

Healthcare within Florida's Incarcerated Population

The Federal Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy (MIEP) put a strain on state governments and local taxpayers to pay for incarcerated individuals' healthcare.

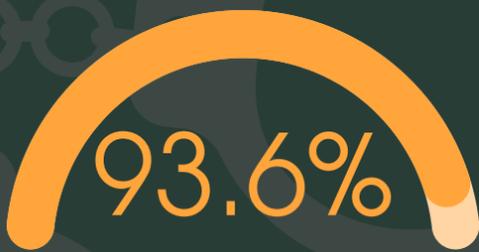
Under the Affordable Care Act, incarcerated individuals are allowed limited Medicaid benefits, yet Florida's Incarcerated Healthcare system remains privatized.

According to the Florida Department of Corrections, **21.2%** of the annual **\$2.7 billion** budget is dedicated to healthcare.

Medicaid Timeline

- 1965** The Federal Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy (MIEP) is established.
- 1976** Supreme Court case Estelle v. Gamble where incarcerated individuals have a constitutional right to health care.
- 2010** Affordable Care Act (ACA) expands Medicaid benefits to incarcerated individuals.
- 2011** State of Florida privatizes incarcerated healthcare eventually leading to lawsuits on lack of care.

In 2022



OF THOSE INCARCERATED ARE MEN



OF THOSE INCARCERATED ARE WOMEN

95% INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS WILL RETURN TO THEIR COMMUNITIES



369.1 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated

compared to 461.5 per 100,000 in 2018

Incarcerated Health at a Glance

Elderly incarcerated individuals accounted for **60.5%** of hospital admissions within the prison population in fiscal year 2020-2021.

\$18.19 a day for health of services per incarcerated individual for health services.

51.7% of incarcerated individuals in Florida are enrolled in an outpatient substance use disorder program.

25% of incarcerated population in Broward and Palm Beach County on psychiatric medication.