Cost-Benefit Analysis of Providing Driver’s Licenses to Unauthorized Immigrants

INCREASING PUBLIC SAFETY AND REVENUE

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INTRODUCTION

The driver’s license application process aims to ensure all applicants receive basic training and are equipped to drive on public roads. Through the REAL ID Act of 2005, federal legislators standardized the driver’s license application process and created a de jure national identification card—morphing the purpose of driver’s licenses. REAL ID compliant driver’s licenses require the applicants birth certificate and Social Security Card, disqualifying unauthorized immigrants. Twelve states, as well as Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, provide unauthorized immigrants access to non-REAL ID compliant driver’s licenses with the sole purpose of legalizing their driving. What would be the effects of reinstating unauthorized immigrants’ access to driver’s licenses in Wisconsin?

POLICY BACKGROUND

DRIVER’S LICENSES

- Up until 1990s: unauthorized immigrants could obtain driver’s licenses
- 1993: California first implemented restrictions and 45 states followed
- 2009: Wisconsin Act 20 added the “legal presence” requirement 2013: Trend shifted toward providing access to unauthorized immigrants
- 2016: 12 states, plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico provide unauthorized immigrants access to driver’s licenses

THE REAL ID ACT OF 2005

Changes:
- Administration done at the state level (rather than county level)
- Photos taken at the start of the application process and retained as well as other information presented
- All applicants must present birth certificate, Social Security Card, and proof of address
- Standardized driver’s license application process
- Produced a de facto national identification card

Consequences of non-compliant licenses:
- Denied access to federal buildings, nuclear power plants, boarding commercial aircraft
- Invalid form of identification if used for voting

STATES ALLOWING UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS ACCESS TO NON-REAL ID COMPLIANT DRIVER’S LICENSES

Washington (1993)
New Mexico (2003)
Utah (2005)
Illinois (2013)
Puerto Rico (2013)
Maryland (2014)
Nebraska (2014)
Vermont (2014)
District of Columbia (2014)
Colorado (2014)
California (2015)
Connecticut (2015)
Delaware (2015)
Hawaii (2016)

CASE STUDY: CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 60

600,000 licenses issued in the first year
Legalized driving done by unauthorized immigrants
Effects:
- Decline in hit and run accidents by about 4,000 per year (5)
- Not-at-fault drivers avoided out of pocket expenses for car repairs (physical damage) of about $3.5 million (5)
- Reduced emergency assistance delays
- Reduced distortion on insurance markets and reduced average insurance premiums
- Decrease in market inefficiencies by ~$17 million per year (5)


WISCONSIN

UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Total estimated unauthorized immigrant population: 80,000
Estimated applicants within first three years:
- 20,000-40,000 (FPI)
- 32,000 (Kids Forward)

EXPENSES

Other states with similar unauthorized immigrant populations did not require additional staff to process applications

REVENUE

Applicants (within first 3 years) 20,000-40,000 32,000
Driver’s License Fee ($34, renewable every 8 years) $680,000-$1,360,000 $1,088,000
Eye Exam Fee ($15) $300,000-$600,000 $480,000
Total $980,000-$1,960,000 $1,568,000

Additional indirect revenue:
- Reduce insurance premiums by $16 million across the state for already-insured drivers (Kids Forward, 10)
- 28,000 new car insurance customers and $13 million in revenue annually (Kids Forward, 10)


CONCLUSION

Overall, reinstating unauthorized immigrants’ access to driver’s licenses in Wisconsin would have a positive effect on the community by:
- Increasing the safety of all Wisconsin drivers
- Providing an additional source of revenue for the state through fees
- Reducing hit and run accidents, translating into reduced insurance premiums for all drivers
- Adding new insurance customers