

Timeliness of Dependency Case Processing in Washington

Annual Report
2009

Washington State Center for Court Research
Administrative Office of the Courts
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 Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.

INTRODUCTION

History

In 2007, the Washington State Legislature directed the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to produce an annual report regarding juvenile dependency cases that failed to meet statutory goals for case processing. In response to the legislation (RCW 13.34.820), and to assist the court community in measuring, tracking, and improving dependency case practice, the AOC developed the *Timeliness of Dependency Case Processing Annual Report*.

The *Annual Report* presents data on a set of six performance measures which have a basis in state or federal law. The performance measures are consistent with those suggested by the American Bar Association, the National Center for State Courts, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. For each statewide measure, data is presented on the percentage of cases achieving the statutory goal and the average length of time to the goal.

The *Annual Report* includes information from all juvenile dependency and termination cases filed in Washington's courts since January 1, 2002. Court records from the AOC's Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) were matched with information from the Children's Administration's FamLink system. Information relevant to each of the performance measures represents a subset of these matched cases.

Recent Developments

Since the publication of the first *Annual Report* in 2008, significant changes have been made to dependency case practice throughout the state. Changes have been made both locally and statewide and have affected numerous offices and agencies involved in dependency cases. Changes have included new statewide dependency court forms, the changeover of data systems at the Children's Administration, the integration of new data elements by County Clerks, new case coordinator positions in certain counties, expansion of legal representation, and additional inter-agency education and training.

These changes have also required corresponding changes and improvements in data analysis. Although significant efforts have been made to maintain consistency with prior reports, some historical data presented in this report may vary from past years. However, both recent and historical data *within this report* were analyzed using the same methods. Readers, therefore, should consider trends over time within this report rather than comparing data to prior publications.

This report also contains county-level data on the percentage of cases achieving the statutory standards. County-level data, however, should be viewed with caution. Although standard procedures exist for entering data into the AOC's (SCOMIS) system, local court procedures and data processes may significantly affect the reliability and validity of the data within a particular county. While improvements have been made at the county-level as well, statistics may vary considerably in comparison to prior reports.

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

Information from 44,838 juvenile dependency and termination cases filed in Washington's courts from January 1, 2002 through August 15, 2009 were included in this report. Court records from the AOC were combined with records from the Children's Administration. Statistics are reported for both general trends in dependency and termination filings as well as six dependency case processing performance measures.

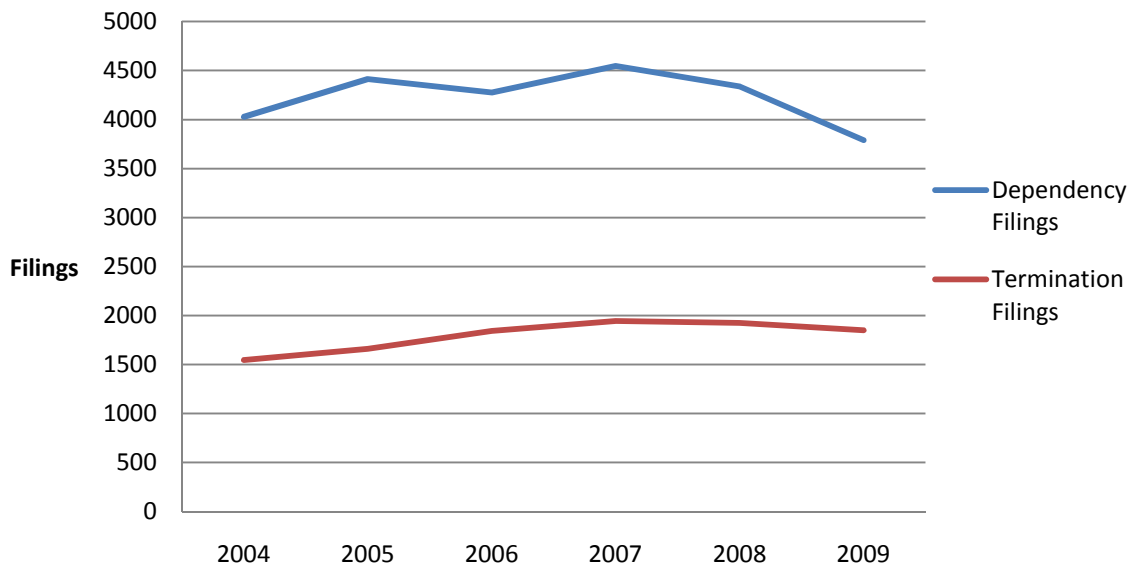
- **Juvenile dependency and termination filings decrease in 2009.** A total of 3,790 dependency cases were filed in Washington's courts in 2009, a 12.6% decrease from 2008. Termination case filings dropped 3.9% to 1,849. Both year-over-year decreases are the largest on record.
- **Time to fact-finding improves in 2009.** Statewide, 66% of cases achieved fact-finding in 2009 within the 75-day statutory requirement—the highest level in five years and an improvement from 63% in 2008. The average length of time to fact-finding decreased to 63 days.
- **Review hearings remain timely.** The large majority (approximately 90%) of first dependency review hearings and subsequent dependency review hearings occurred within the six-month requirement. This rate has remained relatively stable over the past five years.
- **Majority of permanency planning hearings continue to occur within 12 months.** In the 12 counties with data on permanency planning hearings, 80% of the cases met the 12-month time standard in 2009. The rate had decreased from 85% to 78% from 2005 through 2008, but now appears to be improving.
- **Permanency before 15 months of out-of-home care declines in 2009.** Prior to 2009, 35-40% of cases achieved permanency within the 15-month time standard. In 2009, however, the rate declined to 29%. The rate for reunifications, a subset of all cases, was much higher, with 63% achieving permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care, but this rate also declined from previous years. The average length of time to reunification was 11 months in 2009, in comparison to 10 months in 2008. The majority of children who ended up being adopted continued to spend over two years in care.
- **Termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions before 15 months of out-of-home care shows little change.** While the majority of children spent more than 15 months in out-of-home care prior to the TPR petition, many cases are exempt from the statute as they involve relative placements, Native American children, or have other documented compelling reasons why a TPR petition was not filed. Of the non-exempt cases, 62% achieved the time standard in 2009. The average length of time of out-of-home care to the TPR petitions has been stable at 15 months for the past three years.
- **Timely adoptions remain unlikely.** Fewer than one-in-four adoptions achieved the statutory goal of finalization within six months of the termination order. The rate declined to less than 25% in 2007 and has remained at that level. The average length of time from the termination order to adoption completion has increased from 9 to 11 months over the past five years.

DEPENDENCY AND TERMINATION FILING TRENDS

Up until 2004, annual juvenile dependency filings had been relatively stable for over a decade. From 2004-2007, however, the number of filings increased by approximately 10% to a high of 4,547 filings in 2007. Data from 2008 and 2009 suggest this trend is reversing. During 2008, filings dropped 4.6% over the preceding year, and in 2009, filings dropped another 12.6%. The year-over-year decrease from 2008 to 2009 was the largest decrease since 1994. Further, the total number of filings (fewer than 3,800) was the lowest annual total since 1994.

Termination filings, which had been increasing steadily over the years, also evidenced a slight decrease in 2009. The total number of termination filings was 1,849, a decrease of 3.9%. Although modest, this represents the largest year-over-year decrease on record.

Exhibit 1. Number of Dependency and Termination Filings from 2004 - 2009



OBJECTIVE: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

- Measures: (1) Percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days of the petition
- (2) Median number of days to fact-finding

RCW 13.34.070(1): *The fact-finding hearing on the petition shall be held no later than seventy-five days after the filing of the petition, unless exceptional reasons for a continuance are found.*

Fact-finding represents one of the first major judicial events in the dependency process, and significant delays to fact-finding may prolong court involvement and the amount of time children spend in foster care. Therefore, to evaluate case processing with respect to this performance measure, court data (from SCOMIS) were used to calculate the number of days to the first fact-finding hearing. In many cases, however, action is taken on the petition without a formal hearing. This may occur when parties stipulate to a finding of dependency and waive a fact-finding hearing, or when the case is dismissed prior to the hearing. Therefore, the length of time from the petition to the first order of dependency or the first order of dismissal was used as an imputed time-to-fact-finding interval for those cases without a fact-finding hearing documented in SCOMIS,

Exhibit 2 displays the percentage of dependency cases in which fact-finding occurred within 75 days of the petition (meeting the statutory requirement), as well as the percentage between 76 and 120 days, and the percentage after 120 days. Overall, of the 19,100 dependency cases with fact-finding between 2005 and August 2009, 63% met the 75-day standard, 22% were between 76 and 120 days, and 15% were after 120 days. The percentage meeting the time standard has increased over the past two years to its highest rate since 2005.

Exhibit 2: Percent of Cases with Fact-Finding within 75 Days between 76-120 Days, and after 120 Days of Petition

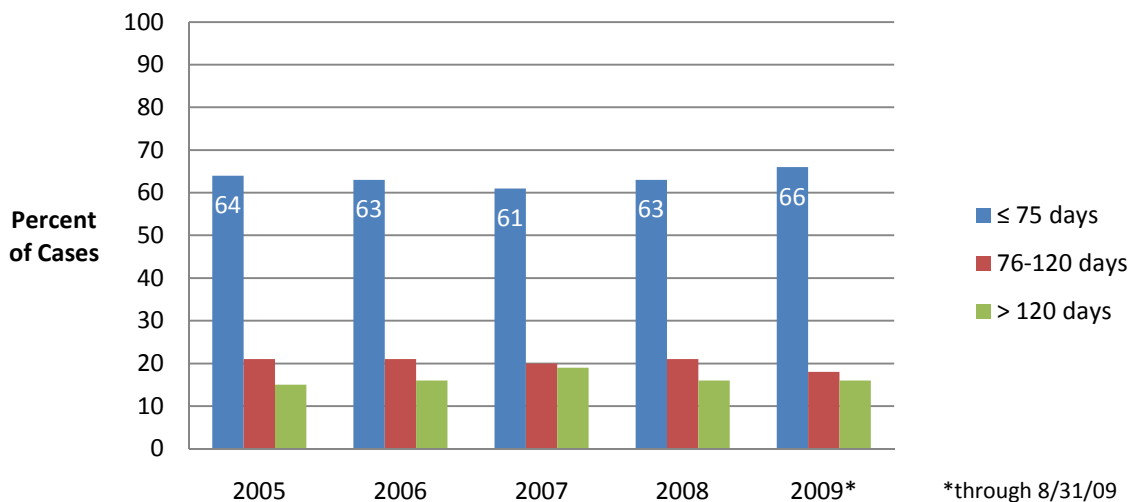
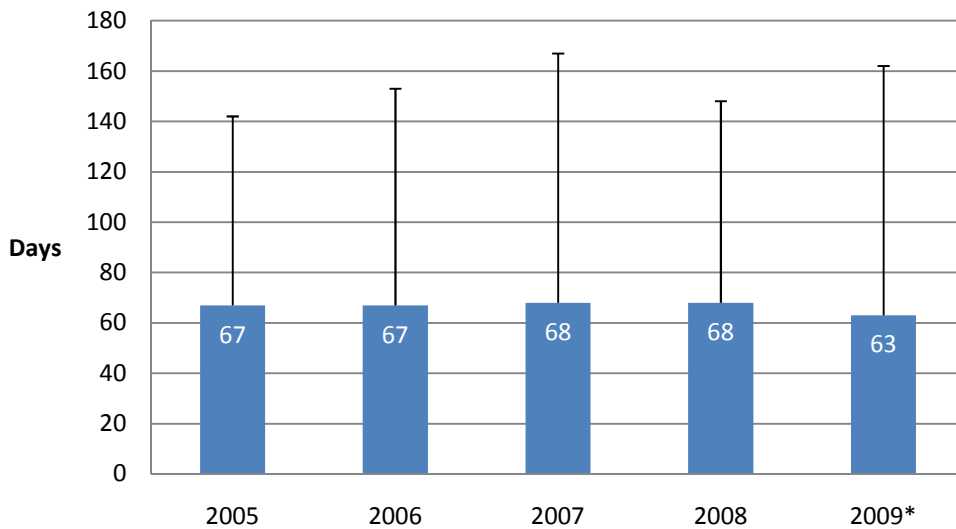


Exhibit 3 presents the median number of days to fact-finding and the number of days by which 90% of all cases achieved fact-finding (the 90th percentile). Over the past five years, the median length of time was 67 days, with 90% achieving fact-finding by 152 days.

After four years of relatively little change, the median time decreased by five days in 2009. A substantial number of cases, however, continue to present a significant challenge to the court community and take several months to achieve fact-finding. For example, in 2009, 10% of cases took longer than 162 days (5.3 months).

Exhibit 3: Median Number of Days from Petition to Fact-Finding (with 90th Percentile)



*through 8/31/09

OBJECTIVE: REVIEW HEARINGS EVERY SIX MONTHS

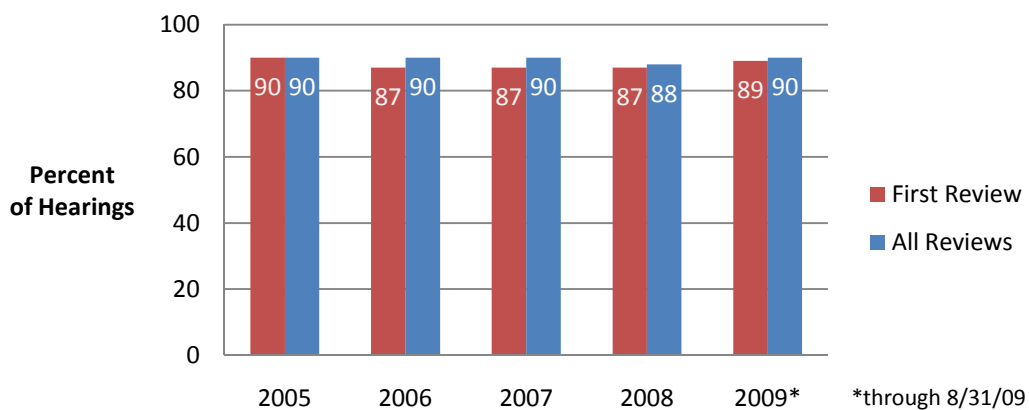
- Measures: (1) Percent of first dependency review hearings within six months
- (2) Percent of all dependency review hearings within six months
- (3) Median number of days to first review hearing

RCW 13.34.138(1): *Except for children whose cases are reviewed by a citizen review board under chapter 13.70 RCW, the status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first.*

The purpose of review hearings is to review the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue. Because the statutorily required due date for the first review hearing is problematic for some cases,¹ for the purposes of this report, the due date for the first review hearing was determined to be six months from the filing date of the dependency petition for children found to be dependent. Due dates for subsequent review hearings were determined to be six months from the previous review hearing. Dates for review hearings were obtained from SCOMIS court data.

Exhibit 4 presents the percentage of over 100,000 review hearings that were timely by the year in which the review hearings were held. Overall, the large majority of both first dependency review hearings and all subsequent review hearings were held in a timely manner. Regarding *first* review hearings, 88% were held within six months of the petition. The rate has remained relatively stable over the past five years. The percentage of *all* review hearings timely has also remained stable at approximately 90%.

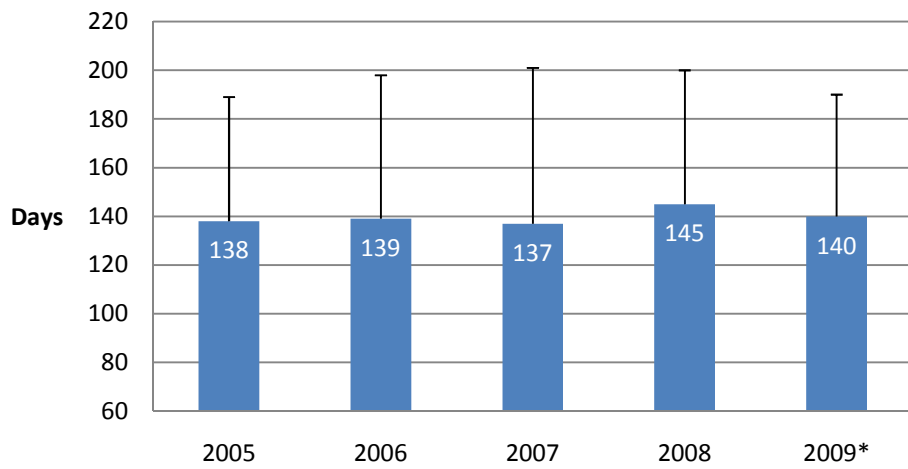
Exhibit 4. Percent of Review Hearings within Six Months



¹ The time calculation for the first dependency review hearing as specified in RCW 13.34.138 commences, in most cases, with the beginning date of the child’s first out-of-home placement, but applies only once a child has been found to be dependent. Therefore, in cases in which the length of time from the beginning date of the placement episode to the date of dependency is more than six months, it is not possible to conduct a review hearing within the statutory timeframe. Cases in which the review hearing due date is shortly after the date of dependency also pose difficulties for the courts and the involved parties.

Exhibit 5 presents the median length of time to the first review hearing. Over the past five years, half of all cases held this hearing within 140 days (4.6 months), while 90% of cases held the hearing within 200 days (6.6 months). Although the length of time had increased slightly in 2008, it decreased in 2009 to the levels of previous years.

Exhibit 5. Median Number of Days to First Review Hearing (with 90th Percentile)



*through 8/31/09

OBJECTIVE: PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING WITHIN 12 MONTHS

- Measures: (1) Percent of cases with first permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement
(2) Median number of days from placement to first permanency planning hearing

RCW 13.34.145(3): A permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree, guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no more than twelve months following commencement of the current placement episode.

The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to review the permanency plan for the child, inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and reach decisions regarding the permanent placement of the child. In order to calculate a due date for a permanency planning hearing, Children's Administration FamLink data were used to determine the beginning date of the first placement episode and the length of time the child was in out-of-home care. The length of time in out-of-home care was then calculated to determine if the requisite nine months had occurred, and, if so, the due date for the permanency planning hearing was set at 12 months from the beginning date of the first placement episode.

The date of the permanency planning hearing was determined from the AOC's SCOMIS data. However, because the entry of the hearing code used to document the permanency planning hearing was optional up until 2009, historical data were available for only 12 counties that used the code reliably.²

Exhibit 6 shows the percentage of cases in which the first permanency planning hearing occurred within 12 months of the first placement episode (meeting the statutory requirement), as well as the percentage between 12 and 15 months, and after 15 months. Of the 5,100 cases in which a permanency planning hearing was documented, 83% met the time standard. The rate had declined in 2008 from previous years to 78%, but increased slightly in 2009 to 80%.

² The counties with available historical data were Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, King, Mason, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom. In 2009, new docket codes were instituted and the use of other codes was clarified in order to obtain more reliable and valid data across the state. However, because the use of new codes often began in the middle of a case, statistics during the current transition period are problematic. Therefore, for this performance measure, data from only the 12 counties were used while courts transition to the use of the new codes.

Exhibit 6. Percent of Cases with a Permanency Planning Hearing within 12 months, between 12-15 Months, and after 15 Months

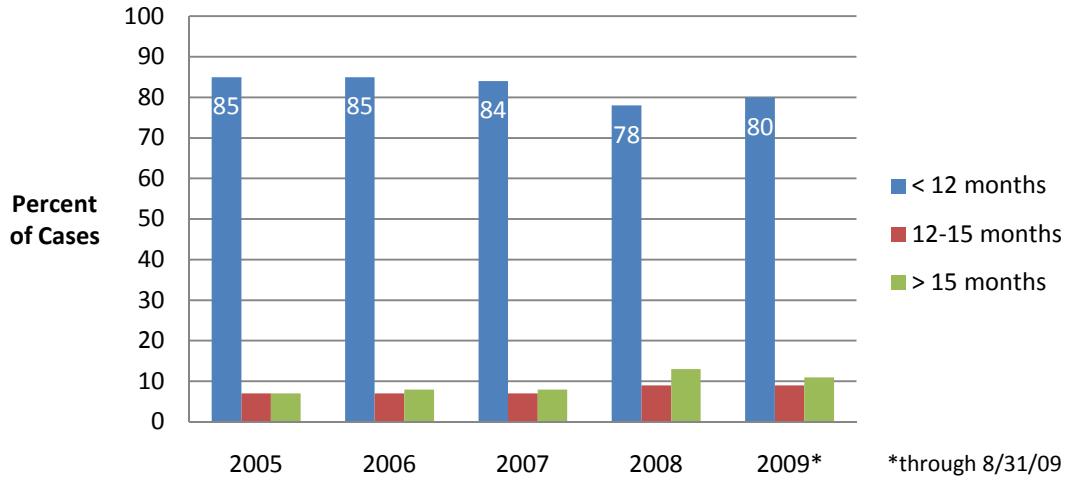
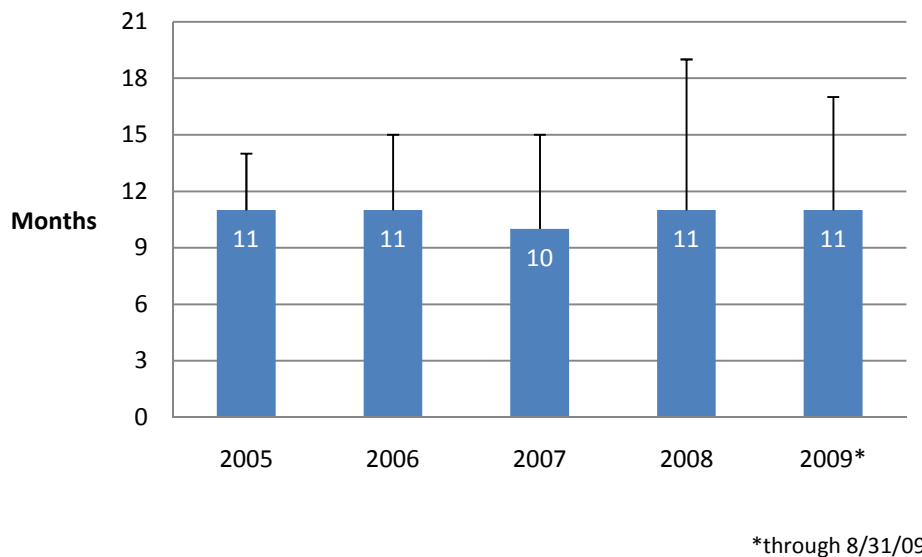


Exhibit 7 below displays the median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing across the study period. Over the past five years, the average length of time was 11 months (325 days), with 90% of cases holding the hearing within 16 months (482 days). The median length of time increased by approximately two weeks in 2008 and remained at that level in 2009.

Exhibit 7. Median Number of Months to First Permanency Planning Hearing (with 90th Percentile)



OBJECTIVE: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

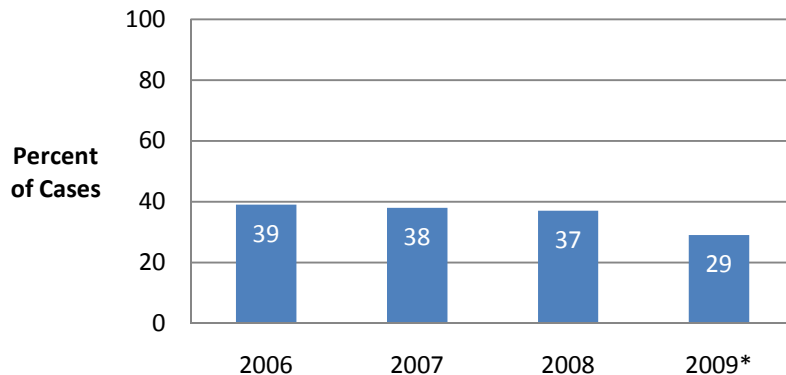
- Measures: (1) Percent of cases achieving permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care
 (2) Median number of months of out-of-home care to final outcome
 (3) Percent of reunifications before 15 months, between 15-24 months, and after 24 months of out-of-home care

RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): *Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months.*

The goals of state and federal child welfare laws are to provide children with safe, nurturing, and permanent living situations as quickly as possible. Although there is no specific statutory time requirement for achieving permanency, the Washington State Legislature has set a goal of achieving permanency before 15 months in out-of-home care. To measure time to permanency, Children’s Administration data (FamLink) were used to identify the length of time in out-of-home care and the final outcome of the dependency case. Final outcomes, including both permanent outcomes (reunifications, adoptions, guardianships, and third-party custodies) and non-permanent outcomes (reached age of majority), were also taken from FamLink. A permanency due date was set as the date the child reached 15 months of out-of-home care.

From 2005-2009, 36% of dependent children achieved permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care, while 64% either achieved permanency after 15 months or turned 18 without achieving permanency (see Exhibit 8). The percentage achieving permanency in a timely manner decreased sharply in 2009 to 29%.

Exhibit 8. Percent of Cases Achieving Permanency Before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care



However, the length of time in out-of-home care differed considerably depending upon the type of outcome (see Exhibit 9, next page).³ For reunifications, the average length of time was 10

³ The calculation of out-of-home months differs in an important respect for reunifications versus other permanency plans. In reunifications, once the child is returned home the out-of-home months stop accruing even though supervision often continues and the case is not dismissed for several months. For other plans, such as adoptions, the child may be living with his or her adoptive family for several months before the adoption is finalized, but the out-of-home months continue accruing until the adoption is completed.

months. But for third-party custodies and adoptions, the length of time was considerably longer (21 months and 31 months, respectively). Those children who reached the age of majority without permanency were in out-of-home care for an average of 30 months. With the exception of third-party custody cases, the length of time in out-of-home care to a final outcome increased slightly in 2009 for all dependent children.

Exhibit 9. Median Number of Months of Out-of-Home Care to Final Outcome

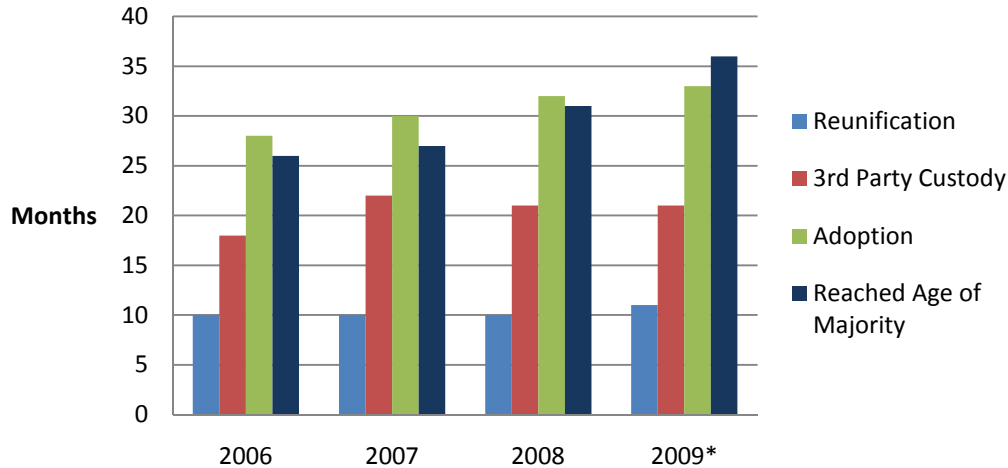
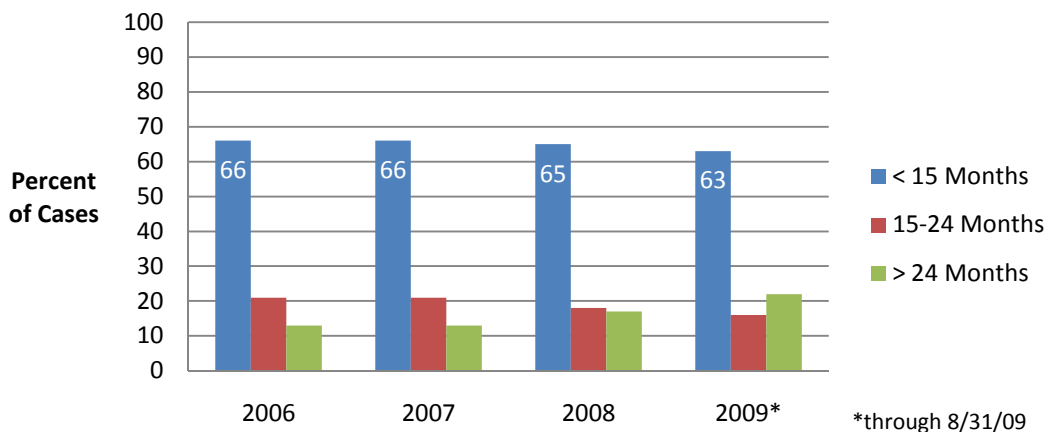


Exhibit 10 examines reunifications more closely and presents the percentage of reunifications that occurred within three different timeframes. From 2006-2009, 65% of reunifications met the 15-month permanency goal, 19% occurred between 15 and 24 months, and 16% of children spent more than two years in out-of-home care prior to permanent reunification.

Exhibit 10. Percent of Reunifications before 15 Months, between 15-24 Months, and after 24 Months of Out-of-Home Care



Notes: Data include cases that achieved a final outcome by 8/31/09. Data are presented by the year the case was closed. Cases in which the child died, was placed in a dependency guardianship, or was transferred to other authorities prior to exiting care were excluded from the analyses. Data were not available prior to 2006 given the length of time necessary from the beginning of the study period (2002) to capture nearly all final outcomes.

OBJECTIVE: TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

- Measures: (1) Percent of cases with Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) petition filed before 15 months of out-of-home care
(2) Median number of months of out-of-home care to TPR petition

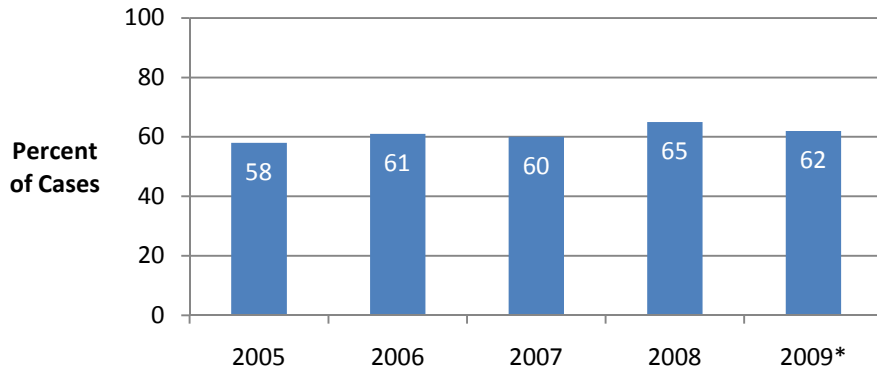
The Adoptions and Safe Families Act (ASFA; United States Public Law 105-89, section 103) “requires states to initiate or join proceedings to terminate parental rights for certain children in foster care,” including “the case of a child who has been in foster care under the responsibility of the State for 15 of the most recent 22 months,” unless the child is being cared for by a relative, there is a compelling reason why termination would not be in the best interest of the child, or when the State has failed to offer the necessary services to the family.

Children’s Administration data on the duration and type of placement were used to calculate time in out-of-home care, due dates for the filing of termination petitions, and whether the children had been in relative care. AOC data were used to determine the actual filing date of the TPR petition if one had been filed, and whether other compelling reasons existed for not filing a TPR petition.⁴ Native American children were excluded from these measures as they are often excepted from the ASFA standard.

Of the non-Native American dependent children that had an associated termination case or were due for a termination case from 2005-2009, only 36% had a termination petition filed prior to 15 months of out-of-home care. However, of those that failed to meet the 15-month timeframe, over half had either been under the care of a relative or were exempt from the statute for other compelling reasons. Therefore, of the non-exempt dependency cases with a TPR petition either due or filed, 61% had a TPR petition filed prior to 15 months and met the statutory requirement (see Exhibit 11, next page).

⁴ Because dependent children often move in and out of relative care, it could not be determined from the data if the relative care was a sufficient reason not to file a TPR petition. Therefore, children who spent any time in relative care during their final placement episode were considered to be exempt from the statute if a TPR petition had not been filed. In addition, newly instituted court docket codes now document “other compelling reasons” for not filing a TPR petition and result in the exemption of many cases. These issues have resulted in a significant increase in the percentage of cases achieving the statutory requirement in comparison to previous *Annual Reports*.

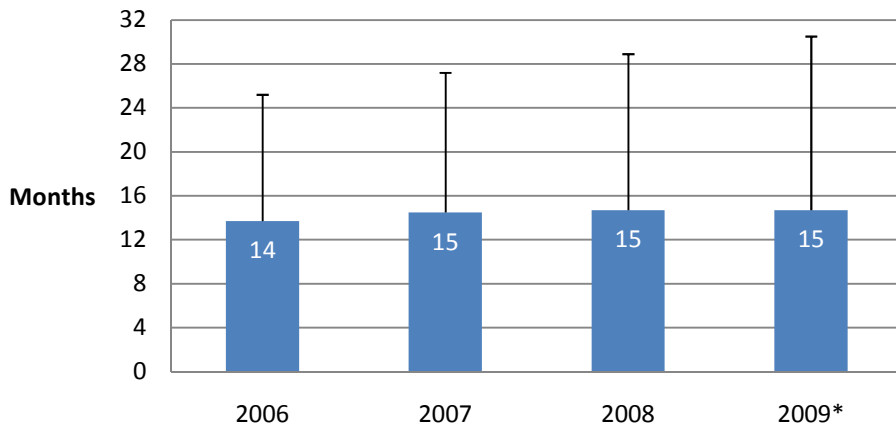
Exhibit 11. Percent of Cases with TPR Petition Filed before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care



*through 8/31/09

For those cases in which a TPR petition was filed, children spent an average of 15 months in out-of-home care (see Exhibit 12). Ninety percent (90%) of the TPR petitions were filed within 28 months of out-of-home care. Since 2007, the median length of time in care to the TPR petition has remained stable at 15 months.

Exhibit 12. Median Number of Out-of-Home Months to TPR Petition (with 90th Percentile)



*through 8/31/09

Note: For Exhibit 12, data were not available prior to 2006 given the length of time necessary from the beginning of the study period (2002) to capture nearly all TPR filings.

OBJECTIVE: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

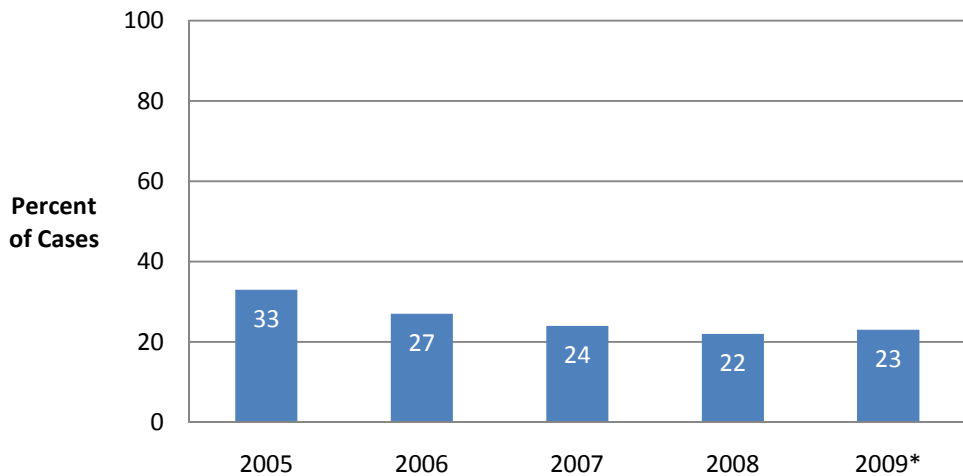
- Measures: (1) Percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order
 (2) Median number of months to adoption completion

RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): *In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months of the termination order.*

In order to determine the percentage of cases that achieved the goal of completing the adoption within six months of the termination order, a due date for a completed adoption was set at six months from the date the child became legally free. Children’s Administration (FamLink) data were used to identify the legally free date as well as the date the adoption was finalized.

