



## Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016

# Medical Problems Reported by Prisoners

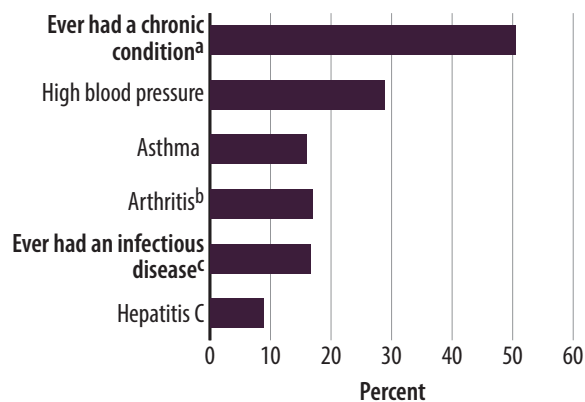
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An estimated 50% of state and federal prisoners ever had a chronic condition and 17% had an infectious disease during their lifetime (figure 1, table 1). Statistics in this report are based on self-reported data collected through face-to-face interviews with a national sample of state and federal prisoners age 18 or older in the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI). (See *Methodology*.) The measure of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease is defined as a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider telling a prisoner they had the condition or disease at least once in their lifetime. Chronic conditions included cancer, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, cirrhosis of the liver, and heart- or kidney-related problems. Infectious diseases included tuberculosis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases.

The most common chronic conditions reported were high blood pressure (29%), arthritis (17%), and asthma (16%). About 1 in 10 prisoners reported ever having hepatitis C (9%).

**FIGURE 1**  
Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease among all state and federal prisoners, 2016



Note: Prisoners could report more than one chronic condition or infectious disease. See table 1 for percentages and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

<sup>c</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had an infectious disease. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

## Highlights

- About 51% of state and 43% of federal prisoners reported ever having a chronic condition, while 40% of state and 33% of federal prisoners reported currently having a chronic condition.
- An estimated 17% of state and 10% of federal prisoners reported ever having an infectious disease.
- Ten percent of state and 4% of federal prisoners reported ever having hepatitis C, the most common infectious disease reported.
- More than a quarter of state (29%) and federal (26%) prisoners reported ever having high blood pressure, the most common chronic condition reported.
- More than 8 in 10 state (81%) and federal (85%) prisoners reported they had seen a healthcare provider for any reason since admission to prison.

## Other key findings

- Almost 1 in 5 state prisoners ever had arthritis (18%) or asthma (17%), and less than 1 in 10 ever had diabetes (8%) or heart-related problems (7%) (**table 2**).
- Among federal prisoners, 13% ever had arthritis, 11% ever had asthma, 8% ever had diabetes, and 6% ever had heart-related problems.
- An estimated 1% of both state and federal prisoners reported having HIV/AIDS.
- About 4% of state and 3% of federal prisoners reported ever having a sexually transmitted disease.
- Nearly 8% of state prisoners and 3% of federal prisoners reported they had hepatitis C at the time of the interview (**table 3**).
- Females in state (60%) and federal (56%) prison were more likely than males in state (51%) and federal (42%) prison to report ever having a chronic condition (**table 4**).
- More than half of white (53%) and black (52%) state prisoners and less than half of Hispanic (45%) state prisoners reported ever having a chronic condition.
- White (57%) federal prisoners were more likely to report ever having a chronic condition than black (44%) and Hispanic (33%) federal prisoners.
- Among state prisoners, females (23%) were more likely than males (17%) to report ever having an infectious disease.
- An estimated 21% of white, 17% of Hispanic, and 13% of black state prisoners reported ever having an infectious disease, compared to 15% of white, 8% of Hispanic, and 7% of black federal prisoners.
- About 3 in 10 state (28%) and federal (31%) prisoners were obese, based on a BMI of 30 or more (**table 5**).
- About 3 in 10 state (29%) and federal (31%) prisoners reported they had seen a healthcare provider off prison grounds since admission (**table 6**).
- An estimated 4% of female state prisoners and 3% of female federal prisoners reported being pregnant at the time of admission to prison (**table 7**).
- About 9 in 10 pregnant females in state (91%) and federal (87%) prison received an obstetric exam.
- About half of pregnant females in state (50%) and federal (46%) prison received some other form of prenatal care, such as instructions on child care, exercises, a special diet, medication, or special testing from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person.

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**TABLE 1****Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease among all state and federal prisoners, 2016**

Chronic condition/infectious disease	Percent	Standard error
Ever had a chronic condition <sup>a</sup>	50.4%	0.67%
High blood pressure/hypertension	28.9	0.59
Arthritis <sup>b</sup>	17.0	0.46
Asthma	16.0	0.39
Ever had an infectious disease <sup>c</sup>	16.6%	0.44%
Hepatitis C	8.9	0.38

Note: Prisoners could report more than one chronic condition or infectious disease. See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

<sup>c</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had an infectious disease. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 2****Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease among state and federal prisoners, by selected conditions and diseases, 2016**

Chronic condition/infectious disease	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Ever had a chronic condition <sup>a</sup>	51.4%	0.71%	43.2%	1.83%
Cancer	3.6	0.19	2.9	0.42
High blood pressure/hypertension	29.3	0.64	26.1	1.61
Stroke-related problems	2.8	0.17	1.8	0.25
Diabetes/high blood sugar	7.9	0.30	8.0	0.68
Heart-related problems <sup>b</sup>	7.2	0.30	6.1	0.55
Kidney-related problems	5.2	0.20	4.8	0.47
Arthritis <sup>c</sup>	17.6	0.51	12.9	0.91
Asthma	16.7	0.42	11.2	0.85
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.8	0.14	0.7	0.14
Ever had an infectious disease <sup>d</sup>	17.5%	0.48%	9.8%	0.69%
Tuberculosis	3.8	0.19	2.2	0.38
Hepatitis B	1.2	0.11	0.8	0.14
Hepatitis C	9.5	0.42	4.1	0.49
HIV/AIDS	1.1	0.10	0.8	0.16
Sexually transmitted diseases	4.4	0.22	2.8	0.30

Note: Details may not sum to totals because prisoners could report more than one chronic condition or infectious disease. See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes heart attack, coronary heart disease, angina, congestive heart failure, or other heart problems.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

<sup>d</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had an infectious disease. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 3****Prevalence of having a current chronic condition or infectious disease among state and federal prisoners, by selected conditions and diseases, 2016**

Chronic condition/infectious disease	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
<b>Current chronic condition<sup>a</sup></b>	40.4%	0.75%	33.3%	1.68%
Cancer	1.1	0.09	0.7	0.17
High blood pressure/hypertension	22.1	0.61	19.6	1.40
Stroke-related problems	1.3	0.10	0.6	0.13
Diabetes/high blood sugar	6.6	0.28	6.6	0.59
Heart-related problems <sup>b</sup>	5.2	0.26	4.2	0.47
Kidney-related problems	2.7	0.14	2.9	0.38
Arthritis <sup>c</sup>	15.4	0.49	11.6	0.84
Asthma	11.7	0.36	7.1	0.54
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.3	0.11	0.5	0.11
<b>Current infectious disease<sup>d</sup></b>	:	:	:	:
Hepatitis B	0.5%	0.07%	0.4%	0.10%
Hepatitis C	7.6	0.39	3.2	0.43
HIV/AIDS	1.1	0.10	0.8	0.16

Note: Details may sum to more than totals because prisoners could report more than one chronic condition.

:Not calculated.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a current chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes heart attack, coronary heart disease, angina, congestive heart failure, or other heart problems.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

<sup>d</sup>An estimate of current infectious disease is not calculated as the 2016 SPI did not measure current status for all infectious diseases for which ever status was measured. Therefore, the current estimate would not be comparable to the ever estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 4****Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease among state and federal prisoners, by demographic characteristics, 2016**

