r

Detailed abstract summary

This paper introduces **search unemployment** into a model of **trade with heterogeneous firms**. It finds that **trade liberalization**

This study **examines occupational licensing in the United States**. It finds that **38% of employees are either licensed or certified**

This study provides a **national analysis of the labour market implications of occupational licensing**. It finds that **29% of the labour force**

This paper studies the **effects of public policy on job-lock**. It finds that **continuation of coverage mandates** are associated with

This paper studies the **effects of occupational licensing** on immigrant physicians. It finds **large returns to acquiring an occupation-specific license**

This paper examines the **impact of immigration on population health**. It finds that **migrant workers are more likely to be insured**

This paper investigates the **effects of professional licensing arrangements** on **interstate labor mobility and resource allocation**

This paper investigates the **effect of occupational licensing on interstate migration**. It finds that **licensing reduces interstate**

This paper **investigates the impact of labor market regulation on employment in low-income countries**. It finds that **more**

This paper examines the **implicit barriers to high-skill migration** caused by **occupational licensing regulations**. It finds th

This study **analyzes occupational licensing among the states**. It finds that **licensing raises wages by about 11%** and ha

This paper studies the **effects of limited insurance portability** on **job mobility**. It finds that **the passage of these manda**

This paper examines the **effects of occupational licensing in health care**. It finds that **licensing restricts supply and raises**

This paper **examines the need for reform of occupational licensing policies**.

This paper **examines the welfare consequences of occupational licensing**. It finds that **licensing raises wages and hours**

This paper investigates the **role of immigration status on entry on migrant employment outcomes**. It finds that **immigration**

This paper examines the **impact of occupational licensing on minorities and the poor**. It finds that **licensing regulations ex**

This paper examines the **effects of the Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC) on the nurse labor market**. It finds **no evidence**

This study uses **growth curve modeling** to compare the **occupational trajectories of highly skilled immigrants in regulated**

This paper examines the **effects of Noncompete Agreements (NCAs) on labor markets**. It finds that **higher NCA enforcement**

This paper examines the **effects of globalization on labor markets** and their **negative impact on workers' health**. It suggests

This paper **analyzes the effects and welfare consequences of occupational licensing policies**. It finds that **licensing raises**

This paper studies the **effects of product market regulation on labor market performance**. It finds that **stricter regulation in**

This paper **investigates the role of immigration status on entry on migrant employment outcomes**. It finds that **immigration**

This paper studies **occupational licensing in the European Union**. It finds that **licensing affects about 22 percent of workers**

This study examines the **incidence and impact of occupational licensing on immigrants**. It finds that **immigrants are less**

This paper examines the **effects of occupational licensing on labor market fluidity**. It finds that **licensed workers are 24% more**

This paper examines the **effects of spatial licensing requirements on the labor market for accounting professionals**. It finds

This **special issue** covers **the incidence and effects of occupational licensing**, including its effects on **wages, inequality**

This paper examines the **impact of occupational licensing regulations on the private security market**. It finds that **these re**

This paper **examines the welfare consequences of occupational licensing**. It finds that **licensing raises wages and hours**

This paper investigates the **impact of occupational licensure on interstate migration**. It finds that **the migration rate for inc**

This paper **investigates the impact of occupational licensing on interstate migration and earnings**. It finds that **licensure b**

This paper examines the **growth of occupational licensing** since World War II and its **effects on wages, employment, ben**

This paper examines the **effects of occupational licensing on labor market fluidity**. It finds that **licensed workers are 24%**

This paper **analyzes the influence of occupational licensing duration and grandfathering on labor market outcomes**. It finds

This paper examines the **politics of professionalism** and the **empirical foundations** of occupational licensure. It argues t

This paper investigates the **labor market effects of immigrants**. It finds that **differences in the skill distribution between na**

This paper **analyzes the influence of occupational licensing duration** on labor market outcomes for 12 major universally lic

This paper studies the **combination of occupational licensing and labor mobility**. It finds that **licensing regulation leads to**

This paper studies the **association between occupational licensing and job mobility**. It finds that **more extensive and strict**

occupational licensing

This paper **investigates the correlation between national migration policy, economic value of labor immigration and economi**

This paper discusses **occupational licensing laws** and their **impact on interstate migration**. It suggests that **licensing l**

