

# GigaScience

## Open Humans: A platform for participant-centered research and personal data exploration --Manuscript Draft--

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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Background: Many aspects of our lives are now digitized and connected to the internet. As a result, individuals are now creating and collecting more personal data than ever before. This offers an unprecedented chance for human-participant research ranging from the social sciences to precision medicine. With this potential wealth of data come practical problems (such as how to merge data streams from various sources), as well as ethical problems (such as how to best balance risks and benefits when enabling personal data sharing by individuals).</p> <p>Results: To begin to address these problems in real time, we present Open Humans, a community-based platform that enables personal data collections across data streams, giving individuals more personal data access and control of sharing authorizations, and enabling academic research as well as patient-led projects. We showcase data streams that Open Humans combines (e.g. personal genetic data, wearable activity monitors, GPS location records and continuous glucose monitor data), along with use cases of how the data facilitates various projects.</p> <p>Conclusions: Open Humans highlights how a community-centric ecosystem can be used to aggregate personal data from various sources as well as how these data can be used by academic and citizen scientists through practical, iterative approaches to sharing that strive to balance considerations with participant autonomy, inclusion, and privacy.</p>	
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<b>Response to Reviewers:</b>	<p>Responses to reviewers</p> <p>We thank the reviewers for offering us their extremely helpful comments on the earlier version of this manuscript. They were central in shaping the current version and helped to sharpen its focus and improve it substantially. A point-by-point response to the comments can be found below:</p> <p>Reponses to Reviewer #1</p> <p>Comment: Abstract P1L36-37. I am struck by the framing of this ethical problem as the responsibility of data subjects. I assume this is intentional and would appreciate a little more, perhaps in the introduction, as to what is entailed in this responsibility?  Response: The word choice here of "responsibility" was probably not ideal, as we aren't attempting to assign this to any particular group - we've updated to frame this as balancing risk/benefit, which we believe Open Humans helps achieve through its inclusion of the community in various aspects of its operation.</p> <p>Comment: Abstract P1L42-43. I am not sure if the framing of the ethical problem is resolved by the description of the utility of Open Humans. While overall, I suggest deepening the ethical problems presented, another alternative is to leave it out all together.  Response: Based on feedback from our other reviewer, we have taken the route of "deepening" this, specifically by articulating specific features and how these related to rights protected by the EU GDPR.</p> <p>Comment: P2C2L6-9. It would help me if parties were more clearly stated. I think you mean researchers not research and it isn't clear to me that commercial data sources have interests but rather the companies that hold these resources do, right?  Response: We updated the manuscript to improve the language in response, thank you!</p> <p>Comment: P2C2 Participant Involvement. It is unclear to me what the purpose of this section is.  Response: Some text in this section has been added and updated to connect this section to the potential benefits to research that can come from participant insights.</p> <p>Comment: P2C1 Data Silos. Most of the descriptive language is written in the passive voice which I understand may be the norm but in my opinion, it unintentionally highlights how interests and responsibilities are dissociated or dis-located from stakeholders. For instance, in the section on Data Silos, it remains unclear for whom Data Silos are a problem and whose interests have created and maintained these silos. Again, this sort of analysis might help identify or locate solutions rather than only set up a problem that Open Human's solves. My point here is that the developers of Open Humans need not rely on a somewhat limited ethical analysis to justify its existence and argue for its utility.  Response: We've expanded this to touch on other reasons that may drive silos, including technical challenges and costs in data management, and incentives for restricting access.</p> <p>Comment: P2C1L44-49. While I agree this is accurate reflection of the scope of literature, the issues raised by "big data" research now extend far beyond the common risks relayed in a consent process.  Reponse: We agree that there is a need for more than individual consent; we've added discussion of how a community review process in open humans enables the community as a whole make decisions about acceptable projects, which arguably extends individual consent models to add collective governance.</p>

Comment: P2C1L49-51. I agree that this is an important issue but this single statement citing Barbara Evans sounds a little like a strawman. My sense is that through the efforts of many patient-driven organizations, patient and participant-driven research has increased a great deal in the past decade or so. Perhaps this ought to be recognized especially given that many of the authors have been critical to the development of this movement. Also, the next section on participant involvement seems at odds with the argument so some clarification might help readers understand the nuances.

Response: We've added references to recognize more of the current state of the patient/participant-driven research to make the section overall more clear.

Comment: P2C2L53-61. While I totally agree and appreciate these key points to the participant-centered approach to research, in all honesty, I did not come to these conclusions based on the above exposition. I suggest moving this up as the scaffold for the introduction and reorganize based on these points.

Response: We've rewritten and expanded portions of the introduction to better connect the various reasons supporting a participant-centered approach to research and how these are achieved with Open Humans

Comment: P3C1L30-36. These are the main points I think readers need in the introduction to help us understand the need for Open Humans. I suggest you spend more time explaining these points and characterizing the evidence of these important assertions.

Response: We have expanded the introduction to address these points earlier in the text, see also the comments above.

Comment: P3C2L46-50. Could you explain the rationale behind this feature and briefly describe if more detailed information is conveyed about the IRB approval or review/determination?

Response: We expanded this section to explain the rationale and describe how the information is conveyed to members

Comment: P4C2L25-27. This is an important statement, at least to me, but it would be helpful to reiterate how privacy is maintained, I'm assuming because its pseudonymous?

Response: We have expanded this point, making it clearer how privacy is maintained.

Comment: P4C2L27-30. Again, what are the simple requirements?

Response: We don't really know: the requirements are managed by the patient-led commons, who helped contribute to this manuscript text. We've edited it to more accurately describe the scope of potential data use in their commons.

Comment: P5C1L58-C2L59. So what are the ethical implications of this use case? I think an important point to highlight is that privacy may be a nominal issue with members of efforts like Open Humans as they often have a greater than average interest in research benefits than maintaining individual privacy. Further, I'm under the impression that personal privacy is less of a concern for many or rather our sense of what is private is changing. Assuming I'm understanding the argument, what I'm confused about is that the ethical analysis presented in the background assumes that privacy is of central perhaps even sole concern. Also, there are many other ethical issues that open humans both addresses possibly in a positive way and potentially raises as risks to members and even society. So, I would welcome that analysis alongside this nice introduction to the platform or I would not rest the argument for the platform on a relatively narrow ethical frame.

Response: We have rephrased this section to make clear the differences between openSNP & Open Humans. Open Humans focuses on giving participants the choice to keep their data private and give them control with whom to share their data. As part of enabling choice it also enables public sharing of data (e.g. see the work the QoL labs presents in the results) and supporting linking further public data from openSNP Is part of this.

Comment: P6C2L16-21. Do you mean the public data are being used as training sets for the algorithms? Are there any risks of bias based on these sorts of uses?

Response: We have reworded this section to clarify that the public data is not mainly used for training of machine learning algorithms or making research conclusions, but for the design of further data collection and processing tools that will be used in later studies. E.g. anticipate file formats, data artifacts, and such

Comment; P6C1L44-45. So are there any ethical issues related to the application of OAuth2 to these particular use cases or overall? This isn't a trick question, I have no idea but would encourage the authors to consider based on their expertise.

Response: We've explained what "OAuth2" means, hopefully providing a better explanation of this and other aspects of "projects" in general.

