Reported length of residence in the District of Columbia of 260 male inmates committed for intoxication

	Number	Percent	
1 month or less	7 3 13 6 8 21 23 29	2. 70 1. 15 5. 00 2. 31 3. 08 8. 08 8. 85 11. 15	
14 to 19 years. 20 years to life	101 49	38. 84 18. 84	
Total	260	100.00	

Once again, in slightly varying proportions, the total shows for intoxicants that for the most part they tend to have been long-term residents of the District with almost 19 percent being native born and 39 percent with residence of 20 years up to life. There are slightly more floaters among the intoxicant group than the large sample, especially of those who have been in residence for a year or less

Length of residence data have also been tabulated for felony offenders as shown in the condensed table below. By and large, the same trends persist; namely, that the bulk of offenders are long-term or life residents of the community.

Reported length of residence of 649 male felons in the District of Columbia

Length of residence	Robbery, burglary, car theft		Narcotic offenders	Sex offenders	Other offenders	Total	
						Number	Percent
1 year or less	22 22 50 79 125	2 6 21 47 23	2 6 16 22 41	2 6 20 21 17	12 12 8 34 33	40 52 115 203 239	6. 16 8. 02 17. 72 31. 28 36. 82
Total	298	99	87	66	99	649	100.00

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RESIDENTIAL LONGEVITY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., OF INCARCERATED MALE FELONS

This is a followup of an earlier study which dealt with the length of residence in the District of Columbia of a representative sample of male and female felons and misdemeanants in the custody of Department of Corrections, District of Columbia.

The current study is a 15-percent systematic random sample of felons presently serving sentences in the District of Columbia Men's Reformatory and the Youth Correctional Center at Lorton, Va. The sample includes 40 offenders from the Youth Correctional Center and 237 offenders from the Men's Reformatory.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> "Residential Tenure in Washington of Felons and Misdemeanants," Institute for Criminological Research, Publication D-1, February 1957.