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“PPI is one of the most imaginative research groups **illuminating** the dark recesses of our carceral landscape”

—Pete Brook  
Prison Photography
Dear Friends,

These are trying times for criminal justice reform. The White House is occupied by a “law and order” president whose angry rants and punitive policies start with the assumption that crime is at record heights. (The truth is that crime is still near historic lows.)

While the new administration is setting back our goals — for example, by abandoning the Federal Communications Commission’s efforts to regulate the prison and jail telephone industry — the good news is that the federal government’s power over the system of mass incarceration is more ideological than practical.

President Obama, in fact, made precisely that point in a law review article he published before leaving office in January. Citing our Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie report, he argued, “State and local officials are responsible for most policing issues, and they are in charge of facilities that hold more than 90% of the prison population and the entire jail population.” While criminal justice reform is likely to be more challenging at the federal level during the Trump administration, Americans can take heart in the fact that the greater impact of state and local reforms are not subject to review by the Trump administration.

There is a lot of evidence that states are stepping up to fill some of the federal government’s void. For example, this year both California and Illinois passed legislation that protects traditional in-person visitation from the for-profit “video-visitation” industry (p. 12). And a growing number of states are taking our advice and proposing legislation to reject the federal War on Drugs incentive to automatically suspend the driver’s licenses of people convicted of drug offenses (p. 18).

Alongside these campaigns, we’ve been hard at work doing what we do best: creating exciting data visuals to make the moral case for ending mass incarceration. Some of the highlights include:

• Tracking the true cost of imprisonment – including who benefits and who pays (p. 5)
• Exposing why stop and frisk policing policies supported by President Trump are opposed by Black and Latino residents (p. 6)
• Exposing how probation fees prey on the poor (p. 7)

The non-profit, non-partisan Prison Policy Initiative produces cutting edge research to expose the broader harm of mass incarceration, and then sparks advocacy campaigns to create a more just society.
• Making the case that governors and state legislators need to take responsibility for jail policies and jail growth in their states (p. 8)

Our experience tells us that the true reach of our criminal justice system goes far beyond those behind bars, and reversing mass incarceration will mean having to think more expansively about the impact of over-criminalization. Beyond the incarcerated, there are at least 70 million Americans with criminal records, 600,000 people released from prisons each year, 11 million people who cycle through local jails annually, and almost 4 million people on probation. We’ll need to keep the full scope of the system in mind as we develop reforms that restrain this overreach, rather than simply transferring people from one part of the system to another.

Finally, I’m proud to report that as an organization, we’re growing stronger. Our Policy Analyst Lucius Couloute joined us in January, and our new Communications Strategist Wanda Bertram joined us a few weeks ago. And thanks to your generous support, we’re poised to grow even further. We’re currently hiring for a Policy Director to help us take on even more critical issues. (If you have any candidates in mind, please check out https://www.prisonpolicy.org/jobs.html and be in touch!)

All of this work — and all of these successes — are made possible by the generosity of our closest friends who read to the bottom of letters like these. I’m proud of what we’ve accomplished, and I hope you know how much my colleagues — and the larger movement that relies on our research and advocacy — thank you for making our work possible this past year.

I look forward to working alongside you over the next year to push the demand for national criminal justice reform forward and to build even stronger and more successful reform campaigns in your state.

In gratitude,

Peter Wagner
Executive Director
November 13, 2017
Who we are

The non-profit, non-partisan Prison Policy Initiative produces cutting edge research to expose the broader harm of mass incarceration, and then sparks advocacy campaigns to create a more just society.

The Prison Policy Initiative was founded in 2001 to document and publicize how mass incarceration undermines our national welfare. Our growing team of interdisciplinary researchers and organizers, along with student interns and volunteers, shapes national reform campaigns from our office in Western Massachusetts.

