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Attitudes towards personal genomics among older Swiss adults: An exploratory study



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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To explore attitudes of Swiss older adults towards personal genomics (PG).

Methods: Using an anonymized voluntary paper-and-pencil survey, data were collected from 151 men and women aged 60–89 years attending the Seniorenuniversität Zurich, Switzerland (Seniors' University). Analyses were conducted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: One third of the respondents were aware of PG, and more than half indicated interest in undergoing PG testing. The primary motivation provided was respondents' interest in finding out about their own disease risk, followed by willingness to contribute to scientific research. Forty-four percent were not interested in undergoing testing because results might be worrisome, or due to concerns about the validity of the results. Only a minority of respondents mentioned privacy-related concerns. Further, 66% were interested in undergoing clinic-based PG motivated by the opportunity to contribute to scientific research (78%) and 75% of all study participants indicated strong preferences to donate genomic data to public research institutions.

Conclusion: This study indicates a relatively positive overall attitude towards personal genomic testing among older Swiss adults, a group not typically represented in surveys about personal genomics. Genomic data of older adults can be highly relevant to late life health and maintenance of quality of life. In addition they can be an invaluable source for better understanding of longevity, health and disease. Understanding the attitudes of this population towards genomic analyses, although important, remains under-examined.

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1. Introduction

The emergence of increasingly inexpensive genome sequencing technologies has increased our potential to identify genetic components of health and disease, thereby contributing to progress towards more individualized, predictive, preventive and precise medicine (Van El et al., 2013). To facilitate this development, genome-wide association and gene–environment interaction studies have become valuable resources for investigating the genetic basis of disease.

Capitalizing on hopes and expectations regarding personalized medicine, commercial companies began offering large-scale personal genomic testing and disease-risk profiling outside clinical settings in 2007. Such companies appeared in many countries, operating via online interfaces and initially using a direct-to-consumer approach (DTC) whereby users order tests online and receive personal predictive risk assessments for a variety of diseases directly, without the mediation of a health professional (Vayena and Prainsack, 2013). However, the analytical validity, clinical

utility of such tests including the appropriate involvement of health care providers have been highly contested, and significant debate has surrounded these companies ever since their first emergence (Bloss et al., 2013; Vayena et al., 2014a; Vayena, 2014). The leading company in this area remains 23andme, claiming to have one million genotypes in their database (23andme, 2015). Since November 2013, at the request of the US FDA, the company can offer only limited health risk information depending on whether the FDA has been provided with sufficient evidence of the link between a variant and a condition. In the UK, the same company offers a wider range of health risk information as the UK regulators have not stepped into controlling the services.

Expert views differ over whether this type of genomic risk information has any value for disease prevention or would only inappropriately burden individuals and the healthcare system (Bloss et al., 2013 & McGowan et al., 2014). Systematic evidence of the impact of personal genomic information on behavior and health outcomes remains limited. Overall, early findings indicate increased physician utilization by DTC-PG customers (Bloss et al., 2014). Healthier lifestyle changes on the basis of genomic results was only reported by Egglestone et al., (2013), while others observed no changes or even decreased self-

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efficacy and control over one's health (Bloss et al., 2013; Boeldt et al., 2015). Further, differences in anxiety levels or after test distress in DTC-PG users were reported as non-significant and correct interpretation and understanding of PG findings varies with demographic characteristics, level of education and numeracy, genetic knowledge and the format in which the information is presented (Ostergren et al., 2015; Schmidlen et al., 2015). Most findings come from early adopters of DTC-PG. We are still lacking conclusive evidence of how lay people receiving complex genomic information would react to it, given the limited genomic literacy in the general public (Carere et al., 2015; Critchley et al., 2015a, b; Boeldt et al., 2015; Meisel et al., 2015; Ostergren et al., 2015; Schmidlen et al., 2015; Gigerenzer et al., 2007; Gigerenzer and Muir Gray, 2011; Wasson et al., 2013).