This paper reviews **migration-related health issues** and their implications for **foreign policy initiatives**. It discusses the *****

This paper examines the **effects of occupational licensing deregulation in the German crafts sector** on the **proportion of m**

This paper examines the **impact of occupational licensing on immigrant incorporation**. It finds that **licensing can act as a**

This paper shows that **licensing can significantly alter the effects of entry on social welfare**. It finds that **licensing with out**

This paper examines the **impact of the Nurse Licensing Compact on inter-state job mobility** in the US. It finds that **mutua**

This paper investigates **occupational licensing in Germany** and its effects on the **wage structure**. It finds that **licensing**

This paper studies the **impact of occupational licensing on labor market outcomes** in the US. It finds that **licensing statu**

This study provides a **nation-wide analysis of the labor market implications of occupational licensing**. It finds that **29% of**

This paper **investigates the role of immigration status on entry on migrant employment outcomes**. It finds that **immigratio**

This paper examines the **effects of spatial licensing requirements on the labor market for accounting professionals**. It finds

This paper studies the **effects of foreign entry on domestic welfare** when the entrant is **technologically inferior to the incu**

This paper examines **occupational licensing laws** and their effect on **low-skilled workers**. It identifies **three distinct typ**

This paper examines the **impact of immigration and integration policies on immigrant-native labor market hierarchies**.

This paper examines **institutional differences between licensing systems in the USA and Germany** and their **consequenc**

This paper **investigates the relationship between international migration rules and occupational licensing**. It uses a **condi**

This **study** provides a **national analysis** of the **labor market implications** of workers who are **licensed by any agency**

This paper **examines how offshoring affects labor market outcomes**. It finds that **offshoring leads to a shift in the compos**

This paper examines the **effects of occupational licensing on firm entry and employment**. It finds that **firms are less likely**

This **professional paper** examines the **impacts of immigrants and occupational licensing** on healthcare in America.

This paper studies the **effects of occupational licensing on economic migrants**. It finds that **licensing acts as an additiona**

occupational licensing

This paper examines the **likelihood for immigrants to get occupational licenses** and the **impacts of licensing on the labor**

This paper examines the **influence of occupational licensing** and finds that it **raises wages and benefits for those license**

This paper examines the **impact of occupational licensing regulations on high-skill migration**. It finds that **skilled natives u**
not allowed to work at all. We argue that such restrictions on employment opportunities help explain why immigrants have low

Main findings

- Trade liberalization lowers unemployment and raises real wages as long as it improves aggregate productivity net of transport costs.
- The positive impact of trade openness on employment is significant when wages are bargained at the individual level but much smaller when wages are bargained at the industry level.
- A reduction in fixed market access costs may not lead to the same gains as a reduction in variable trade costs or the entry of new firms.
- Approximately 35% of employees in the US are licensed or certified by the government.
- Licensing is associated with about 18% higher wages.
- The effect of governmental certification on pay is much smaller.
- 29% of the workforce is required to hold a licence.
- Licensing has a similar quantitative impact on wages as unions (about 15%).
- Licensing does not significantly reduce wage dispersion for individuals in licensed jobs.
- Continuation of coverage mandates are associated with a significant increase in the job mobility of prime age male workers.
- This suggests that job-lock is caused by short-term concerns over portability rather than long-term problems.
- These mandates have been adopted by a number of states and the federal government over the past 20 years.

This paper reviews **labor market policies and institutions** in an international context. It finds that **Scandinavia and Central Europe** have the most restrictive licensing requirements.

- Relicensing requirements for physicians who move across borders have large returns and lead to negative selection into licensing.
- Stricter relicensing requirements may lead to practitioner rents and lower average quality of service in the market for physicians.
- A model of optimal license acquisition suggests that relicensing requirements may have a negative effect on the quality of service.
- Migrant workers are more likely to be employed in dangerous industries and hazardous jobs, occupations and tasks.
- Migrant workers experience more serious abuse and exploitation at the workplace.
- Migrant status can be an important source of occupational health inequalities.
- There is less movement between states among dentists and lawyers than among physicians.
- There is a significant relationship between licensing-examination failure rates and average state professional incomes for dentists.
- Professional licensing arrangements and practices restrict interstate labor mobility and resource allocation.

elicit-results (1)

