

RECORDED - 125809
INDEXED - 125809
...

125809



...

**NEW YORK STATE
MARIO M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR**

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
John J. Poklemba
Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioner

REPORTED MISSING CHILDREN IN NEW YORK STATE 1989

OFFICE OF JUSTICE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
Barry C. Sample, Executive Deputy Commissioner

OFFICE OF IDENTIFICATION AND DATA SYSTEMS
Owen M. Greenspan, Deputy Commissioner

BUREAU OF STATISTICAL SERVICES
Richard A. Rosen, Chief

**BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND
CRIMINAL HISTORY OPERATIONS**
William J. Sillery, Chief
Criminal History Operations and Special Programs

Prepared by:
Marjorie A. Cohen
James W. Stanco

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	v
INTRODUCTION	1
OPERATION OF THE MISSING CHILDREN REGISTER	5
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF 1989 REGISTER ACTIVITY	9
APPENDIX A: DCJS MISSING PERSON REPORTING FORM	27
APPENDIX B: DCJS AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLICIZING A MISSING CHILD	29

125809

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

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material in microfilm only has been granted by

New York State Division of
Criminal Justice Services

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

	Page
1. Annual Reporting Volume to the Register by Region: 1985-1989	10
2. Monthly Reporting Volume: 1989	11
3. Register Reporting Activity by County: 1989	12
4. Characteristics of Cases Reported to the Register: 1989	15
5. Characteristics of Children Reported Missing Multiple Times: 1989	16
6. Categories of Cases Reported to the Register: 1989	18
7. Characteristics of Cases Cancelled from the Register: 1989	20
8. Circumstances of Recovery for Cases Closed during 1989	21
9. Characteristics of Cases Cancelled from the Register by Entry Category: 1989	21
10. Days between Case Entry and Cancellation for Cases Closed during 1989	22
11. Characteristics of Cases Active on the Register: December 31, 1989	24

FIGURES

	Page
1. Monthly Reporting Volume: 1989	11
2. New York State Missing Children Register Reporting Rates by County: 1989	13
3. Characteristics of Cases Reported: 1989	14
4. Case Entries by Category: 1989	17
5. Circumstances of Recovery: 1989	19
6. Characteristics of Cases Active on the Register: December 31, 1989	23

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 880 of the Laws of 1986 amended Section 837 of New York State's Executive Law creating a statewide Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse within the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The Clearinghouse, which became effective on January 1, 1987, is operated by the DCJS Bureau of Identification and Criminal History Operations.

The tide of national public concern of missing and exploited children turned in 1982 as the result of grassroots parental action in response to several highly publicized cases of child abduction. Driven by youth-protection movements and other child advocate forces, the federal Missing Children Assistance Act was passed that year, and Congress mandated the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to become actively involved in missing children cases through use of both its investigative resources, and its National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer to maintain a national file of missing children. Federal efforts were further bolstered in 1984 with the creation of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

In November, 1984, New York State responded to the problem of missing and exploited children by establishing, through statute, a central statewide Missing Children Register based at DCJS. The Register is a computer file containing information on children under 18 years of age who are reported missing to law enforcement agencies in the State by persons responsible for their care. Law enforcement agencies are required by law to report missing children cases to the statewide Register upon

receiving missing children complaints. A twenty-four hour hotline, 1-800-FIND-KID, is operational at the DCJS Clearinghouse for use by non-criminal justice agencies authorized by law to inquire against the Register, and for use by the public to report sightings of missing children, or to seek assistance in missing children cases. During 1989, over 2,000 requests for information and assistance were received over the hotline, as compared to under 300 the first year of operation. Law enforcement agencies access records on the Register through the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN).

The DCJS Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse is a logical extension of the Missing Children Register, and expands the State's efforts in the publicity, identification and recovery of missing children. Toward this end, staff of the Clearinghouse:

- Interact with schools and community-based organizations to develop education and prevention programs concerning child safety;
- Assist federal, state and local agencies in their investigations of missing and exploited children cases;
- Establish a case database containing non-identifying facts and statistics relative to missing and exploited children cases. The data are analyzed and profiled for the purposes of assisting law enforcement agencies in their investigations of missing and exploited children;
- Utilize the State's resources to duplicate

photographs and posters of children reported missing by local police and, with appropriate parental consent, disseminate this information throughout the State through the media, law enforcement and publicity programs;

- Provide assistance in returning recovered missing children to their normal and ordinary place of residence;
- Formulate and introduce publicity initiatives which concurrently sustain public awareness of the plight of missing and exploited children, and serve as an effective means of aiding in the safe and expedient recovery of children as well as reducing crimes against them;
- In cooperation with the State Department of Social Services (DSS), develop and distribute procedures to law enforcement agencies concerning direct access to the DSS Child Abuse and Maltreatment Register in connection with missing children cases, and;
- Interact with legislative staffs to discuss the creation of, or modification to, laws that relate to the issue of missing and exploited children.

The Clearinghouse also strives to develop stronger ties with the many private voluntary groups and neighborhood associations that have evolved to combat the plight of missing and exploited children. In an attempt to address the issue on the national level, Clearinghouse staff work closely with the National Center for Missing

and Exploited Children as well as Clearinghouses from other states and Canada. The Clearinghouse has had success in accomplishing several predetermined goals, and has demonstrated steady progress in fulfilling its mandated responsibilities. Some of the Clearinghouse accomplishments include:

Northeast Coalition

In order to bolster our effort to locate and recover missing children, the Clearinghouse became a charter member of the Northeast States Coalition of Missing Persons/Children Units. The Coalition member states include Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont as well as New York. The District of Columbia is an associate member of the Coalition. Several projects have been undertaken by the Coalition, including the development of a guideline booklet to be used by law enforcement to understand the laws, procedures and policies of member states and enhance the lines of communication between these states, and a framework for a strategy for regionalized training for coalition members and other agencies.

Missing Children Publicity Initiatives

In accordance with statutory mandates, and with appropriate consent, the Clearinghouse publishes posters and flyers of missing children and distributes them accordingly. Publicity programs have been established with the New York City Transit Authority (Guide-A-Ride Program), the New York Association for Pupil

Transportation, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children clearinghouses from the states and schools. Other publicity campaigns involve neighborhood and community based not-for-profit public interest groups.

As with any long term campaign, change is inevitable. During 1989, the publicity campaign with the New York State Thruway Authority was modified. The program was designed originally to provide motorists with missing children flyers at the point of receiving Thruway toll tickets, and to place posters of the same children at food and fuel facilities along the route. The Thruway publicity program was revised by eliminating the distribution of flyers to each vehicle in favor of strengthening the poster placement strategy.

A number of missing children cases have been resolved as a result of these and similar poster and flyer distribution programs. Accordingly, the campaigns not only publicize individual missing children, but also provide vital program information regarding the existence of the Missing Children Clearinghouse network. In many instances, a parent seeking assistance will view a publicity poster depicting a specific missing child and contact the Clearinghouse concerning their own situation and circumstance.

Leads are also developed as a result of publicity campaigns. A case in point concerns a poster that was part of the New York State Thruway Authority publicity program. Two parentally abducted siblings were pictured on a poster. A "FIND KID" Hotline telephone call was received from a man who identified himself as the

manager of a finance company. The caller recognized the name on the poster and reported a resemblance between the photographs and a man who recently had negotiated a loan with his firm. The investigating law enforcement agency was advised accordingly. As a result of this "KID FIND" contact, valuable information was obtained which led investigators to conclude that the abducting parent had left the United States with the children.

