

Analytic Issuesⁱ

Social Security data in these records are extracted from files designed for program administration, and not for research. They are inherently not "user friendly" and are easy to misunderstand. To a great extent that is because the programs are far more complicated than they appear initially. The following is a quick overview and explanation of some of the more complicated data usage issues that may come up in the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) and the Supplemental Security Record (SSR).

In addition, the Social Security Administration website at www.ssa.gov is also a wonderful resource; in particular, the Social Security Program Rules at www.ssa.gov/regulations/index.htm and the Social Security Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplements. The Rand Corporation has also published a useful SSA Program Data User's Manual (Panis et al., 2000)ⁱ. The majority of the information contained in this document is excerpted from the Rand SSA User's Manual.

I. Master Beneficiary Record (MBR)

This section discusses some [MBR](#) data usage issues related to types of claimants, benefits and payments (including calculating monthly benefit payments), dates related to filing and eligibility, and dual entitlement.

I.a. Types of Claimants

In identifying a particular type of beneficiary or claimant, users may need to account for several fields. Specifically, the following fields are relevant:

BIC	Beneficiary Identification Code
BCLM-BIC	Historical Beneficiary Identification Code
DENY-BIC	Historical Beneficiary Identification Code (Denials)
LAF	Ledger Account File
TOC	Type of Claim

BIC shows the benefit category for which the individual has applied (self, spouse, etc.). The presence of a beneficiary data group, including BIC, does not necessarily mean that the person was approved for the benefit or that the benefit is currently active. A BIC value of 'A' indicates primary beneficiary, i.e., the person whose earnings are the basis of the record/account. Other BIC values are for persons related to the primary. Under some

ⁱ The majority of this text was excerpted from the Rand corporation's [SSA Program Data User's Manual](#) (Panis, Constantijn; Euler, Ronald; Grant, Cynthia; Bradley, Melissa; Peterson, Christin E.; Hirscher, Randall; and Paul Steinberg. 2005. [SSA Program Data User's Manual](#). Rand Corporation Contract PM-973-SSA).

circumstances, such as the death of the primary beneficiary before retirement, records may exist for dependents but not for the primary beneficiary.

BCLM-BIC shows the benefit category for which the individual has applied (self, spouse, etc). It is included within a group of elements that keep historical records of entitlement data. The values are listed under BIC codes.

DENY-BIC shows the benefit category for which the individual has applied (self, spouse, etc). It is included with a group of elements that keep historical records of beneficiary denial/disallowance data.

LAF provides the MBR payment status (current payment, denied, suspended, etc.) for the beneficiary and can be used to determine active benefits.

TOC defines the type of claim made by the beneficiary (retirement or disability, primary or auxiliary), although as noted above it may not have been approved. TOC helps distinguish between different types of beneficiaries with the same BIC (A (primary claimant), B (spouse), C (child), etc.). For example, TOC indicates whether BIC A is receiving benefits because of disability or retirement and whether the retirement is reduced for age or increased by delayed retirement. For BIC C, it indicates whether entitlement is as a school age minor child or a disabled adult child of a primary claimant and whether it is a life, survivor, or disability record.

I.b. Payment-related Data Elements

The MBR contains several fields related to the amount of benefits received on a given account. Among those of interest are:

IME	Indexed Monthly Earnings
PIA	Primary Insurance Amount
ARFC	Adjustment Reduction Factor Code
CRIMC	Cumulative Retirement Increment Months Current
OFA	Offset Amount (before 06/04)
AMOF	Amount of Offset Data Group (after 06/04)
GPM	Government Pension Monthly Data Group (after 06/04)
FMAX	Family Maximum
OMBA	Monthly Benefit Amount
OMBC	Monthly Benefit Credited
OMBP	Monthly Benefit Payable

The worker's entire history of earnings is used to calculate the monthly payment amount. The computation of the PIA for retirement, survivor, and disability cases follows the same basic steps, but the year of first eligibility (attainment of age 62, beginning of disability, or date of death) affects the number of computation years and the indexing factor. These are the steps for a retirement computation for a worker born after 1928. First, each year of earnings is adjusted using factors according to the year of first

eligibility (when the individual reaches age 62 for this example). Next, the highest thirty-five years of indexed earnings are selected (computation years). The adjusted, or indexed, annual amounts are summed and then divided by the number of months in the computation years. This produces the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME- Not available in NCHS files), stored in data element IME. From the IME the PIA is computed using a formula that varies for each year, determined by year of first eligibility.

The OMBA is computed from the PIA with adjustments for early or delayed retirement, the earnings test, offset reductions because of payments from other pension sources (government employees or workmen's compensation), family maximum (FMAX) and others. The OMBA also takes into account the type of claim (survivor, disability or old-age) and whether the claimant is the primary account holder or an auxiliary beneficiary. The OMBC is the OMBA rounded to the nearest lower dollar considering a deduction for Medicare premiums, but prior to collection of the premium. The OMBP is the actual payment amount after the OMBC is adjusted for overpayments and other beneficiary obligations and any underpayments made in installments. Figure 1.1 presents a simple illustration of the computation of OMBP from PIA.

Any increase due to the delayed retirement credit is also reflected in the OMBA. However, the OMBA is not necessarily equal to the amount beneficiaries would pay income taxes on or see in their monthly checks. For the former, look to the OMBC. Under law, the OMBC is calculated by first subtracting the Part B Medicare Premium (if any) from the OMBA, then rounding the result down to the nearest whole dollar, and adding the Part B premium to the rounded amount. The OMBP is the OMBC minus the Part B premium and reflects the dollar amount of the check or direct deposit that the respondent was credited for receiving. In addition, from January 1962 through May 1982, the monthly OMBA and OMBC variables were the same.ⁱⁱ

From January 1962 through December 2007 these benefit variables are available on a monthly basis. However, they should only be used in conjunction with the ledger account file (OLAF) variable for the month. If the OLAF variable for a particular month is equal to C or C2, then the benefit is in current pay status, that is, the person received credit for a benefit on the record for the particular month. If both the OLAF code in the first part of the record and the OLAF code in the second part of the record equal C or C2 for the month, add the benefit variables from both parts of the record to get the total benefit. Generally, other OLAF code values indicate why the benefit was suspended or terminated.

Two important general points should be made about the Social Security benefit records. First, the benefit records reflect what should have happened for a particular month. For

ⁱⁱ Dimes rounding down was effective with the June 1982 benefit. Prior to that the Part B premium amount on the MBR only reflected the current amount being paid by the beneficiary and did not reflect the historical premium amounts. Effective with June 1982 the historical SMI amount variable (HSA, not included) was created and associated with the history field that the premium change was effective. To be consistent, since all three variables can be processed as an array using a single subscript, we have kept all three variables.

example, if SSA determines in 1986 that a beneficiary's 1985 earnings exceeded amounts set by the earnings test, then retroactive payment adjustments are made and the 1985 OLAF's and OMBA's will be changed to reflect what should have happened in 1985. Second, a benefit for a particular month is actually paid in the following month. The PIA, OMBA, OMBC, and OMBP fields are updated for every benefit rate increase for beneficiaries in current or suspended pay status (see the OLAF codes). Records for terminated beneficiaries show the PIA increase but their benefit variables are not updated. (The benefit fields should always be used with the OLAF code for the month.) With the passage of the 1983 Amendments to the Social Security Act, a portion of Social Security benefits have been subject to federal income taxes. Starting with 1984, it is possible to determine the actual amount of the check or direct deposit that the respondent received. In order to provide beneficiaries with an IRS Forms 1099 for income tax reporting the aggregate amount of benefit payments, repayments and reductions with respect to an individual in a calendar year was collected in the Payment History Update System (PHUS) file. Each DIRECT-PAY variable is the actual amount that a beneficiary received in a check or direct deposit in a specific month unlike OMBA, OMBC, and OMBP which reflect for which month an amount is payable. As an example the December 1992 OMBP is reflected in the January 1993 DIRECT-PAY variable.

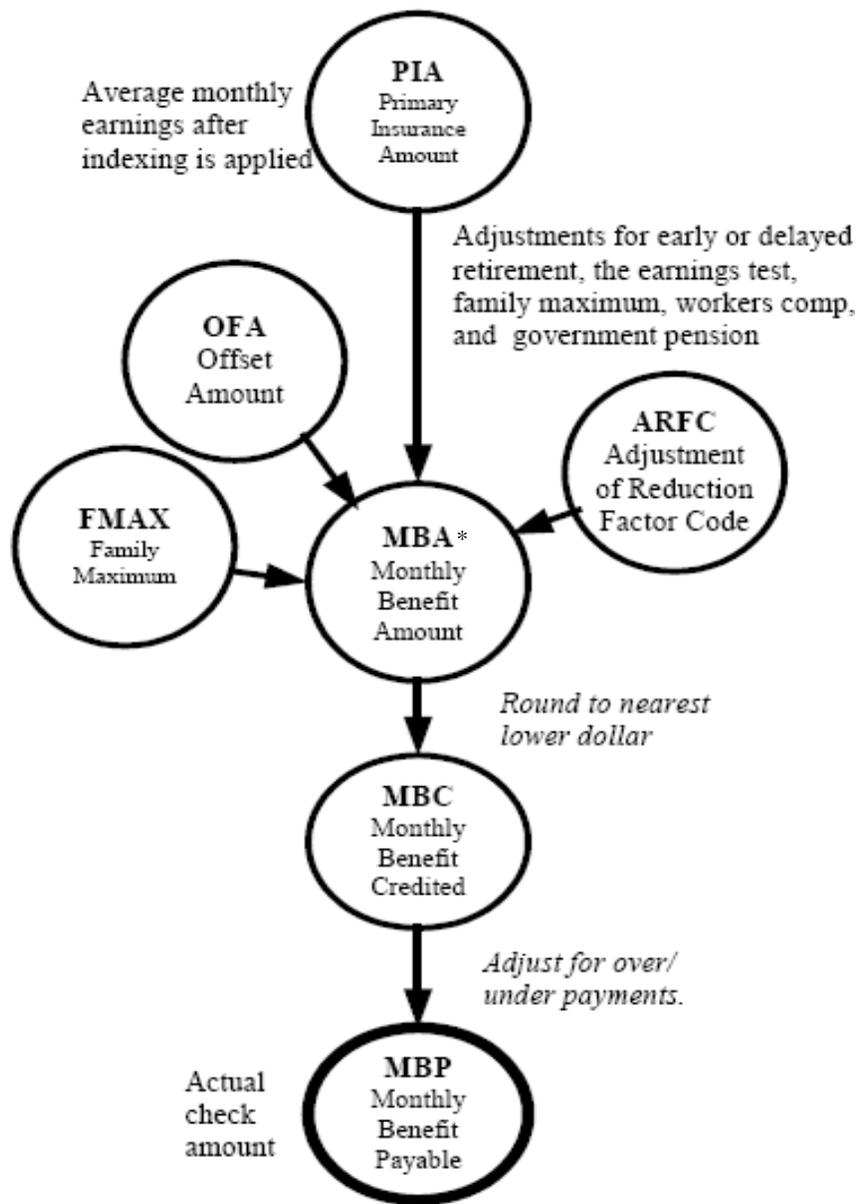


Figure 1.1 Computation of Monthly Payment

* MBA, MBC, MBP REFERS TO OMBA, OMBC & OMBP IN THE NCHS-SSA LINKED FILES

I.c. Dates Related to Filing and Eligibility

Dates Related to Filing and Eligibility

Date fields are critical to determining eligibility of SSA benefits. Among those of interest are:

DOBP	Date of Birth of Primary
DODP	Date of Death of Primary
DOF	Date of Filing (through 06/04)
BCLM-DOF	Date the Beneficiary Filed (after 06/04)
DENY-DOF	Date of Filing on a Denied Claim (after 06/04)
DDO	Date of Disability Onset
DOEC	Date of Current Entitlement
DOED	Date of Entitlement to Disability
DOEI	Date of Initial Entitlement
DOST	Date of Suspension/Termination
OED	Date of Effective Offset (through 06/04)
OTD	Date of Offset Termination (through 06/04)
AMOF-START	Amount Offset Start Date (after 06/04)
AMOF-STOP	Amount Offset Stop Date (after 06/04)
GPM-START	Government Pension Monthly Start Date (after 06/04)
GPM-STOP	Government Pension Monthly Stop Date (after 06/04)

Date of Birth of the Primary (DOBP) is used to determine early and late retirement and the amount of outside income allowed without the loss of benefits. Date of Death of Primary (DODP) determines the time at which survivor benefits are allowed to spouses and children (The primary is the person on whose work in Social Security covered employment the benefit is based.) Another field, BDOD, shows the date the beneficiary died. The beneficiary date of birth (BDOB) according to SSA records and as used for benefit eligibility is also available. (No attempt has been made to make the date consistent with the date of birth as reported in the NCHS surveys.)

The disability dates are quite complex and should be used carefully. To determine the date one is eligible to begin receiving benefits (DOED), one must determine when the person became technically disabled (DDO), as well when the application was filed (DOF). More detail is available in the usage notes for these data elements.

Two additionally important variables are the month and year of initial entitlement (DOEI) and the month and year of current (or most recent) entitlement (DOEC). The date of initial entitlement is the date of the earliest entitlement on the particular record. It is never

overwritten. The data of current entitlement is the date of the most recent entitlement on the particular record.ⁱⁱⁱ

Identified for each date is the beneficiary identification code (BIC) and the type of benefit (TOB) which show why the benefit was received. For example, DOECBIC=A and DOECTOB=1 would indicate a retired-worker beneficiary as of the current entitlement. DOEIBIC=A and DOEITOB=2 would indicate a disabled-worker beneficiary as of the initial entitlement. The DOEC_BIC and DOEI_BIC are also important in determining the amount and from whose account payments are made. If BIC=A, the PIA is the primary insurance amount based on the person's own work in Social Security covered employment. If BIC is not equal to A, then the PIA is based on work in covered employment by someone else (for example, the person's spouse or former spouse).

Example

For example, as of December 1980, Mrs. Jones began receiving retired worker benefits based on her own work in Social Security covered employment (DOEI=121980 and DOEI_TOB=1) and an aged spouse benefit based on her husband's work in covered employment (DOEI=121980 and DOEI_TOB=3). In December of 1982, her husband died. Her spouse benefit would be terminated and she would begin receiving a widow benefit based on her deceased husband's work in covered employment (DOEC=121982 and DOEC_TOB=5).^{iv} She would have a two part record describing her benefits. The first part would show her retired worker benefit, and the second part would show her wife benefit from her initial entitlement through the month prior to termination and her widow benefit from the date of her current entitlement through 12/93. Her husband's date of death would be shown by DODP= 121982 on the second part of her record.

I.d. Dual Entitlement

The term dual entitlement (DE) applies to a situation where a beneficiary is eligible for benefits from more than one account. A common example is a woman who is eligible for retirement benefits based on both her own and her husband's earnings history. The term dual entitlement is only used if the auxiliary (spousal) entitlement is greater than the primary entitlement.

Example 1. Upon retirement, a married woman is entitled to spousal benefits equal to one-half her husband's retirement benefits, regardless of her own work history and lifetime earnings. If a married woman is eligible for benefits based on her own earnings history, she is considered dually entitled if one-half her husband's benefit exceeds her own benefit. For example, Mary gets \$200 a month in SSA retirement based on her own work history. Her husband, Paul, gets \$1000 a month for his SSA benefits. Mary is entitled to spousal benefits of \$500 a month on Paul's account. Since the \$500 is more

ⁱⁱⁱ In SSA records, the DOEC is overwritten whenever the TOB changes (e.g., a disabled worker to a retired worker; a young spouse (widow) with children in care to an aged spouse (widow)).

^{iv} There would be no termination recorded in history if the DOEC for the widow's benefit is the same month as the termination of the aged wife benefit.

than Mary's \$200, she is dually entitled. She will receive \$200 against her own account and an additional \$300 against Paul's. If Mary's own benefit were \$600 instead of \$200 she would not be termed dually entitled. Similarly, Paul is not dually entitled on Mary's account, because he is only eligible for half her benefit (\$100), which is less than what he receives on his own account.

Example 2. It is possible to be triply entitled. Suppose Mary was previously married to Eric, and Eric passed away. Further, suppose that Eric would have been entitled to \$900. As Eric's widow, Mary is entitled to the full amount of his entitlement. Mary would receive \$200 based on her own earnings history, an additional \$300 from Paul's account, and \$400 from Eric's account for a total of \$900. Only one check is cut in this situation based on the OMBP data element.

Example 3. Dual entitlement may straddle programs. Suppose Paul is disabled and receives Disability Insurance benefits. The computations in the examples above would be the same, but separate checks would be cut for payments from the DI and RSI trust funds. Following Example 1 above, Mary would receive one check for \$200 from the RSI trust fund and another check for \$300 from the DI trust fund. Correspondingly, there would be two OMBP data elements, as further explained below.

For every person receiving benefits, there is a group of Fixed Benefit data elements on the MBR. If two people claim benefits from the same account, there will be two Fixed Benefits groups, one for the primary beneficiary and another for the auxiliary beneficiary. If the auxiliary beneficiary is dually entitled to benefits based on his/her own work experience, then this person will also have his/her own MBR record. The Dual Entitlement Data (DED) group holds relevant information on both records.

Consider the simplest situation in which one person receives benefits based on his own earnings history. The MBR contains one record with one Fixed Benefit data group:

Fixed Benefit 1

Now consider a married couple. The husband is entitled to benefits based on his earnings history. The wife worked very little and collected insufficient quarters of coverage, so that she is only entitled to benefits based on her husband's earnings history. The MBR contains one record with two Fixed Benefit data groups:

Fixed Benefit 1	Fixed Benefit 2
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Consider another married couple in which both spouses are entitled to benefits based on their own earnings histories. The spouses earned comparable amounts, so that dual entitlement is not applicable. The MBR contains two records with one Fixed Benefit data group on each.

