



Background

Technical aspects of how data are collected, linked, analysed, and shared

influence

Ethical considerations such as:

- Potential benefits
- Potential harms
- Respect for persons
 - Privacy, stigma, etc.





Open science: ethical tradeoffs

- Maximise benefits by transparent data sharing
 - Increased validity
 - Increased (meta-)analysis
 - More (and more accurate) results
- Minimise harms by reducing
 - Identifiability & stigma
 - Misuse of data









Minimalism: data and linkage

Scientific and ethical rationale for research data maximalism (including genomic data)

Minimalism might reduce risks by limiting:

- Number of individuals' data shared/linked
- Types of data linked
- Level of detail (e.g. fuzzy location data)
- Duration of linkage (e.g., "ephemeral phylogeny")





Institutions & Governance

Relevant data held by different (global) research groups, government/public health agencies, technology companies

Co-ordination problems in data sharing

- Different regulations
- Need for appropriate gate-keeper

Tension between benefits of local ownership of data versus risks to local communities





Image: Tom Friedman

Possible technological solutions

1) Federated databases & analysis

- Data held by different connected institutions
- Technical barriers (computing power) & funding barriers

2) Trusted research environments

- Data deposited in systems held by third parties
- Need to trust centralized database security

3) Data packages

- Defined reasons & degree of data sharing
- Funding & staffing barriers
- Ethical tensions including post-research storage of data





Conclusions

Different technical approaches influence ethical features & outcomes of phylogenetic analysis

Data minimalism (including linkage minimalism) is a key consideration

Several unresolved issues for future work



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