To date a number of studies have sought to improve understanding of the attitudes of people who have accessed their genomic data, or those willing to do so (Carere et al., 2015; Roberts and Ostergren, 2013; Vayena et al., 2012; Vayena et al., 2014a). While patterns have begun to emerge, empirical data remain limited (Vayena et al., 2014a): findings indicate that the general public's awareness about genomics is increasing, even though the number of actual test takers remains low (Almeling and Gadarian, 2014; Carere et al., 2015; Critchley et al., 2015a, b; Hall et al., 2012; Schmidlen et al., 2015). The most commonly reported motives for undergoing personal genomic testing outside the clinical context are to obtain information about personal traits; to explore genetic makeup and ancestry; or wanting to learn about individual genetic risk factors (Cherkas et al., 2010; Gollust et al., 2012; McGowan et al., 2010; Vayena et al., 2012; Vayena et al., 2014a). Other reasons include the use of genetic information for disease prevention (Rahm et al., 2012); planning to adopt healthier lifestyles in cases of higher-than-average risk (Cherkas et al., 2010); explanation for the cause of a current health condition (Meisel et al., 2015) and taking personal responsibility for future health (McGowan et al., 2010). An additional reason has been the opportunity to contribute to research, despite privacy and confidentiality concerns being reported as obstacles to the donation of data (Brown Trinidad et al., 2010; Critchley et al., 2015a, b). One study found people accepting trade-offs between privacy and the utility of research participation for the common good (McGuire et al., 2009; Oliver et al., 2012). However, conditions for such trade-offs or expectations associated with utility are still an underexplored area. Since we anticipate an increase in the use of genomic data within and beyond the clinical setting, it is important to fill gaps in empirical data on public attitudes concerning these issues.

Following up on previous work we did on PG attitudes in Switzerland, this study focuses on investigating perspectives of older Swiss adults. In most western societies the older adult population is the fastest growing segment; medical advances and the baby boom between 1955 and 1964 have resulted in a current population in which 1/6 of people are 65 or older, with a steadily increasing percentage aged 80 or older (BFS 2013). Compared to the general population, older adults are more vulnerable to physical changes, decreasing mobility, chronic illness, loss of support systems, and changes in cognitive ability, particularly in advanced old age. However, they are also characterized by large inter-individual differences in level, rate and direction of change of these characteristics. In the context of genetic research, given their long life history of health and disease, they also represent an extremely rich source of insight into genetic associations with human longevity, as well as genetic associations leading to individual fitness (van den Akker et al., 2015; Tan et al., 2006).

In general, older adults are frequently under-recruited or excluded from biomedical and pharmaceutical research, although most drugs and treatments under development are more likely to be used in this age group. The elderly perspective is also missing from the discussion of personal genomics, since studies have mainly focused on younger populations with concerns corresponding to earlier phases in life where health issues are typically a concern of the *future*, as opposed to the more *current* concern of many older adults (Smith and Freund,

2002; Wurm et al., 2009). This project aimed to start filling the gap in our knowledge regarding attitudes of older adults towards human genomics. More specifically, we wanted to explore whether this age group is aware of developments within genetic testing, in particular personal genomics; their interest in undergoing such testing themselves; the motivational factors contributing to their willingness or lack thereof; how they view access modalities to such data; and their concerns and expectations in relation to participating in genomics research. To our knowledge this is the first study of this kind.

2. Method

We conducted an anonymized voluntary self-completion survey in two sessions on 19 November 2013 and 6 March 2014, before lectures of the Seniors' University Program at the University of Zurich with approximately 500 older adults attending on the first date, and 300 on the second date. After a short presentation of the study purpose, we showed a multimedia file including a soundless black and white animation and text describing the customer journey of internet-based personal genomic services. The file was developed in collaboration with the IT support group of the University of Zurich, and its content, design and presentation were reviewed by experts in genetics, psychology, social science, medicine, law, ethics, and information technology. The same multimedia file was used in a study we conducted with young adults and results of which have been published (Vayena et al., 2014a). After the presentation of the movie, the audience was invited to ask questions of clarification about the movie and the project. They were also invited to pick up a paper-pencil questionnaire, including a pre-paid return envelope, which was designed based on our previous study of similar research questions in young adults (Vayena et al., 2012, 2014a), and after reviewing similar questionnaires in other published studies (Vernez et al., 2013; Wilde et al., 2011; Gollust et al., 2012). Permission to conduct this study was received by the Research Ethics Committee of the Canton of Zurich.