Fixed Benefit 1
Fixed Benefit 1

Now consider a married couple in which one spouse is dually entitled, as in Example 1. The MBR contains two records; both include a DED group:

Fixed Benefit 1	DED	
Fixed Benefit 1	Fixed Benefit 2	DED

The DED group contains fields that are only used in dual entitlement. The most pertinent fields are:

- DESC Dual Entitlement Status Code
- LEMBA Larger Excess Monthly Benefit Amount
- LFMBA Larger Full Monthly Benefit Amount
- OTAN Other Account Number
- OTBIC Other Beneficiary Identification Code
- OTDOE Other Date of Entitlement
- OTPIA Other Primary Insurance Amount
- SAMBA Smaller Actuarially Reduced Monthly Benefit Amount
- TOD Type of Dual Entitlement

Fields OTAN, OTBIC, and OTDOE give identifying information about the other, matching account. DESC and TOD describe the basis under which the dual entitlement exists. OTPIA, LEMBA, LFMBA, SFMBA and SAMBA hold dollar amounts used in the calculation of payments. The following illustrations assume that the reader has familiarity with the data element descriptions in the data dictionary.

Consider again Paul and Mary from Example 1. Paul's PIA is \$1000, and Mary's PIA is \$200. To illustrate an adjustment of monthly benefits for early retirement, suppose Mary retires before the normal retirement age. Their records contain the following fields.

Mary's record:

Fixed Benefit 1					DED				
BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	OTPIA	SFMBA	SAMBA	LFMBA	LEMBA
A	C	200	460	460	1000	200	160	500	300

Paul's record:

Fixed Benefit 1					Fixed Benefit 2					DED				
BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	OTPIA	SFMBA	SAMBA	LFMBA	LEMBA
A	C	1000	1000	1000	B	AD	1000	300	0	200	200	160	500	300

Note that the OTPIA field on Mary's record is equal to Paul's PIA and vice versa. DED fields SFMBA, SAMBA, LFMBA and LEMBA are equal on the two records. Mary's PIA is the basis for the Smaller Full Monthly Benefit Amount (SFMBA=200), whereas Paul's PIA is the basis for the Larger Full Monthly Benefit Amount (LFMBA=500, or one-half of \$1000). The Larger Excess Monthly Benefit Amount (LEMBA) is the difference of LFMBA and SFMBA, \$500-\$200. Mary retired before the normal retirement age, so her SFMBA of \$200 has been reduced to yield the Smaller Actuarially Reduced Monthly Benefit Amount (SAMBA=160).

The LEMBA is the amount that will be paid to Mary against Paul's account and is stored in the OMBA field of Fixed Benefit 2 on his record. The OLAF code of AD and an OMBP of \$0 indicate that no check should be cut for this benefit. This is because one check will be cut to cover the payments from both accounts, written from Mary's record. The OMBP amount on Mary's own record is the full amount she will be paid, LEMBA plus SAMBA for a total of \$460.

Figure 1.2 illustrates the computation of benefits under this dual entitlement. It shows the data elements pertaining to the "smaller" beneficiary on the left and the data elements for the "larger" on the right.

