Christy Y, Chinmaya V, Daniel J, Muthu P, Simon Z, Zack P

DH 101 - Team 5

4/29/2021

Milestone 5: Annotated Bibliography

Coronavirus: Prisons and Colleges

## Akiyama, Matthew J., et al. “Flattening the Curve for Incarcerated Populations — Covid-19 in Jails and Prisons.” *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 382, no. 22, 2020, pp. 2075–2077., doi:10.1056/nejmp2005687.

This article is from the New England Journal of Medicine, ~~one of the most famous medical journals in the world, and is written by a number of doctors with expertise in the epidemiology field at universities like Emory and Brown.~~ It illustrates the unique challenges of a massively-overpopulated prison system for social distancing measures due to COVID-19, as well as the additional comorbidities present in prison populations, while recommending a multi-step strategy to address COVID-19 given these constraints. This article provides a perspective of the recognized consensus about how to aid a vulnerable population at the start of the pandemic, and in suit can provide some much-needed additional context to our narrative as to whether these mitigation strategies appear to have been acted on successfully to protect incarcerated people as the pandemic progressed. Why are they over-crowded? Interrogate the carceral system. Who makes up these prison populations? Are African-Americans and Latinos over-represented here, for example? Interrogate these inequities.

*Link:* [Flattening the Curve for Incarcerated Populations — Covid-19 in Jails and Prisons](https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp2005687)

## Anderson, Nick. “In Person or Online? Here Are 100 Public Universities to Watch during the Pandemic.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 15 Sept. 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/education/2020/08/26/100-public-universities-to-watch-coronavirus/.

~~The Washington Post is a well-known and reputable news reporting outlet held in high regard for its fact based reporting and strong source material. Additionally, this piece was written by a veteran education journalist with a degree from the esteemed Stanford University~~. This piece is important because it provides key metrics with respect to the ways schools chose to respond to COVID-19 and remote education. This is of particular interest to our research question since our data sets pertaining to COVID-19’s spread at colleges omits the living status of its students. This will help us to remove noise from our starting data sets so that we can capture a more accurate picture of the effects of the health directives enacted on university populations. Does this newspaper article point to academic research or journal articles on which they based their reporting? Instead of just relying on this article: Go to those sources. Include the source material in your final bibliography. I’m not taking points away for including because I gave you the okay, but please do that follow-up work, and included those sources.

*Link:* [In person or online? Here are 100 public universities to watch during the pandemic.](https://www.washingtonpost.com/education/2020/08/26/100-public-universities-to-watch-coronavirus/)

## Amon, Joseph J. “COVID-19 and Detention: Respecting Human Rights.” Health and Human Rights, vol. 22, no. 1, 2020, pp. 367–370. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/26923507. Accessed 30 Apr. 2021.

This article appears in the Health and Human Rights journal, a peer-reviewed public health journal, and written by a Senior Editor and Director of Global Health and Clinical Professor in the Department of Community Health and Prevention at the Drexel Dornsife School of Public Health. It details the inherent close quarters of detention facilities and the declining health and sanitary conditions of such facilities, while providing simple solutions as first steps. Although the article was originally published at the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in the US, it provides an important snapshot of how lack of action early during the pandemic facilitated transmission within a facility and between the community it resides in. Perhaps the design and over-crowding of these facilities need to be interrogated: Interrogate the structure; both the physical design and the political/economy structure of prisons; the power dynamics.

*Link:* [COVID-19 and Detention: Respecting Human Rights](https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26923507)

## Delene, Linda M., and Andrew A. Brogowicz. “Student Healthcare Needs, Attitudes, and Behavior: Marketing Implications for College Health Centers.” Journal of American College Health, vol. 38, no. 4, Jan. 1990, pp. 157–164., doi:10.1080/07448481.1990.9938436.

~~The Journal of American College Health is a well-respected journal that publishes research on health and preventative medicine in higher education~~. This study analyzed the specific beliefs and behaviors of college students with respect to their health. After analyzing the data collected, the researchers concluded that students have a poor perception of the severity of long-term illness and care little about disease or illness prevention. In relating this article to Covid-19, students are less likely to be concerned about the pandemic because they feel as if their age makes them immortal. Although students generally have ample access to healthcare facilities, they do not frequently take health measures to protect themselves and others. Any intersectional dimensions to this study? (Gender, race/ethnicity)?

