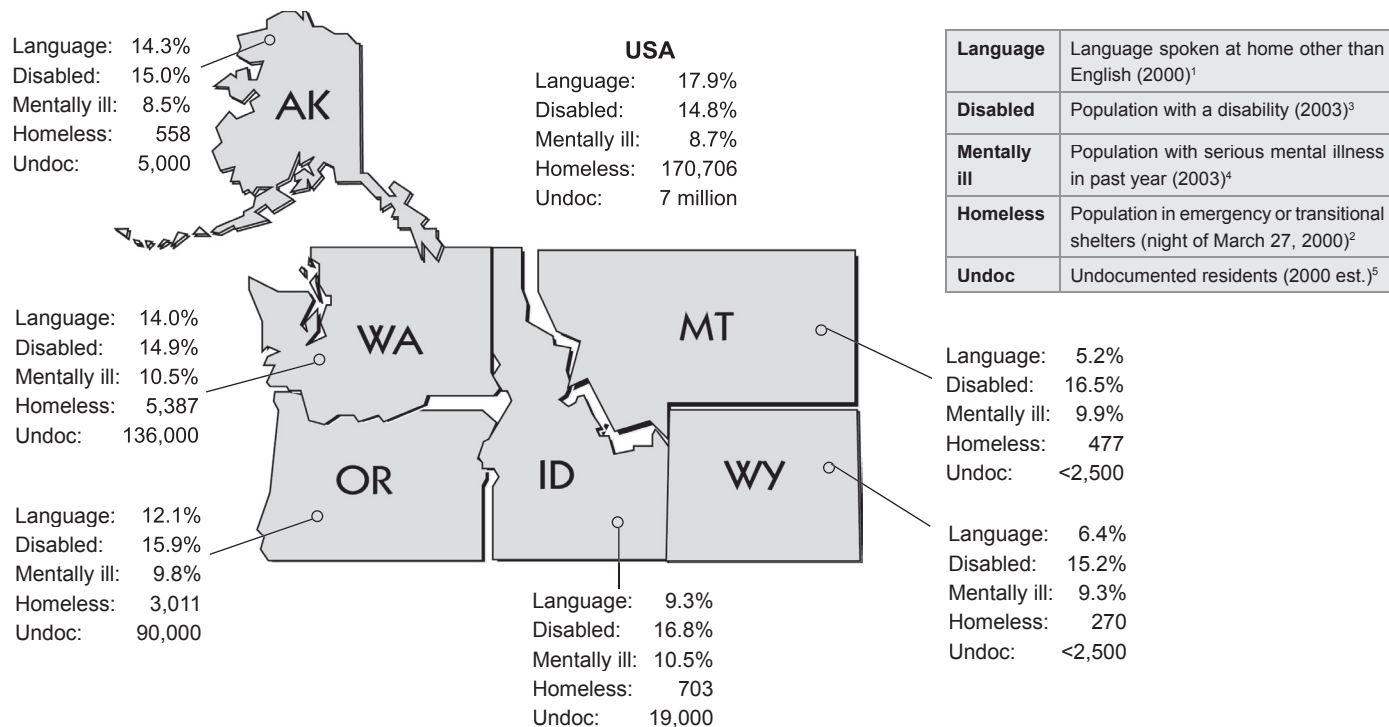


## Selected Demographics



Sources: <sup>1</sup>US Census Bureau. Census 2000. Summary File 3, DP-2 Profile of Selected Social Characteristics. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; <sup>2</sup>US Census Bureau. Census 2000. PHC-T-12 Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters. [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov); <sup>3</sup>US Census Bureau. US Disability Data Table. 2003 American Community Survey. [www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/); <sup>4</sup>USDHHS. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003. [www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k3State/appB.htm#tabB.21](http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k3State/appB.htm#tabB.21); <sup>5</sup>Office of Policy and Planning. US Immigration and Naturalization Service, Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990–2000, Table 1. Estimated Unauthorized Resident Population by State of Residence: 1990-2000. [http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/publications/III\\_Report\\_1211.pdf](http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/publications/III_Report_1211.pdf).

## Prisoners—The Invisible Public Health Population

Many public health concerns are accentuated in correctional settings, for example, increased spread of infectious disease, high prevalence of mental illness and homelessness, and cultivation of violent behavior. All of these problems disproportionately affect the communities that inmates come from and return to, which are typically low-income, urban, and racially and ethnically diverse.

Prisons provide an opportunity for public health entities to deliver services to people who would not otherwise have access to them. By successfully providing these services, public health agencies can have a significant effect not only on the health of individuals, but on the health of the community as a whole.

*(For more information about the challenges and opportunities of serving inmate populations, see the article “Providing Public Health in Jails” on page 14.)* ■

	1995	2004	Percent change 1995-2004	Average % change per year 1995-2004
State	1,026,043	1,316,301	28.3	3.1
Federal	100,250	180,328	79.9	8.9
US Total	1,126,293	1,496,629	32.9	3.7
Alaska*	3,522	4,554	29.3	3.3
Idaho	3,328	6,375	91.6	10.2
Montana	1,999	3,877	93.9	10.4
Oregon	7,886	13,183	67.2	7.5
Washington	11,608	16,614	43.1	4.8
Wyoming	1,395	1,980	41.9	4.7

**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities by region and jurisdiction, year end 1995 and 2004.**

Source: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 1996, 2004.

\* Because prisons and jails form one system in Alaska, this data includes both jail and prison populations.

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