

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

2.1	The first five of approximately 19.8 million EMR login records. The <code>UserIDs</code> are all de-identified, although each de-identified user has an associated <code>position & dept</code> field. The <code>Device</code> field provides computer IDs with associated <code>Location</code> information. The <code>Location</code> field specifies rooms in the UIHC (e.g., <code>RCP 1100</code> is room number 1100 in the Roy Carver Pavilion of the hospital). Note that some of the records are missing the <code>Device</code> field, rendering them unusable for contact graph construction. needed for contact network construction, still leaving about 11.7 million usable records.	16
2.2	Table showing the size and other aggregate characteristics of the EMR login data.	17
2.3	A CAD drawing fragment for the basement (floor 0) of the hospital, showing how it was marked up by hand in order to break up corridors into segments that were approximately room-sized.	19
2.4	A small portion of the hospital graph, corresponding to the second floor of the UIHC. The inset makes clear how each room or corridor segment is represented by a vertex, connected by edges to adjacent rooms or corridor segments. This particular image was produced by superimposing the graph onto a CAD drawing of the floor plan.	19
2.5	This picture shows the entire hospital graph superimposed on a 3-dimensional architectural drawing of the hospital. The vertices are colored according to their building designator.	20
2.6	Basic characteristics of the hospital graph. This graph has an average degree of 1.236, which is consistent with our observation that most rooms have degree one or two because they connect only to a corridor or to a corridor and a bathroom.	20
2.7	The different parameters and their possible values that we use for generating healthcare worker contact networks. With 5 values for d , 5 for t , and 90 for T , all independently chosen, we obtain over 2,250 different healthcare contact networks.	22