SSA Death Master File & NCHS National Death Index: How do they relate?

Charles J. Rothwell





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics



Purpose and Goal of the SSA DMF

PURPOSE:

 To gather information on deaths of US citizens receiving SSA benefits. Sources include family members, funeral homes, hospitals, States, Federal agencies, postal authorities and financial institutions.

GOAL:

 To prevent fraud and abuse of <u>federally</u> <u>funded benefits</u> provided by SSA and other federal agencies.

History of the SSA DMF

- Originally began in 1936.
- The law permits SSA to provide death records, including state records, to agencies that pay federally funded benefits.
- Created the public DMF in 1980 in response to a 1978 FOIA lawsuit.
- Available from NTIS
- In 2002, began disclosing state EDR records on the public DMF.

History of the SSA DMF cont.

- In 2010/2011, SSA began examining their disclosure of protected state records.
- Section 205(r) of the Social Security Act prohibits SSA from disclosing State death records.
- Beginning Nov. 1, 2011, SSA decided it would withdraw state death records from the public file.

What does this mean for users of the SSA public DMF?

- The public DMF will continue to contain non-state records, but will be reduced by 1 million state records annually.
- The public historical file of 89 million records will be reduced by 4.2 million records.
- Agencies that pay federally funded benefits may still qualify to access the complete SSA DMF in-house file.

Challenges using the SSA public DMF for research

- Not a complete file of all deaths. (More likely to miss younger people because they do not receive SSA benefits.)
- Accuracy is not guaranteed.
- Occasionally live people are listed.
- The absence of a name does not mean they are alive.
- No cause of death provided.

Biggest advantages to the SSA public DMF?

- It's CHEAP can range from approximately \$1000 - \$2000 for each file.
- Relatively fast

The National Death Index: Purpose and Goal

Purpose:

 To construct a database of all deaths in the USA from 1979 forward, including name, other demographics, and cause of death, from death certificates provided by 54 reporting areas.

Goal:

 To provide a matching service for health researchers to obtain passive, long-term follow-up for their study participants.

History of the NDI

- The NDI began in 1982.
- Supported with funding from NIH until 1990-1 (≈ \$680k / yr at first. Dropped to \$300k by 1990).
- Initially charged 10¢ per record per year searched.
- No cause-of-death available. Only fact-of-death.
- Increased to 15¢ per record per year searched in 1990. Became self supporting

History of the NDI cont.

- Added cause-of-death in 1997, after years of negotiation with the states.
- Price increased to 21¢ per record per year searched for cause-of-death.
- In 2009 the NDI (with NAPHSIS) developed volume discounts for very large users (e.g. >2.5 million).
- The NDI totally self-supporting. It will give back \$3.8 million to states this year.

Advantages of the NDI

- The NDI is highly accurate. Only source of death information is death certificates.
- The NDI has cause-of-death.
- All ages are accurately represented.
- Data are kept strictly confidential.
 All matches are done in-house.
- Revenue is generated for the states, who own the data.

Disadvantages of the NDI

- Even though the costs are very low compared to the \$5-\$40 per certificate charged by the states, the costs of NDI matching can still be prohibitive for some users.
- Our data files historically have not been available for matching until 15-18 months after the end of the calendar year. This is due to the delay in closing out the COD file.

Proposed Option for NDI Users

- NCHS gets ≈93%-95% of all fact-ofdeath information from the states within 6 months after the calendar year close.
- Create a separate fact-of-death file for a matching service for early users, at 6 months.
- Still 15¢ per record per year searched, but would include one repeat request when the complete file closes out.
- Could be done this year

Proposed Option for NDI Users

 Longer term ... as COD is sent to NCHS quicker from states through expanded EDRs in states ... we can provide COD information as quickly as fact of death.