Comment:P7C2L9-11. Agreed, but does it also make it harder for bad actors to use these data? It would be great if the authors could help us think about this potential trade off.

Response: The wording here has been improved a bit to articulate individual authorization for new data uses. There is still a potential for data aggregations being performed outside the authorization of the individual, despite apparent silos. This can and does happen without individual involvement in various places, but it's probably too much to address here.

Comment: P7C1 Discussion. I would like the authors to consider the following in the discussion and possibly the introduction. (1) Given that most people who engage in citizen science in the biomedical research space are likely to subscribe to the value of openness and sharing of samples, data, tools, etc., I wonder if focusing on privacy as key ethical barrier is on target and sufficient. For instance, many of the challenges to genomic research articulated by historically vulnerable populations have to do with offensive data uses, lack of control, lack of direct benefit, differential benefit based on SES, risks to groups, etc. Again, a critical analysis of how this resource might increase or decrease such risks involved in citizen science would contribute to the larger project of extending citizen science or patient-led research to community-led research. Of course, I understand this might be outside the bounds of this manuscript but that preclude some consideration. (2) I very much appreciate Open Humans as a tool that addresses the practical problem of bridging/linking/aggregating. I have no problems with this argument yet I wonder if it is somewhat naive to assume that bridging as a practical benefit does not also risk other ethical challenges. For example, the ease of bridging to pre-selected resources blurs the line between simply linking resources and advancing particular interpretations of the data, in fact, one's own data. If I understand Open Humans, it is a tool that automates protocols for linking and sharing intended to facilitate citizen science and patient-led research. The practical benefits are clear. But what are the risks associated with more automated linking and sharing?

Response: Regarding (1) we've clarified that the platform goes beyond merely addressing privacy concerns by also enabling the co-creation of research and community review processes regarding projects on the site -- hopefully these expansions are relevant here. (2) While there is substantial automation, Open Humans can also be considered a "high friction" environment from the perspective of consent, as opt-in decisions are required for each new project. New risk associated with Open Humans may have less to do with automation, but rather in the decentralization and democratization of projects: by enabling patient-led projects, it may be possible we enable projects that are "riskier" than traditional academic research. That said, this is speculative; indeed, a converse claim might also arguably be true -- that community led projects are more likely to benefit communities. Because this is all speculative, we haven't expanded the paper with these thoughts.

Comment: P7C2 Enabling individual-centric research and citizen science. This section is very helpful and references a number of mechanisms that begin to address, at least on an individual level, issues such as "to what uses", "control", "governance", etc. I would love to either see this description expanded and moved up into the initial description of the resource (maybe before or around P2C2L57) and or these functional benefits better incorporated and explicated in the use cases.

Response: We have articulated more specifically which features exist in terms of individual control for data sharing as well as community governance. A new use case that highlights the governance mechanics has been added as well

Comment: P8C1L13-16. It is unclear to me how it is "an ethical way" especially as it

isn't clear to me what an "unethical way" would entail. I think some pieces are presented but this argument could be much stronger and clearer. I get that the benefits are assumed here to some extent, I've been in the same place when engaging in resource development, but perhaps a greater consideration of potential benefits and harms might help balance the focus on privacy and individual control. Generally when we conduct ethical analysis we consider autonomy (where privacy sits), risks (as potential harms as well as increasingly benefits), and justice. Notably, others might argue for other principles and values. While such a comprehensive analysis isn't the focus of this manuscript, incorporating the insights of such an analysis would, in my opinion, strengthen the argument for Open Humans and signal/evidence robust consideration by its designers and authors.

Response: That is a fair point, the language has been toned down accordingly

#### REVIEWER #2

Comment: WHAT CONSTITUTES CONTROL? Firstly, under the General Data Protection Regulation, the individual has the following rights: right to be informed, right of access, right to rectification, right to be forgotten, right to restriction of processing, right to data portability, the right to object and, albeit less relevant in this context, rights in relation to automated decision-making. Yet, in relation to scientific research, most Member States of the European Union allow for the right of access, the right to rectification, and the right to restriction of processing to be denied. The article very briefly mentions data access, within the context of human subjects research, to be recommended but not legally required. However, it does not make mention of the other two deniable rights (right to rectification + right to restrict processing).

Response: We've added information about the ability to withdraw from projects, which results in an immediate cessation of data access available to that project (without deleting that data in their Open Humans account), as well as a notification of data erasure requests (if supported by the project). We've also clarified that data deletion is available, but optional. Taken together, these support GDPR rights of restriction of processing and erasure -- although these are limited to what we can accomplish on our end, and must be mediated by what the projects themselves support. The act of performing rectification is dependent on what data source projects do, as Open Humans is acting as a generic receiver of various data that is uploaded by projects.

Comment: It leads to the first main question: what exactly constitutes control? How does Open Humans define control? The article mentions and describes a granular consent and privacy model. However, consent is important, but merely a legal basis for processing. How does Open Humans guarantee the other individual rights as granted by the General Data Protection Regulation? The right to information is shortly described on page 7, and so is the right of data portability, but, if full control is the desirable route, it means guaranteeing all rights granted. However, in the context of reproducibility of scientific research, granting all rights does not seem feasible. In particular, the right of rectification and the right to restrict processing seem problematic.

Response: We've tried to reduce the vague language about "control" here, adding more functional details regarding data sharing management by the individual, as well as our support for data erasure notifications made to projects upon the withdrawal of authorizations.

Comment: GRANULAR CONSENT IS DIFFERENT FROM SPECIFIC CONSENT. The GDPR requires consent to be freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous (see article 7 and recital 32). Granular consent is needed when one service is involved with multiple processing operations for multiple purposes. In such a case, consent is required for every purpose of processing. This is referred to as granular consent. Whilst closely related, granular consent is therefore different from specific consent.

Response: That's fair, we didn't mean to imply that research projects within Open Humans have granular consent. Rather, our intent is to describe Open Humans itself as supporting granularity in consent through the ongoing management of various specific consents made for each project. We've updated the text to clarify this distinction.

Comment: RIGHT TO DATA PORTABILITY IS LIMITED TO DATA PROVIDED BY THE INDIVIDUAL. The right to data portability is regarded to have the potential to boost the adoption of a system where individuals can recollect and integrate their

	<p>personal data from different sources, 'as it guarantees individuals in the European Union a right to export their personal data in electronic and other useful formats'.  Response: This is a good point. Article 20 limits the right to portability to data provided by data subjects and e.g. genetic data derived from biological samples is excluded from this. We clarified this point and also point out that the rights to data access and copies of the derived data as given by Article 15 can be useful for getting access to personal data as well.</p>
<b>Additional Information:</b>	
<b>Question</b>	<b>Response</b>
Are you submitting this manuscript to a special series or article collection?	No
<p><b>Experimental design and statistics</b></p> <p>Full details of the experimental design and statistical methods used should be given in the Methods section, as detailed in our <a href="#">Minimum Standards Reporting Checklist</a>. Information essential to interpreting the data presented should be made available in the figure legends.</p> <p>Have you included all the information requested in your manuscript?</p>	Yes
<p><b>Resources</b></p> <p>A description of all resources used, including antibodies, cell lines, animals and software tools, with enough information to allow them to be uniquely identified, should be included in the Methods section. Authors are strongly encouraged to cite <a href="#">Research Resource Identifiers</a> (RRIDs) for antibodies, model organisms and tools, where possible.</p> <p>Have you included the information requested as detailed in our <a href="#">Minimum Standards Reporting Checklist</a>?</p>	Yes
<p><b>Availability of data and materials</b></p> <p>All datasets and code on which the conclusions of the paper rely must be either included in your submission or deposited in <a href="#">publicly available repositories</a></p>	Yes

(where available and ethically appropriate), referencing such data using a unique identifier in the references and in the “Availability of Data and Materials” section of your manuscript.