Community Relations/Training and Education

The staff of the Clearinghouse are called upon from time to time to deliver presentations regarding missing and exploited children issues and to explain the activities of the Clearinghouse. These presentations have been, and continue to be, conducted as part of forums, seminars, conferences and community based awareness programs such as local health fairs throughout the State. Sponsors at such programs may include the State of New York Police Juvenile Officers Association, Inc., The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the New York Association for Pupil Transportation, private and public schools, parent/teacher organizations, members of the State Legislature, local government and neighborhood crime prevention/self help groups. These programs may take a "grass roots" approach to the problem of missing children. The goal of the presentations is to heighten the awareness of the members of the organizations.

Support to Law Enforcement

Clearinghouse staff provide a variety of services to law enforcement agencies. These services involve assistance with missing children investigations, communicating with agencies from other states on behalf of investigating agencies and providing identification services in relation to children who are unwilling or unable to identify themselves. Also, the Clearinghouse updated the Missing Person/Child Data Collection Guide used by law enforcement as part of missing child investigations. The enhancements included the updated definitions of category codes used in conjunction with both the DCJS and FBI NCIC missing children registers, an explanation of the Clearinghouse functions and activities, as well as an "authorization to publicize" form required to be signed by the custodial parent (or organization) prior to the initiation of a publicity campaign concerning the missing child in question (see Appendix B). Additionally, the Clearinghouse produced an investigative procedural guide for police officers which is available for use by law enforcement throughout the State. The guide has been approved by the State of New York Police Juvenile Officers Association, Inc.

International Relations

The United States ratified the multi-lateral Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction during 1988 by implementing federal legislation in the form of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act. The Hague Convention, as it is commonly known, focuses on parental abductions and is designed

to secure the prompt return of children who have been abducted, or wrongfully retained, from their country of habitual residence. The Hague Convention does not create a system for the settlement of custody disputes. Rather, it provides for the use of federal, state and local agencies and courts to return children to their country of residence where any custody disputes can then be settled. The Clearinghouse is the designated central contact point in New York State for assistance in connection with Hague convention issues. Along with the United States, the countries of Austria, Australia, Belize, Canada, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and The United Kingdom are signatories to the Hague Convention.

Staff of the Clearinghouse and the Bureau of Statistical Services provided technical assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) regarding their establishment of an automated missing children registry system. In order to further our relationship with our Canadian neighbors, Clearinghouse Staff attended a national conference on the missing and exploited children issue in Canada. As a result of New York's Clearinghouse participation in the program, the Clearinghouse staff has an enhanced understanding of Canadian missing children mandates and program goals. In turn, the Clearinghouse is now better equipped to handle cases in which missing children from New York State are located in Canada.

OPERATION OF THE REGISTER

The New York State Missing Children Register became operational at DCJS on November 23, 1984. The Register is a computer file containing general pedigree and other information about missing children such as fingerprint classification, blood type, medical, dental and optical data. New York State Executive Law Section 837-e established the Register at DCJS, and initially required all law enforcement agencies in the State to report to the Register all cases of children under the age of sixteen who were reported missing by persons responsible for their care. Law enforcement agencies update cases to the Register via the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN). Missing children entries and cancellations are transmitted to the Register through the use of special codes which describe the general circumstances under which a child becomes missing and is recovered. The codes were introduced in February 1987 in order to develop a better understanding of the missing children problem in New York State. Also, the Executive Law was amended in 1987 changing the legal definitional age of a missing child from under sixteen years of age to under eighteen. This amendment served to make New York State law consistent with most other states.

To collect as much information as possible about a missing child, parents or guardians of missing children are asked to complete the DCJS Missing Person/Children Data Collection Guide as well as provide a recent photograph of a missing child which would be used to prepare posters and flyers for publicity purposes. The DCJS Missing

Person/Children Data Collection Guide, which was amended during 1989, is distributed by the Clearinghouse, free of charge, to all law enforcement agencies in the State.

Upon receipt of a missing child report, the police agency enters appropriate data concerning the missing child to the Register via a NYSPIN terminal. Missing child entries, cancellations, modifications, and supplemental data entered through NYSPIN are automatically entered or updated on both the NYS DCJS Missing Children Register and the FBI NCIC Missing Children (Person) File. It is the responsibility of the parent to deliver release forms to the child's doctor and/or optical specialist. Upon receipt of these forms, the practitioners send medical and optical records to the local police. The police then update the Register to include medical and optical information on the child. Medical information includes blood type, body x-rays, footprints, circumcision, etc. Optical data includes vision prescriptions and types of glasses and/or contacts worn. Fingerprint cards (if available) and photographs of the child are forwarded to DCJS. These documents are used to assist an agency that may have located a missing child to confirm identity.

If after 30 days the child has not been located, authorization to release dental records is delivered to the dentist by the parent or the police. The law requires the dentist to provide the information to the local police within 10 days. Upon receipt of the child's dental records, the local police update the Register or they forward the records to DCJS for entry into the Register.

In either case, dental charts and x-rays must be mailed to DCJS.

The FBI NCIC computer, upon receipt of data on the missing person, compares all of the relevant information to entries contained in the Unidentified Person File. This is a file which contains basic descriptor information on missing persons nationwide. If a possible match is made, notification is sent to both the agency that entered the unidentified person information and the agency which is conducting the missing person investigation. If fingerprints are available on the missing person, a copy of these prints is forwarded to the FBI Identification Division by DCJS to be compared against fingerprints currently on file or subsequently received by the FBI.

The police may, at any time, request that the child be included in the DCJS Missing and Exploited Children Publicity Program. Upon signed authorization of the parent, the police may contact DCJS to arrange for publicity of the missing child. The authorization form is now included as part of the DCJS Missing Person/Children Data Collection Guide.

Qualified agencies from both the public and private sector access the Register as authorized by provisions of the Executive Law. These include law enforcement agencies, licensed child care agencies, school districts, coroners, medical examiners, courts and district attorneys. Inquiry data received from qualified agencies are searched against the Register in an attempt to match input names with those resident on the

Register. Possible data matches are forwarded to local law enforcement agencies for further investigation to confirm or eliminate the identification of investigated subjects. Upon request, DCJS will provide (when available) copies of photographs, dental and medical records including x-rays, and other identification aids such as fingerprints to facilitate subject's identification.

Special searches against the Register may be performed utilizing the "MISPER" program. The Clearinghouse staff, through "MISPER", perform searches against the Register using non-unique identifiers such as eye or hair color, height, weight, sex, race, age, first or last name, or any combination of those items. The search allows for an expeditious interrogation of the Register in response to sightings of or inquiries involving an unknown subject.

The staff of DCJS perform regular ongoing quality control of records on the Register and conduct periodic validations for accuracy and currency of records with originating law enforcement agencies in the State. Upon cancellation of a record from the Missing Children Register, DCJS automatically purges information from the Register and returns supportive documents submitted. Fingerprint cards which had been forwarded to the FBI will be retrieved by DCJS and returned to the originating agency.

One of the greatest utilities of the Register is in providing statistical information which can greatly enhance our understanding of the nature and extent of the missing children problem in New

York State. The data from the Register allow us to profile those children who are particularly at risk or prone to be reported as a missing child.