*Link:* [Student Healthcare Needs, Attitudes, and Behavior: Marketing Implications for College Health Centers](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07448481.1990.9938436)

## Emily A. Wang, M. D. (2020, December 8). COVID-19, Decarceration–– A NASEM Report on the Role of Clinicians, Health Systems, and Payers. JAMA. https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2773226.

JAMA Network Open is a monthly open access medical journal published by the American Medical Association covering all aspects of the biomedical sciences. Health care in prisons and jails has no mandatory independent quality oversight nor is it integrated with the community health systems. The consequences include variability and failures in pandemic management. We think this article can help us dive deep into the relationship between healthcare and prison death and cases. Great. I look forward to seeing your analysis.

*Link:* [COVID-19, Decarceration, and the Role of Clinicians, Health Systems, and Payers](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2773226)

## Heidari, Raheleh, et al. “Accessibility of Prison Healthcare for Elderly Inmates, a Qualitative Assessment.” *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*, vol. 52, 14 Mar. 2017, pp. 223–228., doi:10.1016/j.jflm.2017.10.001.

This academic journal consists of a study performed about the accessibility to healthcare elderly inmates in the prison system. The data collected demonstrates many barriers, both psychological and physical, that older incarcerated individuals face, as well as the higher prevalence of pre-existing health conditions. Since COVID-19 has a significantly elevated death rate with the elderly and those with pre-existing conditions, the existence of barriers to healthcare lead to unnecessary, preventable deaths. Additionally, the lack of supplies and preparedness within prisons prevents inmates from having the same access to a doctor as they would in the open world.

*Link:* [Accessibility of prison healthcare for elderly inmates, a qualitative assessment](https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S1752928X17301531?token=19D2B56DF9C8F8C0363E381C1B4D05DA2FE0FB5B068D347CAB4BCC906DA9A7F90B6D3D2CD4C44FB020156DDFA184139C&originRegion=us-east-1&originCreation=20210428210558)

## Hewson, T., Shepherd, A., Hard, J., & Shaw, J. (2020, June 18). Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of prisoners. The Lancet Psychiatry. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2215036620302418.

ScienceDirect is a website which provides access to a large bibliographic database of scientific and medical publications of the British publisher Elsevier. It hosts over 18 million pieces of content from more than 4,000 academic journals and 30,000 e-books of this publisher. This article talks about high rates of pre-existing mental disorders, suicide, and self-harm, and the links between poor mental health, suicide, and self-harm, and reoffending behaviour. In addition, the location is the UK, which may give us some interesting and meaningful comparisons to the United State prison healthcare system. Any studies from outside the US and UK? Any other global locations?

*Link:* [Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of prisoners](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(20)30241-8/fulltext)

## Lederer, Alyssa M., et al. “More Than Inconvenienced: The Unique Needs of U.S. College Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic.” *Health Education & Behavior*, vol. 48, no. 1, 31 Oct. 2020, pp. 14–19., doi:10.1177/1090198120969372.

~~Sage Journals is one of the world’s most well-known independent academic publishers.~~ This research article is in regard to the fact that while students are often thought of as being privileged, they are in fact a unique group with diverse medical needs and the current systems in place are not enough to meet those needs—especially now with the pandemic. The misconceptions about privilege, along with the reality of the matter, are important for drawing accurate comparisons with healthcare in the prison system which could illuminate oversights and or areas for improvement. Great. Look forward to your analysis

*Link:* [More Than Inconvenienced: The Unique Needs of U.S. College Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1090198120969372)

## Lewis, Nicole, and Michael Sisak. “‘Hell No’: Correctional Officers Are Declining The Coronavirus Vaccine En Masse.” *The Marshall Project*, The Marshall Project, 15 Mar. 2021, www.themarshallproject.org/2021/03/15/hell-no-correctional-officers-are-declining-the-coronavirus-vaccine-en-masse.

The Marshall Project is a nonprofit organization that focuses on online journalism about the criminal justice system in the US. This article specifically analyzes data collected and narratives about the reputation of vaccines amongst officials and workers in the US prison system. For our project specifically, looking at reactions to vaccines could help explain whether preventative measures are effective in school and prison settings. By analyzing the sentiment around officials of the prison system, we can gain greater insight on how prison systems expect to curve the pandemic as more and more vaccine doses are available, as opposed to how this will go down in schools. Any research that looks into the perspective of the prisoners? Have any prisoners been interviewed? I recommend that you engage with research that also engages directly with your population of interest: prisoners and students. Their perspectives may be much different from that of correctional officers, and administrative staff. Consider the power dynamics involved here by only ‘listening’ to those in positions of power.