Have you have met the above requirement as detailed in our [Minimum Standards Reporting Checklist?](#)



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Manuscript in Preparation  
Paper

PAPER

## Open Humans: A platform for participant-centered research and personal data exploration

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### Abstract

**Background:** Many aspects of our lives are now digitized and connected to the internet. As a result, individuals are now creating and collecting more personal data than ever before. This offers an unprecedented chance for human-participant research ranging from the social sciences to precision medicine. With this potential wealth of data come practical problems (such as how to merge data streams from various sources), as well as ethical problems (such as how to best balance risks and benefits when enabling personal data sharing by individuals). **Results:** To begin to address these problems in real time, we present Open Humans, a community-based platform that enables personal data collections across data streams, giving individuals more personal data access and control of sharing authorizations, and enabling academic research as well as patient-led projects. We showcase data streams that Open Humans combines (e.g. personal genetic data, wearable activity monitors, GPS location records and continuous glucose monitor data), along with use cases of how the data facilitates various projects. **Conclusions:** Open Humans highlights how a community-centric ecosystem can be used to aggregate personal data from various sources as well as how these data can be used by academic and citizen scientists through practical, iterative approaches to sharing that strive to balance considerations with participant autonomy, inclusion, and privacy.

**Key words:** Personal Data; Crowdsourcing; Citizen Science; Database; Open Data ; Participatory Science; Peer Production

### Background

Research involving human participants, from biomedical and health research to social sciences studies, is experiencing rapid

changes. The rise of electronic records, online platforms, and data from devices contribute to a sense that these collected data can change how research in these fields is performed [1, 2, 3, 4]

Among the impacted disciplines is precision medicine –

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which takes behavioral, environmental, and genetic factors into account and has become a vision for health-care in the United States [5]. By taking individual parameters into account, precision medicine aims to improve health outcomes, for example by optimizing drugs based on a patient's genetic makeup [6, 7].

Access to large-scale data sets, along with availability of appropriate methods to analyze these data [8, 9], is often described as a major prerequisite for the success of precision medicine [10]. Falling costs for large-scale, individualized analyses such as whole-genome sequencing [11] have already helped facilitate both research in precision medicine and its adoption. In addition, an increasing number of patients and healthy individuals are collecting health-related data outside traditional healthcare, for example through smartphones and wearable devices [12, 13] or through direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic testing [14].

Indeed, at least 12–17 million individuals have taken a DTC genetic test [15, 16], while more than 25 million such tests have been purchased [17]. Meanwhile, it is estimated that by 2020 over two exabytes of storage will be needed for health care data [18] alone. Furthermore, data from social network sites like Facebook and Twitter are increasingly likely targets for medical data mining [19]. Additionally, more data is becoming available from personal medical devices, both in real-time and for retrospective analyses [20].

These changes to research and medical practice bring with them a number of challenges, including the problems of data silos, ethical data sharing, and participant involvement. A participant-centered approach to personal data aggregation, sharing, and research has the potential to address these issues. To achieve this, we created *Open Humans* as a digital ecosystem, designed to facilitate individual data aggregation across data sources, granular management of data sharing, and co-created research.

## Data Silos

To fully realize the promises of these large personal data collections, not only in precision medicine but all fields of research, access to both big data and smaller data sources is needed, as is the ability to tap into a variety of data streams and link these data [21, 10]. Data silos can hinder the merging and re-use of data by third parties for a number of reasons: they can be incompatible due to different data licenses [22] or inaccessible due to privacy, ethical, and regulatory concerns [23, 24, 25]. For example, the US National Human Genome Research Institute's Database of Genotypes and Phenotypes remains an underused resource because of logistical and regulatory/ethical oversight challenges for would-be users [26]. In addition to legal barriers, there are typically technical challenges in rendering data accessible, usable, and/or anonymized, and a data controller typically has incentives to seek compensation in return for these activities.

Beyond biomedical datasets, there are data from wearable devices, social media, and other data held by private companies, for whom data exports are often not available. In other cases data access might be legally mandated, but the practical outcomes are mixed or in progress [27, 28], e.g., for clinical health data in the United States as mandated by the 1996 *Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act* and 2009 *Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act* (HIPAA and HITECH Act), and for personal data in the European Union as mandated by rights to data access and data portability in the 2016 *General Data Protection Regulation* (GDPR) [29, 30]. In addition, within the context of research involving human participants, data access may be recommended [31] but not legally

required, and as a result is not typically provided [32]. Data portability and easy access to research data by participating individuals could empower them to steer research in directions that affect their lives and health outcomes.

## Ethical Data Re-Use

While the sharing and re-using of biomedical data can potentially transform medical care and medical research, it brings along a number of ethical considerations [33, 34]. In the field of human genetics, the ethics of sharing data has been extensively considered with respect to how research participants and patients can give informed consent for studies that carry risks of genetic discrimination, loss of privacy, and re-identification in publicly shared data [35, 36]. Due to access and portability issues, however, research with biomedical data is rarely driven by the individuals from whom the data came – and as a result, such research fails to give patients much power over how their data can be used [37]. For example, it is now abundantly clear that direct-to-consumer genetic testing customers routinely have their de-identified (but re-identifiable) data shared with third parties [38]. *Open Humans* seeks to be among the agents for change in this regard. Bottom-up research initiatives have included disease- and/or mutation-specific efforts [39, 40] and the development of platforms meant to allow participants to control data-sharing at a granular level [41]. *Open Humans* is meant to complement such initiatives and enable the creation of multiple "sandboxes" where both personal and biomedical data can be leveraged to help grow empirical knowledge and further downstream development of diagnostics and therapies.

Elsewhere, social media is also gaining importance in research as well as public health [42]. Differing perceptions on the sensitivity of social media data can lead to privacy concerns. For example, an analysis performed on 70,000 users of an online dating website, where private personal data was scraped by researchers and then publicly shared, caused a public outcry [43]. Such cases have sparked calls for caution in performing "big data" research with these new forms of personal data [44, 45].

Research that interacts with social media users raises additional concerns. For example, Facebook was widely criticized for an experiment to study emotional contagion among 700,000 of its users without their consent or debriefing, prompting discussion of the ethics of unregulated human subjects research and "A/B testing" by private entities [46, 47, 48]. And the 2018 disclosure of the Cambridge Analytica controversy, in which a private firm harvested information from 50 million Facebook users without their permission, led Facebook to tighten control over its application programming interfaces (APIs), turning it even more of a silo that does not allow for research to be done by outside researchers [49].

For the foreseeable future, researchers that re-use data from commercial sources will have to decide how to balance the interests of commercial data controllers, participants, and society. While there is no consensus on how research consent for existing personal data should be performed, we know that participants desire more granular abilities to manage data sharing: to decide who can and cannot see it, under what circumstances, and what can and cannot be done with it [50]. Such individual control will be especially critical in the sensitive context of precision medicine [24].