The questionnaire included 31 multiple-choice and 7-point Likert scale questions and was pretested among peers and five older adults unrelated to the study. Questions were designed to capture awareness about personal genomics services, motivation for testing, and concerns about genomic results. Moreover, a number of questions were included that explored attitudes towards sharing genomic data and research participation in genomic research studies. Since the majority of respondents were unlikely to have had experience with personal genomic testing, we also explored the motives and concerns of hypothetical participation in testing. Demographic data were collected including gender, age, education, health concerns, offspring, importance of religion, and internet usage.

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS Statistics 20.0. We conducted Pearson's chi-squared test and, where required, Fisher's exact test in order to establish associations between attitudes to personal genomics and the demographic variables. Due to our small sample, the 7-point-Likert scale scores were split into groups for comparison of different measures by pooling answer categories 1–3 and 5–7. The neutral category, 4, was excluded. Again, analysis was conducted and analyzed using Pearson's chi-squared or Fisher's exact test. Significance was accepted at a $p < 0.05$ level. Participants' answers to open-ended questions were reported in free text fields for "other reasons" or additional comments. These were post-coded into categories and analyzed qualitatively or saved as illustrating quotations.

3. Results

In total, 151 respondents participated in the survey, a response rate of 19% based on the total number of attendees at the lecture. General sample characteristics are displayed in Table 1. Gender was fairly equally distributed and the mean age reported was 76 years, with a range between 60 and 89 years. The level of education was above average, and 92% of our sample reported regular internet use. Participants expressed moderate concern about their own health, with 4.89 on a

Table 1
Demographics.

Sample characteristic	N	%
Sample size	151	
Age	76 years	SD = 6.052
Gender		
Male	82	54.3%
Female	69	45.7%
Children/grandchildren		
Yes	126	83.4%
No	25	16.6%
Disease in family		
Yes	48	31.8%
No	99	65.6%
Internet		
Yes	139	92.1%
No	12	7.9%
Education		
Secondary school	7	4.6%
Vocational education	67	44.4%
High School	28	18.5%
University degree	49	32.5%
Health		
Concerned	104	68.9%
Not concerned	19	12.6%
Religion		
Religious	38	25.2%
Not religious	88	58.3%

7-point Likert-scale, and one third reported being affected by a serious disease either personally or within their family. The importance of religion in daily life seemed less prominent. One third of participants reported having heard of personal genomic testing. Pearson's chi-squared test revealed that the oldest age group (born 1925–1935) was less likely to be aware of DTC-PG ($\chi^2 (1, n = 84) = 6.025, p = 0.024$), and also reported less internet use ($\chi^2 (1, n = 84) = 19.704, p = 0.0$).

3.1. Direct-to-consumer personal genomics (DTC-PG): motivation to undergo testing

Only one respondent had personal experience with DTC personal genomics; this person had participated in a research project. Of the remaining respondents, 56% were interested in hypothetically undergoing DTC-PG. The primary motivation for considering testing was interest in receiving information about one's personal disease risk, followed by the wish to contribute to scientific research (Table 2). The exploration of demographic characteristics and the willingness to undergo testing revealed that people concerned about their health were more likely to consider DTC-GT ($\chi^2 (1, n = 122) = 5.348, p = 0.021$).

A χ^2 -test including all demographic characteristics was conducted and revealed the following results: People without children or grandchildren are less concerned about passing on predispositions ($\chi^2 (1, n = 84) = 16.154, p = 0.000$); People without children or grandchildren are less likely to want to find out about their genetic ancestry ($\chi^2 (1, n = 84) = 8.201, p = 0.004$); People with sickness in

Table 2
Ranked reasons for considering undergoing DTC-GT.

Response (N = 84)	No of responses	[%]
I would like to know if I am at risk of certain disease	59	70.2
I would like to contribute my genetic data to scientific research	53	63.1
I would like to know my sensitivity to certain medication	48	57.1
I would like to find out about my genetic ancestry	46	54.8
I would like to know the risk that I have passed a disease predisposition on to my children	45	53.6
I would like to find out about my genetic traits	36	42.9
I was curious about how such a test works	33	39.3
I am interested in genetics in general	30	35.7
If I were able to buy the test at low cost	29	34.5
Just for fun	5	6

family are more likely to prefer having health professional supervision ($\chi^2 (1, n = 82) = 4.353, p = 0.037$; Comparing the two extreme groups in terms of age, the oldest group (1935–1925) was less likely to prefer medical professional supervision ($\chi^2 (1, n = 50) = 6.637, p = 0.01$).

