



## De identifying your study data

### *Identifiers*

In order for study data to be considered de identified, all personally identifiable information must be removed. This includes obvious identifiers such as name, date of birth and social security number but also includes other numbers such as school ID number, address and phone number.

Identifiers may\* include:

- Names
- Address
- Dates directly related to an individual, including birth date, numbers ho B < I a
- Fax numbers
- Device identifiers and serial numbers
- Email addresses
- Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs)
- Social security numbers
- Internet Protocol (IP) addresses
- Medical record numbers
- Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints
- Health plan beneficiary numbers
- Full fac
- Certificate/license numbers
- Any oth t/ ¥ ed under HIPAA regulations

When dealing with smaller or more specialized datasets, please also keep in mind the potential of identifying a subject based on a set of indirect identifiers. For example, age and sex and job title a 52 yr old male nurse may be identifiable in a dataset of survey respondents recruited from a single hospital. Because of this, in some cases datasets containing certain comb



If the investigator is obtaining a dataset from an outside entity, in order for it to be considered de-identified, all of the above identifiers must be removed from the dataset. If the data includes study codes, there should be a written agreement prohibiting the investigator from identifying the data &