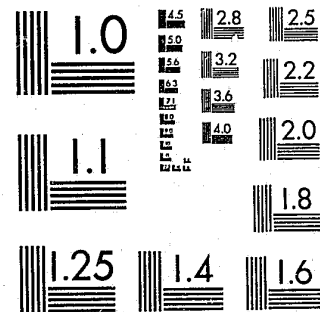


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THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

**OFFICE  
of the  
COMMISSIONER  
of  
PROBATION**

JOSEPH P. FOLEY, COMMISSIONER



**81389**

**1976-77**

**REPORT**

**U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice**

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
COMMITTEE ON PROBATION

The Honorable Walter H. McLaughlin, Chairman (1976)  
*Chief Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court (ret.)*

The Honorable Robert M. Bonin, Chairman (1977)  
*Chief Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court*

The Honorable Alfred L. Podolski  
*Chief Judge, Probate Courts of Massachusetts*

The Honorable Samuel E. Zoll  
*Chief Justice, District Courts of Massachusetts*

The Honorable Jacob Lewiton  
*Chief Justice, Municipal Court of the City of Boston*

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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*Commissioner (1976-12/19/77)*  
Joseph P. Foley  
*Commissioner*

Angelo R. Musto  
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To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

The Office of the Commissioner of Probation respectfully submits its report for the two-year period ending December 31, 1977.

The two-year period of calendar 1976-1977 in the Office of the Commissioner of Probation was marked by both turbulence and change, turbulence resulting from the explosion of a bomb in the office receiving area early in 1976, and change resulting from high level staff appointments, in 1977, to vacancies in the Office of the Commissioner and the Committee on Probation, vacancies which occurred because of the death, retirement or promotion of the incumbents. It was a period of steady growth for the probation service, with expansion of probation (family service) offices in the probate courts; the appointment of additional probation officers in many courts; a restructuring and solidifying of new field survey techniques to assist the Commissioner in monitoring the substance and quality of probation service operations; the enactment of legislation allowing collective bargaining for probation officers and certain other judicial personnel; the establishment of a "local trainer" program which is designed to decentralize, in part, the training of probation officers and, eventually, to require each court probation office to be responsible for much of the training of its own personnel; the continuation of regional chief probation officer meetings, allowing greater communication between probation offices and the Office of the Commissioner; and the resolution of the many problems concerning automation of the Probation Central File. There were disappointments as well. The backlog of the Central File continues to be frustrating; lack of office space continues to be a problem; and understaffing, both at professional and clerical levels continues to hamper efforts to improve service to courts. All of these changes, improvements and disappointments are discussed in the following pages.

EXECUTIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION

The Commissioner of Probation was given powers of executive control and supervision over the state-wide probation system in 1956 and functions under the oversight of the Committee on Probation composed, at present, of six members, four of whom serve ex-officio: the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, who is the chairman; the Chief Judge of the Probate Court; the Chief Justice of the District Courts; the Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court; and two persons appointed for five-year terms by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1976, the Honorable Samuel H. Jaffee, Special Justice of the District Court of Southern Essex, Lynn, a member of the Committee since 1972, died. He was succeeded by Robert B. Stimpson, Esq. of Wellesley, a graduate of Harvard University and Boston College Law School. He is a practicing attorney in Boston and a member of the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations.

In 1977, the Honorable Walter H. McLaughlin, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and chairman of the Committee on Probation, retired from office and was succeeded by the Honorable Robert M. Bonin as Chief Justice. Judge Bonin, a graduate of Boston University and Boston University Law School, and a former first assistant attorney general for Massachusetts, was sworn into office on March 3, 1977. As Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Judge Bonin, ex-officio, became the chairman of the Committee on Probation.

The Committee on Probation appoints a commissioner of Probation for a term of six years, approves his appointments of deputy commissioners and, in consultation with him, establishes qualifications for the appointment of all probation officers in the state. The Committee also acts as an appeals board for dismissal actions concerning probation officers in the probation service.

The commissioner is charged with developing and maintaining acceptable and, as far as possible, uniform standards of office procedure, personnel performance and quality of service delivered to probation clients throughout the state. He maintains a Central File of statewide criminal and delinquent record offender information and his office acts as a clearinghouse for the distribution of pertinent offender information throughout the probation service. Research studies, individually and in tandem with other agencies, are undertaken to determine, if possible, the feasibility of new approaches to changing conditions of probation administration and service and the advisability of additional personnel in specific areas. The Commissioner is Massachusetts Administrator of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Deputy Administrator of the Interstate Compact on Probation and Parole, and ex-officio or by appointment, is a member of the following: Advisory Committee to the Department of Youth Services, Advisory Council to the Rehabilitation Commission, Council on Alcoholism, Criminal History Systems Board, Drug Rehabilitation Advisory Board, Governor's Advisory Committee on Corrections, Governor's Drug Abuse Prevention Planning Council, Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice, New England Correctional Coordinating Council, Proposal Review Board of the Governor's Public Safety Committee and Special Legislative Commission Investigating Crime and Violence.

The Commissioner is assisted by five deputy commissioners and three supervisors of court probation services, each of whom has assigned areas of responsibility. In addition, each deputy or supervisor conducts regular regional meetings with chief probation officers, and surveys, once every three years, the specific probation offices assigned to him. The network of communication which results enables the commissioner to become aware of problem areas which require immediate attention and to detect situations which merit long range planning and evaluation.

There were several changes on the Commissioner's staff during the two-year period. In May, 1977, Supervisor of Court Probation Services Cornelius J. Twomey informed Commissioner Sands that he was retiring on August 31, 1977. In an effort to maintain an uninterrupted flow of the services performed by SCPS Twomey, a job vacancy was immediately announced. Out of 74 applicants, forty persons were interviewed by a Selection Committee, composed of three deputy commissioners. The Committee selected eleven finalists, who were personally interviewed by the Commissioner. Gerard F. Brocklesby, Chief Probation Officer of the Middlesex Probate Court, was appointed, effective September 1, 1977.

On August 18, 1977, Deputy Commissioner Francis G. Keough, who was based in Springfield, and served the western part of the state, died very suddenly. His loss was keenly felt throughout the entire Massachusetts Probation Service, and most particularly, by the Office of the Commissioner. An extensive search for a successor was promptly begun, but at the close of 1977, no decision for a replacement had been made.

Early in 1977, Commissioner C. Eliot Sands indicated his decision to retire at the end of his second six-year term, effective June 27, 1977. However, he was re-appointed as interim commissioner when his regular term expired, to serve while a nationwide search to find a qualified successor was being conducted. A special committee of fifteen members, including six judges and representatives of the legal profession, the police and the private sector was formed in June, 1977. It was chaired by the Honorable David A. Rose, Massachusetts Appellate Court (retired). Candidates from twenty states and several professions submitted applications. After several meetings of the special committee, during which some candidates were eliminated and others were interviewed, six finalists were selected for further interviews by the Committee on Probation. The Committee, by unanimous vote, appointed Deputy Commissioner Joseph P. Foley as the new Commissioner of Probation. Commissioner Sands' interim appointment terminated on Friday, December 16, 1977 and Commissioner Foley was sworn in on Monday, December 19, 1977.

## COURT SURVEYS

One of the important channels of communication between the Commissioner and the 103 probation offices in the Commonwealth is the field survey, involving site visits to the various courts by the deputy commissioners and supervisors of court probation services. During 1976 and 1977, a restructuring of the process, designed to upgrade the standards for probation work in Massachusetts, was begun. Revisions to the procedures and context of the survey are now in the testing stage and a new format will be completed soon by the senior staff of the Office of the Commissioner. It is expected that, in the future, surveys will be conducted by a team of at least two persons and that each of the probation offices will be visited and surveyed over a two-day to one-week period, depending upon court office size. Use of expanded personnel interviews and inventory formats, more precise service and procedures checklists, and improved timing of site visits are expected to pinpoint area identification of practices which fail to meet minimum standards for probation office operation. In October, 1977, the revised procedures were tested in the Brookline Municipal Court and, after further refinement, will be fully implemented in 1978.

## COMMISSIONER'S REGULATIONS

Occasionally, areas of concern arise within the probation service which must be resolved by the establishment of guidelines promulgated by the Commissioner with the approval of the Committee on Probation. Areas such as the professional conduct of probation officers and conditions attending the transfer of client supervision are examples of concerns which warranted the issuance of guidelines. During 1976-77, four such standards were promulgated.

1. A standard declaring probation officers to be ineligible to set and take bail as bail commissioners or masters in chancery (IIA-16-76).
2. A standard declaring probation officers to be ineligible to receive additional compensation for acting under a probate court appointment as guardian ad litem (IIA-15-76).
3. A standard declaring the wearing of religious garb or the use of religious titles of address by duly appointed probation officers in the conduct of their official duties to be inappropriate in the light of the accepted principle of separation of church and state (IIA-17-76).
4. A standard setting forth procedures by which intra-state transfer of supervision of an individual should be conducted (IIA-18-76).