3.2. Reasons for not being interested in DTC-PG

Those respondents who were not interested in undergoing DTC-PG (44%) would refrain mainly because of concerns that the results might worry them (45.5%) and concerns about the validity of the results (42.4%, see also Table 3).

A χ^2 -test including the demographic variables was conducted and revealed the following results: Females see costs as an obstacle ($\chi^2 (1, n = 66) = 3.960, p = 0.047$); People with sickness in family are less likely to report “no utility” ($\chi^2 (1, n = 64) = 7.721, p = 0.005$) and would not undergo testing since it is not prescribed by the doctor ($\chi^2 (1, n = 64) = 5.217, p = 0.032$); People in the oldest age group are less concerned about privacy ($\chi^2 (1, n = 47) = 5.631, p = 0.02$) and religious people refrain since it is not prescribed by the doctor ($\chi^2 (1, n = 53) = 6.280, p = 0.019$).

3.3. Attitudes towards online PG vs clinic-based PG for research purposes

In contrast to 56% interested in an online PG test, 66% of the respondents were interested in participating in a clinic-based personal genomic test for research purposes, with those concerned about their health more likely to be interested ($\chi^2 (1, n = 122) = 4.419, p = 0.036$). Overall, the main reason for interest was the opportunity to contribute to scientific research (78%) and second, to help increase the validity of the test (69%). More specifically, participants who had experienced disease personally or in their family were motivated by their interest in the development of new therapies ($\chi^2 (1, n = 97) = 7.904, p = 0.005$), as well as improving the validity of available personal genomic tests ($\chi^2 (1, n = 97) = 5.489, p = 0.019$). Participants with lower levels of education were less interested in developing therapies for affected family members or themselves ($\chi^2 (1, n = 100) = 6.354, p = 0.012$), and also reported lower interest in genetics generally ($\chi^2 (1, n = 100) = 6.135, p = 0.013$).

Of those respondents expressing interest in undergoing clinic-based PG for research purposes, the vast majority reported an interest in receiving back their results, with 60% wanting unrestricted access to results and 30% wanting only to be informed about curable diseases. Only 4 respondents chose not to receive any results, because they doubted the validity of the results. An additional reason for refusal provided in the open-ended questions was the potential burden associated with more information about disease risk.

A χ^2 -test including the demographic variables was conducted and revealed the following results: people aware about genetic testing were less concerned about privacy ($\chi^2 (1, n = 47) = 4.362, p = 0.037$). The same holds true for people with sickness in family ($\chi^2 (1, n = 47) = p = 0.040$). People without children or grandchildren reported quality concerns ($\chi^2 (1, n = 47) = , p = 0.029$).

Table 3
Ranked reasons for not being interested DTC-PG.

Response (N = 66)	No of responses	[%]
I am concerned that the results will worry me	30	45.5
I do not think the test results are valid	28	42.4
I do not see any utility in such tests/I am not interested in my genetic profile	28	42.4
I am concerned about the privacy of my data	18	27.3
I am skeptical about genetic testing in general	14	21.2
Cost is an obstacle to undergo testing	11	16.7
The test is not advised by a doctor	11	16.7

Table 4
Ranked reasons for not considering a clinic-based PG for research purposes.

Response (N = 50)	No of responses	[%]
I am concerned that the results will worry me	23	46
I am skeptical about genetic testing	17	34
I am concerned about the privacy of my data	15	30
I question the validity of the test	9	18
Time would be an obstacle to participating	8	16
I am not interested in genetics at all	5	10

One third of all respondents were not interested in participating in a clinical study overall worry about possible test results was cited as the key reason. The second most common reason was skepticism about genetic testing in general (see Table 4).

Finally, Fig. 1 illustrates reasons for not interested in undergoing either DTC-PG or clinic-based PG for research purposes, indicating a common concern about the nature of the results. Low utility and low validity were only attributed to privately and self-administered DTC-PG.

3.4. Donating genomic data to research institutions

Finally, 75% of all respondents indicated strong preferences to contribute their genomic data to public research institutions such as universities or university hospitals as opposed to private institutions (15%). Forty-five percent would also support contributing data to private but not-for-profit institutions.