Characteristic	Any chronic condition <sup>a</sup>				Any infectious disease <sup>b</sup>			
	State prisoners		Federal prisoners		State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
<b>Sex</b>								
Male*	50.8%	0.76%	42.4%	1.94%	17.1%	0.51%	9.7%	0.72%
Female	59.8 †	1.21	56.4 †	2.12	22.7 †	0.92	12.0	1.78
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
White <sup>c</sup> *	53.3%	0.94%	56.5%	1.94%	21.1%	0.75%	15.2%	1.61%
Black <sup>c</sup>	51.7	1.06	43.6 †	2.34	13.2 †	0.56	6.9 †	0.81
Hispanic	44.7 †	1.29	32.6 †	1.86	17.0 †	1.00	8.4 †	1.04
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	56.5	4.32	47.8	6.07	16.7	2.59	12.7!	3.41
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	32.7 †	4.33	41.5 †	6.24	20.7	3.88	6.3 †!	3.26
Two or more races <sup>c</sup>	59.0 †	1.33	57.3	2.87	21.4	1.00	15.1	2.18
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	32.8% †	1.23%	26.2% †	2.92%	10.1% †	0.84%	7.8% †	2.25%
25-34	37.9 †	0.84	25.7 †	1.91	12.9 †	0.63	6.1 †	0.93
35-44	50.2 †	1.09	40.7 †	1.99	15.5 †	0.71	8.8 †	0.87
45-54	64.8 †	0.88	56.6 †	2.53	23.7	1.01	12.1	1.35
55-64	81.8 †	1.08	75.2	2.33	32.1 †	1.32	19.5	2.49
65 or older*	89.4	1.48	80.7	3.15	23.5	2.27	16.5	3.54

Note: See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had an infectious disease. See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 5****Body mass index of state and federal prisoners, 2016**

Body mass index	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Normal/underweight (less than 25)	26.0%	0.54%	17.7%	0.84%
Overweight (25 to less than 30)	45.9	0.47	51.5	0.79
Grade 1 obesity (30 to less than 35)	20.1	0.43	22.0	0.76
Grade 2 obesity (35 to less than 40)	5.7	0.21	5.7	0.49
Grade 3 obesity (40 or more)	2.2	0.13	3.1	0.35

Note: Measures used to calculate body mass index were based on self-reported height and weight at the time of the interview. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 6****Prevalence of medical visits since admission among state and federal prisoners, 2016**

Medical visit since admission to prison	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Visit for any reason	81.1%	0.81%	84.8%	0.96%
Visit for any reason off prison grounds	28.9	0.90	30.7	1.42

Note: Healthcare visits include having seen a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider. See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 7****Pregnancy and prenatal healthcare among female state and federal prisoners, 2016**

Pregnancy and prenatal healthcare	Female state prisoners		Female federal prisoners	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Pregnant at time of admission	3.7%	0.34%	3.0%	0.72%
Pregnant and received since admission—				
Any prenatal healthcare	91.7	3.18	88.7	4.59
Obstetric examination	91.3	3.20	86.6	4.44
Other prenatal care*	49.7	5.85	46.4	9.72

\*Includes instructions on child care, exercises, a special diet, medication, or special testing from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person. See appendix table 1 for prisoner estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

## Change in chronic conditions and infectious disease among all state and federal prisoners, 2011-2012 and 2016

The 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) had a different sampling frame from the 2011-12 National Inmate Survey (NIS), the previous survey that collected data on medical problems from prisoners.<sup>1</sup> To produce comparable data, BJS made two adjustments. First, prisoners in community-based correctional facilities were removed from the 2016 SPI sample before analysis because the 2011-12 NIS did not include those prisoners. Second, the comparisons made between the years were for all prisoners, without separating out state and federal prisoners, because the federal population in the 2011-12 NIS was not designed to be self-representing but as part of a representative sample for all prisoners.

After these adjustments, a comparison between the years showed a decrease in the prevalence of prisoners ever having an infectious disease, while ever having a chronic condition was unchanged. An estimated 21% of state and federal prisoners in 2011-12 reported ever having an infectious disease, compared to 17% in 2016 (**table 8**). About half (51%) of all prisoners reported ever having a chronic condition in 2011-12 and 2016. The 2011-12 infectious disease measure did not include HIV/AIDS, but the 2016 measure did. If the measures were comparable, there would be a greater difference.

<sup>1</sup>For more details on the methodology for this data collection, see *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011-12* (NCJ 241399, BJS, May 2013).