Exhibit 13 presents the percentage of cases in which the adoption was completed within six months. Of the nearly 6,000 legally free children, 26% had their adoption completed in a timely manner. The percentage of timely adoptions decreased from 2005 through 2007, but has remained relatively stable since then.

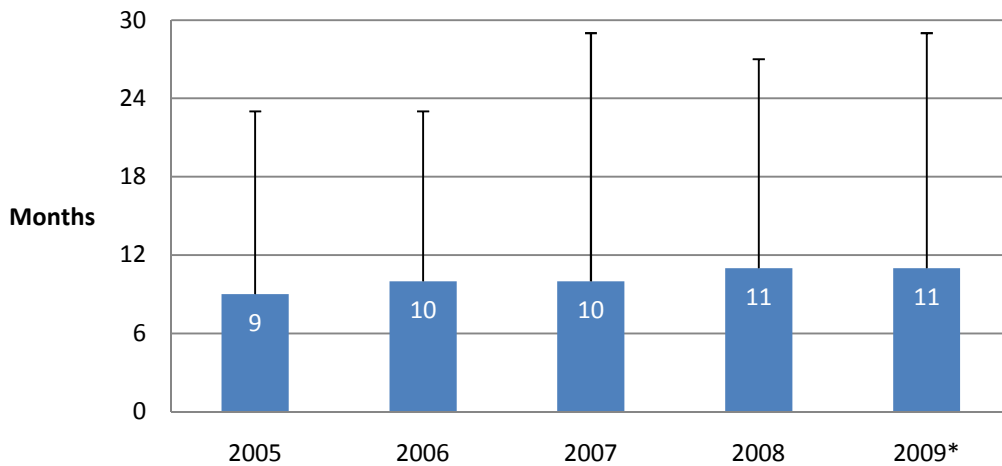
Exhibit 13. Percent of Cases with Adoption Completed within Six Months of Termination Order



*through 8/31/09

Exhibit 14 displays the median number of months to adoption completion and the length of time for 90% of the cases to be completed. The average length of time has increased slowly over the past five years to its current rate of 11 months. However, considerable variation among adoptions also existed, with over two years required to complete 90% of the cases. The number of cases taking significantly longer than the time goal has increased in recent years.

Exhibit 14. Median Number of Months to Adoption Completion (with 90th Percentile)



*through 8/31/09

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

**Exhibit 15: Demographic Characteristics of Children in Dependency Cases
by Year of the Petition**

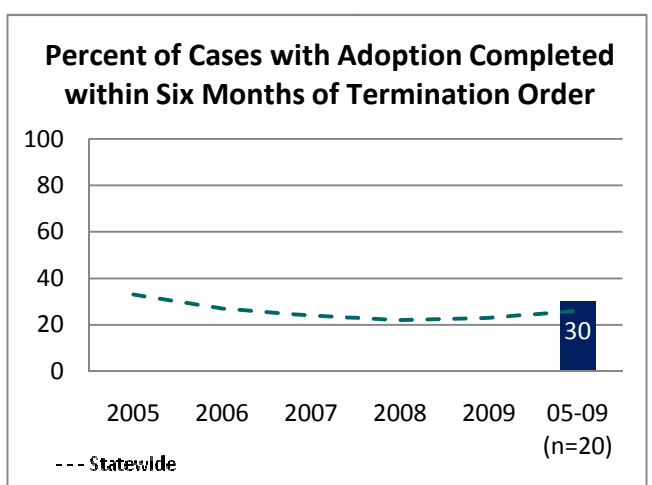
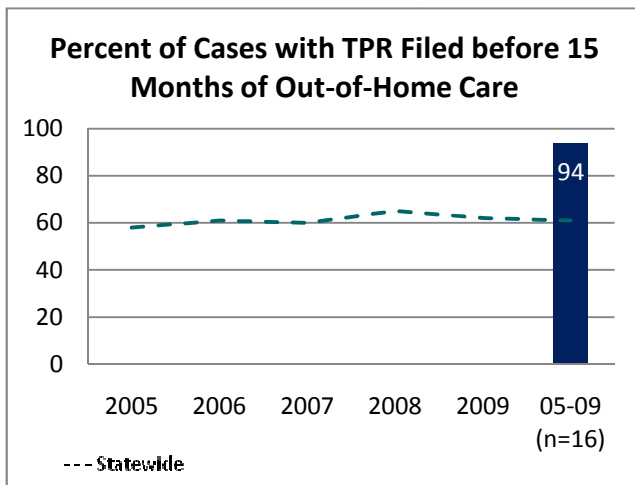
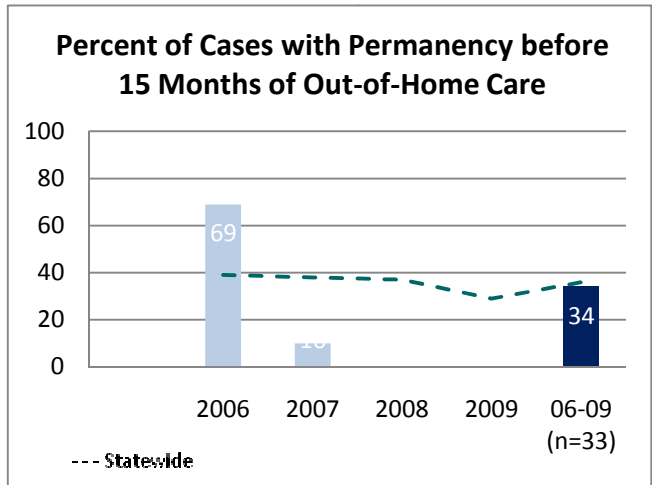
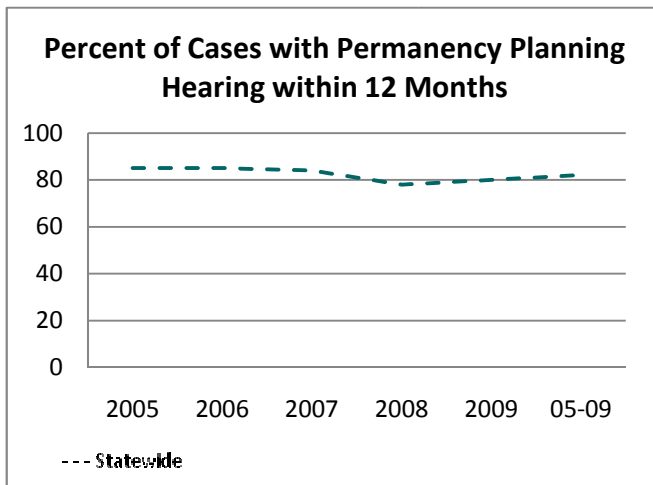
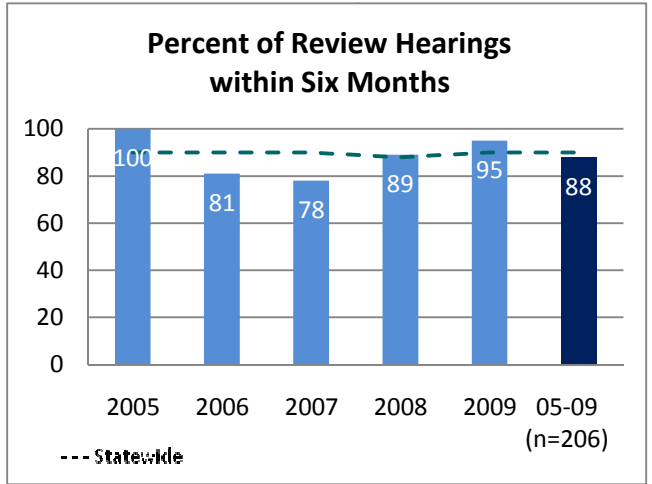
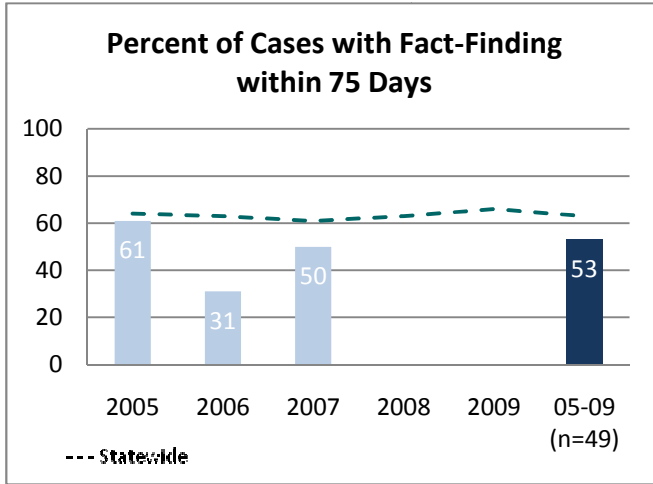
	2005 (n=4,291)	2006 (n=4,160)	2007 (n=4,432)	2008 (n=4,213)	2009* (n=2,442)
Race/Ethnicity:					
American Indian	13	12	15	12	11
Asian	2	3	3	2	3
Black	11	14	11	15	15
Hispanic	12	13	13	13	12
White	61	58	56	57	55
Other/Unknown	2	1	1	2	5
Gender:					
Female	50	51	49	50	48
Male	50	49	51	50	52
Age at Filing:					
< 1	29	30	27	27	27
1-2	17	15	15	17	17
3-5	17	16	17	16	17
6-12	25	27	27	27	26
13-17	12	13	14	13	12

* through 8/31/09

PERFORMANCE MEASURES BY COUNTY

- (1) Percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days
- (2) Percent of review hearings within six months
- (3) Percent of cases with permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement
- (4) Percent of cases with permanency before 15 months of out-of-home care
- (5) Percent of cases with TPR petition filed before 15 months of out-of-home care
- (6) Percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order

Note: Statistics for 2009 include case events through August 31, 2009.



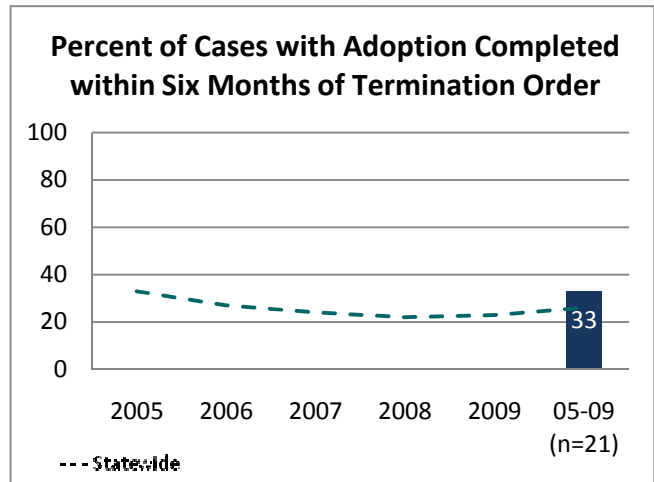
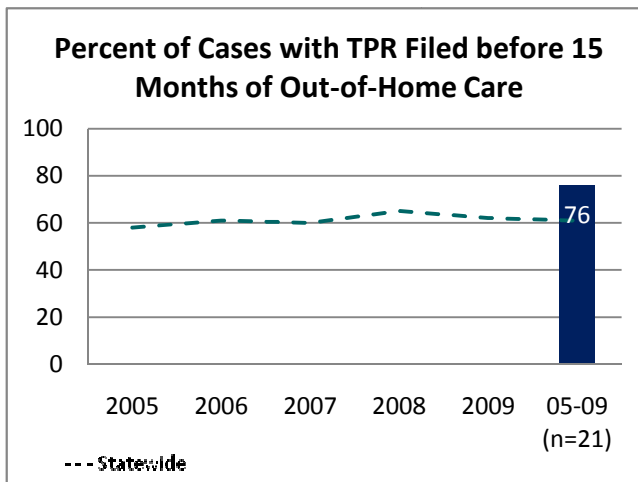
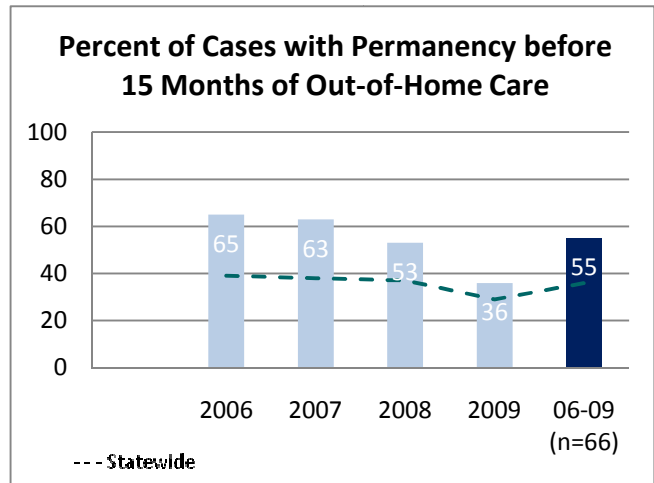
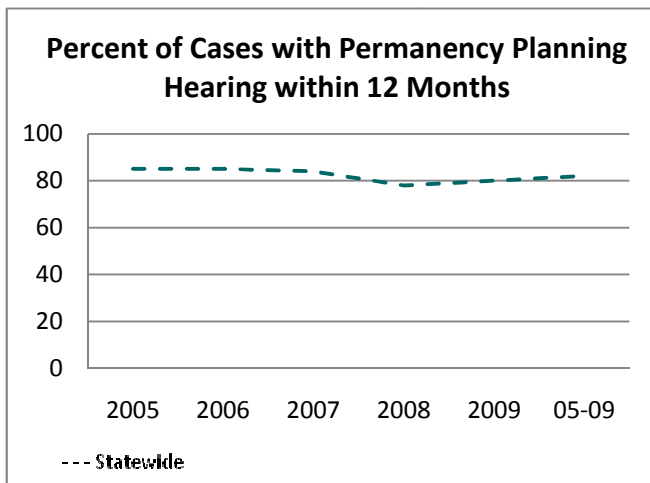
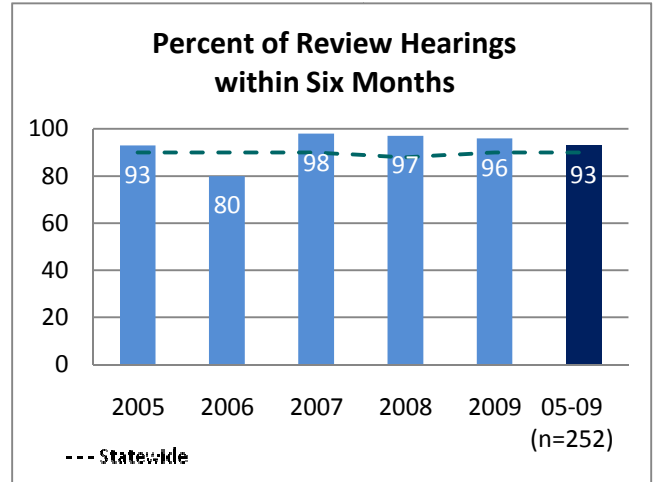
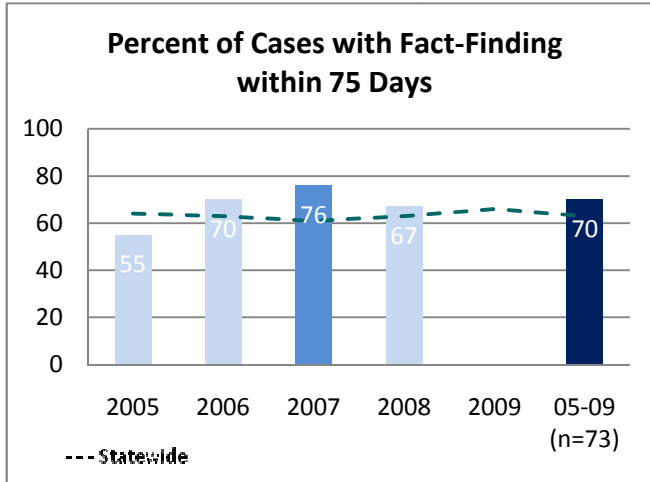
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



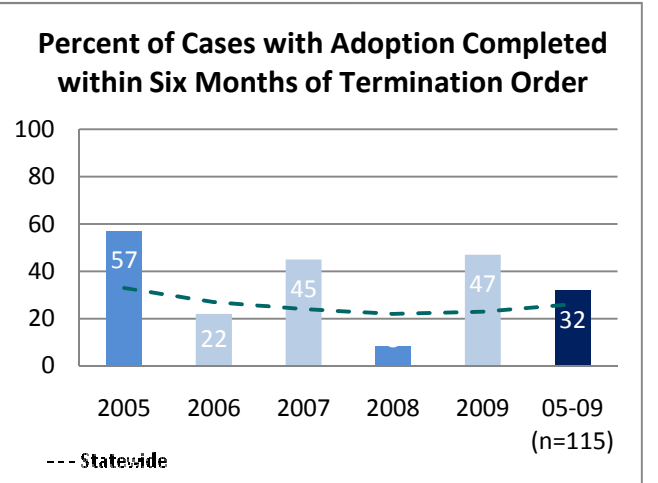
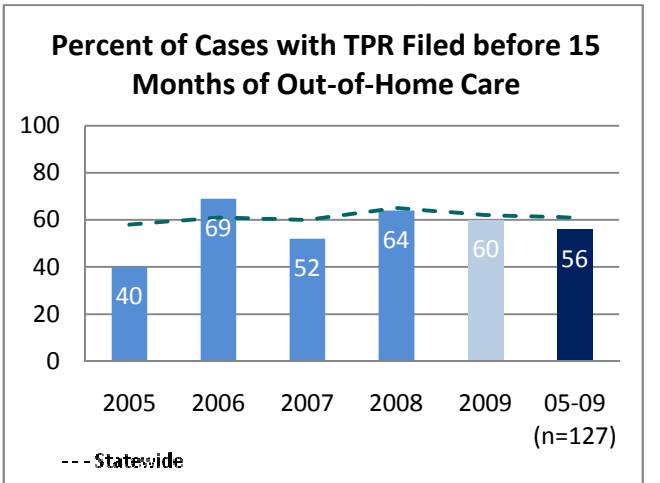
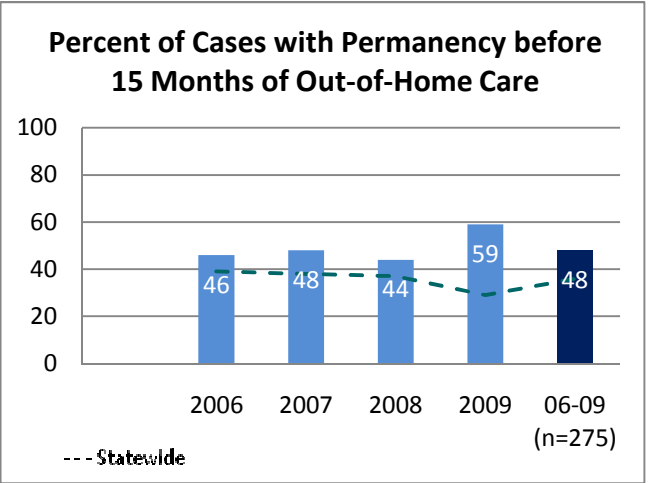
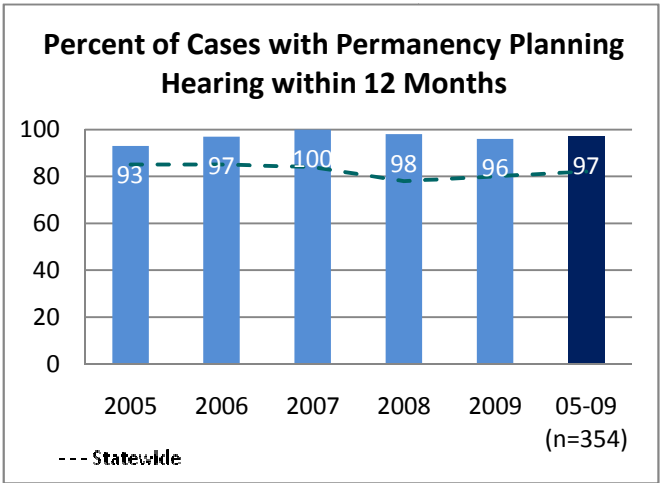
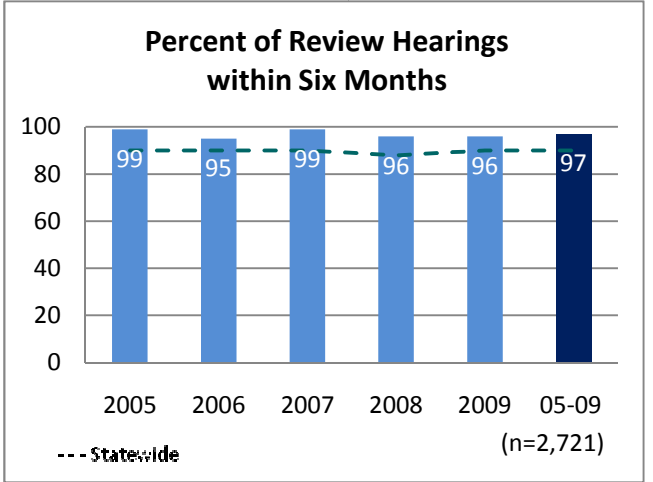
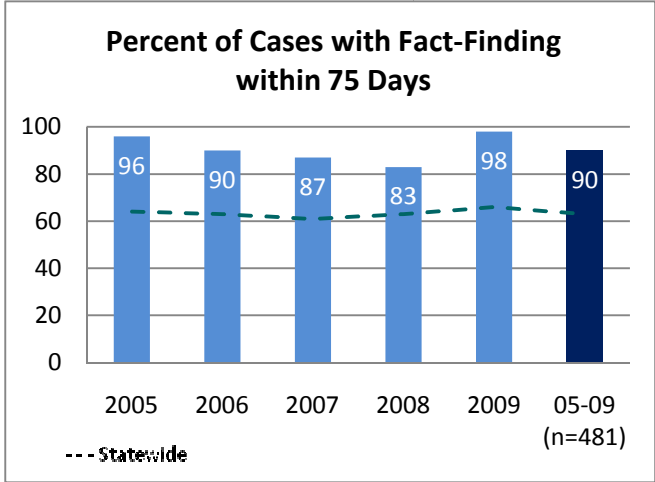
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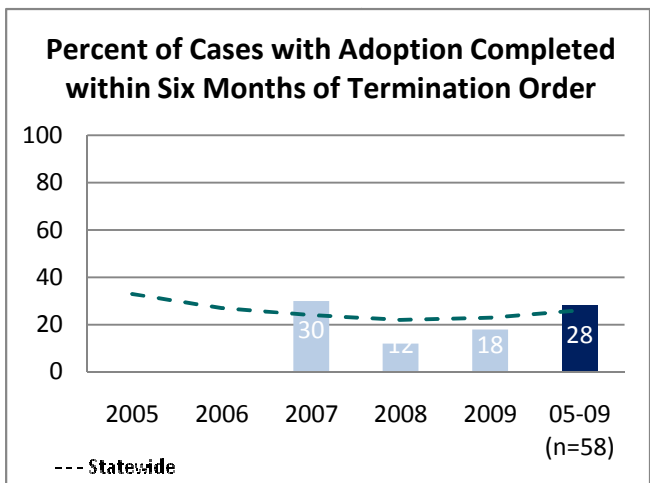
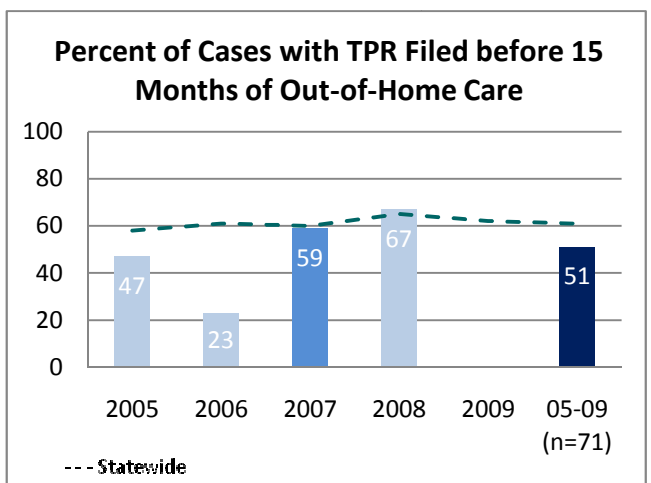
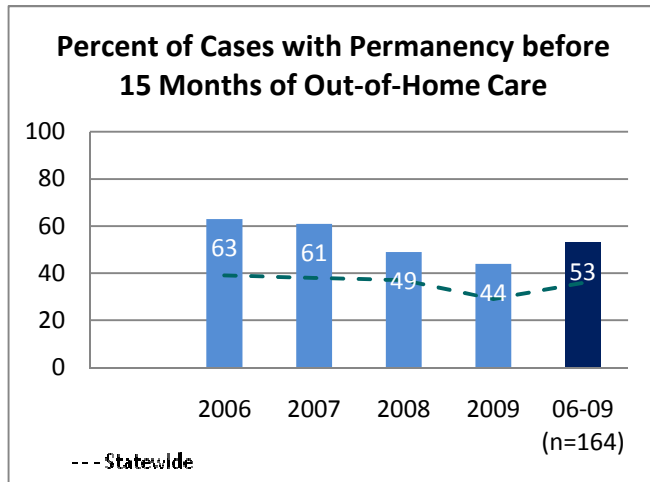
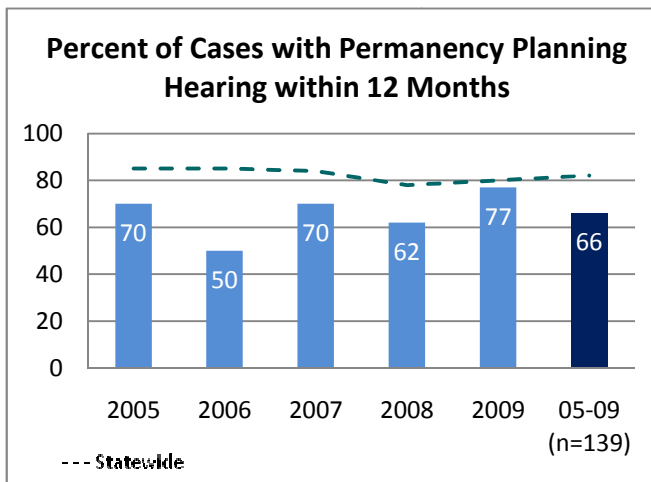
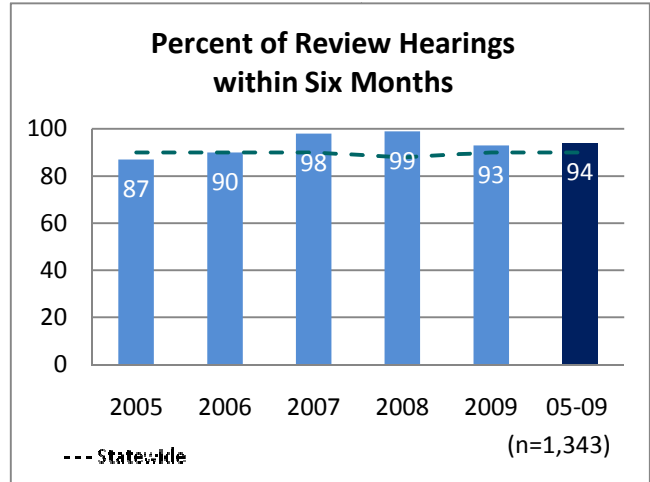
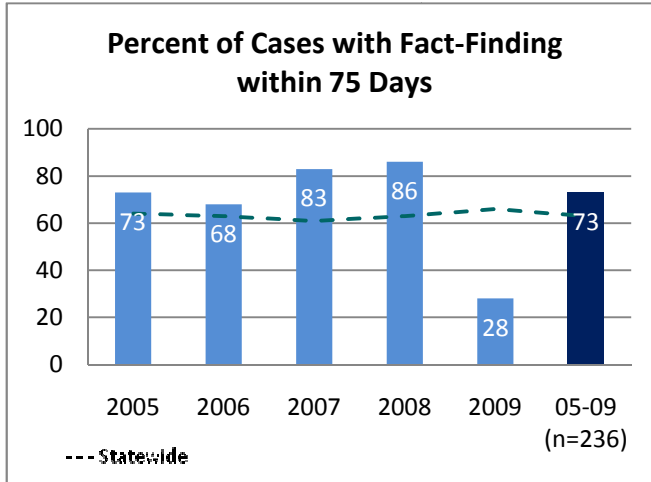
10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



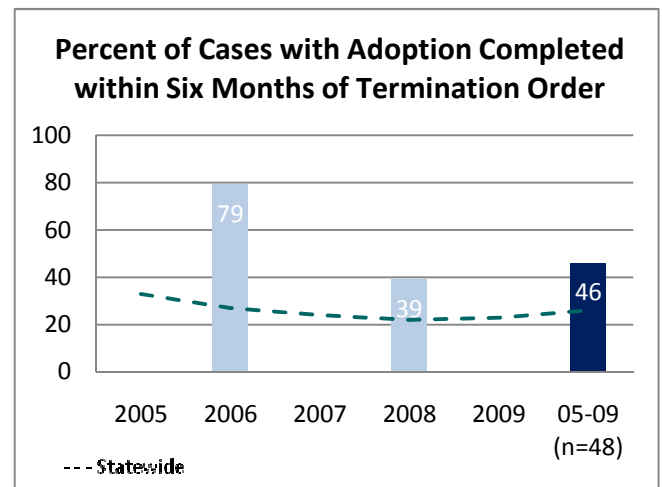
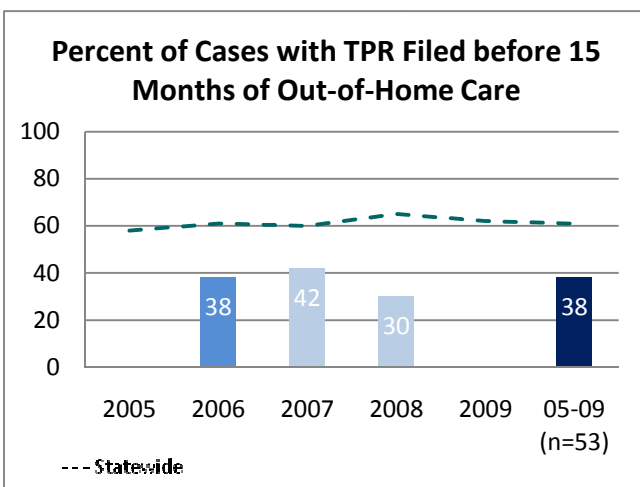
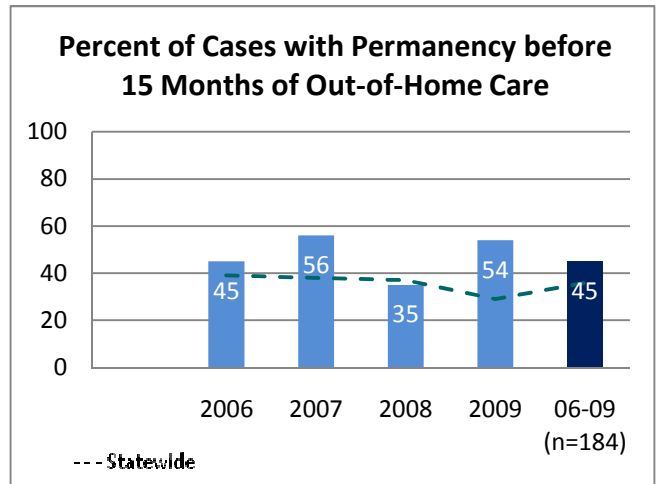
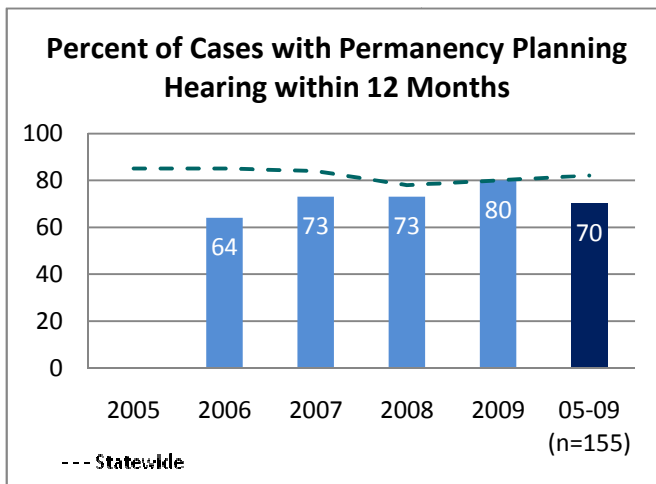
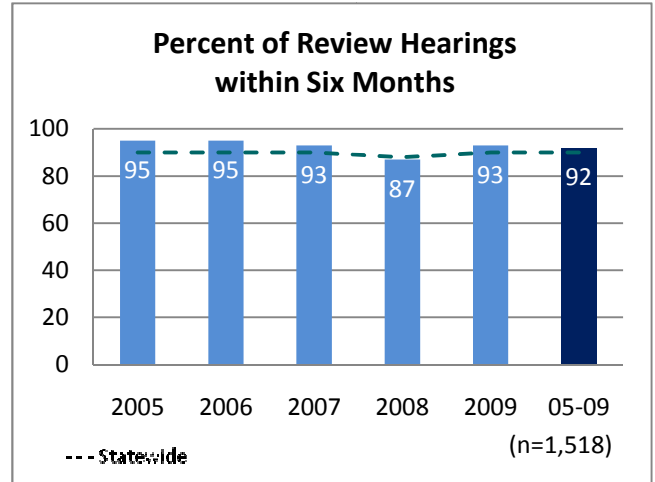
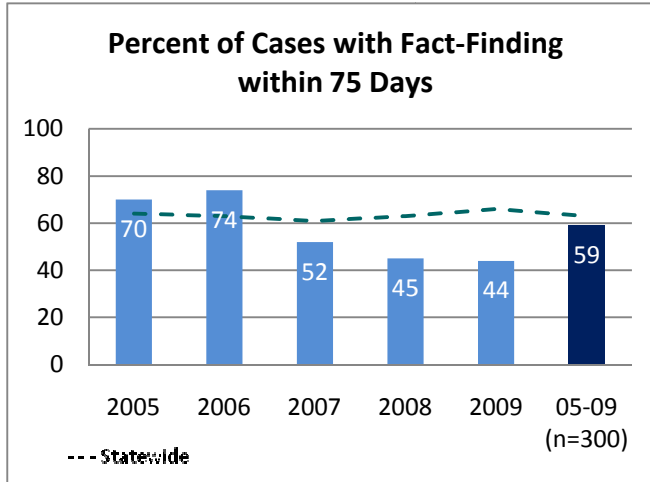
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10-20 case events.

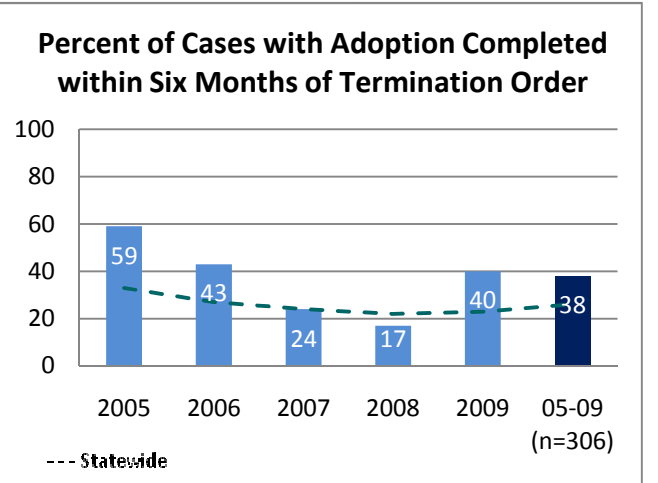
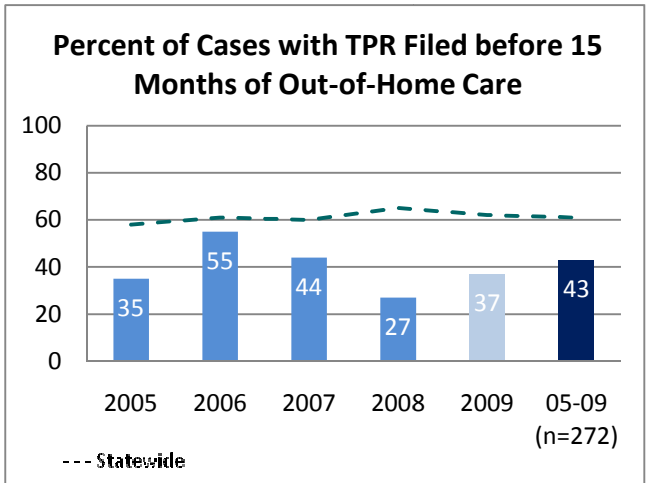
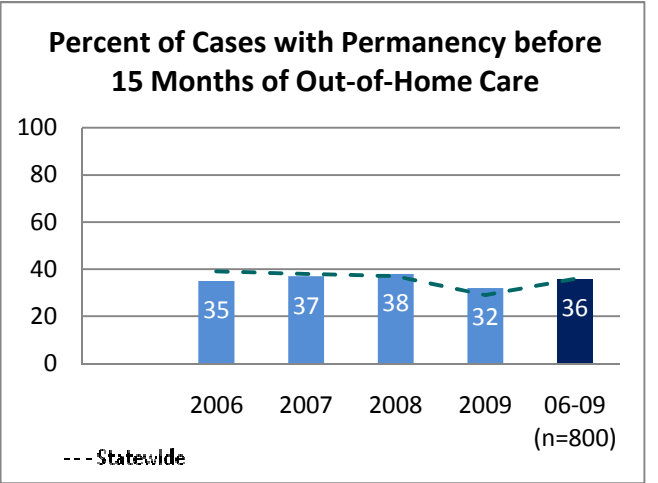
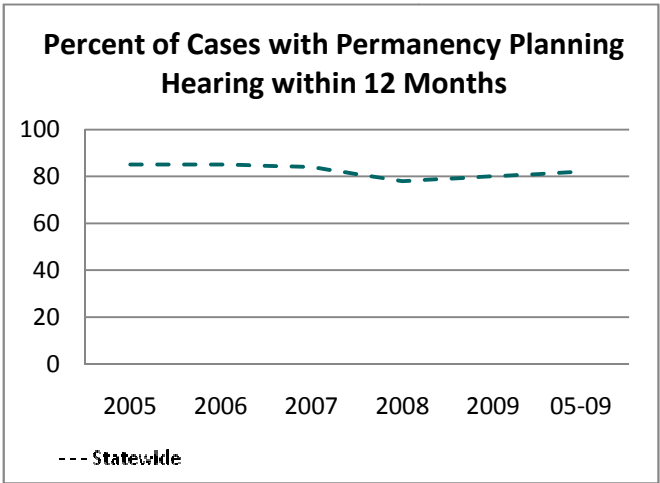
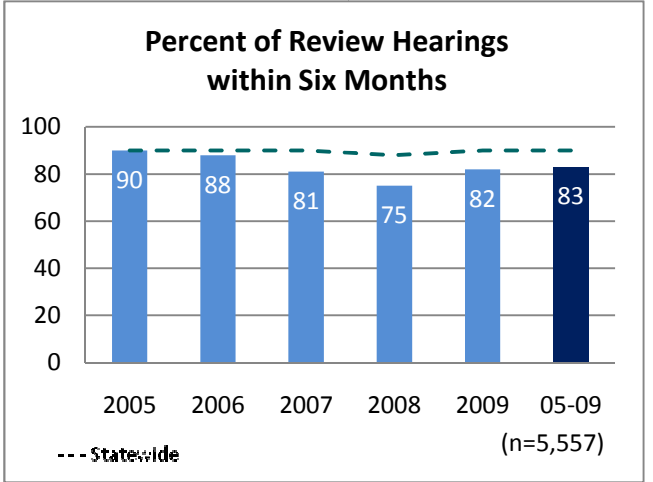
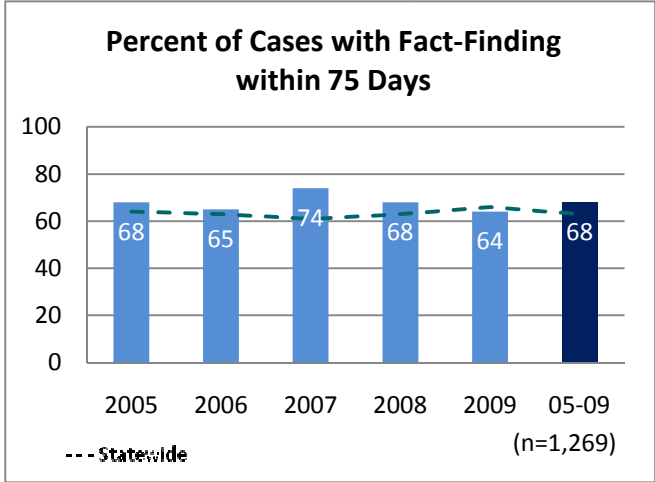
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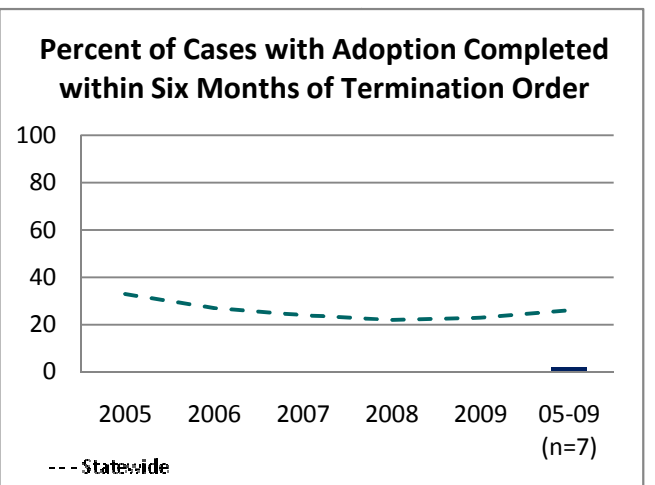
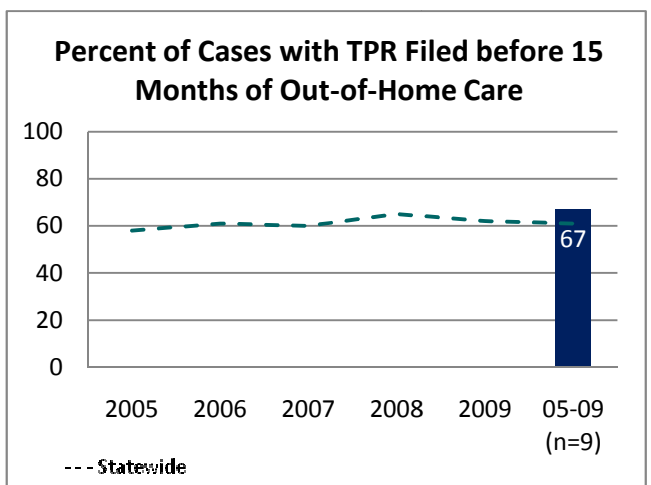
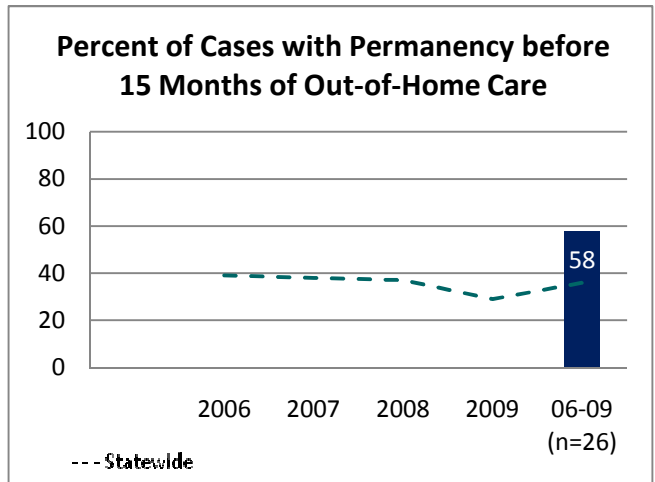
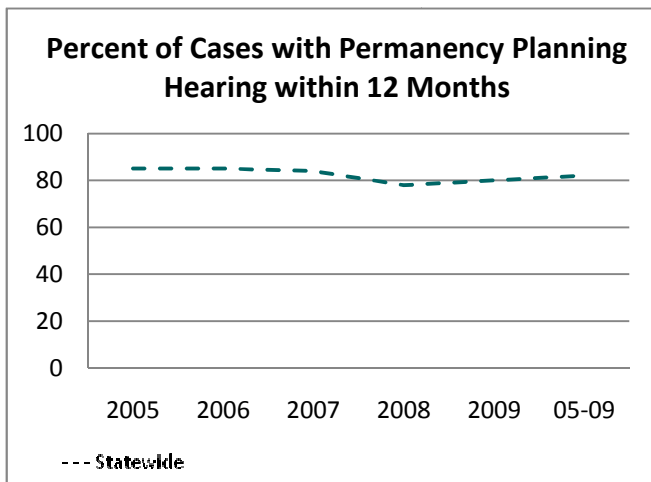
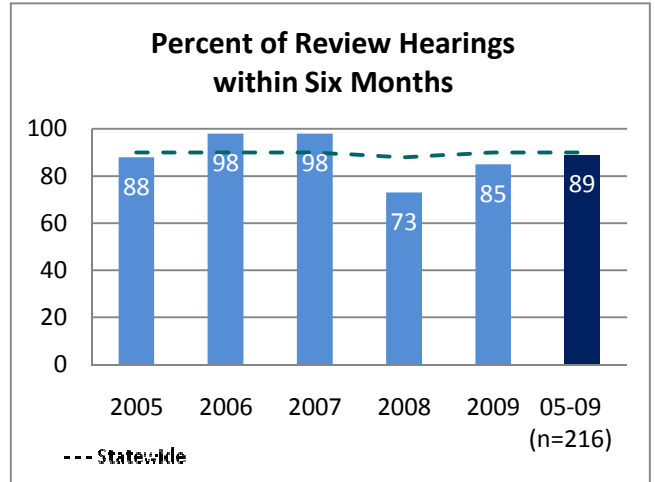
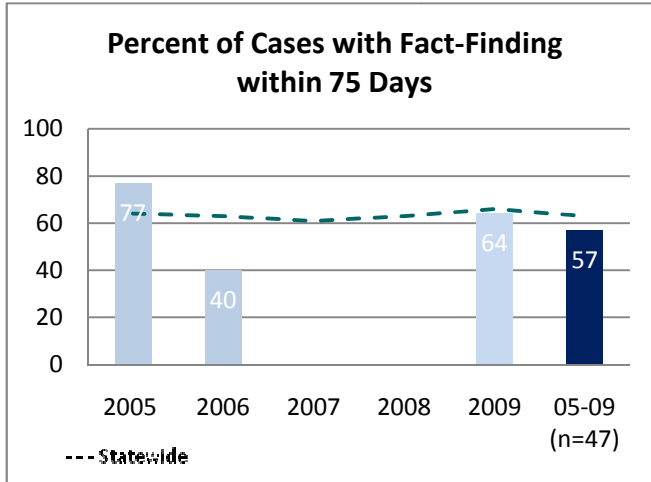
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



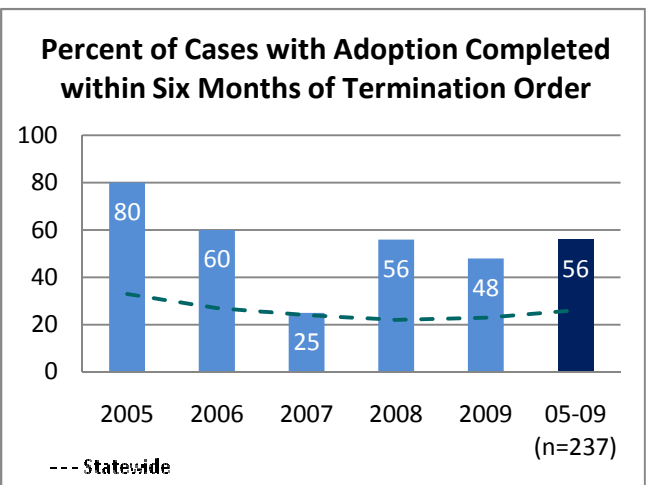
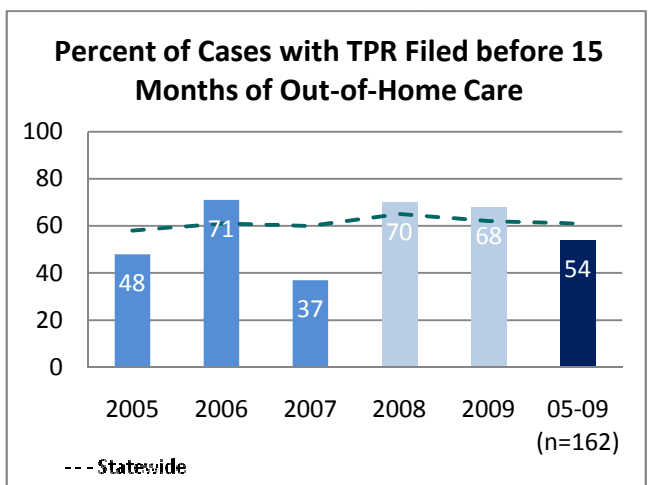
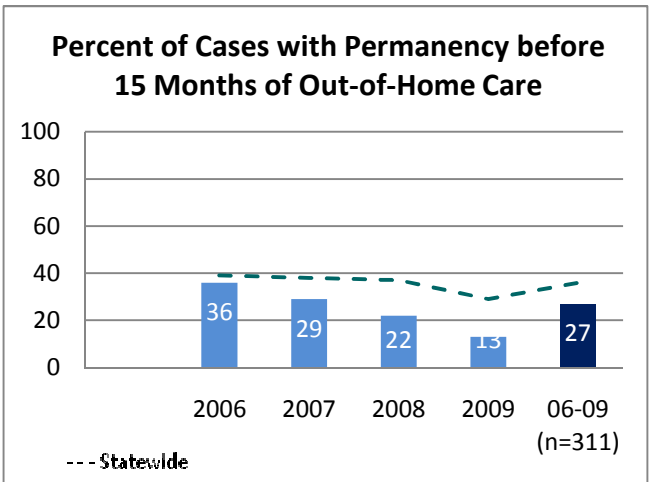
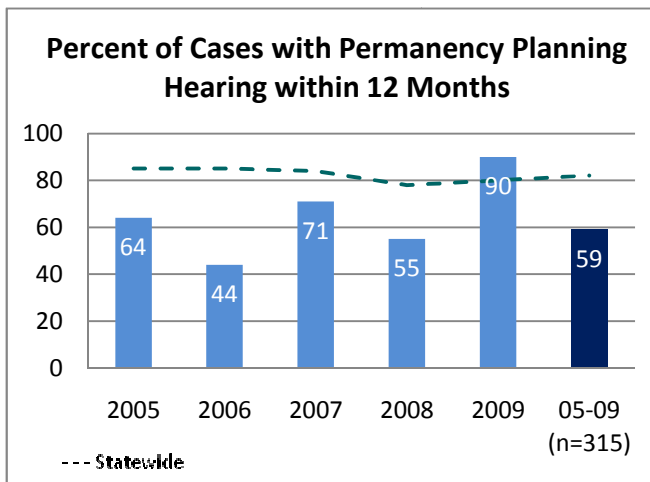
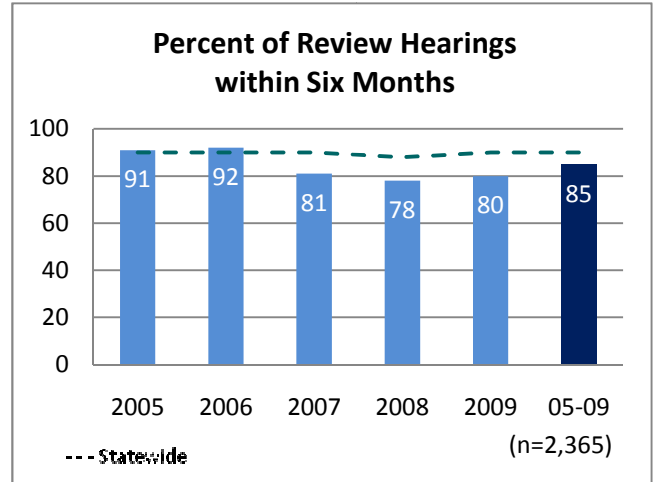
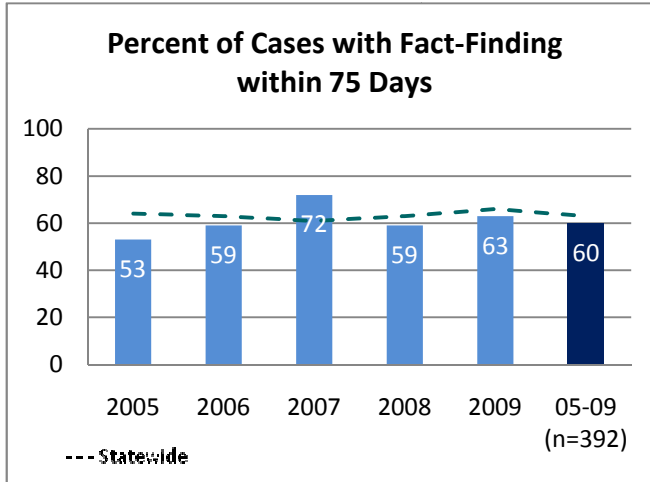
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10-20 case events.

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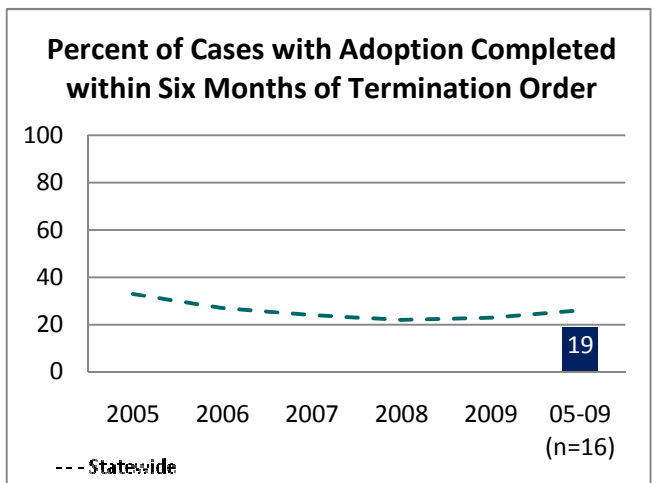
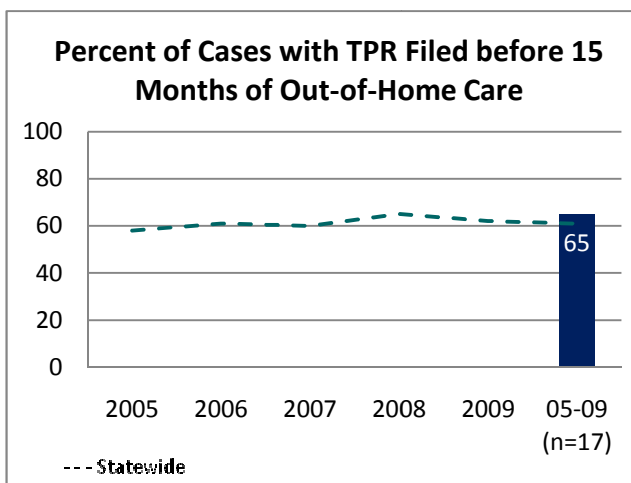
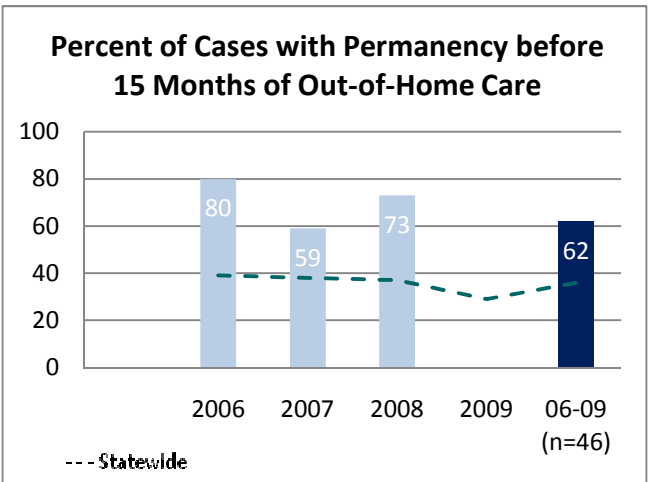
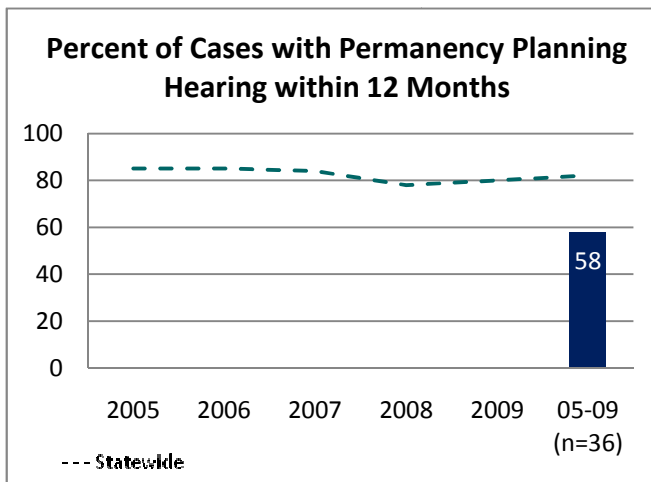
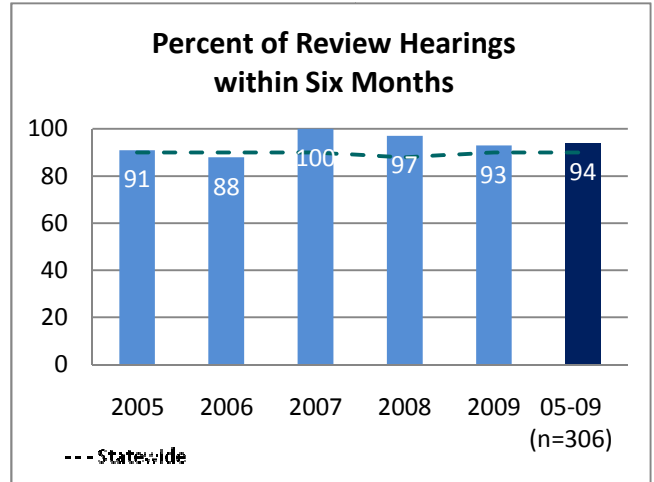
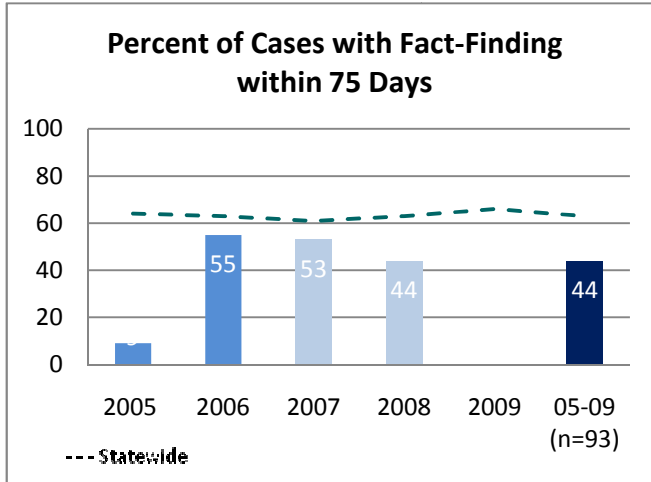
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10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



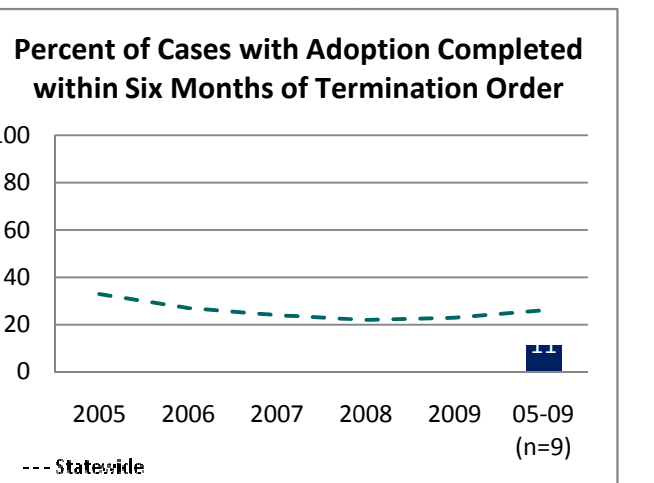
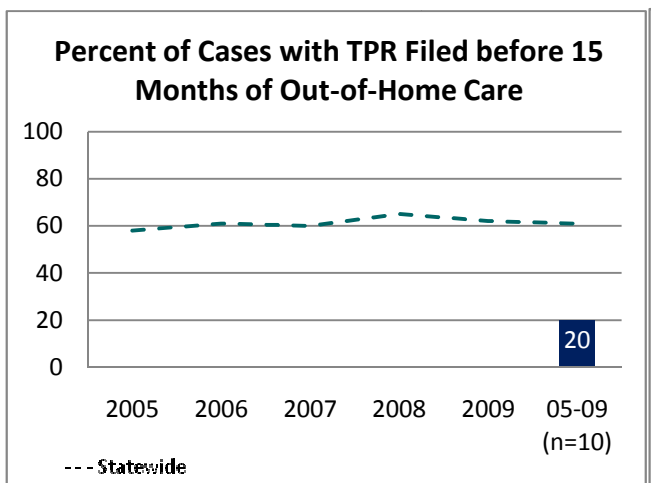
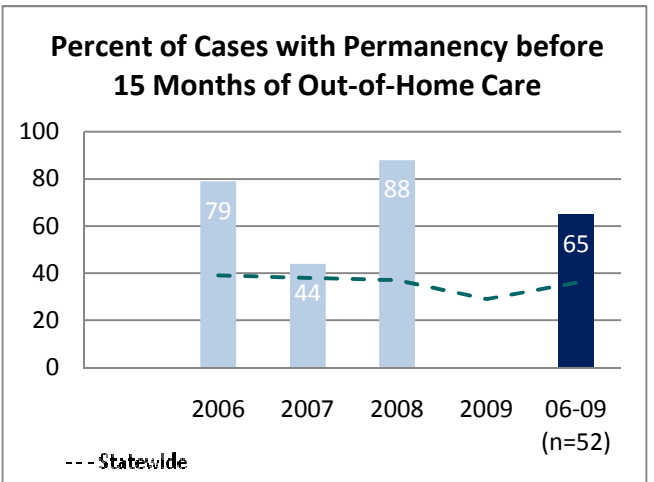
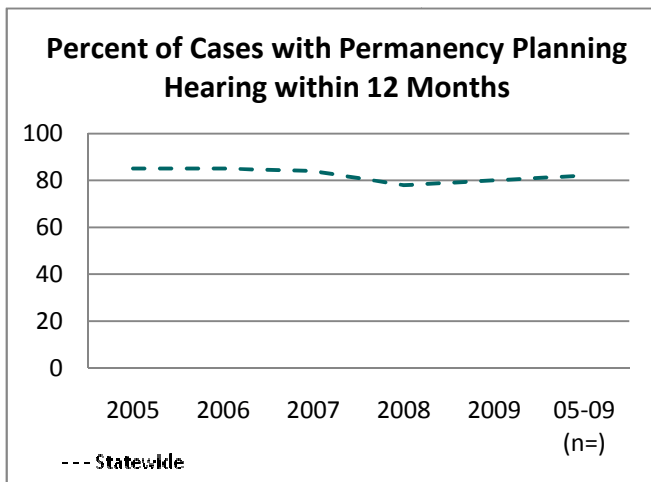
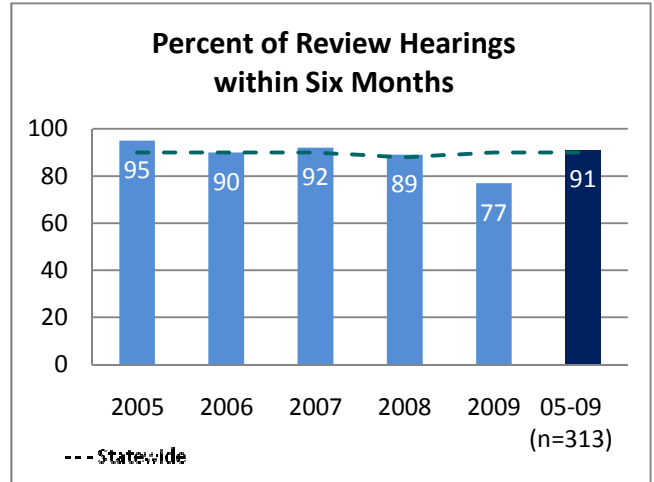
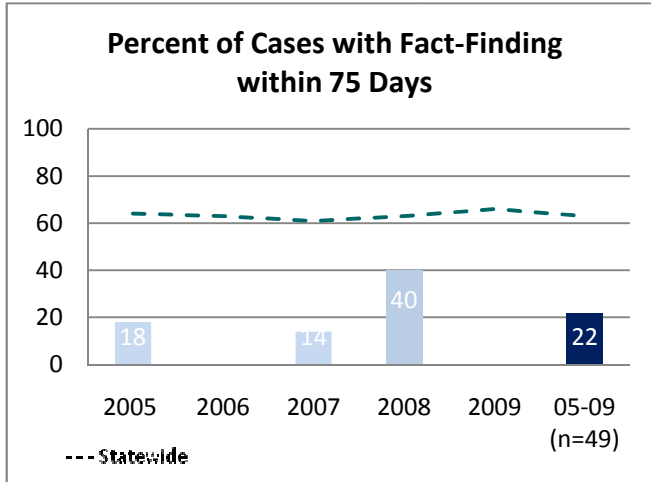
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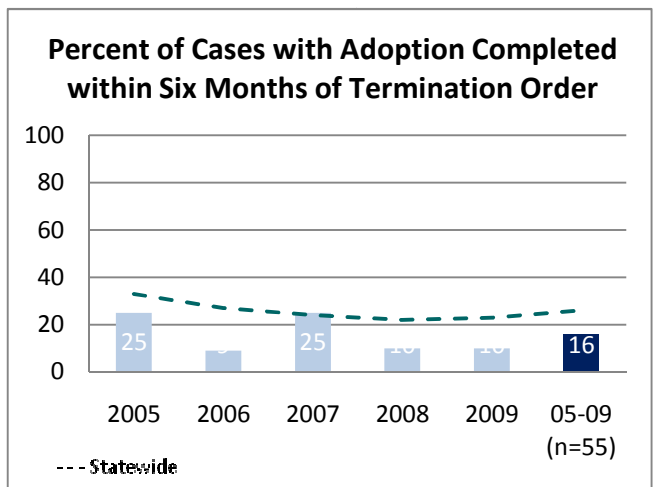
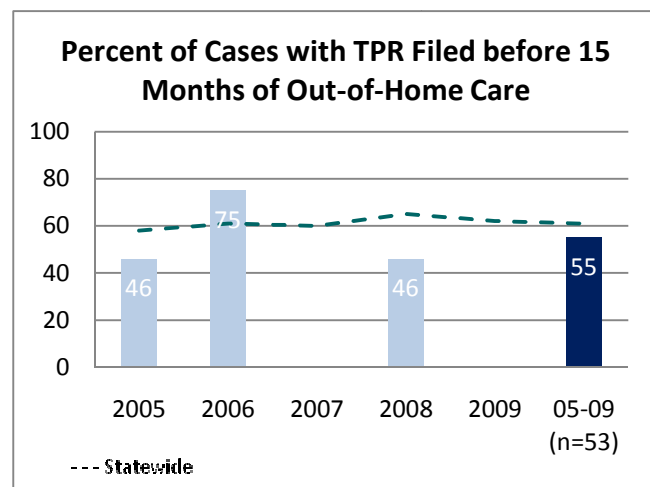
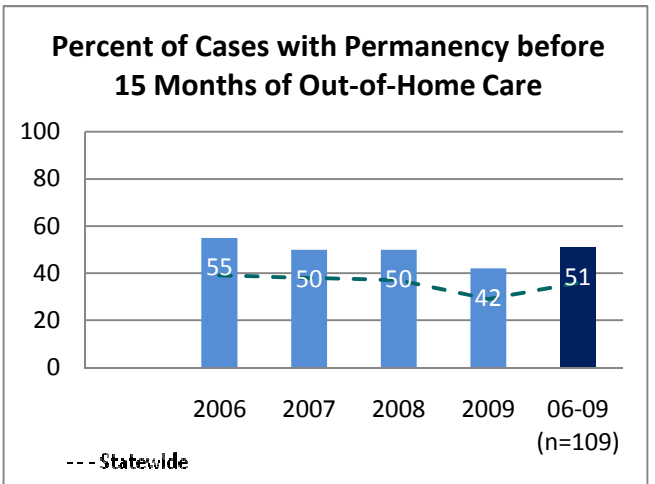
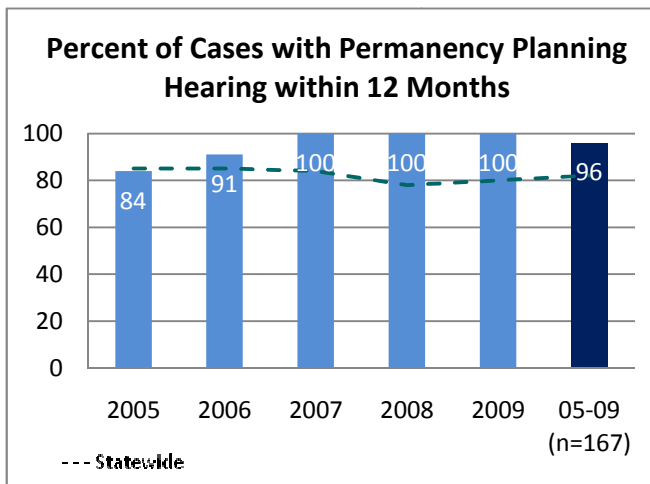
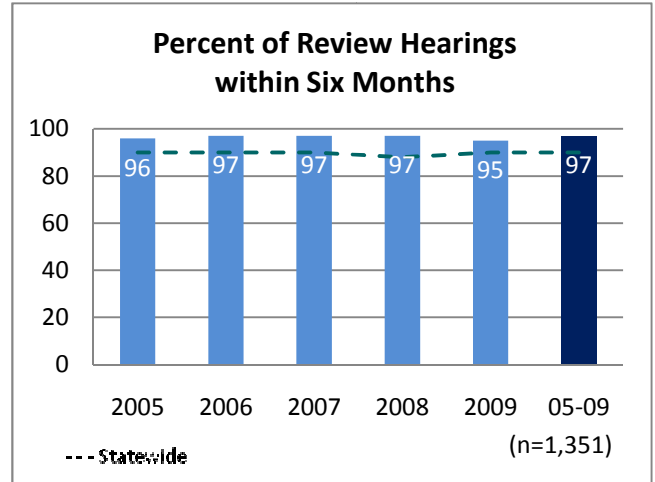
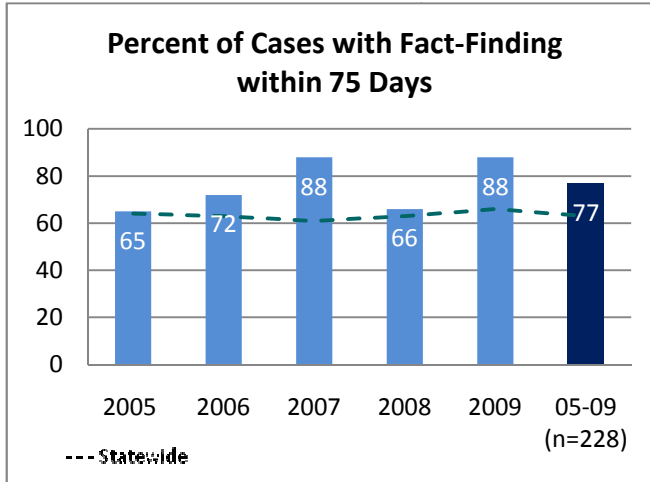
> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