4. Discussion

4.1. Awareness of personal genomic testing

Some researchers have reported declining awareness of personal genomic testing with increasing age. Additionally, psychological and consumer behavior studies link increasing age with decreasing capacity for processing information from media sources (Ostergren et al., 2015; Kolor et al., 2012; Langford et al., 2012), which might lead to the reported lower awareness of PG in older people. Since some of the personal genomics services are online, it is also likely that the low internet use, especially among the oldest study participants of our group, might diminish awareness of online genomic services. However, a recent survey of internet use in older Swiss adults indicated that 68% of those aged 60–69 and 40.6% of those aged 70 years and older reported using the internet to some degree (Schelling and Seifert, 2010).

In the present study, one third of participants were familiar with the concept of personal genomics, a proportion that can be classified as moderate compared to other studies involving young and middle-

aged adults (Cherkas et al., 2010; Finney Rutten et al., 2012; Hall et al., 2012; Kolor et al., 2012; Ortiz et al., 2011). This finding is likely to be related to the increasing media attention and current public debate around a revision of the Swiss laws on genetic testing. In addition, one of the senior citizens' lectures used for recruitment was on innovations in medicine, which might imply pre-existing interest in the medical field within our sample.

4.2. Reasons for DTC-PG-testing

Only one person in the current study reported personal experience with genetic testing in the context of a genetic research study. This is in line with previous findings of a relatively low participation rate in personal genomic testing in other age groups (Kolor et al., 2012; Ortiz et al., 2011). More than half of our respondents expressed interest to participate in a hypothetical PG-study. Other studies characterized individuals with prior personal experience of a genetic disease in themselves or within their family as particularly open-minded towards genetic testing (Kettis-Lindblad et al., 2005); our findings, however, indicate more critical attitude to personal genomics within this group. Those with a family history of disease were particularly likely to question the utility of this type of test, and indicated that they would not undergo testing without involving a health professional.

Respondents were interested in access to information on personal disease risk and the opportunity to contribute to scientific research. Those respondents who were concerned about their health in general expressed a stronger interest in undergoing testing. Similarly, in the case of a clinic-based PG for research purposes, an additional motive for participation was to help increase the validity of the test. Other studies have reported analogous findings (Goldsmith and Jackson, 2012; Vayena, 2014): the moral duty of contributing – for reasons of reciprocity – to the societal good; altruism; and self-interest in medical treatment have all been described as common motivations to participate in genetic research for elderly groups (Frazier et al., 2006; Merz et al., 2002). Generally, altruism involves an act in which benefits are attributed to others rather than the actor; in genetic research, the recipient (a research institution), is considered to reciprocate the gift by contributing towards publicly accessible medical advances; therefore, a third party, society, eventually receives the benefits of the individual's altruistic act (Harmon and Chen, 2012). Erikson and Kivnick (1986) considered this type of altruism 'generativity': an increasing concern, with age, to guide and care for the next generation, coupled with greater willingness to provide positive opportunities for the next generation. Consequently, participation of the elderly may be seen by older adults themselves as a reciprocal act, whereby the older adult experiences personal benefits from participation, including increased or maintained life

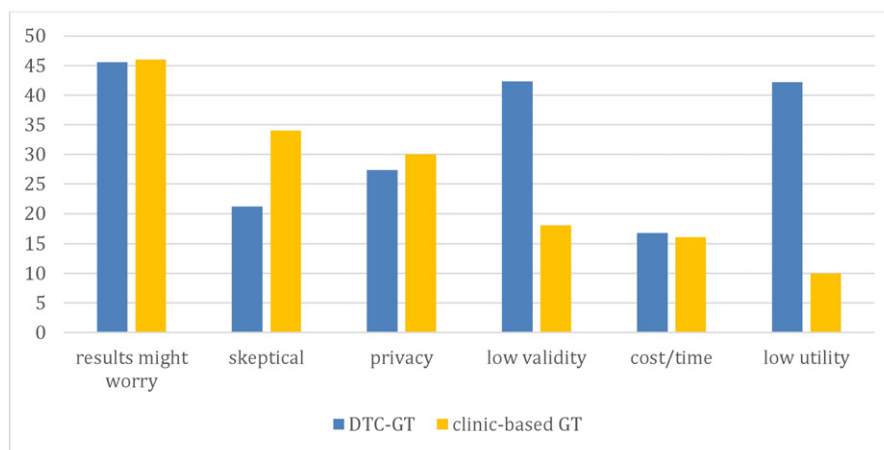


Fig. 1. Comparison of reasons for not undergoing DTC-PG or clinic-based PG for research purposes. To enable comparison and adjust for varying total numbers, data have been normalized. Categories have been grouped and slightly renamed.

satisfaction, greater confidence and self-esteem, as well feeling more socially integrated through having contributed personally to the common good and/or the next generation (Harmon and Chen, 2012).