Staff

- Wanda Bertram, Communications Strategist
- Lucius Couloute, Policy Analyst
- Aleks Kajstura, Legal Director
- Wendy Sawyer, Senior Policy Analyst
- Peter Wagner, Executive Director

Part-time staff

- Elliot Oberholzer, Research Associate
- Bernadette Rabuy, Senior Policy Analyst
- Emily Widra, Researcher

Student interns and volunteers

- Alex Clark, George Washington University
- Sasha Feldstein, Young Professionals Network
- Greer Hamilton, Young Professionals Network
- Sarah Hertel-Fernandez, Young Professionals Network
- Leslie Holbrook, Young Professionals Network
- Sari Kisilevsky, Young Professionals Network
- Rose Lenehan, Alternative Spring Break
- Jacob Mitchell, Young Professionals Network
- Stephen Raher, Young Professionals Network
- Maia Spotts, Young Professionals Network
- Maddy Troilo, Smith College

Consultants

- Bill Cooper, GIS
- Bob Machuga, Graphic Design
- Jordan Miner, Programming
- Elydah Joyce, Illustrations

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  Professor of History, University of Michigan
- Janice Thompson, Midwest Democracy Network
- Brenda Wright, Demos: A Network for Ideas and Action
- Rebecca Young, Attorney

*Organizations for identification purposes only.

Recent alumni

- Joshua Aiken, Policy Fellow
- Alison Walsh, Policy & Communications Associate
Pulling back the curtain on mass incarceration

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/national/

We develop powerful ways to help the public understand that mass incarceration is both unprecedented and counterproductive.

With our creative research strategies and engaging graphics, we are laying the foundation for fairer and more effective justice policies.

**Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2017**

We updated the most popular visual in the criminal justice reform movement to include 15 new data visuals, providing policymakers and the public with a clear and accurate big-picture view of punishment in the United States. In the midst of attempts by the White House to move away from criminal justice reform, *The Whole Pie* offers the reassuring reminder that the bulk of incarceration flows directly from the policy choices made by state and local — not federal — governments.
Following the Money of Mass Incarceration

The cost of imprisonment — including who benefits and who pays — is a major part of the national discussion around criminal justice policy. In this first-of-its-kind report, we find that our system of mass incarceration costs the government and families of justice-involved people at least $182 billion every year. By identifying some of the key stakeholders and quantifying their “stake” in the status quo, our visualization shows how entrenched mass incarceration has become in our economy.

Although President Trump and Attorney General Sessions have championed a return to ineffective “tough on crime” tactics, including the police practice of stop-and-frisk, this report reminds us how disastrous these moves are for Black and Latino communities. The report uses an innovative data visualization to illustrate the racially disparate use of force during police stops in New York City in 2011, when 88% of stops involving use of force targeted Black and Latino residents. With almost 2,000 stops per day, discriminatory stop-and-frisk practices gave hundreds of thousands of people of color a very real reason to distrust the police.

How much do incarcerated people earn in each state?

Prison labor and wages come up again and again in the context of prison conditions, and were at the center of the nationwide prison strike last fall. And no wonder: wages allow incarcerated people to purchase personal items not provided by the prison, pay ever-increasing fees, and bridge the gap after release. But the last time anyone surveyed wages was nearly 20 years ago, so we combed through the policies of state correctional agencies to find up-to-date information for each state. Our findings indicate that prisons appear to be paying incarcerated people less today than they were in 2001.
Reducing the burdens and net-widening effects of probation

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/probation/

Although it receives little public attention, probation is the leading form of correctional control in the United States.

Billed as an alternative to incarceration, probation can actually act as a net-widener, ensnaring people in correctional control for long periods of time, under conditions that set them up to fail. We’re working to expose the ways probation harms people and actually contributes to even more incarceration.

Our report *Punishing Poverty: The high cost of probation fees in Massachusetts* analyzed probation cases and income data to prove that probation fees hit poor communities hardest. Our call for reform received editorial support from *The Boston Globe*, and legislation to reduce the burden of probation fees was introduced.
Shining a light on local jails

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/jails.html

One out of every three people who were behind bars last night were confined in a jail, two out of every three correctional facilities is a jail, and almost every person (95%) released from a correctional facility today was released from a jail.

