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COVID in Confined Spaces

Flattening the Curve in Dane County

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In Memoriam





Deputy Richard "Rick" Treadwell





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Flattening the Curve in Dane County

Research Design

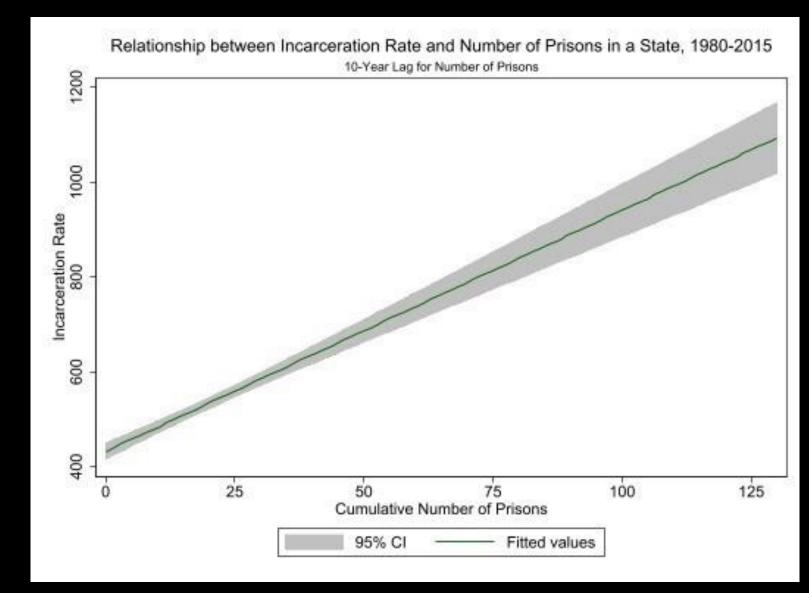
Data

Updates to analysis

Longer Term Lessons

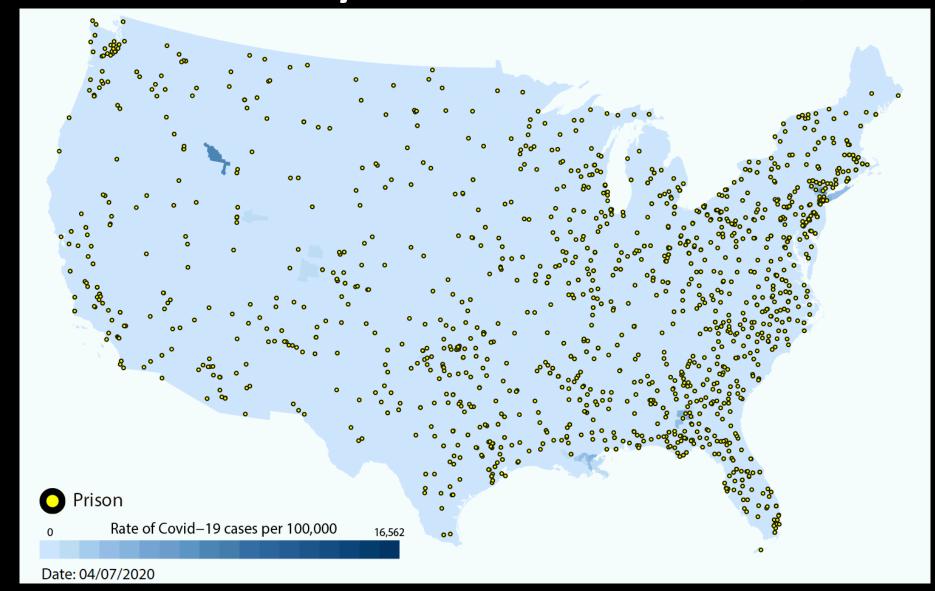


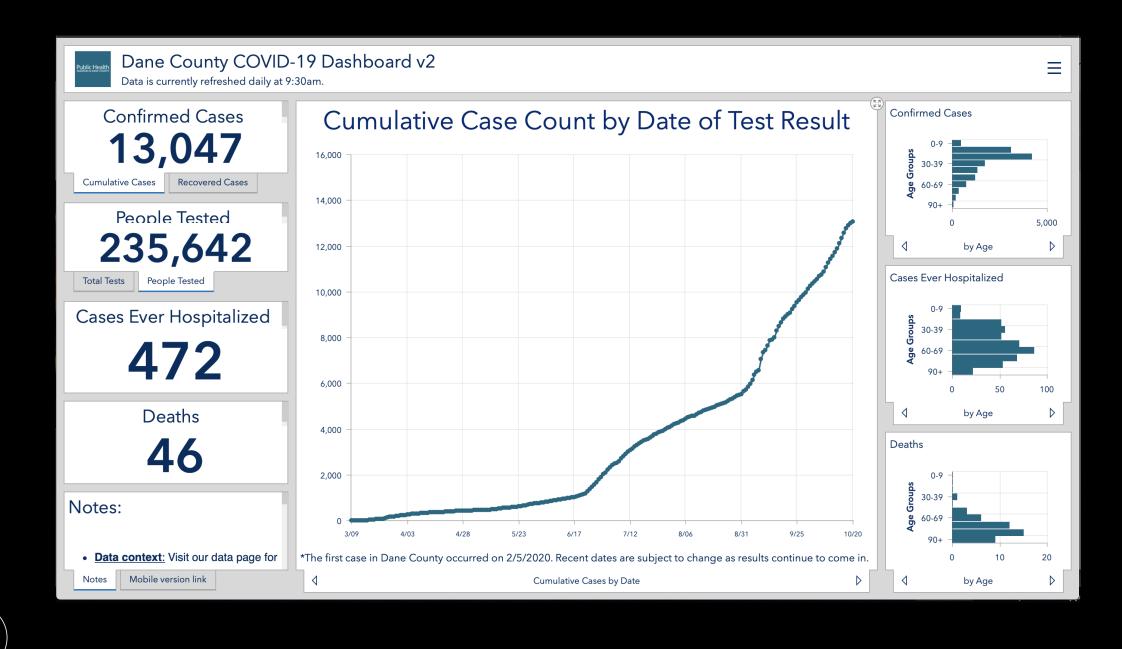
The Prison Boom & Mass Incarceration



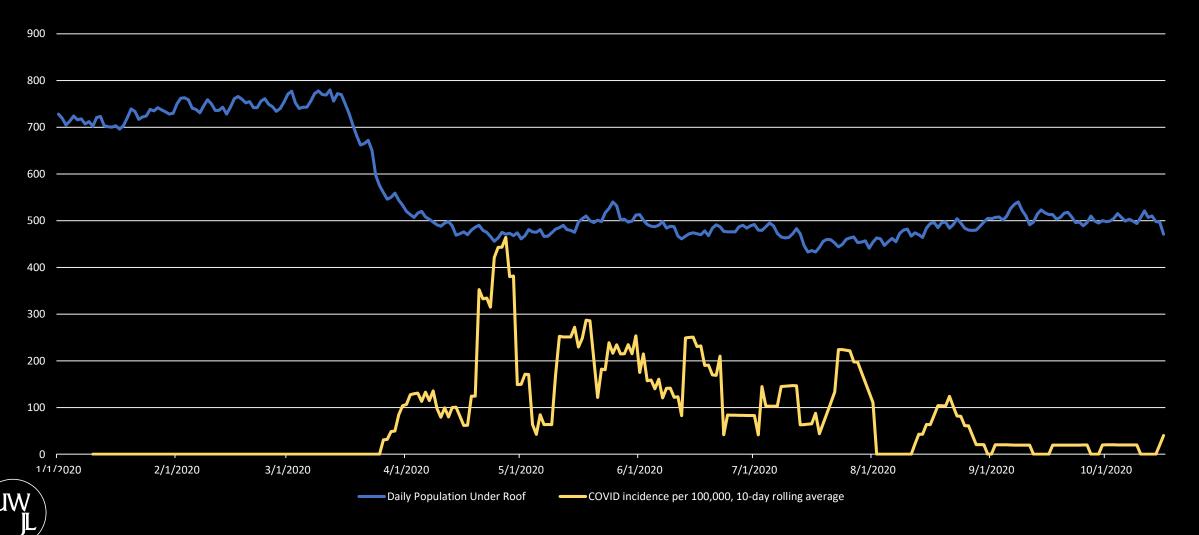


COVID Rates by US Counties w/Prisons

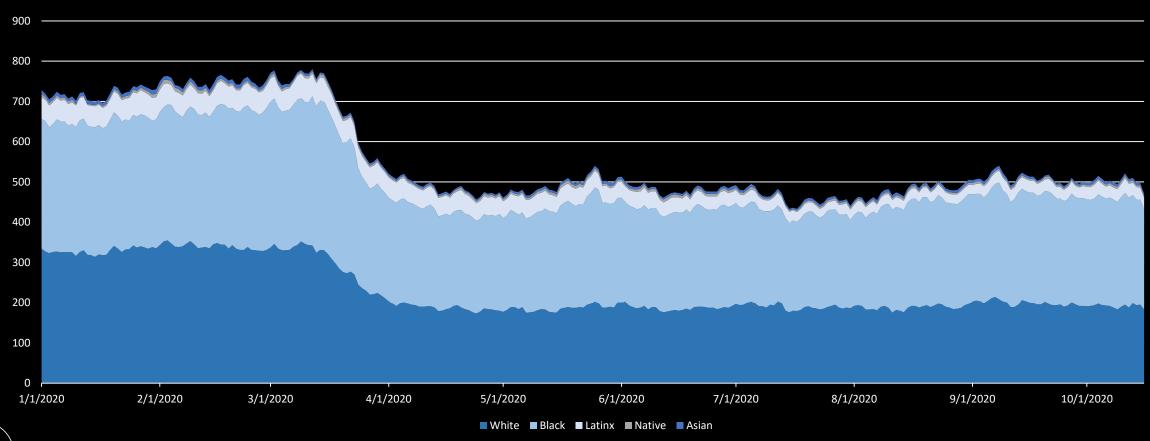