- Occupational licensure reduces interstate migration, but the magnitude of the effect is small.
- State-specific licensed occupations are more difficult to move between states than those with national licensing exams.
- Individuals who move a long distance are less likely to be affected by occupational licensing.
- Most studies document that more stringent labor regulations are associated with lower formal sector employment and higher unemployment.
- A metaregression analysis of the impact of minimum wages on formal and informal employment found that higher minimum wages increase formal employment and reduce informal employment.
- These findings suggest that labor market regulation has a greater impact on formal employment in LICs than in other countries.
- Occupational licensing regulations can be used as protectionist barriers to skilled migrant labor competition.
- States with greater physician control over licensure requirements imposed more stringent requirements for migrant physicians.
- Over a third of all US states could reduce their physician shortages by at least 10 percent within 5 years just by equalizing requirements.
- Occupational licensing shows considerable variation in percentage of the workforce that has attained a license, with no regional pattern.
- Occupational licensing raises wages by about 11% after controlling for human capital and other observable characteristics.
- Occupational regulation has an influence on wage inequality across the income distribution.
- Limited insurance portability mandates have been adopted by a number of states and the federal government over the last 20 years.
- These mandates grant individuals the right to continue purchasing health insurance through their former employers for some period of time.
- The passage of these mandates caused a significant increase in the job mobility of prime age male workers, suggesting that health insurance portability is an important factor in job mobility.
- Occupational licensing creates a regulatory barrier to entry into licensed occupations, resulting in higher income for those with licenses.
- Licensing generally restricts supply and raises wages and prices in health care professions.
- There is no evidence that licensing improves the quality of care.
- Occupational licensing policies can have a significant impact on the labor market, and can lead to higher wages and better job security.
- Reforming occupational licensing policies can reduce barriers to entry and increase competition, leading to lower prices and better quality of care.
- Licensing policies should be tailored to the specific needs of the industry and should be regularly reviewed to ensure they are still relevant.
- Occupational licensing raises wages and hours but reduces employment, resulting in an average welfare loss of 12 percent of the value of output.
- Workers and consumers respectively bear 70 and 30 percent of the incidence of the welfare loss.
- Higher willingness to pay offsets 80 percent of higher prices for consumers, and higher wages compensate workers for 60 percent of the loss.
- Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labour market, the probability of being unemployed and the acceptance of lower wages.
- Family migrants and refugees retain a significant unemployment disadvantage in almost all European destinations, which becomes more pronounced the longer they stay.
- There is a need for a more holistic approach to the governance of labour migration that takes into account the long-term trends and challenges.
- Occupational licensing costs disproportionately affect minorities and the poor.
- Licensing regulations exclude less-educated and minority workers more than proportionally.
- Those who fail to obtain the credential (license) are denied access to the trade even if they are no less productive.
- The Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC) did not increase the labor supply or mobility of nurses following its adoption.
- There was no evidence that the NLC had an effect on labor supply or mobility of nurses, even among those living in compact states.
- Nationalizing occupational licensing will not substantially reduce the labor market frictions caused by occupational regulation.

elicit-results (1)

- Immigrants working in regulated occupations prior to migration who are unable to find jobs in regulated occupations in Canada experience a significant wage penalty.
- Those who worked in unregulated fields prior to migration but found jobs in regulated fields in Canada experience an improvement in earnings.
- For those who worked in regulated professions in their home country and were able to find jobs within regulated fields in Canada, the wage penalty is smaller.
- Higher NCA enforceability reduces workers' earnings and job mobility, with larger effects among workers most likely to sign a contract.
- Enforceability affects workers' earnings in different legal jurisdictions.
- Workers facing high enforceability are unable to leverage tight labor markets to increase their wage.
- Globalization has increased economic inequality and insecurity, which negatively affects workers' health.
- Research on the relation between labor markets and health is limited, particularly in low-income countries, small firms, rural areas, and informal sectors.
- Active labor market policies, such as job creation, labor market regulation, union support, and occupational safety and health, can improve workers' health.
- Occupational licensing policies raise wages and hours per worker but reduce employment in licensed occupations.
- Welfare costs of licensing significantly exceed the benefits for marginal occupations.
- Licensing imposes high resource costs due to binding educational requirements that induce large increases in occupation-specific human capital.
- Stricter product market regulation is associated with higher unemployment and lower employment rates.
- The effects of regulation are particularly strong on youth and women.
- The results are robust to variations in specification.
- Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labour market, the probability of being unemployed and the access to social services.
- Family migrants and refugees retain a significant unemployment disadvantage in almost all European destinations, which becomes smaller over time.
- Results suggest the need for a more holistic approach to the governance of labour migration that takes into account the long-term effects on the labour market and the welfare of migrants.
- Occupational licensing affects about 22 percent of workers in the EU.
- Licensing is associated with a 4 percent higher hourly wages on average.
- Occupational licensing increases wage inequality.
- Immigrants are significantly less likely to have a license than similar natives.
- The licensing rate increases with years since migration and shows large variation by immigrants' region of origin.
- The wage premium from having a license is much larger for immigrants than natives.
- Occupational licensing has significant negative effects on labor market fluidity, defined as cross-occupation mobility.
- Licensed workers are 24% less likely to switch occupations and 3% less likely to become unemployed in the following year.
- Average wage growth is higher for licensed workers than non-licensed workers, whether they stay in the same occupation or switch.