## Participant Involvement

Citizen science mostly describes the involvement of volunteers in the data collection, analysis, and interpretation phases of

research projects [51], thus both supporting the research process itself and helping with public engagement. Furthermore, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights describes a broad human right to access science as a whole, implying a right to participate in all aspects of the scientific enterprise [52].

Traditionally, many participatory science projects have focused on the natural sciences, like natural resource management, environmental monitoring/protection, and astrophysics [53, 54, 55]. In many of these examples volunteers are asked to crowd-source and support scientists in the collection of data – e.g. by field observations or through sensors [56] or by performing human computation tasks such as classifying images [57] or generating folded protein-structures [58].

Analogous to the movement in other realms of citizen science, there is a growing movement toward more participant/patient involvement in research on humans, including in fields such as radiology, public health, psychology, and epidemiology [59, 60]. Patients often have a better understanding of their disease and needs than medical/research professionals [61, 62] and that patient involvement can help catalyze policy interventions [63]. Examples include the studies on amyotrophic lateral sclerosis initiated by *PatientsLikeMe* users [64], crowd-sourcing efforts like *American Gut* [65], and a variety of other *citizen genomics* efforts [66]. It is likely that involving patients in clinical research can not only help minimize cost but can lead to drugs being brought to market sooner [67].

Elsewhere, the *Quantified Self* movement, in which individuals perform self-tracking of biological, behavioral, or environmental information and design experiments with an  $n=1$  to learn about themselves [68], can be seen on this continuum of participant-led research [69]. By performing self-experiments and recording their own data, individuals can gain critical knowledge about themselves and the process of performing research. Analogous to the benefits of patient insights in clinical research, individuals engaged in self-tracking and personal data analysis have the potential to contribute their insights to a variety of other research areas.

## A participant-centered approach to research

As shown above, substantially involving patients and participants in the research process has multiple benefits. Participants as primary data holders can help in breaking down walls among data silos and in aggregating and sharing personal data streams. Furthermore, by being involved in the research process and actively providing data, they can gain autonomy and can actively consent to their data being used, thus mitigating (but not eliminating) the likelihood of subsequent ethical concerns. Last, but not least, enabling individuals to analyze and explore their own data, individually and collectively, can result in valuable feedback that helps researchers incorporate the needs, desires, and insights of participants.

In recent years a number of projects have started to explore both data donations and crowd-sourcing research with an extended involvement of participants. In genomics, both academic projects like *DNA.Land* [70] and community-driven projects like *openSNP* [71] are enabling crowdsourcing via personal genetic data set donations. Furthermore, the idea of *Health Data Cooperatives* that are communally run to manage access to health data has emerged [24].

However, most of these projects limit participants' involvement in the research process: a participant is limited, for example, to providing specific types of data for a specific data repository. Additionally, participants are rarely given an easy way to help in designing a study, let alone running their own.

To close these gaps we developed *Open Humans*, a community-based platform that enables its members to share

a growing number of personal data types; participate in research projects and create their own; and facilitate the exploration of personal data by and for the individual member. *Open Humans* was initially conceived as an iteration of work with the Harvard Personal Genome Project [72]. Along with a description of the platform itself and its power and limitations, we present a set of examples on how the platform is already being used for academic and participant-led research projects.

## Results

We designed *Open Humans* as a web platform with the goal of easily enabling connections to existing and newly created data sources and data (re-)using applications. The goal of the platform is to enable members to import data into their accounts from various sources and use the data to explore it on their own and share it with citizen science and academic research projects alike.

## Design

In the center of the design are three main components: *Members*, *Projects* and *Data* objects. *Members* can join various *Projects* and authorize them to read *Data* that's stored in their account as well as write new *Data* for this *Member* (see Figure 1 for a dataflow diagram).

### Projects

*Projects* are the primary way for *Members* to interact with *Open Humans*. *Projects* can be created by any *Member*. During project creation a prospective project lead must provide a description of their project and specify the access permissions they request from *Members* who decide to join. These may include:

**Username** By default projects do not get access to a member's username; each member is identified with a random, unique identifier specific to that project. This way members can join a project while being pseudonymous.

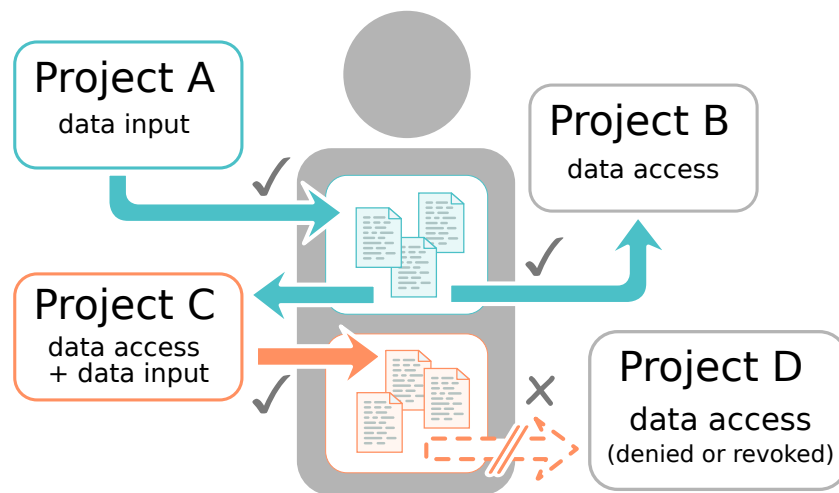
**Data Access** A *Project* may ask permission to read *Data* that have been deposited into a member's account by other projects. A project lead needs to specify to which existing projects' data they want to have access to and only this data will be shared with the new project.

Through the permission system, *Members* get a clear idea of the amount of *Data* they are sharing by joining a given *Project* and whether their username will be shared and with whom.

Furthermore, all *Projects* have the following permissions for any *Members* who have joined them: (1) they can send messages to *Members*, which are received as emails; and (2) they can upload new *Data* into the *Member* account. Thus, in addition to acting as potential data recipients, *Projects* are also the avenue by which *Data* is added to *Member* accounts.

*Projects* can be set up in two different ways: As an *On-site Project* or as an *OAuth2 Project*. The *OAuth2 Project* format offers a standard OAuth2 user authorization process commonly used to connect across web services. *Projects* that implement this can connect an *Open Humans* user to a separate mobile or web application, and can be fully automated. For projects that do not have separate applications, the *On-site Project* format allows the project to present "consent" or "terms of use" information within *Open Humans*, thereby minimizing the need for technical work on the part of a project. Both formats have access to APIs for performing data uploads, data access, and member messaging.

*Projects* also need to clearly signal whether they are a research study that is subject to ethical oversight by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or equivalent, or whether they are



**Figure 1.** The Open Humans authorization flow. A Member (center) can join Projects and approve them to read or write Data. The Member approves Project A to deposit files (blue) into their account. They also approve Project B to read the files that Project A has deposited. Additionally, the Member approves Project C to both read the files of Project A and write new files. The Member declines to give access to their personal data to Project D.

not performing such research (i.e. not subject to this oversight). This allows for participant-led projects outside an academic research setting, provided Members see a notification alerting them to the absence of IRB oversight.