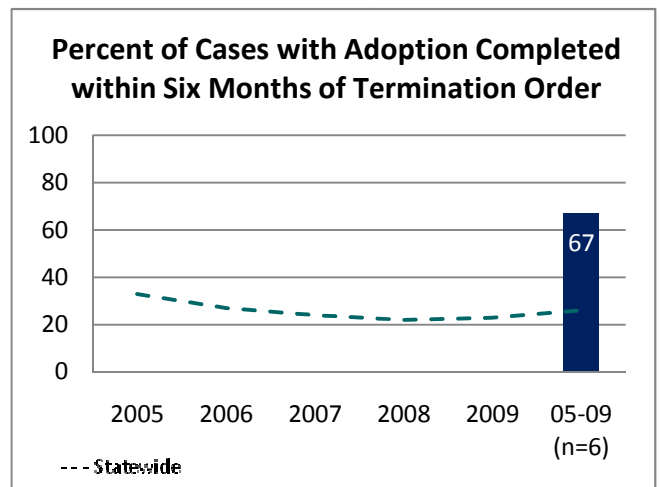
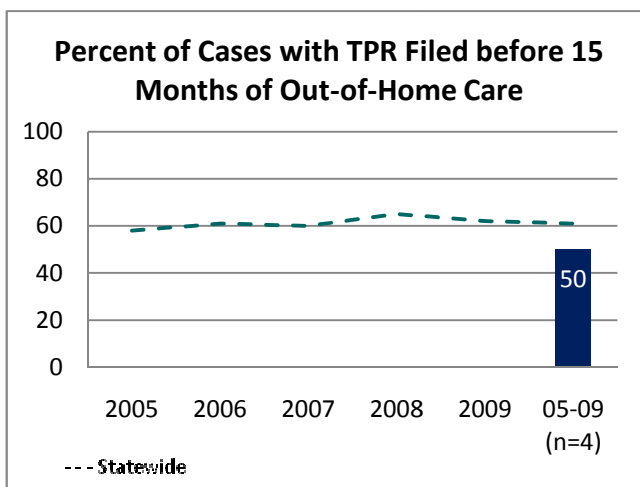
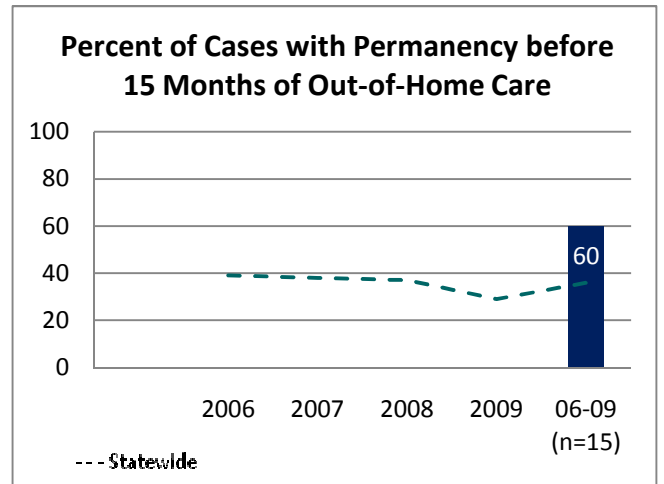
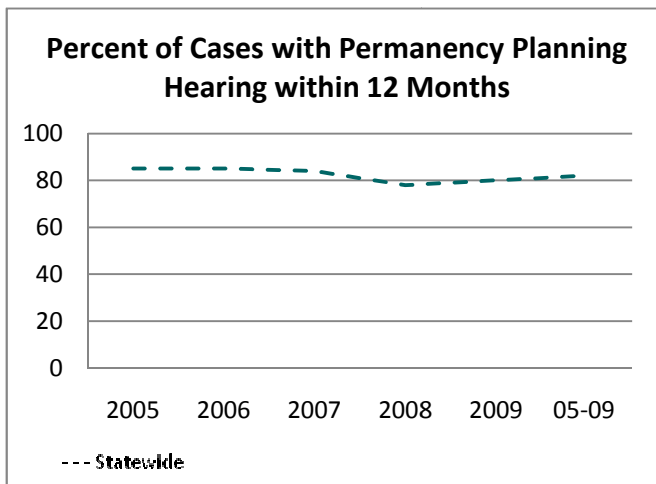
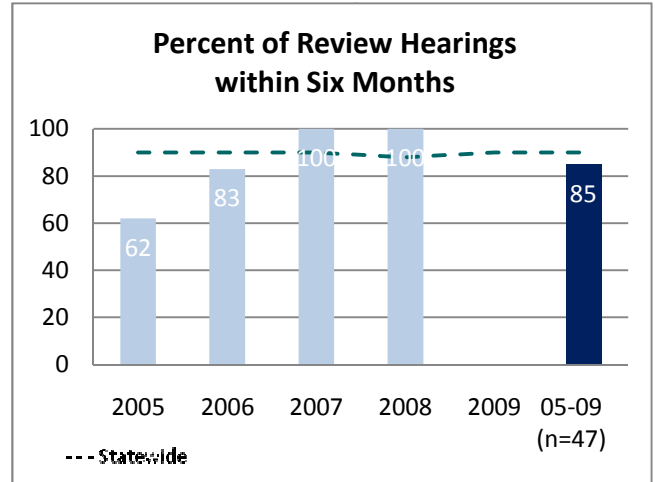
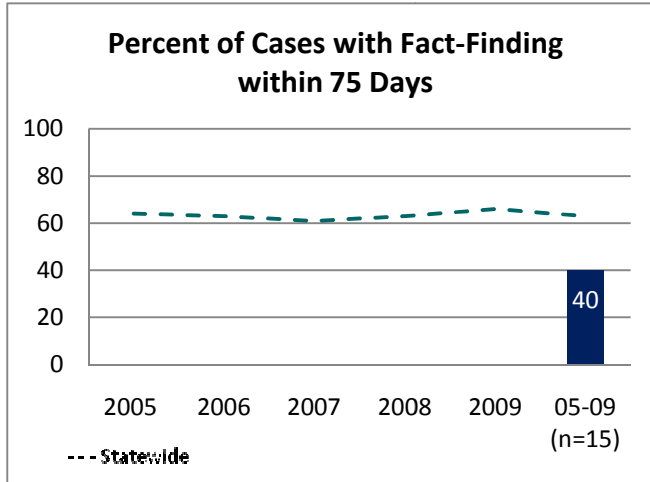
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10-20 case events.



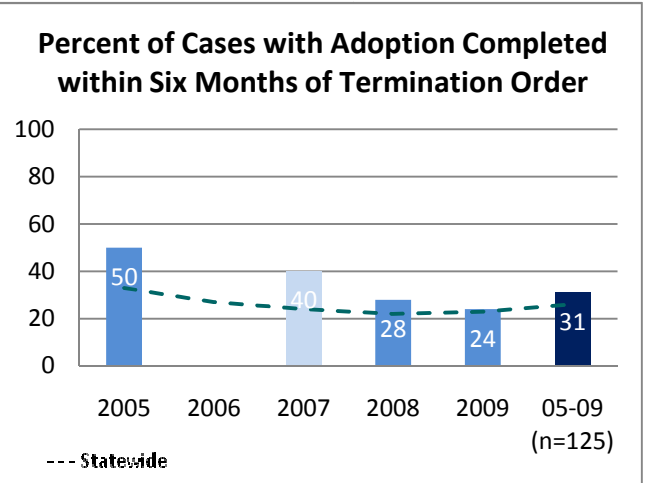
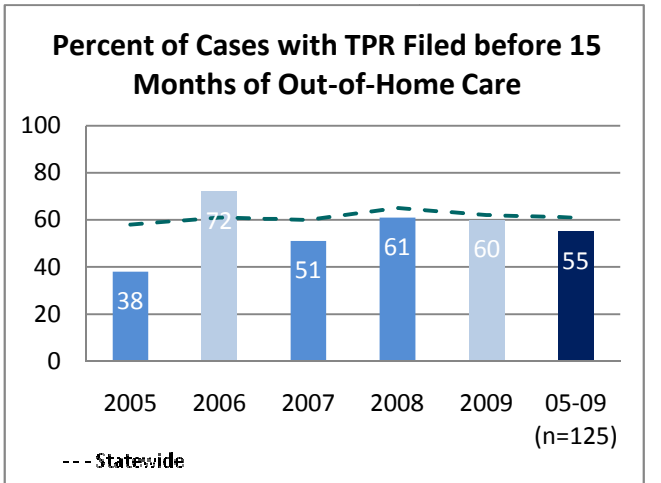
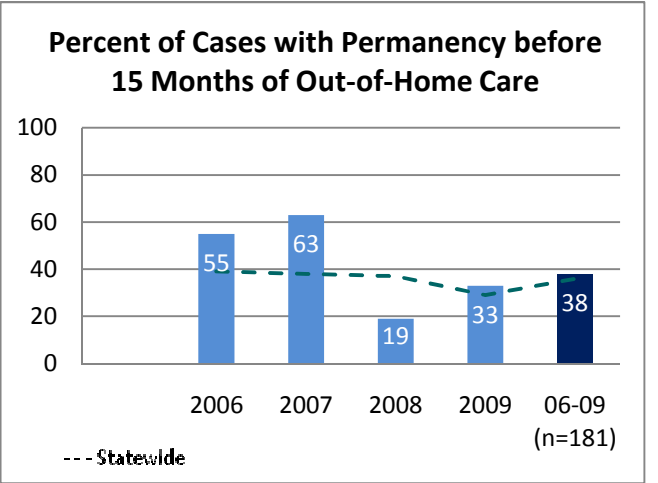
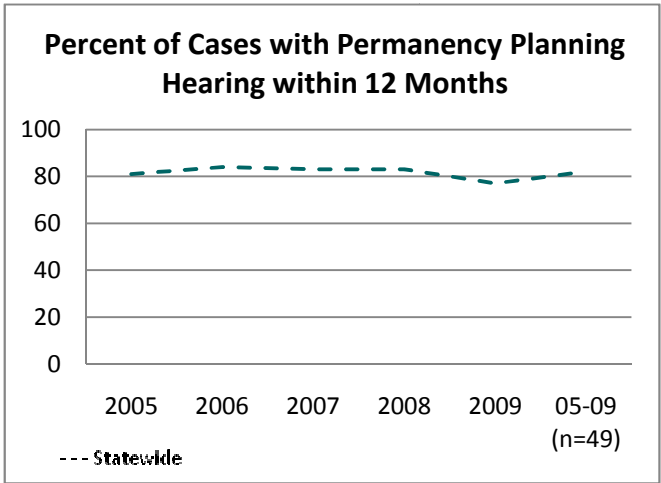
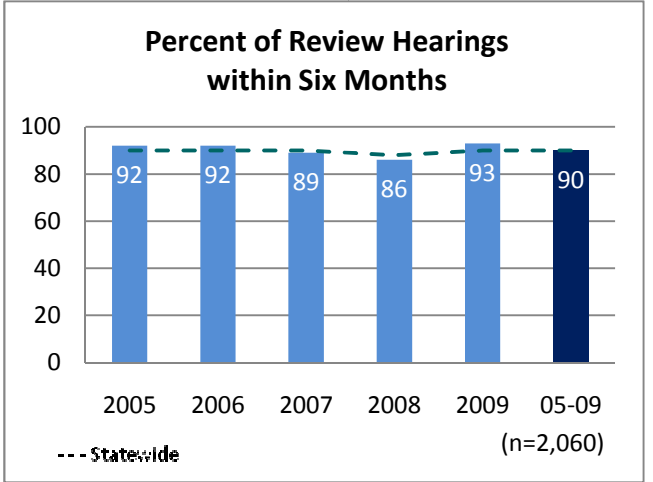
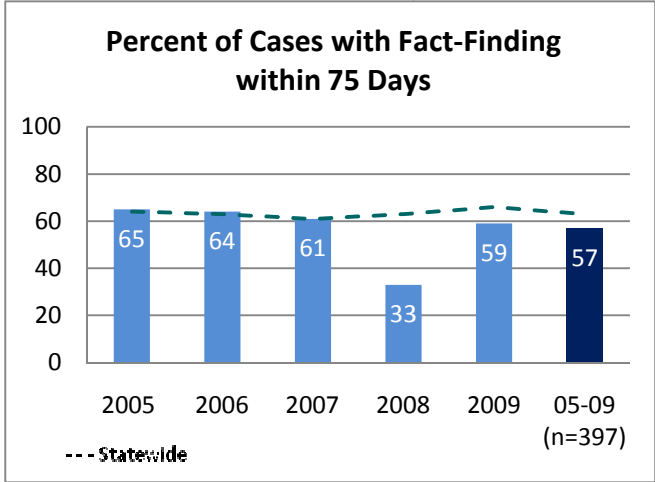
> 20 case events.



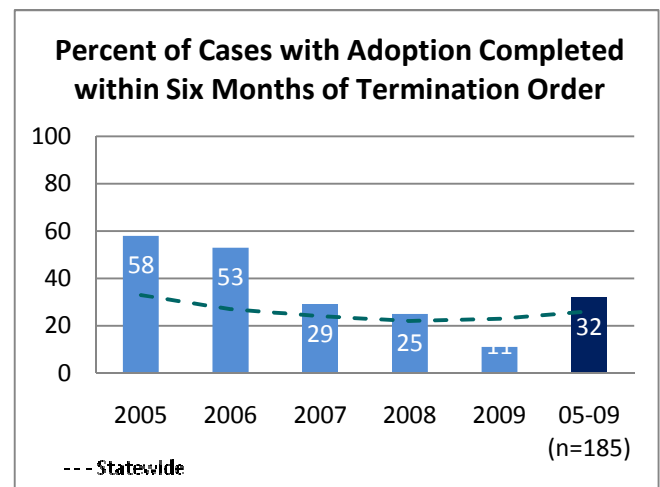
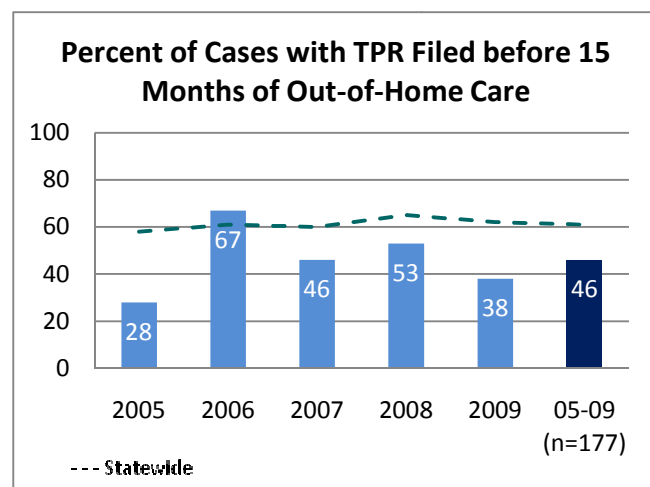
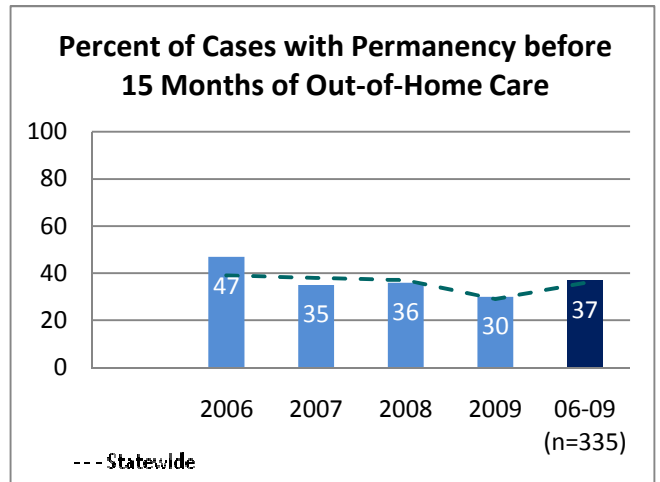
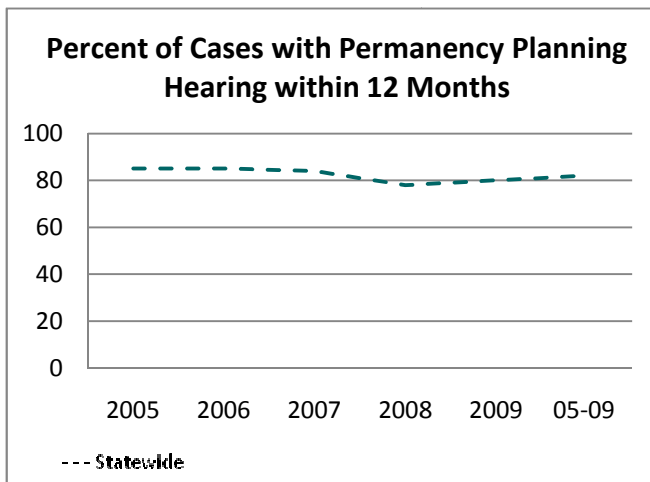
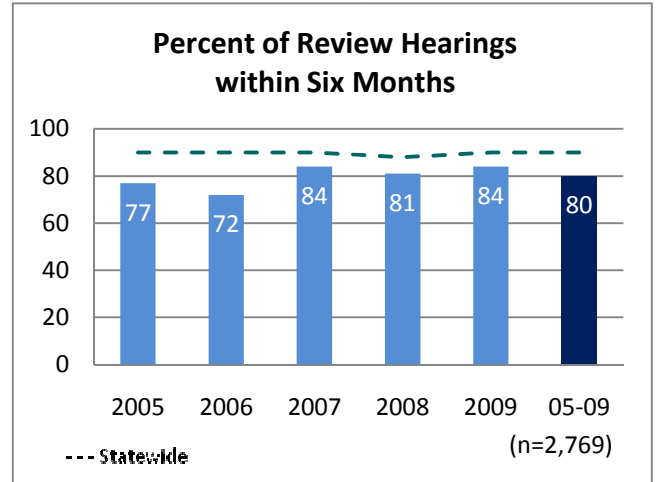
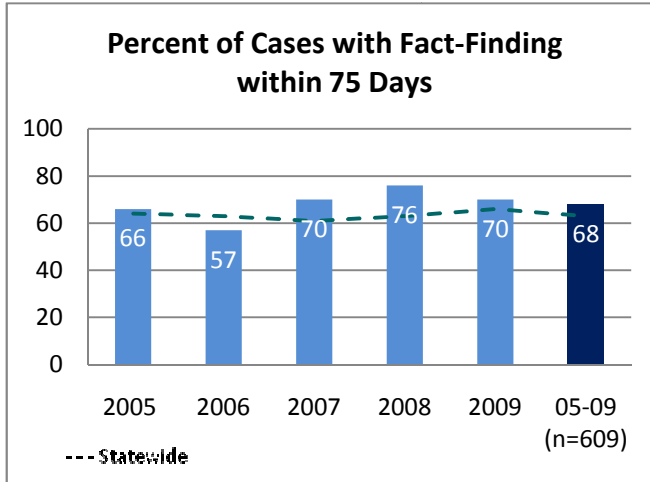
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



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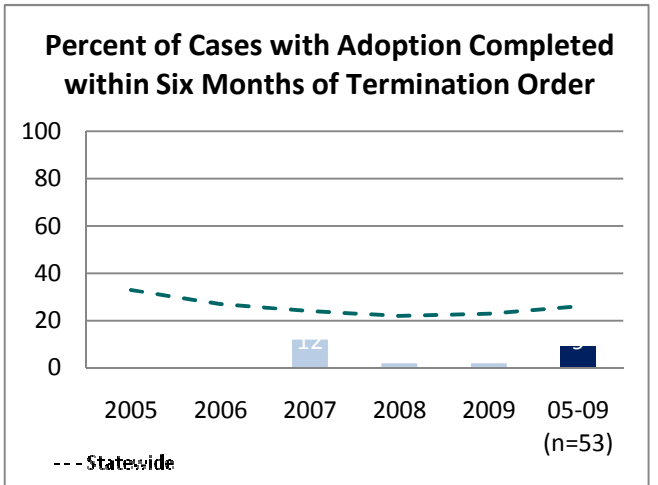
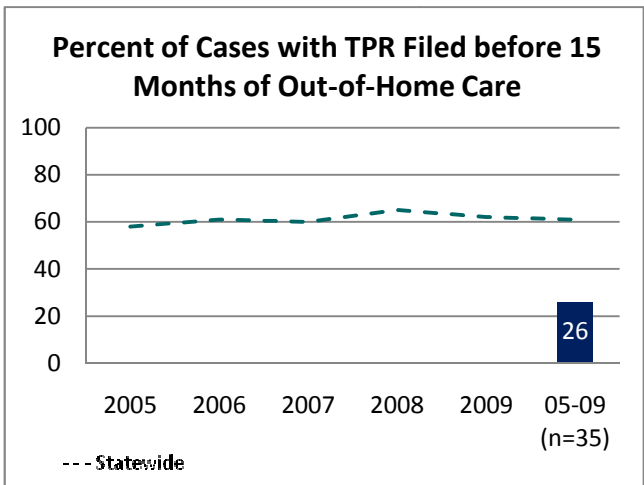
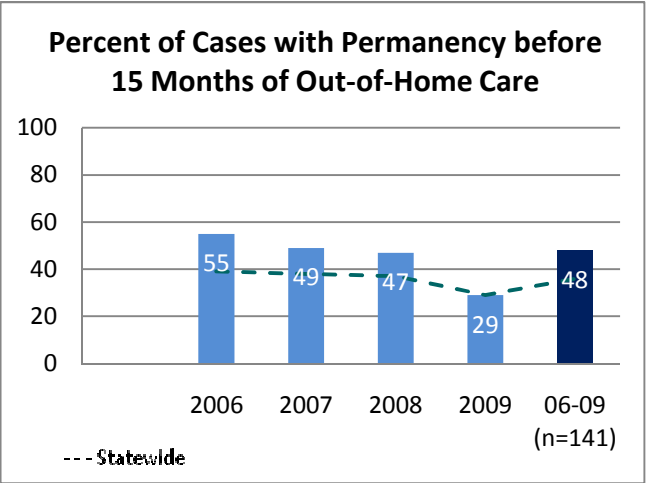
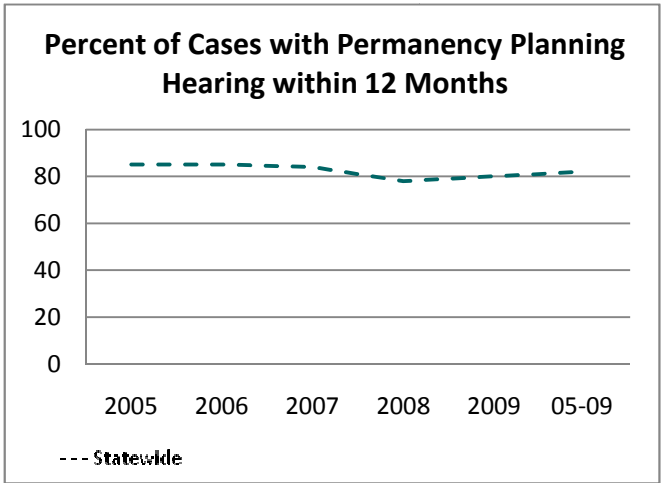
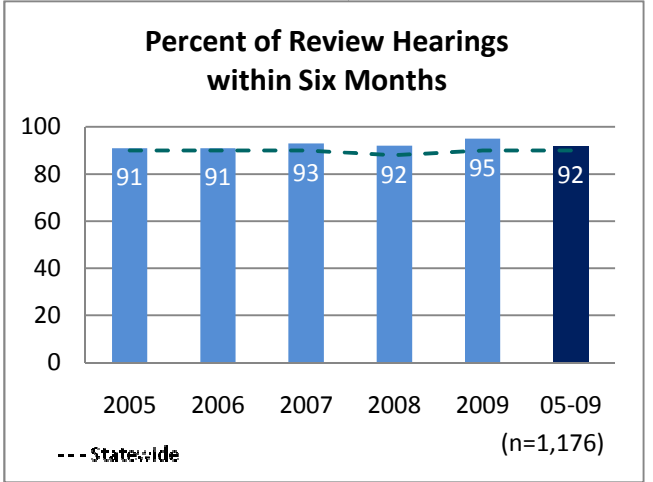
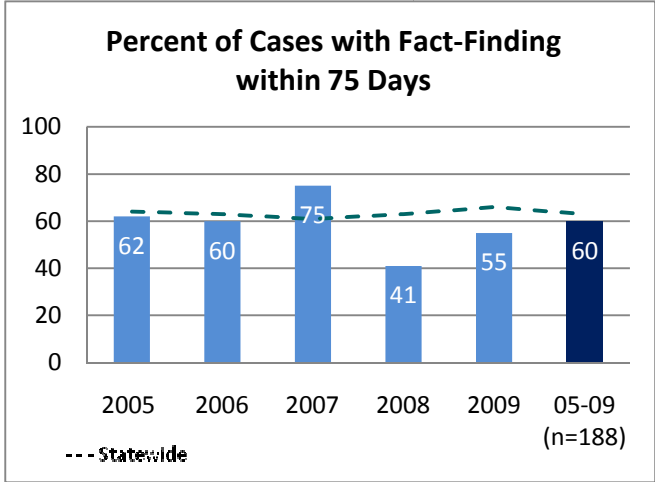
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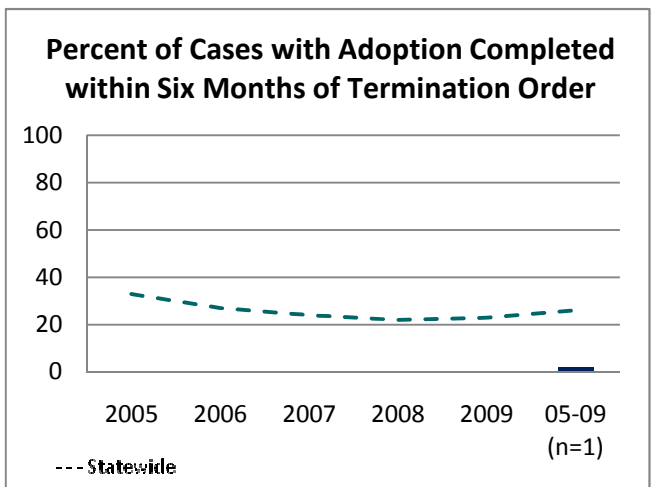
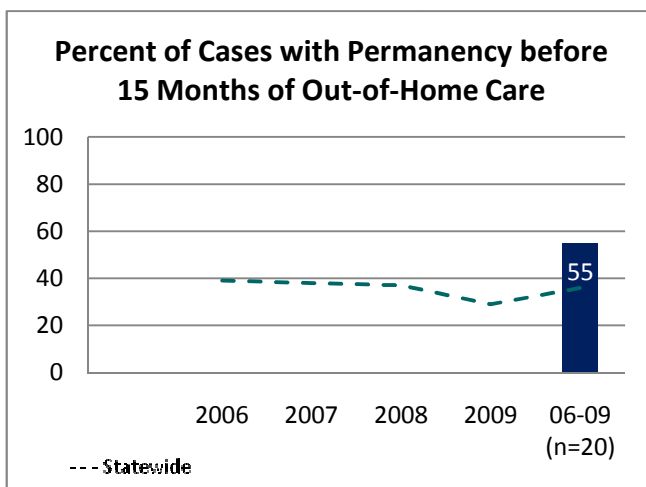
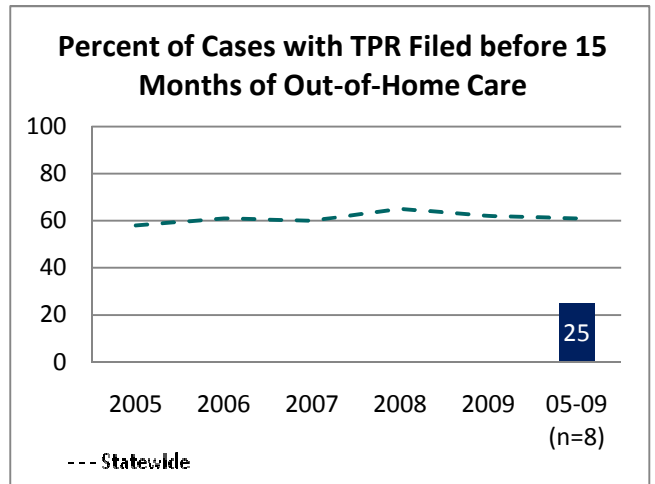
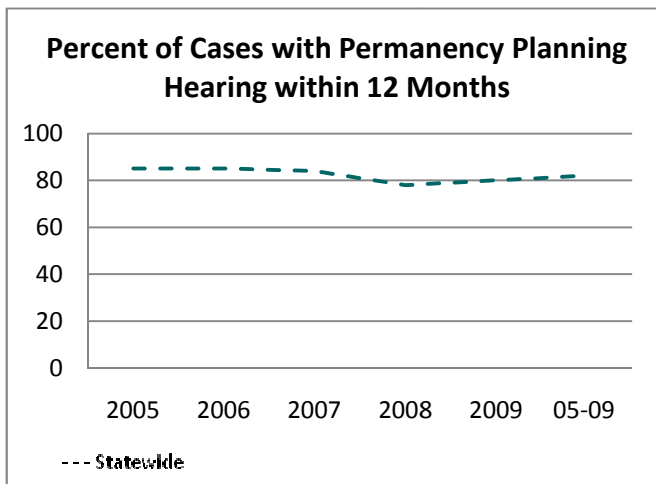
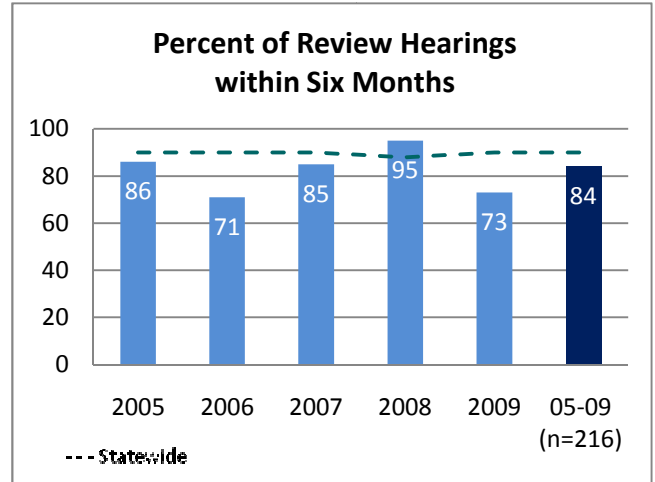
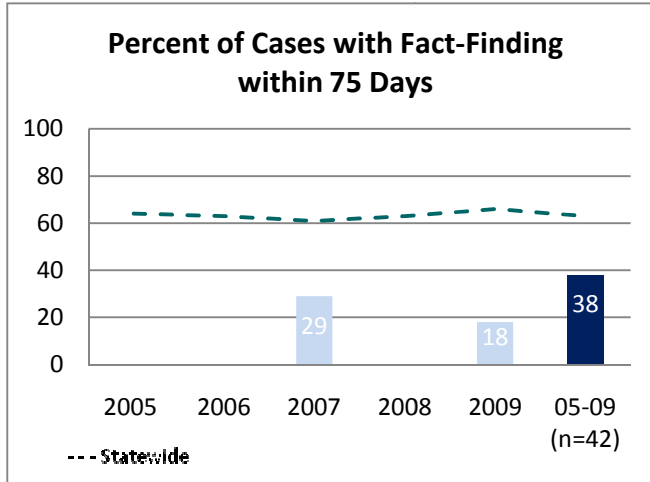
10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



