

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Public-Use Microdata File, 2001 Data

Data Dictionary and Field Descriptors

This OASDI Public-Use Microdata File consists of a 1 percent random, representative sample of records of OASDI beneficiaries who were entitled to receive a Social Security (OASDI) benefit for December 2001. All information in this file is as of December 2001; in particular, the benefit amounts refer to the benefit for that month.

YOB Year of birth of beneficiary

The field YOB is bottomcoded at 1912; that is, the actual year of birth is not shown before 1912. Instead, each year of birth before 1912 is replaced with 1908, the national mean of YOB values before 1912.

The field YOB is topcoded at 1997; that is, the actual year of birth is not shown when it is after 1997. Instead, each topcoded year of birth is replaced with 1999, the national mean of YOB values after 1997.

YOB – Years before 1912 are bottomcoded and replaced with 1908

YOB – Exact year of birth, 1912–1997

YOB – Years after 1997 are topcoded and replaced with 1999

SEX Sex of beneficiary

M – Male

F – Female

U1 – Adult with an unspecified gender code

U2 – Minor and student children

YOCE Year of current entitlement

This field contains the year the beneficiary met the applicable requirements for receipt of benefits, including the filing of an application. This variable is recoded to conform to the topcoding and bottomcoding for YOB. The national average YOCE for persons born after 1997 is the value 2000 for YOCE.

YOCE – Recoded to 1970 for persons born before 1912

YOCE – Exact year of current entitlement for persons born between and including 1912–1997

YOCE – Recoded to 2000 for persons born after 1997

TOB Type of benefit

This field identifies a beneficiary's type of benefit based on entitlement criteria.

AXR: Retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker on his or her own earnings history.

AXD: Disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker on his or her own earnings history.

BAR: Spouse of retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's spouse aged 62 or older.

- BYR: Spouse of retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's spouse with children in his or her care under age 16 or disabled.
- BVR: Spouse of retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's divorced spouse aged 62 or older who was married to the retired worker for 10 years before the divorce became final.
- BAD: Spouse of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's spouse aged 62 or older.
- BYD: Spouse of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's spouse with children in his or her care under age 16 or disabled.
- BVD: Spouse of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's divorced spouse aged 62 or older who was married to the disabled worker for 10 years before the divorce became final.
- CMR: Child of retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's unmarried child under age 18.
- CSR: Child of Retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's unmarried child, aged 18–19, who is a full-time elementary or secondary school student. Student benefits end at age 19 or at the end of the current semester or quarter, whichever is later.
- CDR: Child of Retired worker--entitled to benefits as a retired worker's disabled adult child, aged 18 or older, whose disability began before age 22.
- CMD: Child of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's unmarried child under age 18.
- CSD: Child of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's unmarried child, aged 18–19, who is a full-time elementary or secondary school student. Student benefits end at age 19 or at the end of the current semester or quarter, whichever is later.
- CDD: Child of disabled worker--entitled to benefits as a disabled worker's disabled adult child, aged 18 or older, whose disability began before age 22.
- CMS: Child of deceased worker--entitled to benefits as a deceased worker's unmarried child under age 18.
- CSS: Child of deceased worker--entitled to benefits as a deceased worker's unmarried child, aged 18–19, who is a full-time elementary or secondary school student. Student benefits end at age 19 or at the end of the current semester or quarter, whichever is later.
- CDS: Child of deceased worker--entitled to benefits as a deceased worker's disabled adult child, aged 18 or older, whose disability began before age 22.
- DNS: Nondisabled widow(er)--entitled to benefits as a nondivorced widow(er), aged 60 or older, of a worker fully insured at the time of death. Benefits are continued for nondivorced widower(er)s who remarry after age 60. This category includes a small number of persons aged 62 or older receiving benefits as a parent of a deceased worker.

