HOUSING COURT DEPARTMENT

STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

	<u>Boston</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Worcester</u>
<u>Criminal</u>	1,890	716	1,277	1,873	1,455
<u>Summary</u> <u>Process</u>	4,669	2,977	4,279	5,066	3,303
<u>Civil Cases</u>	891	170	596	1,405	740
Small Claims	626	165	205	420	346
<u>Supplementary*</u> <u>Process</u>	28	*	36	30	*
<u>Non-criminal</u> <u>Dispositions</u> (Ticket hearings)	1,178	191	186	59	364

* The Northeastern and Worcester Divisions address collection issues through post trial Motions to Enforce Judgments.

Under the jurisdictional grant, the Housing Court has jurisdiction of certain crimes concurrent with the District Court and the Superior Court. Criminal proceedings are commenced under G.L. c. 185C, §19. The Housing Court, however, need not "exactly duplicate" the procedure followed in the District Court. An example of permissible deviation from District Court procedure is that a complainant in the Housing Court swears out a complaint, while the District Court requires an application for a complaint to issue. Such minor differences aside, the Housing Court still must adhere to the notice and hearing procedures set forth in G.L. c. 35A. Such a system seems particularly appropriate for cases in the Housing Court involving allegations of unsafe or unhealthy living conditions, because "[t]he primary purpose of the [sanitary] code is to prevent violations rather than to punish past violations as criminal offenses." Commonwealth v. Haddad, 364 Mass. 795, 799 (1974). Many criminal cases filed in the Housing Court result in dismissals following the defendant's elimination of the violations. Because of this approach, the Chief Justice has concluded that in criminal cases, the complaint is counted when the complaint is sworn out rather than when it issues. For example, the Northeastern Division received 716 applications for criminal complaints. Only 220 (24%) of the applications required the issuance of criminal process.