elicit-results (1)

- The removal of licensing-induced geographic barriers affects CPA wages and service prices, but not employment levels.
- Wages of accounting professionals decrease, with the effect being more pronounced for CPAs holding senior positions.
- Service prices decline, with the effect being concentrated in local CPA firms.
- The number of occupations subject to licensing has been increasing.
- Data available to investigate the incidence and effects of licensing has improved significantly.
- Licensing has been found to have an effect on wages, inequality, employment, quality of service provision, and rent extraction.
- Occupational licensing regulations have an impact on the private security market, reducing the number of firms, increasing turnover, and increasing the cost of security.
- Licensing requirements act as barriers to entry, making it more difficult for new firms to enter the market.
- Licensing requirements can help to alleviate asymmetric information problems in the industry.
- Occupational licensing raises wages and hours but reduces employment.
- Estimated average welfare loss of 12 percent of occupational surplus.
- Workers and consumers respectively bear 70 and 30 percent of the incidence.
- Occupational licensure with state-specific licensing exam requirements can restrict interstate migration of workers.
- The size of this effect varies across occupations and is tied to the state specificity of licensing requirements.
- The rise in occupational licensing can explain part of the documented decline in interstate migration and job transitions in the United States.
- Occupational licensing has a significant impact on interstate migration and earnings.
- Licensure barriers create an interstate misallocation of labor resources and a redistribution of income in favor of the most highly skilled workers.
- An econometric model of licensing, migration, and earnings was developed for those in universally licensed occupations.
- Occupational licensing has been one of the fastest growing labor market institutions in the developed world since the end of the 1970s.
- Licensing can influence wage determination, the speed at which workers find employment, pension and health benefits, and other aspects of the labor market.
- There is little evidence to show that licensing improves service quality, health, or safety in developed nations.
- Occupational licensing has significant negative effects on labor market fluidity, defined as cross-occupation mobility.
- Licensed workers are 24% less likely to switch occupations and 3% less likely to become unemployed in the following year.
- Average wage growth is higher for licensed workers than non-licensed workers, whether they stay in the same occupation or switch.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is positively associated with wages for continuing and grandfathered workers.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is positively associated with hours worked.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is negatively associated with labor market participation.

elicit-results (1)

- Occupational licensure rules can help stabilize working- and middle-class wages.
- Studies of the wage effects of licensing rarely consider the benefits of the professional or vocational education validated via
- Contemporary antitrust law is fundamentally unsuited for evaluation of labor markets.
- Differences in the skill distribution between natives and immigrants are crucial to assessing the skill-specific effect of immigration.
- Local economies can absorb less educated immigrants with little or no adverse effects on native wages and potentially positive
- Labor market institutions play an important role in determining the wage and employment effects of immigrants.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is positively associated with wages for continuing and grandfathered workers.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is positively associated with hours worked.
- Duration of occupational licensing statutes is negatively associated with labor market participation.
- Occupational licensing regulations lead to extreme heterogeneity in admission outcomes across markets.
- Unfair (discriminatory) admission procedures are observed.
- Regulatory competition based on strategic interaction among licensing boards is evidenced.
- More extensive and stricter occupational licensing is associated with lower job mobility.
- Strictness of licensing regulation is associated with lower job-to-job mobility due to entry restrictions and renewal requirements.
- Interstate job-to-job mobility tends to be lower towards states with more extensive and stricter licensing regulation.