*Link:* [“Hell No”: Correctional Officers Are Declining The Coronavirus Vaccine En Mass](https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/03/15/hell-no-correctional-officers-are-declining-the-coronavirus-vaccine-en-masse)

## Losina, Elena, et al. “College Campuses and COVID-19 Mitigation: Clinical and Economic Value.” *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 174, no. 4, Apr. 2021, pp. 472–483., doi:10.7326/m20-6558.

The Annals of Internal Medicine is a journal for the American College of Physicians, a national organization specializing in, and largely considered an authority on, medical knowledge and research. This particular article examines the mitigation strategies college campuses took to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and analyzes their effectiveness both based on disease prevention and associated costs. This source is important because it gives quantifiable data through cost benefit analysis and also sheds light on the specific methodologies of disease prevention used by undergraduate institutions. This directly connects to our research question because it can help us analyze how public schools, by and large, chose to address the COVID-19 crisis and what strategies proved effective versus those that did not.

*Link:* [College Campuses and COVID-19 Mitigation: Clinical and Economic Value](https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/full/10.7326/M20-6558)

## Lu, Hannah, et al. “Are College Campuses Superspreaders? A Data-Driven Modeling Study.” Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering, 2021, pp. 1–11., doi:10.1080/10255842.2020.1869221.

This article appears in *Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering,* which focuses on computational biomechanics and biomedical engineering, including modeling, design and assessment. The article explored whether or not college campuses inherently breed COVID-19 superspreader centers, comparing and modeling data of colleges across the nation with varying degrees of safety protocols. Because it provides insight on how COVID-19 spread within college communities and their counties, hopefully it can be compared with additional data on how COVID-19 spread within detention facilities and their counties.

*Link:* [Are college campuses superspreaders? A data-driven modeling study](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/10255842.2020.1869221?scroll=top&needAccess=true)

## Lumpkin, Lauren. “As States Expand Vaccine Eligibility, Universities Make a Push to Inoculate All Students.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 26 Mar. 2021, www.washingtonpost.com/education/2021/03/26/college-students-vaccine-pandemic/.

The Washington Post is a reputable news source, and in this article they discuss how vaccines are being distributed amongst colleges in the US. This data and analysis is important because by looking into how many vaccines each school receives, we can understand how seriously they take preventing COVID. In our project, we can juxtapose this with similar info about prisons to see how both institutions are valuing one of the biggest preventative measures against COVID. See my previous note about The Washington Post. Again, go to their sources. Do that follow-up work for your final bibliography.

*Link:* [As states expand vaccine eligibility, universities make a push to inoculate all students](https://www.washingtonpost.com/education/2021/03/26/college-students-vaccine-pandemic/)

## Park, Katie, et al. “As States Expand Vaccine Eligibility, Many People in Prison Still Wait for Shots.” *The Marshall Project*, The Marshall Project, 6 Apr. 2021, www.themarshallproject.org/2021/04/06/as-states-expand-vaccine-eligibility-many-people-in-prison-still-wait-for-shots.

The Marshall Project is a nonprofit organization that focuses on online journalism about the criminal justice system in the US. This article from the nonprofit focuses on how vaccines are being distributed to prisons in the US. This is very relevant to our project because by comparing distribution between prisons and colleges, we can gain insight into whether either institution is given an easier chance to stop the spread of COVID, as vaccines are a preventative measure.

*Link:* [As States Expand Vaccine Eligibility, Many People in Prison Still Wait for Shots](https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/04/06/as-states-expand-vaccine-eligibility-many-people-in-prison-still-wait-for-shots)

## Rao, Sanjana, et al. “The Evolution of Health Care in the Texas Correctional System and the Impact of COVID-19.” *Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings*, vol. 34, no. 1, 2020, pp. 76–80., doi:10.1080/08998280.2020.1826258.

This article discusses the unique circumstances surrounding COVID-19 in the prison system, specifically surrounding preventative healthcare and capacity to treat those infected. The research conducted suggests that prisons have the ability to implement stringent Covid precautions, such as telehealth appointments and regular testing. Given the heightened probability of pre-existing health conditions, the raised mortality rates must be met with ample preparedness. This article supports the idea that some prison systems are actively fighting the spread of the pandemic within the detention centers, but underlines the already existing lack of accessibility to preventative healthcare.

*Link:* [The evolution of health care in the Texas correctional system and the impact of COVID-19](https://doi.org/10.1080/08998280.2020.1826258)

## United States, Congress, James, Nathan, and Michael A. Foster. *Federal Prisoners and COVID-19: Background and Authorities to Grant Release*, U.S. Congressional Research Service, 23 Apr. 2020. R46297, crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R46297.