Thus, any Member can create a project in the site, at any time, and all APIs work immediately. However a Project will not be publicly listed for Members to see, and has a cap limiting the number of Members that may join. Public listing and unlimited usage is granted when a project is marked as "approved" following a community review process. Projects that have IRB oversight are required to provide documentation of IRB approval as part of this review process.

In summary, given the broad potential features available, a Project can cover anything from data import tools, to data processing tools, to research projects, to self-quantification projects that visualize and analyze a member's data.

### Members

Members interact with Projects that are run on Open Humans. By joining projects that act as data uploaders, they can add specific Data into their Open Humans accounts. This is a way to connect external services: e.g. put their genetic data or activity tracking data into their Open Humans account. Once they have connected to relevant Projects that import their own data, members can opt-in to joining additional Projects that they wish to grant access to their account's data.

As Members are able to selectively join Projects, they can elect which projects their Data should be shared with. Members may withdraw from a Project at any time. This results in immediate revocation of Data-sharing authorization for that Project, as well as a removal of Data upload and message permissions. Projects may also support data erasure requests upon withdrawal, and any remaining Data uploaded by a project may be retained or deleted by the Member. Open Humans also allows Members to delete their entire account at any time, resulting in an immediate removal from the database, cessation of data processing activities, and permanent deletion following the automated turnover of back-up storage.

### Data input and management

Data is uploaded into a Member's account, which allows any joined Projects with requisite permissions to access this data.

To be fully available to all of the possible projects that can be run on Open Humans, all data are stored in files that can be downloaded by users and Projects that have gotten permission. For any file that a Project deposits into a Member's account, the uploading Project needs to specify at least a description and tags as meta data for the files.

Members can always review and access the Data stored in their own accounts. By default, the Data uploaded into their accounts is not shared with any projects but the one that deposited the data, unless and until other Projects are joined and specifically authorized to access this data. In addition to being able to share data with other Projects, members can also opt-in into making the data of individual projects publicly available. Data that has been publicly shared is then discoverable through the Open Humans Public Data API, and is visible on a Member's user profile.

### Open Humans in Practice

Using this design, the platform now features a number of projects that import data directly into Open Humans. Among data sources that can be imported and connected are 23andMe, AncestryDNA, Fitbit, Runkeeper, Withings, uBiome and a generic VCF importer for genetic data like whole exome or genome sequences. Furthermore, as a special category, the Data Selfie project allows members to add additional data files that are not supported by a specialized project yet.

The community around the Open Humans platform has expanded the support to additional Data sources by writing their own data importers and data connections. These include a bridge to openSNP, and importers for data from FamilyTreeDNA, Apple HealthKit, Gencove, Twitter and the Nightscout (open source diabetes) community. Across these data importers, the platform supports data sources covering genetic and activity tracking data as well as recorded GPS tracks, data from glucose monitors, and social media.

The platform has grown significantly since its launch in 2015: As of November 12th 2018, 6,143 members have signed up with Open Humans. Of these, 2,457 members have loaded 16,081 data sets into their accounts. In cases where external data sources support the import of historical data (e.g. Fitbit, Twitter), data sets can include data that reaches back before the



launch of Open Humans. Furthermore, overall there are now 30 projects that are actively running on Open Humans, with an additional 12 projects that have already finished data collection and thus have been concluded (see Table 1 for the most heavily engaged projects).

## Use Cases

To demonstrate the range of projects made possible through the platform and how the community improves the ecosystem that is growing around *Open Humans*, here we highlight some of the ongoing projects, covering participant-led research, academic research, and projects originating in the self-quantification community.

### *OpenAPS and Nightscout Data & Data Commons*

There are a variety of open source diabetes tools and applications that have been created to aid individuals with type 1 diabetes in managing and visualizing their diabetes data from disparate devices. One such tool is Nightscout, which allows users to access continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) data. Another such example is OpenAPS, the Open Source Artificial Pancreas System, which is designed to automatically adjust an insulin pump's insulin delivery to keep users' blood glucose in a safe range overnight and between meals [73]. These tools enable real-time and retrospective data analysis of rich and complex diabetes data sets from the real world.

Traditionally, gathering this level of diabetes data would be time-consuming, expensive, and otherwise burdensome to the traditional researcher, and often pose a prohibitive barrier to researchers interested in getting started in the area of diabetes research and development. Using Open Humans, individuals from the diabetes community have created a data uploader tool called Nightscout Data Transfer Tool to enable individuals to share their CGM and related data with the Nightscout and/or OpenAPS Data Commons [74]. Sharing is done pseudonymously via random identifiers, enabling an individual to protect their privacy. Furthermore, sharing is facilitated as a single data upload may be used in multiple studies and projects. These two patient-led data commons have requirements for use that allow both traditional or citizen science (e.g. patient) researchers to use this data for research. These data commons were created with the goal of facilitating more access to diabetes data such as CGM datasets that are traditionally expensive to access. By doing so, they enable more researchers to explore innovations for people with diabetes. Additionally, OpenAPS is the first open source artificial pancreas system with hundreds of users, who are hoping such data sharing will facilitate better tools and better innovations for academic and commercial innovations in this space. To date, dozens of researchers and many community members have accessed and utilized data from each of these commons. Some publications and presentations have also showcased the work and the data donated by members of the community, further allowing other researchers to build on this body of work and these data sets [75] (<https://openaps.org/outcomes/>).

In addition to facilitating easier access to more and richer diabetes data, the Nightscout and OpenAPS communities have also been developing a series of open source tools to enable individuals to more easily work with the datasets (<https://github.com/danamlewis/OpenHumansDataTools>).

### *Linking across communities: openSNP*

*openSNP* is a database for personal genomics data that takes a different approach than *Open Humans*. While *Open Humans* focuses on granular control in terms of with whom to share data sets with, *openSNP* focuses on maximizing re-use of data,

by exclusively allowing individuals to donate the raw DTC genetic test data into the public domain [71]. With already over 4,500 genetic data sets, *openSNP* is one of the largest openly crowdsourced genome databases. In addition to the genetic data, members of *openSNP* annotate their data with additional trait data. There is no integration of further data sources into *openSNP*.

Despite the differences between *openSNP* and *Open Humans*, there is overlap of members that use both platforms, with *openSNP* members having additional non-genetic public data sets in *Open Humans*. By linking the public data sets across both platforms, both ecosystems can be enriched and members can avoid having to upload their data twice.

The connection of accounts is performed by each platform providing links to the same member on the other platform: The *openSNP* project for *Open Humans* asks members for permission to read their *Open Humans* username during the authentication phase. By recording a members *Open Humans* username, it becomes possible to link the public data sets on *Open Humans* to a given *openSNP* member. Furthermore, *openSNP* deposits a link to the public *openSNP* data sets in their *Open Humans* member account. So far over 250 people have taken advantage of linking their *openSNP* and *Open Humans* accounts to each other.

### *Genetic Data Augmentation*

Most DTC genetic testing companies genotype customers using single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping technology, which genotypes a fraction of the total available sites in a human genome. As any two human genomes are more than 99 percent identical, these genotyped sites are carefully selected to capture human variation across global sub-populations. These sites (or genetic variants) can inform customers about their genetic ancestry, predict traits such as eye color, and determine susceptibility to some recessive diseases. While DTC testing may only genotype a tiny fraction of total sites available in the genome, it's offered at a fraction of the price when compared to more comprehensive genotyping methods such as exome or genome sequencing. Until recently, individuals who wanted to know their genotypes at sites not covered by DTC testing needed to purchase a significantly more expensive genotyping test.

