

Table 3.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex, race, and age group, 1953

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro
Total.....	3,464,229	3,056,085	408,144	1,664,153	1,474,582	189,571	1,800,076	1,581,503	218,573
Under 15.....	244,167	217,950	26,217	165,693	145,161	20,532	78,474	72,789	5,685
15-19.....	1,979,435	1,756,446	222,989	999,797	881,249	118,548	979,638	875,197	104,441
20-39.....	619,705	507,100	112,605	254,506	220,057	34,449	365,199	287,043	78,156
40-59.....	441,212	403,872	37,340	147,322	136,088	11,234	293,890	267,784	26,106
60-64.....	75,863	72,151	3,712	35,830	34,141	1,689	40,033	38,010	2,023
65-69.....	53,225	50,149	3,076	29,091	27,432	1,659	24,134	22,717	1,417
70 and over.....	49,890	47,810	2,080	31,463	30,070	1,393	18,427	17,740	687
Unknown.....	732	607	125	451	384	67	281	223	58

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

Table 4.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1953 and 1952

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	1953	1952	Percentage change	1953	1952	Percentage change	1953	1952	Percentage change
Total ¹	3,463,497	4,362,055	-20.6	1,663,702	2,291,403	-27.4	1,799,795	2,070,652	-13.1
Under 20.....	2,223,602	2,297,742	-3.2	1,105,490	1,208,883	-3.6	1,058,112	1,088,859	-2.8
20-24.....	270,252	306,332	-11.8	122,423	141,413	-13.4	147,829	164,919	-10.4
25-29.....	125,074	146,569	-14.7	58,328	70,147	-16.8	66,746	76,422	-12.7
30-34.....	106,490	138,492	-23.1	39,575	57,470	-31.1	66,915	81,022	-17.4
35-39.....	117,889	164,900	-28.5	34,180	59,853	-42.9	83,709	105,047	-20.3
40-44.....	129,477	202,520	-36.1	37,322	82,011	-54.5	92,155	120,509	-23.5
45-49.....	120,537	221,179	-45.5	37,408	106,868	-65.0	83,129	114,311	-27.3
50-54.....	101,619	221,222	-54.1	35,932	123,876	-71.0	65,687	97,346	-32.5
55-59.....	89,579	217,252	-58.8	36,660	136,298	-73.1	52,919	80,954	-34.6
60 and over.....	178,978	445,847	-59.9	96,384	304,584	-68.4	82,594	141,263	-41.5
60-64.....	75,863	192,853	-60.7	35,830	126,018	-71.6	40,033	66,835	-40.1
65-69.....	53,225	131,242	-59.4	29,091	89,969	-67.7	24,134	41,273	-41.5
70 and over.....	49,890	121,752	-59.0	31,463	88,597	-64.5	18,427	33,155	-44.4

¹ Excludes 732 applicants in 1953 (451 men and 281 women) and 1,296 applicants in 1952 (906 men and 390 women) whose ages were not reported.

Table 5.—Percentage distribution of applicants for account numbers, by age, 1953 and 1952

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	64.2	52.7	51.5	70.1	52.8	56.8	58.8	52.6	46.4
20-59.....	30.6	37.1	40.6	24.2	34.0	35.0	36.6	40.6	46.1
20-29.....	11.4	10.4	12.5	10.9	9.2	12.2	11.9	11.7	12.8
30-39.....	6.5	7.0	9.2	4.4	5.1	7.5	8.4	9.0	10.9
40-49.....	7.2	9.7	10.2	4.5	8.2	7.8	9.7	11.3	12.6
50-59.....	5.5	10.1	8.6	4.4	11.4	7.5	6.6	8.6	9.8
60 and over.....	5.2	10.2	7.8	5.8	13.3	8.2	4.6	6.8	7.5
60-64.....	2.2	4.4	3.6	2.2	5.5	3.5	2.2	3.2	3.6
65-69.....	1.5	3.0	2.5	1.7	3.9	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.3
70 and over.....	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	3.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5

aged or older and needed account numbers for the first time as a result of the 1950 amendments.

During 1953, social security account numbers were issued to 179,000 persons aged 60 and over, 60 percent fewer than in 1952; they formed 5.2 percent of all applicants, compared with 10 percent in 1952 and 7.8 percent in 1951. The proportion of

women among applicants in this age group was 46 percent in 1953 and 32 percent in 1952.

The 408,000 applications received from Negroes represented a drop of 4.8 percent from the 1952 figure. The proportion this group formed of all applicants, however, increased to 12 percent in 1953; it had been 9.8 percent in the preceding year.

Conference Recommendations on Juvenile Delinquency

Federal, State, and local action to prevent juvenile delinquency and to treat juvenile offenders was urged by the Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, called in June by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Approximately 460 delegates from 46 States and Territories participated in the Conference.

The Conference recommended that, on the national level, the Children's Bureau program for collecting data on delinquency be continued and strengthened and that the Bureau serve as a clearing house for information on community services and programs. It also urged that the Bureau establish a juvenile delinquency program and add to its staff a consultant on police services to juveniles.

Because the problem is a national one, Federal grants in aid were recommended to support State research and training programs and to guarantee adequate staff for pupil-personnel services. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was asked to lead in forming a committee of interested national agencies, public and private, that would advise on research, training, and services, and follow up on the recommendations made by the conferees.

The Conference also called for increased appropriations to the Office of Education to sponsor workshops, develop pilot projects, and further research in cooperation with State and local units as well as on a national level.

The conferees characterized the program for aid to dependent children as inadequate in many States. They believed that pressures on mothers to work result both from lacks in the programs and from the policies of many welfare departments, often in areas where children are most vulnerable to influences that produce delinquency. It was therefore recommended that the assistance grants should be adequate to meet the minimum needs of parents and children and thus fulfill the program's primary purpose—the preservation of family life.