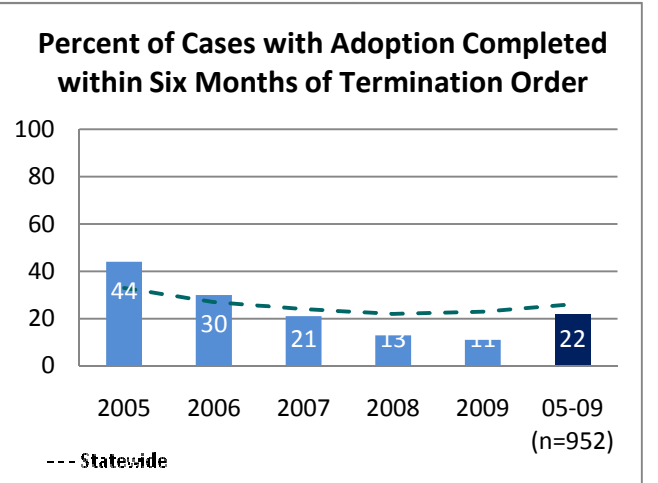
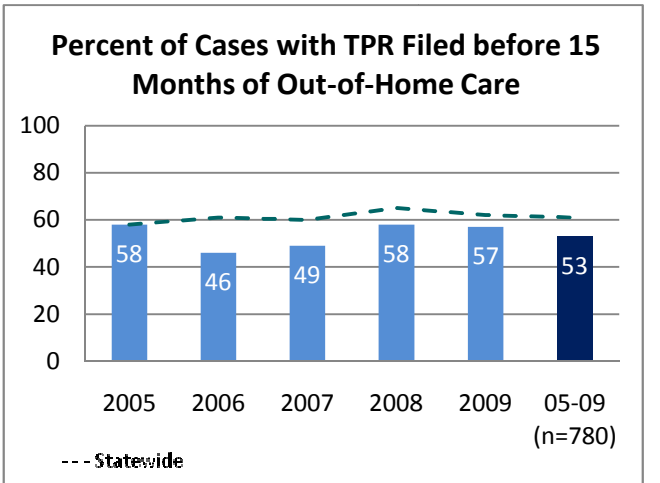
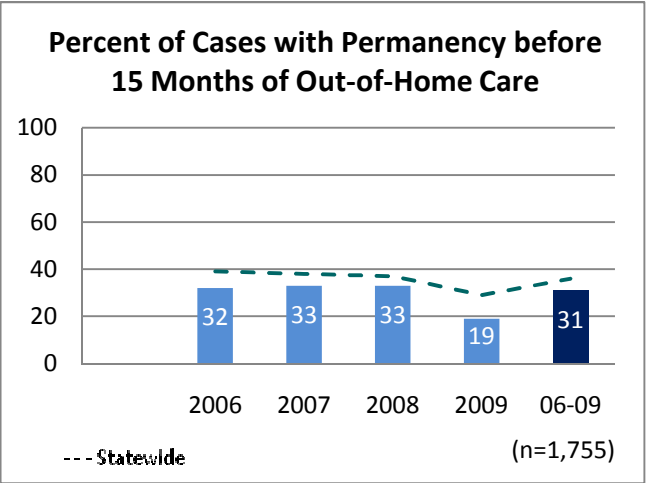
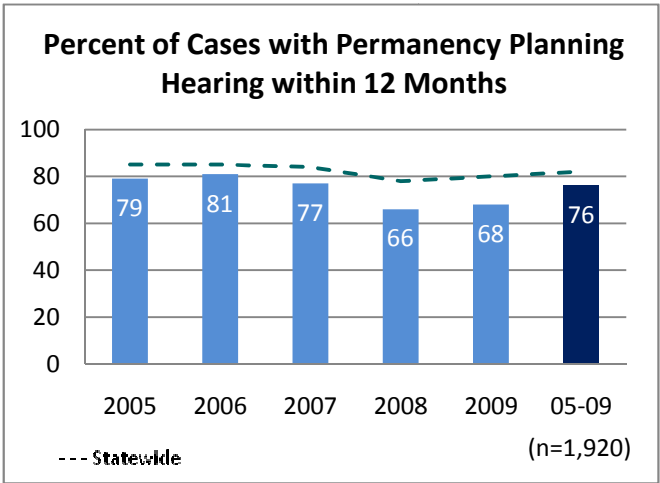
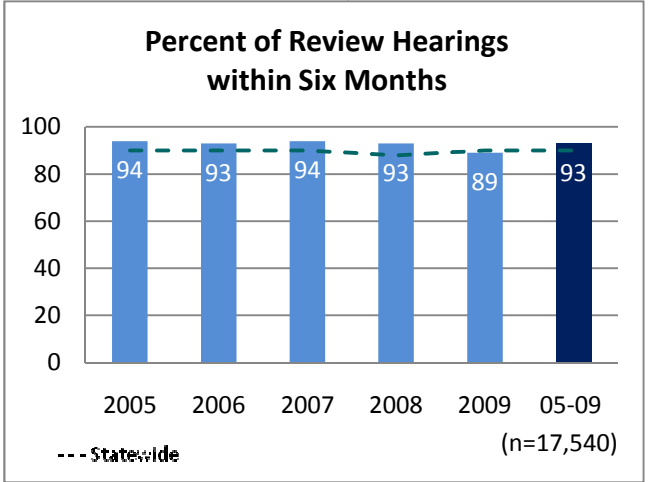
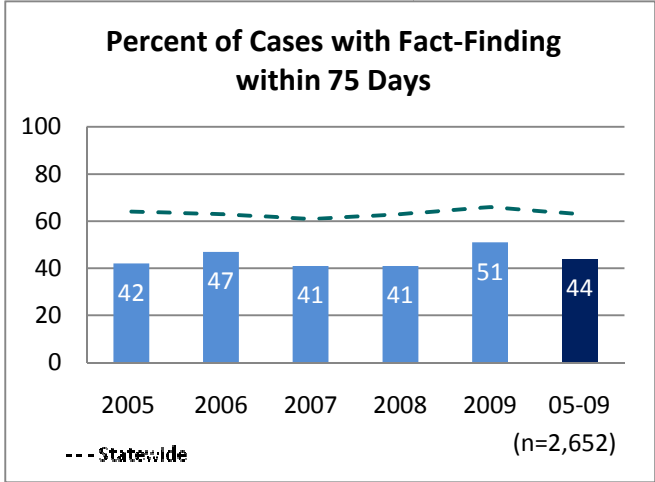
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events



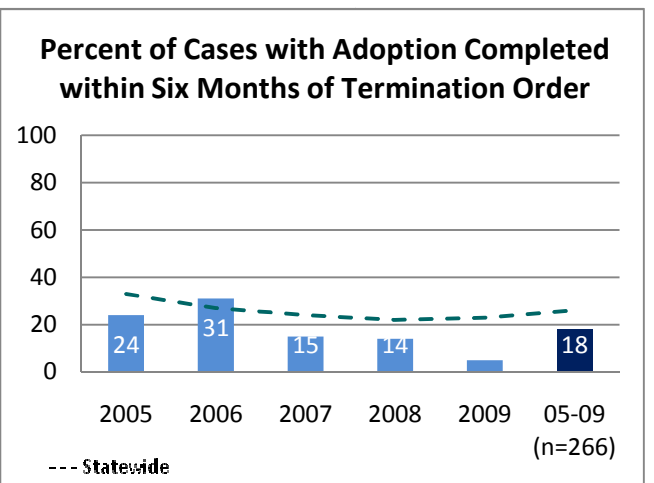
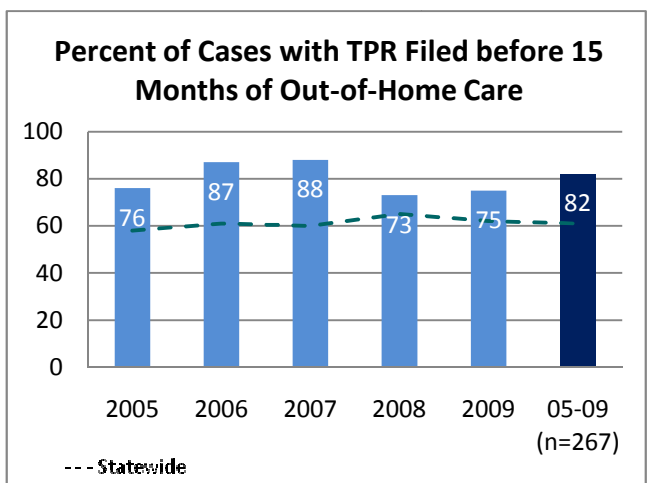
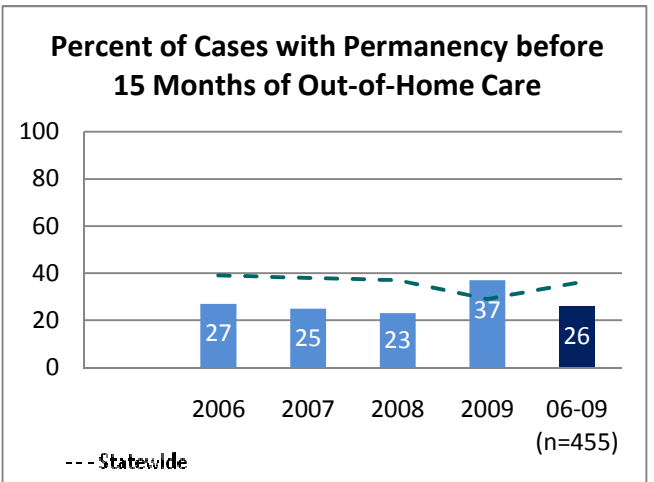
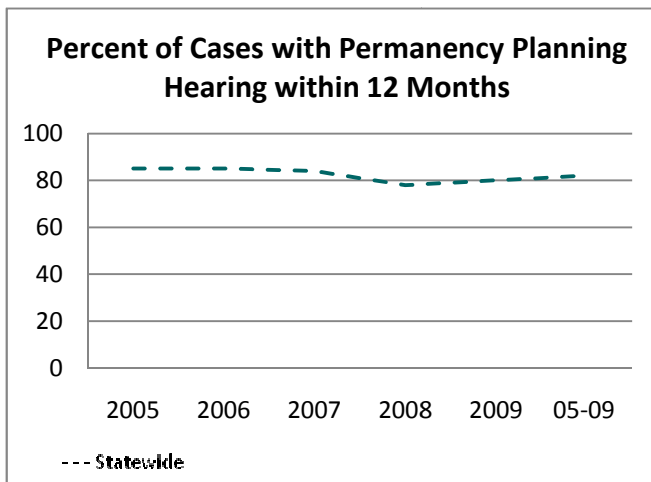
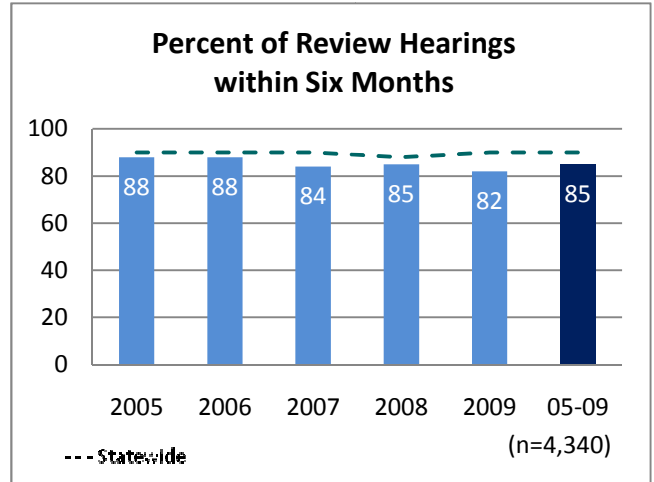
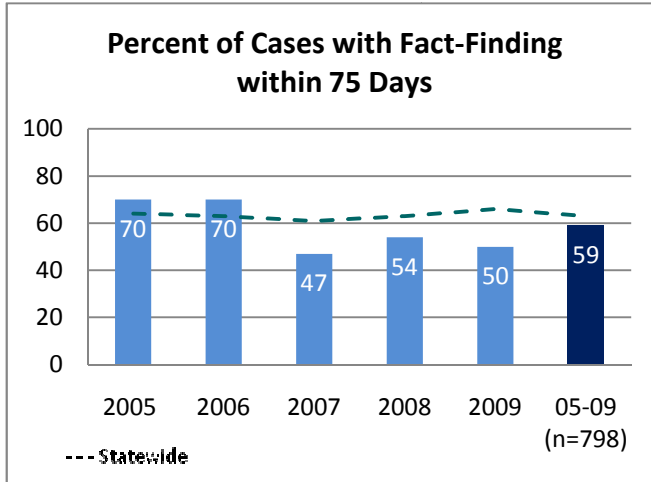
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



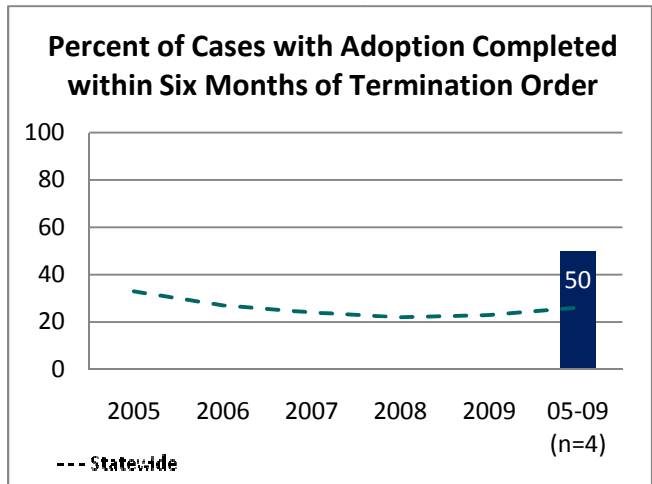
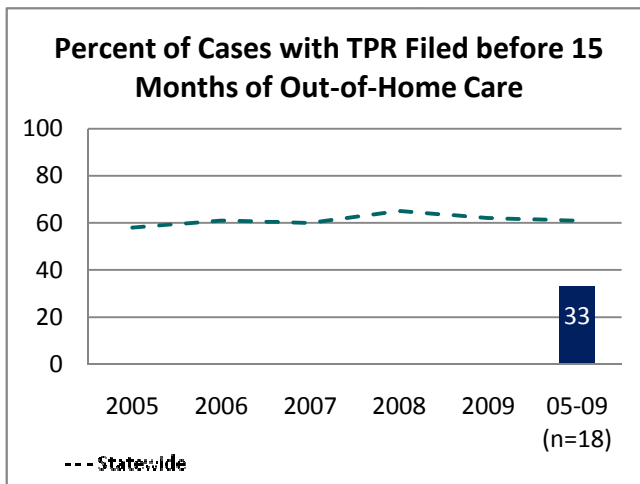
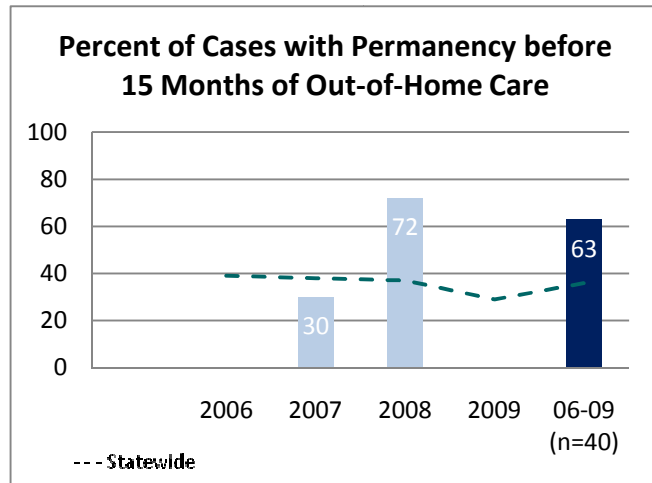
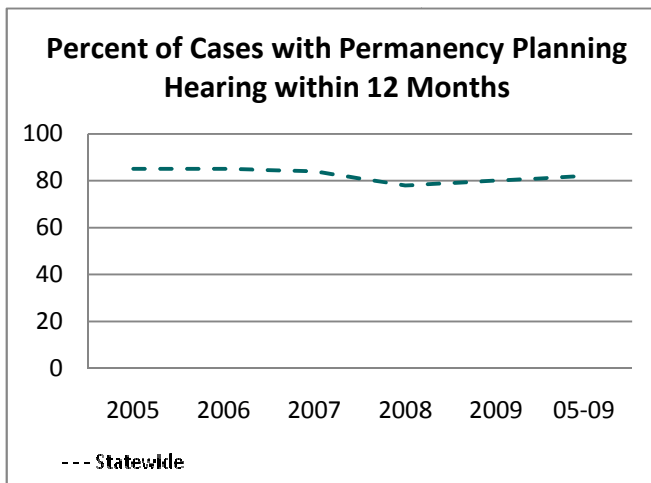
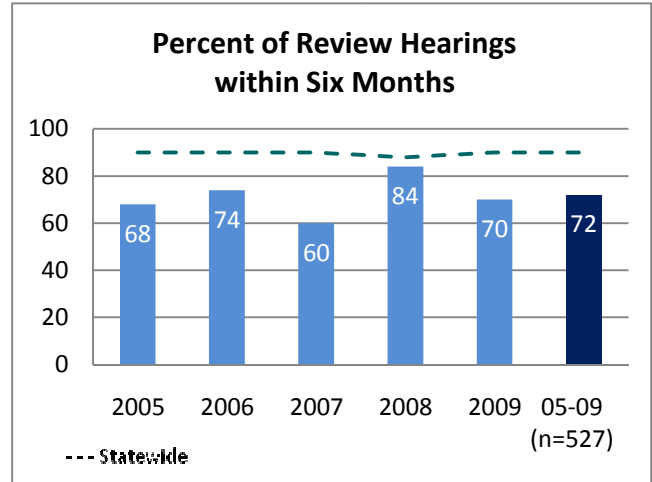
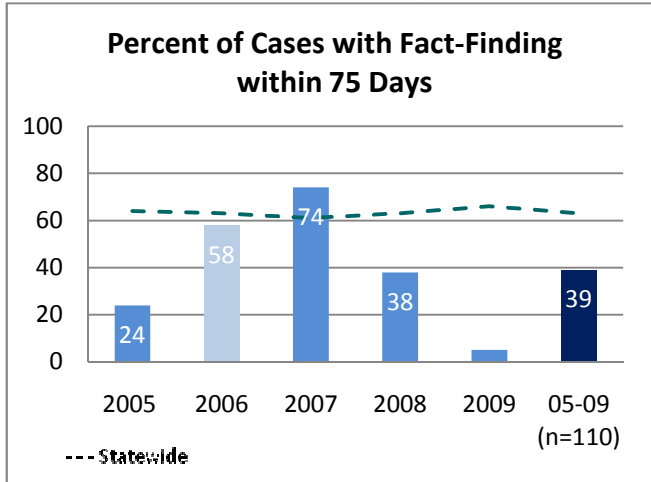
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10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



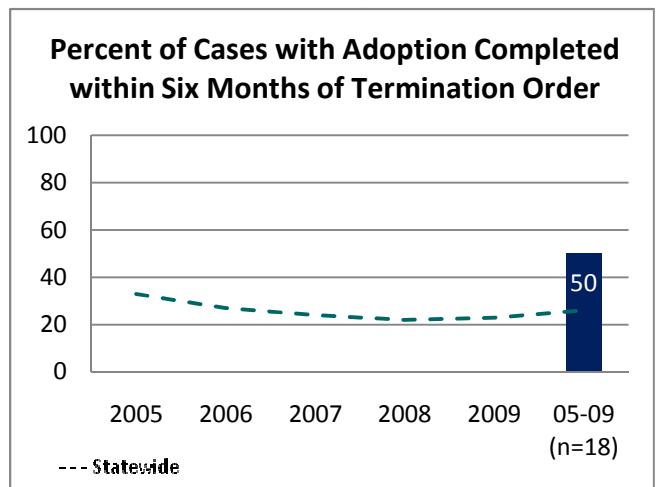
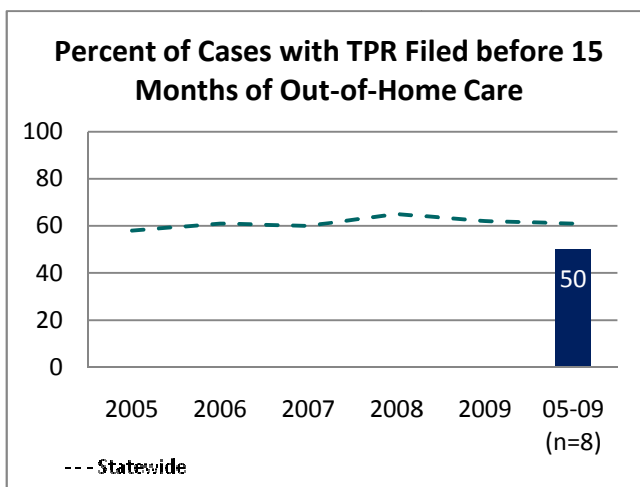
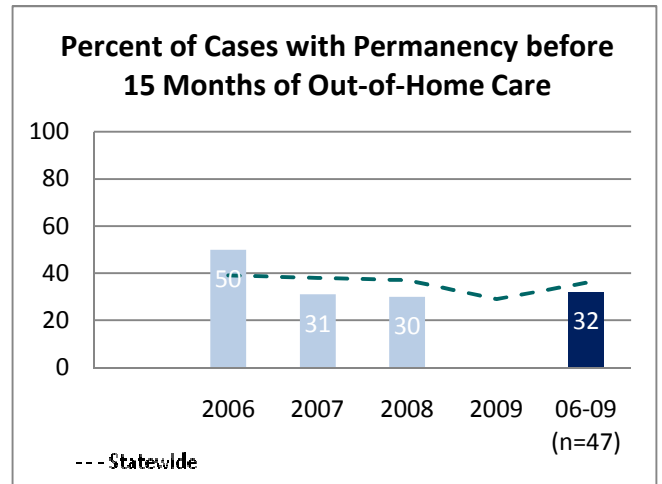
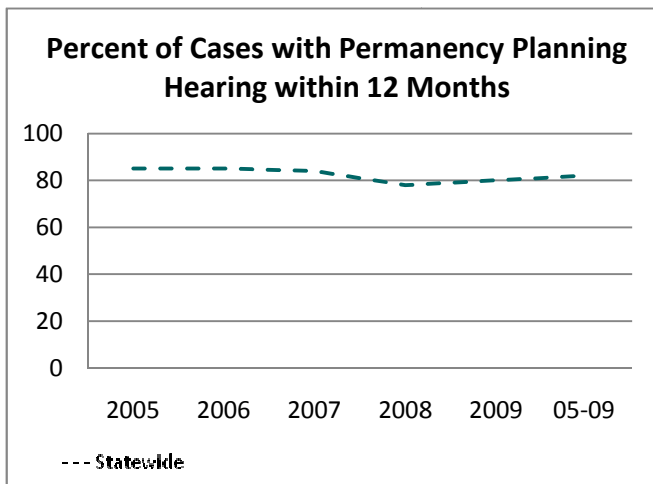
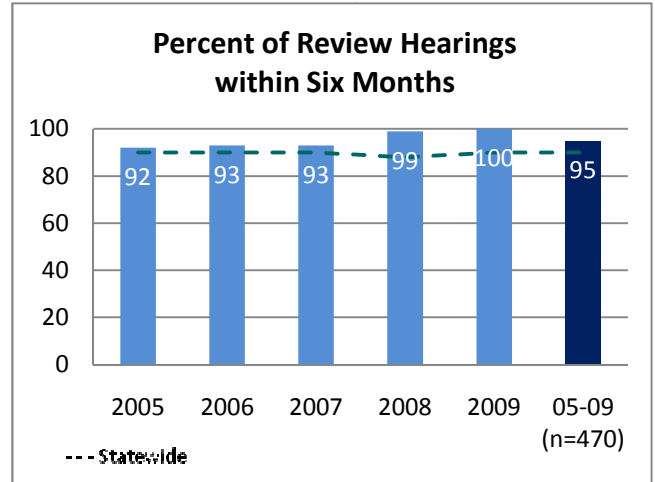
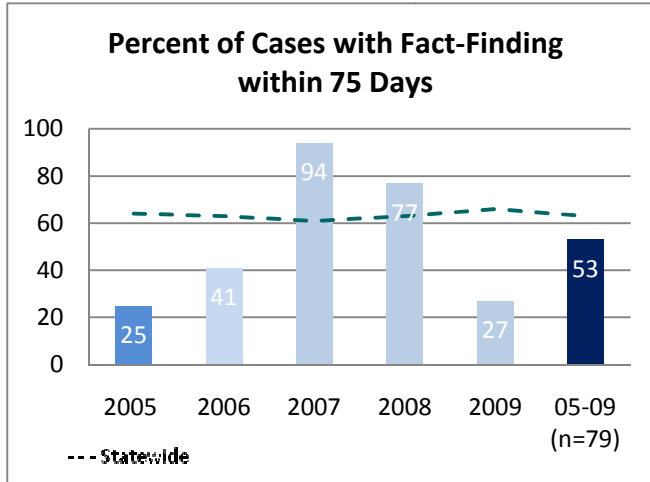
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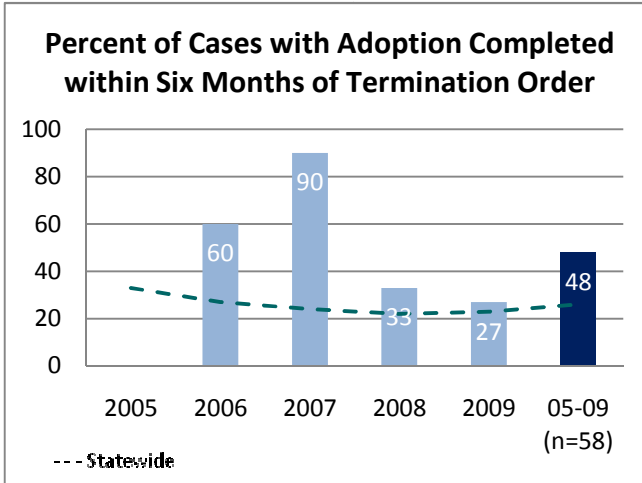
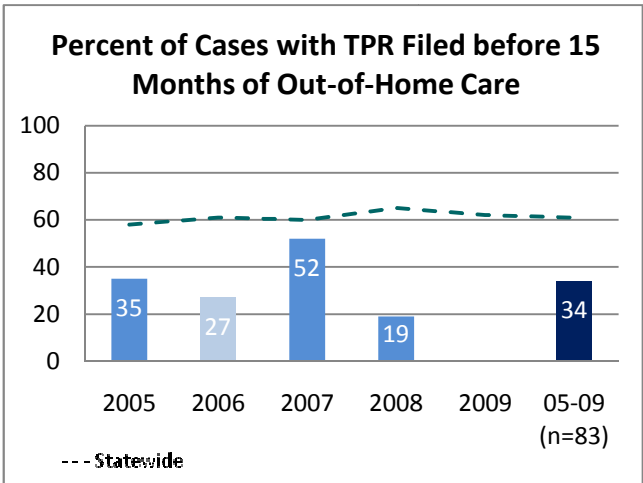
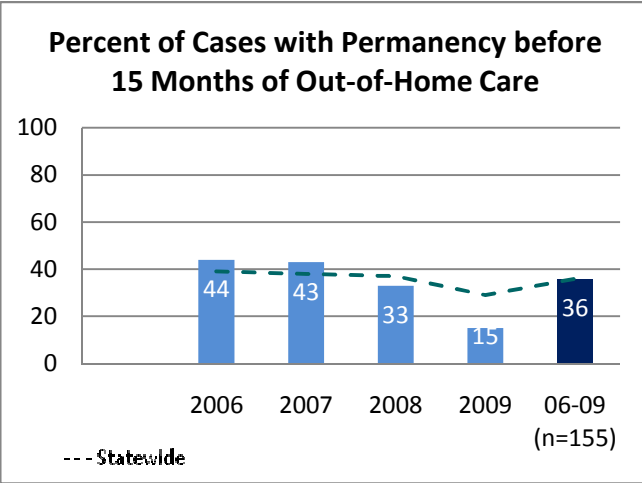
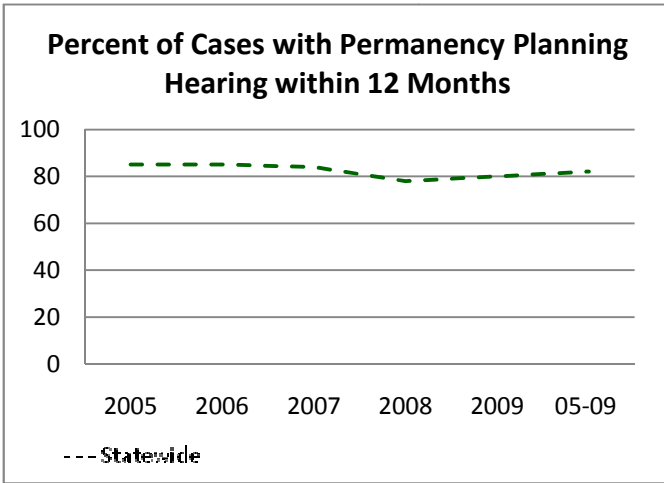
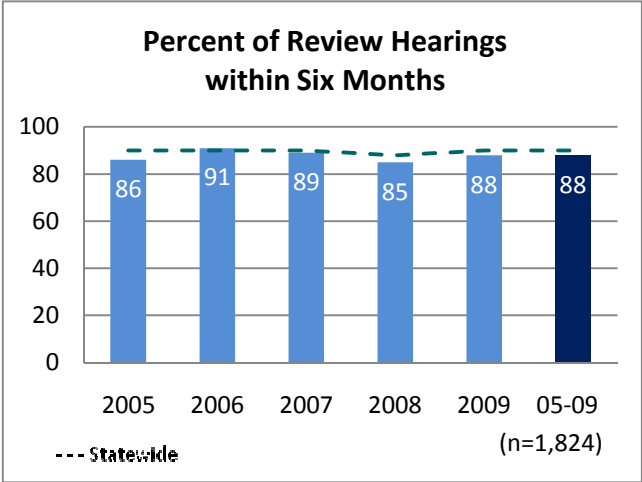
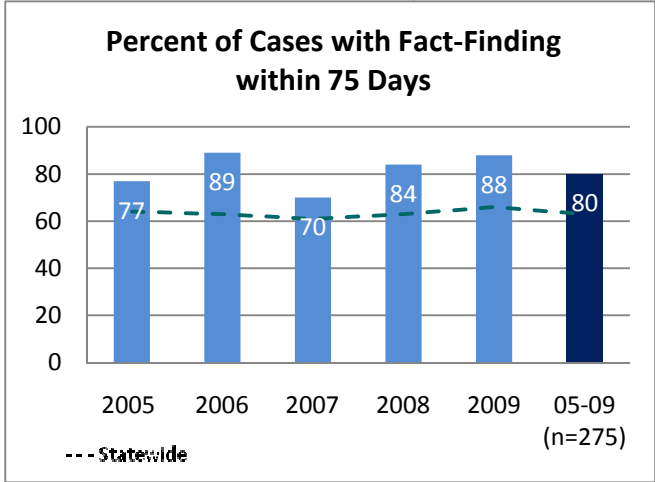
> 20 case events.



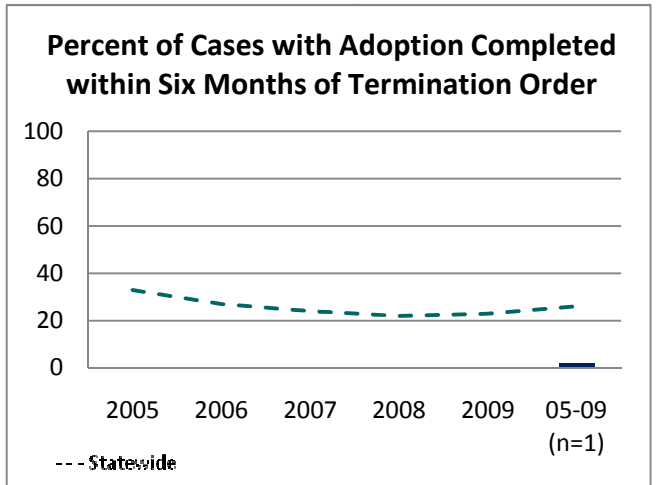
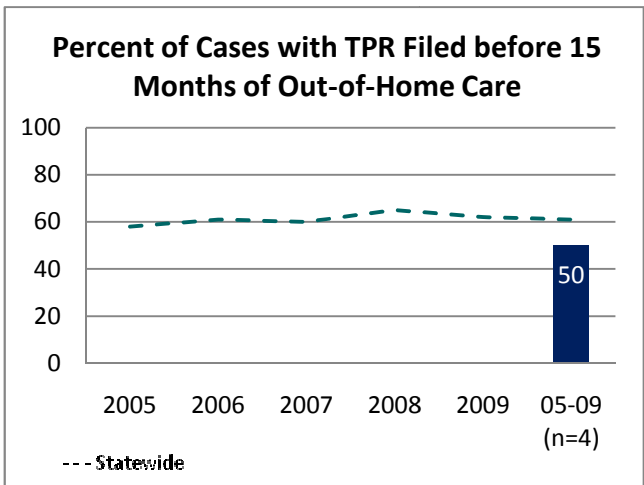
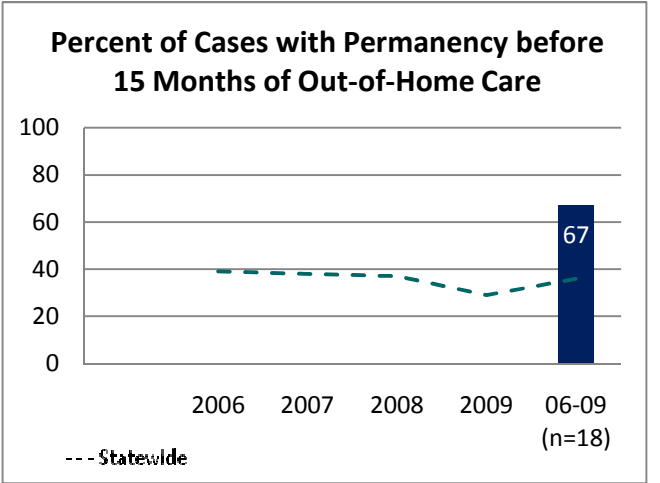
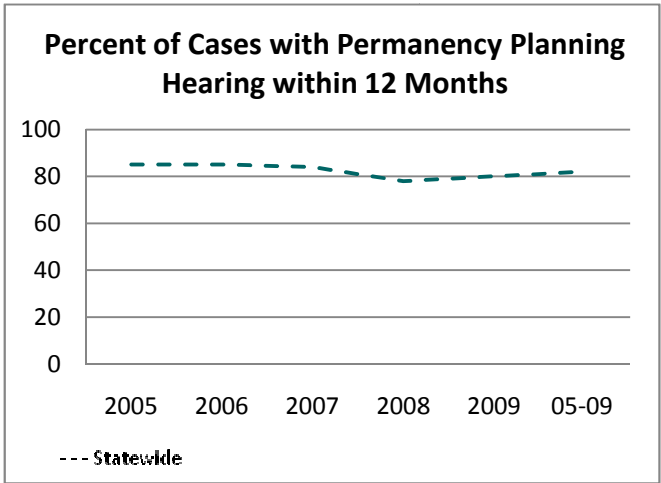
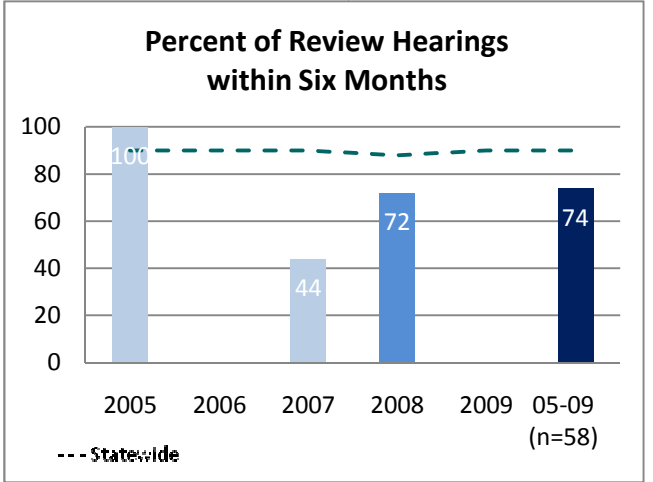
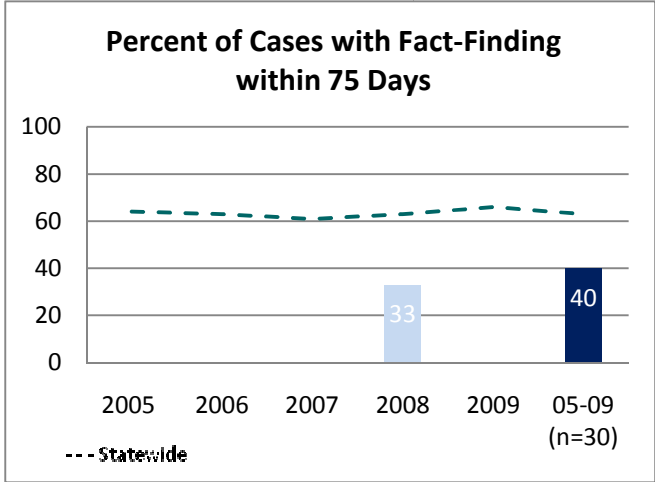
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