## LEGISLATION AND COURT DECISIONS

### LEGISLATION

Legislation which will have an impact on the Massachusetts Probation Service, either positively or negatively, is closely watched by the Commissioner. Some legislation originates in external sources, and is supported or opposed by the Office of the Commissioner; other legislation is proposed by the Office of the Commissioner. One piece of legislation enacted during the 1976-1977 period, which had an important impact on the Massachusetts Probation Service was Chapter 278 of the Acts of 1977, *An Act Relative to Collective Bargaining by Judicial Employees*. It is discussed in the section of this report devoted to probation office personnel — collective bargaining. Other legislation of interest to the Massachusetts Probation Service is as follows:



## 1976

*Chapter 262 of the Acts of 1976* provides that until 12/31/77, a child adjudged delinquent in any Suffolk County district court *shall* appeal to the Boston Juvenile Court and claim a jury of twelve. (G.L., Ch. 119, sec. 56) *Approved 7/27/76.*

*Chapter 279 of the Acts of 1976* amends Chapter 208, Section 28 of the General Laws to allow probate and district courts, in certain circumstances, to make an order for support and education as well as maintenance for dependent persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years. (G.L., Ch. 208, sec. 28). *Approved 8/9/76.*

*Chapter 288 of the Acts of 1976* amends sec. 85 of Chapter 276 so that if a person on probation or parole is subsequently a criminal defendant in a court, the probation officer of that court shall notify the probation officer of the sentencing court or the parole authorities. Formerly, the probation officer was required to notify only if the subsequent offense was punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. (G.L. Ch. 276, sec. 85) *Approved 8/13/76.*

*Chapter 412 of the Acts of 1976* amends Ch. 119, sec. 39E of the General Laws so that in cases of an application for a petition that a child is in need of services, notice of the hearing shall be given not only to the Department of Youth Services, but also to the Department of Public Welfare. (G.L. Ch. 119, sec. 39E) *Approved 10/15/76.*

*Chapter 430 of the Acts of 1976* provides for tenure of employees in the Office of the Commissioner of Probation who were appointed from civil service lists to fill permanent positions prior to October 19, 1976, the effective date of this act. (G.L. Ch. 31, sec. 5) *Approved 10/19/76.*

*Chapter 533 of the Acts of 1976* amends section 58, Chapter 119 by providing that in certain circumstances, a consideration of probation for juvenile offenders may include the requirement, subject to agreement by the child and at least one of the child's parents or guardian, that the child do work or participate in activities of a type and for a period of time deemed appropriate by the court. (G.L. Ch. 119, sec. 58) *Approved 10/27/76.*

## 1977

*Chapter 97 of the Acts of 1977* repealed section 84 of Chapter 276 of the General Laws which required the bonding of probation officers. *Approved April 5, 1977.*

*Chapter 401 of the Acts of 1977* amends Chapter 40 of the General Laws as follows:

1. Authorizes towns to dispose of violations of town by-laws and ordinances by non-criminal means.
2. Provides that the clerk of court of the district court having jurisdiction shall maintain a separate docket of all notices of such violations and shall collect any fines which may be assessed.
3. Provides that, whether the violation is admitted or contested, no person, notified of such a violation, shall be required to report to any probation officer, and no record of the case shall be entered in any probation record.
4. Provides that if there is a default in the payment of a fine, a criminal complaint may issue. *Approved July 12, 1977.*

*Chapter 501 of the Acts of 1977* amends Chapter 51A of Chapter 119 of the General Laws to provide a penalty of not more than \$1000 for certain persons who fail to report cases of child abuse or neglect. *Approved September 7, 1977.*

*Chapter 543 of the Acts of 1977* amends Chapter 119, section 39H by permitting a child in need of services to be detained in a facility operated by the Department of Public Welfare for no more than fifteen days before being brought again before the court for a hearing on whether such detention should be continued for another 15-day period. *Approved September 23, 1977.*

*Chapter 537 of the Acts of 1977* amends Chapter 279 of the General Laws by providing for special sentences of imprisonment in the case of a first offender whose sentence does not exceed one year. Such sentence may be served in whole or in part on weekends and legal holidays as the court may order. *Approved September 23, 1977.*

## COURT DECISIONS

Court decisions as well as legislation are closely watched by the Commissioner. Legal counsel in the Office of the Commissioner periodically reviews decisions handed down by both state and federal courts and brings to the attention of the Massachusetts Probation Service any decisions considered to be of general interest or having a specific impact on probation office activities. In the 1976-1977 period, the following decisions were handed down:

## 1976

*U.S. v. Becker* 404 F. Supp. 259, vac. 536 F.2d 471 (1976) On appeal from Senior District Judge Wyzanski, it was ruled that where defendant pleaded guilty and was given a two-year suspended sentence and placed on probation for one day, the Federal District Court in Massachusetts may not vacate that sentence three years after its imposition. Even though the period of probation was much shorter than the suspended sentence, the sentence was not illegal, according to the decision . . . According to the ruling: "More importantly, whether or not the one-day period probation granted here is inconsistent with the spirit of the Act as alleged, such inconsistency would not cause the sentence to be illegal for purposes of Rule 35. Final judgement in a criminal case means sentence. The sentence is the judgement . . . Probation is concerned with rehabilitation . . . (i) it does not . . . change the judgement . . ." Probation and sentence are separate and distinct.

In the decision, a position of the Massachusetts Office of the Commissioner of Probation was corroborated.

## 1977

*Commonwealth v. Robert Everett Cook* — Mass. Advance Sheets p210 (1977). In a murder trial the prosecutor attempted to impeach the defendant's credibility by putting into evidence records of five convictions of assault and battery resulting in jail sentences and of one conviction of taking part in an affray which resulted in a suspended fine. There was no proof that the defendant had been represented by counsel or that he had signed a waiver in any of the five assault and battery cases. It was held that unless the Commonwealth established that the defendant had or waived counsel, the use of a conviction of a crime resulting in a jail sentence, to impeach the credibility of a criminal defendant is *clear error of constitutional dimensions*.

*Manning v. Municipal Court of Roxbury*. Mass. Adv. Sh. (1977) 679, states if the district court finds no probable cause, the complainant has no constitutional right to challenge that determination. The same applies when a judge declines to issue a complaint or finds a defendant not guilty. The prosecution of a criminal case is conducted in the interest of the Commonwealth and not on behalf of the alleged victim. Similarly, the district attorney's election to proceed no further after the probable cause hearing is within his discretion.

*In Comm. v. Coughlin*, Mass. Adv. Sh. (1977) 1388, the Supreme Judicial Court discusses the use of Chapter 278, section 24 to default and impose sentence upon a defendant who has appealed for trial de novo but does not appear at said trial. Although commenting on the age of the statute and holding that on the record in the present case the judge exceeded his discretion in defaulting the defendant and imposing sentence, the Supreme Judicial Court does not question the validity of the statute. "Decision to declare a defendant in default on his appeal for trial de novo, or to lift such a default, should normally be left to the discretion of the judge on the scene . . . and we acknowledge and stress the point that firmness in dealing with failures to attend court on due notice is indispensable if the calendars are not to be reduced to confusion." The Court cautions, however, that "casual or capricious

defaulting of appellants, with the consequences of s. 24, is not in the interests of justice . . . (T)he result (of the use of s. 24) is drastic with loss of any right to trial by jury available on the trial de novo." It is suggested in a footnote that "it would be advisable for judges in nonroutine cases to state for the record the reason for defaulting a defendant or refusing to remove a default." This case is of considerable interest as it should put to rest recent questions concerning the continued validity of Ch. 278, s.24. Furthermore, although the facts of this case concern default and imposition of sentence at the trial de novo in the Superior Court, the case should apply equally to trials de novo in the jury of six. The Judge presiding over a jury of six sessions has and may exercise all the powers and duties of a Superior Court Justice. (G.L. c. 218, s.27A).

*Davis v. Misiano* Mass. Advance Sheets p1792 (1977) The Supreme Judicial Court reaffirmed its position as stated in *Commonwealth v. MacKenzie* (1975) that the proper forum, for proceedings to adjudicate paternity is still in the District Court or Superior Court and not the Probate Court. Further, although a criminal conviction and sentence may not be imposed "any proceedings under sec. 11 (of C273) should be treated in all respects as a criminal proceeding . . ." (see also *Baby X v. Misiano* — Advance Sheets p1797, 1977).

*Comm. v. Scagliotti*, Mass. Adv. Sh. (1977) 2323, reemphasizes that, pursuant to G.L. c. 280, s. 6, costs may not be imposed as a penalty. Costs are to be imposed as a "condition of the dismissal or filing of a complaint or indictment, or as a term of probation." Chapter 280, s. 6 further provides that the defendant, in such circumstances may be ordered "to pay the reasonable and actual expenses of the prosecution . . ."

*Feakes v. Bozyczko* Mass. Advance Sheets p2331 (1977) Deals with the duty of a former husband to provide support under a separation agreement and divorce decree in effect prior to the effection date of St. 1973, C. 925, s. 1 which reduced the age of majority from twenty-one to eighteen. It was held that there was no retroactive effect of the statute; therefore a support decree entered prior to the date of the statute was not automatically modified by the legislative redefinition of the age of majority.

*Stefanik v. State Board of Parole* — Mass. Adv. Sh. (1977) holds that there is no constitutional right to a preliminary hearing for parole revocation when the defendant has already had a probable cause hearing in the District Court and has been bound over to the grand jury on the same acts on which the Parole Board proposes to revoke the parole. Pursuant to the dictate of *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 92 S. Ct. 1756 (1973) that a probationer is entitled to a preliminary and final revocation hearing under the conditions specified for parole revocation hearings, Chief Justice Zoll of the District Courts and the Administrative Committee are of the view that the reasoning in *Stefanik* applies equally to the preliminary probation revocation hearing. When there has been a finding of probable cause on a "subsequent" offense, a preliminary probation revocation hearing need not be held (although it may still be held if the court so desires). Similarly, when there has been a trial and a guilty finding on a subsequent offense, a preliminary probation revocation hearing is not necessary. The fact that a defendant has appealed from the District Court finding or sentence should not prevent the conviction from replacing the preliminary probation revocation hearing. See *Rubera v. Comm.*, Mass. Adv. Sheets (1976) 2392.

*U.S. v. Bynoe*, No. 77-1117 (1st Cir., Sept. 16, 1977), holds that when imposition of sentence has been suspended and probation ordered, it is error for the court to subsequently vacate that order and impose a fine when the defendant had already begun "serving" his probation, even though only a few days of that probation had been served. The decision is based on the fact that the original order was final for purposes of appeal and increase in sentence after the defendant has commenced serving his punishment violates the defendant's right not to be subject to double jeopardy. The Court notes that there are recognized exceptions to the restrictions on a Court's power to alter sentence once the defendant has begun serving his period of probation: a court may always correct an illegal sentence and, pursuant to statutory authority, a court may revoke probation and impose sentence. Although the federal

statute on probation, 18 U.S.C. s. 3651, was involved in this case, the application of the double jeopardy principle might apply in all courts to prohibit any increase in penalty after the probationary period has begun.

#### COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Office of the Commissioner is located in the New Court House in Boston. It has a professional staff of eleven persons, including one deputy commissioner based in Springfield who serves the western part of the state. It has a clerical and file staff of approximately 110 persons and during the fiscal years 1976 and 1977, had a budget of approximately \$1,810,165. The Probation Central File operates on a twenty-four hour basis, so that record information may be instantly available to process bail cases and emergencies.

#### PROBATION CENTRAL FILE

An event of major significance occurred in the main offices of the Commissioner of Probation during 1976. On April 22, 1976, a bomb exploded in the receiving office of the Probation Central File. One client was severely injured and one employee, although less seriously injured, was unable to return to work for several months. The reception area was completely destroyed and concern was felt for possible confidential material which might be buried within the debris. Days of sifting through rubble followed. At the completion of the search, it was found that, fortunately, very little record information had been lost. Rebuilding of the physical area was begun immediately amid tightened security precautions, and was completed within several months.

"Catching up" the Central File was a more arduous task. Loss of personnel (those who did not return) caused considerable short-term hardship in trying to cope with the maintenance and utilization of the Central File in the immediate post-bomb period. Earlier in 1976, major steps taken had begun to alleviate the adverse situation in the File which had caused the imposition of a 1975 moratorium on court record inquiries by agencies other than the courts. File reorganization, additional staff, establishment of a new personnel system, development of a formal training program for all new Probation Central File employees, and restructuring of the evening work shifts were some of the remedial measures which were expected to turn the situation around. Although not completely successful, the steps were effective enough so that in May, 1976, despite the hardships imposed by the rebuilding of the bombed-out area, the Commissioner was able to relax somewhat the moratorium on court record information. On that date, responses to police inquiries regarding new applicants for permits to carry firearms and firearms identification cards and responses regarding candidates for appointment as police officers, were instituted.

However, the accumulated backlog of information waiting to be filed remained a problem which escalated inquiry response time to unacceptable levels. To attack the issue, with the cooperation of the data processing unit of the Supreme Judicial Court, a special four-month project, using additional temporary employees, was initiated in October, 1976 to coordinate the backlog into a workable secondary file. Upon completion of this project, the response time on a single telephone record inquiry was reduced from 20 minutes to three minutes. One of the features of the project was the introduction of a revised court record information card for the use of the various courts in reporting information on new subjects to the Probation Central File. Form 112, a 3 x 5 heavy cardboard form which can be inserted immediately into the master file replaced the 4 x 6 CP-1 form, which had been used in reporting information on new subjects. The CP-1 form, however, will continue to be used for the transmittal of information on additional records, continued cases and probation results.

Ten additional staff positions were approved for the Probation Central File in 1976, including an Evening and Night Shift Supervisor and a Training and Evaluation Specialist. The first position was effective in restructuring the evening shifts to assume expanded responsibilities and the second position made possible the initiation of a formal two-week orientation program for all new Probation Central File employees as well as refresher and up-date training. To facilitate the orientation training, a comprehensive manual on Probation Central File operations was developed in conjunction with the Executive Secretary's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court. The remaining staff positions were developed under a plan for classification, recruitment and promotion which was implemented in October, 1976.

Input into the files continued to be high. Approximately 740,000 pieces of information were processed each year, including over 397,000 new or additional records in 1976 and 388,000 in 1977. Approximately 350,000 notifications of subsequent action on cases already in the Probation Central File were received in 1976 and approximately 343,000 in 1977.

FILE INPUT			
YEAR	NEW AND ADDITIONAL RECORDS RECEIVED	SUBSEQUENT ACTION NOTIFICATIONS	TOTAL
1976	397,000	350,000	740,000
1977	388,000	343,000	731,000

Inquiries were severely limited because of the imposition, by the Commissioner, of the moratorium on file responses except for the agencies cited. No figures are available on the number processed.

Automation of the Probation Central File has been slow in developing. OCP negotiations with the Criminal History Systems Board, which sought to resolve conceptual disagreements on the establishment and use of an automated record information file, have been prolonged. However, by the close of 1977, agreement had been reached and an initial design is now being prepared by representatives of the Probation Central File, the Judicial Data Processing Center of the Supreme Judicial Court and Data Architects, Inc., a private consulting firm. Both systems and programming designs, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, are expected to be ready for testing in the Fall of 1978, and if found effective, will be implemented by January 1, 1979. Years will be required, however, before the automated data base can be considered complete, and in the meantime, use of the manual file will continue.

#### PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

Internal management, including personnel administration in the Office of the Commissioner is under the aegis of the Program Planning and Management Unit (P.P.M.U.) which also is responsible for assisting the Commissioner in the development of overall planning and implementation of system-wide policy for the Massachusetts Probation Service, including coordination of regional meetings with chief probation officers, preparation and distribution of an administrative bulletin at the meetings, and monitoring of all federal funds received by OCP for internal and diversion purposes.

Two major personnel studies were prepared by the P.P.M.U. in 1976. In April, 1976, an analysis of OCP senior staff positions was prepared. It contains an outline narrative of job functions and activities of five deputy commissioners, three supervisors of court probation services, the assistant to the Commissioner and the director of research. It will be one of the key documents used during staff reorganization activities. In December, 1976, a study of the nationwide procedures for recruitment,

hiring, promotion, and evaluation of probation officers was prepared. The study was based on information collected in a survey mailed to all fifty states in November, 1976. It contains a summary and analysis of the personnel policies of other jurisdictions and conclusions and recommendations relating to possible directions which Massachusetts probation personnel policy should take. In early 1977, the Commissioner presented the study at the American Probation and Parole Association meeting in Virginia Beach. It has been distributed to all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Federal Probation Service. It also was used by an OCP task force of senior staff and chief probation officers in its review of the structure of probation in Massachusetts, and in the development of its recommendations for revision and reform.

As an adjunct to its personnel studies, the P.P.M.U. developed a design for recruiting and screening candidates for professional staff vacancies in the Office of the Commissioner. Components of the plan included a measuring process for the initial screening of resumes, specific criteria for evaluating candidates during an interview, and a design for the discussion and prioritization of candidates before a final choice was made. At the close of 1977, procedures for recruiting and screening nine professional positions had been prepared; Grants Manager, Evening Shift Supervisor, Supervisor of Court Probation Services, Planning Assistant, Deputy Commissioner-Staff Development, Deputy Commissioner-Western Operations, Probation Trainer, Probation Planner, and Probation Standards Specialist.

#### FEDERAL FUNDS

In a different area of responsibility, the P.P.M.U. acts as the Commissioner's conduit for Federal funds available for OCP-sponsored or mandated projects. In 1976, the OCP received slightly less than \$500,000 in LEAA grants. The bulk of those funds, \$400,000, supported local diversion projects in Boston and Springfield. Slightly less than \$80,000 was used to support the Program Planning and Management Unit and the Staff Development Unit in the OCP itself. The remainder went for small items. In 1977, the OCP received approximately \$297,491 in LEAA grants subdivided as follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS	
Staff Development Unit	\$ 50,000
Program Planning and Management Unit	24,000
Diversion-Female Offenders	59,239
Pre-trial Diversion	138,502
Hampden Cty. Evaluation Proj.	25,750
	<u>\$297,491</u>

#### RESEARCH UNIT

The Research Department is responsible for collecting, tabulating and evaluating data received in the Office of the Commissioner from the various probation offices in the Commonwealth. There are two main sources from which the data is received.

One data base is a monthly report of probation office activities which is sent to the Commissioner by each chief probation officer or probation officer-in-charge. From the district and superior court reports, compilations are prepared to inform the commissioner of the total number of persons on probation, or under supervision, the amounts of money collected through the probation department, the number of persons appearing in court, the number of children in "care and protection," and the

number of "children in need of services." A new report form designed to provide the Commissioner and the Chief Judge of the Probate Courts with information concerning the family services activities of the probate courts was developed in 1976 in collaboration with representatives of probate court judges and probation officers. Through these reports, the Commissioner is kept informed of the number of investigations, mediations, contempt proceedings and informal cases which are handled in the family service offices. Since many of the cases involve divorce, separation and support, the collecting and monitoring of money for payment to parties or to the Department of Public Welfare is also of interest to the Commissioner, and is shown on the report. Other statistics such as the cost of probation service to the Commonwealth are prepared each year from questionnaires mailed to the courts' probation offices.

The second data base is the aggregate of individual court appearance cards which are received daily in the Research Department. From this base, the total number of new court appearances in Massachusetts is determined, including criminal, delinquent, and children in need of services. (CHINS). Other statistics compiled from this data base include the number of delinquents committed to the Department of Youth Services, the number of juveniles bound over to the superior court, and the specific number and type of offense for which CHINS petitions are allowed. Research studies also based on this data, are undertaken as the need arises. The following studies were completed during 1976-1977.

1. A study of sentencing of armed robbery defendants in Superior Court found that inability to post bail and the practice by prosecutors of charging defendants with multiple counts appeared to result in greater severity. A plea of not guilty and the absence of plea negotiation also led to greater severity. Differences in trial court and to a lesser extent, differences in judges led to differences in sentences, but type of attorney — public or private — appeared to have no effect.
2. A profile of juveniles found that offenses against property comprised the largest single category of offenders, but the percentage of such offenses was higher than had been anticipated (68%). Sixty-seven percent of the offenders were in the 15-16 year-old category, and fifty percent of all offenses were offenses which would have been felonies if charged against adults.
3. A profile of 852 female defendants in Suffolk County whose records were received in the OCP during a three month period in early 1976 showed that property offenses constituted 37%, and prostitution-related offenses 26% of the sample. In an analysis of dispositions of 125 defendants, thirteen (10%) received an actual commitment, but 11 of these 13 appealed their cases to superior court. Approximately 45% were placed under the supervision of a probation officer either through formal probation, suspended sentences or a continuance more than six months (which in most cases entails supervision.)
4. A profile of court appearances by drug defendants in 1976 found that the number of persons appearing for drug offenses had decreased, but that the proportion of defendants for different types of offenses had remained stable. Seventy percent of the sample was charged with accompanying crimes against the person, such as assault and battery and 11% were charged with crimes against property.
5. In October, 1977 and again in December, 1977, one-week samples of juvenile defendants (7-16), young defendants (17-25), and adult defendants (26+) were collected. The plan is to continue the monitoring of defendants, male and female, whose CP-1 cards are received at OCP, every three months to provide information on type of offense, age and residence for those three groups of defendants.

Due to extreme shortage of personnel in the Probation Central File, beginning in 1974, access to criminal offender information in the central file was denied to research projects. The number of staff is still limited, but it is the hope that the OCP may be able to fill a limited number of requests in the near future.

Another source of information for research reports are special research surveys of activities in the probation offices. Based on results of a survey, a 1976 Annual Report of the probation role in driver alcohol education programs reported that cooperation was excellent between probation offices and organizations conducting the education programs under contract with the Public Health Department. According to estimates from probation offices (based on approximately one year of experience) a substantial number of graduates of the alcohol education program required further counseling or other services, but relatively few committed subsequent offenses.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PROBATION OFFICES

The Massachusetts Probation Service has 103 offices in the district and superior courts and in all but one of the probate courts. In 1976, there were approximately 850 probation officers serving 92,000 clients on an average day; in 1977, there were approximately 900 probation officers serving 115,000 clients on an average day. The cost of the statewide probation service, excluding the Office of the Commissioner was \$17,366,073 in FY 1976 and \$19,192,102 in FY 1977.

#### REGIONAL MEETINGS

It was pointed out at the beginning of this report that the Commissioner of Probation exercises executive control and supervision over the Massachusetts Probation Service. In order to do this wisely and effectively, the Commissioner requires "grass roots" information on the activities, thinking, feeling, and problems of each probation office. One of the most important sources of the needed feedback has been the bimonthly regional meetings of chief probation officers and either a deputy commissioner or a supervisor of court probation services who represent the OCP in that region. First initiated in 1975, the meetings provide a forum for interchange of information, airing of grievances and discussion of problems. During the two years of its operation, an average of seventy percent of all probation offices in the state have been represented at each round of bimonthly meetings. Before each meeting, a Commissioner's agenda is developed at a preparatory session in the Office of the Commissioner and a newsletter outlining current developments affecting the Massachusetts Probation Service is prepared for distribution at the meeting. After each meeting, a de-briefing session is held in the Office of the Commissioner to discuss any suggestions, grievances or problems which have developed at the regional meetings. In each of the years 1976 and 1977, nearly 50 different items were presented on the Commissioner's Agenda and another 20 issues were brought to the attention of the Office of the Commissioner by the chief probation officers. The enhanced appreciation of mutual problems and responsibilities achieved by this interchange has been invaluable in helping to upgrade the quality and substance of the Massachusetts Probation Service.

#### STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Specialized training for probation officer personnel long has been recognized as necessary for the delivery of effective service and counseling to the probationers assigned to them.



The Office of the Commissioner (OCP) provides orientation training (Ch. 276, secs. 85, 99) for all newly-appointed probation officers. The curriculum of the orientation program consists of instruction in the basic skills necessary for the delivery of professional, quality supervision of, and service to, the client and service to the court, e.g. interpersonal communication skills, investigation and supervision practices, working with special groups such as alcoholics and drug addicts, and the development of community resources.

In addition, all probation officers are required to participate in continuing in-service training programs. This requirement may be satisfied in several ways:

1. Completion of one or more in-service training programs conducted by the Office of the Commissioner of Probation.
2. Completion of training programs conducted by other organizations which are approved by the Commissioner of Probation.
3. Completion of educational courses at a college or university which are approved by the Commissioner of Probation.

The following tables provide data on orientation and training programs under Category 1 above. In addition, many hundreds of hours of training credit have been completed by probation officers in Categories 2 and 3 above.

1976					
Month	Training Program	Number Held	Hours per Program	Number of Pers. Attending	Number of Person Hours of Training
January	Care & Protect.	2	2	40	80
February	Care & Protect.	5	2	79	158
March	Prob. Volunteers	1	14	75	1050
May	Alcohol Prob.	1	6½	23	149½
June	Juv. Just. Com.	1	16	57	912
	Chief Prob. Off.	1	6	79	474
September	Manage. Train.	1	35	30	1050
	Alcohol Prob.	1	6½	24	156
	Learn. Disab.	4	5½	100	550
October	Orientation - New P.O.'s	1	30	20	600
	Skill Perform.	2	3	40	120
	Alcohol Prob.	2	6½	42	273
November	Orientation - New P.O.'s	1	30	26	780
	Alcohol Prob.	2	6½	37	240½
December	Simulated Incar.	1	48	20	960
		26	217½	692	7553

1977					
Month	Training Program	Number Held	Hours per Program	Number of Pers. Attending	Number of Person Hours of Training
January	Manage. Train.	1	35	28	980
	Rape Victim	2	12	32	384
	Local Trainers	1	30	19	570
February	Rape Victim	1	12	21	252
	Orientation - New P.O.'s	1	48	23	1104
	Local Trainers	1	30	22	660
March	Rape Victim.	1	12	26	312
	Local Trainer	1	30	23	690
April	Adoles. Sexuality	4	5	106	530
	Manage. Follow-up	1	10	26	260
	Sexually Dang. Persons	1	5	32	160
June	Orientation - New P.O.'s	1	48	21	1008
	Local Trainers	2	24	21	504
October	Alcohol Screen.	1	21	13	273
November	Local Trainer	2	24	20	480
December	Orientation - New P.O.'s	1	60	20	1200
		22	406	453	9367
Totals for 1976-1977		48	623½	1145	16,920

#### PROBATION OFFICE PERSONNEL — COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

At the end of 1977, there were over 900 probation officers serving the various courts of Massachusetts. This is an increase exceeding twenty percent of the number employed at the end of 1975; and the desire of probation officers to collectively bargain continued to foster change.

On February 6, 1974, the Committee on Probation informed the Massachusetts Probation Association that the Committee did not consider itself the employer of probation officers, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the Labor Relations Commission, and it would not continue to bargain with the Association. In response, the Massachusetts Probation Association filed a petition for a declaratory judgment seeking a determination as to whether probation officers are entitled to collective bargaining rights under the public employee collective bargaining statute (G.L. Ch. 150E).

On March 29, 1976, the case of Massachusetts Probation Association vs. the Commissioner of Administration, et al. was reported to the entire Supreme Judicial Court on a statement of agreed facts; and on July 12, 1976, the full court unanimously held that probation officers are employees of the judicial branch of government, and as such, are not covered by Chapter 150 E. This decision prompted the Massachusetts Probation Officers Association to file corrective legislation to amend Chapter 150E.

Chapter 278 of the Acts of 1977, *An Act Relative to Collective Bargaining by Judicial Employees*, was approved by the Governor on June 13, 1977. This Act redefined the term "public employee" to include "any person in the executive or judicial branch of a government unit employed by a public employer except . . ." Also, the definition of "employer" was amended to the effect that "in the case of judicial employees, the employer shall be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or any person who is designated by him to represent him and act in his interest in dealing with judicial employees." The Act further amended Section 3 of Ch. 150E by adding the following sentence: "The appropriate bargaining units in the case of judicial employees shall be a professional unit composed of all probation officers and court officers and a unit composed of all non-managerial or nonconfidential staff and clerical personnel employed by the judiciary."

On July 11, 1977, Service Employees International Union, Local 254, filed a certification petition with the Labor Relations Commission and plans for an election in early 1978 for a representative of the professional unit evolved. In October, 1977, an Office of Employee Relations was established by Chief Justice Edward F. Hennessey of the Supreme Judicial Court and John L. Ritchie was appointed its director. Therefore as we enter 1978, probation officers can look forward to the election of a bargaining representative, the commencement of bargaining and a contractual agreement covering wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment and standards of productivity.

#### INTERSTATE PROBATION

In the highly mobile society of today, the crossing of state lines goes almost unnoticed by most people. The question of legal jurisdiction in civil or criminal cases, however, continues to be highly relevant in providing services to clients, collecting monies or returning escapees and others to the proper authority. The Office of the Commissioner and the Massachusetts Probation Service handle interstate probation in four distinct areas: The interstate movement of juveniles, the interstate movement of adult probationers, pre-sentence investigations of Massachusetts residents convicted in other states and the collection of funds under a civil process of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA).

In the first area, the Commissioner of Probation is the Massachusetts Administrator of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, which provides for cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles between subscribing states. It also provides for the return from one state to another of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded and the return from one state to another of non-delinquent juveniles who have run away from home. The number of runaways and escapees returned remained fairly constant, but the number of juvenile probationers crossing state lines increased markedly in 1977. The number being supervised in Massachusetts for other states rose 35%, while the number of Massachusetts residents being supervised in other states was up 64%. Funds spent for this purpose during the 1976-1977 period amounted to \$17,946.96. Interstate movement for the three categories of juveniles was as follows:

#### NON-DELINQUENT RUNAWAYS RETURNED THROUGH OCP

Year	From Other States	To Other States
1976	15	9
1977	16	12

#### EXCAPEES AND ABSCONDERS RETURNED

Year	From Other States	To Other States
1976	105	11
1977	108	12

#### SUPERVISION BY TRANSFER AS OF 12/31/76-77

Year	From Other States	To Other States
1976	105	85
1977	142	140

In the second area, the interstate movement of adult probationers is handled through the Adult Interstate Probation and Parole Compact; the Commissioner of Probation is Deputy Administrator in probation matters for Massachusetts. The number of adult probationers involved in this procedure also rose in 1977. The number being supervised for other states rose by 55% and the number of Massachusetts residents being supervised in other states was up by 50%. The exact number of adult probationers handled in this manner follows:

#### MOVEMENT OF ADULT INTERSTATE PROBATIONERS

Year	From Other States	To Other States
1976	626	280
1977	970	570

In the third area, the undertaking of pre-sentence investigations of Massachusetts residents who have entered the criminal justice system of another state, is time-consuming and adds to the burden of Massachusetts Probation Offices, but they are performed on a basis of mutual cooperation. During the 1976-1977 period, the following investigations were made for other states:

#### PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION FOR OTHER STATES

1976	204
1977	103

In the fourth area, support funds are collected and received by Massachusetts probation offices under a reciprocal agreement between the several states (Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, URESA) which provides that a person obligated to support a spouse or dependent in a state other than one in which the obligee resides, can be required to discharge that obligation by paying the funds to the proper authorities in the obligee's home state for transfer to the spouse or dependent in another state. Since the number of persons paying or receiving funds in this manner may be carried on the books of probation offices for months, statistics are compiled on the thirty-first day of December of each year. As of 12/31/76 and 12/31/77, the number of persons being handled under URESA was as follows:

## PERSONS HANDLED UNDER URESA

<u>Year</u>	<u>From Other States</u>	<u>To Other States</u>
1976	3554	3133
1977	3737	3435

## VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION

During 1976-1977, the use of volunteers in the court setting continued to flourish. Several courts initiated volunteer programs during the period, utilizing personnel in the Office of the Commissioner as consultants for newly established programs and as resource agents for on-going programs.

On March 8 and 9, 1976, a statewide Probation Volunteer Co-ordination Seminar was held at the Calvary Monastery in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. It was planned by the advisory Board for Volunteer Programs, which is composed of fourteen volunteer coordinators from courts throughout the state; its purpose was to provide training for those interested in establishing volunteer programs in their own courts.

Six workshops were held on different aspects of volunteer programs: program design, and recruitment, screening, training, supervision and evaluation of volunteers and volunteer programs. Members of the Advisory Board served as resource persons and panelists and designed and assembled information on various aspects of volunteer administration. Each of the ninety participants received a kit of information on developing volunteer programs, including a bibliography and a list of National Resources on Volunteerism.

The success of the seminar served to re-emphasize the important and expanding role of volunteers in the operation of probation offices.

## MONEY COLLECTIONS

Money collections continue to be an important responsibility of all Massachusetts probation offices. In 1976, the district and superior courts collected \$18,044,243.92 and in 1977, \$20,055,286.65. The greater part of the funds consisted of monies collected and disbursed for the support of dependents of persons who are under either a criminal or civil court order to provide that support. Additional support collections, made on an informal basis and grouped under the title of "accommodations" were made by some probation offices. Interstate collections and disbursements, made under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URES), a civil proceeding, also provided an important source of dependent support. During 1976-1977, funds collected and disbursed under the three categories were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nonsupport</u>	<u>Accommodations</u>	<u>URES</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976	\$4,592,364.78	1,722,955.89	5,073,135.72	\$11,388,456.39
1977	4,639,029.01	1,552,881.35	5,662,402.31	11,854,312.67

Collections from two other sources, restitution and miscellaneous items such as fines and court costs were also collected by the district and superior courts. During 1976 and 1977, collections from these sources were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Restitutions</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976	\$2,192,416.20	2,978,412.71	\$5,170,828.91
1977	2,702,396.70	3,511,367.00	6,213,763.70

In 1976, a new facet of responsibility in the collection of monies by district courts was mandated by legislation designating each district court chief probation officer as a collector of fees levied upon persons enrolled in the Driver Alcohol Education Program. The program is maintained for the education and/or treatment and rehabilitation of offenders charged with driving under the influence of alcohol (G.L. Ch. 90, ss 24D, 24E, St., 1975, Ch. 505). The fee for participation in the program was statutorily determined to be \$200 per enrollee. The following table shows collections from this source:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Driver Education Program Fees</u>
1976	\$1,484,958.62
1977	1,987,210.28

In Massachusetts probate courts, probation offices (family service offices) collected and also monitored funds both for litigants and for the Department of Public Welfare (DPW). Payments to litigants were collected and disbursed pursuant to a civil court order in the probate court. Payments to the DPW, in effect, were reimbursements for monies expended by that department as support payments to a litigant and subsequently collected by the probate court probation office from the spouse of the supported litigant. The Office of the Commissioner does not have figures for 1976 collections, but figures for 1977 were as follows:

## COLLECTIONS MADE BY FAMILY SERVICE OFFICES

Payments to Parties	\$5,909,457.10
Payment to D.P.W.	<u>2,539,194.77</u>
	\$8,448,651.87

Probate court probation officers, in addition, monitored funds both for litigants and for the DPW. Monitoring is a process by which probate court probation officers supervise the exchange of funds between parties and between a litigant and the DPW without an internal bookkeeping procedure. During 1977, funds monitored in this way were as follows:

## FUNDS MONITORED BY FAMILY SERVICE OFFICES

Monitored for Parties	\$665,366.80
Monitored for D.P.W.	<u>228,001.96</u>
	\$893,368.76

During 1977, total funds collected in the district and superior courts and collected and monitored in the probate courts amounted to \$29,397,307.28.

## SPECIAL CLIENT POPULATION

## JUVENILES IN THE PROBATION SYSTEM

During 1976 and 1977, the concern for the best interests and welfare of children, whether they be in the juvenile justice system or on its periphery continues to be of great importance in the Massachusetts probation system. Juvenile courts not only have jurisdiction over delinquent children but also abused or neglected children and children in need of services, who are those known as status offenders.

The period time reviewed indicates a noticeable increase in the number of children under eighteen years who have been deemed by the court to be in need of "care and protection." The rising number children categorized as abused and/or neglected is reflected in the following table:

"CARE AND PROTECTION" CHILDREN AS OF 12/31

Year	Male	Female	Total
1976	863	780	1,643
1977	1,327	1,273	2,600

This marked increase in the number of children categorized as such has resulted in additional legislation for the protection of these children. Chapters 501 and 942 of the Acts of 1977 impose additional penalties on those persons who fail to report cases of child abuse or neglect. Furthermore, Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1977 provides that if, after recitation under oath by the petitioner, the court is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe a child is suffering from serious abuse or neglect, or is in immediate danger thereof, and immediate removal of the child is necessary to protect the child from such, the court may issue an emergency order transferring custody of a child under this section to the Department of Public Welfare, a licensed child care agency or an individual as described in General Laws, Chapter 119, Section 24. The transfer shall be for a period not exceeding seventy-two (72) hours during which time there will be a hearing to determine whether there should be an extension of the order.

A second categorization of children provided services by the probation system are those classified as CHINS cases. The volume of those *children in need of services* has also sharply increased as is indicated by the following table:

CHINS PETITIONS

Year	Petition Applications	Petitions Allowed	% Allowed
1976	2692	1739	66%
1977	3656	2080	57%

In addition to these formal CHINS cases, there are a number of informal CHINS matters which receive probation officer assistance. During 1976 and 1977, there were 970 and 1,375 such cases respectively. Again, this marked rise in cases has led to legislative action, and Chapter 543 of the Acts of 1977, which amends Chapter 119, Section 39H, was enacted. This provides for detention of children in need of services in a juvenile facility operated by or under contract with the Department of Public Welfare for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) days provided an additional hearing as to whether said detention should continue must be conducted at the conclusion of said time.

During the same two-year period, 45,801 children charged with delinquency offenses appeared before Massachusetts Courts. Of these 39,642 were male and 6,159 were female. The following table shows appearances for each of the years 1976 and 1977.

JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENT CHILD APPEARANCES

Year	Male	Female	Total
1976	19,722	2,967	22,689
1977	19,920	3,192	23,112

These figures for total court appearances appear to indicate that the slight continuous decline in total appearances due in part to the withdrawal of CHINS cases from the delinquent child classification has plateaued.

On December 31, 1976-1977, there were respectively 8,646 and 9,740 delinquent juveniles who were on formal probation, after adjudication, or whose cases were continued under suspension of the probation office. These figures do not represent the total number of cases supervised during the entire year. Many juvenile probation supervision cases are of less than a year's duration and some of more than a year. The following table shows the number of delinquent juveniles who were under supervision on each December 31, of the two-year period.

DELINQUENT JUVENILES UNDER PROBATION  
OFFICER SUPERVISION AS OF DECEMBER 31

Year	Probation After Adjudication	Continued Under Supervision	Total Under Supervision
1976	3,044	5,602	8,646
1977	3,390	6,350	9,740

The steady increase in the number of delinquent cases continued under supervision could be attributed not only to the impact of the CHINS statute but also to the enactment of Chapter 533 of the Acts of 1976. Said Act amends General Laws, Chapter 119, Section 58 by adding the following italicized terminology: "If the allegations against a child are proved beyond a reasonable doubt, he may be adjudged a delinquent child, *or in lieu thereof, the court may continue the case without a finding and, with the consent of the child and at least one of the child's parents or guardians place said child on probation. Said probation may include a requirement, subject to the agreement by the child and at least one of the child's parents or guardians, that the child do work or participate in activities of a type and for a period of time deemed appropriate by the court.*"

In addition to the children before the court on "Care and Protection" petitions, CHINS petitions, and delinquency complaints, the approximately 250 Massachusetts juvenile probation officers also supervise cases transferred from other jurisdictions and certain formal cases.

Beyond the aforementioned types of services provided juveniles, a juvenile or district court may decide that a child needs rehabilitation treatment outside his community, and such a child may be committed for his minority, unless sooner discharged, to the Department of Youth Services for evaluation and rehabilitation. During the two-year period 1976-1977, there were 2,144 children so committed as is indicated by the following table (includes some children committed more than once within this two-year period):



DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES COMMITMENTS

1976	1,129
1977	1,015

Finally, there are some juveniles, ages fourteen through sixteen, who commit offenses of such a serious nature that a juvenile or district court may decide that, despite their age, they should be tried as adult criminals, and if found guilty, they should be given adult penalties. This proceeding, as described in General Laws, Chapter 119, section 61, involves a transfer hearing held (in the District Courts) in accordance with District Court Rule 85A, at which the court shall find whether probable cause exists, the dismissal of the delinquency complaint, and the case thereafter proceeding according to the usual course of criminal proceeding. During 1976 and 1977, there were 111 juveniles indicted in this fashion.

The ensuing table shows the number of individual for each year of the period covered:

JUVENILE BIND OVERS

Year	Total
1976	75
1977	36

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CONCLUSION

The Commissioner is appreciative of the understanding and cooperation of the Committee on Probation, the justices throughout the Judicial System and the probation officers individually and through their Association. The Governor's Office, the Legislature and the Boston City Council have been sympathetic to the needs of the Massachusetts Probation Service. The Commissioner is especially aware of the dedication of his staff at Room 211 New Court House in their efforts to keep current the Probation Central File under extremely trying conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph P. Foley  
Commissioner

TABLE 1. ADULTS REMAINING ON PROBATION OR UNDER SUPERVISION IN MASSACHUSETTS ON DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977

		Continuances				Adjudications				Split Sentences					
		Supervised		Not Supervised		Straight Probation		Suspended Sentence		Supervised by Prob. Off.		Institutionalized		Suspended Fines	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
COURT	YEAR														
SUPERIOR	1976	449	63	36	8	1885	224	3142	338	—	—	—	—	137	9
	1976	537	88	223	42	2086	259	3711	374	—	—	—	—	149	23
DISTRICT	1976	15283	2202	19644	3185	7876	1030	14537	1237	202	16	97	2	6638	747
DISTRICT	1977	17948	2481	24164	3810	8215	951	15103	1451	249	24	140	2	9538	1102
TOTAL	1976	15732	2265	19680	3193	9761	1254	17679	1575	202	16	97	2	6775	756
TOTAL	1977	18485	2569	24387	3852	10301	1210	18814	1825	249	24	140	2	9687	1125

		Supervised by Transfer				Informal Cases				Total		Persons on Default for Less than Five Years				Handled under URESA			
		For Other Mass. Courts		To Other Mass. Courts		M		F		M		F		M		F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
929	91	499	41	1319	121	274	17	—	—	8670	912	9582	1497	154	—	—	—		
937	94	493	59	1621	130	329	26	—	—	10086	1095	11181	1634	215	—	—	—		
597	111	254	25	387	71	72	12	1193	161	66780	8799	75579	15177	3393	3480	187	2610		
726	106	245	20	621	90	110	14	986	201	78045	10252	88297	18236	2413	3649	88	2981		
1526	202	753	66	1706	192	346	29	1193	161	75450	9711	85161	16674	3547	3480	187	2610		
1663	200	738	79	2242	220	439	40	986	201	88131	11347	99478	19870	2628	3649	88	2981		

TABLE 1A. JUVENILES REMAINING ON PROBATION OR UNDER SUPERVISION IN MASSACHUSETTS ON DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977

Continuances																Adjudications															
COURT	YEAR	Supervised		Not Supervised		Formal Probation		Suspended Sentence		Suspended Fines		For other MA Courts		Supervised For Other States																	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																
SUPERIOR	1976	21	1	1	—	24	1	26	1	—	—	1	—	—	—																
SUPERIOR	1977	44	4	2	1	31	5	32	3	1	—	—	—	—	—																
JUVENILE	1976	4731	871	1775	361	1270	154	1514	106	642	177	241	52	46	12																
JUVENILE	1977	5152	1150	2367	492	1425	188	1652	154	838	208	263	53	61	12																
TOTAL	1976	4752	872	1776	361	1294	155	1540	107	642	177	242	52	46	12																
TOTAL	1977	5152	1154	2369	493	1456	193	1684	157	839	208	263	53	61	12																

Supv. by Transfer To Other MA Courts		To Other States		Informal Cases		Total			Persons on Default For Less than 5 Yrs.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
16	2	—	—	—	—	89	5	94	1	—	1
40	5	1	—	—	—	151	18	169	—	—	—
236	42	48	5	494	235	10997	2015	13012	1250	494	1744
277	38	44	8	851	371	12930	2674	15604	1297	600	1897
252	44	48	5	494	235	11086	2020	13106	1251	494	1745
317	43	45	8	851	371	13081	2692	15773	1297	600	1897

TABLE 2. MONEY COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICES UNDER ORDER OF THE COURT BY THE COURT FOR FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977.

URES A									
COUNTY	YEAR	RESTITUTION	NON-SUPPORT	REC'D FROM OTHER STATES	PAID TO OTHER STATES	ACCOMMO-DATIONS	ASSESSMENTS (DUIL)	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
BARNSTABLE	1976	\$ 72,775.08	48,624.35	120,523.39	90,399.03	5,562.48	120,505.00	170,189.20	\$628,577.73
	1977	88,362.65	47,619.58	118,734.39	102,223.99	4,010.00	134,511.25	187,349.64	682,811.50
BERKSHIRE	1976	40,046.36	315,208.32	72,328.10	75,579.15	624,384.00	27,575.25	52,359.80	1,207,480.98
	1977	54,876.20	309,386.81	119,004.65	80,634.44	600,018.42	31,870.00	49,510.30	1,245,300.82
BRISTOL	1976	97,814.29	264,909.34	211,930.94	140,696.26	68,663.00	54,335.00	165,897.82	1,004,246.65
	1977	137,484.86	261,395.72	258,695.86	188,849.48	7,800.00	134,845.50	198,821.73	1,187,893.15
DUKES	1976	5,615.11	400.00	5,619.00	8,752.50	9556.00	1945.00	9094.00	40,981.61
	1977	9,558.31	1,240.00	3,944.00	8385.00	7,186.50	3,225.00	10,721.25	44,260.06
ESSEX	1976	199,477.56	562,461.35	249,348.81	206,149.63	27,678.12	236,916.81	352,050.61	1,834,082.89
	1977	215,266.74	507,269.65	273,311.24	237,430.75	34,313.42	321,873.03	435,495.45	2,024,960.28
FRANKLIN	1976	17,193.04	37,011.42	37,406.99	34,991.45	9,953.45	3,970.00	42,227.84	182,754.19
	1977	17,546.79	24,443.96	37,617.25	34,140.44	9,195.20	31,050.00	36,955.14	190,948.78
HAMPDEN	1976	207,870.82	343,753.45	220,077.14	218,452.20	179,864.50	117,500.54	171,459.97	1,158,978.57
	1977	195,343.09	408,935.23	275,435.23	239,462.34	188,396.43	132,644.30	171,214.74	1,111,431.36
HAMPSHIRE	1976	32,142.65	28,107.11	61,218.89	44,064.93	16,369.09	53,196.86	54,402.37	289,501.90
	1977	35,300.42	41,185.02	71,778.41	46,619.19	12,864.55	66,383.00	67,644.27	341,774.86
MIDDLESEX	1976	605,204.61	1,079,288.65	680,476.48	541,152.88	291,421.61	337,332.28	770,045.73	4,304,922.24
	1977	806,022.54	1,134,075.84	705,147.96	590,885.57	230,233.35	511,766.84	880,146.49	4,858,278.59

TABLE 2. MONEY COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICES UNDER ORDER OF THE COURT BY THE COURT FOR FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977.

URES A									
COUNTY	YEAR	RESTITUTION	NON-SUPPORT	REC'D FROM OTHER STATES	PAID TO OTHER STATES	ACCOMMO-DATIONS	ASSESSMENTS (DUIL)	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
NANTUCKET	1976	5,239.00	—	2,160.00	2,905.00	40.00	—	1,420.00	11,764.00
	1977	1,975.40	—	3,857.26	3,530.00	120.00	900.00	3,082.00	13,464.66
NORFOLK	1976	188,764.87	176,932.07	267,126.45	193,684.09	49,117.00	170,736.75	186,326.79	1,232,688.02
	1977	249,940.35	170,566.64	306,503.30	238,748.00	46,051.00	174,290.66	265,082.45	1,451,182.40
PLYMOUTH	1976	164,166.31	176,660.12	169,789.17	143,688.51	99,368.07	143,025.64	194,728.88	1,091,426.70
	1977	188,252.63	126,609.43	197,881.98	154,300.10	110,195.05	141,141.00	240,597.51	1,058,977.70
SUFFOLK	1976	339,850.73	877,984.31	307,956.30	294,584.94	241,382.82	63,899.59	487,893.95	2,613,552.64
	1977	443,997.91	873,299.17	295,551.79	291,650.19	219,819.43	85,195.50	556,366.19	2,765,990.18
WORCESTER	1976	216,255.77	681,024.29	385,919.00	286,154.49	99,595.75	154,019.90	320,316.90	2,143,285.80
	1977	258,468.81	733,001.96	477,226.40	300,853.10	82,678.00	217,514.20	408,379.84	2,478,122.31
TOTAL	1976	\$2,192,416.20	4,592,364.78	2,791,880.66	2,281,255.06	1,722,955.89	1,484,958.62	2,978,412.71	\$18,044,243.92
	1977	2,702,396.70	4,639,029.01	3,144,689.72	2,517,712.59	1,552,881.35	1,987,210.28	3,511,367.00	20,055,286.65

TABLE 3. JUVENILE COURT CASES BEGUN BY COUNTY FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977

COUNTY	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BARNSTABLE	1976	639	97	736
	1977	604	93	697
BERKSHIRE	1976	552	47	599
	1977	606	82	688
BRISTOL	1976	1931	316	2247
	1977	1884	253	2137
DUKES	1976	20	3	23
	1977	35	8	43
ESSEX	1976	2150	315	2465
	1977	2251	417	2668
FRANKLIN	1976	222	25	247
	1977	233	57	290
HAMPDEN	1976	2129	252	2381
	1977	1897	268	2165
HAMPSHIRE	1976	292	46	338
	1977	364	47	411
MIDDLESEX	1976	3331	482	3813
	1977	3565	515	4080
NANTUCKET	1976	15	1	16
	1977	9	2	11
NORFOLK	1976	1609	225	1834
	1977	1955	283	2238
PLYMOUTH	1976	1612	217	1829
	1977	1592	216	1808
SUFFOLK	1976	2906	618	3524
	1977	2669	619	3288
WORCESTER	1976	2314	323	2637
	1977	2256	332	2588
TOTAL	1976	19722	2967	22689
	1977	19920	3192	23112

TABLE 4. COST OF PROBATION SERVICE FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1976 and 1977

PROBATION SERVICE	YEAR	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES	SALARIES OF PERMANENT PROBATION OFFICERS	SALARIES OF PRO TEM PROBATION OFFICERS	SALARIES OF CLERICAL ASSISTANCE	ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES	TOTAL COST
COMMITTEE ON PROBATION	FY 1976 1977	\$ 2,400.00 2,400.00				\$ 400.00 400.00	\$ 2,800.00 2,800.00
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF SUPERIOR COURT PROBATION	FY 1976 1977	51,138.84 52,902.88			\$ 37,794.36 40,077.26	2,762.18 2,483.15	91,695.38 95,463.29
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION	FY 1976 1977	230,051.00 232,820.00			439,850.00 624,496.00	146,737.00 136,211.00	816,638.00 993,527.00
COURT PROBATION SERVICE	FY 1976 1977		\$11,436,739.27 12,212,535.76	\$269,199.30 337,027.25	4,645,042.46 5,259,025.00	881,684.40 1,054,213.23	17,232,665.43 18,862,801.24
GRAND TOTAL	FY 1976 1977	283,589.84 288,122.88	11,436,739.27 12,212,535.76	269,199.30 337,027.25	5,122,686.82 5,923,598.26	1,031,583.58 1,193,307.38	18,143,798.81 19,954,591.53
COST PER PROBATIONER	FY 1976 1977						320.00* 350.00**

\* Based on 56,626 probationers as of 12/31/75 (straight probation, suspended sentence with probation, continued under formal supervision).  
\*\* Based on 56,986 probationers as of 12/31/76 (straight probation, suspended sentence with probation, continued under formal supervision).

TABLE 5. "CARE AND PROTECTION CHILDREN" WHO ARE ACTIVE CASES IN PROBATION OFFICES ON DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977

COUNTY	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BARNSTABLE	1976 1977	16 29	14 27	30 56
BERKSHIRE	1976 1977	59 59	42 45	101 104
BRISTOL	1976 1977	89 146	94 131	183 277
DUKES	1976 1977	— —	— —	— —
ESSEX	1976 1977	55 74	53 87	108 161
FRANKLIN	1976 1977	1 4	1 7	2 11
HAMPDEN	1976 1977	115 166	110 159	225 325
HAMPSHIRE	1976 1977	— 2	— 1	— 3
MIDDLESEX	1976 1977	205 256	163 250	368 506
NANTUCKET	1976 1977	— —	— —	— —
NORFOLK	1976 1977	40 57	36 51	76 108
PLYMOUTH	1976 1977	32 87	35 79	67 166
SUFFOLK	1976 1977	99 305	98 295	197 600
WORCESTER	1976 1977	152 142	134 141	286 283
TOTAL	1976 1977	863 1327	780 1273	1643 2600



TABLE 6. INDIVIDUALS (JUVENILES AND ADULTS) FORMALLY CHARGED DURING THE YEARS 1976 and 1977.

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COUNTY	YEAR	ON CRIMINAL COMPLAINT			ON DELIQUENCY COMPLAINT			ON "CARE AND PROTECTION"			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	PETITIONS FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BARNSTABLE	1976	13832	2881	16713	647	140	787	21	15	36	14500	3036	17536
	1977	12006	2515	14521	656	134	790	21	17	38	12683	2666	15349
BERKSHIRE	1976	12574	2244	14818	426	36	462	31	17	48	13031	2297	15328
	1977	13085	2605	15690	539	80	619	30	19	49	13654	2704	16358
BRISTOL	1976	20753	4299	25052	1709	314	2023	64	60	124	22526	4673	27199
	1977	22107	4353	26460	1752	308	2060	116	95	211	23975	4756	28731
DUKES	1976	922	196	1118	13	3	16	—	—	—	935	199	1134
	1977	841	189	1030	30	6	36	—	—	—	871	195	1066
ESSEX	1976	32202	4861	37063	2244	342	2586	110	109	219	34556	5312	39868
	1977	43829	7140	50969	2051	374	2425	76	66	142	45956	7580	53536
FRANKLIN	1976	7049	1374	8423	232	17	249	15	13	28	7296	1404	8700
	1977	6854	1520	8374	232	65	297	45	44	89	7131	1629	8760
HAMPDEN	1976	37790	7203	44993	2200	287	2487	231	218	449	40221	7708	47929
	1977	43444	7767	51211	2095	316	2411	141	152	293	45680	8235	53915
HAMPSHIRE	1976	8537	1842	10739	490	84	574	16	6	22	9043	1932	10975
	1977	9306	2012	11318	337	85	422	22	11	33	9665	2108	11773
MIDDLESEX	1976	88154	15879	104033	4249	613	4862	1170	178	1348	93573	16670	110243
	1977	81777	18493	100270	4041	547	4588	184	181	365	86002	19221	105223

TABLE 6. INDIVIDUALS (JUVENILES AND ADULTS) FORMALLY CHARGED DURING THE YEARS 1976 and 1977.

COUNTY	YEAR	ON CRIMINAL COMPLAINT			ON DELIQUENCY COMPLAINT			ON "CARE AND PROTECTION"			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	PETITIONS FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NANTUCKET	1976	145	13	158	12	2	14	—	—	—	157	15	172
	1977	300	69	369	9	1	10	—	1	1	309	71	380
NORFOLK	1976	36370	6945	43355	2178	330	2508	31	34	65	38579	7349	45928
	1977	30114	7741	37855	1892	327	2219	34	34	68	32040	8102	40142
PLYMOUTH	1976	31581	8615	40196	1924	487	2411	43	37	80	33548	9139	42687
	1977	27102	6570	33672	2086	412	2498	30	50	80	29218	7032	36250
SUFFOLK	1976	44493	9089	53582	3508	771	4279	183	176	359	48184	10036	58220
	1977	55919	9210	65129	3785	767	4552	142	177	319	59846	10154	70000
WORCESTER	1976	66844	12727	79571	2258	381	2639	89	97	186	69191	13205	82396
	1977	63748	11843	75591	2323	375	2698	114	129	243	66185	12347	78532
TOTAL	1976	401246	78208	479454	22090	3807	25897	2004	960	2964	425340	82975	508315
	1977	410432	82027	492459	21828	3797	25625	955	976	1931	433215	86800	520015

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TABLE 7. ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1976 and 1977

SUPERIOR COURT	YEAR	PERSONS INVESTIGATED			NEW ENTRIES			PAROLE APPLIC. REQ. PROBATION ACTION INTERVIEWED	MOTIONS REQUIRING PROBATION ACTION HEARD	APPELLATE REVIEW REQUESTS	TOTAL
		APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS	OTHER COURTS	APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS	DISPOSITIONS NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS				
BARNSTABLE	1976	96	79	17	324	121	460	11	111	7	
	1977	46	67	27	398	82	440	8	124	15	
BERKSHIRE	1976	48	112	17	87	91	135	2	75	6	
	1977	23	192	12	46	103	152	3	57	4	
BRISTOL	1976	162	289	46	631	346	879	148	360	17	
	1977	130	349	30	501	402	847	156	349	20	
DUKES	1976	4	6	—	17	7	24	—	1	1	
	1977	1	17	3	18	30	29	4	—	—	
ESSEX	1976	270	263	59	1023	333	1240	131	160	5	
	1977	311	276	62	1139	311	1476	136	290	14	
FRANKLIN	1976	37	36	24	78	49	57	4	41	1	
	1977	42	36	3	90	14	117	2	95	6	
HAMPDEN	1976	277	634	22	770	681	1187	79	930	15	
	1977	233	538	25	709	452	1389	105	595	28	
HAMPSHIRE	1976	95	117	55	235	106	304	4	310	12	
	1977	90	76	13	343	67	272	7	288	3	
MIDDLESEX	1976	1092	799	755	1509	1193	1614	63	705	23	
	1977	1011	822	775	1454	1030	2311	52	377	32	

TABLE 7. ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1976 and 1977

SUPERIOR COURT	YEAR	PERSONS INVESTIGATED			NEW ENTRIES		DISPOSITIONS NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	PAROLE	MOTIONS	APPELLATE REVIEW REQUESTS	TOTAL
		APPEALS	INDICT- MENTS	OTHER COURTS	APPEALS	INDICT- MENTS		APPLIC. REQ. PROBATION ACTION INTERVIEWED	REQUIRING PROBATION ACTION HEARD		
NANTUCKET	1976	4	5	—	16	7	19	2	—	—	
	1977	7	5	—	11	8	18	3	—	—	
NORFOLK	1976	815	722	539	886	524	902	30	296	—	
	1977	720	572	530	718	382	1601	28	191	6	
PLYMOUTH	1976	612	466	140	739	442	929	18	559	9	
	1977	779	407	305	678	237	1310	14	421	13	
SUFFOLK	1976	1675	1433	545	2259	1666	2323	216	824	150	
	1977	1396	1258	488	1839	1395	2425	283	515	104	
WORCESTER	1976	387	623	59	856	647	1680	58	220	33	
	1977	300	566	56	755	541	1271	57	147	28	
GRAND TOTAL	1976	5574	5584	2278	9430	6213	11753	766	4592	279	
	1977	5089	5181	2329	8699	5054	13658	858	3449	273	

TABLE 8. JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1976 and 1977

SUPERIOR COURT	YEAR	PERSONS INVESTIGATED			NEW ENTRIES		DISPOSITIONS NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	PAROLE APPLIC. REQ. PROBATION ACTION INTERVIEWED	MOTIONS REQUIRING PROBATION ACTION HEARD	APPELLATE REVIEW REQUESTS	TOTAL
		APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS	OTHER COURTS	APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS					
BARNSTABLE	1976	2	—	1	2	—	4	5	11	—	
	1977	1	—	2	11	—	6	—	—	—	
BERKSHIRE	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BRISTOL	1976	—	1	2	10	6	5	—	5	—	
	1977	—	—	—	6	—	9	3	5	3	
DUKES	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ESSEX	1976	—	4	—	1	—	11	1	—	—	
	1977	—	1	—	42	—	8	4	3	4	
FRANKLIN	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HAMPDEN	1976	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HAMPSHIRE	1976	5	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	3	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	
MIDDLESEX	1976	230	9	11	186	—	36	—	—	—	
	1977	136	3	2	169	—	54	—	3	—	

TABLE 8. JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1976 and 1977

SUPERIOR COURT	YEAR	PERSONS INVESTIGATED			NEW ENTRIES		DISPOSITIONS NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	PAROLE APPLIC. REQ. PROBATION ACTION INTERVIEWED	MOTIONS REQUIRING PROBATION ACTION HEARD	APPELLATE REVIEW REQUESTS	TOTAL
		APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS	OTHER COURTS	APPEALS	INDICT-MENTS					
NANTUCKET	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NORFOLK	1976	7	—	—	14	2	—	—	2	—	
	1977	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
PLYMOUTH	1976	10	8	—	31	—	—	—	3	—	
	1977	3	6	—	9	—	68	—	—	—	
SUFFOLK	1976	29	1	1	32	—	98	—	29	—	
	1977	2	—	2	1	—	101	—	10	—	
WORCESTER	1976	16	2	—	40	5	34	1	—	—	
	1977	16	2	1	20	—	18	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL	1976	304	25	16	326	13	192	7	53	—	
	1977	170	12	7	267	—	264	7	24	7	

**END**