How to Search Datasets for Personally Identifiable Information

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To ensure a Stata dataset does not contain personally identifiable information (PII), you should carefully review the variables it contains: it may not be immediately clear that a variable is PII. However, sometimes it is useful to complete a first sweep of one or more datasets for clear instances of PII.

One way to do this is the **lookfor** command in Stata. It searches all variable names and labels in a dataset for one or more keywords. For example, **lookfor** name lists all variables whose name or variable label contains the string **name**. In this case, a variable named **fname** (for "first name") would be listed because **name** is a substring of **fname**. **lookfor** also stores the list of variables in the <u>saved result</u> **r** (varlist).

To quickly search more than one dataset, use the **lookfor_all** command, available on <u>SSC</u>. To install, type **ssc install lookfor_all** in Stata.

Below is a list of keywords to consider searching for. The list is not exhaustive, and you may find other PII examples in the data security manual.

- name
- **birth** (to find variables related to the respondent's birthdate)
- phone
- district
- county
- subcounty
- parish
- lc (to find variables related to the respondent's "local council," a geographical unit in some countries)
- village
- community
- address
- qps
- lat (to find variables related to latitude)
- lon (to find variables related to longitude)
- coord (to find variables related to GPS coordinates)
- location
- house

- compound
- school
- social
- network
- census
- gender (in limited cases)
- sex (in limited cases)
- fax
- email
- ip (for IP addresses)
- url (for Web addresses)

If you discover PII in a dataset, follow the protocols described in the data security manual. First, you should encrypt the dataset. Optionally, you may also remove, mask, or encode the PII and save a new, unencrypted dataset. Even PII used as an ID variable must be removed.