- DVS: Nondisabled widow(er)--entitled to benefits as a surviving divorced widow(er), aged 60 or older, of a worker fully insured at the time of death. A surviving divorced widow(er)'s marriage to a worker must have lasted 10 years before the divorce became final. Benefits are continued for surviving divorced widow(er)s who remarry after age 60.
- ENS: Mother or father--entitled to benefits as a nondivorced widow(er) of a worker fully or currently insured at the time of death, with an entitled child of the worker in his or her care who is under age 16 or disabled.
- EVS: Mother or father--entitled to benefits as a surviving divorced widow(er) of a worker fully or currently insured at the time of death, with an entitled child of the worker in his or her care who is under age 16 or disabled.
- WNS: Disabled widow(er)--entitled to benefits as a nondivorced widow(er), aged 50–64, of a worker fully insured at the time of death, and who has been disabled throughout a waiting period of 5 consecutive calendar months that began no later than 7 years after the month in which the worker died or after the end of his or her entitlement to benefits as a widowed mother or father. Benefits are continued for nondivorced disabled widower(er)s who remarry after the age of first eligibility for benefits
- WVS: Disabled widow(er)--entitled to benefits as a surviving divorced widow(er), aged 50–64, of a worker fully insured at the time of death, and who has been disabled throughout a waiting period of 5 consecutive calendar months that began no later than 7 years after the month in which the worker died or after the end of his or her entitlement to benefits as a widowed mother or father. A surviving divorced widow(er)'s marriage to a worker must have lasted 10 years before the divorce became final. Benefits are continued for surviving divorced disabled widow(er)s who remarry after the age of first eligibility for benefits.

PIA Primary insurance amount (rounded to the nearest \$5)

The PIA is the amount used as a base for computing benefits payable on the basis of an individual's earnings record. It is the monthly amount payable to a retired worker who begins to receive benefits at the full retirement age (FRA) or to a disabled worker who has never received a retirement benefit reduced for age. FRA is the age at which a person may become entitled to unreduced retirement benefits. For persons reaching age 62 before 2000, the FRA is 65. FRA is gradually increasing to age 67.

The PIA, which is related to the worker's average monthly wage or average indexed monthly earnings, is also the amount used as a base for computing all types of benefits payable on the basis of one individual's record. Dependents and survivors of workers receive specified percentages of the PIA, subject to reduction for early retirement and the family maximum.

The rounded PIA is topcoded at \$1,545; therefore, the rounded value of PIA is not shown when it exceeds \$1,545. Instead, each topcoded primary insurance amount is replaced with \$1,690, which is the rounded national mean of values that round above \$1,545. Approximately 2 percent of OASDI beneficiaries at the national level have a PIA value that is equal to or greater than this topcode value.

PIA – Multiples of \$5 for values between \$0 and \$1,545

PIA – Rounded values above \$1,545 are topcoded and replaced by \$1,690, which is the rounded national mean of values that round above \$1,545

TPIA Type of PIA

This field describes the type of calculation used to determine the PIA.

AIME – An average indexed monthly earnings calculation is the method for determining the PIA for most workers who attained age 62, became disabled, or died after 1978. A worker's earnings are indexed to changes in the national average wage.

AMW – An average monthly wage calculation is the method for determining the PIA for workers who attained age 62, became disabled, or died before 1979.

OTHR – Other calculations include the methods referred to as old and new start guarantee PIA, special minimum PIA, totalization PIA, and windfall elimination provision PIA.

MBC Monthly benefit credited (rounded to the nearest \$5)

This field represents the monthly amount payable to a beneficiary, which is based on TOB. It reflects amounts payable after reduction for age, family maximum, and other reasons but before any deduction for Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) premiums. (The note at the end of this document further describes a beneficiary's monthly benefit.)

The rounded MBC is topcoded at \$1,560; therefore, the rounded value of MBC is not shown when it exceeds \$1,560. Instead, each topcoded monthly benefit amount is replaced with \$1,770, which is the rounded national mean of values that round above \$1,560. Approximately 2 percent of OASDI beneficiaries at the national level have an MBC value that is equal to or greater than this topcode value.

MBC – Multiples of \$5 for rounded values between \$0 and \$1,560

MBC – Rounded values above \$1,560 are topcoded and replaced with \$1,770, which is the rounded national mean of values that round above \$1,560

***NOTE:** The benefit amounts refer to the benefit for the month of December 2001, which includes the 2.6 percent cost-of-living adjustment effective for that month. Social Security benefits are delivered in the month following the month for which the benefit is payable.*

BROA Benefit reduction based on age of beneficiary

This Yes/No field indicates whether the monthly benefit amount payable was reduced because of age at the time of entitlement. "Yes" indicates there was a reduction, and "No" indicates there was no reduction. Reductions to the benefit amount may be based on:

1. Entitlement prior to full retirement age if the beneficiary is a retired worker, a wife or husband of a retired or disabled worker (with entitlement not based on caring for a child beneficiary), or a divorced spouse;
2. Entitlement prior to full retirement age if the beneficiary is a widow, widower, or a surviving divorced spouse; or
3. Entitlement in case of disability, at ages 50–59 if the beneficiary is a widow, widower, or surviving divorced spouse.