Genome-wide genotype imputation is an increasingly popular technique that offers a no- or low-cost alternative to comprehensive genotyping methods. In short, imputation is performed by scanning the entire genome in large intervals and using high-quality genotype calls from a large reference population to statistically determine a sample's (or samples') genotype likelihoods at missing sites based on shared genotypes with the reference population. Traditionally, genotype imputation has not been readily accessible to DTC customers because it entails a complex multi-step process requiring technical expertise and computing resources. Recently, the Michigan Imputation Server launched a free to use imputation pipeline [76]. The server was designed to be user-friendly and greatly lowered the barrier to entry for everyday DTC customers to have access to imputed genotypes.

As part of the Open Humans platform, *Imputer* is a participant-created project that performs genome-wide genotype imputation on one of a member's connected genetic data sources, such as *23andMe* or *AncestryDNA*. Firstly, *Imputer* must be authorized by a Member; once connected, the *Imputer* interface (<http://openimpute.com>) allows the Member to select which genetic data source they would like to impute and launches the imputation pipeline in one click. *Imputer* submits the imputation job to a queue on a server where the imputation is performed. Once the job has finished, the imputed genotypes are uploaded as a *.vcf* file and an email is sent to the member notifying them that their data is available. *Imputer* makes it easy

**Table 1.** Open Humans projects with more than 250 members

Project name	Description	Members	Data deposited	Data access requested
23andMe Upload	Enables members to import their 23andMe data	1202	23andMe data	-
Genevieve Genome Report	Matches a member's genome against public variant data, and invites them to contribute to shared notes.	845	-	23andMe Upload, Harvard PGP, Genome/Exome Upload, Username & public data
Harvard Personal Genome Project	Enables members to import their data from the Personal Genome Project	812	Full genome sequencing data & survey data	-
Twitter Archive Analyzer	Enables members to import their Twitter archives and analyzes them	531	Twitter archives	-
Personal Data Notebooks	Enables personal data analyses with Jupyter Notebooks	524	Jupyter Notebooks	All Data
Keeping Pace	Seeks to study data about how we move around, to understand how seasons and local environment influence our movement patterns.	403	-	Fitbit, Jawbone, Moves, Apple HealthKit, Runkeeper
AncestryDNA Upload	Enables members to import their AncestryDNA data	438	AncestryDNA data	-
Fitbit Connection	Connect a member's Fitbit account to add data from their Fitbit activity trackers and other Fitbit devices.	404	Data from a Fitbit account	-
GenomiX Genome Exploration	A study of how people interact with their genome data using GenomiX, a visualization tool	365	-	Username & public data
Circles	A research study that aims to discover the genetic basis for a mysterious and remarkable human trait: the areola.	321	-	23andMe, AncestryDNA, Data Selfies, Harvard PGP, Genome/Exome Upload
Gencove	Your genome app - get your ancestry, microbiome, and more! Contribute your data to OpenHumans.	311	Sequencing bam files	-
openSNP	Enables members to connect their <i>Open Humans</i> and <i>openSNP</i> accounts	308	openSNP user details	Username & public data
Nightscout Data Transfer	A tool to easily enable the upload of data from individual Nightscout databases	293	Nightscout data	-

Data was collected on 2019-04-25

for members to augment their existing genetic data sources using techniques that were previously difficult to access. The *Imputer* imputation pipeline was built using *genipe* [77] and uses the 1000 Genomes Project [78] genotype data as the reference population.

#### *Re-use of Public Data for Understanding Health Behavior*

A research team at the Universities of Copenhagen and Geneva, the Quality of Life (QoL) Technologies Lab, has been able to perform preliminary research using public data in Open Humans. As physical inactivity is one of the strongest risk factors for preventable chronic conditions [79], the QoL Lab's goal is

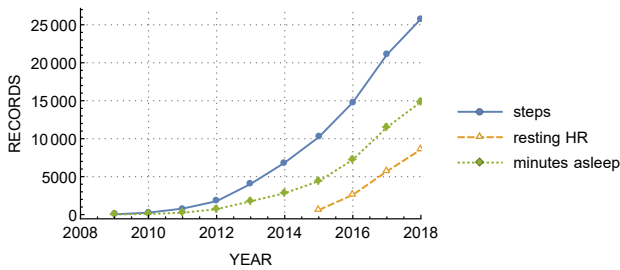


Figure 2. Self-quantification data from Fitbit project. Number of public records from January 2009 until October 2018 (cumulative total).

to leverage self-quantification data to assess and subsequently enhance the well-being of individuals and possibly, in the long-term, reduce the prevalence of some chronic diseases. At this stage, the QoL Lab has used the *Open Humans* public datasets of *Fitbit* and *Apple HealthKit* projects.

In *Open Humans*, individuals who donate public data uploaded from *Fitbit* and *Apple HealthKit* projects share with others the daily summaries taken with their *Fitbit* and *Apple* devices such as steps, resting heart rate (HR) and minutes asleep. The public datasets contain time series data from at least 30 members, each of whom decides whether to provide access to the aforementioned measurements. The number of records for each variable available in the *Open Humans* database varies since not all the devices record the same variables and participants may choose not to share a particular measurement (see Fig. 2).

The QoL Technologies Lab team reports that access to public data has facilitated its research planning. While the number of public datasets is smaller in terms of the number of members who give this kind of access, they are very useful for running observational studies over long periods of time and can be used to prepare data cleaning and processing methods, which can then be applied to follow-up studies. As running studies on *Open Humans* and accessing private data as part of a research institution requires approval from an Institutional Review Board – a potentially lengthy process – the availability of the public data allows development and testing of methods during an earlier stage of the research process. A study is now being developed based on this preliminary work. Additionally, an ethics approval has been acquired from University of Copenhagen in November 2018 (#504-0034/18-5000).

#### Data re-use in genetic data visualization research

With the increasing number of individuals engaging with their genetic data, including via direct-to-consumer products, there is a need for research into how individuals interact with this data to explore and understand it. The *Human-Computer Interaction for Personal Genomics* (PGHCI) project at Wellesley College and New York University has focused on exploring these questions. Research was initially conducted by creating visualizations of genetic data interpretations based on public genetic data sets and associated reports. The research initially recruited participants via Amazon Mechanical Turk to evaluate a set of visualizations; this approach, however, was not based on participants' own information, which is preferred to improve experimental validity.

*Open Humans* provided an opportunity to work with individuals and their data in manner that leveraged pre-existing genetic data for re-use in new research while minimizing privacy risks. A project, *GenomiX Genome Exploration*, was created in *Open Humans* that invited members who had publicly shared their genetic data in *Open Humans* to engage with a custom visualization derived from their existing public data and associated interpretations. The study found various design implications in genome data engagement, including the value of af-

fording users the flexibility to examine the same report using multiple views [80].

#### Personal Data Exploration

*Open Humans* aggregates data from multiple sources connected to individual members. This makes it a natural starting point for a member to explore their personal data. To facilitate this, *Open Humans* includes the *Personal Data Notebooks* project.