This paper studies **occupational licensing as a possible cause of poor labour market outcomes among economic migrants**

- There is a correlation between the adequacy of a national migration policy and the economic value of labor migration for economic
- Core strategies and potential threats to future development of national economic systems of EU countries are outlined in the
- The hypothesis concerning the role of labor immigration in the dynamics of GDP was tested and found to be valid.
- Occupational licensing laws can provide incentives for individuals to make investments in occupation-specific human capital
- Occupational licensing can decrease consumer uncertainty regarding the quality of the licensed labor service while also increasing
- However, occupational licensing laws can also create barriers to entry for individuals who wish to move to a different state and
- Migration and population mobility are influencing global health and foreign policy discussions.
- Migration and mobility are associated with disease risks, and governments are recognizing the limits of domestic policy in addressing
- Recent health policy initiatives reflect the continued relevance of historical policy responses to similar health threats within the
- Occupational licensing on the national level reduces labor market prospects of individuals with a low likelihood of fulfilling the
- The deregulation of occupational licensing in the German crafts sector has increased the proportion of migrants among self-
- Occupational licensing can be an obstacle to the free movement of labor toward its most productive uses.
- Occupational licensing can act as a barrier to entry for immigrants with limited financial capital.
- Licensing can also enhance accessibility for immigrants, particularly those arriving with education credentials and those who
- A longitudinal data set of occupational licensing enactments between 1994 and 2012, combined with nationally representative

elicit-results (1)

- Licensing with output royalty always raises welfare due to entry.
- Licensing with up-front fixed-fee reduces the possibility of lower welfare compared to a situation without licensing.
- Implications for competition policy are important.
- Joining the Nurse Licensure Compact can boost job-related migration across State boundaries.
- Joining the Compact does not have an impact on migration flows within the State, but may divert some flows to non-Compact states.
- Mutual recognition of occupational licenses is one approach to mitigating the barriers to mobility that licensing can introduce.
- Occupational licensing in Germany creates barriers to entry and regulates prices of occupational tasks.
- Licensing generates a safety net effect rather than mere monopoly rents.
- Wage inequality is reduced as a consequence of licensing.
- Occupational licensing statutes adopted in the past half-century increased worker earnings, but had null or weakly positive effects on employment.
- Twenty-five years after licensing statutes were adopted, cumulative wage growth in treated state-occupation cells exceeded that in control cells.
- Occupations with little potential to cause serious harm experienced larger decreases in employment following the adoption of licensing.
- 29% of the workforce in 2006 was required to hold an occupational license from a government agency.
- Workers with higher levels of education are more likely to work in jobs that require a license.
- Licensing has about the same quantitative impact on wages as unions (about 15%), but does not significantly reduce wage inequality.
- Immigration status on arrival affects the participation in the labour market, the probability of being unemployed and the acceptance of a job offer.
- Family migrants and refugees retain a significant unemployment disadvantage in almost all European destinations.
- Gender intersects with immigration status to create a larger unemployment gap.
- The removal of licensing-induced geographic barriers affects CPA wages and service prices, but not employment levels.
- Wages of accounting professionals decrease, with the effect being more pronounced for CPAs holding senior positions.
- Service prices decline, with the effect being concentrated in local CPA firms.
- Foreign entry increases domestic welfare for intermediate technological differences between the firms under licensing with fixed fees.
- Foreign entry increases domestic welfare for sufficiently large technological differences between the firms under licensing with output royalties.
- Licensing is an effective way to increase domestic welfare when foreign firms enter the market.
- Occupational licensing laws create barriers to entry into labor markets, impeding the upward mobility of welfare recipients.
- Three distinct types of labor market restrictions are identified: licensing of professional, high-skilled occupations; quantity license restrictions; and quality license restrictions.
- Quality license restrictions, when coupled with job-training subsidies, may provide welfare recipients with enhanced opportunities for employment.
- Immigration and integration policies have a significant impact on the labor market hierarchies between immigrants and natives in the USA.
- Immigration policies that are more restrictive tend to lead to higher levels of inequality between immigrants and natives in the USA.
- Integration policies that are more inclusive and supportive of immigrants tend to lead to lower levels of inequality between immigrants and natives in the USA.
- Licensing systems in the USA and Germany differ significantly in terms of the rules of entry into occupational labor markets, the degree of entry barriers, and the degree of wage inequality.
- Licensing is associated with the largest relative wage premium for German low-wage and American middle-wage workers.
- The USA system leads to greater dispersion among licensed workers and to higher wage inequality overall, while the German system leads to lower dispersion and lower wage inequality.

