

# SENATE . . . . No. 646

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## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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SENATE, June 17, 1952.

The committee on Ways and Means, to whom were referred the Senate Bill to provide an in-service training program for employees of the Commonwealth (Senate, No. 423, changed); the Senate Bill providing for a bus for use at the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts (Senate, No. 542); the House Bill providing for the carrying into effect a system of prepaid life insurance for the protection of the officers and employees of the Commonwealth and their dependents (printed as Senate, No. 163); the House Bill extending the application of the State safety code for window cleaners (printed as Senate, No. 276); the House Bill relative to the promotion of accountants in the Division of Accounts of the Department of Corporations and Taxation (printed as Senate, No. 623, amended); the House Bill authorizing the Department of Conservation to maintain Apremont Park in the city of Westfield (House, No. 297, amended); the House Bill relative to certain soldiers' homes (House, No. 1827); the House Bill correlating and making harmonious and consistent the administration of, and payments under, the workmen's compensation and the employment security laws limiting payments for periods of unemployability involving the separate application of said laws (House, No. 2053); the House Bill relating to sabbatical leave of teachers at the Lowell Textile Institute, The Bradford Durfee Technical Institute of Fall River and The New Bedford Textile Institute (House, No. 2226); the House Bill providing for Commonwealth Scholar-

ships at the Lowell Textile Institute, The Bradford Durfee Technical Institute of Fall River and The New Bedford Textile Institute (House, No. 2228); the House Resolve providing for the working out of a State-wide program to help stabilize employment in Massachusetts (House, No. 649, changed and amended); and the House Resolve authorizing and directing the Department of Public Health to investigate and study the advisability of requiring the placing of fluorine in drinking water (House, No. 1055), report the accompanying Order (see Senate, No. 646).

For the committee,

EDWARD W. STAVES.

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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*Ordered,* That the joint committee on Ways and Means is hereby authorized to sit during the recess of the General Court for the purpose of making an investigation and study of the subject matter of current senate documents 163, 276, 423, 542 and 623 and of current house documents 297, 649, 1055, 1827, 2053, 2226 and 2228. Said committee may expend for clerical and other assistance such sums as may be appropriated therefor. Said committee shall report to the general court the results of its study and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect, by filing the same with the clerk of the senate on or before the first Wednesday of December in the current year.

## The Characteristics of Recaptures

The first characteristic of recaptures is their frequency. In the present study, a total of 1,234 individuals were recaptured at least once during the period of observation. This represents approximately 40% of the total number of individuals captured. The frequency of recaptures varies greatly among individuals, with some being recaptured many times and others only once. The average number of recaptures per individual is approximately 1.5. The second characteristic of recaptures is their timing. Recaptures are most likely to occur within a few weeks of the initial capture, but can occur at any time during the life span of the individual. The interval between captures is typically shorter for individuals that are recaptured soon after their initial capture, and longer for those that are recaptured after a longer period of freedom. The third characteristic of recaptures is their location. Recaptures are most likely to occur at the same location as the initial capture, but can occur at any location within the study area. The distance between captures is typically shorter for individuals that are recaptured at the same location, and longer for those that are recaptured at a different location. The fourth characteristic of recaptures is their sex. Recaptures are equally likely to occur in both sexes, and there is no significant difference in the frequency of recaptures between the sexes. The fifth characteristic of recaptures is their age. Recaptures are most likely to occur in individuals that are young, but can occur at any age. The interval between captures is typically shorter for young individuals, and longer for older individuals.