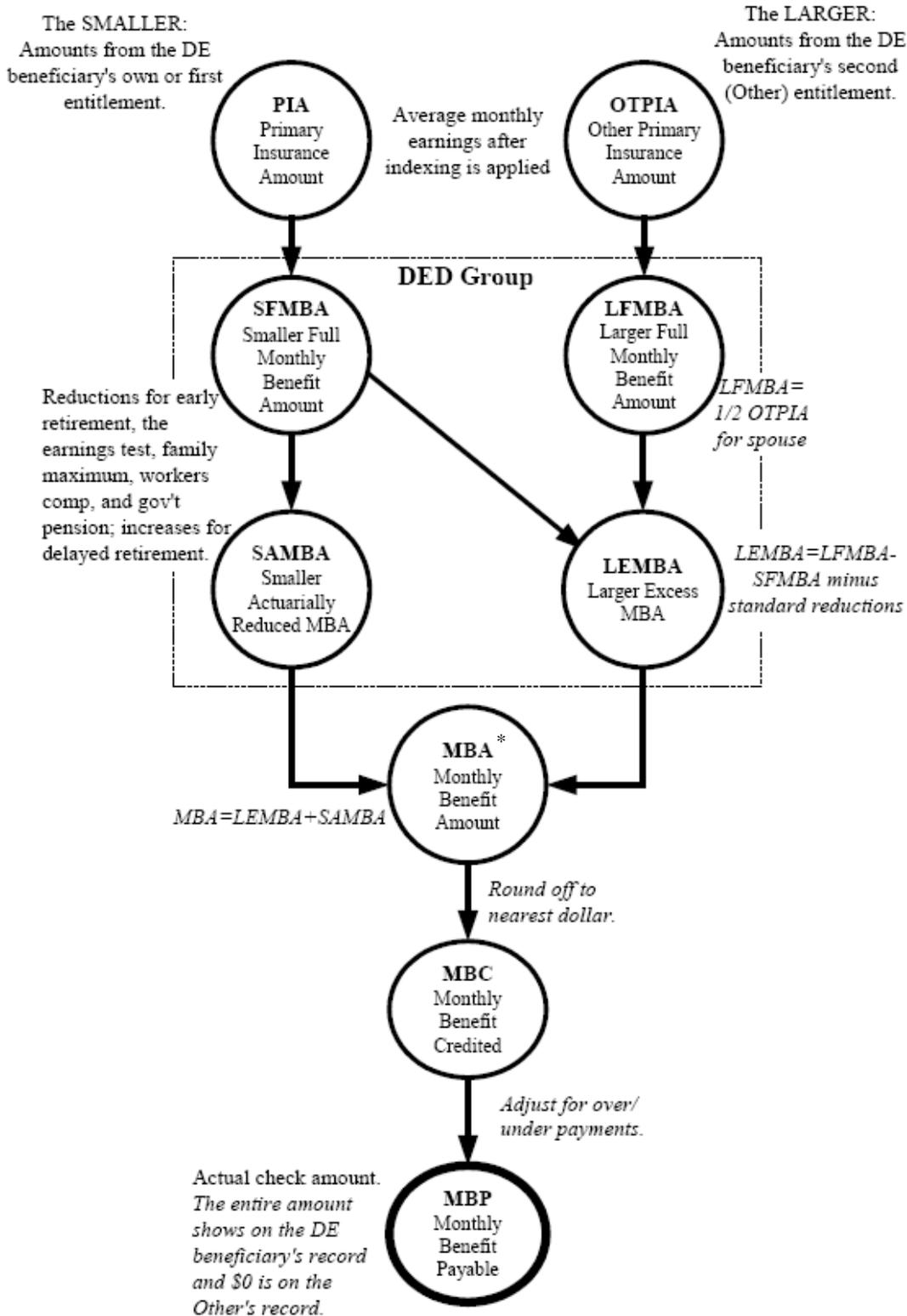


Figure 1.2 Dual Entitlement

* MBA, MBC, MBP REFERS TO OMBA, OMBC & OMBP IN THE NCHS-SSA LINKED FILES

If Paul's entitlement were based on disability instead of retirement, the benefits paid to him and to Mary, as his spouse, would come from different trust funds. In this situation two checks would be cut. The LEMBA amount would come from the DI trust fund and the SAMBA would come from the RSI trust fund. The records would only differ in the places shown below in bold typeface. Mary's OMBA and OMBP reflect only the portion from her account (the RSI check). On Paul's record the OLAF field in the second Fixed Benefit group (Mary's) is C and the OMBP is \$300 to show a check will be written for \$300 from the DI trust fund.

Mary's record:

Fixed Benefit 1					DED				
BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	OTPIA	SFMB	SAMBA	LFMBA	LEMBA
A	C	200	160	160	1000	200	160	500	300

Paul's record:

Fixed Benefit 1					Fixed Benefit 2					DED				
BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	BIC	LAF	PIA	MBA	MBP	OTPIA	SFMB	SAMBA	LFMBA	LEMBA
A	C	1000	1000	1000	B	C	1000	300	300	200	200	160	500	300

This illustrates the computation of benefits under this dual entitlement with two trust funds.

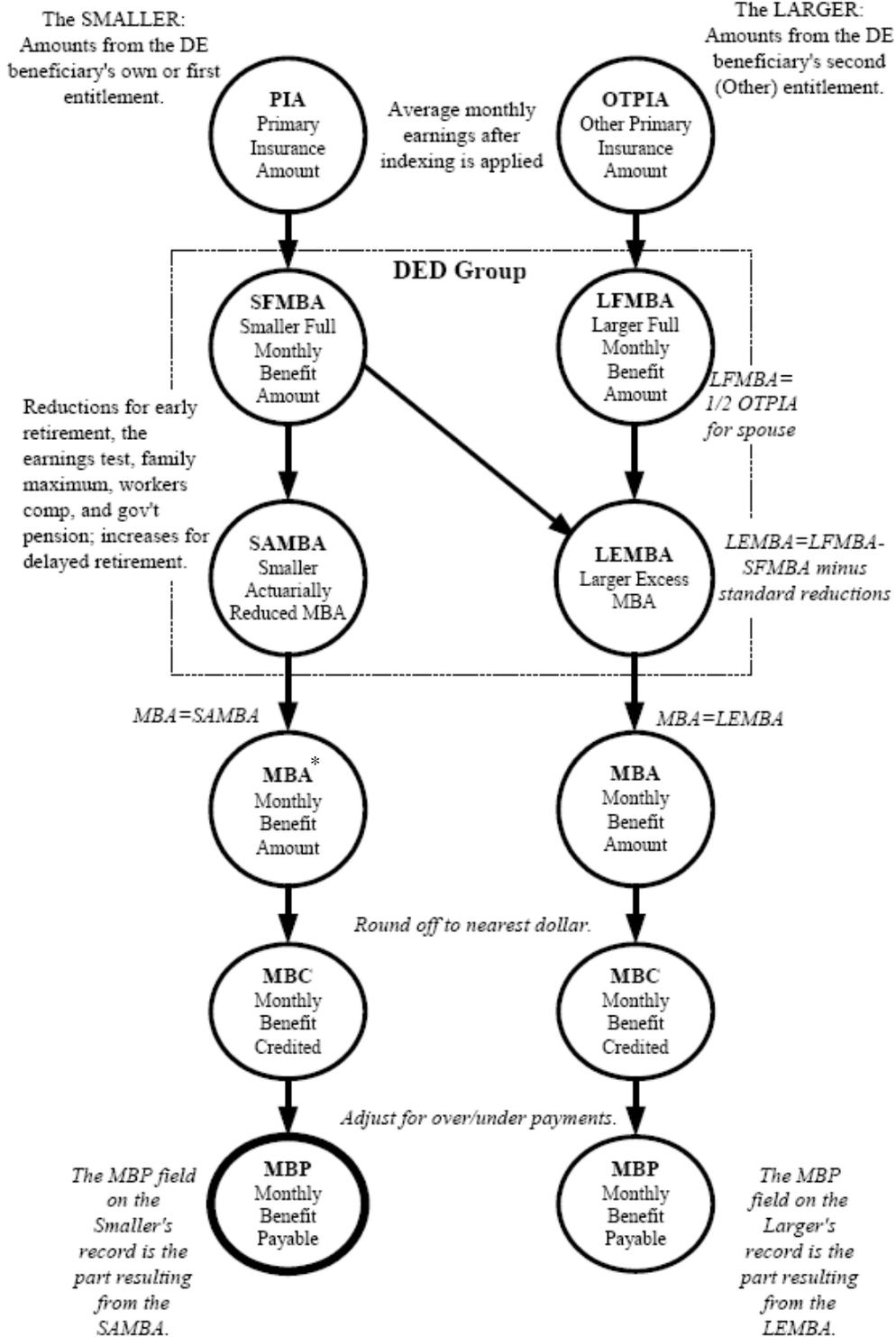


Figure 1.3 Dual Entitlement from Two Trust Funds

* MBA, MBC, MBP REFERS TO OMBA, OMBC & OMBP IN THE NCHS-SSA LINKED FILES

II. SSR Master File (SSR)

In this section, we discuss some [SSR](#) data usage issues related to eligibility; benefit determination; deeming; payment versus eligibility; and monthly accounting, including adjustments for underpayments and overpayments.

