



Old-Age (retirement), Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)—popularly referred to as Social Security—provides monthly benefits to workers and their families when earnings stop or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled. The amount of benefits received is based on the worker’s level of earnings in employment or self-employment covered by the Social Security program.

Table 1.
Number of OASDI beneficiaries with benefits in current-payment status and monthly benefit amount, December 2003

Congressional district	Number of beneficiaries						Monthly benefit amount (thousands of dollars)			Number of OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 or older
	Total	Retired workers ^a	Disabled workers	Widow(er)s ^b	Wives and husbands	Children	All beneficiaries	Retired workers	Widow(er)s ^b	
American Samoa	5,421	1,532	1,026	561	271	2,031	2,498	899	282	1,819
All areas ^c	47,038,391	29,531,615	5,873,673	4,899,704	2,772,576	3,960,823	39,541,474	27,230,628	4,238,982	33,433,599

SOURCE: Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record, 100 percent data.

a. Includes special age-72 beneficiaries.

b. Includes nondisabled widow(er)s, disabled widow(er)s, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

c. Includes beneficiaries in the 50 states, District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The SSI program does not cover American Samoa.

For technical information about the data processing, call Cherice Jefferies (410) 965-5520.

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