# Table of contents

Executive Director’s letter........................................................................................................1
Who we are ................................................................................................................................3
Pulling back the curtain on mass incarceration.................................................................4

## Campaign updates

- Measuring the impact of mass incarceration on women ........................................7
- Shining a light on local jails .........................................................................................9
- Bringing fairness to the prison and jail phone industry .......................................10
- Protecting family visits from the exploitative video calling industry .............12
- Exposing the big business of “prison retail” ...........................................................14
- Protecting our democracy from mass incarceration by ending prison gerrymandering...16
- Working to end driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses unrelated to driving ......17

## Building a stronger criminal justice reform movement

- Research library ........................................................................................................18
- Legal resources for incarcerated people.................................................................18

## Supporting our work

- Prison Policy Initiative budget report for 2017-2018 year .................................20

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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
Executive Director’s letter

Dear Friends,

Despite the ceaselessly punitive rhetoric of the Trump administration, the recent election results show that, across the country, the public is ready for criminal justice reform. Advocates like you and me have a critical opportunity to engage, encourage, and inform new allies in the movement to end mass incarceration.

At the Prison Policy Initiative, we have redoubled our efforts to push state-level reforms forward and reinvigorate national debates about justice reform. We’ve expanded our capacity, refined our strategy, and found new ways to expose the extensive reach and harms of correctional control. In an incredibly productive year, we released eleven major publications, including big-picture national reports, exposés, legislative briefings, and guides for advocates and journalists.

I’m particularly proud of our work unraveling the complicated knots of “prison retail” systems (p. 14). For years, prison families have complained of being charged exorbitant fees to send money to their loved ones, to pay for commissary goods like soap and medicine, and even to send an email to someone in prison. But little is known about the private vendors providing these overpriced goods and services. Before this year, we didn’t even have good data on how much these items cost.

These are bread-and-butter issues that affect the daily lives of incarcerated people and their families, but anecdotes aren’t enough to prove that the system is unfair. So we pored over commissary sales records and contracts with prisons for “free” tablet computers until a clear picture emerged. It’s one we’ve seen before, where private companies manipulate correctional facilities into shortchanging families.

The Prison Policy Initiative exists to tell data-driven stories like these in order to make the moral case for ending mass incarceration. And as we witnessed again this year, our work is helping to help build consensus for decarceration and state-level reforms. For example:

- Illinois lawmakers voted to eliminate medical co-pays in prisons, which our 2017 research revealed can cost an incarcerated person one-third of their monthly income for a single doctor’s visit. (The governor vetoed the bill, but the House has already voted to override the veto.)

- When we reported that Oklahoma had become the state with the highest incarceration rate in the country in States of Incarceration: The Global Context 2018 (p. 6), the state took notice: the director of the DOC responded in an op-ed, “we can and must do better,” even in the wake of hard-won reforms.

- Two years after we published Reinstating Common Sense, more states continue to reject the federal law automatically suspending the driver’s licenses of people convicted of drug offenses unrelated to driving (p. 17).
• Our work to protect in-person visitation from replacement with low-quality paid video chats continues to gain steam: this year, Massachusetts joined other states in passing legislation that protects in-person visits from the sheriffs and companies who would end them (p. 12).

And while the federal-level disappointments keep on coming, advocates are using those setbacks to demand immediate justice at the state and local levels. For example:

• The Census Bureau announced that it would not end prison gerrymandering in the next Census (p. 16) but our statement in response to the decision brought greater attention to the problem and to our state-based solutions, which four states have already passed. In fact, this year, the New Jersey legislature passed a bill to end prison gerrymandering in the state; it was ultimately vetoed by former governor Chris Christie, but we think we are poised to win this session under the new governor.

• The Federal Communications Commission may have abandoned its previous goal of protecting families from the prison and jail telephone industry (p. 10), but state and local advocates are picking up some of the slack. Many state prison systems have lowered their rates, state regulators are starting to take action, and we are optimistic that more jails might follow the lead of New York City, which announced that they are simply going to make calls from the city’s jails free.

The overall effect of all of this state reform is slow but steady progress. Nationwide, the number of people in prisons has fallen for the fifth year in a row; their numbers have fallen by 126,000 since peaking in 2009. At the current pace of reform, we won’t end mass incarceration in our lifetimes – but if we can leverage the growing public support for more ambitious reforms, we can pick up the pace.