These data should aid efforts to develop prevention strategies, coordinate law enforcement responses to missing children, and increase overall understanding of the problem of missing children.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF 1989 REGISTER ACTIVITY

This section profiles case activity on the Missing Children Register during 1989. The following definitions explain the terms used in this summary:

MISSING CHILD

Any person under the age of 18 years missing from his or her normal or ordinary place of residence and whose whereabouts cannot be determined. Prior to September 1, 1987 only individuals under 16 years of age were reported to the Register as children who were missing.

CASES REPORTED/CANCELLED/ACTIVE

Cases reported refers to the entering of a missing child case on the Register. The unit of count is the missing child "case", and unless otherwise noted, the figures cited refer to the number of cases, not children reported to the Register. A single child may appear in the Register multiple times if he or she was reported missing more than once during 1989. "Cancelled or closed" cases refer to the removal of a case from the Register upon the location of the child, and "active" cases are those that have been entered into the system and were still under investigation on December 31, 1989.

RUNAWAY

An unemancipated juvenile who has left his or her home environment without the parents' or care takers' permission. This category includes juveniles that run away from parental or foster homes, as well as from state or private institutions.

LOST

A child is reported as lost when he or she disap-

peared in the context of daily childhood activities but is not considered to have run away.

ABDUCTED

Refers to the unlawful taking of a child by a noncustodial spouse or family member from the legal custody of the other parent/custodian, or by an acquaintance of the child, or by a stranger.

RECOVERED

A code sent upon cancellation of a case on the Register to report that the child was found as a result of law enforcement and/or Clearinghouse efforts.

VICTIMIZED

A cancellation code that indicates the child was a victim of criminal activity or exploitation while missing. Information describing the nature of the victimization (e.g., sexual abuse, assault) is not sent to the Register.

VOLUNTARY RETURN

A cancellation code that indicates the child returned home voluntarily and unharmed.

REGION

The three geographic areas of the State from which the child was reported missing. New York City consists of the five counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Richmond and Queens. These counties report to the Register through the Missing Persons Unit of the New York City Police Department. Suburban New York City includes Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties, and the Upstate region includes the remaining 53 counties.

ANNUAL REPORTING VOLUME

Table 1

ANNUAL REPORTING VOLUME TO THE REGISTER BY REGION 1985 - 1989			
YEAR	CASES REPORTED	CASES CLOSED	END-OF-YEAR ACTIVE CASES
STATE TOTAL			
1985	17,232	17,217	1,198
1986	16,658	17,122	734
1987	18,203	17,647	1,290
1988	25,318	24,870	1,738
1989	25,074	24,887	1,925
NEW YORK CITY			
1985	5,194	4,844	766
1986	5,001	5,485	282
1987	5,648	5,275	655
1988	8,672	8,310	1,017
1989	8,401	8,252	1,166
SUBURBAN NEW YORK CITY			
1985	4,900	5,024	187
1986	4,178	4,192	173
1987	4,220	4,114	279
1988	5,659	5,610	328
1989	5,321	5,324	325
UPSTATE COUNTIES			
1985	7,132	7,343	243
1986	7,476	7,441	278
1987	8,331	8,255	354
1988	10,980	10,942	392
1989	11,347	11,307	432

Note: Statewide totals include cases from non-New York State agencies not included in the three geographical areas.

Since the first full year of operation of the Missing Children Register in 1985, an increasing number of children have been reported missing in New York State. There were 25,074 cases of missing children reported in 1989, representing an increase of 46 percent from the 17,232 cases reported in 1985. Part of this increase is due to the broadened definition of a missing child to include 16 and 17 year olds which began in September of 1987. However, reporting still increased 12 percent between 1985 and 1989 when cases involving 16 and 17 year olds are excluded

(from 17,232 cases in 1985 to 19,240 in 1989). This growth in case reporting may be a function of improved reporting to the Register rather than a rise in the number of actual incidents. The greatest increase occurred between 1987 and 1988 (+39% total, or +17% excluding 16 and 17 year olds). The number of missing children cases reported in 1989 was about the same as in 1988 (1988, a leap year, was one day longer).

The largest growth in reported cases between 1985 and 1989 occurred in New York City (+62%). Most recently, the total number of cases reported decreased three percent between 1988 and 1989. Despite this decline, fewer cases were closed during 1989 in New York City, resulting in a 15 percent increase over 1988 in the end-of-year active caseload. New York City represented a slightly larger proportion of the total reported cases in 1989 (34%) than in 1985 (30%).

Case reports were also down slightly in the Suburban New York City counties between 1988 and 1989 (-6%). The only region to experience an increase in the number of reports of missing children was the Upstate area, where case entries rose three percent in 1989. The Upstate counties represented a slightly larger proportion of the State total in 1989 (45%) than in 1985 (41%).

1989 MONTHLY ACTIVITY

Figure 1
MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUME: 1989

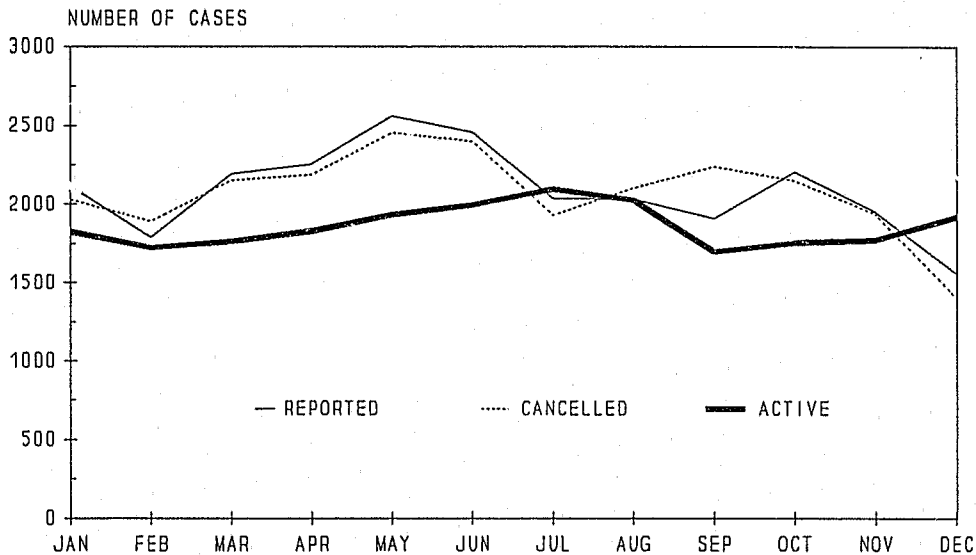


Figure 1 shows the monthly fluctuation in the number of cases entered into the Register. Reporting volume rose somewhat steadily from February to May where the number of cases reached its highest level (2,559). Following declines in the late summer months, reporting

volume rose again in October. This pattern in reporting is similar to that recorded for previous years.

Table 2

MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUME: 1989			
MONTH	CASES REPORTED	CASES CLOSED	END-OF-MONTH CASES ACTIVE
JANUARY	2,116	2,028	1,826
FEBRUARY	1,789	1,892	1,723
MARCH	2,191	2,152	1,762
APRIL	2,256	2,187	1,831
MAY	2,559	2,454	1,936
JUNE	2,458	2,399	1,995
JULY	2,037	1,934	2,098
AUGUST	2,035	2,105	2,028
SEPTEMBER	1,912	2,243	1,697
OCTOBER	2,211	2,152	1,756
NOVEMBER	1,953	1,935	1,774
DECEMBER	1,557	1,406	1,925
TOTAL	25,074	24,887	-

Because most of the cases of missing children reported to the Register were also closed, the monthly trend in case cancellations closely mirrors that of case entries, resulting in relatively stable active caseloads at the end of each month. Overall, an average of 1,863 cases of missing children were under active investigation at the end of each month. The summer months appeared to have the largest active caseloads. For all of 1989, a smaller number of cases (24,887) were closed and removed from the Register than were entered, resulting in a 11 percent increase in the active caseload at the end of 1989 compared with 1988. (See Table 3).

COUNTY REPORTING ACTIVITY

Table 3

REGISTER REPORTING ACTIVITY BY COUNTY				
County	Cases Active 12/31/88	Cases Reported 1989	Cases Closed 1989	Cases Active 12/31/89
Albany	27	1,030	1,024	33
Allegany	0	26	25	1
Broome	6	305	303	8
Cattaraugus	5	75	77	3
Cayuga	1	136	136	1
Chautauqua	8	245	249	4
Chemung	10	235	241	4
Chenango	0	27	27	0
Clinton	0	88	88	0
Columbia	7	175	178	4
Cortland	0	56	54	2
Delaware	3	31	30	4
Dutchess	12	640	619	33
Erie	48	930	931	47
Essex	0	26	26	0
Franklin	1	19	20	0
Fulton	4	65	66	3
Genesee	1	67	67	1
Greene	1	24	22	3
Hamilton	0	1	1	0
Herkimer	2	27	29	0
Jefferson	2	82	82	2
Lewis	0	30	28	2
Livingston	0	36	35	1
Madison	0	43	43	0
Monroe	53	1,790	1,775	68
Montgomery	5	48	51	2
Nassau	53	1,186	1,180	59
Niagara	20	246	240	26
Oneida	9	407	407	9
Onondaga	42	1,382	1,374	50
Ontario	3	94	94	3
Orange	23	522	524	21
Orleans	0	73	67	6
Oswego	2	112	108	6
Otsego	2	46	44	4
Putnam	1	63	62	2
Rensselaer	11	260	269	2
Rockland	55	496	492	59
St. Lawrence	0	97	95	2
Saratoga	13	237	237	13
Schenectady	29	626	619	36
Schoharie	0	3	3	0
Schuyler	0	19	19	0
Seneca	0	55	55	0
Steuben	1	79	79	1
Suffolk	80	2,274	2,296	58
Sullivan	1	72	71	2
Tioga	1	24	25	0
Tompkins	3	122	120	5
Ulster	9	298	297	10
Warren	0	44	43	1
Washington	0	34	33	1
Wayne	1	135	136	0
Westchester	140	1,365	1,356	149
Wyoming	1	13	14	0
Yates	0	16	16	0
New York City*	1,017	8,401	8,252	1,166
DCJS Clearinghouse	24	11	29	6
Non-NYS Agencies	1	5	4	2
State Total	1,738	25,074	24,887	1,925

* Includes Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond Counties.

The Register received reports of missing children from each of the State's 62 counties. The majority of cases were reported from the State's largest urban areas. Suffolk County reported the highest volume of cases (2,274) during 1989, followed by Monroe (1,790), Onondaga (1,382), Westchester (1,365) and Nassau (1,186). New York City, which encompasses five counties that do not report separately to the Register, reported 8,401 cases. Overall, 20 counties each had fewer than 50 reported cases, with the lowest reported from Hamilton County (1).

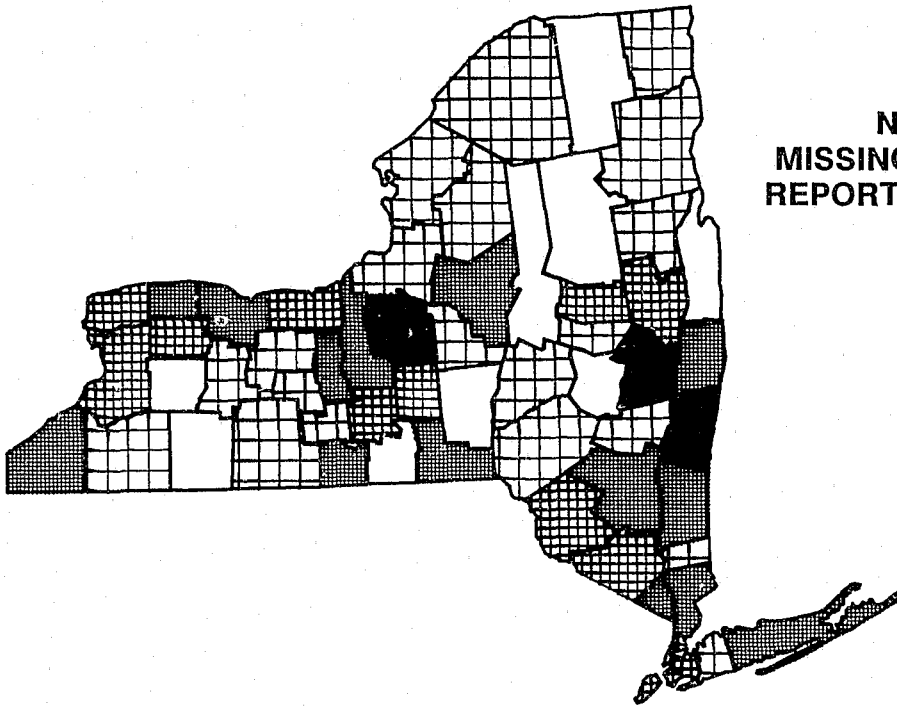
To better compare the number of missing children cases reported across counties, a rate of reported cases per 1,000 children (under 18) population was calculated. Population figures were based upon 1989 estimates from the National Planning Association (see Figure 2). The 1989 rate for New York State was 5.8. Several counties in the Capital District area ranked the highest: Schenectady (18.3), Albany (16.2), and Columbia (12.0) counties (see page 16 for more information).

Register activity reported from the DCJS Clearinghouse primarily included cases entailing special circumstances (e.g., "Hague" cases involving international abductions, etc.) which required Clearinghouse assistance.

Figure 2

**NEW YORK STATE
MISSING CHILDREN REGISTER
REPORTING RATES BY COUNTY
1989**

(per 1,000 children)



10.1 - 18.3

Schenectady	18.3
Albany	16.2
Columbia	12.0
Onondaga	11.7

4.1 - 6.0

Orange	5.8	Niagara	4.4
Tompkins	5.8	Genesee	4.3
Wayne	5.4	Cortland	4.3
Saratoga	5.1	Sullivan	4.1
New York City	4.8	Erie	4.1
Fulton	4.7		

6.1 - 10.0

Monroe	10.0
Chemung	9.6
Dutchess	9.2
Ulster	7.1
Orleans	7.1
Westchester	7.0
Seneca	6.7
Rockland	6.7
Oneida	6.6
Rensselaer	6.6
Suffolk	6.5
Chautauqua	6.5
Cayuga	6.1
Broome	6.1

2.1 - 4.0

Clinton	4.0	Jefferson	3.0
Schuyler	3.9	Otsego	3.0
Ontario	3.8	St. Lawrence	3.0
Montgomery	3.8	Essex	2.9
Lewis	3.8	Yates	2.8
Nassau	3.7	Putnam	2.7
Warren	3.2	Delaware	2.5
Oswego	3.1	Greene	2.3
Cattaraugus	3.0	Madison	2.2
Steuben	3.0	Livingston	2.2

0.0 - 2.0

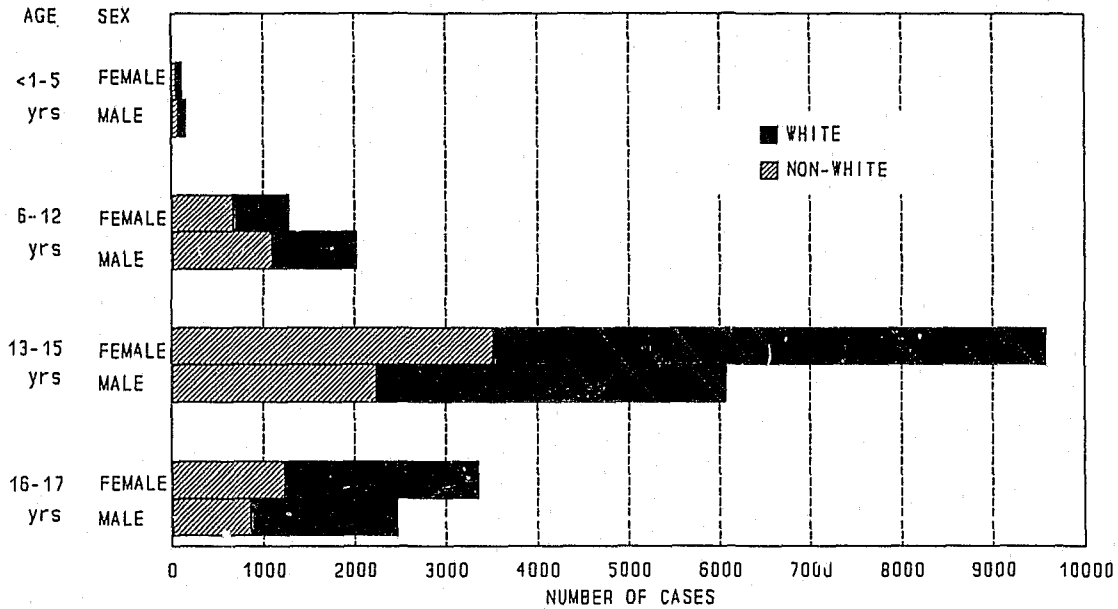
Washington	2.0	Tioga	1.5
Chenango	1.8	Wyoming	1.1
Allegany	1.7	Hamilton	0.9
Franklin	1.6	Schoharie	0.4
Herkimer	1.5		

County population figures are 1989 estimates derived from the National Planning Association.

CASES REPORTED IN 1989

Figure 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES REPORTED: 1989



Statewide, older children accounted for the largest proportion of missing children cases. During 1989, 62 percent of reported missing children cases involved 13 to 15 year olds, and 23 percent involved 16 to 17 year olds. Children aged 6 to 12 years comprised 13 percent, while reports of missing pre-school aged children were relatively rare (approximately one percent). Just over half (57%) of the reported cases involved females and two times as many cases involved white children (61%) as non-white children (39%). The single largest category of missing children cases were 15 year old white females who comprised 11 percent of the total cases reported during 1989. This demographic profile of cases reported to the Register has been relatively consistent from year to year.

Regional differences were found in the characteristics of cases reported in 1989. Missing children tended to be slightly younger from New York City; 18 percent of the City's cases involved children under 13 compared with 12 percent in the Suburban New York City and Upstate areas. Children reported missing from New York City were somewhat more likely to be females (62% of reported cases) than outside the City (55%) and much more likely to be black (54%) than the Suburban New York City (37%) or Upstate (24%) cases.

Table 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER: 1989				
	<u>STATE TOTAL</u>	<u>NEW YORK CITY</u>	<u>SUBURBAN NYC</u>	<u>UPSTATE</u>
TOTAL	25,074	8,401	5,321	11,347
AGE:**				
<1 - 5	276	56	82	137
6 - 12	3,307	1,453	565	1,289
13 - 15	15,657	4,859	3,260	7,534
16 - 17	5,834	2,033	1,414	2,387
SEX:				
MALE	10,727	3,169	2,427	5,129
FEMALE	14,347	5,232	2,894	6,218
RACE:				
WHITE	15,308	3,548	3,280	8,477
BLACK	9,273	4,548	1,971	2,753
OTHER/UNKNOWN	493	305	70	117
CATEGORY:				
LOST	104	1	30	73
RUNAWAY	22,406	7,904	4,712	9,786
ACQUAINTANCE ABD.	35	0	15	20
FAMILIAL ABDUCTION	217	21	71	124
STRANGER ABDUCTION	7	3	3	1
UNKNOWN	2,305	472	490	1,343

* Statewide totals include cases from non-New York State agencies not included in the three geographical areas.

** Age measured at time of case entry.

CASES REPORTED IN 1989

MULTIPLE INCIDENT CASES

An examination was made into the number of times each individual child appeared in the 1989 caseload total of 25,074. This allows for some estimation of the problem of chronic runaways, the group most likely to disappear multiple times during a given year.

During 1989, 19,068 individuals were involved in the 25,074 cases reported during the year. Of these individuals, 15,490 children were counted only once, and 3,578 (19%) appeared in the Register more than once during 1989. Table 5 profiles these multiple incident cases.

If the repeated inclusion of one particular age, sex or racial group occurred, then the

demographic profile of all cases may not be representative. However, there did not appear to be any major differences between children reported missing multiple times and the population of all cases. There were only slight differences found in age groups, as children reported multiple times were disproportionately represented in the 13 to 15 year old group (71% versus 62%).

Of the children reported missing multiple times, the majority (60%) appeared in the Register two times during 1989. The highest number of multiple incidents recorded for one child was 22 separate reports during 1989.

Several Capital District counties appeared to have high case entry rates due to unusually large numbers of multiple incident cases involving children who ran away from group homes or other facilities. The percent of children reported missing more than once during 1989 in Schenectady (38%), Albany (33%), and Columbia (28%) counties was much higher than the average for the State (19%). These counties have well established procedures for the timely reporting of missing children who flee from these group settings.

In conducting this analysis, some instances of multiple appearance statewide were found to be caused by problems in modifying records on the Register. The exact number of such erroneous entries is not estimated to be large, but would result in an overcounting of the multiple appearance of a single individual during the year. Audit and editing procedures are being implemented to minimize these problems in the future.

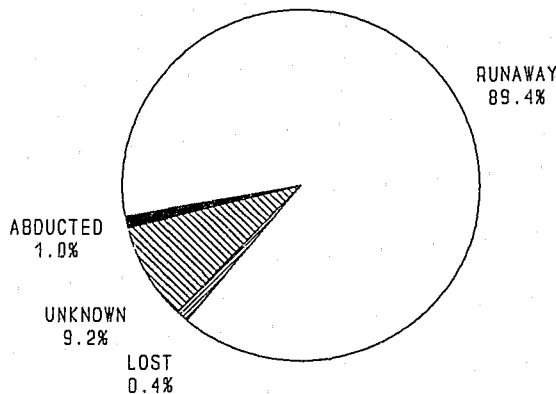
Table 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING MULTIPLE TIMES: 1989		
	N	% OF TOTAL
TOTAL MULTIPLE ENTRIES	3,578	100.0
AGE:		
< 1 - 5	10	0.3
6 - 12	440	12.3
13 - 15	2,538	70.9
16 - 17	590	16.5
SEX:		
FEMALE	2,097	58.6
MALE	1,481	41.4
RACE:		
WHITE	2,229	62.3
BLACK	1,303	36.4
OTHER-UNKNOWN	46	1.3
NUMBER OF ENTRIES:		
2	2,143	59.9
3	708	19.8
4	342	9.6
5 OR MORE	385	10.7

CASES REPORTED IN 1989

Figure 4

CASE ENTRIES BY CATEGORY: 1989



The overwhelming majority of cases entered into the Register involved suspected runaways (89% or 22,406). Abductions accounted for one percent (259) of all cases, and less than one percent (104) of the cases were due to the child wandering away and becoming lost. The circumstances of disappearance were not known in nine percent (2,305) of the cases entered during 1989.