elicit-results (1)

- Occupational licensing has been found to inhibit the geographical mobility of professionals.
- A conditional logit model and a nested logit model were used to study the relationship between the two types of regulation.
- Immigration rules have a greater importance than occupational licensing in determining the probability of choosing a destination.
- 29% of the US workforce is required to hold a license.
- Workers with higher levels of education are more likely to work in jobs that require a license.
- Licensing has a similar quantitative impact on wages as unions (about 15%), but does not reduce wage dispersion.
- Offshoring leads to a shift in the composition of labor demand toward particular occupation types within skill groups.
- Workers displaced from offshoring firms suffer more significant income losses than workers displaced for other reasons.
- Training programs are used more intensively by workers initially employed by offshoring firms and these workers reemploy v
- Occupational licensing expenses have a significant effect on firm location decisions, with firms being less likely to locate in a
- A geographic regression discontinuity design shows that the more expensive side of a state border has approximately 2.3 fe
- These findings suggest that occupational licensing expenses can have a significant impact on firm entry and employment.
- Immigrants are a major contributor to the healthcare workforce in the US, and their presence is essential to providing quality
- Occupational licensing has a significant impact on the healthcare industry, with some states having more stringent requirem
- The cost of healthcare is rising due to the increasing cost of licensing and other regulatory requirements.
- Occupational licensing acts as an additional selection hurdle, mostly improving wages and reducing over-education and occ
- Not every migrant continues working in a licensed occupation after settlement, leading to substantial skill wastage.
- These results do not change over time, suggesting the need for tighter coordination between employment and immigration p

This paper studies the **effect of occupational licensing on the education-occupation mismatches and wages of natives and im

- Immigrants, especially new and high-skilled immigrants, are less likely to get licenses.
 - Immigrants gain significantly lower wages than similar natives in all cohorts, but new immigrants perform better in the labor m
 - Only immigrants from English-speaking regions or European countries could enjoy wage premiums through licensing, while
 - Occupational licensing can raise wages and benefits for those licensed, but can also reduce access to work without clear be
 - Wage benefits of occupational licensing are concentrated primarily among individuals who are already well paid.
 - Occupational licensing can hamper mobility, making it harder for workers to take advantage of job opportunities in other regi
 - Occupational licensing regulations can be used as protectionist barriers to skilled migrant labor competition.
 - States with greater physician control over licensure requirements imposed more stringent requirements for migrant physician
 - Half of all US states could resolve their physician shortages within five year just by equalizing migrant and native licensure r
- antons 1999-2016, and linked asylum process and employer-employee data. We document large negative employment and e

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Outcomes measured

- Unemployment
- Real Wages
- Employment

- Wages
- Percentage Of The Workforce Required To Hold a License
- Influence Of Occupational Licensing On The Labour Market
- Likelihood Of Workers With Higher Levels Of Education To Work In Jobs That Require a License
- Likelihood Of Union Workers And Government Employees To Have a License Requirement
- Quantitative Impact Of Licensing On Wages
- Quantitative Impact Of Unions On Wages
- Quantitative Impact Of Being Both Licensed And In a Union On Wages
- None

- Job Mobility Of Prime Age Male Workers

Interventionist labor market policies (e.g. collective bargaining, minimum wages, employment protection laws, unemployment

These policies appear to reduce wage inequality and raise job security for incumbent workers, but they also often relegate ne

Vulnerability to external market forces and ethnic homogeneity may explain differences in labor market policies between cour

- Returns To Acquiring An Occupational License
- Negative Selection Into Licensing Status
- Average Quality Of Service In The Market For Physicians

