

The source of data was inmate records at the respective institutions. Birthplace is verified in practically all instances by data procured from the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Length of residence is based on presentence reports and classification summary information compiled by professionally trained personnel.

The current length of residence in Washington of felons at the above two institutions is indicated in the following table:

Length of residence in the District of Columbia of inmates at the Youth Correctional Center and the Men's Reformatory

	Youth Center		Men's Reformatory		Grand total	Grand percentages
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Unable to determine.....		2	7	3	7	3
1 month or less ¹	1	2	5	2	6	2
2 to 5 months ¹	0		0		0	
6 to 11 months.....	0		0		0	
1 to 2 years.....	1	2	7	3	8	3
3 to 4 years.....	5	13	9	4	14	5
5 to 8 years.....	1	2	24	10	25	9
9 to 13 years.....	3	8	23	10	26	9
14 to 19 years.....	18	45	20	8	38	14
20 years to life.....	11	28	142	60	153	55
Total.....	40	100	237	100	277	100

¹ Transients (definition by length of residence).

The above data clearly establish that 78 percent of District of Columbia felons incarcerated have resided in the District of Columbia 9 years or more and that 69 percent have resided for more than 14 years with the greatest majority having spent 19 or more years as residents of the District of Columbia.

Particular note should be taken of the Youth Correctional Center felons of which 73 percent have spent practically their entire life in the District of Columbia. Substantiation of this fact is indicated in the below table giving the average age of felons in the above institutions:

Average age and race of felons in the District of Columbia Youth Correctional Center and the Men's Reformatory

	Age, average (years)	Race (percentage)	
		Negro	White
Youth Correctional Center.....	20	92	8
Men's Reformatory.....	35	87	13

The above findings conclusively substantiate the earlier study indicating that the very great majority of the District of Columbia inmates are long-term residents of the District of Columbia. Only 2 percent of incarcerated felons can be considered as transients.

These findings also indicate that recent felony offenders are for the most part lifelong residents of the District of Columbia. This is easily noted in the fact that 78 percent of the younger inmates are lifelong residents of Washington. This clearly demonstrates that criminality, as measured by incarcerated felons, is a local or community social problem.

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Mr. CLEMMER. As I say, my competence to talk about constitutional issues here is obviously nil. The point I simply want to make as a prison man is that we do not favor minimum sentences, certainly high minimums, and have a selfish reason here. It makes it harder to run the prisons when we have a lot of people who have no hope—when