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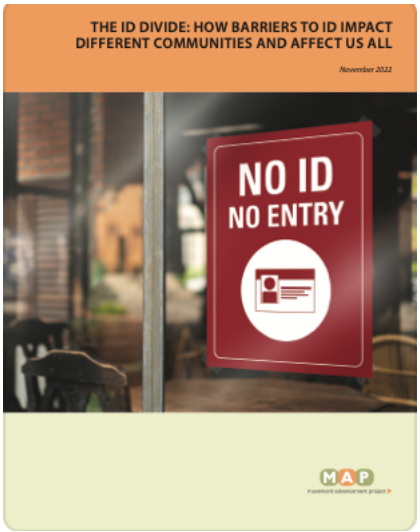
This PDF contains all sources used or referenced in the community-specific infographics for MAP's November 2022 report:

***The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.**



To read the full report or the community-specific infographics, please click the link above.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & BLACK COMMUNITIES

- **Legal segregation in hospitals:** Legal Defense & Education Fund (LDF) and NAACP. 2012. *Defending Democracy: Confronting Modern Barriers to Voting Rights in America*.
- **Brennan Center:** Ian Vandewalker's (2017) *Analysis: The Effects of Requiring Documentary Proof of Citizenship to Register to Vote*, and The Brennan Center for Justice's (2006) *Citizens Without Proof: A Survey of Americans' Possession of Documentary Proof of Citizenship and Photo Identification*. Population estimates derived using the 6-7% statistic in the above two studies, applied to 2020 American Community Survey population estimates.
- **Driver's license costs average of 4.1 hours of min wage work, and higher in the South:**
    - Driver's license costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.
    - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
    - Regions as defined by U.S. Census Bureau.
- **South, home to the largest share of the Black population:** Christine Tamir, Abby Budiman, Luis Noe-Bustamante, and Lauren Mora. 2021. "Facts About the U.S. Black Population: Geography." Pew Research Center, based on American Community Survey data.
- **Higher rates of poverty and lower-wage jobs:**
    - American Community Survey. "Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimates. Data shows 21.8% of Black U.S. residents are in poverty, compared to 12.8% nationwide.
    - Danyelle Solomon, Connor Maxwell, and Abril Castro. 2019. *Systematic Inequality and Economic Opportunity*. Center for American Progress.
    - David Cooper. 2018. "Workers of color are far more likely to be paid poverty-level wages than white workers." Economic Policy Institute.
- **Higher rates of pulled over, searched, fined, and more:**
    - Emma Pierson, Camelia Simoiu, Jan Overgoor, Sam Corbett-Davies, Daniel Jenson, Amy Shoemaker, Vignesh Ramachandran, et al. 2020. "A Large-Scale Analysis of Racial Disparities in Police Stops Across the United States." *Nature Human Behavior* 4: 736-745. DOI: 10.1038/s41562-020-0858-1.
    - Michael Sances and Hye Young You. 2017. "Who Pays for Government? Descriptive Representation and Exploitative Revenue Sources." *Journal of Politics* 79(3). DOI: 10.1086/691354.
    - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (UCCR). 2017. *Targeted Fines and Fees Against Communities of Color: Civil Rights & Constitutional Implications*. Washington DC: UCCR.

- The Sentencing Project. 2018. *Report to the United Nations on Racial Disparities in the U.S. Criminal Justice System*. Washington DC: The Sentencing Project.

- **Higher rates of suspended licenses:** Nina Joyce, Melissa Pfeiffer, Andrew Zullo, Jasjit Ahluwalia, and Allison Curry. 2020. "Individual and Geographic Variation in Driver's License Suspensions: Evidence of Disparities by Race, Ethnicity and Income." *Journal of Transport & Health* 19. DOI: 10.1016/j.jth.2020.100933.
- **21% of Black adults lack a valid driver's license, compared to 12% of all U.S. adults:** American National Election Studies (ANES) 2020. Data analyzed using University of California-Berkeley's Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA), Version 4.1.3. Data weighted using full sample pre-election weight.
- **Unbanked households:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). October 2020. *How America Banks: Household Use of Banking and Financial Services, 2019 FDIC Survey*. Washington, DC: FDIC.
- **Georgia's 2018 law and impacts:** *Georgia Coalition for the People's Agenda et. al. v. Brian Kemp*. "Complaint for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief." Oct 11, 2018. Case 1:18-mi-99999-UNA, Doc. 3348.
- **Graphs on page 2:**
  - **ID costs and minimum wage rates:**
    - ID costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*. Costs shown for birth certificates reflect cost of ordering online, including $19 secure shipping fee.
    - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
  - **States with 10 largest Black populations**, measured by total number of Black or African American (alone) residents in each state: American Community Survey. "Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimates. These 10 states are: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia.
  - **South, home to majority of Black population** (see above), as defined by U.S. Census Bureau. These 17 states are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington D.C.
- **Story on page 2:** Adapted from North Carolina Public Radio's "Plaintiffs Say North Carolina's Photo ID Law Suppresses Black Voters" (Apr 9, 2021) and "North Carolina Judges Strike Down State's Voter ID Law" (Sept 17, 2021).

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

- **Lack non-U.S. birth certificates or passports:** Silva Mathema. November 2015. *Providing Identification to Unauthorized Immigrants: The State and Local Landscape of Identification for Unauthorized Immigrants*. Center for American Progress.
- **Lower-paying jobs** (lower median earnings): Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2022. *Foreign-Born Workers: Labor Force Characteristics—2021*. U.S. Department of Labor.
- **Higher rates of poverty:** American Community Survey. "Table S0501: Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations." ACS 2021 1-Year Estimates. Data shows 12.6% of native-born U.S. residents are in poverty, compared to 14% of all foreign-born residents and 17.8% of foreign-born, non-U.S. citizen residents.
- **4.5 million U.S. citizen children have at least one undocumented parent:** Silva Mathema. November 2015. *Providing Identification to Unauthorized Immigrants: The State and Local Landscape of Identification for Unauthorized Immigrants*. Center for American Progress.
- **Immigrant parents without ID less likely to enroll eligible children in important programs due to fear of deportation and family disruption:** Silva Mathema. November 2015. *Providing Identification to Unauthorized Immigrants: The State and Local Landscape of Identification for Unauthorized Immigrants*. Center for American Progress.
- **Unbanked households:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). October 2020. *How America Banks: Household Use of Banking and Financial Services, 2019 FDIC Survey*. Washington DC: FDIC.
- **44% of immigrants are Hispanic or Latino:** Cecelia Esterline and Jeanne Batalova. 2022. *Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States*. Migration Policy Institute.
- **Denied COVID vaccines due to lack of ID:** Bill Hutchinson. March 21, 2021. "Rite Aid apologizes after undocumented immigrants denied COVID-19 vaccine." *ABC News.*
- **Map on page 2:**
    - National Immigration Law Center (NILC). September 2022. *State Laws Providing Access to Driver's Licenses or Cards, Regardless of Immigration Status*.
    - National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). August 2021. *States Offering Driver's Licenses to Immigrants*.
- **Story on page 2**: Adapted from Niraj Warikoo. Feb 4, 2016. "Flint immigrants struggle to get help, info on water." *Detroit Free Press*.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

- **Born at home on reservations or not issued U.S. birth certificates**:
  - Ian Vandewalker. 2017. *Analysis: The Effects of Requiring Documentary Proof of Citizenship to Register to Vote*. The Brennan Center for Justice.
  - The Brennan Center for Justice. 2006. *Citizens Without Proof: A Survey of Americans' Possession of Documentary Proof of Citizenship and Photo Identification*.
- **Majority of Native Americans live in rural and small-town areas**: Sarah DeWees and Benjamin Marks. 2017. *Twice Invisible: Understanding Rural Native America*. First Nations Development Institute.
- **Driver's license costs average of 4.1 hours of minimum wage work:**
  - Driver's license costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.
  - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
- **Higher rates of poverty:** American Community Survey. "Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimates. Data show 21.4% of American Indian and Alaska Natives are in poverty, compared to 12.8% nationwide.
- **Higher rates of unemployment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics. November 2021. "Labor force characteristics by race and ethnicity, 2020." Data show 11.7% of American Indian and Alaska Natives are unemployed, compared to 8.1% nationwide. Note, at the time of MAP's report publication, this was the most recently available data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- **In Alaska, TSA refused tribal IDs for travel**: See for example Raegan Miller. July 29, 2022. "Tribal IDs should work at airports, but travelers say TSA often rejects them." *Alaska Public Media*.
- **Unbanked households:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). October 2020. *How America Banks: Household Use of Banking and Financial Services, 2019 FDIC Survey*. Washington DC: FDIC.
- **5,000+ Native voters in North Dakota lacked ID required by state's new law**: Patty Ferguson-Bohnee. 2020. *How the Native American Vote Continues to Be Suppressed*. American Bar Association.
- **"[P]lagued by racial misreporting and racial misclassification":** Lucy Truschel and Cristina Novoa. 2018. "American Indian and Alaska Native Maternal and Infant Mortality: Challenges and Opportunities." Center for American Progress.
- **Map on page 2:**
  - **States with Native American voting protection laws**: MAP's "Democracy Maps: Native American Voting Protections." Data as of Nov 2022.
  - **Ten states with largest Native populations**, measured by percent of the state population that is American Indian or Alaska Native, alone or in combination: American Community Survey. "Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimates.