Y – Yes

N – No

BRADS Benefit reduction for age of deceased spouse

This Yes/No field indicates whether the monthly benefit amount payable to a surviving spouse was reduced because of the early retirement of the deceased spouse. “Yes” indicates there was a reduction, and “No” indicates there was no reduction.

Y – Yes
N – No

DRI Delayed retirement indicator

This Yes/No field indicates whether the benefit amount was increased because of delayed retirement. “Yes” indicates there was an increase, and “No” indicates there was no increase.

Increased benefit amounts are payable to certain individuals who did not receive benefits for months after attaining the full retirement age but before age 70. Increases for delayed retirement apply for benefits beginning in January of the year following the year the individual attains full retirement age.

Y – Yes
N – No

DEI Dual entitlement indicator

This YES/NO field indicates whether a beneficiary is entitled to more than one type of benefit. Most dual entitlement situations occur when a beneficiary is entitled to a worker (primary) benefit and a higher secondary benefit. “Yes” indicates a beneficiary is entitled to a worker (primary) benefit and a higher secondary benefit, and “No” indicates that was not the case.

The primary benefit is paid in full, but the secondary benefit is paid only in the amount by which it exceeds the primary amount. If the two benefits are financed from the same trust fund, the beneficiary is usually represented only once in SSA program data (as a retired-worker or a disabled-worker beneficiary), and the benefit amount recorded is the larger amount associated with the auxiliary benefit. If the benefits are paid from different trust funds, the beneficiary is represented twice.

Y – Yes
N – No

DEOP Dual entitlement to other program

This field indicates the type of other program (other than the one indicated by TOB) for beneficiaries with dual entitlement.

Blank – Not dually entitled
D – Disability Insurance
R – Retirement Insurance
S – Survivor Insurance
X – Retirement, Survivor Insurance

OTOB Other type of benefit

This field indicates the type of benefit (other than the one indicated by TOB) for beneficiaries with dual entitlement.

- Blank – Not dually entitled
- A – Retired or disabled worker
- B – Spouse of retired or disabled worker
- C – Child of retired, disabled, or deceased worker
- D – Aged widow(er) of deceased worker
- E – Young widow(er) of deceased worker
- W – Disabled widow(er) of deceased worker

DEBI Dual entitlement beneficiary indicator

This field further identifies the spousal or survivor benefit received in dual entitlement situations. This field must be used in conjunction with OTOB.

- Blank – Not dually entitled
- A – Aged 62 or older
- N – Nondivorced
- V – Divorced
- Y – Child under the age of 16 or disabled and under the beneficiary's care
- U – Unspecified

LEMBA Larger excess monthly benefit amount (rounded to the nearest \$5)

This field indicates the difference between the larger (usually auxiliary or survivor) benefit and the smaller (usually worker) benefit for dually entitled beneficiaries. For example, if a woman receives a retired-worker benefit of \$400 and based on her husband's record she is eligible for a widow's benefit of \$700, then the difference, \$300, is the LEMBA.

- LEMBA – Blank indicates non-dually entitled beneficiary
- LEMBA – Multiples of \$5 for rounded values between \$0 and \$1,770

SAMBA Smaller actuarially reduced monthly benefit amount (rounded to the nearest \$5)

This field represents the smaller (usually worker) benefit payable after reduction for age and the family maximum for dually entitled beneficiaries. In the example above, in which a woman receives a retired-worker benefit of \$400 and is eligible for a widow's benefit of \$700, the SAMBA is \$400.

- SAMBA – Blank indicates non-dually entitled beneficiary
- SAMBA – Multiples of \$5 for rounded values between \$0 and \$1,770

NOTES:

- For dually entitled beneficiaries, the monthly benefit is typically the sum of LEMBA and SAMBA..
- The sum of LEMBA and SAMBA is topcoded at \$1,560. When that sum exceeded \$1,560, the sum was set to \$1,770, and LEMBA and SAMBA were adjusted to preserve additivity. Accordingly, all values of LEMBA and SAMBA in excess of \$1,560 are topcoded.
- When both the worker and auxiliary or survivor benefit are paid from the same trust fund, the sum of LEMBA and SAMBA is the beneficiary's MBC.