RUNAWAYS

Of the 22,406 cases reported as suspected runaways, 64 percent involved children between the ages of 13 and 15, and 23 percent involved children between the ages of 16 and 17. Children under 13 accounted for the remaining 13 percent of the runaway cases.

Females represented a higher percentage of the suspected runaways (57%) than males (43%), and white children greatly outnumbered non-white children (61% vs. 39%). Thirty-five percent

of the runaway cases were reported from New York City, 21 percent from Suburban New York City, and 44 percent from the Upstate area.

ABDUCTIONS

Abductions typically involved very young children. Half of the children who were suspected victims of abduction were under six years old, and 38 percent involved children between 6 and 12 years old. An almost equal number of suspected abduction cases involved females as males, marking a change from 1988 when females made up a larger proportion of the abduction cases. Approximately two-thirds of the cases involved white children, a decrease from the 74 percent proportion noted in 1988. Over half (57%) of the total abductions were reported from the Upstate area.

Of the 259 cases where abduction was suspected, a significant portion involved abduction by a non-custodial family member (84%) or by someone acquainted with the child (14%). Familial abductions typically arise out of child custody disputes between estranged spouses. These cases can be most difficult to resolve because often the abducting spouse flees the state or country, necessitating lengthy recovery and extradition proceedings. Thus, these cases typically take longer to rectify than other types of missing children cases (See page 22).

There were seven cases reported to the Register during 1989 where it was suspected that

CASES REPORTED IN 1989

the child had been abducted by a stranger. These cases involved five males: three aged 12 years old, one aged 13, and one infant; and two females: one aged 12 years old and the other was 17 years old. Three of the cases were reported from New York City, two from Suffolk County and one each from Nassau and Sullivan counties. All but one of the seven were recovered during 1989.

Table 6

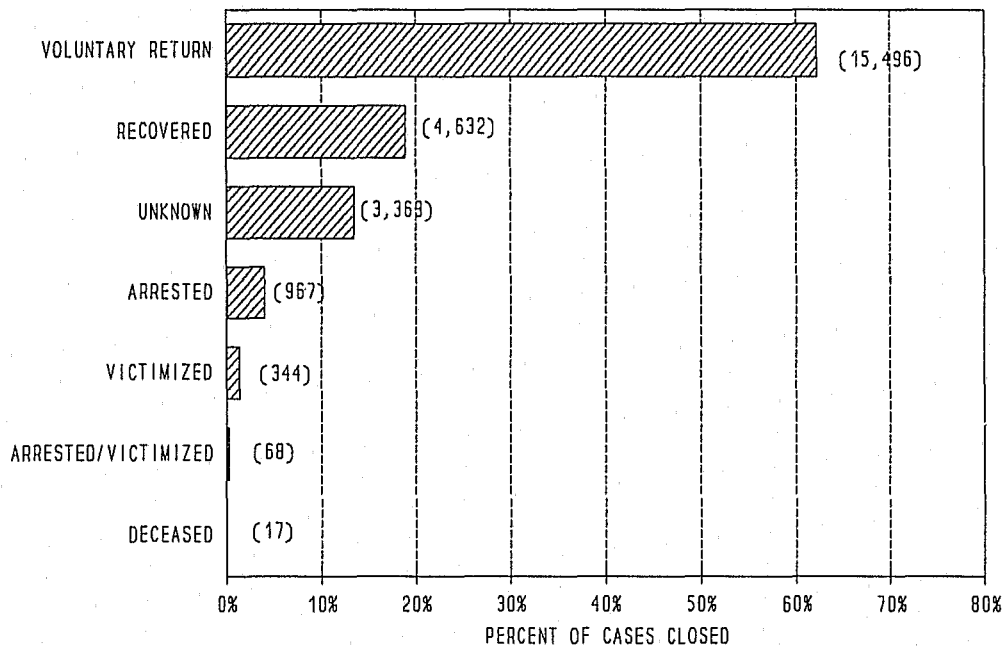
CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER: 1989							
	<u>Lost/ Wand. Away</u>	<u>Runaway</u>	<u>Acquaintance Abduction</u>	<u>Familial Abduction</u>	<u>Stranger Abduction</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL	104 (0.4%)	22,406 (89.4%)	35 (0.1%)	217 (0.9%)	7 (0.0%)	2,305 (9.2%)	25,074 (100.0%)
AGE:*							
< 1 - 5	14	54	15	114	1	78	276
6 - 12	25	2,788	10	84	4	396	3,307
13 - 15	43	14,400	5	16	1	1,192	15,657
16 - 17	22	5,164	5	3	1	639	5,834
SEX:							
MALE	56	9,606	17	111	5	932	10,727
FEMALE	48	12,800	18	106	2	1,373	14,347
RACE:							
WHITE	68	13,736	20	147	2	1,335	15,308
BLACK	36	8,241	15	67	3	911	9,273
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	429	0	3	2	59	493

* Age measured at time of case entry.

CASES CLOSED IN 1989

Figure 5

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY: 1989



There were 24,887 missing children cases closed during 1989. These cancellations predominately involved cases that were also entered during 1989 (23,446) and the remaining 1,441 cases involved more long term cases that had been reported to the Register prior to 1989.

Almost two-thirds (62% or 15,496) of the missing children cases were closed because the child voluntarily returned home after being reported missing. Nineteen percent of the cases involved recovery through law enforcement efforts, and an additional four percent resulted from the child's arrest for involvement in criminal activity. Some form of exploitation or criminal victimization was reported to have occurred in two percent of the cases, and seventeen children were found deceased (up from fourteen in 1988). These cases predominately involved male children who were suspected runaways. The

circumstances surrounding the recovery of children in 3,363 cases were not known.

Runaways accounted for 89 percent of the cases closed during 1989. Despite the fact that the majority of runaways return home voluntarily and unharmed, these children are at risk of being involved in or a victim of criminal activity. An arrest of a runaway occurred in 971 cases (four percent), with 66 of those cases reporting some victimization occurred while missing. There were nine runaway cases which resulted in death.

While males accounted for 43 percent of the closed cases in 1989, they accounted for a disproportionate amount of the cases which resulted in arrests (56%).

