

Supplementary Online Content

Persad G, Emanuel EJ. The ethics of COVID-19 immunity-based licenses (“immunity passports”). *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8102

eTable 1. COVID-19 Immunity-Based Licensing and Ethical Values

eTable 2. Immunity-Based Licensing Implementation Concerns and Potential Solutions

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. COVID-19 Immunity-Based Licensing and Ethical Values

Ethical values	Concerns	Advantages
Liberty	Limits on liberty of unlicensed people	Unlicensed people retain current liberties
		Liberties for licensed people are appropriately tailored to risk
Maximizing benefits		Enables social connection, employment, and economic activity
Priority to the least advantaged (people who are medically, socially, or economically vulnerable)	Exclusion of unlicensed people	Improves safety for vulnerable people
	Coercion of licensed people	Allows activities that benefit the disadvantaged
Treating people equally	Social division between licensed and unlicensed people	Avoids consideration of invidious factors
		Preferable to unregulated consideration of immunity or assumptions about immunity or vulnerability

eTable 2. Immunity-Based Licensing Implementation Concerns and Potential Solutions

Implementation concerns	Potential solutions
Inaccurate antibody testing	Improved quality regulation
Antibodies may not indicate immunity	Development of scientific evidence
	Recognition that all tests are imperfect
Licenses may incentivize people to seek infection	Focusing licensing on health care workers and others likely to become infected
	Focusing licensing on groups at less risk of harm if infected
	Focusing licensing on groups unlikely to seek infection
	Self-attestation that infection was not intentional
Licenses may be forged or based on false information	Improved security in card design
	Verification mechanisms for tests