



De-identified vs. Coded Data

The terms “**coded**” and “**de-identified**” describe *different types of datasets*. The distinction hinges on whether **there is a key** linking subjects to their identifiable data and whether anyone involved in the research has **access to that key**.

Coded Data:

Coded data are created when direct identifiers (e.g. name, MRN, dates, etc.) are removed and replaced with a **code**; a **key exists** that **can link the code back to the individual**.

- Identifiers are removed and replaced with a code
- A key exists that can link codes back to individuals
- If anyone on the research team can access the key, the data remain identifiable

Note: Whether or not researchers intend to use the key does not change the identifiable status of the data.

De-identified Data:

Data are considered **de-identified** only when **no one on the research team has access to any key or mechanism that could re-identify subjects**.

- Identifiers have been removed
- The key is not accessible to the research team
- The research team is unable to re-identify subjects

In conclusion:

Coded data are not the same as de-identified data. If a key exists and the team can access it, the data are *coded*—not “de-identified”.

Understanding "Coded" vs. "De-Identified" Data

Pertains to data that previously contained identifiers at some point during its life cycle.

Q: Does a key exist linking data to subjects' identities?

YES

NO

Does the study team have access to the key?

"DE-IDENTIFIED"

- No key exists
- No one can (re-)identify subjects
- When the key is destroyed, the data become *anonymous*

YES

NO

"CODED"

- Key accessible
- Subjects CAN be re-identified

"CODED", BUT...

- Key exists (but outside of study team purview)
- Data recipient CANNOT re-identify subjects
- Becomes *de-identified* to *recipient* of data

Represents re-identification risk

Did you know?

Studies that are FDA-regulated, even when the data being used are de-identified, may require submission to the IRB.