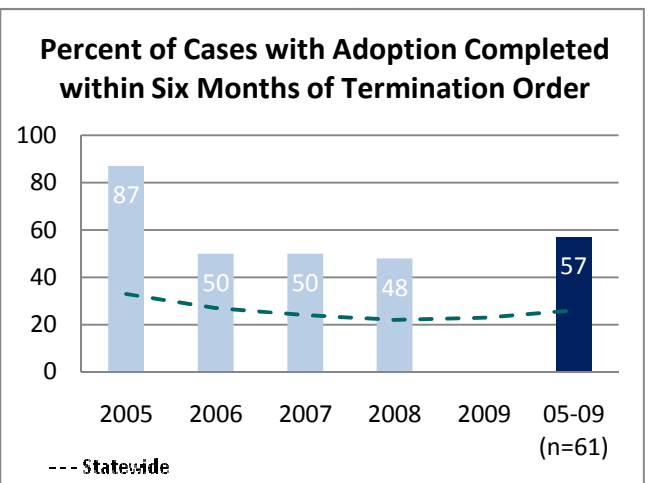
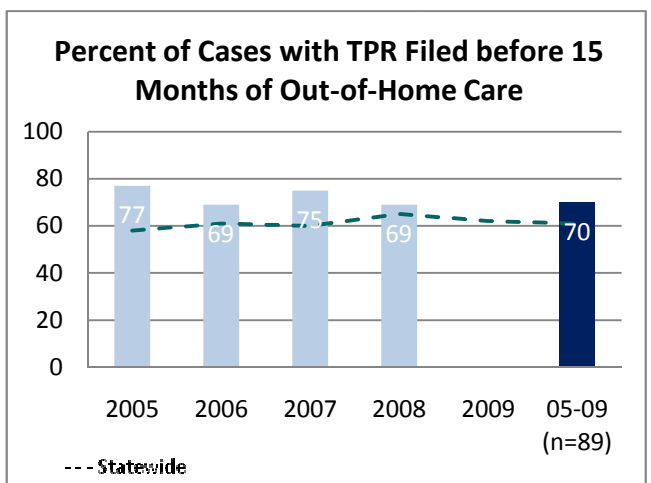
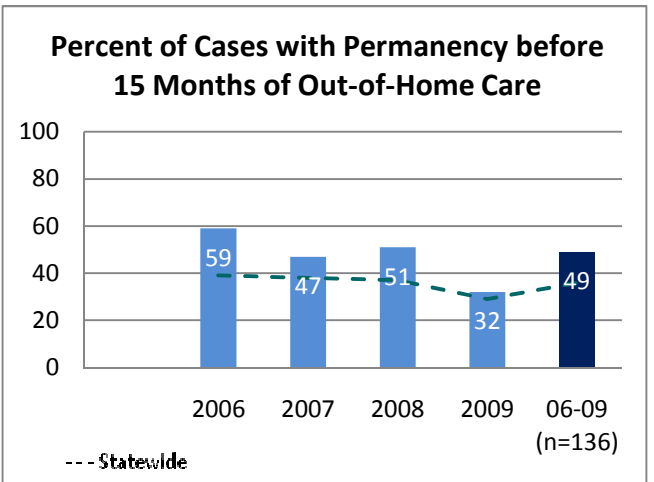
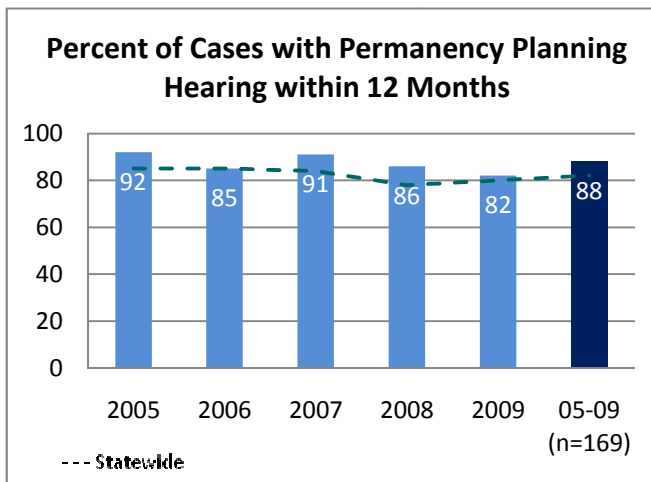
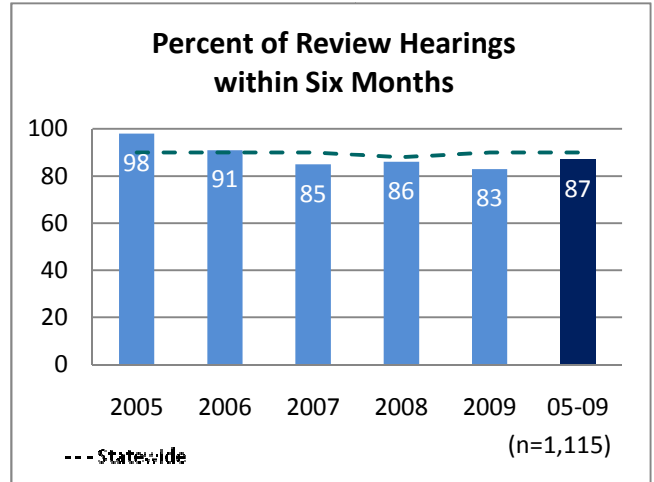
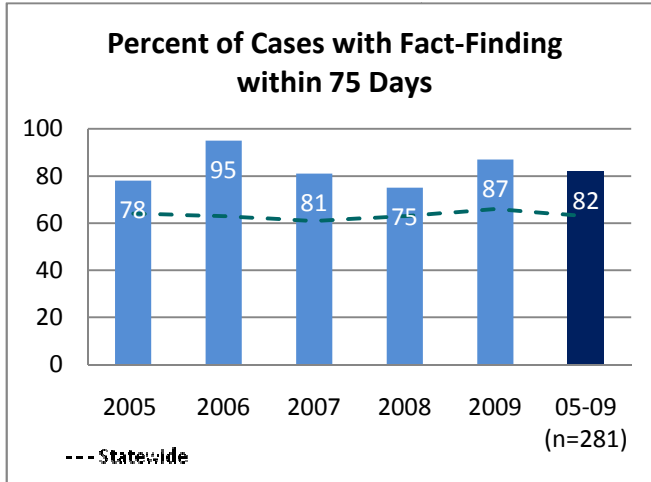
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10-20 case events.



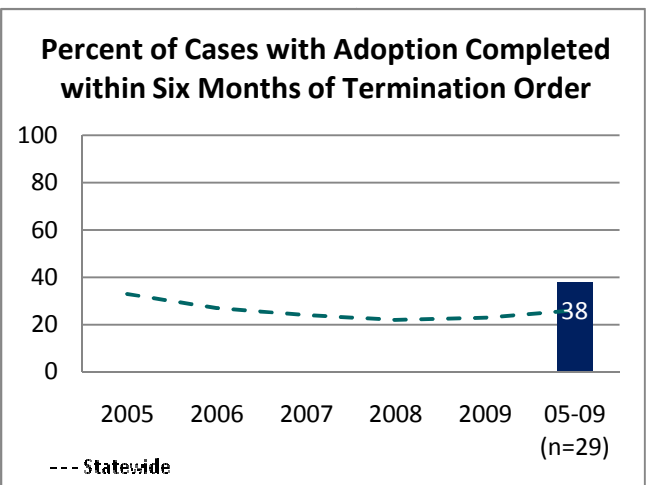
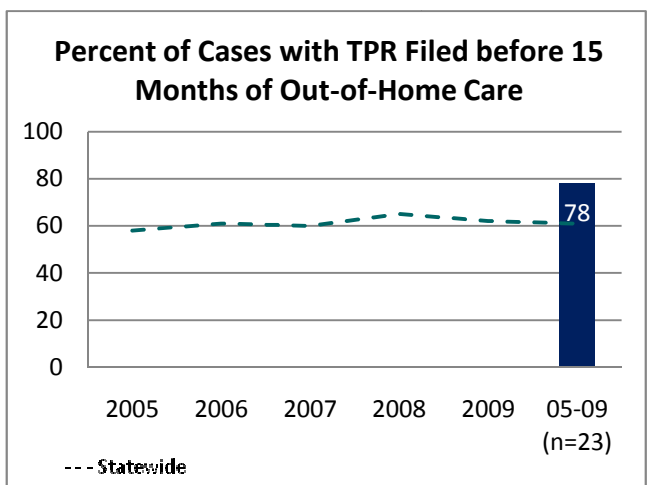
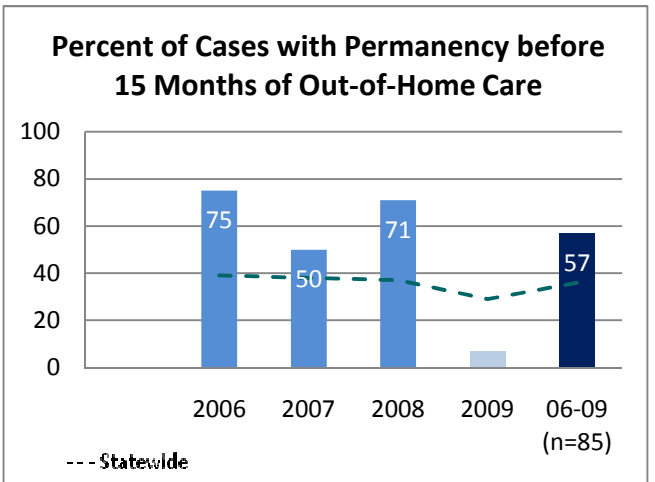
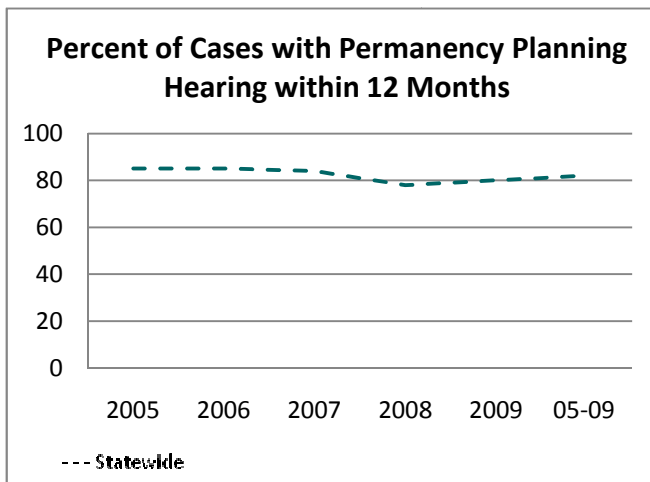
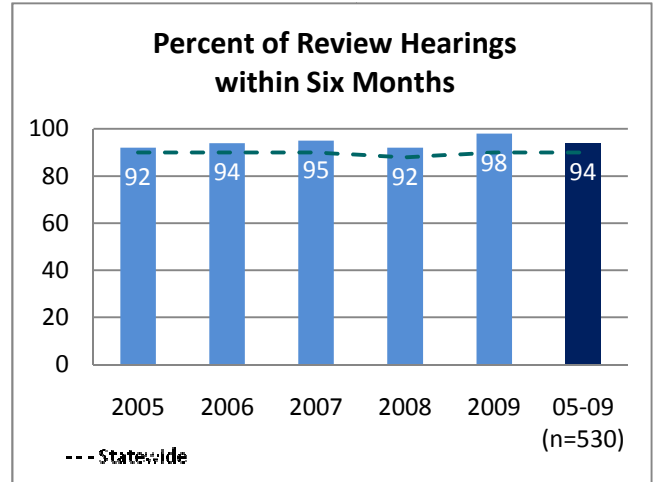
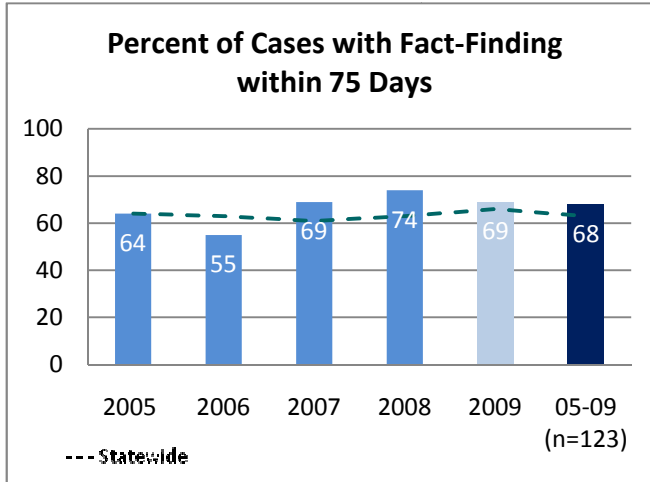
> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



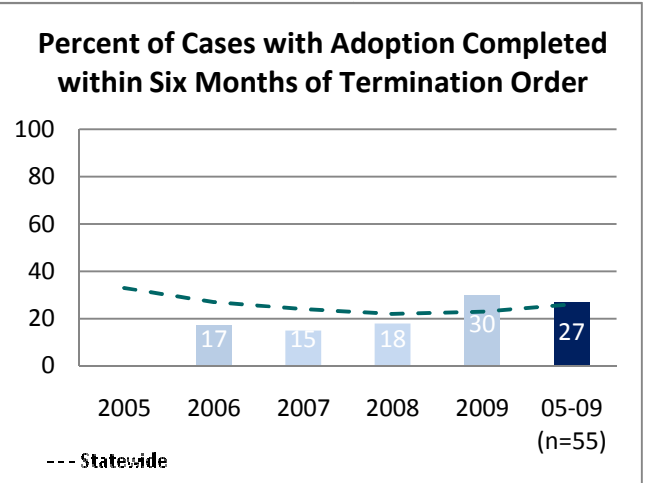
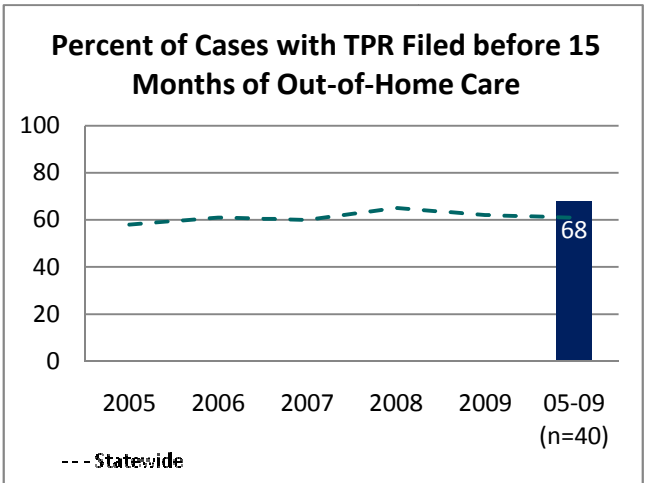
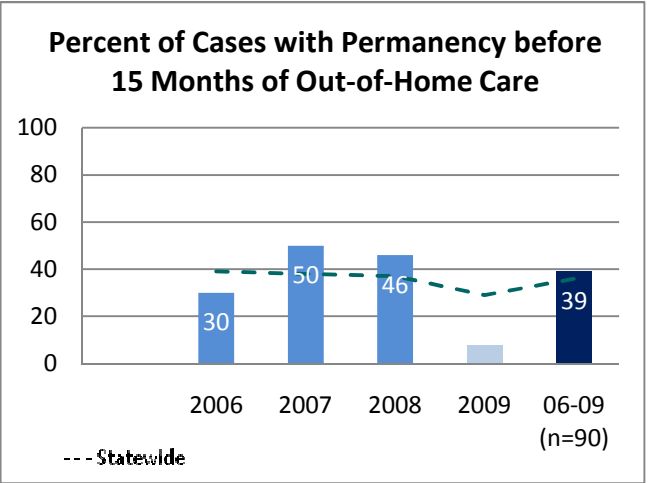
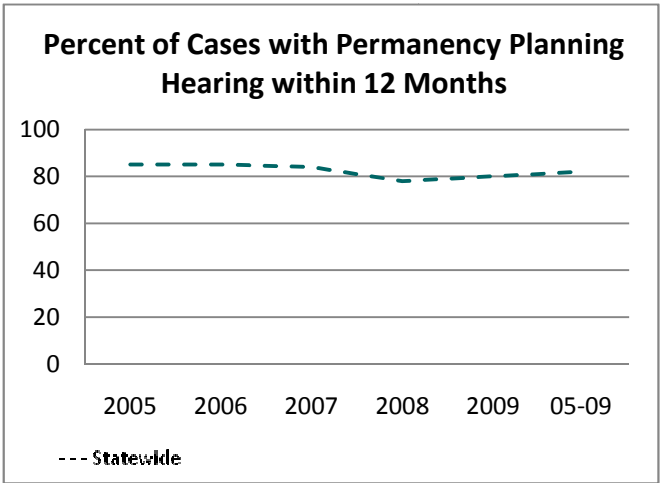
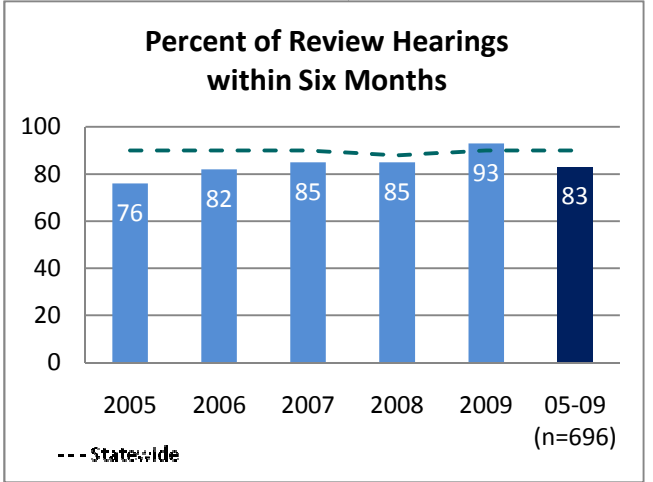
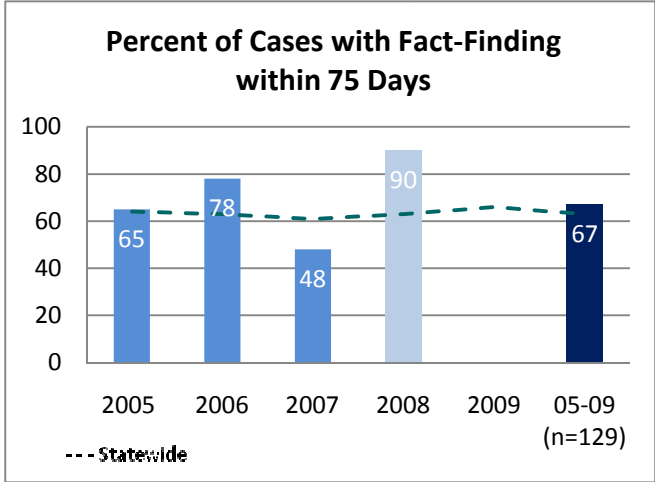
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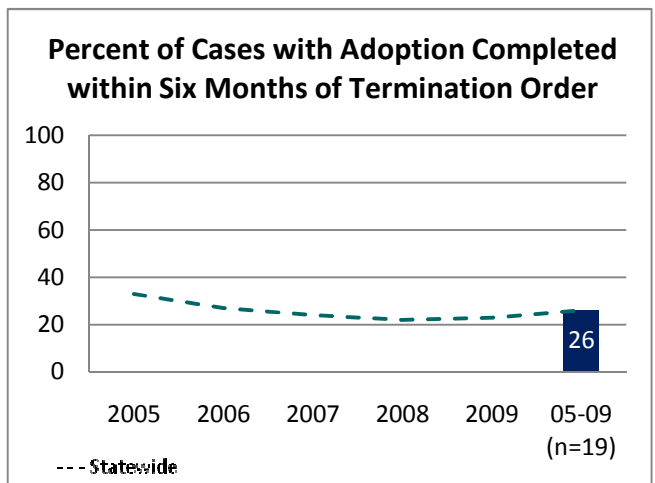
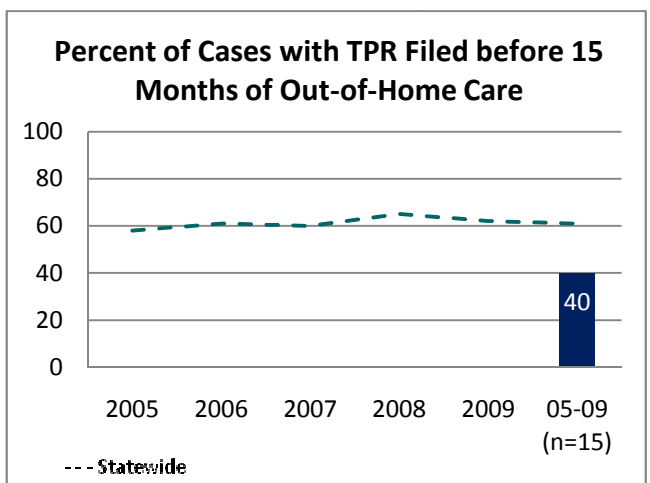
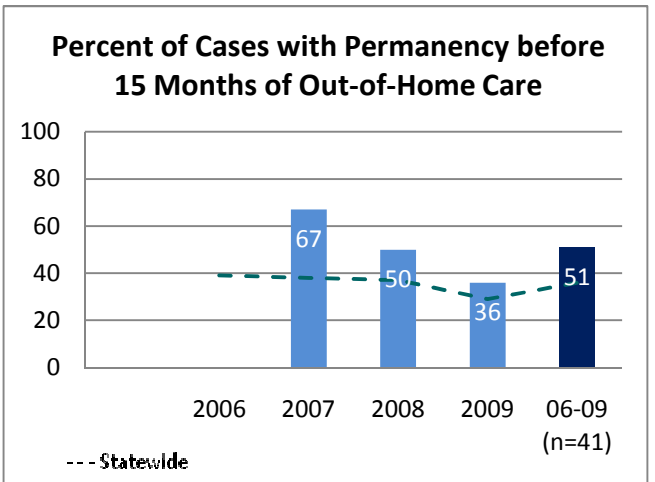
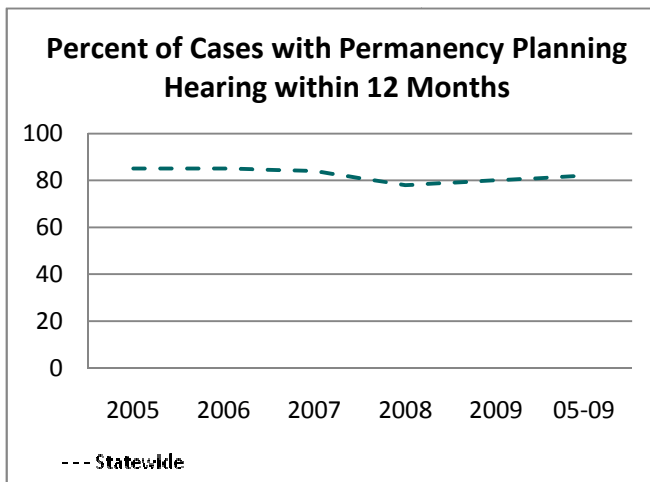
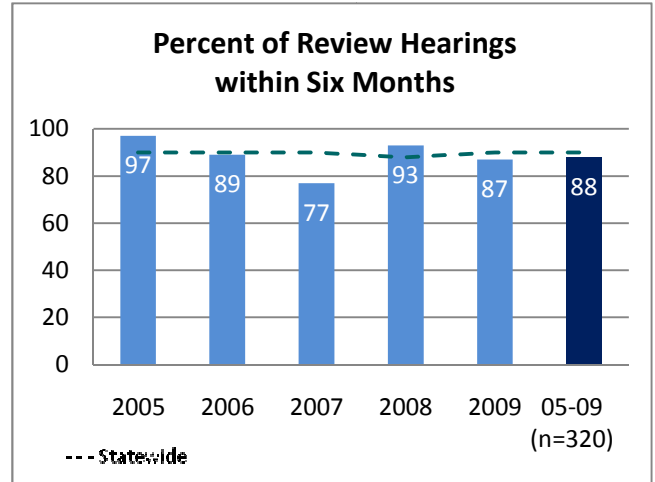
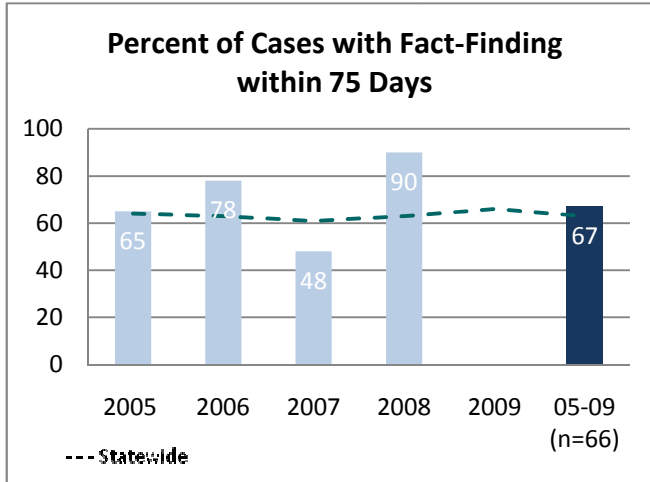
10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



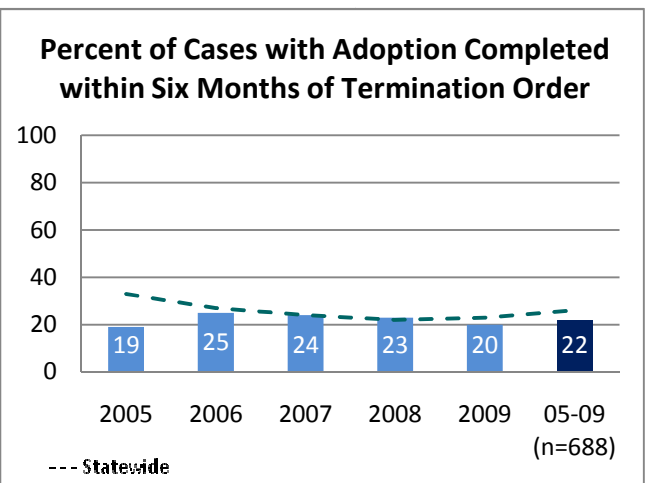
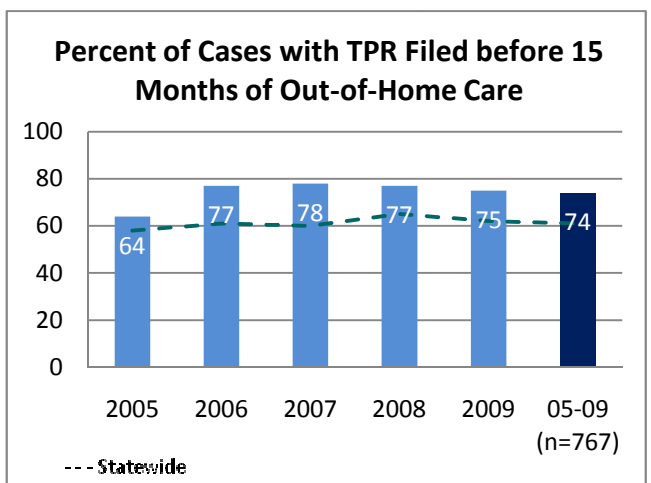
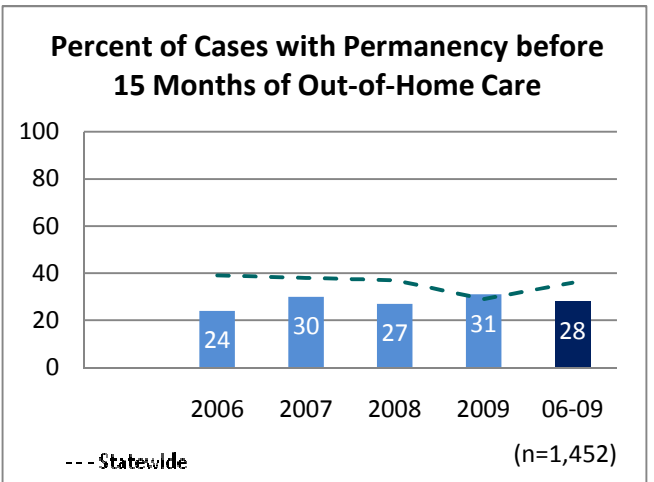
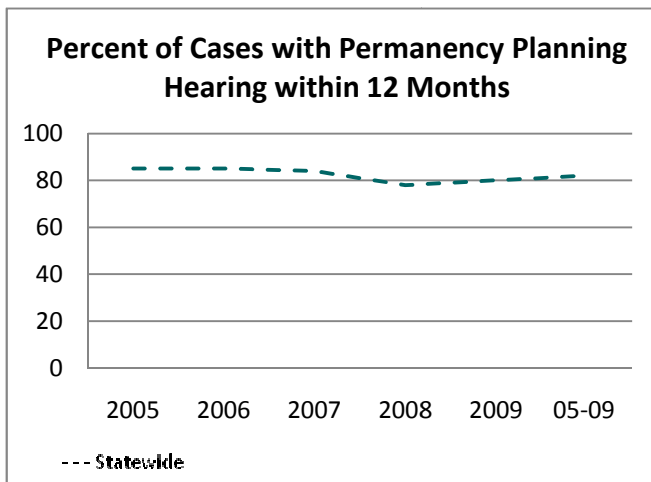
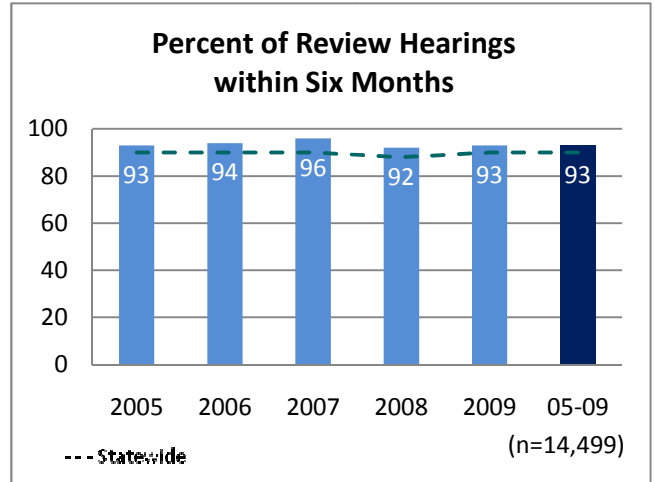
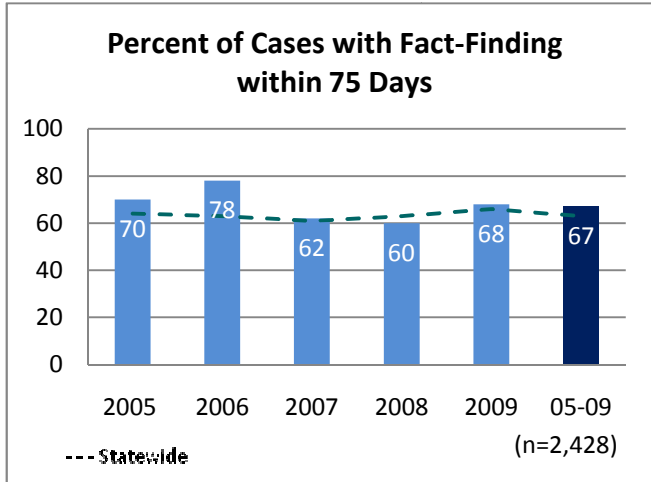
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10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



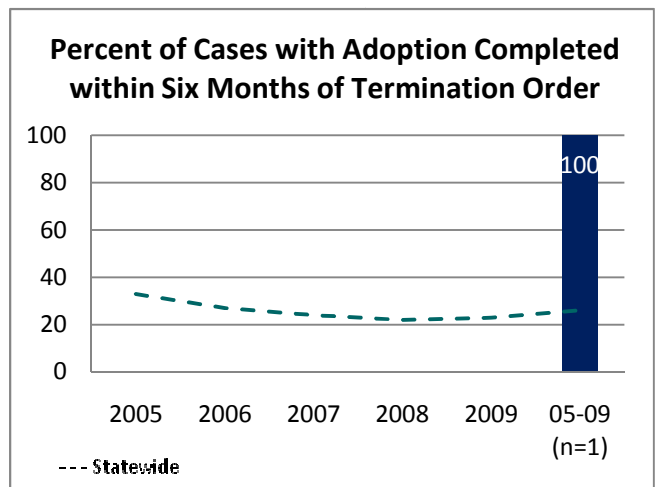
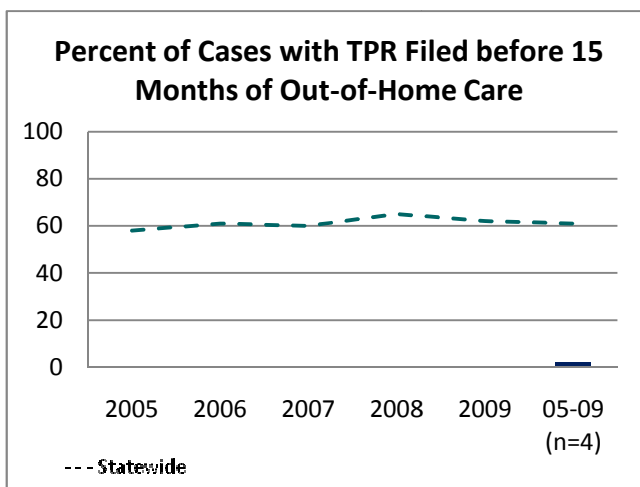
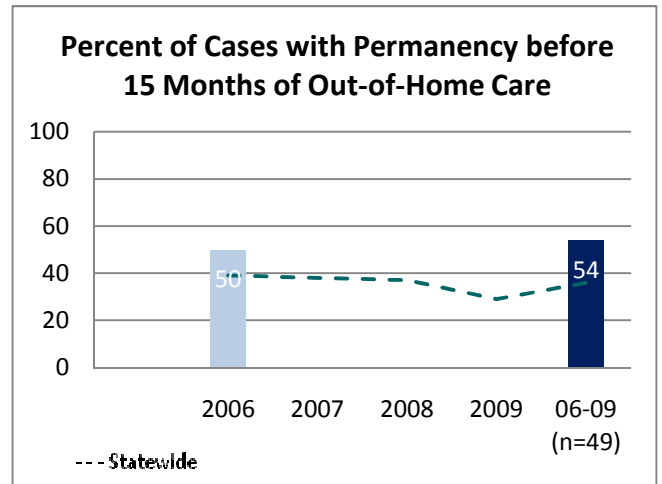
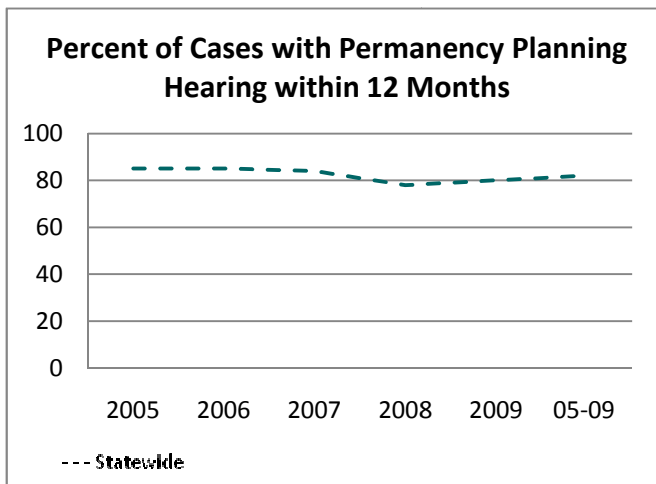
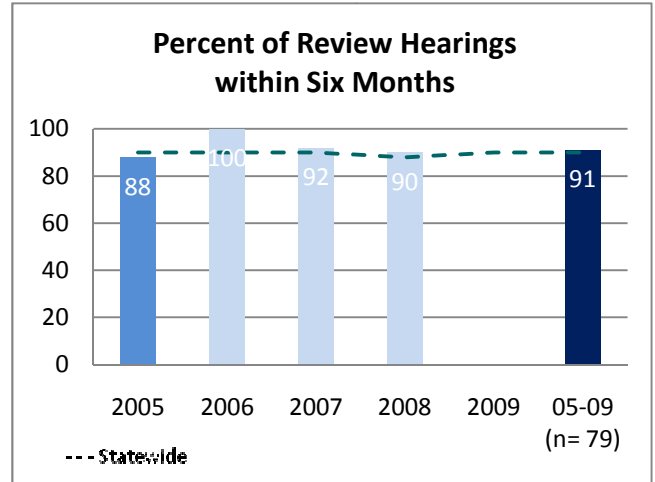
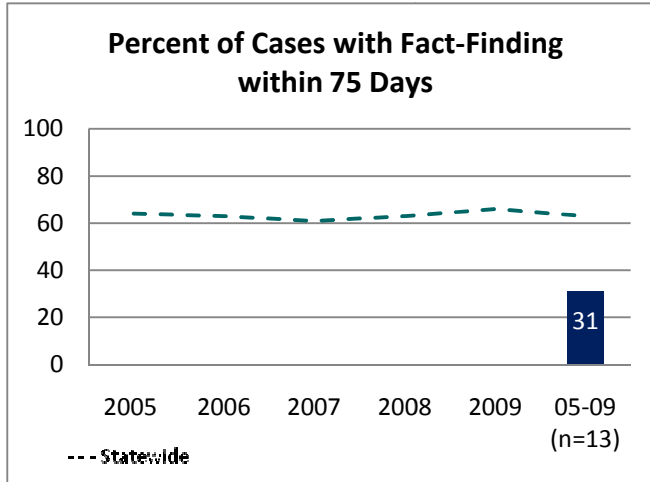
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10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



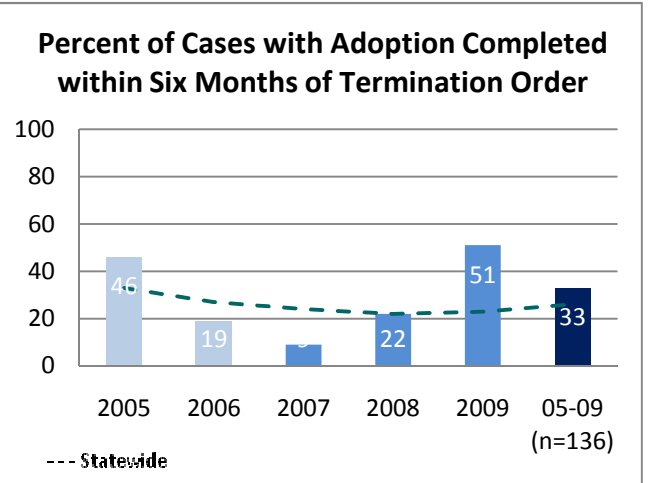
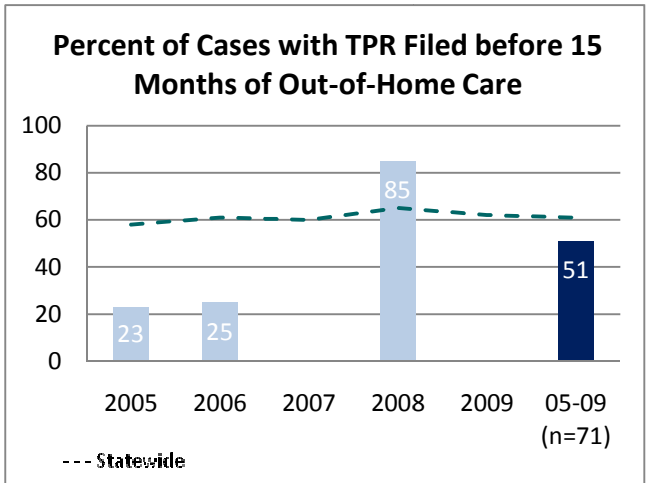
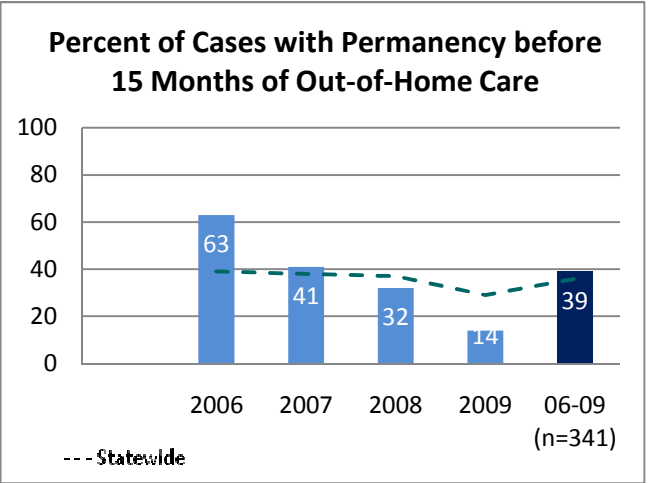
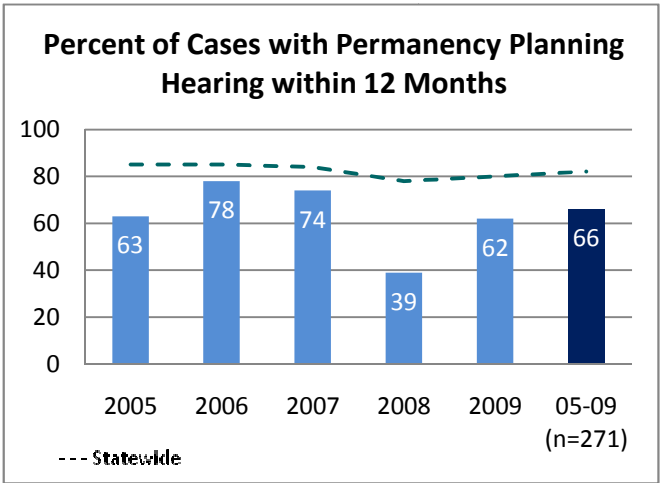
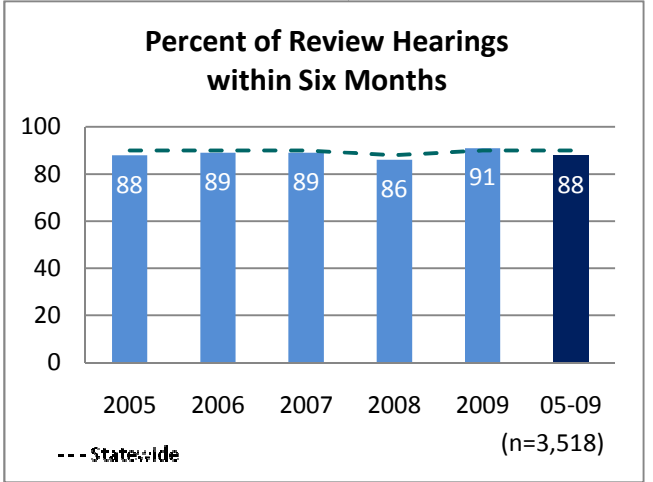
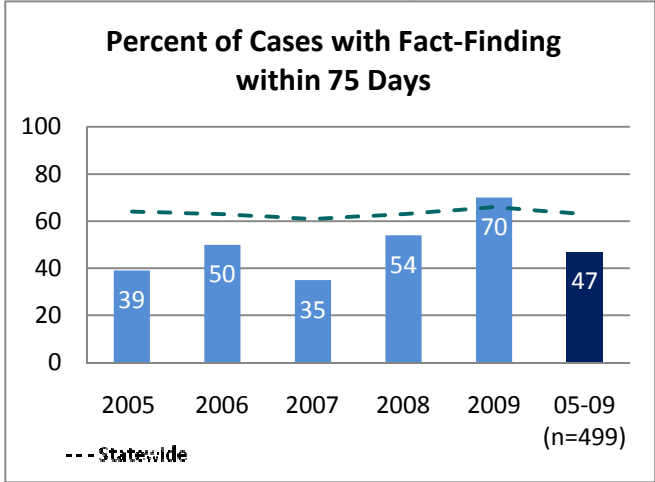
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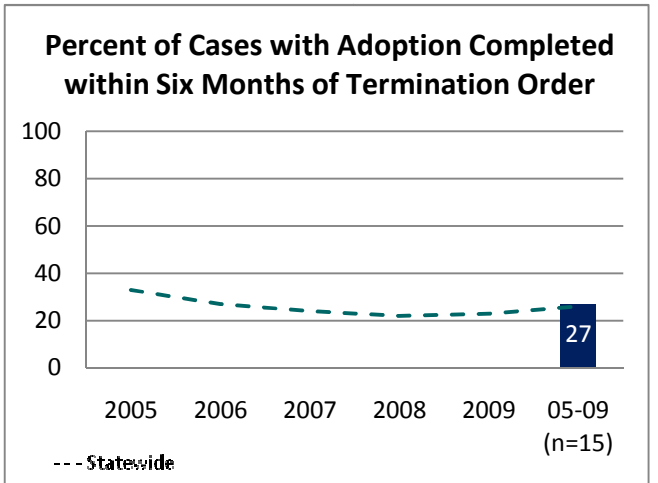
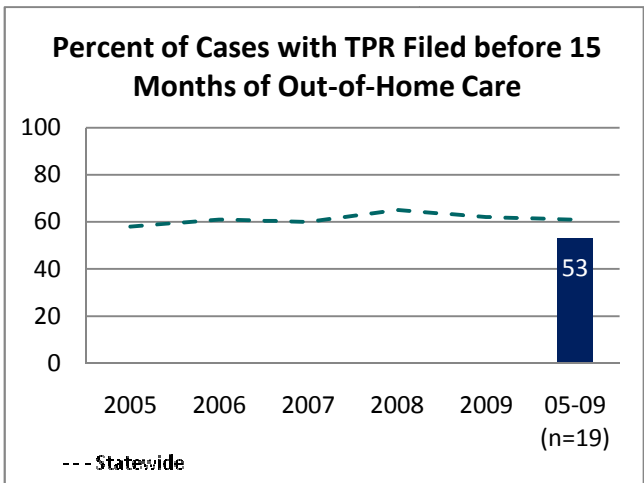
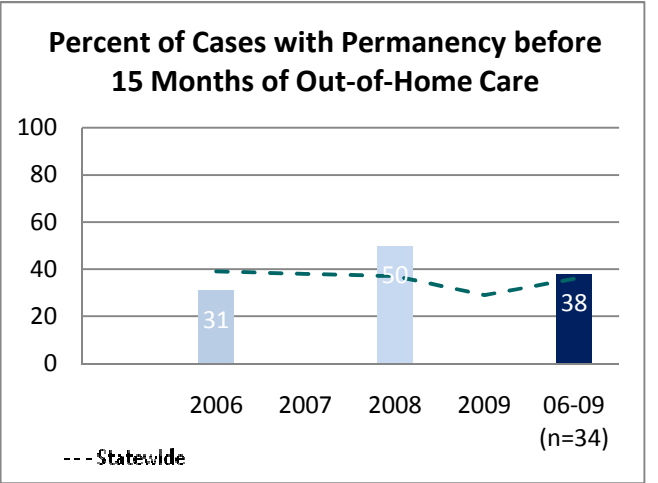
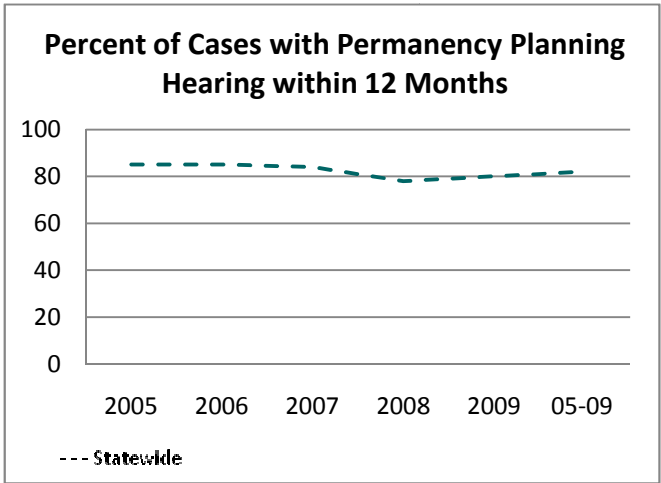
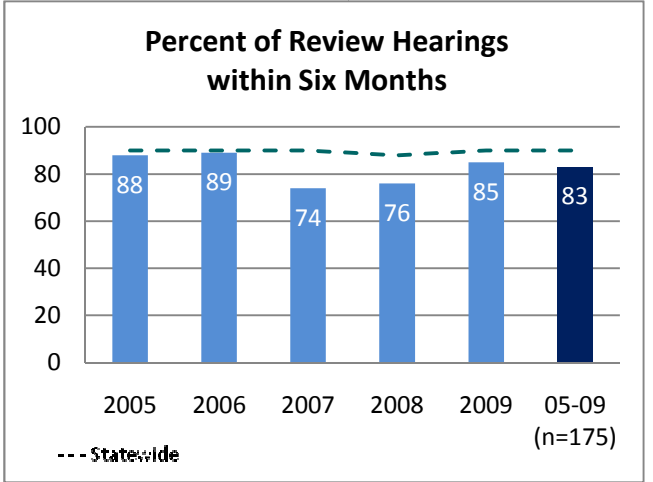
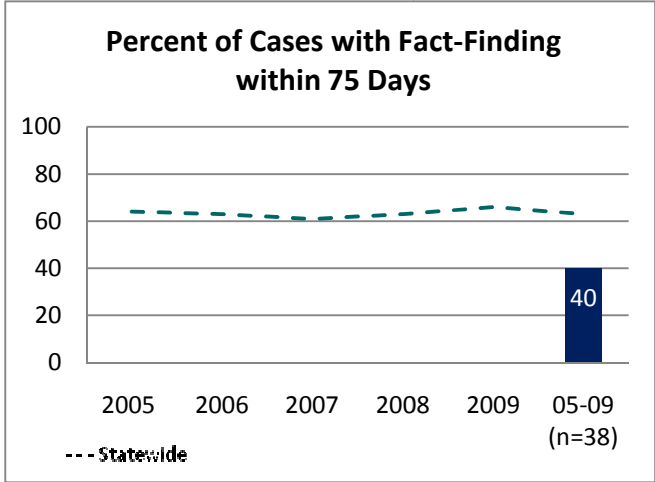
10-20 case events.



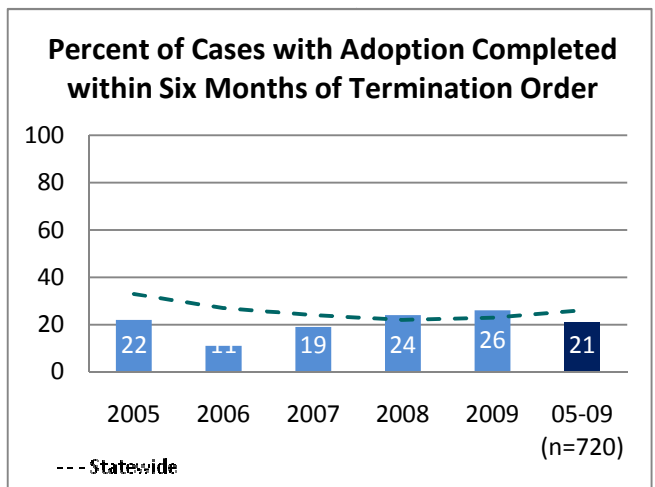
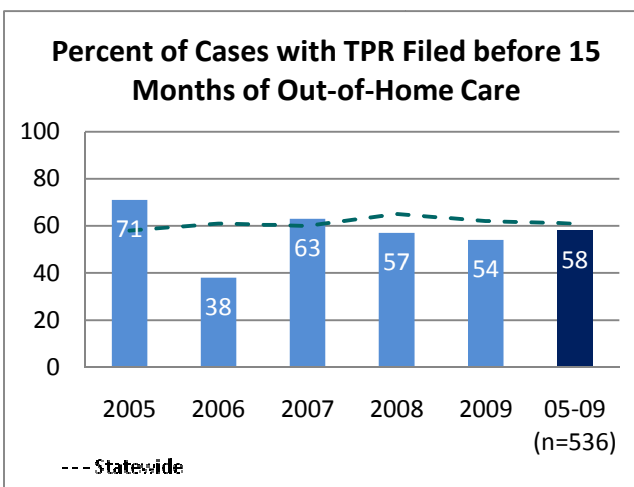
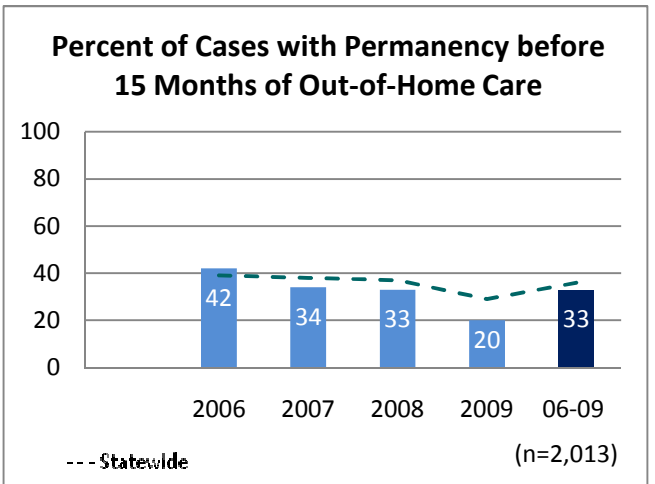
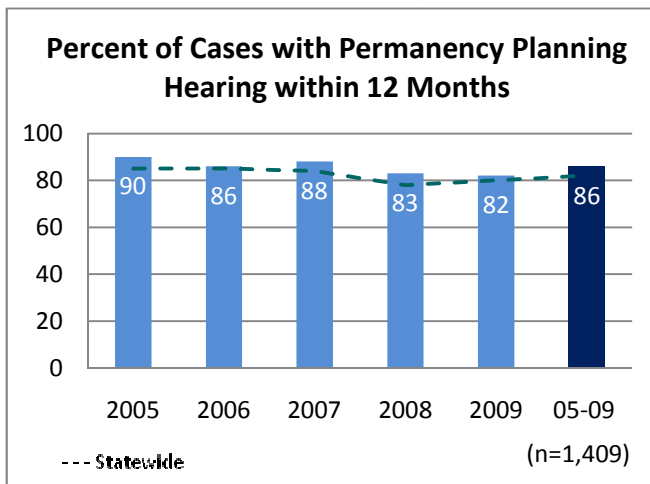
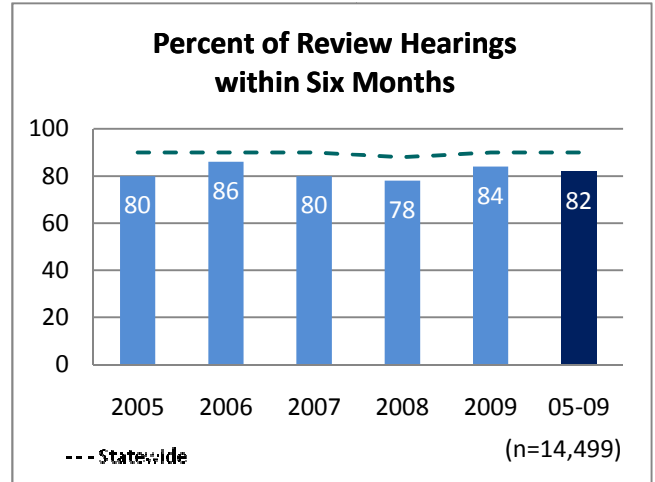
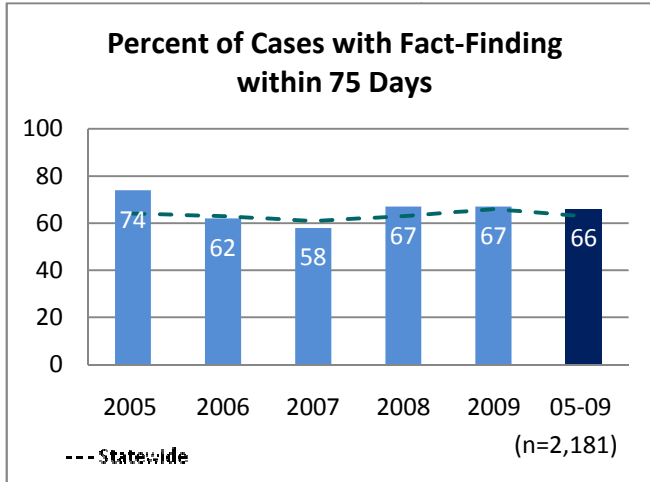
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Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



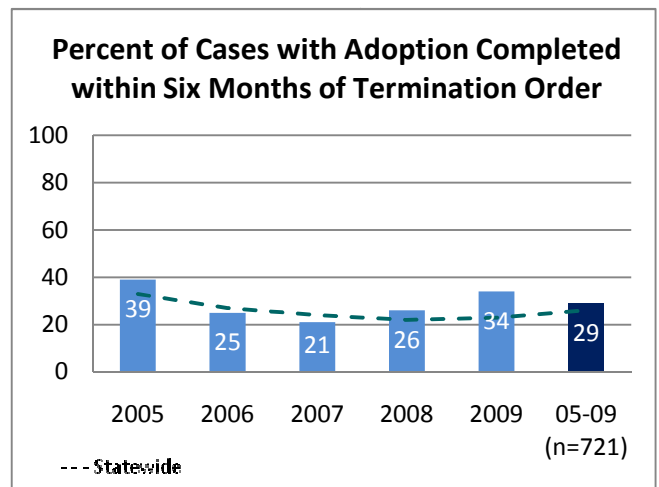
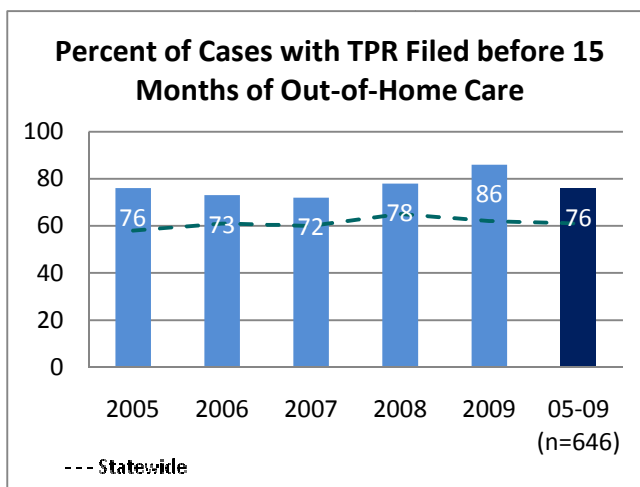
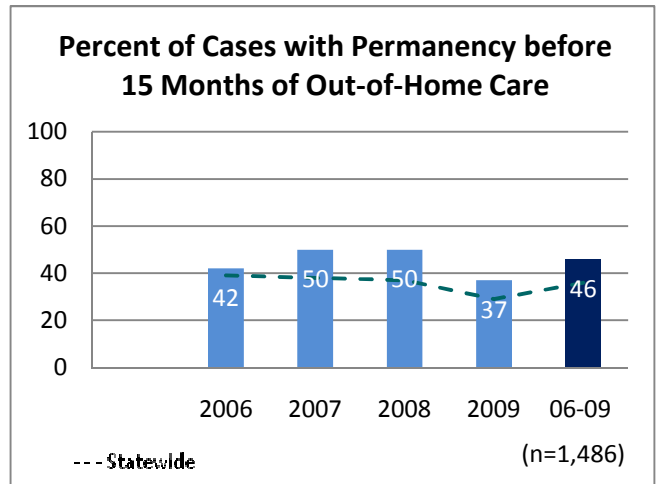
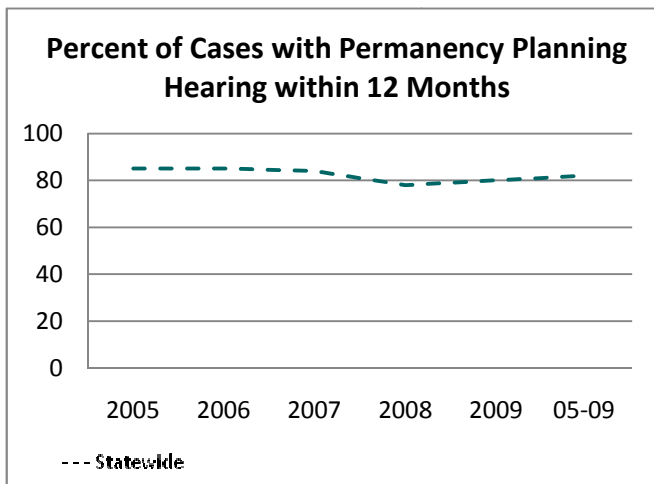
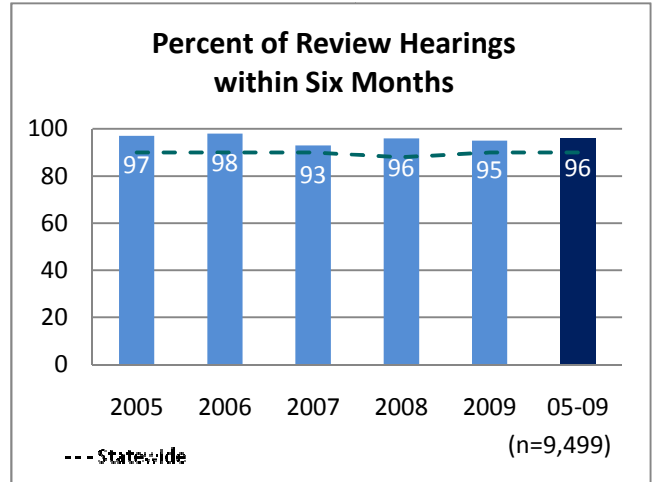
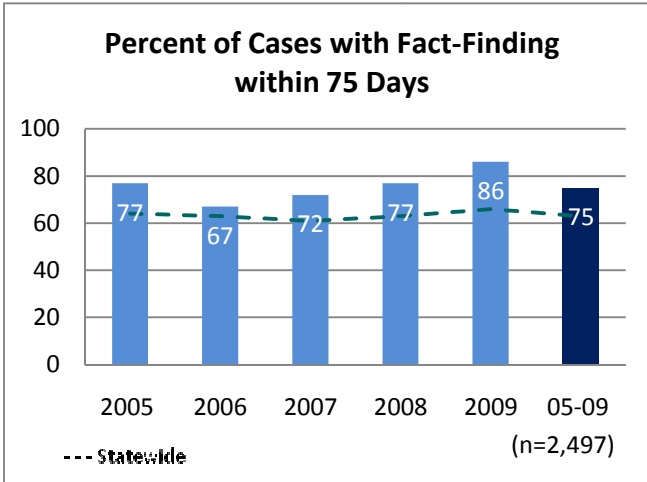
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



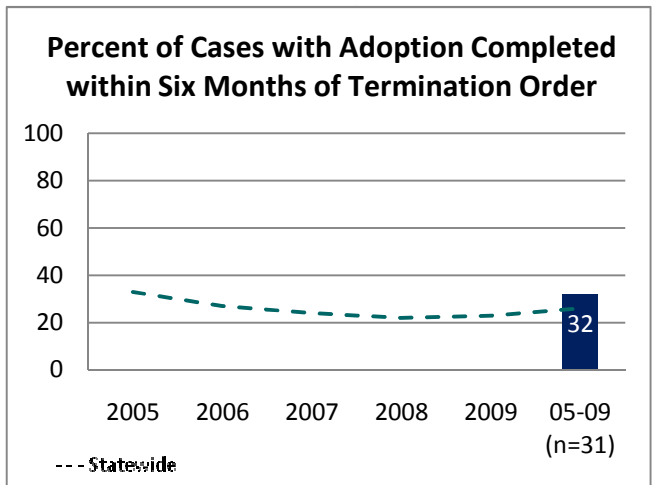
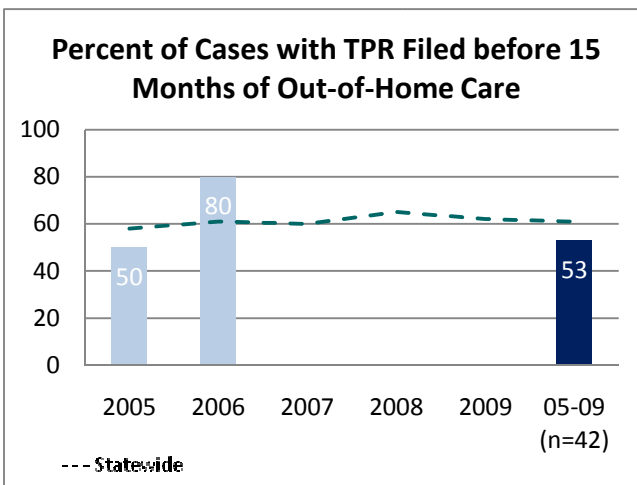
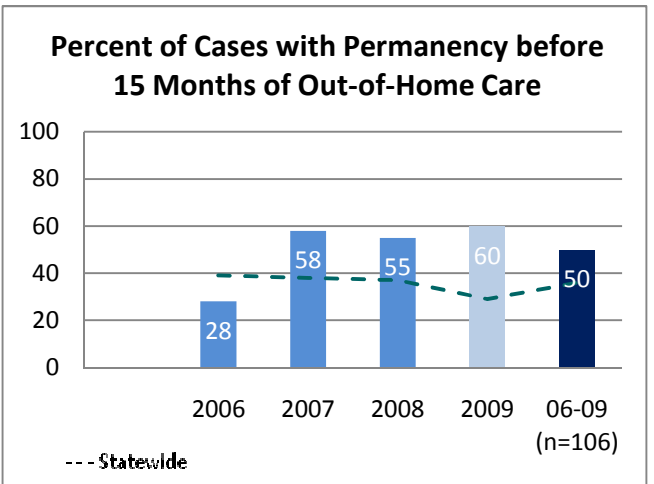
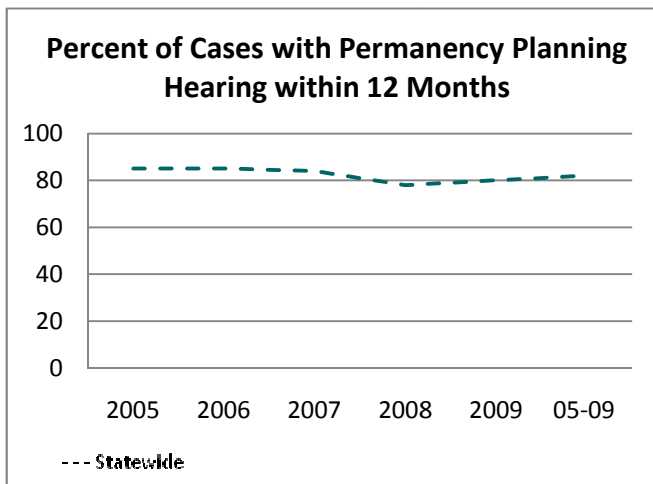
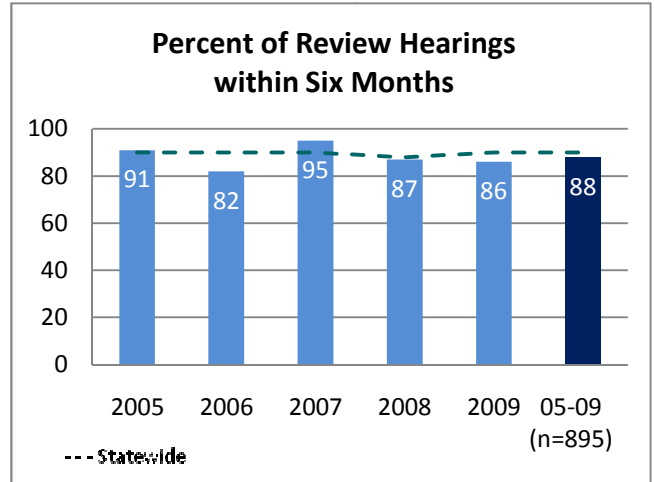
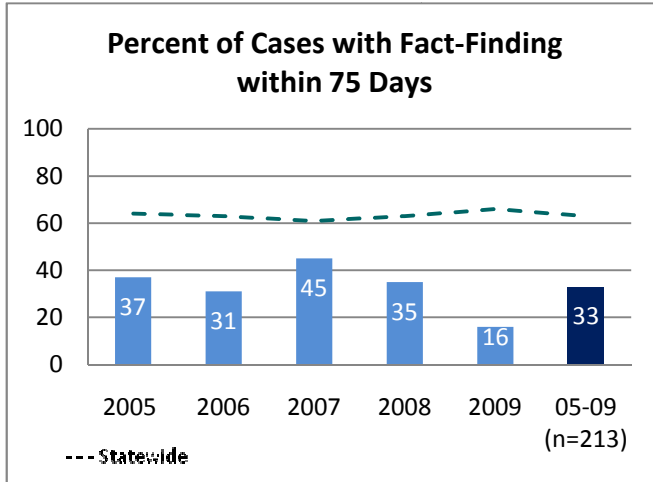
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