- Health Consequences Of Migration Processes
- Occupational Health Inequalities
- Problems Of Social Exclusion
- Lack Of Health And Safety Training
- Fear Of Reprisals For Demanding Better Working Conditions
- Linguistic And Cultural Barriers That Minimize The Effectiveness Of Training
- Incomplete Ohs Surveillance Of Foreign Workers
- Difficulty Accessing Care And Compensation When Injured

- Interstate Mobility Of Professional Labor Resources
- Allocation Of Professional Labor Resources
- Licensing Examination Failure Rates
- Average State Professional Incomes For Dentistry And Law

- Interstate Migration Of Workers

- Formal Sector Employment
- Informal Sector Employment

- Stringency Of Migrant Physician Licensure Requirements
- Number Of New Migrant Physicians

- Percentage Of The Workforce That Has Attained a License
- Influence Of Licensing On Earnings
- Wage Inequality Across The Income Distribution

- Job Mobility Of Prime Age Male Workers

- Supply Of Licensed Occupations
- Wages In Health Care Professions
- Prices In Health Care Professions
- Quality Of Care

- Wages
- Hours
- Employment
- Occupational Surplus

- Participation In The Labor Market
- Probability Of Being Unemployed
- Access To a Job Commensurate To The Migrant Skills

- Unemployment
- Lower Earnings

- Labor Supply Of Nurses
- Mobility Of Nurses
- Commuting Outcomes Of Nurses

- Occupational Trajectories
- Occupational Status

- Workers' Earnings
- Job Mobility
- Gender Wage Gap
- Racial Wage Gap

The effects of licensing policies on labor market outcomes, health outcomes, in a global labor market context with migration, as

- Wages
- Hours Per Worker
- Employment In Licensed Occupations
- Willingness To Pay
- Resource Costs
- Occupation Specific Human Capital Investments

- Unemployment Rate
- Employment Rate

- Participation In The Labor Market
- Probability Of Being Unemployed
- Access To a Job Commensurate To The Migrant Skills
- Prevalence Of Occupational Regulation In The Eu
- Percentage Of Workers Affected By Licensing
- Variability Of Licensing Across Member States And Occupations
- Hourly Wages
- Wage Gains By Occupation
- Wage Gains By Level Of Educational Attainment
- Increase In Wage Inequality
- Standard Deviation Of Wages
- Incidence Of Occupational Licensing Among Immigrants
- Impact Of Occupational Licensing On Immigrants
- Likelihood Of Having a License Among Immigrants Compared To Similar Natives
- Variation In Licensing Rate By Immigrants' Region Of Origin
- Effect Of Years Since Migration On Licensing Rate
- Effect Of English Proficiency On Licensing Rate
- Wage Premium From Having a License For Immigrants Compared To Natives

- Churn Rates (Likelihood Of Switching Occupations)
- Likelihood Of Becoming Unemployed In The Following Year
- Average Wage Growth

- Cpa Wages
- Employment Levels Of Accounting Professionals
- Pricing Of Professional Services
- Quality Of Professional Services
- Wages
 - Inequality
 - Employment
 - Quality Of Service Provision
 - Rent Extraction By The Organizations Who Undertake Licensing
- Number Of Private Security Firms In a State
 - Distribution Of Firm Size
 - Average Wage Of Private Security Employees
- Wages
 - Hours
 - Employment
 - Welfare Loss
 - Occupational Surplus
 - Incidence Of Cost
 - Consumer Prices
 - Willingness To Pay
 - Investment In Occupation Specific Human Capital
- Between State Migration Rate
 - Interstate Migration Rate Of Lawyers
 - Decline In Interstate Migration
 - Job Transitions
- Impact Of Occupational Licensing On Interstate Migration
 - Impact Of Occupational Licensing On Earnings
 - Interstate Migration Rates
- Wage Determination
 - Speed At Which Workers Find Employment
 - Pension And Health Benefits
 - Prices
 - Service Quality
 - Health
 - Safety
- Churn Rates (Likelihood Of Switching Occupations)
 - Likelihood Of Becoming Unemployed In The Following Year
 - Average Wage Growth
- Wages For Continuing Workers
 - Wages For Grandfathered Workers
 - Hours Worked
 - Participation In The Labor Market

elicit-results (1)

- Consumer Prices
- Unemployment
- Wage Effects Of Licensing
- Benefits Of Professional Or Vocational Education Validated Via Licensure
- Stabilization Of Working And Middle Class Wages

- Wages Of Native Workers With Low Levels Of Education

- Wages For Continuing Workers
- Wages For Grandfathered Workers
- Hours Worked
- Participation In The Labor Market

- Admission Outcomes
- Unfair (Discriminatory) Admission Procedures
- Inefficient Mobility Of Workers

- Job Hire Rates
- Job Separation Rates
- Earnings Of Job Stayers
- Earnings Of Job To Job Movers

Occupational licensing acts as an additional selection hurdle, mostly improving wages and reducing over-education and occu

Not every migrant continues working in a licensed occupation after settlement, leading to substantial skill wastage.