This is a report from the Congressional Research Service that delves into and summarizes the early and projected intersection of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conditions of federal prisons, to illuminate possibilities for mitigating the disaster situation through potential mechanisms of prisoners’ early release. This resource is important because due to its authors being part of the CRS, the information present here has the unique combination of being non-partisan yet sourced directly from and under the purview of the U.S. Congress—~~there are few better sources to explore U.S. policy and approaches to national emergency through the legal system~~. ~~Subsequently, we feel~~ this source can be applied in our project to help construct narratives of both the particular struggles that prison populations faced during COVID-19 (with specific and relevant data), and options that the US government had at the beginning of the pandemic to provide support to prison populations. We may be able to use these as markers to assess how well the US government actually acted on aid to confined incarceration environments. Any articles that critically interrogate this work?

*Link:* [Federal Prisoners and COVID-19: Background and Authorities to Grant Release](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R46297/4)

## Walke, Henry T., et al. “Preventing and Responding to COVID-19 on College Campuses.” JAMA, vol. 324, no. 17, 2020, p. 1727., doi:10.1001/jama.2020.20027.

The article appears in JAMA Network, a medical journal published by the American Medical Association, and is authored by three doctors associated with the Centers of Disease and Prevention, one of which was the Director at the time of publication. The article provides statistics for percentages of colleges that were conducted in-person, primarily in-person, hybrid, or fully remote. Also, it provides an example when lacking protocol by the university led to increased cases on campus, in addition to data on increased transmission among college-aged students, particularly during the start of quarter and system school systems.

*Link:* [Preventing and Responding to COVID-19 on College Campuses](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2771319)

## Weeden, Kim, and Benjamin Cornwell. “The Small-World Network of College Classes: Implications for Epidemic Spread on a University Campus.” Sociological Science, vol. 7, 27 May 2020, pp. 222–241., doi:10.15195/v7.a9.

This resource is from Sociological Science, a peer-reviewed academic journal in sociology, where it discusses potential COVID-19 spread in universities by modelling 3 enrollment contexts as different kinds of social networks (university-wide, undergraduate-only and liberal arts) that each have attributes that contribute to easy in-person disease spread. This resource is important as it was published early in the pandemic, when whether/how to reopen was a question on the minds of all university administrations and the world was still acquainting with how the virus worked in a real-life context, and provided useful forecasting information that could guide these policies to maximize welfare of their students. We intend to make use of the detailed descriptions present in this resource of network mechanisms and features that enhanced the risk of COVID-19 transmission in these highly clustered, closed university networks, as they illustrate the systematic challenges and risks that colleges reckoned with in dealing with the pandemic.

*Link:* [The Small-World Network of College Classes: Implications for Epidemic Spread on a University Campus](https://sociologicalscience.com/download/vol-7/may/SocSci_v7_222to241.pdf)

## Zaitzow, B. H., & Willis, A. K. (2021, February 16). Behind the Wall of Indifference: Prisoner Voices about the Realities of Prison Health Care. MDPI. https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/10/1/11/htm.

MDPI is a pioneer in scholarly open access publishing and has supported academic communities since 1996. Prison conditions can easily fan the spread of disease through overcrowding, poor ventilation, and late or inadequate medical care. Effectively protected from public scrutiny, the prison health care system has almost zero accountability, thus escaping outside attention to serious failures of care. This article gives us insight about the inside of the prison healthcare system and the challenge they face.

*Link:* [Behind the Wall of Indifference: Prisoner Voices about the Realities of Prison Health Care](https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/10/1/11)

Team A5: This is a very good start! Your scope: comparing prisons and colleges is very interesting!

You have room to continue to look for academic articles. Look to the sources used by those newspaper reports. Look for research that critically interrogates the prison industrial complex, and research that engages with your populations of interest.

Many of these articles you include offer top-down perspectives: the views of those in power who speak for everyone, BUT like everyone else’s their views are partial and biased. Make sure you find research that engages with prisoners and students. AND if you can’t find many studies from these ‘bottom-up’ POV, then these absences/silences are also part of your narrative.

Be critical of institutional perspectives. Be critical of the Washington Post; this doesn’t mean that their work is not of value, only that it is not above interrogation. Also, take a look at who you are citing, and make sure you are engaging with the work of diverse authors: gender and ethnic diversity. I’m not suggesting that you are not, but pay attention to that too.

Prelim grade: 79/100