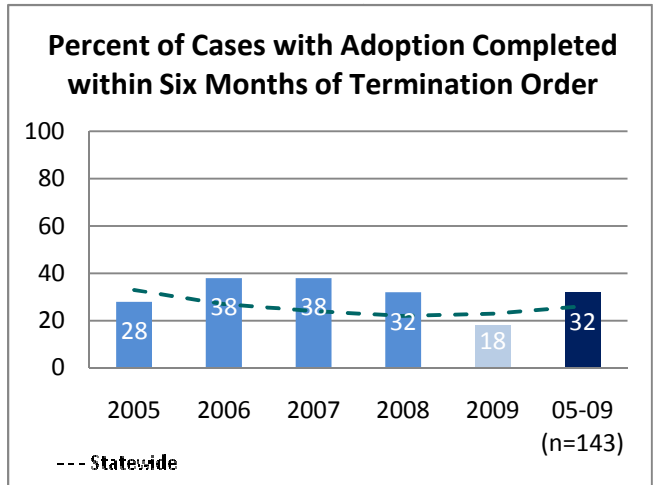
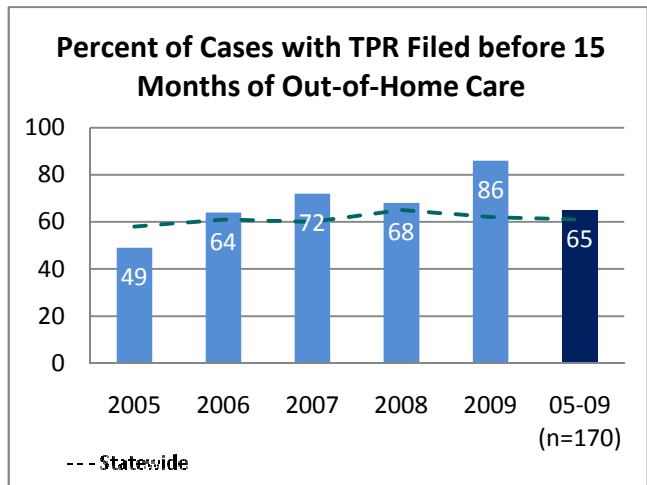
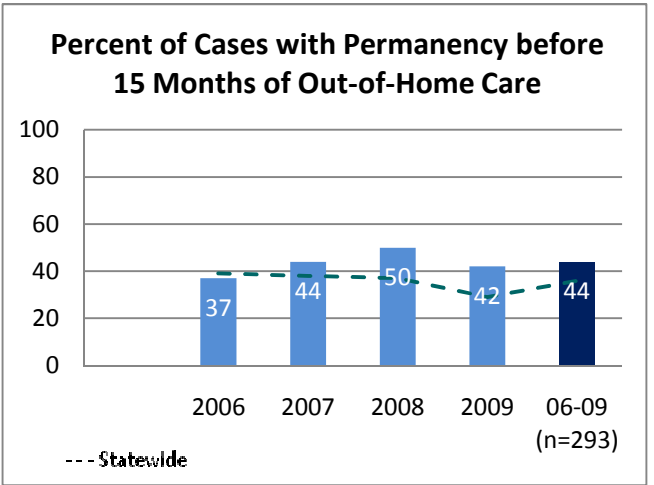
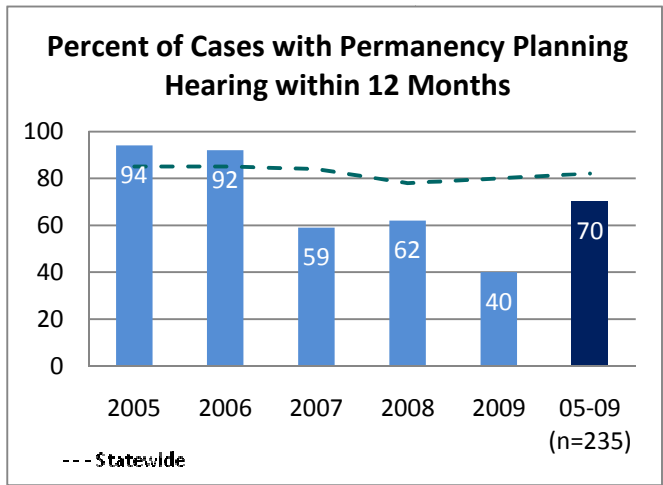
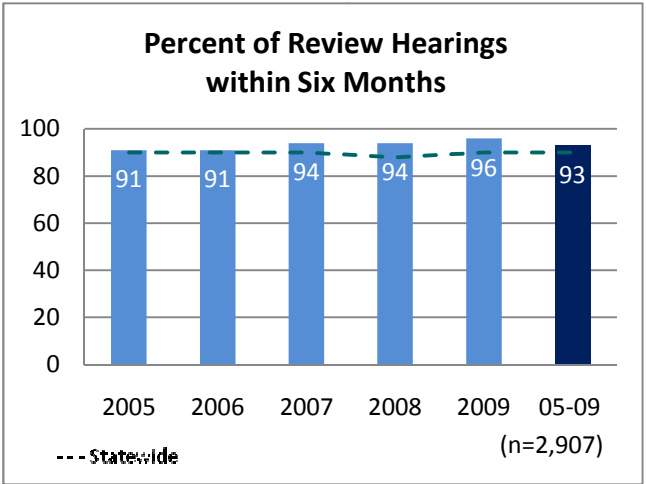
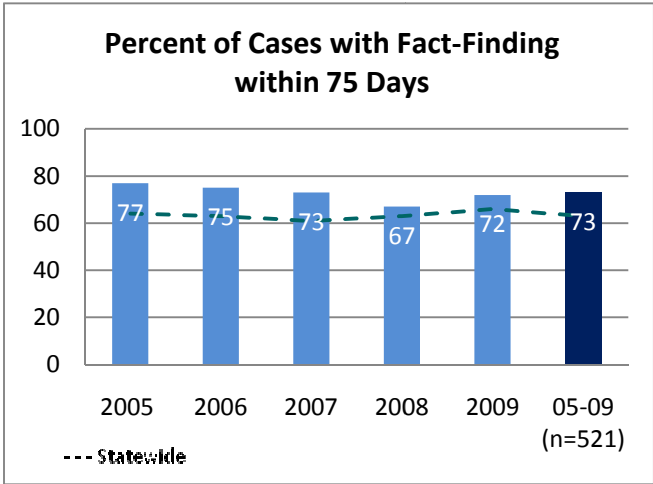
> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



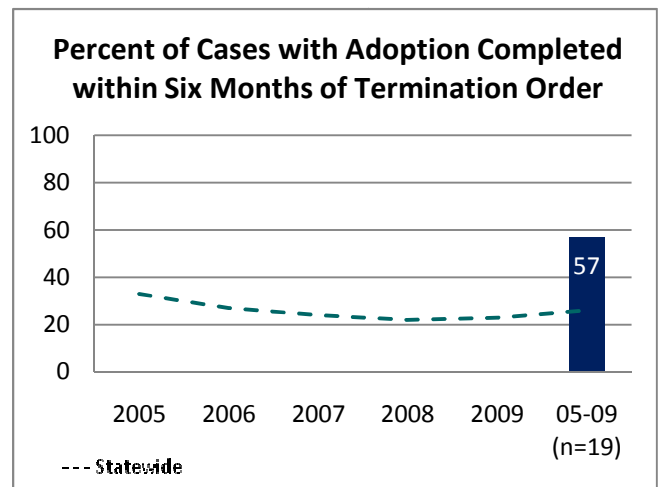
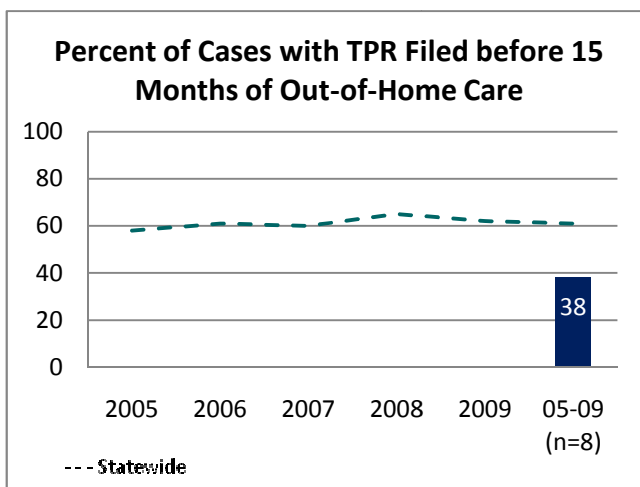
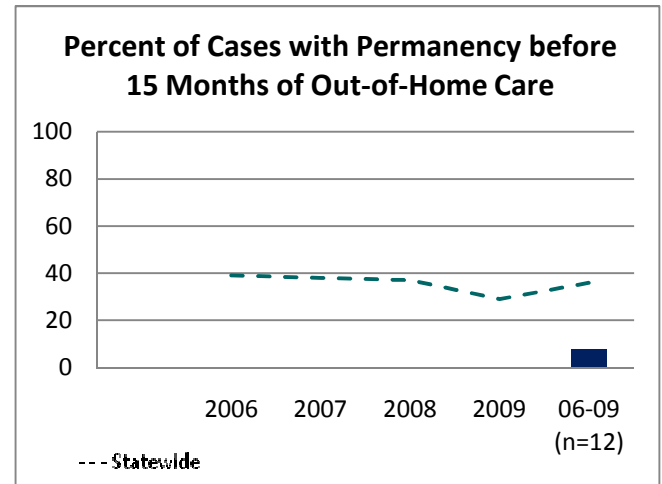
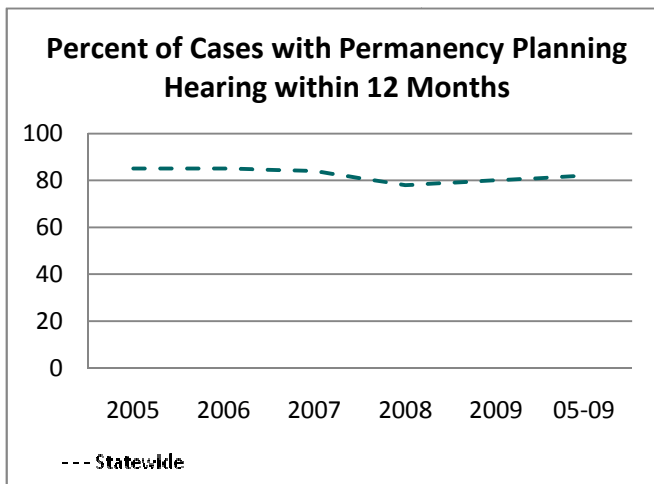
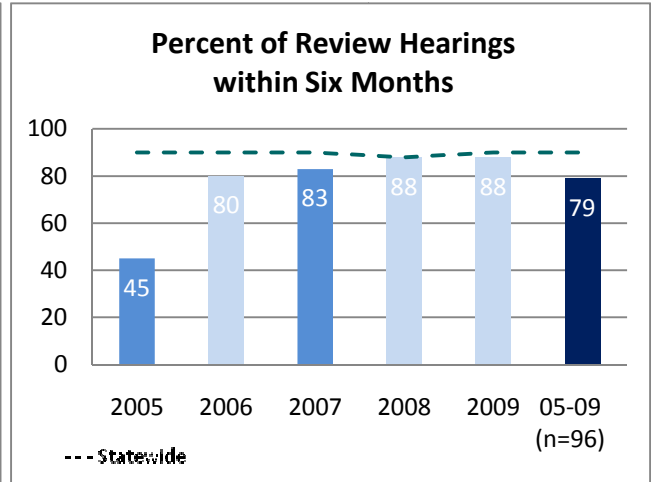
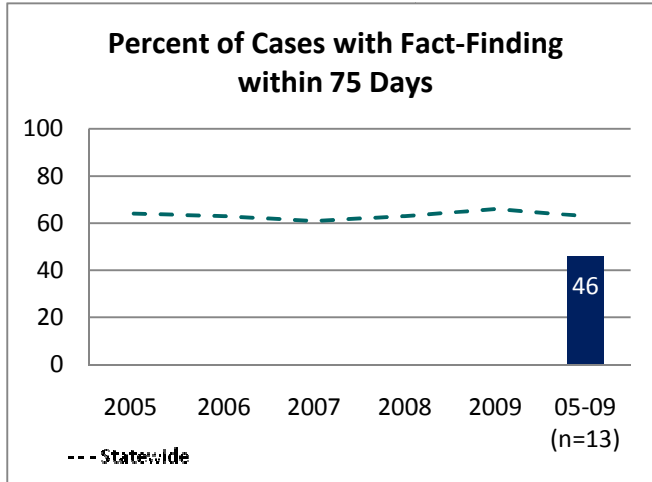
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



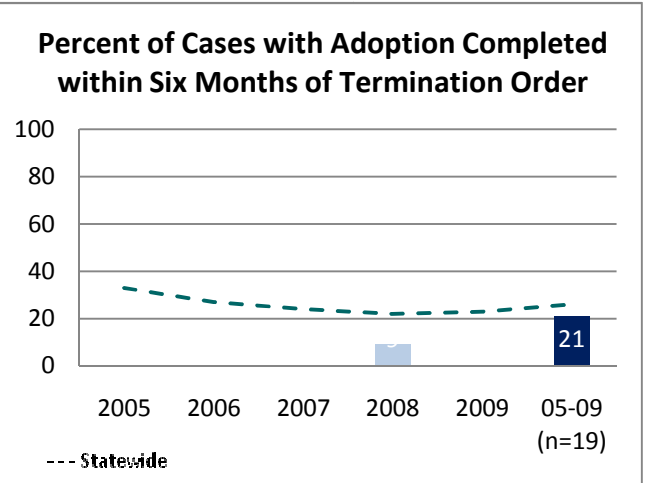
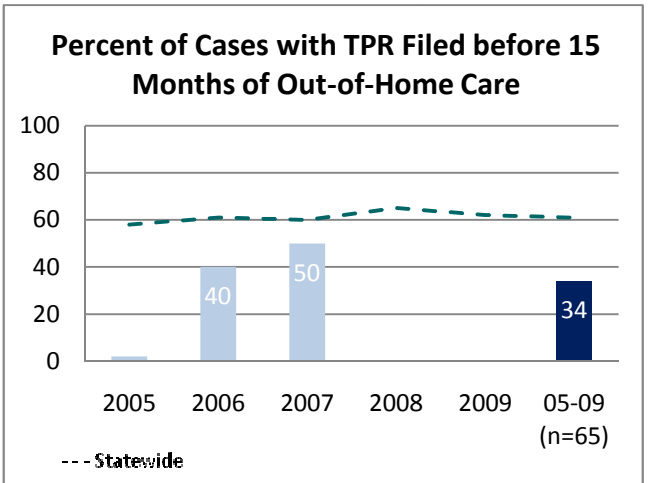
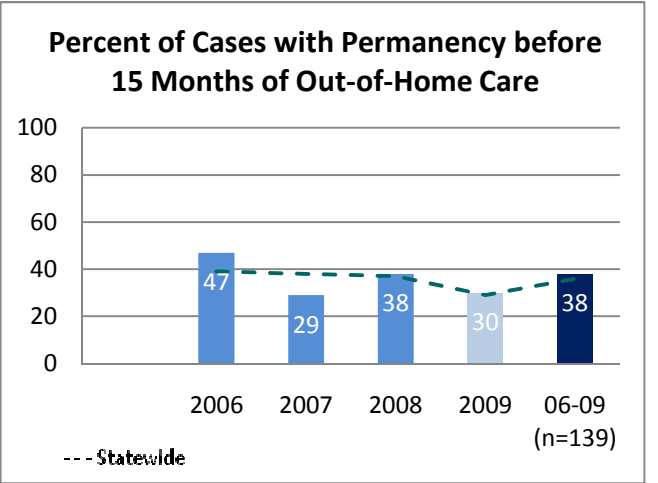
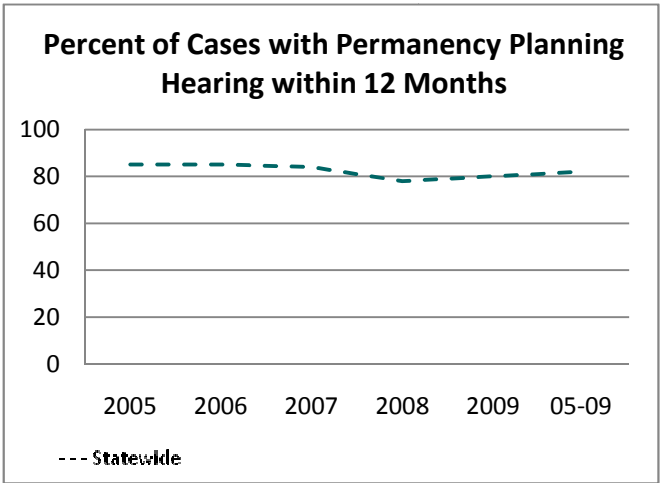
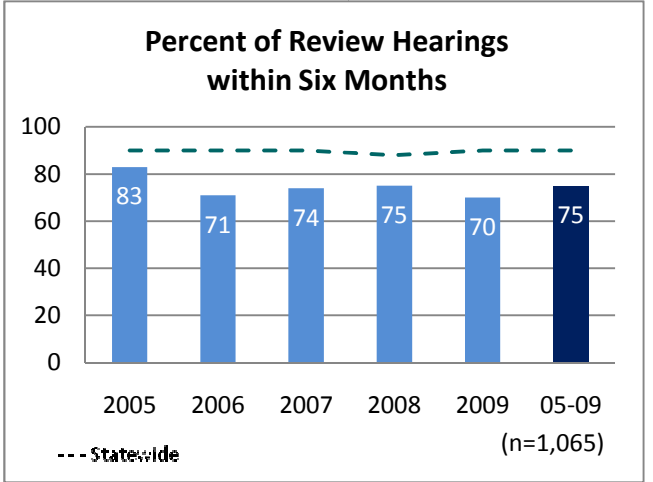
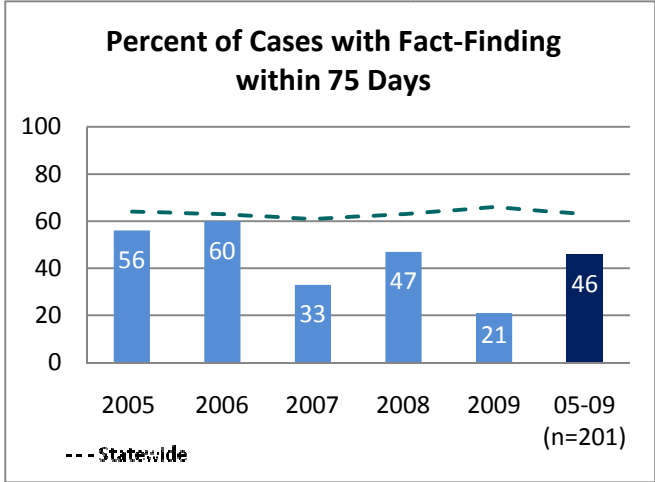
> 20 case events.



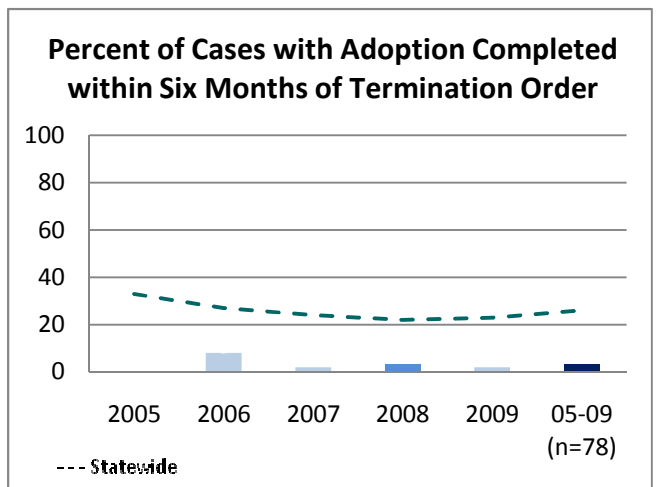
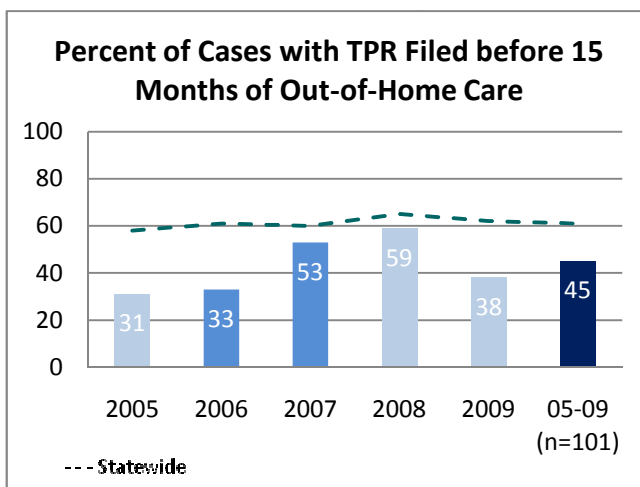
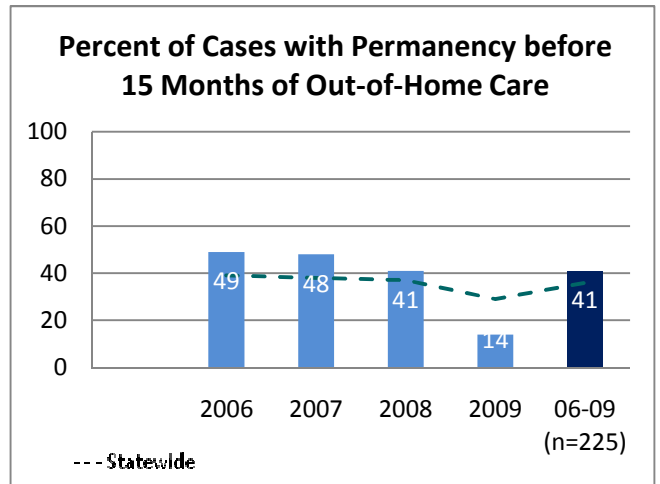
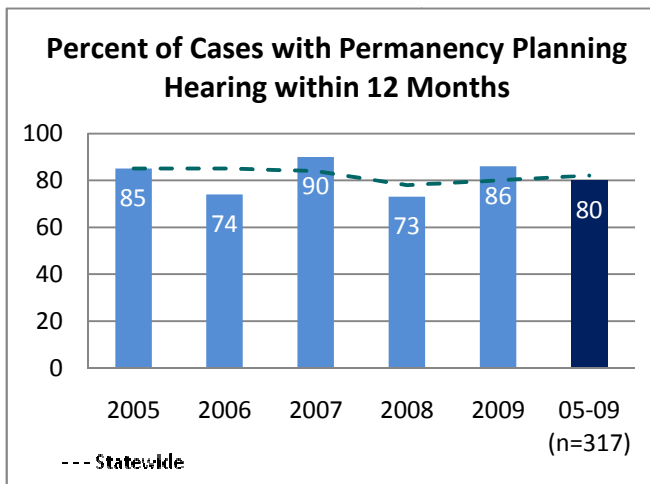
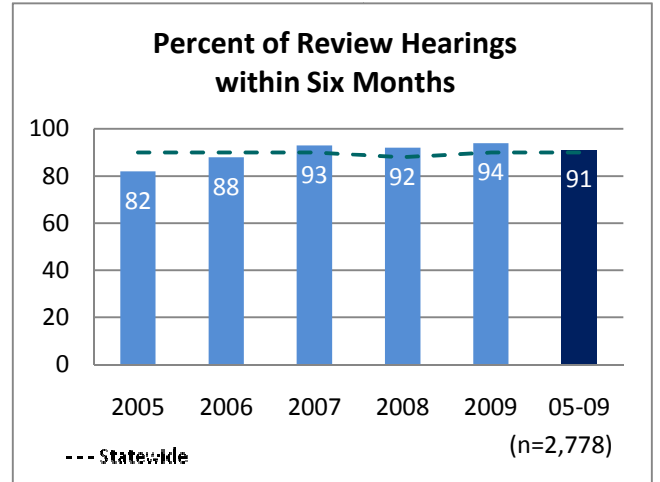
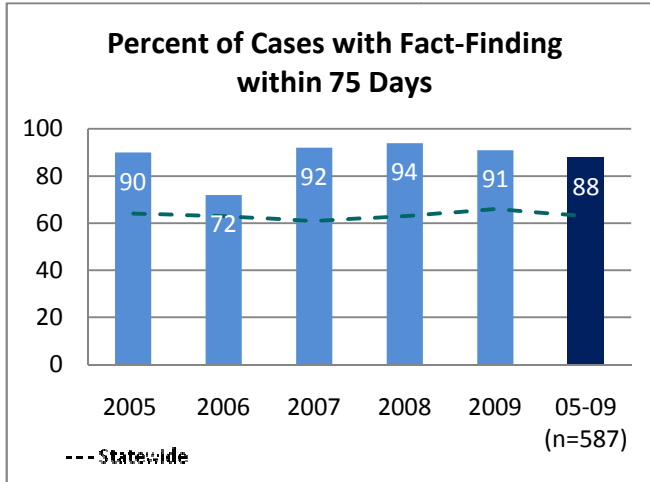
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

Light blue bar: 10-20 case events.

Dark blue bar: > 20 case events.



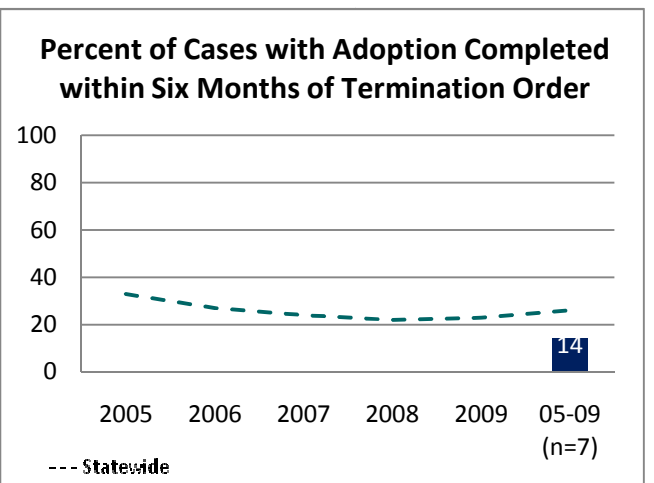
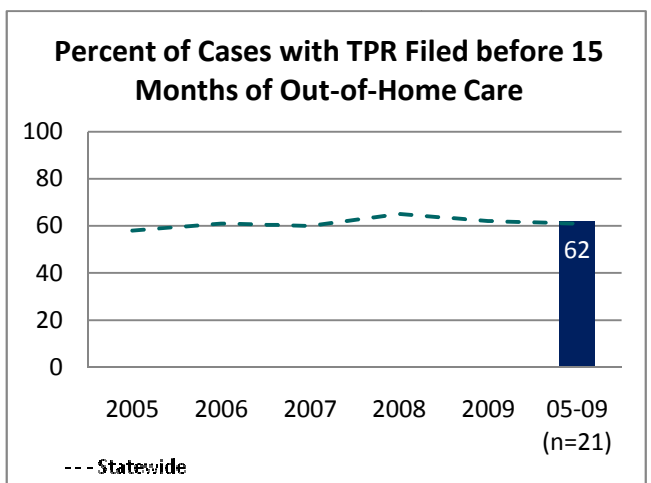
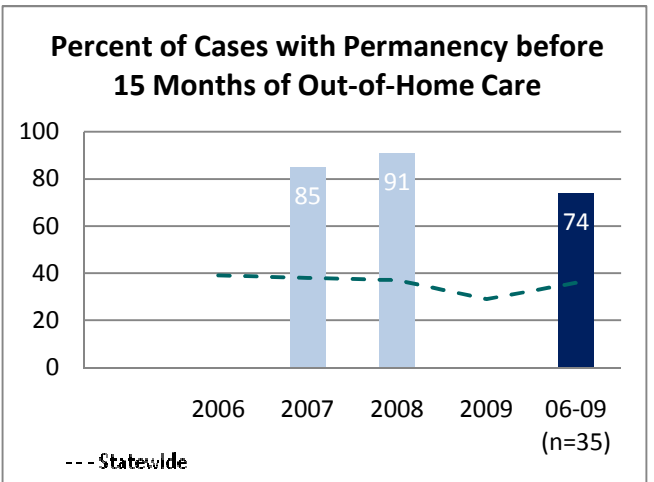
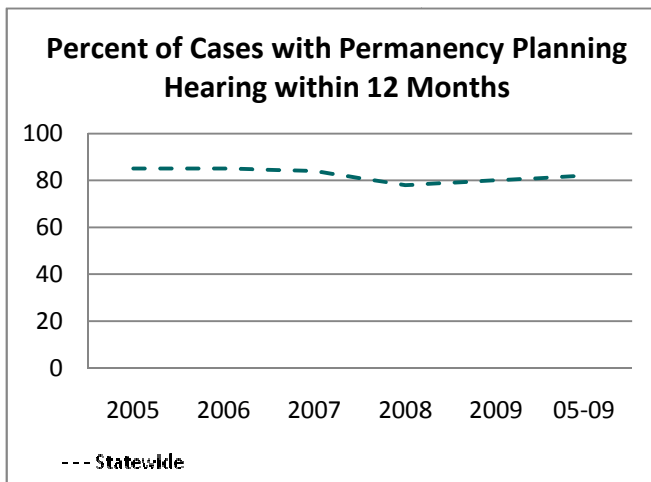
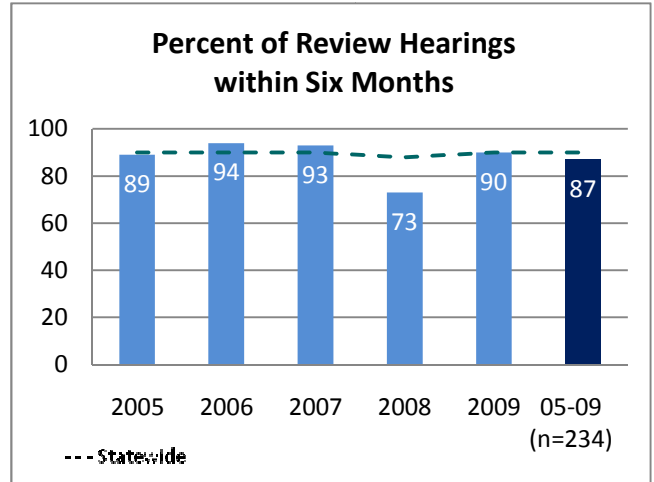
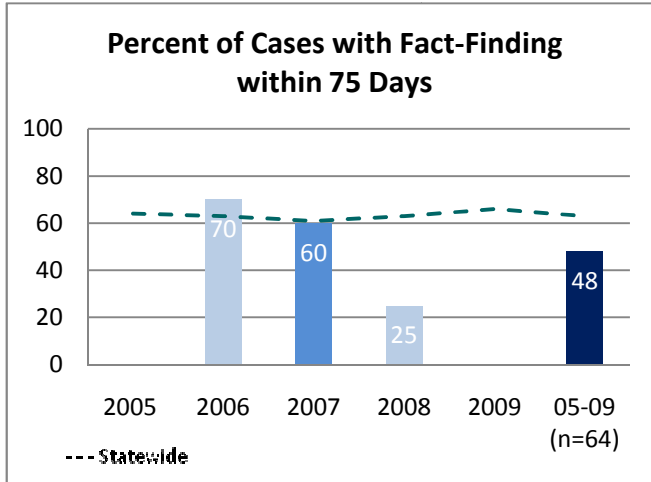
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases. 10-20 case events. > 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.

10-20 case events.

> 20 case events.



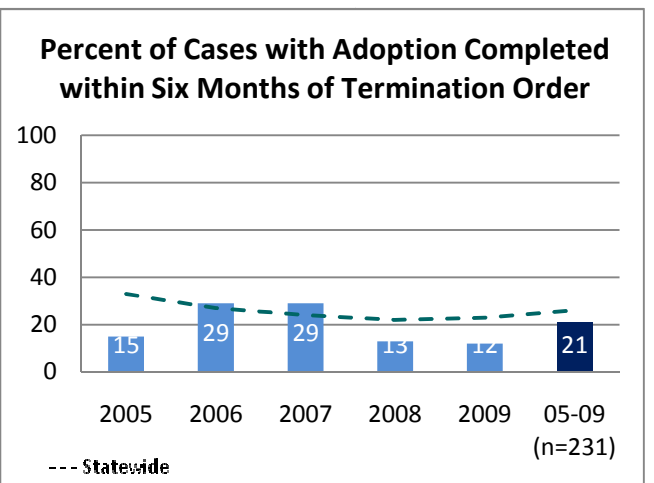
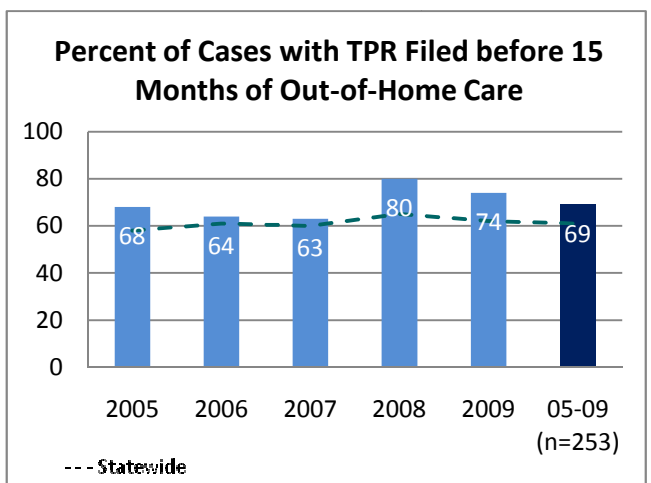
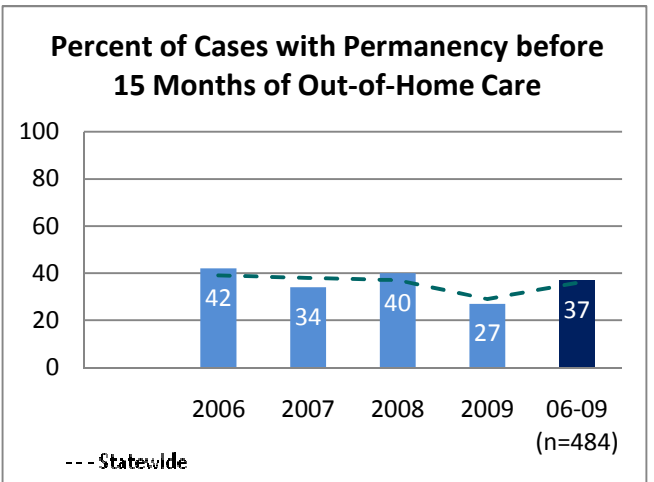
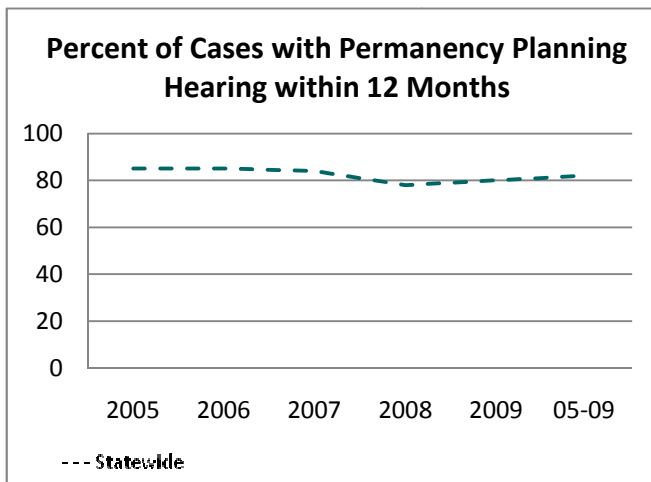
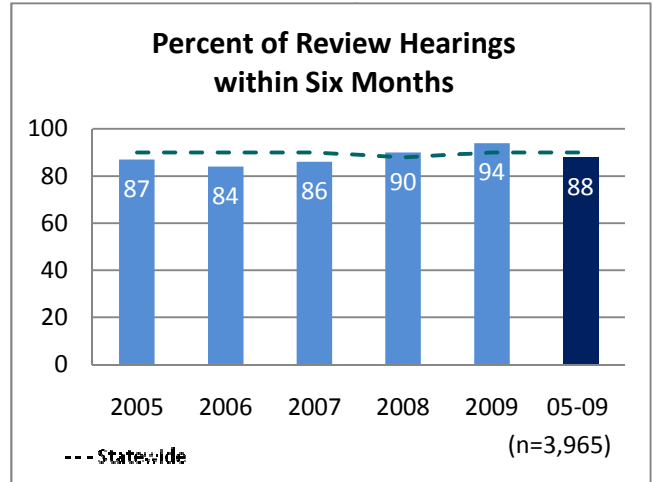
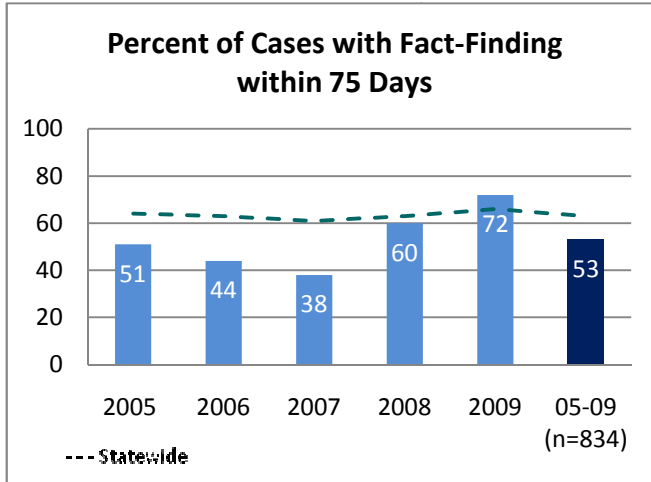
Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.



Annual statistics not reported if < 10 cases.



10-20 case events.



> 20 case events.