Table 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES CANCELLED FROM THE REGISTER: 1989				
	<u>STATE TOTAL*</u>	<u>NEW YORK CITY</u>	<u>SUBURBAN NYC</u>	<u>UPSTATE</u>
TOTAL	24,887	8,252	5,324	11,307
AGE:**				
<1 - 5	272	47	85	140
6 - 12	3,224	1,378	555	1,291
13 - 15	15,129	4,532	3,202	7,391
16 - 17	6,103	2,189	1,458	2,456
> 17	159	106	24	29
SEX:				
MALE	10,698	3,144	2,449	5,104
FEMALE	14,189	5,108	2,875	6,203
RACE:				
WHITE	15,271	3,516	3,285	8,468
BLACK	9,134	4,443	1,966	2,724
OTHER/UNKNOWN	482	293	73	115
CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY:				
VOLUNTARY RETURN	15,496	7,140	3,508	4,847
RECOVERED	4,632	908	728	2,993
VICTIMIZED	344	12	119	213
ARRESTED	967	41	176	750
ARRESTED/VICTIMIZED	68	1	12	55
DECEASED	17	5	5	7
UNKNOWN	3,363	145	776	2,442

* Statewide totals include cases from non-New York State agencies not included in the three geographical areas.

** Age measured at time of case cancellation.

Table 8

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY FOR CASES CLOSED DURING 1989								
	Voluntary Return	Recovered by Law Enforcement	Recovered/ Victimized	Arrested	Arrested/ Victimized	Deceased	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
TOTAL	15,496 (62.2%)	4,632 (18.6%)	344 (1.4%)	967 (3.9%)	68 (0.3%)	17 (0.1%)	3,363 (13.5%)	24,887 (100.0%)
AGE:*								
< 1 - 5	108	61	22	0	0	2	79	272
6 - 12	2,131	608	39	46	0	5	395	3,224
13 - 15	9,342	2,910	197	719	57	6	1,898	15,129
16 - 17	3,819	1,024	83	199	11	3	964	6,103
> 17	96	29	3	3	0	1	27	159
SEX:								
MALE	6,468	2,019	158	544	36	12	1,461	10,698
FEMALE	9,028	2,613	186	423	32	5	1,902	14,189
RACE:								
WHITE	8,865	3,165	247	709	58	13	2,214	15,271
BLACK	6,258	1,414	96	251	9	3	1,103	9,134
OTHER /UNK.	373	53	1	7	1	1	46	482

* Age measured at time of case cancellation.

Table 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES CANCELLED FROM THE REGISTER BY ENTRY CATEGORY: 1989								
	Voluntary Return	Recovered by Law Enforcement	Recovered/ Victimized	Arrested	Arrested/ Victimized	Deceased	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
TOTAL	15,496	4,632	344	967	68	17	3,363	24,887
Lost/ Wand. Away	55	26	2	4	0	3	12	102
Runaway	14,075	4,123	289	905	66	9	2,643	22,110
Acquaintance Abduction	13	11	5	0	0	0	4	33
Familial Abduction	64	52	28	0	0	1	94	239
Stranger Abduction	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	9
Unknown	1,285	419	20	58	2	4	606	2,394

LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER

Table 10

DAYS BETWEEN CASE ENTRY AND CANCELLATION FOR CASES CLOSED DURING 1989		
Days	No. of Cases	Cumulative Percent Cancelled
<1	4,754	19.1%
1	3,889	34.7%
2	1,624	41.3%
3	1,166	45.9%
4	905	49.6%
5	847	53.0%
6	793	56.2%
7	747	59.2%
8	601	61.6%
9	478	63.5%
10	417	65.2%
11	393	66.8%
12	403	68.4%
13	398	70.0%
14	349	71.4%
15	314	72.6%
16	284	73.8%
17	239	74.7%
18	236	75.7%
19	213	76.5%
20	231	77.5%
21	205	78.3%
22	190	79.1%
23	186	79.8%
24	164	80.5%
25	114	80.9%
26	134	81.5%
27	162	82.1%
28	151	82.7%
29	129	83.2%
30	107	83.7%
31-60	2,062	92.0%
61-90	722	94.9%
91-120	626	97.4%
121-365	336	98.7%
366+	318	100.0%
TOTAL	24,887	100.0%

Cases remained active on the Register a relatively short period of time. For the 24,887 cases closed during 1989, the median* length of time between the reporting and cancellation of a case on the Register was 5 days (up from 4 days in 1988). Almost one-fifth of the cancellations (4,754) occurred on the same day that the case was entered into the Register, and almost 60 percent of the cancellations occurred within one week of entry.

The median time elapsed between the entry and cancellation of a case varied greatly across regions in the State. The median entry to cancellation time in New York City increased from 10 days in 1988 to 14 days in 1989. This was considerably longer than in the Suburban New York City (2 days) and Upstate (1 day) areas. The regional variation may be due to different cancellation procedures in New York City rather than a real variation in procedures for locating missing children.

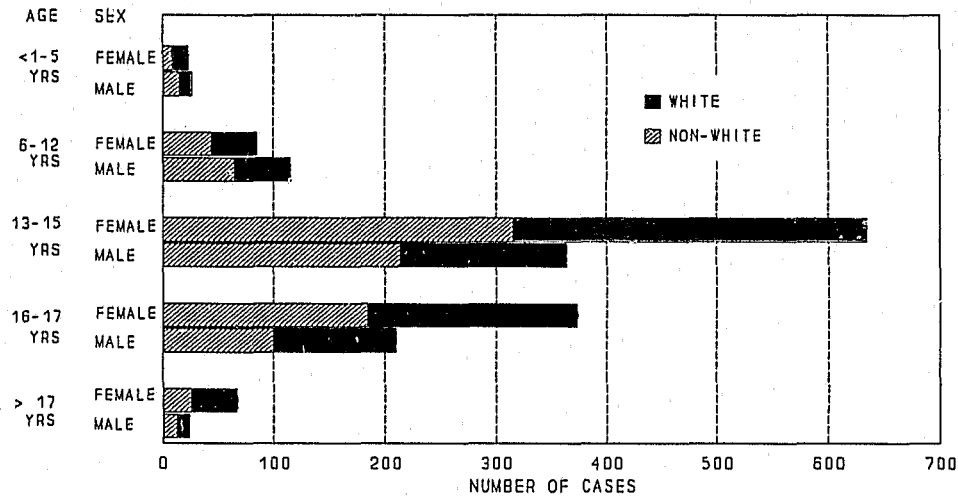
Cases involving familial abductions typically took the longest to close (10 days) compared with cases involving runaways (5 days), acquaintance abductions (1 day) or those who were lost or wandered away (less than one day).

*The median represents the midpoint of a ranked distribution, that is, half of the cases were on the Register longer than five days and half were on less than five days.

CASES ACTIVE ON DECEMBER 31, 1989

Figure 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES ACTIVE ON DECEMBER 31, 1989



A profile of cases active on the last day of the year provides a snapshot of a typical caseload under investigation on a given day. This profile includes both the short term cases that happened to be active on the last day of 1989, and a relatively small group of longer term cases that may have been entered into the Register prior to 1989.

There were 1,925 cases in active status on December 31, 1989 (see Table 11). Approximately 87 percent involved children over 12 years old. Of these, 91 were cases in which the individual was entered as a missing child (less than 18 years old) but was now beyond 17 years old and remained missing.

Almost two-thirds (1,186) of the cases were reported as missing females. White children accounted for slightly less than half (49%) of the active end-of-year caseload. Eighty-four percent of the cases involved suspected runaways. Four

percent of the cases involved abductions, of which the majority were familial abductions (79 out of the 86 abduction cases active on December 31, 1989).