These results do not change over time, suggesting the need for tighter coordination between employment and immigration po

- Economic Growth Of Eu Member Countries
- Economic Value Of Labor Immigration
- Dynamics Of Gdp

- Proportion Of Migrants Among Self Employed Craftsmen
- Proportion Of Migrants Among Employed Craftsmen

- Accessibility For Immigrants To Occupations

- Social Welfare
- Migration Flows Across State Boundaries
 - Job Related Migration
 - Impact Of Joining The Nurse Licensure Compact On Migration Flows
 - Diversion Of Migration Flows To Non Compact States
- Wage Structure
 - Wage Inequality
- Worker Earnings
 - Employment
 - Percentage Of The Workforce Required To Hold An Occupational License
 - Likelihood Of Workers With Higher Levels Of Education To Work In Jobs That Require a License
 - Likelihood Of Union Workers And Government Employees To Have a License Requirement
 - Quantitative Impact Of Licensing On Wages
 - Variance In Wages For Individuals In Licensed Jobs
- Participation In The Labor Market
 - Probability Of Being Unemployed
 - Access To a Job Commensurate To The Migrant Skills
- Cpa Wages
 - Employment Levels Of Accounting Professionals
 - Pricing Of Professional Services
 - Quality Of Professional Services
- Domestic Welfare
- Wages Of Lower Skilled Occupations
 - Work Opportunities
 - Employment Opportunities
 - Occupational License Rents
- Immigrant Native Employment Gap
 - Immigrant Native Wage Gap
 - Immigrant Native Occupational Segregation
- Wage Premiums
 - Wage Inequality
 - Dispersion Among Licensed Workers

- Probability Of Choosing a Destination Country For Potential Foreign Providers Of Engineering Services
- Percentage Of The Workforce Required To Hold a License
 - Influence Of Occupational Regulation On The Labor Market
 - Likelihood Of Workers With Higher Levels Of Education To Work In Jobs That Require a License
 - Likelihood Of Union Workers And Government Employees To Have a License Requirement
 - Quantitative Impact Of Licensing On Wages
 - Wage Dispersion For Individuals In Licensed Jobs Within Occupational Sectors
- Composition Of Labor Demand Toward Particular Occupation Types Within Skill Groups
 - Income Losses Of Workers Displaced From Offshoring Firms
 - Use Of Training Programs By Workers Initially Employed By Offshoring Firms
 - Reemployment Rate Of Workers Initially Employed By Offshoring Firms With Manufacturing Firms

- Likelihood Of Firms Locating On a Particular Side Of a Border
 - Number Of Employees

- Wages
 - Over Education
 - Occupational Downgrade
 - Skill Wastage

Occupational licensing reduces the skills mismatch and raises hourly wages among natives but not among immigrants.

There is minimal convergence between the outcomes experienced by licensed natives and immigrants.

Licensing appears to institutionalize substantive differences in the quality of the skill matches and hourly pay of native and immigrants.

- Likelihood Of Getting Occupational Licenses
 - Wages
- Wage Benefits
 - Mobility Of Workers
 - Quality Of Delivered Services
 - Prices
 - Economic Output

- Stringency Of Migrant Physician Licensure Requirements
 - Number Of New Migrant Physicians

the first five years after arrival from 23% to 16%. Consistent with an impact of workers' outside options on wages, removing 10 p

- Wage Inequality
- Job Security For Incumbent Workers
- Temporary Jobs
- Unemployment

- Wages
- Over Education
- Occupational Downgrade
- Skill Wastage

- Education Occupation Mismatches
- Logarithm Of Hourly Wages

r years after they ceased to apply. We find no evidence that restrictive policies spur refugee