II.a. Types of Claimants

In identifying a particular type of beneficiary or claimant, users may need to account for several fields. Below are some fields to be particularly aware of:

TOA Type of Action – program category of unit
MFT Master File Type – program category of person
PSTAT Payment Status – eligibility status

II.b. Eligibility

Eligibility is determined based on citizenship, income, financial resources, and age or disability. Data elements related to income and financial resources are listed under the next subheading; for other criteria, the following fields describe or affect a person's eligibility for SSI.

BIRTH-JD Birth Date
DENCDE Denial Code
PSTAT Payment Status Code
STCONCATM State Program Category Eligibility Code

II.c. Benefit Determination

The SSR contains a number of fields related to the amount of benefits received on a given account. Among those of interest are the following:

CLM-FIL-JD Claim Filed Date
DISPAYCDE Disability Payment Code
DIS-ONST-JD Disability Onset Date
EINCM Earned Income Chargeable Amount
UINCM Unearned Income Chargeable Amount
PDSCC Residence State and County
FEDAMT Federal Money Due Amount
SUPAMT State Money Due Amount
FEDPMT Federal Money Paid Amount
STATPMT State Money Paid Amount
PSTAT Payment Status Code

II.d. Deeming

The income and resources of people responsible for the welfare of an eligible individual are considered in determining the eligibility and payment amount for an SSI recipient. This process is called “deeming” and is based on the idea that those who have a responsibility for each other share their income and resources. It is not material whether money is actually provided to an eligible individual for deeming to apply. There are four types of situations where income and resources are deemed:

- From an ineligible spouse to an eligible individual living in the same household;
- From a parent to a child under 18 living in the same household;
- From a sponsor to an alien;
- From an essential person to an eligible individual living in the same household.

Income data elements are recorded for individuals responsible for the welfare of an eligible individual, except for sponsors to an alien, even if they themselves are not eligible.

II.e. Payment versus Eligibility

Published data on caseloads reflect actual payments made during a specific month. SSI recipients are usually eligible in the month they apply, although actual payment is not made until all eligibility factors are met and an award is made. Therefore, eligibility usually occurs before actual payment, which could make counts based on eligibility (SSR data elements FEDAMT and SUPAMT) larger or smaller than corresponding counts based on actual payments (SSR data elements FEDPMT and STATPMT) received in any given year. This situation would affect disability cases more than aged cases, because it takes longer to establish disability.

Depending on the research objective, eligibility may be more or less appropriate than actual payment. The OASDI program has always based its caseload counts on the eligibility concept; however, since OASDI benefits are not based on reporting of current income, there is seldom much difference in that program between eligibility and actual payment. However, there are often differences between eligibility and actual payment in SSI cases. (See Monthly Accounting, below.) For example, an ineligible recipient (FEDAMT=SUPAMT=0) may continue to receive actual payments (FEDPMT and/or STATPMT greater than zero) through Goldberg-Kelly during the appeals process. Therefore, the distinction between current counts as measured by eligibility versus actual payment is important, particularly while cases are moving through the appeals process.

II.f. Monthly Accounting

Two types of computations are performed routinely on active SSR records. The first, eligibility computations, use information from the current month to determine whether a person is eligible for a monthly payment. Information such as state of residence (PDSCC), income fields, and payment status (PSTAT) are used. Payment computations

determine the amount of money that should be paid to individuals. For payment determination, income data over a three-month period are used: the previous month, the current month, and the next month. The income for the next month is estimated. Because the processing of monthly checks must be done weeks before the check will be sent, the “next” month referred to here corresponds to the month in which the check is actually mailed to the SSI recipient, the payment month. In other words, the computations are being performed for the payment month using that month’s estimated data and actual data from the two months preceding it.

The payment computation data and related fields are stored on the SSR for each month a record is active. The amount due and the amount actually paid are both recorded. New information may become available that changes the amount due (FEDAMT and SUPAMT) retrospectively. When this occurs, a new computation is performed and the monthly due amounts are changed. If the previous amount was too low, an underpayment results. If the previous amount was too high, an overpayment results. The amount paid (FEDPMT and STATPMT) show the sum of the individual checks actually issued during that month. To compensate for the earlier underpayment, the amount paid may be greater than the amount due. The amount paid may be less than the amount due because funds are being withheld to recover an overpayment. Therefore, the amount paid (FEDPMT and STATPMT) may differ from the amount due (FEDAMT and SUPAMT) for the same month. Earned and unearned income amounts are key factors in computing the amount to which a person is entitled. Income that may affect the amount of benefits is translated into one of the following categories. All the earned income fields are added, with the total countable earned income amount stored in EINCM. The same is true for unearned income categories, with the total countable stored in UINCM.

Finally, both types of income are combined to get the total countable income. Based on this figure and the current limits and program rules, two amounts are calculated. FEDAMT is the amount of money to be paid for federal SSI benefits; SUPAMT is the amount of federally-administered state supplement to be paid. Federal benefits and state supplements are paid with one combined check.

III. 831 Disability Master File (831 DMF)

In this section, we discuss some [831 DMF](#) data usage issues, related to diagnosis coding and linking to the MBR or SSR files.