4.3. Reasons for not being interested in PG-testing

The primary reason for refraining from PG-testing was the possible implications of the results, which might cause worry (Bloss et al., 2010; Gollust et al., 2012; McGuire et al., 2009; Rahm et al., 2012; Vayena et al., 2014a). This finding relates to a rather prominent point in the debate about PG, namely the concern about whether people are able to understand the nature of genetic data and interpret predictive results correctly. Studies of investigating this question in the context of genetic literacy have had contradictory results. Some found that people lacked sophisticated knowledge about genetics and genomics while holding misconceptions about the value and limitations of genetic tests (Boeldt et al., 2015; Ostergren et al., 2015; Schmidlen et al., 2015; Hahn et al., 2010; Rose et al., 2005). Other studies found that participants have realistic expectations and understand the low predictive power of results (McGowan et al., 2010; McGuire et al., 2009; Meisel et al., 2015; Ostergren et al., 2015). It is therefore difficult to draw firm conclusions at this point about individual perceptions of actual test results. The risk of being surprised and unable to cope with probabilistic results might still occur in some instances, especially given the often observed limited ability of both doctors and patients to interpret probabilistic information about health risks correctly, even when those risks are unrelated to genetics (Boeldt et al., 2015; Carere et al., 2015; Dressler et al., 2014; Gigerenzer et al., 2007; Gigerenzer and Muir Gray, 2011; Kaye and Korf, 2013; Ostergren et al., 2015; Powell et al., 2012; Schmidlen et al., 2015). Those with a family history of disease were more likely to question the utility of this type of test, and indicated that they would not undergo testing without involving a health professional. Another interesting finding that emerged in the open questions was that some participants did not wish to be treated for illness after a certain stage; they were concerned, however, that having genetic information might lead to increased external pressure on them to undergo treatment despite their own wishes. Although the design of our study did not allow us to explore this further, we consider this an issue worthy of deeper investigation.

Given the prominence of privacy concerns in all discussions about genomic testing, privacy considerations were one of our possible reasons for not undergoing PG testing. Such concerns were very low among our respondents. A number of other studies have reported concerns about privacy, confidentiality of results and fear of discrimination as a key consideration in deciding whether or not to participate in genetic research (Critchley et al., 2015a, b; Vayena et al., 2014a; Goldsmith and Jackson, 2012; McGuire et al., 2009; Wilde et al., 2011). This is significantly different from our findings and should be explored in more detail. It is unclear whether lack of privacy concerns is due to a privacy knowledge gap or whether respondents in this study do not really consider genetic privacy an issue. Among the older participants in this study, privacy concerns were very rare, and diminished with increasing age. Given limited previous data on older adults' perception of privacy in the context of data sharing, we can only assume a number of reasons. First, many older adults might not be concerned about privacy because they are not affected by certain risks identified earlier: for example, they do not have employment concerns, they already have established (health) insurance plans, and they have already survived a substantial part of adult life. Second, in line with arguments relating to altruistic motives, older persons might consider the risk of diminished assurance of privacy due to data disclosure to be outweighed by the high potential benefits of scientific research (McGuire and Burke, 2008; Oliver et al., 2012; Vayena, 2014). Finally another reason that may potentially explain reduced privacy concerns, is the

high level of privacy protection afforded to personal data in Switzerland (Vayena et al., 2014a). None of our respondents mentioned concerns about the privacy of their relatives in relation to their own genomic testing. A possible explanation could be low genomic literacy and limited understanding of the genetic privacy implications for relatives. The level of genomic literacy of this population and the perception of privacy risks need further exploration.