Through a *JupyterHub* setup (<https://jupyterhub.readthedocs.io>) that authenticates members through their *Open Humans* accounts, members can write *Jupyter Notebooks* [81] that get full access to their personal data in their web browser. This allows members to explore and analyze their own data without the need to download or install specialized analysis software on their own computers. Furthermore, it allows members to easily analyze data across the various data sources, for example combining data about their social media usage as well as activity tracking data from wearable devices. This allows members to explore potential correlations such as whether a decrease in physical activity correlates with more time spent on social media.

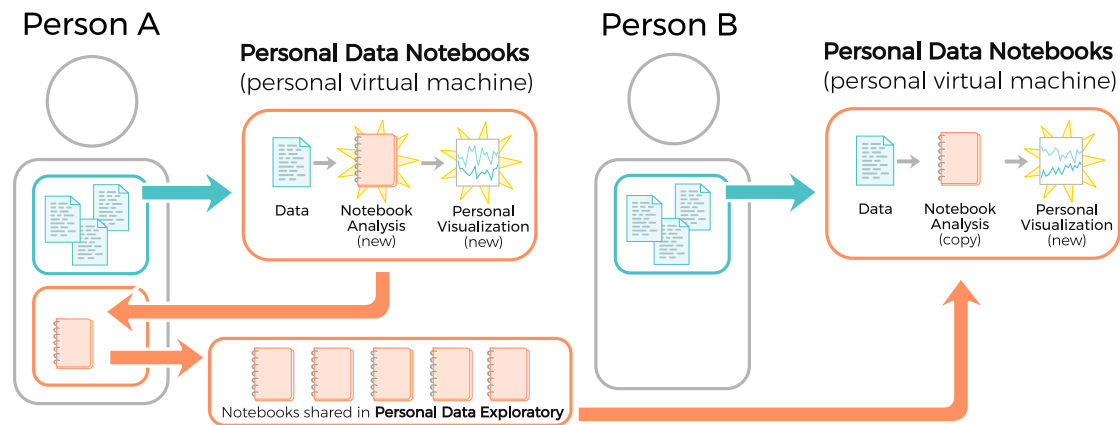
As the notebooks themselves do not store any of the personal data, but rather the generic methods to access the data, they can be easily shared between *Open Humans* members without leaking a member's personal data. This property facilitates not only the sharing of analysis methods, but also reproducible  $n=1$  experiments in the spirit of self-quantification.

To make these notebooks not only interoperable and reusable, but also findable and accessible [82], the sister project to the *Personal Data Notebooks* – the *Personal Data Exploratory* – was started. Members can upload notebooks right from their *Personal Data Notebook* interface to *Open Humans* and can publish them on the *Personal Data Exploratory* site with just a few clicks. The *Exploratory* publicly displays the published notebooks to the wider community and categorizes them according to the data sources used, tags and its content.

The categorization allows other members to easily discover notebooks of interest. Notebooks written by other members can be launched and run on a member's own personal data through the *Personal Data Notebooks*, requiring only a single click of a button. Through the close interplay between the *Personal Data Notebooks* and the shared notebook library of the *Personal Data Exploratory*, *Open Humans* offers an integrated personal data analysis environment that allows personal data to be disseminated in a private and secure way, while simultaneously growing a library of data exploration tools that can be reused by other members, as shown in Figure 3.

#### Google search history analyzer and community review

The *Google Search History Analyzer* is a project that highlights the *Open Humans* community review process for *Projects*, demonstrating how this process can help improve not only a project that is reviewed, but also the infrastructure of *Open Humans*. The *Google Search History Analyzer* invites individuals to upload their Google Search History data, and analyze them in a quantitative way, through *Personal Data Notebooks*. Examples of analyses that users can do through the *Personal Data Notebooks* include retrieving graphs of their most common search terms and their daily or weekly evolution, as well as visualizing connections among their top search terms and their co-occurrence. One goal of this project is to raise awareness on the breadth and deeply personalized content that web searches might carry. Another, long-term goal is to provide social scientists who are currently using web search history data for predicting social trends, e.g. unemployment [83], or interest in medical conditions [84], with the means to have access to a pool of individuals who can provide informed consent to the use of their search history data along with additional meta-data (e.g. de-



**Figure 3.** Personal Data Notebooks in Open Humans. Any Member (e.g. "Person A", left), can create a Notebook to explore their personal Data using the Personal Data Notebooks project. They can then choose to share a Notebook via the Personal Data Exploratory. This allows another Member (e.g. "Person B", right) to load a copy of the Notebook and run it, privately, to produce their own analysis.

mographic information, or survey questions), that could render their Google search history terms more informative.

*Open Humans* requires Projects have an "approval" to become visible and broadly available to Members. Prior to *Google Search History Analyzer*, this approval process was informal and internal; however, the sensitive data handled by this Project raised concerns regarding a need for a more formal and transparent review process – as web search history terms might carry highly personalized information, like personal interests, medical history, places a person visits, or even predictors for severe psychiatric conditions [85]. As a result, a community review process was developed for Project approvals going forward: new projects are shared with the larger community for public comments, inviting feedback from all members. Project owners can reply to the feedback and improve their project accordingly, as well as seek help from other *Open Humans* members. The community review continues until concerns, if any, have been resolved; no formal timeline for finding consensus exists, instead the process is adaptive to the levels of concern raised by the community members. If and when project approval occurs, this status is implemented by the administrators of the *Open Humans* platform. Project approval status can be re-considered at any time by opening a new review process, which may be done by any community member.

As a result of this process, the *Google Search History analyzer* project was improved with added, documentation, increased clarity, and additional security implementations on the project side. Furthermore, it led to the implementation of a new feature on the *Open Humans* platform itself, enabling a project-specific override to prevent public data sharing by Members for this data – as requested by community review – thereby reducing the risk that these sensitive datasets might be publicly released by the Members accidentally.

## Discussion

Participatory/community science (also known as citizen science) is a growing field that engages people in the scientific process. But while participatory science keeps growing quickly in the environmental sciences and astronomy, its development in the humanities, social sciences, and in medical research lags behind [86], despite expectations that it will make inroads into those fields [60, 87]. Both barriers in accessing personal data that is stored in commercial entities as well as legitimate ethical concerns that surround the use of personal data contribute

to this slower adoption in realms that rely on access to personal information [34, 36]. *Open Humans* was designed to address many of these issues—we discuss some of them in subsequent sections.

## Granular and Specific Consent

One often suggested way to mitigate the ethical concerns around the sharing of personal data in a research framework is by giving participants granular consent options [37]. In a medical context, most patients prefer to have a granular control over which medical data to share and for which purposes [88, 89], especially in the context of electronic medical records [90]. Furthermore, the GDPR requires that organizations handling personal data give the individual granular consent options for how their data is used [91].

*Open Humans* strongly limits the platforms use of member data to an opt-in model, implementing a form of granular consent for data sharing and data use through the use of projects that members can opt-in to. On a technical level, project organizers need to select the data sources they would like to access, and members can give specific consent for that project's activities. From the perspective of *Open Humans* this produces a format for granular consent regarding the data it manages, as each potential use of data in the platform is mediated by a specific project.