The past year has given us reason to be optimistic, despite the long road ahead. Our movement is gaining allies and momentum. And as an organization, your support has helped us add two more staff, growing our research capacity and making our strategic communications work even more effective.

I’m proud of our accomplishments this year and honored you made it possible. I thank you for helping the Prison Policy Initiative play a vital part in the larger movement against mass incarceration.

In gratitude,

[Signature]
Peter Wagner
Executive Director
November 29, 2018
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
- Alexi Jones, Policy Analyst
- Aleks Kajstura, Legal Director
- Jorge Renaud, Senior Policy Analyst
- Wendy Sawyer, Senior Policy Analyst
- Peter Wagner, Executive Director

Part-time staff
- Mack Finkel, Research Analyst
- Bernadette Rabuy, Senior Policy Analyst
- Maddy Troilo, Researcher
- 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
- Sari Kisilevsky, Young Professionals Network
- Jacob Mitchell, Young Professionals Network
- Stephen Raher, Young Professionals Network

Consultants
- Mona Chalabi, Data Visualizations
- Bill Cooper, GIS
- Bob Machuga, Graphic Design
- Jordan Miner, Programming
- Elydah Joyce, Illustrations

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- Angela Wessels
- Brenda Wright, Dēmos: A Network for Ideas and Action
- Rebecca Young, Attorney

*Organizations for identification purposes only.
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 2018
We made the most popular visual in the criminal justice reform movement more helpful than ever: The 2018 version of our Whole Pie report now stands alongside two other big-picture reports about women (p. 7) and youth (p. 5). And as the public becomes aware of less well-known forms of incarceration — like the detention of immigrants and of pretrial defendants who can’t afford bail — we’ve updated our report with 11 new data visuals illuminating these small but crucial slices of the “pie.”
Youth Confinement: The Whole Pie

Young people make up only a sliver of the criminal justice system, but 53,000 children and teens are still held in confinement on any given night. Our report breaks down where youth are being held: Not only are one in 10 confined youth held in an adult jail or prison, but the majority of youth are held in facilities virtually indistinguishable from prison. We reveal how tens of thousands of young people who could be cared for in their communities end up in highly restrictive facilities, betraying the stated purpose of the juvenile justice system.

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Mass Incarceration Starts at 12 Years Old

Every day, nearly 53,000 youths are locked up in facilities away from home as a result of juvenile or criminal justice involvement. Young people make up only a sliver of the criminal justice system, but 53,000 children and teens are still held in confinement on any given night. Our report breaks down where youth are being held: Not only are one in 10 confined youth held in an adult jail or prison, but the majority of youth are held in facilities virtually indistinguishable from prison. We reveal how tens of thousands of young people who could be cared for in their communities end up in highly restrictive facilities, betraying the stated purpose of the juvenile justice system.

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Juvenile Injustice: Racial Disparities in Incarceration Start Early

A new report shows that, just like its adult counterpart, the juvenile justice system is engulfed with overcrowding and racial imbalances.
States of Incarceration: The Global Context 2018
Our report and infographic directly situate individual U.S. states in the
global context. In an update to our 2014 and 2016 reports, we compare
U.S. states to 166 countries on incarceration, revealing that nearly half
of all U.S. states have higher incarceration rates than any independent
country on earth. Alarmingly, even states that have embraced
“progressive” criminal justice reforms have rates far higher than other
Western democracies. The report has sparked dialogue in states like
Oklahoma, which recently unseated Louisiana as the country’s leading
incarcerator. (We released a companion report on states’ incarceration
of women; see page 8.)

Out of Prison and Out of Work:
Unemployment among formerly incarcerated people
Formerly incarcerated people want to work, but face tremendous
obstacles in the job market. We used a little-known government survey
to produce the first-ever national unemployment rate for formerly
incarcerated people, finding that 27% of people who have been in
prison are looking for a job but can’t find one. This rate surpasses
anything Americans have experienced, even at the height of the
Great Depression, and captured the attention of media outlets like
NBC and Bloomberg TV. In later reports, we went on to measure
formerly incarcerated people’s rates of homelessness and educational
mobility — because before we can tackle the monumental problems
with reentry in America, we need national data. Our discoveries are
already having an impact on discussions about reentry reform.
Breaking down the impact of mass incarceration on women

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

Women are the fastest-growing segment of the incarcerated population, but data about their experiences behind bars isn’t readily available. We’re working to change that.

