+ A lack of hand sanitizer (often considered contraband) or easy and frequent access to soap and water (for instance, lack of regular supply of clean tissues and emptying of trash cans)

+ Close quarters, double-celling (or worse), and the inability to maintain more than the CDC’s recommended 6-foot distance (overcrowding)

+ Shortage of medical staff and equipment, including specialized equipment necessary to sustain life in severe infections, such as ICU-level ventilator beds

+ Inability to quarantine symptomatic or exposed people without the use of solitary confinement or other harsh conditions

+ Lack of Testing

This information in these slides can be found at https://thejusticecollaborative.com/covid19/
## Prevalence of health condition by population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health condition</th>
<th>Jails</th>
<th>State prisons</th>
<th>Federal prisons</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever tested positive for Tuberculosis</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette smoking</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV positive</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure/hypertension</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes/high blood sugar</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart-related problems</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No state legislator would support charging low-wage workers hundreds or thousands of dollars for a single medical visit co-pay, yet many states show no hesitation to charge an equivalent unaffordable fee for medical care in prison.
On Friday, March 27, 2020, United States Attorney General William Barr directed the Bureau of Prisons to reduce the federal prison population by increasing the use of home confinement among older inmates with underlying conditions.

In California, 3,500 inmates are being released in an effort to reduce crowding.

In New Jersey, 1,000 inmates will be released from jails to prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

In New York, 1,100 inmates in jails/prisons are to be released.

Things We Do Not Know.

- What are state Departments of Corrections are doing to keep prisoners safe?

- How will the Department of Corrections provide adequate medical care for COVID-19 patients?

- What level of discretion is being used to decide who is released?

- Will the demographics of those released during the COVID-19 pandemic be racially disproportionate, disfavoring African-Americans and other minorities?
Here is what we can do:

1. Release medically fragile, older adults, and those within 6-18 months of their release date.
2. Stop charging medical co-pays in prison.
3. Lower jail admissions, by opting to giving citations instead of making arrests.
4. Reduce unnecessary parole and probation meetings.
5. Eliminate parole and probation revocations for technical violations.
6. Make jail/prison healthcare policies public and transparent.
7. Provide soap, hand sanitizer, and paper towels.

Go to https://thejusticecollaborative.com/covid19/ for more information on how you can help.