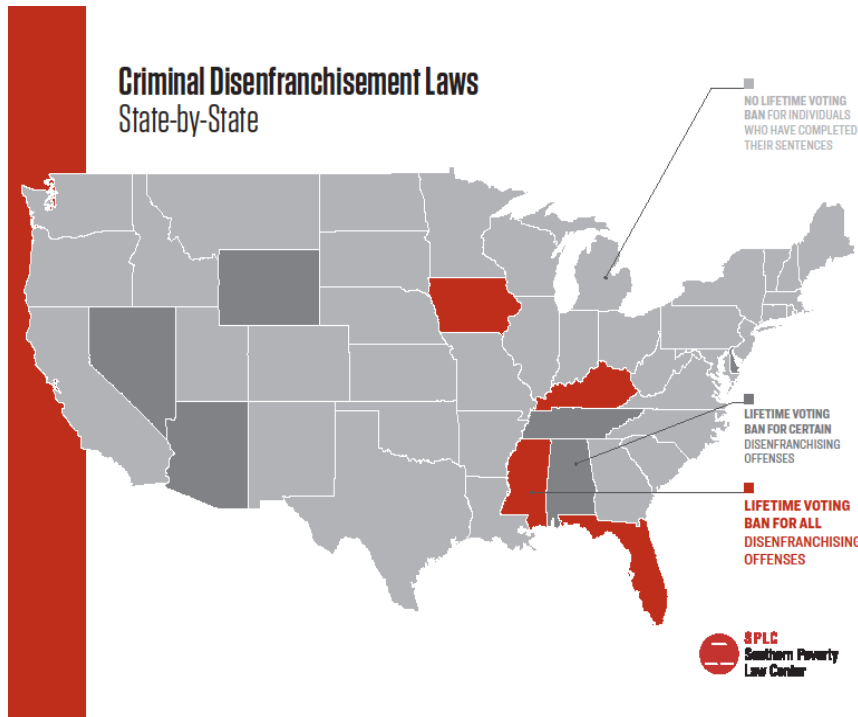


Hopkins v. Hosemann—Complaint Highlights



In recent decades, black voting-age Mississippians have been disenfranchised at over twice the rate of white voting-age Mississippians.

- Approximately 60% of Mississippians banned for life from voting have completed their sentences.
- Although only 36.5% of the state’s voting age population of citizens are black, 59% of individuals convicted of disenfranchising offenses between 1994 and 2017 were black.
- The majority of Mississippi’s disenfranchised citizens who have completed their sentences are also black. Of the individuals who have completed all aspects of their sentences for convictions between 1994 and 2017, approximately 58% are black and 37% are white.
- There are only two ways for a disenfranchised citizen to get his or her right to vote back: through the Governor, or from the Mississippi legislature.
- The legislature can decide whose voting rights to restore on any basis. There are no objective standards that the legislature must apply.
- Mississippi’s vote-banning scheme violates the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