Dane County Jail Under-Roof Population & COVID Incidence

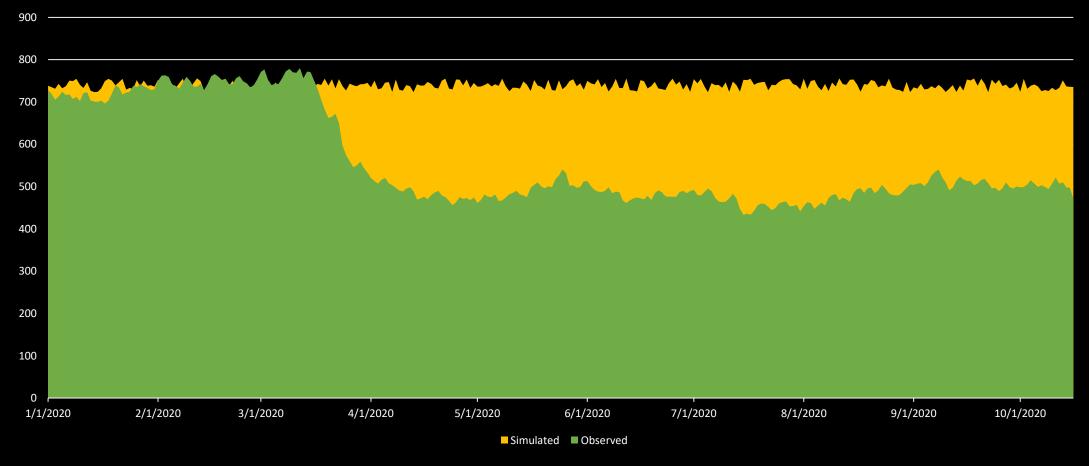


Under-Roof Population by Race/Ethnicity



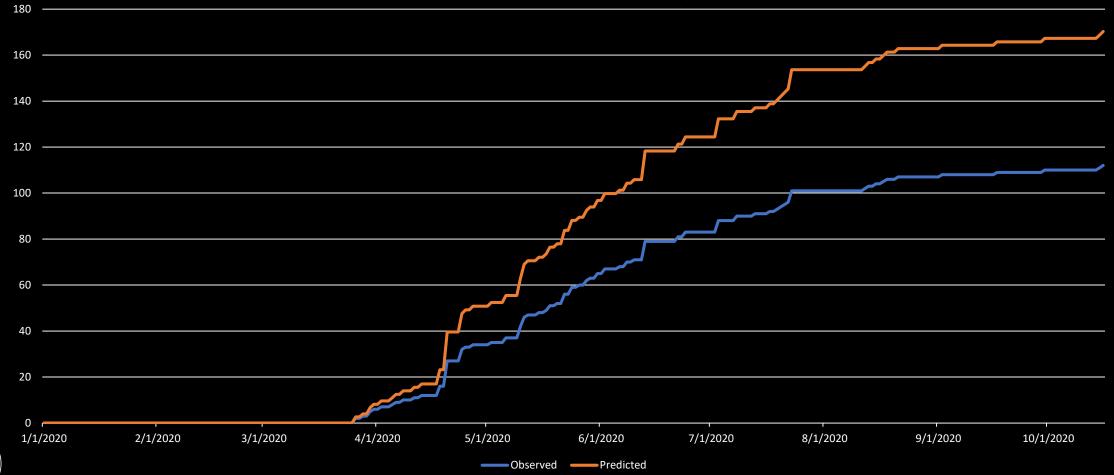


The Effect of Decarceration on COVID



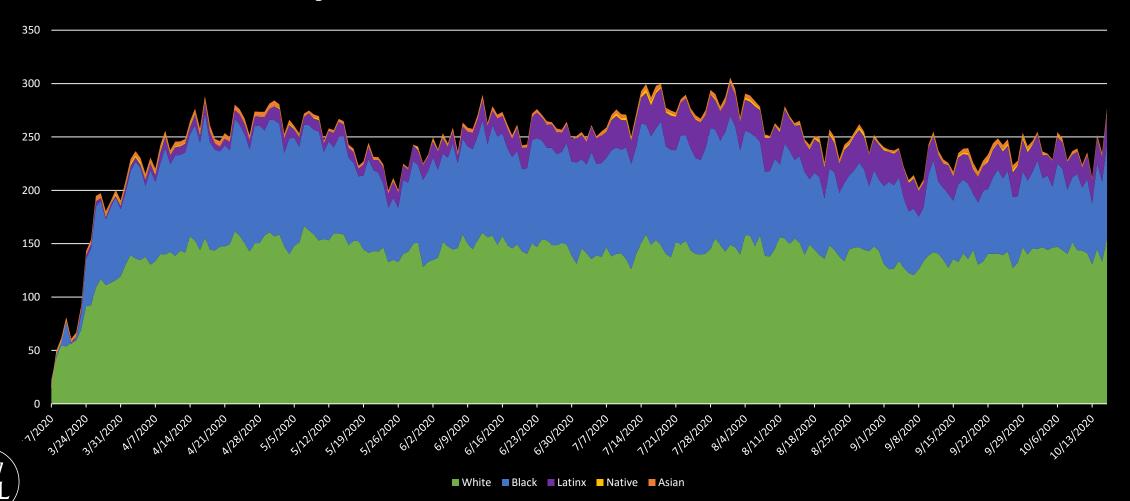


Cumulative incidence of COVID cases in Dane County Jail