III.a. Diagnosis Coding

The 831 DMF primary impairment code (PDX) and the secondary impairment code (SDX) identify the medical conditions considered in the medical decision about disability or blindness. Prior to 1985, the diagnosis codes used were from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Edition (ICD-9 Codes). Starting in 1985, impairment codes are assigned SSA-developed Impairment Codes, also known as Fussell codes. On occasion, the PDX and SDX will still contain ICD-9 codes set by the examining doctor.

The 831 Disability file also contains a recoded primary impairment code (RPDX) and a recoded secondary impairment code (RSDX) that contain only SSA impairment codes for the medical conditions. These are derived fields that look at the PDX and SDX and, if necessary, convert ICD-9 codes to their SSA equivalent. The Impairment Translation Table (of 2005) matches the two coding schemes and is included in Appendix C.

The National Disability Determination Services System (NDDSS) propagates the impairment codes to the 831 DMF data elements PDX and SDX, the MBR data elements Diagnosis code (DIG) and Secondary Diagnosis code (SDIG); and the SSR data elements Disability Diagnosis code (DIBDIG) and Secondary Disability Diagnosis code (DIBDIG2). Because program files are getting the original diagnosis codes, not the recoded values, care must be taken when using the disability fields in the program files.

III.b. Linking 831 Data to the MBR and SSR

Analysts may want to link 831 decision data with claim records in SSA files. The 831 Disability files can provide more detailed information on the medical conditions and severity of illness associated with a beneficiary in the Title II Master Benefit Record (MBR) or Title XVI Supplemental Security Record data for SSI benefits (SSR).

To link 831 DMF data to MBR records, the 831 records that apply to MBR cases must be selected by finding records with a RID value of '2' on the 831 DMF. The date values on the MBR may not always exactly match the date variables on the 831 DMF for the same disability application. A tolerance of up to plus-or-minus three months must be used.

To match 831 data with SSR data, SSR records must be selected from the 831 Disability file using the data element RID (value of 'R') found on the 831 DMF. The date values on the SSR may not always exactly match the date variables on the 831 DMF for the same disability application. As with the MBR dates, the SSR records may require a plus-or-minus one-month tolerance to reconcile the difference in dates between the linked SSR and 831 DMF files.

IV. The Quarters of Coverage File (QOC)

Due to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, NCHS was only able to extract a small set of summarized annual variables from the MEF. These variables can be found in the Quarters of Coverage ([QOC](#)) file made specifically for this NCHS linkage. This subsection discusses a data usage issue related to using the Quarters of Coverage File.

IV.a. Insured Status^v

The Master Earnings File (MEF) is SSA's primary repository of earnings data for the US population. The summarized quarters of coverage variables are extracted from the MEF

^v Social Security Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement, 2007

file and describe an individuals' "insured status" based on their earnings history. Insured status is the minimum number of credits or quarters of coverage a worker must earn to become eligible for his or her own Social Security benefit under Title II. The QOC file contains data regarding these credits back to 1953.

To determine whether a worker has insured status, Social Security looks at the amount of the worker's earnings (employment or self-employment) covered under Social Security and assigns "credits" for those earnings. These credits are called quarters of coverage. In 2007, one quarter of coverage (QC) is credited for each \$1,000 in annual covered earnings, up to a maximum of four QCs for the year. Earnings of \$4,000 or more in 2007 will give the worker the maximum four QCs for the year regardless of when the money is actually paid during the year. The amount of earnings required for a QC is adjusted automatically each year in proportion to increases in the average wage level.

Fully Insured

Eligibility for most types of benefits requires that the worker be fully insured. To be fully insured, a worker must have a number of QCs at least equal to the number of calendar years elapsing between the year in which the worker is age 21 (or 1950, if later) and the year in which he or she reaches age 62, becomes disabled or dies- whichever occurs first. To compute "elapsed" years, Social Security does not count the year in which the worker attains age 21 (or 1950, if later) or the year in which the worker attains age 62, becomes disabled, or dies. If the resulting number of elapsed years is less than 6, the number is raised to 6. All workers need at least 6 QCs to be insured. Workers who reach age 62 in 1991 or later need 40 QCs to be fully insured. Special rules may apply if the worker had a prior period of disability. For workers who become disabled or die before age 62, the number of QCs needed for fully insured status depends on their age at the time of disability or death.

Currently Insured

Generally, if a worker dies before meeting fully insured status, benefits can still be paid to certain survivors if the worker was "currently insured" at the time of death. Survivors' benefits are potentially payable to a worker's children and to a widow(er) who takes care of the deceased's child who is under age 16 or disabled and receiving Social Security benefits. To be currently insured, the worker must have earned 6 QCs in the 13 quarters ending with the quarter of death.

Additional Insured Status Requirements for Noncitizens

The Social Security Protection Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-203) was signed into law on March 2, 2004. Section 211 of this law imposed additional requirements for determining fully and currently insured status. These additional requirements affect noncitizen workers to whom Social Security did not assign a Social Security number (SSN) before January 1, 2004. A noncitizen worker must meet one of two additional requirements under section 211 in order for anyone to qualify for an OASDI benefit based on the earnings record of the noncitizen worker. These benefits include retirement or disability

insurance benefits, dependents or survivor’s insurance benefits, the lump-sum death payment, and Medicare based on end-stage renal disease.

For purposes of the above paragraph:

1. The noncitizen worker must have been assigned an SSN for work purposes at any time on or after January 1, 2004; or
2. The noncitizen worker must have been admitted to the United States at any time as a nonimmigrant visitor for business (B-1) or as an alien crewman (D-1 or D-2).

If a noncitizen worker who was not assigned an SSN before January 1, 2004, does not meet one of these additional requirements, then he or she cannot be fully or currently insured. No one would qualify for OASDI benefits based on the noncitizen worker's earnings. This is true even if the noncitizen worker appears to have the required number of quarters of coverage (QCs) in accordance with the regular insured status provisions.

