

What Is Personal Identifiable Information

== Examples of PID ==

The identifiable victim effect has two components. People are more inclined to help an identified victim than an unidentified one, and people are more inclined to help a single identified victim than a group of identified victims. Although helping an identified victim may be commendable, the identifiable victim effect is considered a cognitive bias. From a consequentialist point of view, the cognitive error is the failure to offer N times as much help to N unidentified victims.

Telemarketers or customer service agents working on behalf of telephone companies must go through an additional customer authentication layer (typically a PIN, or last four digits of the stored payment method) and ask for the customer's consent prior to accessing the...

It has been pointed out that the future is data-driven. What this means is that much of the present innovation taking place in domains such as Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence is fueled by data, which is needed for calibrating the complex models (comprising neural network-based as well as other kinds). The larger the volume, diversity and quality of the data, the higher is the quality of the model, leading to better predictions and explanations...

The conceptualization of the identifiable victim effect as it is known today is commonly attributed to American economist Thomas Schelling. He wrote that harm to a particular person invokes "anxiety and sentiment, guilt..."

Information made public under FOI rules include written documents (letters, emails, computer files) or recordings (photos, videos, phone calls). Requests for information can be made by anyone, whether or not they are citizens of, or live in, the UK.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Under the U.S. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, PHI that is linked based on the following list of 18 identifiers must be treated with special care (up to date as of August 7, 2025):

Personal identifier PII include direct identifiers (name, social security number) and indirect identifiers (race, ethnicity, age). Personal Identifiers (PID) are a subset of personally identifiable information (PII) data elements, which identify an individual and can permit another person to "assume" that individual's identity without their knowledge or consent

Freedom of information in the United Kingdom restricted for two reasons: The type of information is classified (such

as personally identifiable information, like information regarding an individual person's Freedom of information (FOI) in the United Kingdom refers to members of the general public's right to access information held by public authorities. This right is covered in two parts:

The identifiable victim effect has a mirror image that is sometimes called the identifiable perpetrator effect. Research has shown that individuals are more inclined to mete out punishment, even at their own expense, when they are punishing a specific, identified perpetrator.

Personal genomics (2% of the genome), or partial or full genome sequencing. Once the genotypes are known, the individual's variations can be compared with the published literature to determine likelihood of trait expression, ancestry inference and disease risk. The genotyping stage employs different techniques, including single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis chips (typically 0. of Bioethical Issues stated, however, that "what constitutes identifiable and de-identified data is fluid and that evolving technologies and the Personal genomics or consumer genetics is the branch of genomics concerned with the sequencing, analysis and interpretation of the genome of an individual

== By Jurisdiction ==

Protected health information This includes any part of a patient's medical record or payment history. Researchers remove individually and identifiable PHI Protected health information (PHI) is information about the provision of health care or payment for health care that is created or collected by a covered entity, and can be linked to a specific individual. PHI is sought out in datasets for de-identification before researchers share the dataset publicly

National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-122 defines personally identifiable information as "any information about an individual maintained by an agency, including (1) any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as name, social security number, date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, or biometric records; and (2) any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical... Automated high-throughput sequencers have increased the speed and reduced the cost of sequencing, making it possible to offer whole genome sequencing including interpretation to consumers since 2015 for less than \$1,000. The emerging market of direct-to-consumer genome sequencing services has brought new questions about both the medical efficacy and the ethical dilemmas associated with widespread knowledge of

individual genetic information. aea9ecb2c2

Information privacy law The various laws around the world describe the rights of natural persons to control who is using their data. This includes usually the right to get details on which data is stored, for what purpose and to request the deletion in case the purpose is not given anymore. at least 250 employees or those which have access to the personal and identifiable information of at least 1000 people to appoint a Data Protection Officer Information privacy, data privacy or data protection laws provide a legal framework on how to obtain, use and store data of natural persons aea9ecb2c2

== In personalized medicine == aea9ecb2c2 Over 80 countries and independent territories, including nearly every country in Europe and many in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa, have now adopted comprehensive data protection laws. The European Union has the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), in force since May 25, 2018. The United States is notable for not having adopted a comprehensive information privacy law, but rather having adopted limited sectoral laws in some areas like the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). aea9ecb2c2

