

For-profit, private prisons have **higher rates of violence** than public prisons.

For-profit prisons deliberately exclude people with high medical care costs from their contracts, incarcerating younger, healthier individuals who are **disproportionately people of color**.

Corrections officers employed by private prison companies earn up to **\$23,850 less** on average in annual salary compared to the public sector.

People incarcerated in private prisons have **higher rates of recidivism** than people incarcerated in public prisons.

All people confined in prisons and detention facilities deserve basic health care, nutrition, and safety from violence. Yet, individuals in for-profit, private facilities suffer in dangerous, unsanitary conditions because private prison companies cut down on services to maximize their bottom line.

For-profit prisons cut costs by cutting corners. Private prisons cut down on operational costs by slashing essential security and healthcare services, leading to **higher rates of violence and death** compared to government-run facilities.

For-profit facilities provide less pay and training to staff, and chronic understaffing leads to dangerous conditions with not enough guards to prevent assaults or respond to prisoners' requests for medical attention.

Banning prisons for profit promotes public health and safety. Private facilities engage in a race to the bottom, offering cheap, poor quality services—including **inadequate medical care**—to maximize profits.

As part of the COVID-19 pandemic response, Washington State must protect medically fragile residents by prohibiting for-profit prisons. In private prisons, individuals with life-threatening medical emergencies have often waited days to see a doctor.

HB 1090 will promote racial equity in Washington State. People of color are incarcerated at higher rates than white people nationwide and **for-profit prisons disproportionately lock up people of color**. In Washington, Black residents make up 4% of the state's population but nearly 18% of the prison population. Prohibiting for-profit prisons in our state will ensure that community members of color are not disproportionately harmed by private prison abuses.

HB 1090 will enhance accountability and transparency in our justice system. For-profit prison companies operate with little oversight and no incentive to change bad behavior or correct mismanagement. Multiple states—including Arkansas, California, Illinois, Nevada, North Dakota, and Utah—have banned or ended contracts with for-profit prisons due to safety concerns, lack of cost savings, and/or abusive practices by private prison operators.