Jails are literally mass incarceration’s front door, yet the scant attention paid to jails and jail policy is itself a key impediment to reform. We’re putting jails and the need for jail reform directly into the national discussion on criminal justice reform. This year’s highlights included:

- **Era of Mass Expansion: Why State Officials Should Fight Jail Growth:** The U.S. jail population has tripled over the last three decades and our first-of-its-kind report looked at state trends to answer the question: what’s actually driving jail growth? Featuring **more than 150 state-level graphs and state-by-state comparisons**, we exposed the real drivers: pre-trial detention and the renting of jail space to other authorities. Our report makes the case that state officials need to pay far more attention to local jails.

- **We revealed the lethality of even the shortest jail stays.** The leading cause of death in local jails is suicide, often taking place shortly after jail admission.

- **We explored new research showing that the people most frequently incarcerated in New York City’s jails are locked up for low-level offenses, and struggle with mental illness that could be better treated in the community.**

- **After the ouster of Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio, we explored the history of sheriffs serving uncommonly long terms, and their levels of spending on reelection campaigns.** We found that expenditures over the typical sheriff’s campaign cycle exceed $600,000.

- **We challenged policymakers to treat jail growth and prison growth as related, rather than separate, problems.** Our research revealed that 75% of Americans live in a state where both prison and jail populations have doubled since 1978. We highlighted policies, such as putting people behind bars for low-level crimes, that flood the capacity of entire justice systems.
Local jail growth

Nonpartisan researchers call for states to get more involved after studies show growth is a national trend.
Bringing fairness to the prison and jail phone industry

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/phones/

Some children have to pay $1/minute to talk to an incarcerated parent. Why? Because prisons and jails profit by granting monopoly telephone contracts to the company that will charge families the most.

For more than 14 years, families trying to stay in touch with incarcerated loved ones have been calling on the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to provide relief from exorbitant prison and jail telephone bills. Recognizing yet another way that mass incarceration punishes entire communities, we’ve made it a priority to bring order to this previously hidden market.

In 2013 and 2015 the FCC approved a series of historic regulations that would make calls home from prisons and jails more affordable. As expected, the phone companies sued to stop these regulations, and President Trump’s FCC has abandoned its defense of poor families.

We’re not giving up. Joining with other civil rights groups, we intervened to defend in court what the FCC would not, and we fought the merger and sale of the industry’s giants.

In January, we partnered with attorney Lee Petro and our Young Professionals Network to gather, for the first time ever, the in-state phone rates for every company in every jail in the country. (Currently, most calls home from prisons and jails are in-state calls, but these calls are not subject to federal price caps and can be as much as $1/minute.) The new FCC wasn’t moved by our data, but our research is helping regional journalists and legislators make the case for further state-based reforms to the prison and jail phone market.

We are also working to slow the expansion of these companies’ reach through other products that exploit incarcerated people. For example, these same “phone” companies are hawking tablets to state prison systems and then charging users inflated prices for anything from email to streaming music.
Tom Gores built a private equity empire that made him rich enough to buy professional basketball’s Detroit Pistons and become a civic leader in Michigan. Now the billionaire is under fire for an affiliation that critics say could tarnish his image.

The line goes dead for inmates

A federal appeals court ruled against regulations capping prison phone rates within states.

Platinum Equity founded by Detroit team owner in deal for firm

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Protecting family visits from the exploitative video calling industry

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/

County jails collude with private companies to replace traditional in-person visits with expensive, low-quality video chats.

Video calling, a technology that should make it easier for families to stay in touch, is being used to eliminate human contact and create profits for both private companies and local jails. As a leader in the movement to regulate the industry, we’ve continued our fight to protect families and enact lasting change:

• With the help of our research and advocacy, state policymakers across the country are recognizing the importance of in-person visits. Most recently, Illinois and California passed measures to regulate the video calling industry and preserve in-person family visits. Similar bills in Massachusetts and New Jersey are pending.