Understanding the injustices experienced by incarcerated women is more timely than ever, as policy issues that particularly affect them — like money bail and mental health treatment — receive more attention. We released three big-picture reports designed to help states take more ambitious steps to reduce women’s incarceration — steps that will also keep more families together.

**Women’s Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie**

We provided a first-of-its-kind detailed view of the 219,000 women incarcerated in the United States, where they are locked up, and why. Our analysis included the striking finding that nearly half of all incarcerated women are held in local jails. We used our “whole pie” approach to give the public and policymakers the foundation to end mass incarceration without leaving women behind.

When it comes to mass incarceration, men get most of the attention — and for obvious reasons. Men commit roughly 80 percent of violent crimes, and they make up over 90 percent of prisoners. However, by industrialized country standards, America’s imprisonment of women is arguably even worse than it is for men — and as a new analysis from Aleks Kajstura at the Prison Policy Initiative shows, a great many of those women do not need to be behind bars.

Kajstura did a lot of painstaking work to create a full picture of the state of women’s incarceration in America. As usual with such studies, the underlying data is from several sources, and some of it is somewhat scanty or old — but America simply doesn’t have rigorous, up-to-date information on all people under criminal supervision. Until data collection is overhauled, this is the best that can be done:

Where this differs from the overall picture of Americans behind bars is in the much larger share of female prisoners in jails. Whereas the total prison population is roughly two-thirds in state prisons, women prisoners are about equally split between jails and prisons. (The Prison Policy Initiative has not yet done a male-only breakdown, October 23, 2017)

**OPINION**

**How American women are left to rot in jail**

Ryan Cooper

How Women Factor Into The Uniquely American Problem Of Mass Incarceration

There are 219,000 women locked up in the U.S. Many have not been convicted — there are about 50,000 women who have not yet been sentenced. According to one recent study, and more recent reports, those numbers may have been quite high.

The United States incarcerates many more women than any other nation in the world. But women are an important part of that equation. About a third of all prisoners worldwide are local, meaning they are in jails, not in prison, and the U.S. is one of the few countries that has a national prison system.
The Gender Divide: Tracking women’s state prison growth
We charted women’s prison trends in all 50 states since 1978, identifying states where criminal justice policies have left women behind. Our report identified more than 30 states where recent criminal justice reforms have had little to no impact on women, including several extraordinary states where women’s populations have risen even as men’s have declined. All too often, we showed, treating women’s incarceration as an afterthought holds back state efforts to decarcerate.

States of Women’s Incarceration: The Global Context 2018
Worldwide and in the U.S., the vast majority of people incarcerated are men. As a result, women’s incarceration rates are often lost in the data. Our report and infographics document how women fare in the world’s carceral landscape by comparing incarceration rates for women in each U.S. state with 166 independent countries. The results are sobering: Even U.S. states with comparatively low incarceration rates for women far outrank the majority of the world.
Shining a light on local jails

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

One out of every three people who were behind bars last night was confined in a jail, two out of every three correctional facilities are jails, 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:

- **Explaining the complex reality of jails and what they do.** How many people in local jails have yet to be convicted of a crime? How many are immigrants held for ICE? How many are there for a probation violation? Piecing together jail data (which is notoriously fragmented), we made all of these questions easy to answer for the first time in a detailed jails infographic featured in *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2018*.

- **Visualizing 10.6 million jail admissions each year.** The daily jail population hardly captures the enormous churn in and out of jails and the true number of people affected. Americans go to jail a staggering 10.6 million times each year, which increases their risk of committing suicide, becoming homeless, or losing welfare benefits. We collaborated with illustrators Mona Chalabi and Elydah Joyce (below) on multiple visualizations of just how vast a number 10.6 million admissions is.
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 15 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 justice to these families.

In 2013 and 2015 the FCC approved historic regulations that would make calls home from prisons and jails more affordable. As expected, the phone companies sued to stop these regulations. The FCC, under President Trump, abandoned its campaign for fair phone rates — but some of the regulations nevertheless survived in court.

We’re not giving up. We’re fighting the merger of two of the industry’s giants, and we’re taking our campaign to the states: calling on state regulators and legislators to cap the cost of calling home from jails, and directly calling on the facilities to refuse kickbacks and bring rates down. Our campaign is making progress on several fronts, from new price caps in Ohio to New York City’s recent decision to make all calls from the city’s jails free.
A MEGA-MERGER IN THE PRISON PHONE INDUSTRY IS IN THE FCC'S HANDS

The Boston Globe

The Washington Post

An Independent Newspaper

THE WASHINGTON POST - FRIDAY, JULY 20, 2018

A poor connection could become even more costly if a proposed merger goes through.

