ABSTRACT

Analysis of Health Workforce Availability Based on Ratio to the Number of Prisoners at Samarinda Correctional Institution (Lapas) in 2026

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Background : Health services for prisoners (WBP) are a basic right guaranteed by national legislation and international standards, including the Mandela Rules. The availability of an adequate health workforce is an important component of health service delivery in correctional settings. Information on the ratio of health workers to the number of prisoners at the facility level is important to describe health workforce availability and support health service planning in correctional institutions

Objective : To analyze the availability of health workforce based on its ratio to the number of prisoners (WBP) at Samarinda Correctional Institution in 2026

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This study used a quantitative descriptive design based on secondary data on the number of prisoners and health workers at Samarinda Correctional Institution in 2026. Total sampling was applied using the total recorded number of prisoners and all recorded health workers as the units of analysis. The variables analyzed included the number of prisoners, the number of health workers by category, namely doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, the total number of health workers, the ratio of each health worker category to the number of prisoners, and scheduled service hours. Data were analyzed descriptively (univariate analysis) to describe the availability and ratios of health workers.

Results : In 2026, Samarinda Correctional Institution recorded 772 prisoners (WBP), all of whom were male. A total of 6 health workers were recorded, consisting of 2 doctors, 3 nurses, and 1 pharmacist. Scheduled health services were provided Monday–Thursday from 08:00–15:00, Friday from 08:00–13:30, and Saturday from 08:00–12:00, with no scheduled service on Sunday. The doctor-to-prisoner ratio was 1:386, equivalent to 2.59 doctors per 1,000 prisoners. The nurse-to-prisoner ratio was 1:257, equivalent to 3.89 nurses per 1,000 prisoners. The pharmacist-to-prisoner ratio was 1:772, equivalent to 1.30 pharmacists per 1,000 prisoners. Overall, the health workforce ratio was 1 health worker for every 129 prisoners, equivalent to 7.77 health workers per 1,000 prisoners. No data on dentists, psychologists/psychiatrists, midwives, or nutritionists were recorded in the dataset analyzed during the study period.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The 2026 data show differences in health workforce availability across professional categories, with ratios of 1:386 for doctors, 1:257 for nurses, and 1:772 for pharmacists. Overall, the health workforce ratio was 1:129. Scheduled health services were provided from Monday to Saturday, with no scheduled service on Sunday. These findings provide a descriptive overview of health workforce availability as a basis for evaluation and future workforce planning. Further assessment based on workload, service utilization, morbidity, and more detailed work-schedule data is needed to determine health workforce adequacy more comprehensively.

Keyword : health workforce; ratio; prisoners; correctional institution; health workforce availability.