• We supported U.S. Senator Tammy Duckworth’s (D-IL) bill that would require the FCC to regulate the exploitative video and phone calling industry.

• On our blog, we amplified the voices of incarcerated people and their families, who explain better than anyone why video calling can’t replace in-person visits.

• We kept this corrupt industry in the press, generating editorial support from newspapers like The New York Times and The Boston Globe, and investigative reports from outlets like Wired and Truthout.
A bad trend on inmate visits

A movement has taken hold to ban phone calls for inmates. Civil libertarians and prisoners’ rights advocates, including some recent parolees, say phone calls are essential for inmates who are trying to maintain relationships with their loved ones, and that it’s a violation of their First Amendment rights to�禁止囚犯通过电话与家人联系。暴力行为。然而，囚犯的家人表示，尽管他们希望看到囚犯在监狱中的表现改善，但囚犯通过电话与家人联系仍然是必要的。他们认为，这有助于保持家庭联系，提供心理支持，并帮助囚犯在出狱后成功融入社会。

For families of incarcerated people, any real contact with their loved ones is crucial. Some say phone calls are the only way they can connect with their family members, who many of them have not seen in years. However, some argue that the ban is a reasonable measure to improve security in prisons.

Many advocates are concerned that the ban on phone calls will have a negative impact on the mental health and well-being of inmates. They say that the loss of communication has the potential to create a “cycle of despair” among inmates, who may become more isolated and disengaged from society.

The ban on phone calls has also been criticized for its potential to have a disproportionate impact on minorities and low-income individuals, who are more likely to have less family support and fewer resources to maintain contact with their loved ones.

Inmates themselves have mixed feelings about the ban. Some say they appreciate the extra security measures, while others say they feel isolated and disconnected from the outside world.

The debate over the ban on phone calls is likely to continue as civil libertarians and prison reform advocates continue to push for changes in the prison system that prioritize human rights and rehabilitation.
Proving that criminal justice reform is a public health necessity

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/health.html

The harms of incarceration don’t end with individuals, but extend into communities – especially those with high rates of incarceration — and compound community-wide problems.

By highlighting the negative health outcomes shared by communities hit hardest by incarceration, we’re empowering advocates with public health arguments for criminal justice reform. We argue that funding health, education, job, and housing programs is a more effective crime control strategy than policing and incarceration.

Can incarcerated people afford to see the doctor?
In an in-depth, 50-state investigation, we put the exorbitant costs of medical co-pays in prison into context. For some incarcerated people, a doctor’s visit costs almost an entire month’s pay. We also converted those fees into their free world equivalents, finding that 13 states charge medical co-pays that are equivalent to charging minimum wage workers more than $200. Unaffordable medical fees deter imprisoned people from seeking the medical treatment they need, and represent one of the many ways by which our criminal justice system jeopardizes
the health of incarcerated populations, staff, and the public.

On our blog, we highlighted specific ways that incarceration causes individual and public health problems:

- Using research on women's health in marginalized communities, we revealed the important connections between race, incarceration and women's HIV rates.

- We investigated the ongoing mental health crisis in prisons and jails, explaining why failing to meet the demand for treatment jeopardizes the health and safety of incarcerated people and correctional staff.

- We unearthed a study that found each year behind bars takes two years off an individual's life expectancy, and connected that finding to recent research showing that the scale of mass incarceration has actually depressed life expectancy in the U.S. as a whole.

- We connected the importance of nutritious food in correctional facilities to the health outcomes of currently and formerly incarcerated people.

Finally, we made the case for reforms to support vulnerable populations:

- We analyzed Bureau of Justice Statistics research suggesting that drug addiction is “at the root of 21% of all crimes,” calling for the redirection of people and resources away from prisons and jails and toward more effective treatment.

- Honing in on a local example, we reported on the overuse of jails in New York City to deal with mental health and substance abuse problems.

- During National Reentry Week, we discussed the importance of addiction treatment in re-entry to reduce recidivism and support formerly incarcerated people.

