
Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill allows cosmetologists to practice cosmetology in barber shops and barbers to practice barbering in beauty salons, if the shop or salon secures a license to practice the complementary profession. It also requires that barbers and cosmetologists observe the sanitary standards prescribed in each other's type of establishment. There would be undetermined administrative costs for both boards with respect to the potential retraining of barber inspectors to the cosmetology licensing and sanitary standards and for cosmetology inspectors to the barber licensing and sanitary standards. Any shop that is licensed by both the barber and cosmetology boards is subject to inspection by both boards to determine compliance with Chapters 4709. and 4713. of the Revised Code.

It is unknown how many persons or shops may choose to take the options allowed by this bill, making an exact estimate of the cost to the boards impossible. In addition, it is unknown whether cosmetology students would require additional courses for learning the sanitary standards of barbering and barbering students would require additional courses for learning the sanitary standard of cosmetology. These unknowns could all have some type of fiscal impact on both boards. This includes inspector retraining, requiring additional courses for cosmetology/barber students, a need for additional inspectors, etc.

Background Information*:

Cosmetology – FY 1996

Number of beauty salons – 11,178

Number of cosmetologists and managing cosmetologists – 94,362

Number of inspectors – 14 FTE

Barber – FY 1996

Number of barber shop operators – 3,166

Number of registered barbers – 10,399

Number of inspectors – 4 FTE, 1 PT

*Source: Ohio's Occupational Licensing and Regulatory Boards Report, FY 1996, LBO.

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