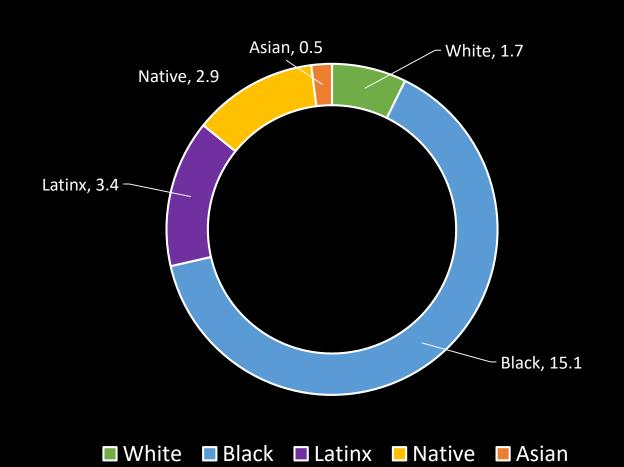




People not exposed to COVID in Dane County Jail from Decarceration

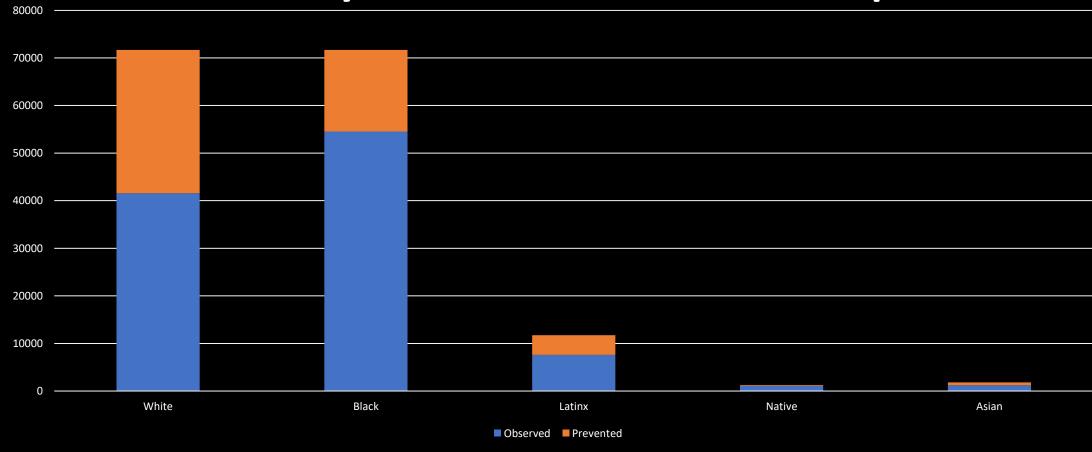


Hours of COVID exposure prevented per Dane County Resident, by race





Person-days Exposure by Race & Person-days of Prevented Exposure





Decarceration...