**TABLE 8**  
Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition or infectious disease among all state and federal prisoners, 2011-2012 and 2016

Year	Percent	Standard error
<b>Ever had a chronic condition<sup>a</sup></b>		
2011-2012 <sup>*</sup>	50.5%	1.50%
2016 <sup>b</sup>	50.6	0.67
<b>Ever had an infectious disease</b>		
2011-2012 <sup>c*</sup>	21.0%	1.30%
2016 <sup>b,d</sup>	16.6 †	0.44

Note: Based on the adjusted 2016 data, there was an estimated total of 1,403,600 state and federal prisoners in 2016. There was an estimated total of 1,441,800 state and federal prisoners in 2011-2012.

<sup>\*</sup>Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had a chronic condition. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>To allow for comparison to 2011-2012, estimates for 2016 exclude prisoners held in community-based correctional facilities.

<sup>c</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had tuberculosis, hepatitis B or C, or a sexually transmitted disease. Excludes HIV/AIDS due to unknown or missing data. HIV status was known only for prisoners who were tested and reported results.

<sup>d</sup>Includes prisoners who self-reported they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had tuberculosis, hepatitis B or C, HIV/AIDS, or a sexually transmitted disease.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011-2012; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.



## Methodology

Findings are based on self-reported data collected through face-to-face interviews with a national sample of state and federal prisoners in the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), produced by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 2016 SPI included confinement and community-based facilities but excluded special facilities such as those operated by or holding prisoners exclusively for the U.S. military, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Marshals Service, and correctional authorities in Indian country. Facilities in every state and the Federal Bureau of Prisons were eligible. The 2016 SPI was a stratified two-stage sample design in which prisons were selected in the first stage and prisoners within sampled facilities were selected in the second stage. The SPI sample was selected from a universe of 2,001 unique prisons (1,808 state and 193 federal). A total of 364 prisons (306 state and 58 federal) participated in the 2016 SPI out of 385 selected prisons (324 state and 61 federal). The first-stage response rate (i.e., the response rate among selected prisons) was 98.4% (98.1% among state prisons and 100% among federal prisons).<sup>2</sup>

A total of 24,848 prisoners (20,064 state and 4,784 federal) participated in the 2016 SPI, based on a sample of 37,058 prisoners (30,348 state and 6,710 federal).<sup>3</sup> The second-stage response rate (i.e., the response rate among selected prisoners) was 70.0% (69.3% among state prisoners and 72.8% among federal prisoners).<sup>4</sup>

### Standard errors and tests of significance

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the SPI, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample rather than a

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<sup>2</sup>A total of 15 prisons (12 state and 3 federal) that were sampled were deemed ineligible for the 2016 SPI. For more information, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS, July 2019).

<sup>3</sup>There were 10,661 sampled prisoners who were eligible for the survey but did not participate. Another 1,549 sampled prisoners were deemed ineligible for the survey. For more information, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS, July 2019).

<sup>4</sup>For more detailed information on the 2016 SPI, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS, July 2019).

complete enumeration of the population have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the size of the estimate, the number of completed interviews, and the intracluster correlation of the outcome within prisons. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically different.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Standard errors in this report were estimated using Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) to account for the complex design of the 2016 SPI. The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from stratum and primary sampling units used to sample prisoners.

Readers may use the estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a 95% confidence interval around the estimates as a measure of the margin of error. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 and then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time if the same sampling method is used to select different samples.

For small samples and estimates close to 0%, the use of the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting the estimates. Caution should also be used if constructing a 95% confidence interval, which would include zero in these cases, because the estimate may not be distinguishable from zero.

The standard errors have been used to compare selected groups of prisoners that have been defined by demographic characteristics. They have also been used to compare estimates of state and federal prisoners between 2011-12 and 2016. Differences in the estimates for subgroups in tables 3 and 7 in this report have been tested and notated for significance at the 95% level of confidence. Readers should reference the tables for testing on specific findings. Unless otherwise noted, findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level).

## Measurement of chronic conditions and infectious diseases

Chronic medical conditions involve persistent health problems that have long-lasting effects and include, but are not limited to, the selected conditions that were asked about in the SPI. To measure the prevalence of ever having a chronic medical condition, prisoners were asked whether they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider they had any type of cancer; high blood pressure or hypertension; a stroke; diabetes, high blood sugar, or sugar diabetes; heart disease, including a heart attack, coronary heart disease, angina, congestive heart failure, or other heart problems; problems with kidneys; some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia; asthma; or cirrhosis of the liver. For females, sugar diabetes included only sugar diabetes that was not due to pregnancy. The measures indicate a diagnosis of having the condition at least once in the prisoner's lifetime but do not mean the prisoner currently has the medical condition.

