## Expert Choice 2000 Serial Key |WORK|

A technical expert who has extensive experience in designing and implementing de-identification methodologies, and is familiar with the types of statistical analysis that are likely to be applied during the de-identification process, may be deemed an expert under the de-identification standard. The expert would have both the knowledge and the expertise to implement such statistical analyses and determine the best methods to use to create the de-identified data set. Experts may be found among those with extensive experience in using statistical or scientific principles to design and implement de-identification methodologies. Relevant experience may include experience as a data analyst or a statistician. While statistical experience may be sufficient, the expert should have a strong understanding of the principles of database design and other aspects of designing a data set that would aid in the evaluation of the identification risks that the expert determines to be associated with the information in the data set. As described in the de-identification standard, the expert may be required to evaluate the risks associated with the identified information and determine whether the potential for re-identification is greater than very small. Once the expert determines that the re-identification risk is greater than very small, the expert will be required to perform or assist in the performance of data manipulations, which may include, but are not limited to, removal of the unique identifier from the data or reduction of the number of unique identifiers in the data. Experts may use statistical methods to evaluate the identification risk associated with records in a data set. The expert also may perform two-sample concentration tests to determine whether the identifiers are all expected to be unique or whether the probabilities that some data elements are expected to be unique are too similar to happen by chance. If the concentration tests show a statistically significant difference in these probabilities, the expert may infer that certain data elements are not expected to be unique.



The expert will determine whether there are any missing values (not present, or represented by more than one value) in the data set being deidentified. If missing values are present, the expert will identify which ones are likely to be problematic for identifying the information. Typically, the data set being de-identified is a subset of the data set from which it is compared. For example, an address data set may be used to identify people

living in the same household. In that case, the address data set is a subset of the population for whom that addresses were recorded. For certain computational situations, the expert may infer the identifiers, or data elements, in the data record that are unique, or linkable to only one person. Identification risks can be mitigated if these data elements are determined to be completely unique, or if there is no expected probability that certain data elements will appear together. The expert may also perform socalled two-sample concentration

tests to determine whether the probabilities of joint occurrences of data elements are statistically different in the data set being deidentified, compared to the population for whom information is known. If the concentration tests show a statistically significant difference in such probabilities, the expert may infer that certain data elements are not expected to be unique. For example, this reasoning may be used to conclude that the probabilities that a record of an individual patient is also linked to a record of a third party who has undergone a medical

## procedure are statistically too similar to occur by chance. 13 5ec8ef588b

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