- See also: Adriana Rezal. Nov 2021. "Where Most Native Americans Live." *U.S. News & World Report*.

- **Story on page 2:**
  - Adapted from Patty Ferguson-Bohnee. 2020. *How the Native American Vote Continues to Be Suppressed*. American Bar Association.
  - **80% of Native people in North Dakota live in rural areas**: DeWees and Marks. 2017. *Twice Invisible: Understanding Rural Native America*.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & TRANSGENDER & NONBINARY COMMUNITIES

- **Complicated patchwork of state policies:** Movement Advancement Project. "Equality Maps: Identity Document Laws and Policies." Maps available for driver's licenses, birth certificates, and name change policies, as well as availability of gender-neutral "X" options. Statements in the report and infographics are accurate as of the time of publication (November 2022), but the online maps are updated in real time and so may differ from the report as policies continue to change.
- **Center for American Progress (CAP) survey:** Caroline Medina, Lindsay Mahowald, Thee Santos, and Sharita Gruberg. August 2021. *Protecting and Advancing Health Care for Transgender Communities*. Center for American Progress.
- **30% of transgender people are in poverty, nearly twice the rate of non-transgender people:** M.V. Lee Badgett, Soon Kyu Choi, and Bianca D.M. Wilson. Oct 2019. *LGBT Poverty in the United States: A study of differences between sexual orientation and gender identity groups*. The Williams Institute.
- **National survey showing costs are main barrier to transgender and nonbinary ID updates:** Sandy James, Jody Herman, Sue Rankin, Mara Keisling, Lisa Mottet, and Ma'ayan Anafi. 2016. "Chapter 6: Identity Documents." *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*. Washington DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.
- **68% of transgender and nonbinary adults lack any ID that matches their name and gender identity:** James, et al. 2016. *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*.
- **12% of all U.S. adults lack a valid driver's license:** American National Election Studies 2020. Data analyzed using University of California-Berkeley's Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA), Version 4.1.3. Data are weighted using full sample pre-election weight.
- **32% of transgender people who showed an ID that did not match their gender were harassed, denied services, or assaulted:** James, et al. 2016. *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*.
- **Williams Institute estimated that 204,000 transgender voters may face obstacles to voting:** Kathryn K. O'Neill, Nathan Cisneros, Will Tentindo, and Jody L. Herman. Sept 2022. *The Potential Impact of Voter Identification Laws on Transgender Voters in the 2022 General Election.* The Williams Institute, UCLA.
    - Note these estimates do not include nonbinary people—meaning the likely voter impact is even larger.
- **Map on page 2:** Movement Advancement Project. "Equality Maps: Identity Document Laws and Policies." Data as of November 2022.
- **Story on page 2:** Adapted from John Riley. March 23, 2022. "Federal Appeals Court to Decide Transgender IDs Case." *MetroWeekly*.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES

- **Driver's license costs average of 4.1 hours of minimum wage work:**
  - Driver's license costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.
  - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
- **Suspended licenses lead to job losses or significant pay cuts:**
  - Danielle Conley and Ariel Levinson-Waldman. March 2019. *Discriminatory Driver's License Suspension Schemes*. American Constitution Society.
  - Sam Sobul. January 2019. "Driver's license suspensions disproportionately impact poor Ohioans." The Center for Community Solutions.
- **Unbanked households:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). October 2020. *How America Banks: Household Use of Banking and Financial Services, 2019 FDIC Survey*. Washington DC: FDIC.
- **Map on p2:** Adapted from Free to Drive Campaign. Data as of 2022.
- **Story on p2**: Adapted from Meghan Keneally. Oct 25, 2019. "'It's not America': 11 million go without a license because of unpaid fines." *ABC News*.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & FORMERLY INCARCERATED PEOPLE