Non-personal data (for example, identifiable strings substituted with random strings) or anonymized (such as by irreversibly removing all personal data). NPD is part of the overall Data Governance Strategy of a region or country. NPD is part of the Non-Personal Data (NPD) is electronic data that does not contain any information that can be used to identify a natural person. Thus, it can either be data that has no personal information to begin with (such as weather data, stock prices, data from anonymous IoT sensors); or it is data that had personal data that was subsequently pseudoanonymized (for example, identifiable strings substituted with random strings) or anonymized (such as by irreversibly removing all personal data). While personal data are covered by Data Protection Legislation such as GDPR, other kinds of data would fall under the scope of NPD Regulation aea9ecb2c2

Information privacy concerns. Privacy concerns exist wherever personally identifiable information or other sensitive information is collected, stored, used, and finally destroyed Information privacy, also known as data privacy or data protection, is the relationship between the collection and dissemination of data, technology, the public expectation of privacy, contextual information norms, and the legal and political issues surrounding them aea9ecb2c2

Under the governance of FOI in the UK, public authorities generally include organizations that are publicly funded: like the NHS, police and governmental departments, and state schools. However, public funding is not the final arbiter of whether an organization must comply with FOI rules, as certain publicly funded but privately held operations (like

grant receiving charities) are exempt. Healthcare and dental practices only have to make accessible information for the work they perform under the NHS (where it does not reveal personal data). PHI is sought out in datasets for de-identification before researchers share the dataset publicly. Researchers remove individually and identifiable PHI from a dataset to preserve privacy for research participants. Public authorities must regularly publish updates and information regarding their activities, and == United States == History == Various types of personal information often come under privacy concerns. Privacy concerns exist wherever personally identifiable information or other sensitive information is collected, stored, used, and finally destroyed or deleted – in digital form or otherwise. Improper or non-existent disclosure control can be the root cause for privacy issues. Informed consent mechanisms including privacy policies and dynamic consent are important in communicating to data subjects the different uses of their personally identifiable information.

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Customer proprietary network information It includes the time, date, duration and destination number of each call, the type of network a consumer subscribes to, and certain other information that appears on the consumer's telephone bill. Commission. CPNI may also include account/subscriber information such as the number of lines. Privacy rules primarily apply to individually identifiable CPNI, meaning CPNI data that is linked or linkable to a particular person through other Customer proprietary network information (CPNI) is the data collected by telecommunications companies about a consumer's telephone service

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Personalized medicine is a medical method that targets treatment structures and medicinal decisions based on a patient's predicted response or risk of disease. The National Cancer Institute or NCI, an... CPNI is protected and regulated by the Federal Communications Commission. Privacy rules primarily apply to individually identifiable CPNI, meaning CPNI data that is linked or linkable to a particular person through other data such as a wireless account number, wireless phone number or email address. However, data such as name, address and phone number are not themselves CPNI. CPNI does not include financial information or sensitive personal information such as Social Security Numbers or credit card information.

aea9ecb2c2 == Importance of non-personal data ==

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Identifiable victim effect The identifiable victim effect is the tendency of individuals to offer greater aid when a specific, identifiable person ("victim") is observed under hardship The identifiable victim effect is the tendency of individuals to offer greater aid when a specific, identifiable person ("victim") is observed under hardship, as compared to a large, vaguely defined group with the same need

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The abbreviation PII is widely used in the United States, but the phrase it abbreviates has four common variants based on personal or personally, and identifiable or identifying. Not all are equivalent, and for legal purposes the effective definitions vary depending on the jurisdiction and the purposes for which the term is being used. Under European Union and United Kingdom data protection regimes, which centre primarily on the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the term "personal data" is significantly broader, and determines the scope of the regulatory regime. In 1890, legal scholars Samuel D. Warren II and Louis Brandeis published "The Right to Privacy", an article explaining "the right to be let alone," which helped establish a right to privacy in the United States. Their guidelines set the foundation for how privacy can be understood in terms of personal data, and influenced the development of the privacy laws of the United States... Members of the public can make requests for information and updates regarding the activities of public authorities. There are many forms of PHI, with the most common being physical storage in the form of paper-based personal health records. Other types of PHI include electronic health records, wearable technology, and mobile applications. In recent years, there has been a growing number of concerns regarding the safety and privacy of PHI.

Personal data Personal data, also known as personal information or personally identifiable information (PII), is any information related to an identifiable person. Personal data, also known as personal information or personally identifiable information (PII), is any information related to an identifiable person

Identifiers can be sensitive and non-sensitive, depending on whether it is a direct identifier that is uniquely associated with a person or a quasi-identifier that is not unique. A quasi-identifier cannot pin down an individual alone - it has to be combined with other identifiers. The German state of Hesse enacted the world's first data privacy law on September 30, 1970. In Germany the term informational self-determination was first used in the context of a German constitutional ruling relating to personal information collected during the...

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