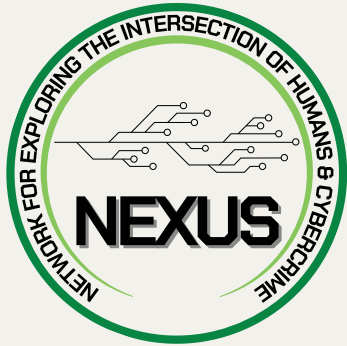


Implications of Artificial Intelligence-Based Suicide Prevention: Perceptions of Trust from Private vs. Public Use

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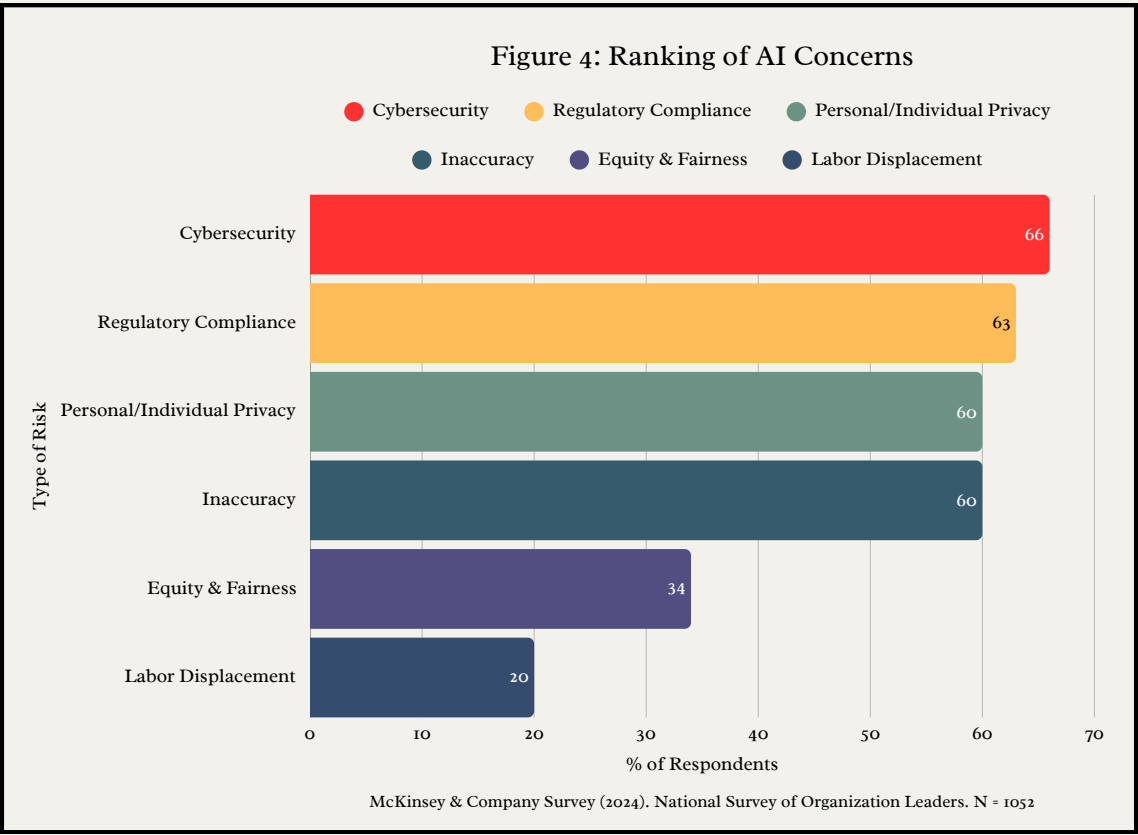
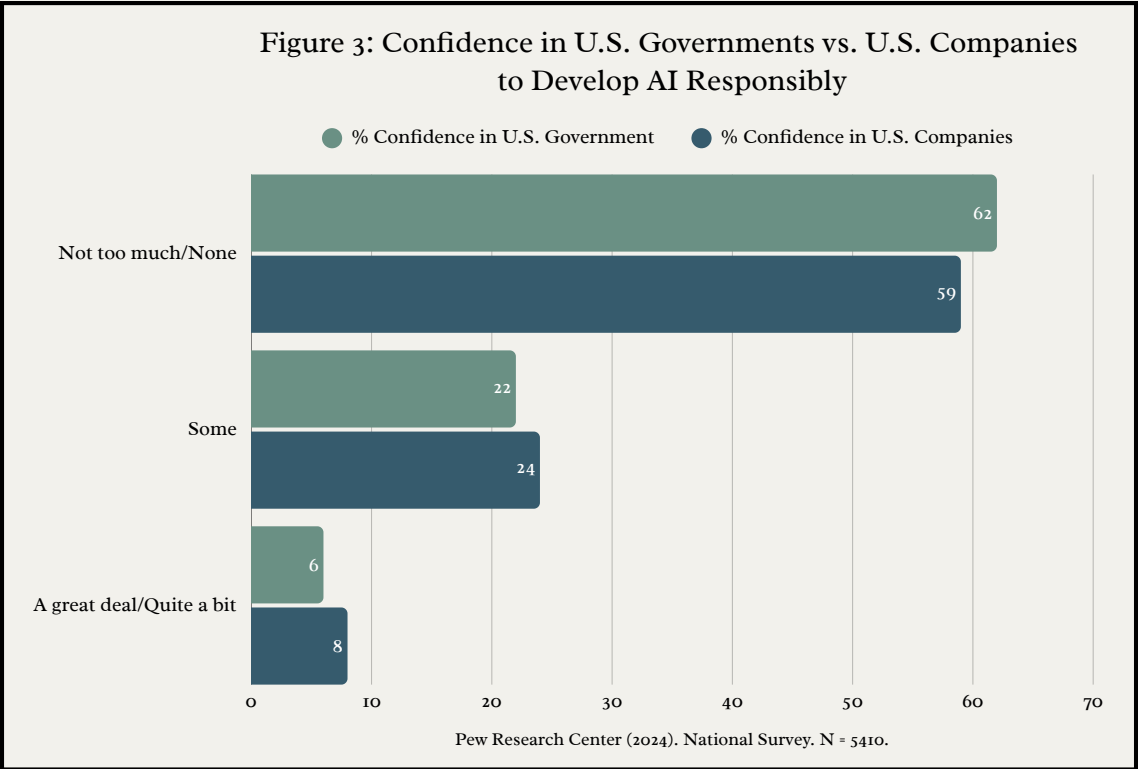
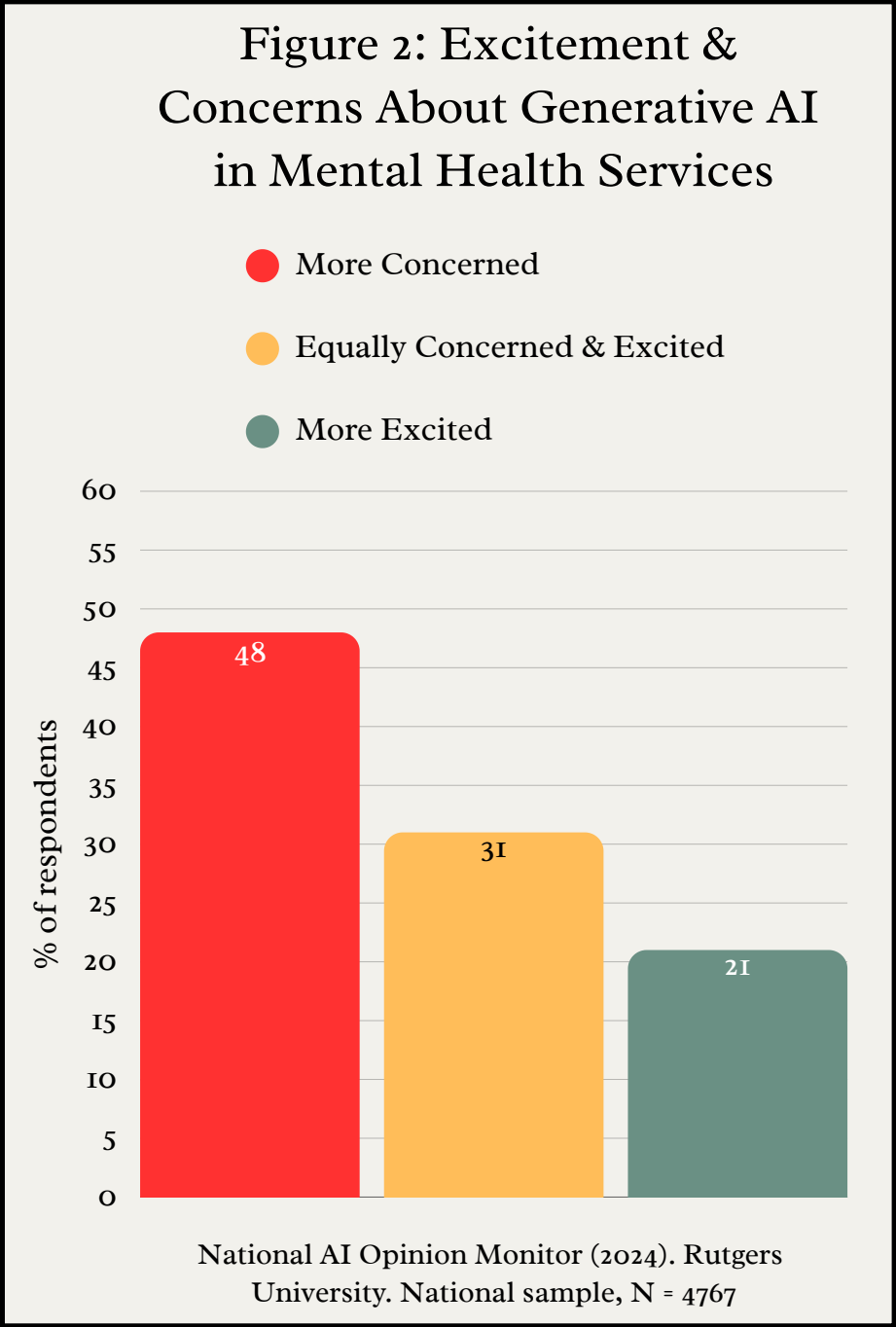
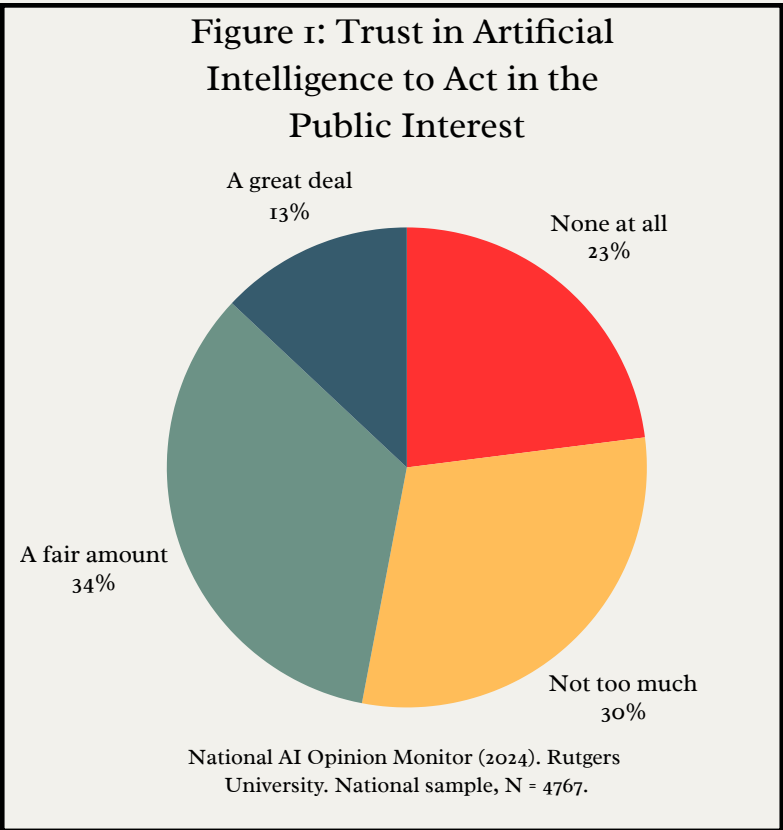
Introduction:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) has seen widespread adoption across a growing range of sectors over the past decade, including healthcare.
- AI in healthcare has the potential to increase medical service accessibility and equity across various socioeconomic groups. (Nardarzynski, 2019).
- The development of AI and chatbots for suicide risk prediction as a response to increasing rates of suicide in the United States has garnered significant interest.

Methodology:

- Cross-survey analysis from several recent national studies on AI to determine:
 - Public attitudes toward specific and general AI use.
 - Confidence in public and private institutions to develop AI responsibly.
 - What factors contribute to public trust/distrust in future AI implementation.

Results/Findings:



Sociological Analysis:

- The public is generally skeptical of AI's integration into everyday life due to security and reliability issues.
- Despite the increase in FDA approval for AI-based medical technology in the past decade (first approved in 2008), this distrust not only remains, but has intensified.
- People lack confidence in the integrity of corporations (and government) to develop and use medical AI technology responsibly.

Conclusion:

- It is both the public and private sectors' responsibility to reassure the public that this technology is developed and managed appropriately.
- "Appropriately," in this case, means responding to consumers' needs while ensuring equality, validity and reliability.
- There is significant room for social and monetary growth in medical technology industries if efforts are made to gain and maintain public trust.

References:



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