The prison phone industry is exploitative enough, with the private companies vying for contracts — which has driven consumer rates down by 37 percent over the last four years, according to some, but would instead allow us to reduce costs and pass on price cuts to眩loved ones.

That prison telephone racket? It could soon get even more exploitative.

The New York city council has passed a bill that would let jail detainees place domestic phone calls for free. Securus, the company that provides technology to prisons, has announced that it will also offer that service for free. But critics say the move is just a marketing ploy to get more people to use Securus's services.

The exploitative prison-phone industry could be soon dominated by just two companies.

The Federal Communications Commission has also approved a merger between Securus and Global Tel Link (GTL), which has raised concerns about antitrust issues.

The Washington Post
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, Massachusetts joined Texas, Illinois and California in passing measures to regulate the video calling industry and preserve in-person family visits. An effort to do the same in Maine passed the legislature (only to be vetoed by the Governor), and we helped Florida advocates beat back a proposal by the state prison system to replace half of traditional visitation with paid computer chats.

- At the federal level, 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.

To help advocates fight the industry in their states and counties, we’ve published a toolkit of resources; we’ve also kept this corrupt industry in the press, generating editorial support and positive coverage from newspapers around the country.
The end of American prison visits: Jails end face-to-face contact - and families suffer

It makes no sense to cut prisoner visits

Video visits have a role, but should not replace in-person visits in Maine jails

Jails are replacing visits with video calls—inelmates and families hate it
Exposing the big business of “prison retail”

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

Claiming to improve prison life, private retailers like JPay and The Keefe Group sell goods directly to incarcerated people, at unfair prices and frequently with hidden fees.

Rather than foot the bill for basic necessities like food and medicine, prisons are partnering with for-profit retailers to sell these basics to incarcerated people, trimming budgets by forcing people in prison to pay for hygiene and nutrition. Having attained direct access to a captive market, these “prison retailers” seize other opportunities for abuse, like charging incarcerated people 50¢ to send an email.

We’re shedding much-needed light on these exploitative practices, which previously received little attention:

- Our May report *The Company Store* exposed the unfairness of prison commissaries. When prisons fail to provide decent meals and other needs, the commissary is the only option. Analyzing sales data in three states, we found that incarcerated people mostly buy basics at the commissary — food, hygiene, and medicine — spending their meager wages (and money from their families) on items that the state should provide for free.

- We also published a guide to an insidious new form of exploitation: Prison retailers offering to provide prisons with “free” tablet computers. The tablets are rife with hidden user fees, as well as shoddy digital services like prison email. Our work got the media’s attention, inspiring outlets from *Slate* to *Wired* to investigate the profit model of retailers like JPay.

*HOW MUCH DO 'FREE' TABLETS ACTUALLY COST INCARCERATED PEOPLE?*

- Loading fees...
- Money transfers...
- Messages...
- Release cards...
- Media...
- Total $9,000,000 to JPay in five years.
For companies like JPay, the business model is simple: Whatever it costs to send a message, prisoners and their families will find a way to pay it.

Last July, as she has for the past 10 years, Dianne Jones spent 45 minutes on a city bus heading to the local WalMart. There, under fluorescent lights, she scanned rows of brightly colored birthday cards to pick out the perfect greeting for her son—let's call him Tim—who is imprisoned more than 100 miles from his mother's home just outside New Orleans. The card she settled on was dark brown with trees and a birthday message that read, “For the best son in the world.” Tim was in his 10th year of a 30-year prison sentence for an armed robbery he committed at age 17; he would not be able to see, let alone sit under or touch, a tree for the next 20 years. (Citing safety concerns, Jones asked that her son’s name not be used.) After Jones, her daughter, and her three grandchildren signed the card, she mailed it off, happy that Tim would know that his family was thinking of him.

Days later, the card was returned. Puzzled, she called the prison where she learned the facility had instituted a prohibition on greeting cards. If she wanted to send a card, a prison official told her, Jones would have to pass along her greeting electronically using JPay, a company bringing email into prison systems across the nation.

Prisons are notoriously low-tech places. But urged on by privately owned companies, like JPay, facilities across the country are adding e-messaging, a rudimentary form of email that remains disconnected from the larger web. Nearly half of all state prison systems now have some form of e-messaging: JPay’s services are available to prisoners in 20 states, including Louisiana.