Additionally, projects on *Open Humans* need to adhere to the community guidelines. In addition to mandating clarity and specificity in consent, these guidelines require projects to inform prospective participants about the level of data access they would request, how the data would be used, and what privacy and security precautions they have in place. Authorization may be withdrawn at any time, at which point projects may no longer access de-authorized data. Furthermore, projects may receive notification of erasure requests made by participants who withdraw, should they opt to support these.

## Data portability

Much of health data is still stored in data silos managed by national institutions, sometimes further sub-categorized by diseases [92]. On an individual level, the situation is not much better: While medical data is usually stored in electronic records, much of a person's data is now held by the companies that run social media platforms, develop smartphone apps, or purvey



wearable devices [93]. This fragmentation—especially when coupled with a lack of data export methods—prevents individuals from authorizing new uses of their data.

Personal information management systems (PIMS) could help individuals in re-collecting and integrating their personal data from different sources [94]. The right to data portability, as encapsulated in Article 20 of the GDPR has the potential to boost the adoption of such systems, as it guarantees individuals in the European Union a right to export the personal data they have provided to data holders in electronic and other useful formats. While Article 20 does not cover derived data, such as genetic information generated from biological samples [95], the personal data that is subject to this is can be highly valuable for individuals and research purposes. Additionally, Article 15 of the GDPR provides individuals with further rights to access and copies to such derived data, though without specific provisions for the format of such data. Both traditional medical research [96] as well as citizen science [97] have the potential to benefit from these data. By design, *Open Humans* works similar to a PIMS, as it allows individuals to bundle and collect their personal data from external sources. Like other PIMS, *Open Humans* is likely to benefit from any increase in data export, e.g. due to the GDPR.

While the availability of data export functions is a necessary condition for making PIMS work, it alone is not sufficient. PIMS need to support the data import on their end, either by supporting the file types or by offering support for the APIs of the external services. As file formats and APIs are not static, but can change over time, especially among popular services [98], a significant amount of effort is needed to keep data import functions into PIMS up to date. This cost keeps accumulating as the number of supported data imports keeps increasing. The modular, project-based nature of *Open Humans* allows the distribution of the workload of keeping integrations up to date, as data importers can be provided by any third party. Existing data imports on *Open Humans* already demonstrate this capability: Both the *Nightscout* and the *Apple HealthKit* data importers are examples of this. In the case of *Nightscout*, members of the diabetes community themselves built and maintain the data import into *Open Humans* to power their own data commons that overlays the *Open Humans* data storage. And the *HealthKit* import application was written by an individual *Open Humans* member who wanted to add support for adding their own data.

### Enabling individual-centric research and citizen science

Open Humans provides several benefits for citizen science efforts and individual researchers who do not work in academia. The *OpenAPS* and *Nightscout Data Commons* highlighted in the results are prime examples of how Open Humans can enable such participant-lead research.

To enable research done by non-traditional researchers, the project creation workflow of Open Humans includes information for project leaders about informed consent and other key considerations. It encourages project administrators to be clear about both data management and security in a thorough community guide <https://www.openhumans.org/community-guidelines/#project>. This guide includes best practice guidelines for data security as well as details on how to communicate to participants which data access is being requested and why. It emphasizes plain language and clarity.

To further the community's sense of ownership in the *Open Humans* platform, participants are involved in the governance of the ecosystem. On a high level the community gets to elect a third of the members of the Open Humans Foundation board of directors, enabling them to exert direct influence on the larger

direction of the platform.

Furthermore, members of Open Humans are invited to participate on the approval of new projects that want to be shared on the platform via a community review process, as illustrated by the *Google Search History* project use case described above. This community review process parallels efforts made elsewhere to pursue participant-centred alternatives to institutional review boards [99], which at present include extremely limited input from community members. Indeed, traditional policies for project approval from an ethical standpoint have been repeatedly questioned [100], and even more so for the case of participant-centric research [101], due to inconsistent levels of engagement from non-academic members [102] and lack of participant protection and autonomy [101]. Notably the review process as implemented on *Open Humans* is less structured than traditional approaches, as it is performed by community members who choose to participate; self-selection for engagement may help maximize efficiency in a heterogeneous ecosystem. We hope this alternative design helps inform other projects seeking increased inclusion of participant input in project review and oversight.

### Summary

*Open Humans* is an active online platform for personal data aggregation and data sharing that enables citizen science and traditional academic science alike. By leaving data-sharing decisions to individual members, the platform offers a way of doing personal data-based research in an iterative, ethically sensitive way and enables individuals to engage in science as both investigators and participants.

### Methods

The primary Open Humans web application, as well as data source *Projects* maintained directly by *Open Humans*, are written in Python 3 using the Django web framework. API endpoints, JSON and HTML data serialization, and OAuth2 authorization are managed by the *Django REST Framework* and *Django OAuth Toolkit* libraries. Web apps are deployed on *Heroku* and use *Amazon S3* for file storage. The *Personal Data Notebooks* JupyterHub project is deployed via *Google Cloud Platform*.

Two Python packages have been developed and distributed in the *Python Package Index* to facilitate interactions with our API: (1) *open-humans-api* provides Python functions for API endpoints, as well as command line tools for performing many standard API operations, (2) *django-open-humans* provides a reusable Django module for using *Open Humans* OAuth2 and API features.

Open Humans complies with GDPR and provides a live records of processing activities report at: <https://www.openhumans.org/data-processing-activities/>

### Availability of source code and requirements

- Project name: Open Humans
  - Project home page: <http://www.openhumans.org>
  - Operating system(s): Platform independent
  - Programming language: Python3
  - Other requirements: full list on GitHub <https://github.com/openhumans/open-humans/>
  - License: MIT
- 
- Project name: Open Humans API
  - Project home page: <https://open-humans-api.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

- Operating system(s): Platform independent
  - Programming language: Python3
  - Other requirements: full list on GitHub <https://github.com/openhumans/open-humans-api>
  - License: MIT
- Project name: Django Open Humans
  - Project home page: <https://github.com/OpenHumans/django-open-humans>
  - Operating system(s): Platform independent
  - Programming language: Python3
  - Other requirements: full list on GitHub
  - License: MIT

## Declarations

### List of abbreviations

API: application programming interface CGM: Continuous Glucose Monitor DTC: Direct to Consumer GDPR General Data Protection Regulation IRB: Institutional Review Board PIMS: Personal information management systems QoL: Quality of Life

### Ethical Approval

Not applicable

### Consent for publication

Not applicable

### Competing Interests

BGT is supported by a fellowship from *Open Humans Foundation*, which operates *Open Humans*. MPB is funded for full time work at *Open Humans Foundation* as Executive Director and President. MA is a paid consultant to Genetic Alliance and Variant Bio.

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### Author's Contributions

BGT: Conceptualization, Data curation, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Software, Supervision, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing MA: Supervision, Writing – review & editing KA: Data curation, Software, Validation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing MD: Software, Writing – review & editing VE: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing BG: Data curation, Resources, Software, Validation TH: Methodology, Resources, Software DL: Data curation, Formal analysis, Validation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing OS: Investigation, Validation, Writing – review & editing ON: Investigation, Validation AT: Data curation, Software, Validation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing JB: Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Resources, Investigation, Project administration, Supervision MPB: Conceptualization, Data curation, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project ad-

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