• Is a strategy central to Public Health—-not just during the current pandemic.

Produces racial equity.



Continuing to Flatten the COVID Curve

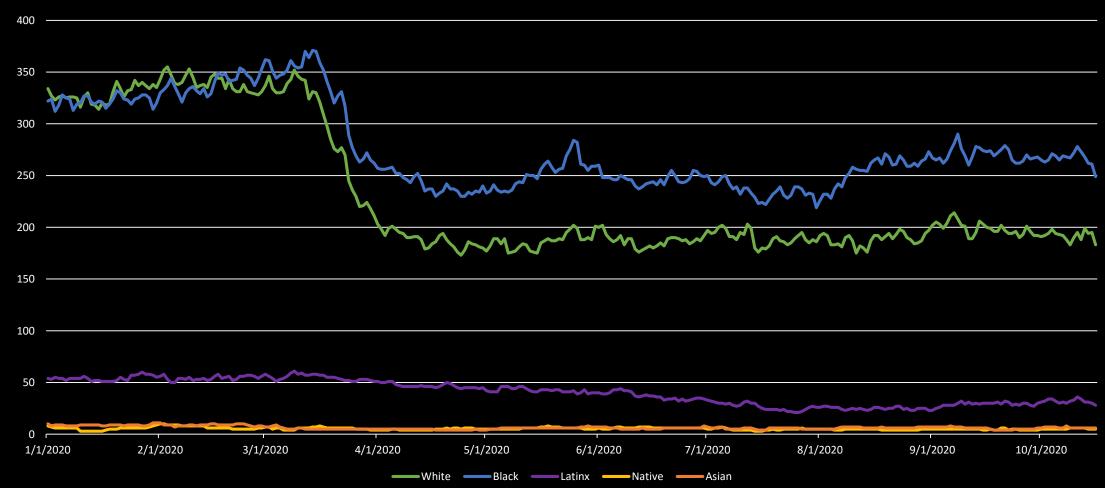
Backcasting

Forecasting

Agent Based modeling



Under Roof by Race





Under Roof by Race

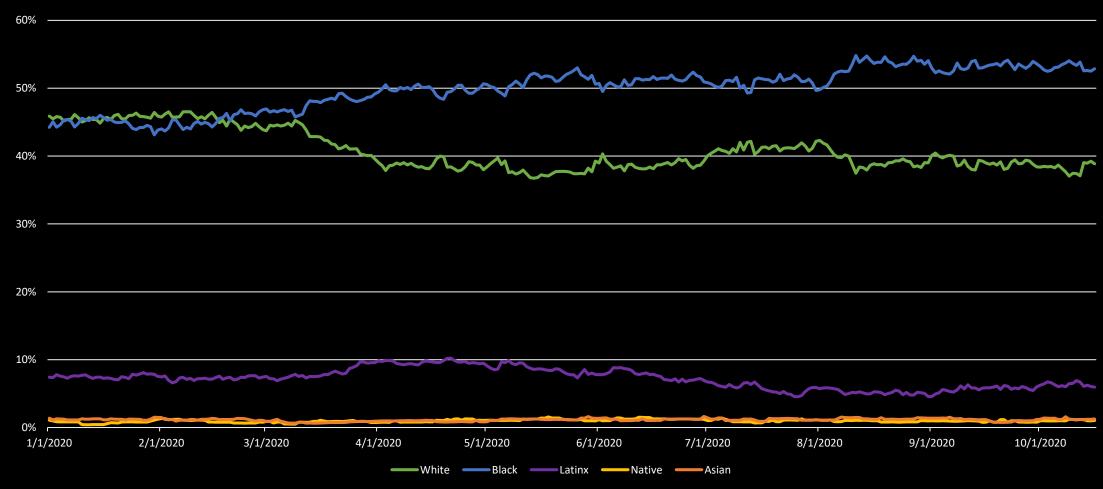




Table 1. Person-time exposure to COVID in Dane County Jail prevented

Black	White	Latinx	Native	Asian
47 years	82 years	11 years	½ year	2 years
2144 work days	3764 work days	517 work days	23 work days	76 work days
429 work weeks	753 work weeks	103 work weeks	5 work weeks	15 work weeks

Interpretation example: Decarceration is estimated to have prevented 47 person-years of possible exposure to COVID among the black inmates at Dane County Jail.

This is the equivalent of someone avoiding exposure by staying home from work for 2144 8-hour work days or 429 40-hour work weeks.