Interview with volunteer
Stephen Raher

Stephen was one of the first people to join our Young Professionals Network in 2015, and continues to be one of our most dedicated volunteers, having led several in-depth investigations into the industries that prey on incarcerated people and their families. He’s written extensively about exploitative prison "services" including "electronic messaging," release cards, tablet computers, and commissary. We asked him a few questions about his experiences as a volunteer.

Why did you decide to join the Young Professionals Network?
When I was considering leaving the private practice of law, I talked to several people about how I could be helpful to the movement against mass incarceration when I no longer had the resources of a large law firm at my disposal. Peter Wagner said the Prison Policy Initiative’s Young Professionals Network could match me with high-impact projects involving my areas of expertise, and that’s exactly what has happened.

What does your work focus on? And what’s the connection between that work and the Prison Policy Initiative?
I have a background in both anti-prison activism and business law. Because of the Prison Policy Initiative’s broad scope of work, I get to work on a wide variety of projects involving financial regulations, public contracting, consumer protection, and telecommunications law. The projects I’ve worked on are challenging, innovative, and they strategically fit within a larger coordinated effort to reverse this country’s incarceration crisis.

What do you think is most unique about the Prison Policy Initiative and the projects it takes on?
Since I started working on criminal justice issues in 1998, prisons have become a much more popular topic. As a result, a lot of organizations have rushed into this space and have prioritized projects based on funding availability or superficial talking points. The Prison Policy Initiative is one of the handful of groups that plans its work based on hard evidence and deliberate strategy. Refreshingly, it also views other like-minded organizations as true allies, not just competitors for scarce resources.
The Census Bureau’s practice of counting more than two million incarcerated people where they are imprisoned awards undue political clout to people who live near prisons at the expense of everyone else.

When our work began, no one knew what prison gerrymandering was, never mind how it distorts our democracy and criminal justice system. Today our work is sparking legislation, winning victories in the courts, and making the problem of prison gerrymandering a key issue for lawmakers, voting and civil rights advocates, researchers, and journalists.

This year’s highlights:

- Citing our report, *The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration*, 13 U.S. Senators requested that the Census Bureau count incarcerated people as residents of their homes in the 2020 Census.

- We submitted a comment letter to the Census Bureau on its proposed 2020 residency criteria, highlighting how the Census Bureau’s proposal to continue counting people at their correctional facility a) undermines the accuracy of the decennial Census, b) reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of incarceration, and c) can often contribute to racially discriminatory outcomes.

- Meanwhile, we pushed reform in the state legislatures too. In May, New Jersey passed legislation to reassign incarcerated people to their home addresses before redistricting and thus end prison gerrymandering in the state. The bill was vetoed by Governor Christie, but legislative interest remains strong for the next session with a new governor.
• We also highlighted the real-world implications of prison-based gerrymandering on city governance in states like Rhode Island and Oklahoma, where people who are incarcerated are counted in the city council district in which the prison is located, rather than in their home town – distorting our local political systems.

• We continue to explain how prison gerrymandering impacts political representation and not federal funding, a common misconception that detracts from our efforts to eliminate this undemocratic practice.
Working to end driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses unrelated to driving

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/driving/

12 states and D.C. still suspend driver’s licenses for drug offenses that have nothing to do with operating a vehicle.

A backwards – and little-known – federal policy left over from the War on Drugs requires states to automatically suspend the driver’s licenses of people convicted of drug offenses. We’re making sure the remaining states have the information they need to repeal this costly and counterintuitive law.

- Our report, Reinstating Common Sense: How driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses unrelated to driving are falling out of favor, tracked the growing state rejection of this federal policy, and shines a light on the states that continue to implement this outdated and ineffective law.

- The report won broad editorial support in newspapers across the country, including The New York Times, The Richmond Times-Dispatch, The Star Ledger (N.J.), and Treasure Coast Newspapers (Fla.).

- Legislators across the country have paid attention to our message; lawmakers in Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Washington, D.C. introduced bills to end automatic suspensions.