4.3.1. Comparison of DTC-PG and clinic-based PG

We compared participants' interest in undergoing DTC-PG and personal genomic testing in a clinical context for research purposes. According to Swiss law, for companies that operate from Switzerland, it is illegal to offer personal genomic services to consumers without physician prescription and counseling. It is not illegal for Swiss citizens to access such services online, but the ministry of health has issued advice against such online services. The genetic testing law is currently under revision, which includes relaxing some of these prohibitions, however, at the time of the survey no revision was effected. We were interested in exploring whether the context in which the genomic testing takes place is relevant in people's motivation or concerns. The comparison was most interesting in relation to the reasons for refraining from testing. As in the DTC-PG the primary reason was concerns that results may cause worry. Drawing on other findings from earlier studies, although in different age groups, we still observe that this concern persists as reasons of avoiding personal genomics irrespective of the context of testing. It is important to explore this sentiment towards genomic information in more depth. Is the underlying concern the result of a deterministic understanding of genomics, or is it a general attitude towards information with predictive value? Ultimately better understanding the reasons behind such concerns will also prove relevant for the design of genomic literacy activities.

4.3.2. Not-for profit vs for-profit

The vast majority of study participants indicated strong preference to donate data to public research institutions as opposed to private research institutions. Even though we did not further explore the underlying reasons for this preference, our hypothesis is that people trust not-for profit publicly funded organizations more for prioritizing the common good. Given the growing number of private for-profit companies operating in the space of genomic and personal data, it would be interesting to further explore such views also against people's broader notion of ownership and exploitation of genomic data.

4.4. Limitations of the present study

All participants in this study were recruited via the Seniorenuniversität Zurich, a continuing education program for seniors. These seniors are characterized by an above average level of education and high levels of social participation and engagement in physical, cultural and social activities. This profile implies that our sample represents a selected part of the aging population rather than being fully representative of the general population. The Seniorenuniversität itself claims that their members are 'the pioneers of a new culture of aging', and such a new culture is likely to involve higher levels of engagement in activities such as participating in research. Additionally, future generations of older adults will also include the so-called baby boom generation, with demographics more similar to the population in this survey.

The low response rate, 19%, may indicate a substantial group of older adults outside the study with a critical perspective towards genetics, with only those holding a sufficiently strong preexisting interest in genetics and genomics actually participating.

We approached this sample in two sessions of a lecture series and introduced the topic by showing an informational multimedia file. We offered the change to pose clarifying questions, but we did not assess the viewers' comprehension of the video. The first time we approached the

older adults was before a lecture on new developments in cardiology, a theme closely related to medical issues. This could imply an a priori increased interest in and awareness of new advances in medicine. Another limitation of the study is that due to the limited number of actual test takers in this age group, we investigated a hypothetical scenario by asking participants to imagine whether they would participate in genomic testing, and assessing their motivation for or against such participation. As our participants were aware of the hypothetical nature of this scenario, it is possible that motivational responses differed from those in a real-world test taking situation: the survey respondents might not have been as emotionally invested in the overall topic and in their decision as participants in a real-life personal genomic test.

Despite the reported limitations, this study provides a first descriptive approach to unveiling attitudes and motives relating to personal genomics in later adulthood—a source of information largely untapped, but one that is likely to inform the current debate and approaches to policy making.

4.5. Outlook and conclusion

How to harness people's willingness to engage with their genomic data and contribute to research, while making sure they are not exploited and their individual rights are not being violated, remains a key challenge. As PG is a relatively new development we are only at the beginning of the debate about necessary measures, for example, at the regulatory level; how to engage the broader public in the debate; and ultimately how to protect individual rights, like privacy and confidentiality, while avoiding undue paternalism. Although these are global developments, policies tend to be developed and implemented at the national level and therefore they need to be responsive to different public perceptions about genomics, public trust in scientific and medical research, the health care systems, as well as different regulatory regimes.

This exploratory study shows that older Western European adults of higher educational level and with familiarity with online technologies are generally interested in personal genomics. The participants were motivated by the possibility to participate in research and interest in one's actual and future health. This population is of particular importance for genomic studies. Genomic data from this population can contribute to better understanding of longevity, gene–environment interactions and wellbeing. In addition, as this segment of the population is rapidly growing, more thought should be given on how to involve this group in genomic research. If that were to be the case, it is imperative to understand the attitudes, preferences and concerns of this population group in relation to genomic data. Such an understanding is crucial for developing appropriate policies and practices in relation to recruitment, informed consent and privacy-setting options relevant to personal genomics. We hope that our exploratory findings will help set a broader research agenda for genomics and senior adults.

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