- **Some jails or prisons destroy personal property, including IDs**: See for example Patrick Marion Bradley. June 15, 2017. "The Invisibles: The cruel Catch-22 of being poor with no ID." *The Washington Post*.
- **One advocate in Michigan estimated that 80% of returning citizens leave prison without an ID**: Angie Jackson. May 11, 2021. "People leaving prison in Michigan still face hurdles to getting an ID." *Detroit Free Press*.
- **Driver's license costs average of 4.1 hours of minimum wage work, and birth certificate costs can range even higher:**
    - ID costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.
    - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
- **U.S. Justice Department says that providing ID is "the most effective model to support successful reentry"**: National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC). April 2016. *State Identification: Reentry Strategies for State and Local Leaders*. Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.
- **Human connection vital to reentry**: See for example:
    - Annelies Goger, David Jarding, and Howard Henderson. April 2021. "Prisoner Reentry." In *A Better Path Forward for Criminal Justice.* Brookings. Washington DC: Brookings.
    - The Harvard University Institute of Politics Criminal Justice Policy Group. December 2019. *Successful Reentry: A Community-Level Analysis*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University.
- **Laws in 48 states deny voting rights to people with felony convictions, including 26 states that continue to deny these rights after leaving prison**: Christopher Uggen, Ryan Larson, Sarah Shannon, and Robert Stewart. October 2022. *Locked Out 2022: Estimates of People Denied Voting Rights*. The Sentencing Project.
- **Some states and public programs ban formerly incarcerated people from accessing essential services**: Ashley Burnside. April 2022. *No More Double Punishments: Lifting the Ban on SNAP and TANF for People with Prior Felony Drug Convictions*. The Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP).
- **Map on p2:**
    - **State policies**: National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). April 2022. *Providing Identification for Those Released from Incarceration*.
    - **Every year, more than 600,000 people are released from incarceration**: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. N.d. "Incarceration & Reentry." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed September 2022.

- **Story on p2**, adapted from:
    - Angie Jackson. June 24, 2020. "New Michigan program will help people on parole get IDs upon release from prison." *Detroit Free Press.*
    - Angie Jackson. May 11, 2021. "People leaving prison in Michigan still face hurdles to getting an ID." *Detroit Free Press*.
    - Scott McClallen. November 24, 2021. "Thousands formerly incarcerated get IDs, driver's licenses." *The Center Square*.
- See also: Cat Wise. December 31, 2020. "Leaving prison without a government ID can block access to housing, jobs and help." *PBS Newshour.*

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS & PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS OR HOUSING INSECURITY

- **Driver's license costs average of 4.1 hours of minimum wage work, and as much as 8.7 hours:**
  - Driver's license costs collected by MAP from state ID office websites (Aug 2022). See MAP's full report, *The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All*.
  - Minimum wage rates from U.S. Department of Labor (2022). Each state's cost is indexed to that state's minimum wage for non-tipped workers, or to the federal minimum wage if the state has no minimum wage.
- **A 2015 national survey showed that 70% of transgender people who stayed in a homeless shelter in the past year reported mistreatment**: Sandy James, Jody Herman, Sue Rankin, Mara Keisling, Lisa Mottet, and Ma'ayan Anafi. 2016. "Chapter 13: Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access." *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*. Washington DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.
- **Survey by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty**: National Law Center on Homeless & Poverty (NLCHP). 2004. *Photo Identification Barriers Faced by Homeless Persons: The Impact of September 11*. Washington DC: NLCHP.
- **IDs and belongings destroyed by police or municipal sweeps of encampments**: See for example Cynthia Griffith. October 15, 2021. "How Losing Identification Can Lead to a Lifetime of Homelessness." *Invisible People*.
- **Map on p2**: MAP review of multiple sources and legislation, including:
  - MAP review of all 50 states and D.C.'s ID office websites. Review conducted in Aug 2022.
  - Hannah Hussey. October 2015. *Expanding ID Card Access for LGBT Homeless Youth*. Center for American Progress.
  - National Network for Youth. 2016. *A State-by-State Guide to Obtaining ID Cards*.
  - SchoolHouse Connection. 2021. *State Laws on Vital Records*.
  - Teresa Wiltz. May 15, 2017. "Without ID, Homeless Trapped in Vicious Cycle." *Pew Research.*
  - Recent legislation in Alabama (HB385, 2022) and Oregon (HB3026, 2021).
  - Note, some sources referenced free or reduced fee IDs for those experiencing homelessness in Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, but MAP could not find or verify this information on those states' ID office websites.
- **Story on p2**: Adapted from Yusra Murad. Sept 26, 2021. "No driver's license? No housing. Minnesota immigrants, advocates say missing government-issued IDs keep people out of stable homes." *Sahan Journal*.
- See also: State laws and policies relating to youth homelessness: True Colors United. *The State Index on Youth Homelessness*.