## 3.2 Statistical Confidentiality Treatments

This section discusses the statistical confidentiality treatments to be made to the data to reduce the risk of disclosure. We begin with a discussion of Personal Identifying Information (PII) variables, geographic variables and sampling variables.

### PII Variables

PII is information that can be used to re-identify an individual, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. PII variables (direct and indirect identifiers) will be handled in the following manner:

[*List all the methods to handle the PII variables here. For example*:]

All direct identifiers will be removed, including (*SSN, Name, verbatim text entries that identify individuals*). [*Direct institution level identifiers, such as NCES School ID and PSS ID, may be included in the RUF.]* Indirect identifiers will be addressed as described in the sections below.

### Geography

The following geographic variables will be released on the RUF: [*list the geographic variables*]

### Sample Design, Variance Estimation, and Weighting

[*Information related to the sample design, weighting, and variance estimation is not a threat to disclosure on a RUF. Typically, the stratifying variables and sorting variables are released on the RUFs and the variance structure variables (such as the variables used to form replicate weights, referred to as variance strata and variance unit variables) will not be included. The RUF will include the replicate weights to facilitate variance estimation*.]