To measure current chronic conditions, prisoners who reported they had ever had chronic conditions were also asked at the time of the interview whether a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider had told them they currently had selected chronic conditions. An estimated 40% of state and 33% of federal prisoners reported currently having a chronic condition, about 10 percentage points lower than ever having a chronic condition. The measures of ever having a chronic medical condition indicate the percentage of prisoners who are potentially at risk for future medical problems, while the measures of a current condition indicate the percentage of prisoners who may have needed healthcare services at the time of the interview.

To measure the prevalence of ever having an infectious disease, respondents were asked whether they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare

provider they had tuberculosis (also called TB), hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), or other sexually transmitted disease. Prisoners who reported they had ever been told they had hepatitis B or hepatitis C were asked whether a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider told them they currently have hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

## Calculation of body mass index

Prisoners were asked to report their current weight and height at the time of the interview, which were then used to calculate body mass index (BMI). Based on established medical guidelines, a person with a BMI of less than 25 was considered to be normal weight or underweight. A BMI of 25 to less than 30 was overweight, 30 to less than 35 was grade 1 obesity, 35 to less than 40 was grade 2 obesity, and 40 or more was grade 3 obesity. BMI was based on the following formula provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{weight (pounds)}}{\text{height (inches)}^2} \times 703$$

## Measurement of healthcare access

To measure overall healthcare access, all prisoners were asked whether they had seen a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider for any reason since admission to prison. Those who responded yes were asked whether they had seen a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider in a location that was off prison grounds for any reason since admission.

Female prisoners who responded yes to being pregnant at admission were asked whether they received an obstetrics examination and whether they received prenatal care such as instructions on child care, exercises, a special diet, medication, or special testing from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person while in prison.

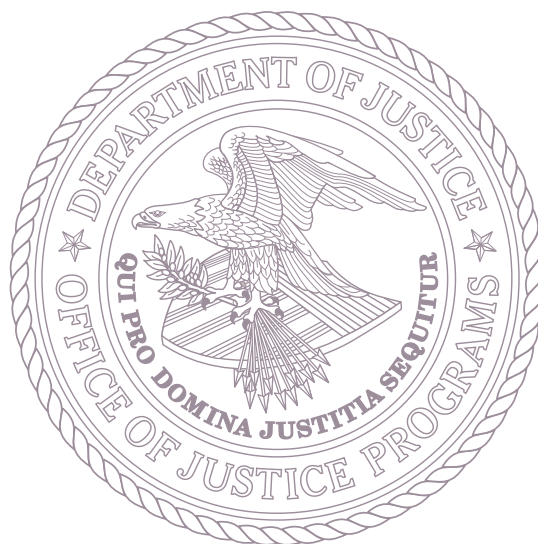
**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Estimated number of state and federal prisoners, by demographic characteristics, 2016**

Characteristic	State prisoners	Federal prisoners
All prisoners	1,248,300	173,400
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	1,159,100	162,700
Female	89,200	10,700
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
White*	391,800	35,900
Black*	415,500	55,000
Hispanic	254,700	63,500
American Indian/Alaska Native*	17,600	2,800
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander*	11,400	2,600
Two or more races*	138,600	11,200
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	128,500	8,200
25-34	400,800	48,900
35-44	328,800	59,700
45-54	231,000	37,300
55-64	120,900	14,400
65 or older	38,400	4,900

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Counts are weighted to totals from the 2015 National Prisoner Statistics Program. See *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS, July 2019).

\*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak, Jennifer Bronson, and Mariel Alper. Zhen Zeng, Emily Buehler, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report. Lauren G. Beatty was the BJS project manager for the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates and provided statistical and methodological input and review.

Eric Hendrixson, Jill Thomas, and Edrienne Su edited the report. Tina Dorsey and Carrie Epps-Carey produced the report.

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