

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND INFORMATION
CALIFORNIA INPATIENT DATA REPORTING MANUAL, EIGHTH EDITION

PATIENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Section 97220

The patient's social security number is to be reported as a 9-digit number. If the patient's social security number is not recorded in the patient's medical record, the social security number shall be reported as "not in medical record," by reporting the social security number as "000000001." The number to be reported is to be the patient's social security number, not the social security number of some other person, such as the mother of a newborn or the insurance beneficiary under whose account the hospital's bill is to be submitted.

DISCUSSION

Specifications for reporting this data element with the Record Entry Form for online web entry of individual records or online data file transmission:

PATIENT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER								

(000 00 0001 if not recorded in the medical record)

Requirement for the Social Security Number (SSN) in Hospitals: Licensing and Certification of the Department of Public Health requires that the patient's SSN, if available, be recorded as part of the content of the medical record (Section 70749, Title 22, California Code of Regulations).

The SSN was added to the California Hospital Discharge Data Set (CHDDS) as an identifier to link episodes of care over time and across providers in order to support research addressing the quality of medical care in California hospitals. A unique personal identifier can also assist policy makers and researchers (e.g., number of patients admitted for a specific condition). HCAI continues to consider the protection of individually identifiable medical information as the crux of its legislative mandate.

The SSN is confidential and is encrypted into a nine-digit alphanumeric identifier, known as the Record Linkage Number (RLN). The RLN is available only on nonpublic data sets and the SSN from which it is derived cannot be determined.

Non-U.S. Numbers: Even if a non-U.S. number resembles a U.S. SSN, do not report it to HCAI.

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SSN for Patient Only:

- Mother's SSN should not be used for the newborn's SSN.
- Parent's SSN should not be used for a child's SSN.
- Husband's SSN should not be used for a wife's SSN.

Valid/Invalid SSNs: SSNs consist of nine digits divided into three parts. The first three digits denote the area (or state) where the application was filed. The middle two digits denote a group number ranging from 01 to 99. The last four digits are the serial number. Because of the way the SSN is constructed, it is possible to say that a particular SSN is invalid if it starts with three digits not approved by the Social Security Administration for use as an area identifier or if it has 00 in the group number area. Please refer to the current version of HCAI's Edit Description Guide for valid/invalid area identifier numbers.

Validation: Semiannually, HCAI verifies the area (or state) digits with the local office of the Social Security Administration.

Medicare Numbers: The Medicare program is a federal health insurance program for individuals 65 years and older and certain disabled individuals. The number issued for Medicare coverage is a Health Insurance Benefit/Claim (HIB/HIC) number. The HIB/HIC number usually has nine digits and one or two letters, and there may also be another number after the letter(s). There are no dashes or spaces in the HIB/HIC number. SSNs and HIB/HIC numbers are not interchangeable. The first nine digits of the HIB/HIC number may be, but are not always, the same as the nine digits of the SSN.

Newborn Automatic Number Assignment (NANA): If parents choose to have a SSN automatically assigned to their newborn child, federal law requires the inclusion of at least one parent's SSN on the birth record. If neither parent has a SSN, the parents will be required to contact the Social Security Administration to verify this information.