On the surface, e-messaging seems like an easy and efficient way for families to keep in touch—a quicker 21st century version of pen-and-paper mail. Companies like JPay tout the savings to state budgets, which has convinced 20 states to adopt the technology. But a closer look reveals a different story. The cost of sending an email is, at least in theory, based on the price of sending a letter: around 20 cents. The reality is considerably higher. In Louisiana, the average price for a single email is $2.50—about 15 times the tariff for a letter. A 10-email package goes for $22.50.

Inmates are effectively forced to pay exorbitant prices because they are not allowed to possess cell phones, meaning they must turn to a third party. Prisoner advocates say this sends a message that “families are effectively forced to pay for services which means that families are effectively forced to subsidize the prison system,” writes Stephen Raher, the attorney behind a new report from the Prison Policy Initiative. “Inmates spend an average of $987 on basic necessities like food and toiletries each year, according to Raher. But at the same time, they are forced to pay as much as $180 to $260 for a single email, according to an analysis of data from the Louisiana Department of Corrections. "It’s a totally disconnected system where inmates are not paid and their families are effectively forced to subsidize the prison system.га

Inmates spend an average of $987 on basic necessities like food and toiletries each year, according to Raher. But at the same time, they are forced to pay as much as $180 to $260 for a single email, according to an analysis of data from the Louisiana Department of Corrections. "It’s a totally disconnected system where inmates are not paid and their families are effectively forced to subsidize the prison system." Raher writes. Of course, not every family is capable or willing to transfer more money to their inmate family member's accounts. According to the report, over half of all inmate accounts are less than $50. Of the inmates who send money to their families, only 15% transfer more than $150 annually.

However, Raher found that across all three states, inmates spend an average of $947 on commissary goods annually. Meanwhile, yearly prison wages in these states range from $180 to $660, according to Raher. Many inmates rely on family members to make up the difference, which means that “families are effectively forced to subsidize the prison system," Raher writes. Of course, not every family is capable or willing to transfer more money to their inmate family member's accounts. According to the report, over half of all inmate accounts are less than $50. Of the inmates who send money to their families, only 15% transfer more than $150 annually.

For companies like JPay, the business model is simple: Whatever it costs to send a message, prisoners and their families will find a way to pay it.
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:

- In February, the Census Bureau announced that it will continue to count incarcerated people in the wrong place in the 2020 Census. Fortunately, we were prepared for this (albeit disappointing) decision, and were able to immediately brief advocates and reform-minded state legislators with an in-depth analysis, as well as offer model legislation to end prison gerrymandering at the state level.

- Our press statement about the Bureau’s announcement brought greater attention to the problem, and provided an outline of the work ahead for the next two years — namely, to push for state-level legislation ending prison gerrymandering, and to ensure that the Census follows through on promised publication timeline so that states can more easily avoid or minimize prison gerrymandering.

- We continue our work to end prison gerrymandering state by state in the legislatures. For example, legislative interest remains strong in New Jersey after Chris Christie vetoed the bill last year; new bills have been filed and our allies are optimistic that the reforms will fare better with the new governor.

- 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.
Ending driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses unrelated to driving

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

Nine states 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.

- We’ve seen incredible progress since we published our 2016 report Reinstating Common Sense. When we published our report, this federal policy was still active in 12 states and Washington, D.C. That number is now only nine, after D.C., Iowa, Utah, and Pennsylvania passed reform bills this year.

- We’re continuing to win the support of the press. In February we published an oped in The Washington Post, urging Virginia to stop “suspending common sense.” Meanwhile, newspapers including The Philadelphia Inquirer have helped their state legislatures prioritize reforms.
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 Library contains more than 2,800 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 265 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 Library newsletter at 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 2018.

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 calling 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, Jorge, Alexi or Wanda at (413) 527-0845.

We thank you for making our work — and our successes — possible.
## Prison Policy Initiative budget report for 2017-2018 year

### Income

<table>
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<th>Source</th>
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### Expenses

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<td>Salaries, benefits, employment taxes for 6 FTE staff</td>
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<td>Graphic/information design</td>
<td>$3,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>$6,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, consultants</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,571</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>$6,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal/Accounting services</td>
<td>$1,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$3,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion &amp; conference fees</td>
<td>$1,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; utilities</td>
<td>$11,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research tools</td>
<td>$461</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone, fax &amp; internet service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website &amp; newsletter hosting</td>
<td>$3,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, other expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,517</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$463,738</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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