

**Dataset name:**

**Creator(s) of the plan:**

**Person(s) carrying out anonymisation:**

[Factors affecting anonymisation decisions](#) are presented below.

1. **Population and sampling:** *Who were the target population of the study and how was sampling conducted? How many people belonging to the population were included in the sample? What is known about the population beforehand (e.g. distribution of gender and age)? Do individuals belonging to the population share a rare phenomenon?*
2. **Content of the data:**
  - a) *What kinds of direct and indirect identifiers do the data contain? What combinations of information in the data could be used to identify an individual?*
  - b) *Does the dataset contain information related to third persons and can individuals be identified based on this information?*
  - c) *Does the dataset contain exceptional or unique information?*
  - d) *Does the dataset contain sensitive information?*
3. **Dataset age:** *Have the data of the population in the dataset changed over time?*
4. **Information on the respondents available in other sources:** *Is it possible to connect the information in the data to information from other sources? Is it possible to identify individuals based on information available in other sources?*
5. **Usability vs. anonymity:** *What types of information in the data are the most significant with regard to research, i.e. what information must be preserved during anonymisation and what information can be removed?*

**Anonymisation decisions:**

*What is removed, categorised, coarsened? Quantitative datasets: How are open-ended responses processed? Note that any documents relating to anonymisation cannot contain pseudonymous information or other information based on which individuals could still be identified. For instance, lists of aliases/pseudonyms used for personal names must be destroyed when they are no longer needed.*

**Rationale for anonymisation and assessing disclosure risk after anonymisation:**

*Provide rationale for anonymisation solutions and policies. Assess the possibility of identifying individuals in the data now and in the future. Think about when the anonymity of the data should be reviewed again (residual risk assessment). You can also provide further information regarding, for instance, the anonymisation process, how anonymisations are marked, and possible errors that secondary users of the data should take into account.*