(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT, Washington, D.C., October 16, 1963.

Mr. CHESTER H. SMITH, Staff Director, Senate District of Columbia Committee, Room 6222, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: Senator Bible asked me to submit for the record data indicating the length of residence of our prisoners in the District of Columbia prior to commitment.

I enclose herewith a study of February 14, 1957, and an up-to-date one dated October 15, 1963. Both of these studies indicate that the great majority of inmates we hold have lived in the District of Columbia for a substantial number of years.

Sincerely,

DONALD CLEMMER, Director.

[Bulletin]

Institute for Criminological Research,
Department of Corrections, District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

RESIDENTIAL TENURE IN WASHINGTON OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS

Attention has been given to the length of residence in Washington of a representative sample of men and women in custody of the Department of Corrections in January 1957. The notion has existed in certain quarters that a goodly proportion of offenders are floaters or newcomers to the Nation's Capital. The records of 1,278 inmates in residence at the District's Reformatory, Workhouse, and Women's Reformatory have been studied in this regard with the following results:

Reported length of residence in the District of Columbia of 1,278 inmates in the reservation institutions

	Number	Percent
1 month or less	36 17 27 37 39 93 138 149	2, 82 1, 33 2, 11 2, 90 3, 05 7, 28 10, 80 11, 66 24, 65
20 years to life	1, 278	100.00

The 1,278 cases scrutinized cover a reliable sampling of offenders and include male and female, felons and misdemeanants, and Negro and whites in realistic proportions.

It can be noted that contrary to popular opinion a heavy majority of inmates are long-term residents of the District of Columbia, with in excess of 80 percent having resided in Washington over 9 years, and over 50 percent in excess of 20 years, and with over a third having been born in the District. Contrariwise, less than 4 percent can be regarded as floaters and only some 7 percent as residents of less than 1 year.

The records of male inmates committed for intoxication also have been scrutinized in reference to total residence in the District of Columbia with the following results: