2005 Summary Process Survey

Number 4

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ver the past 15 years, the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute has conducted four surveys of residential summary process cases in courts throughout Massachusetts—in 1990, 1995, 1999, and now in 2005. The purpose of these surveys has been to gather quantifiable case data and to give policy makers a better understanding of major trends in the outcomes of eviction cases.

Scope of Survey

This 2005 survey analyzed 559 summary process eviction cases entered in January 2005 in the following seven courts:

Boston Housing Court
Cambridge District Court
Chelsea District Court
Lynn District Court
Northeast Housing Court, Lawrence
Quincy District Court
Worcester Housing Court

This survey analyzed:

- How fast courts are processing eviction cases;
- ◆ To what extent parties are represented by lawyers; and
- What the outcomes are.

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Summary of Findings

The trends on every issue remain virtually the same as documented in previous studies.

 The majority of eviction cases move quickly with little, if any, delay. 77% of the cases reached a disposition in less than 16 days.

92% reached a disposition in 30 days or less.

◆ Landlords have the benefit of legal representation far more often than tenants.

Landlords were represented by lawyers in 66% of the cases; tenants had legal representation in 6% of the cases.

◆ In most cases, landlords are awarded possession.

Landlords were awarded possession in 76% of the cases.

Summary Process Is Very Summary

The myth put forth by organizations representing landlords is that eviction cases drag on for months and months. They blame lawyers (primarily, legal services lawyers); they blame the court system; and they blame the laws.

The fact is—there continues to be little delay in most eviction cases. In the 559 cases reviewed, from the point in time when the landlord *entered* a summary process case (filed a complaint) to the point when a court issued a *disposition**:

- 77% reached a disposition in less than 16 days;
- ◆ 92% reached a disposition in 30 days or less.

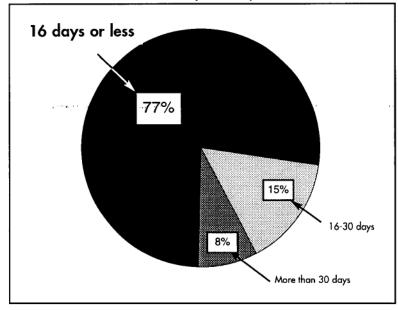
In fact, for the **majority of these cases there was no delay.** The day the case was first scheduled to be heard was the day that a disposition was entered. Within 13 days of a favorable disposition, a landlord can obtain the legal document (an *execution*) to move a tenant out, unless a tenant appeals or receives a stay of execution. Few cases, however, are appealed.

In the small percentage of cases that extended beyond 30 days, reasons for the delay included: mutual agreements to continue a case while working on a settlement, parties requesting continuances because of scheduling conflicts, preparation for trial, and availability of a judge.

For cases that may proceed for a more extended period of time in court, a judge has the discretion under the law to order a tenant to escrow the rent, or a portion of it, depending upon housing conditions.

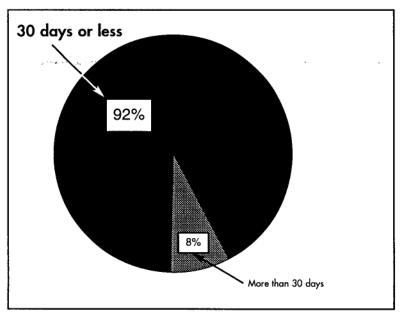
The disposition may be a default, dismissal, agreement, or judgment.

2005 Summary Process Survey: Case Duration from Entry to Disposition



Statewide

1-16 days	428	77%
17-30 days	86	15%
30+ days	45	8%
Total cases reviewed	559	



Statewide

1-30 days	514	92%
30+ days	45	8%
Total cases reviewed	559	

Few Tenants Have the Benefit of Representation

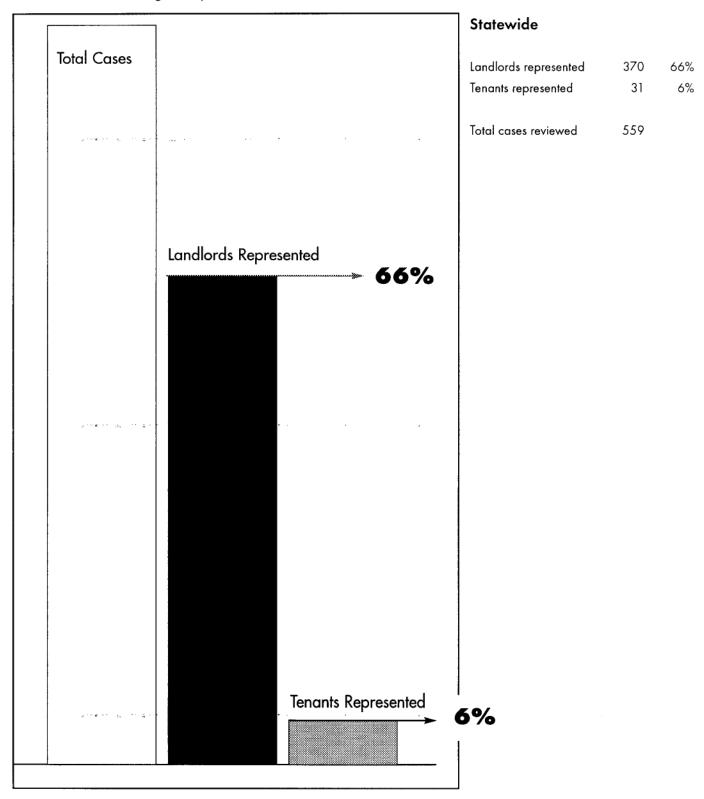
Case data show that landlords have the benefit of legal representation in numbers that far outweigh tenants' representation. In the 559 cases reviewed:

- ◆ Landlords were represented in 66% of the cases;
- ◆ **Tenants** were represented in only **6%** of the cases.

In some courts, landlords actually had a much higher degree of representation and the imbalance was even greater. For example, in Quincy landlords were represented in 83% of the cases, while tenants were represented in only 3% of the cases.

While there are efforts being made to make housing courts in particular more friendly to unrepresented or "pro se" parties, the fact is that housing laws and court procedures can be complicated. **Those who have the benefit of legal representation have the advantage of an advocate working on their behalf.** They are in a better position to file court papers, organize evidence, make legal arguments, and negotiate agreements.

2005 Summary Process Survey: Percentage of Cases in Which Landlords and Tenants Had Legal Representation



Landlords Are Getting Possession

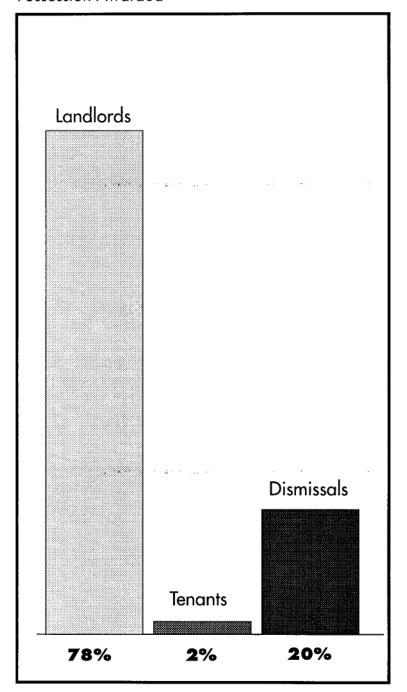
Case data show that most landlords are winning their cases and are being awarded possession quickly. In the cases for which possession data were collected:

- Landlords were awarded possession in 78% of the cases;
- ◆ Tenants were awarded possession in 2% of the cases; and
- ◆ Tenants retained possession in 20% of the cases that were dismissed.

In the 20% of the cases which were dismissed, while a tenant may have retained possession, the data did not show one way or another whether a tenant actually retained possession or moved out.

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2005 Summary Process Survey: Possession Awarded



Statewide

In 532° cases reviewed for possession data:

Landlords awarded possession through defaults, judgments, and agreements for judgment	415	78%
Tenants awarded possession through judgments and agreements for judgment	9	2%
Cases dismissed where tenants may retain possession	108	20%

^a 14 of the 559 cases reviewed which resulted in an agreement for judgment were not reviewed on the issue of possession and in 11 cases there was no data on possession for various reasons, including case pending and stipulations.

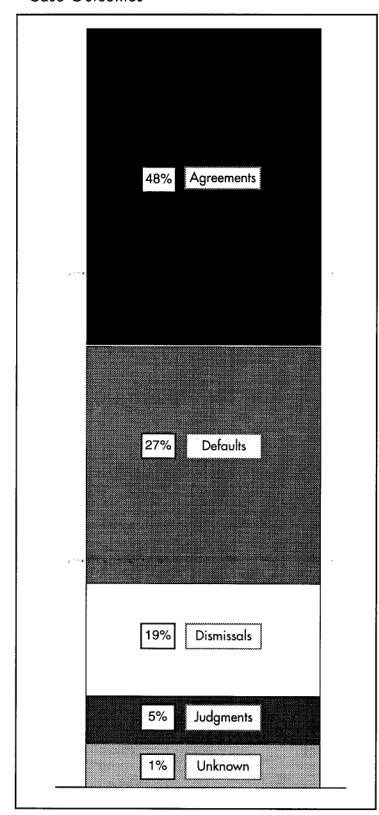
Most Cases Are Disposed of by Agreement

The survey reviewed how cases were disposed of in terms of category of outcome. The data showed that of the 559 cases reviewed from January 2005:

- ◆ Almost half of the cases resulted in agreements;
- ♦ Almost one-third of the cases resulted in default by tenants;
- ♦ 19% of the cases were dismissed; *and;
- ♦ 5% of the cases resulted in judge-issued judgments.

A case can result in a dismissal in a variety of ways: the landlord fails to appear; both parties fail to appear; or one party asks that the case be dismissed based on certain procedural grounds.

2005Summary Process Survey: Case Outcomes



Statewide

Total cases reviewed

Agreements	266	48%
Defaults	149	27%
Dismissals	108	19%
Judgments	27	5%
Unknown	7	1%°

559

^a At the time case data were reviewed, the outcomes of 7 cases pending were unknown.

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Tables

Boston Housing Court

Reviewed every 10th residential summary process eviction case filed in January 2005. A total of 468 cases were filed in January 2005.

Number of Cases Reviewed46			
Duration			
1-16 days	89% 7% 4%		
Outcome			
Agreement for Judgment 21 Default 11 Dismissed 11 Trial/Hearing 2 Pending 1	46% 24% 24% 4% 2%		
Cases Continued			
Yes	7% 76%		
Represented by an Attorney			
Landlord Had Attorney	85% 7%		
Answer	11%		
Discovery	7% 4%		
Awarded Possession			
Landlord 34² Tenant 0 Dismissal 11³	74% 0% 24%		

One continuance was filed by a landlord, one by a tenant (where a judge ordered that rent be escrowed in court), and one jointly by both the landlord and the tenant.

These cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Cambridge District Court

Reviewed all residential summary process eviction cases filed in January 2005 in Cambridge District Court.

Duration	
1-16 days47	69%
17-30 days10	15%
30+11	16%
Outcome	
Agreement for Judgment22	32%
Default191	28%
Dismissed24	34%
Trial/Hearing2	2%
Neither Party Appeared1	1%
Pending1 ²	1%
Cases Continued	
Yes16 ³	24%
No54	80%
Represented by an Attorney	
Landlords Had Attorney65	96%
Tenants Had Attorney3	
Tenant Filed	
	4%
Answer3	4%
Discovery	1%
Discovery	1%
Answer	
Discovery	1% 56% 4%

Defaults were removed in 2 cases and later dismissed and in 2 cases the default was removed by agreement of parties.

² This case is scheduled for a jury trial.

³ All continuances were either by agreement of the parties (3 cases) or by request of the plaintiff (13 cases).

⁴ Not all cases resulted in possession: 1 case is pending and 1 case neither party appeared.

In 20 of the 38 cases, judgment for possession was entered for the landlord pursuant to an agreement for judgment with the tenant having the right to reinstate their tenancy based on certain conditions in the agreement. The remaining cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

⁶ These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Chelsea District Court

Reviewed all residential summary process eviction cases filed in January 2005 in Quincy District Court.

Number of Cases Reviewed28				
Duration				
1-16 days	71% 14% 14%			
Outcome				
Agreement for Judgment	29% 21% 21% 29% 0%			
Cases Continued				
Yes	0% 100%			
Represented by an Attorney				
Landlord Had Attorney	64% 18%			
Tenant Filed				
Answer	7% 4% 0%			
Awarded Possession				
Landlord	75% 7% 18%			

¹ These cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

² These 2 cases were agreements for judgment.

³ These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Lynn District Court

Reviewed all residential summary process eviction cases filed in January 2005 in Lynn District Court.

7-16 days	76% 15% 9%
Outcome	
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Agreement for Judgment17	51%
Default12	36%
Dismissed2	6%
rial/Hearing1	3%
Stipulation11	3%
Pending0	0%
/es	15%
Represented by an Attorney	
andlord Had Attorney15	45%
enant Had Attorney2	6%
Tenant Filed	
Answer4	12%
Discovery0	0%
Request for a Jury Trial	0%
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Tenant0

Dismissal......2⁴

88%

0%

6%

Case settled, hearing was cancelled.

One continuance was at the request of both parties, in two cases it was not possible to tell who requested continuance, and one was continued based on a motion to remove a default.

These cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Northeast Housing Court/Lawrence

Reviewed all residential summary process eviction cases filed in January 2005 in the Lawrence Northeast Housing Court.

Number of Cases Reviewed198	
Duration	
1-16 days	68% 23% 9%
Outcome	
Agreement for Judgment 101 Default 52 Dismissed 35 Trial/Hearing 6 Stipulation 2 Pending 2	51% 26% 18% 3% 1% 1%
Cases Continued	
Yes	24% 76%
Represented by an Attorney	
Landlord Had Attorney	56% 7%
Tenant Filed	
Answer	10% 8% .5%
Awarded Possession ²	
Landlord	80% 0% 18%

One default was removed.

² Two cases were pending at the time of this study and in 2 cases there was a stipulation and possession was not indicated.

In 35 of these 105 cases, judgment entered for landlord pursuant to agreement for judgment, but tenant had the right to reinstate their tenancy based on certain conditions. The remaining cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Quincy District Court

Reviewed residential summary process eviction cases filed in January 2005 in Quincy District Court.

Number of	of	Cases	Reviewed	102	2
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Duration	
1-16 days	89% 8% 3%
Outcome	
Agreement for Judgment	55% 16% 24% 4% 2%
Cases Continued	
Yes	2% 98%
Represented by an Attorney	
Landlord Had Attorney	81% 3%
Tenant Filed	
Answer	2% 1% 1%
Awarded Possession ³	
Landlord	71% 3% 24%

One case was continued by request of the landlord. The other case, a continuance was allowed conditional on rent being escrowed into court. Several cases appear to have been continued orally by agreement.

This case did not go to trial, but was settled through a mediated agreement.

In 2 cases neither party appeared. In one case the trial data did not indicate who received possession.

Of the 72 case, 36 were agreements for judgment where judgment for possession was entered for the landlord with the tenant having the right to reinstate their tenancy based on certain conditions in the agreement. The remaining cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.

Worcester Housing Court

Reviewed all residential summary process eviction cases filed in one month from the December 20, 2004 thur January 17, 2005 in Worcester Housing Court.

Number of Cases Reviewed84		
Duration		
1-16 days	82% 13% 5%	
Outcome		
Agreement for Judgment 41 Default 33¹ Dismissed 7 Trial/Hearing 4 Pending 1	49% 39% 8% 5% 1%	
Cases Continued		
Yes	5% 95%	
Represented by an Attorney		
Landlord Had Attorney	46% 2%	
Tenant Filed		
Answer	11% 7% 0%	
Possession	90%	
Landlord 76³ Tenant 1⁴ Dismissal 7⁵	90% 1% 8%	

Two defaults were removed.

² Landlord requested continuance in 2 cases, tenant requested for a continuance in 2 cases.

In 24 of these 76 cases, judgment entered for landlord pursuant to agreement for judgment, but tenant had the right to reinstate their tenancy based on certain conditions. The remaining cases were either defaults, judgments, or agreements for judgments where landlord was awarded possession.

Judgment for possession for tenant at trial.

⁵ These cases were dismissed and tenant may retain possession.