# Medicine (coronavirus edition)

#### **Objectives**

- Examine racial inequities in algorithms used to manage healthcare in the United States
- Identify how computational methods are being used in the COVID-19 crisis
- Consider the ethical implications of automated contact tracing via smartphones
- Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of using smartphone location data to track the spread of COVID-19

#### Assigned readings

- Obermeyer, Z., Powers, B., Vogeli, C., & Mullainathan, S. (2019). Dissecting racial bias in an algorithm used to manage the health of populations. *Science*, 366(6464), 447-453.
- Benjamin, R. (2019). Assessing risk, automating racism. Science, 366(6464), 421-422.

### ${\bf Coronavirus\text{-}related\ readings}$

- A guide to healthy skepticism of artificial intelligence and coronavirus
- Apple/Google Exposure Notification FAQ
- The Apple-Google Contact Tracing System Won't Work. It Still Deserves Praise.
- As Coronavirus Surveillance Escalates, Personal Privacy Plummets
- Mangrum, D., & Niekamp, P. (2020). College Student Contribution to Local COVID-19 Spread: Evidence from University Spring Break Timing. Available at SSRN 3606811.

## Optional readings

#### Response paper prompt

Contact tracing is one of the major tools used by public health officials to minimize the spread of COVID-19. Traditional contact tracing is labor-intensive and requires public health workers to identify all individuals who have potentially been exposed to infected individuals. Digital tools such as Google/Apple's exposure notification program are designed to enable automated notifications in the event of COVID-19 exposure, but are specifically decentralized to maximize individual privacy. This method requires users to opt-in to the tracing system, which will likely result in far lower participation rates than if the system was opt-out or mandatory. What are the ethical concerns with a mandatory system? Are these concerns outweighed by the benefits to health and safety for the community? Ultimately, your paper should answer the question: should individuals be required to enable contact tracing software on their smartphones for the duration of the COVID-19 crisis?