Disability Insured

To qualify for disability benefits, a non-blind worker must have recent work activity in addition to being fully insured. Under the requirement involving recent work, a non-blind worker who is age 31 or older must have earned at least 20 QCs during the 40-calendar-quarter period ending with the quarter in which the disability began. In general, workers disabled at ages 24 through 30 must have earned QCs in one-half of the calendar quarters beginning with the quarter after the quarter in which age 21 is attained and ending with the calendar quarter in which the disability began. In this case, the quarters counted will go back before the quarter in which the worker turned age 21. Workers under age 24 need 6 QCs in the 12-quarter period ending with the quarter in which the disability began. Workers who qualify for benefits based on blindness need only be fully insured. Special rules may apply if the worker had a prior period of disability. Table 1 summarizes the basic provisions concerning insured status.

Table 1: Insured status (benefit eligibility) provisions, by eligibility concept and year enacted

Year enacted	Provision
<i>Quarter of coverage</i>	
1939	Calendar quarter in which \$50 of wages is earned. Four quarters of coverage QC are credited for covered earnings equal to maximum limitation for the year.
1946	Calendar quarter in which \$50 of wages is paid.
1950	Calendar quarter credited with \$100 of self-employment income (reported annually).
1954	Calendar quarter credited with \$100 of agricultural wages (reported annually).

Year enacted	Provision																																																												
1977	Calendar quarters of coverage (up to 4) for each \$250 of annual earnings, effective January 1, 1978 (<i>effective on January 1 of each year, dollar amount subject to automatic increase</i>):																																																												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Amount (dollars)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1979</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>1980</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr><td>1981</td><td>310</td></tr> <tr><td>1982</td><td>340</td></tr> <tr><td>1983</td><td>370</td></tr> <tr><td>1984</td><td>390</td></tr> <tr><td>1985</td><td>410</td></tr> <tr><td>1986</td><td>440</td></tr> <tr><td>1987</td><td>460</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>470</td></tr> <tr><td>1989</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>1990</td><td>520</td></tr> <tr><td>1991</td><td>540</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>570</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>590</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>620</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>630</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>640</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>670</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>740</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>780</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>830</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>870</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>890</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>900</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>920</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>970</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>1,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount (dollars)	1979	260	1980	290	1981	310	1982	340	1983	370	1984	390	1985	410	1986	440	1987	460	1988	470	1989	500	1990	520	1991	540	1992	570	1993	590	1994	620	1995	630	1996	640	1997	670	1998	700	1999	740	2000	780	2001	830	2002	870	2003	890	2004	900	2005	920	2006	970	2007	1,000
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<i>Fully insured</i>	
1935	Cumulative wages of \$2,000 and employment in each of 5 years after 1936 and before attainment of age 65.
1939	QC equal to one-half the quarters elapsed after 1936 (or quarter in which age 21 attained) and before quarter of death or attainment of age 65. Minimum 6 QC, maximum 40 QC.
1950	Elapsed period measured after 1950 (QC earned at any time are used).
1954	Period of disability excluded from elapsed period. Alternatively, QC earned in all quarters after 1954 and before quarter in which age 65 attained (minimum 6 QC).
1956	Elapsed period measured to age 62 for women. Alternatively, QC earned in all except 4 quarters after 1954 and before quarter in which age 65 attained (62 for women).
1960	QC reduced to one-third the elapsed quarters.
1961	QC equal to years elapsed after 1950 (or year age 21 attained) and before year of death or age 65 (62 for women).
1972	Elapsed period for men reaching age 62 after 1972, measured to age 62 or to 1975, if later.
1983	Any person aged 55 or older on January 1, 1984, and employed by a nonprofit organization to whose employees coverage is extended solely by reason of the new compulsory coverage provision will be deemed fully insured upon subsequently acquiring 6 QC if aged 60 or older on January 1, 1984; 8 QC if aged 59; 12 QC if aged 58; 16 QC if aged 57; and 20 QC if aged 55 or 56.
2004	Workers who are not citizens or nationals of the United States (referred to here as noncitizens) must meet additional requirements to be fully or currently insured. Noncitizen workers whose Social Security number (SSN) was originally assigned on or after January 1, 2004, must have been issued an SSN for work purposes at any time on or after January 1, 2004; or must have been admitted to the United States at any time as a nonimmigrant visitor for business (B-1) or as an alien crewman (D-1 or D-2).

Currently insured

1939	6 QC earned in 12 quarters before quarter of death.
1946	6 QC earned in preceding 13 quarters, including quarter of death.
1950	Including quarter of retirement added.
1954	Including quarter of disablement added.
2004	Workers who are not citizens or nationals of the United States (referred to here as noncitizens) must meet additional requirements to be fully or currently insured. Noncitizen workers whose Social Security number (SSN) was originally assigned on or after January 1, 2004, must have been issued an SSN for work purposes at any time on or after January 1, 2004; or must have been admitted to the United States at any

Year enacted	Provision
	time as a nonimmigrant visitor for business (B-1) or as an alien crewman (D-1 or D-2).
<i>Disability insured</i>	
1954	20 QC earned in last 40 quarters, including quarter of disablement, and currently insured.
1956	Fully insured requirement added.
1958	Currently insured requirement eliminated.
1960	Alternatively, 20 QC earned before quarter of disablement (not necessarily in last 40 quarters) but QC earned in all quarters after 1950, with minimum of 6 QC.
1965	Alternatively, for blind under age 31, QC earned in one-half the quarters elapsed after age 21, with minimum of 6 QC. For blind under age 24, 6 QC earned in preceding 12 quarters.
1967	For all disabled under age 31, same alternative.
1972	For blind, requirement for recent QC eliminated.
1983	For those who become disabled again at age 31 or older and who were previously disabled before age 31, same alternative as that for those under age 31.

SOURCES: Social Security Act of 1935 (the Act), as amended through December 31, 2006; regulations issued under the Act; and precedential case decisions (rulings). Specific laws, regulations, rulings, legislation, and a link to the *Federal Register* can be found at the Social Security Program Rules page (<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/regulations/index.htm>). Social Security Administration, "Cost-of-Living Increase and Other Determinations for 2007," *Federal Register*, vol. 71, no. 207 (October 26, 2006).