- The Virginia legislature passed a compromise law that exempted first-time marijuana offenders from automatic suspensions.

- Our research has catalyzed national legislation too. Rep. Beto O’Rourke (D-Tex.) introduced a bipartisan bill to repeal the federal law that incentivized states to suspend driver’s licenses for drug offenses.
Curbing the exploitation of people released from custody

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/releasecards/

Charging poor people to access their own money is never a good idea.

Correctional facilities are increasingly using high-fee debit cards to compensate people they release — for money that those people possessed when initially arrested, earned while working in the facility, or received from friends and relatives. Until recently, people were given cash or a check. Now, they are instead given their own money on a mandatory prepaid card, which comes with high fees that eat into their balance.

With the help of volunteer attorney Stephen Raher of our Young Professionals Network (see p. 15), we researched this little-known but highly exploitative market and submitted a comment to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) urging regulation of these predatory cards.

The good news, which arrived too late for our last annual report, is that release cards will be covered by the new consumer protections contained in the final rule. Specifically, correctional facilities will have to provide clear fee disclosures, card issuers will have to provide reliable access to account histories, and cardholders will have some ability to dispute inaccurate charges.

However, our work isn’t done. While the new CFPB regulations will help many people avoid predatory pricing, they won’t help incarcerated people who have no choice in what card they’re handed upon release. So while we work to protect this and other small victories, we continue to pursue greater reforms.
Research Clearinghouse & Legal Resources for Incarcerated People

Beyond producing original research, the Prison Policy Initiative edits several databases to empower activists, journalists and policy makers to shape effective criminal justice policy.

Our searchable Research Clearinghouse contains more than 2,500 entries with empirically rigorous research on criminal justice issues ranging from racial disparities to sentencing policy to recidivism and reentry.

- In the last year, we’ve added 149 new entries with the most recent cutting-edge research on justice reform issues. You can get the newest additions delivered right to your email inbox by signing up for our Research Clearinghouse newsletter at https://www.prisonpolicy.org/subscribe/.

- Our Legal Resource Guide for Incarcerated People also continues to grow in popularity. We work with legal services providers to update their entries in our guide each year so that we can assure the incarcerated people who write to us, their loved ones on the outside, or the staff of other policy and legal organizations that the referrals on our list are all accurate.
Supporting our work

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/donate/

The generous support of visionary foundations and individual donors has allowed the Prison Policy Initiative to grow from the idea of three enterprising students in 2001 into an innovative and efficient policy shop at the forefront of the criminal justice reform movement in 2017.

Our work is supported by a handful of foundations and a small network of generous individuals who allow us to seize timely new opportunities, like our work to protect in-person family visits from the predatory video visitation industry (p. 12), and to produce groundbreaking material that reshapes the movement for criminal justice reform, like our Whole Pie series (p. 4) which presents the now essential big picture view of the disparate systems of confinement that make the U.S. the number one incarcerator in the world.

If you would like to join these donors, you can donate online or send a paper check to PO Box 127 Northampton, MA 01061.

If you are a current supporter of our work, we ask you to allow us to count on your support in the future by becoming a monthly sustainer. Just go to https://www.prisonpolicy.org/donate/, select an amount and then how often you’d like it to repeat.

And if you ever have any questions about how to support our work or how your gift is being used, please don’t hesitate to contact Peter, Aleks, Wendy, Lucius or Wanda at (413) 527-0845.

We thank you for making our work — and our successes — possible.
# Prison Policy Initiative budget report for 2016-2017 year

## Income

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## Expenses

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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, consultants</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,122</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$3,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$3,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website and newsletter hosting</td>
<td>$2,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>$12,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone, Fax, and Internet access</td>
<td>$2,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>$2,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$2,067</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Tools</td>
<td>$461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$5,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal/Accounting Services</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Development</td>
<td>$360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>$421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion &amp; conference fees</td>
<td>$3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, other expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$40,999</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$397,204</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Several of these large foundation grants are for work that extend outside the current fiscal year.*