When compared to the Register entry proportions, these numbers indicate that cases involving abductions and younger children are not resolved as quickly as those cases involving runaways and older children. This is demonstrated by the median length of time that cases were active. The median for all cases active on December 31, 1989 was 53 days. The median for active cases involving familial abductions was considerably longer (384 days) than the median for active cases involving runaways (45 days). Because familial abductions were previously shown to involve younger children, it was expected that median lengths of active status would be longer for the youngest age group. For cases involving children under six years old, the median length of active status was 252 days

CASES ACTIVE ON DECEMBER 31, 1989

compared with 68 days for six to twelve year olds, 40 days for 13 to 15 year olds and 65 days for active cases involving 16 to 17 year olds.

New York City accounted for almost two-thirds of the statewide end-of-year active caseload in 1989 compared with one-third of the total case

entries during the year. Cases from the Upstate area constituted 22 percent of the cases active on December 31, 1989 and the remaining 17 percent were from Suburban New York City. Overall, 14 counties in the State had no active missing children cases on the last day of 1989 (see Table 3).

Table 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES ACTIVE ON THE REGISTER December 31, 1989				
	STATE TOTAL*	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NYC	UPSTATE
TOTAL	1,925	1,166	325	432
AGE:**				
<1 - 5	50	28	8	13
6 - 12	201	144	29	28
13 - 15	999	622	159	218
16 - 17	584	327	98	158
> 17	91	45	31	15
SEX:				
MALE	739	405	156	176
FEMALE	1,186	761	169	256
RACE:				
WHITE	937	491	162	282
BLACK	923	622	159	142
OTHER/UNKNOWN	65	53	4	8
CATEGORY:				
LOST	5	0	4	1
RUNAWAY	1,623	1,037	247	339
ACQUAINTANCE ABD.	5	1	2	2
FAMILIAL ABDUCTION	79	27	21	30
STRANGER ABDUCTION	2	2	0	0
UNKNOWN	211	99	51	60

* Statewide totals include cases from non-New York State agencies not included in the three geographical areas.

** Age measured on date of active status (12/31/89). Cases where the child was reported missing (under 18 years old) but remained missing beyond emancipation are shown in the greater than 17 years category.

SUMMARY

Reports of missing children rose 46 percent since the first full year of the Register in 1985, however much of the increase may be due to improvements in reporting and increased sensitivity and awareness of child safety issues. While large numbers of cases were reported, the majority were also cancelled from the Register within a relatively short period of time. Most of the missing children cases involved older females.

While cases involving stranger abduction have typically generated the most publicity and concern, these cases are statistically very rare. Almost nine out of every ten cases of children reported missing were classified as runaways. Although the majority of these runaways return home voluntarily and not as a result of extensive law enforcement investigation, both the causes and consequences of running away suggest that these youths are particularly at risk.

A National Center for Missing and Exploited Children study^a estimated that over forty percent of youth run away to escape from the physical or sexual abuse they had experienced. Additionally, data show that many of them either become perpetrators or victims of crime while missing. Thus, the problems of runaways require responses from numerous institutions beyond the family including law enforcement, social services, juvenile justice, and community agencies. Through a new understanding of the missing children problem gained by information captured by the Missing Children Register and efforts by the Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse, New York State is better suited to respond to the many ramifications and needs of missing and exploited youths.

^aSee Burgess, Ann W., *Youth at Risk*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1986.

APPENDIX A

STATE OF NEW YORK
POLICE MISSING PERSON REPORT (2/87)

	Investigating Police Agency _____	Case Number _____																																																																																										
	Station/Precinct _____ Telephone _____	Date _____																																																																																										
C O H P L A I N A N T	Last Name _____ First _____ MI _____ DOB ____/____/____ Relationship _____																																																																																											
	Address _____ State _____ County _____ Phone(____) _____																																																																																											
	Place Missing From/Location Last Seen _____																																																																																											
	C-T-V _____ County _____																																																																																											
	Date reported missing ____/____/____ Time reported missing _____ [] AM [] PM																																																																																											
M I S S I O N P E R S O N	CHARACTER OF CASE (MKE) See page 4 of this Guide for a complete list of proper codes.																																																																																											
	Name (NAM) Last _____ First _____ Middle _____ Sex (SEX) [] M [] F																																																																																											
	Race (RAC) [] (W) White [] (B) Black [] (I) American Indian/Alaskan Native [] (A) Asian/Pacific Islander [] (U) Unknown																																																																																											
	Date of Birth (DOB) ____/____/____ State Identification Number (SID) _____																																																																																											
	Social Security Number (SOC) _____	Place of Birth (POB) _____ <small>(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)</small>																																																																																										
	Height (HGT) _____	Weight (WGT) _____																																																																																										
	Eye Color (EYE) [] (BLK) Black [] (PNK) Pink [] (BLU) Blue [] (XXX) Unknown [] (BRO) Brown [] (GRY) Gray [] (GRN) Green [] (HAZ) Hazel [] (MAR) Maroon [] (MUL) Multicolor	Hair Color (HAI) [] (BLK) Black [] (BLN) Blond [] (BRO) Brown [] (GRY) Gray [] (RED) Red/Auburn [] (SDY) Sandy [] (WHI) White [] (XXX) Unknown																																																																																										
	Skin Complexion (SKN) [] (DRK) Dark [] (YEL) Yellow [] (MED) Medium [] (RUD) Ruddy [] (LGT) Light <small>(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)</small>																																																																																											
	Originating Agency Case Number (OCA) _____ Date of last contact (DLC) ____/____/____																																																																																											
M I S C E L L A N E O U S	Miscellaneous Information (MIS) Build [] very thin [] thin [] medium [] muscular [] heavy/stocky [] obese [] full figured (female)																																																																																											
	CLOTHING: <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Style/type</th> <th>size</th> <th>color</th> <th>markings</th> <th>Item</th> <th>Style/type</th> <th>size</th> <th>color</th> <th>markings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Head Gear</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Shoes</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarf/Tie/Gloves</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Underwear</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coat/Jacket/Vest</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bra/Girdle/Slip</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweater</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Stocking/Hose</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shirt/Blouse</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Wallet/Purse</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pants/Skirt</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Money</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belt/Suspenders</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Glasses</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Socks</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Contacts</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Item	Style/type	size	color	markings	Item	Style/type	size	color	markings	Head Gear					Shoes					Scarf/Tie/Gloves					Underwear					Coat/Jacket/Vest					Bra/Girdle/Slip					Sweater					Stocking/Hose					Shirt/Blouse					Wallet/Purse					Pants/Skirt					Money					Belt/Suspenders					Glasses					Socks					Contacts				
Item	Style/type	size	color	markings	Item	Style/type	size	color	markings																																																																																			
Head Gear					Shoes																																																																																							
Scarf/Tie/Gloves					Underwear																																																																																							
Coat/Jacket/Vest					Bra/Girdle/Slip																																																																																							
Sweater					Stocking/Hose																																																																																							
Shirt/Blouse					Wallet/Purse																																																																																							
Pants/Skirt					Money																																																																																							
Belt/Suspenders					Glasses																																																																																							
Socks					Contacts																																																																																							
	FBI Number (FBI) _____																																																																																											
	Miscellaneous Numbers (MNU) (See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)																																																																																											
	Scars/Marks/Tatoos (SMT) (See Data Collection Package Page 5 & Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)																																																																																											
	Fingerprint Classification (FPC) (1) Was person ever fingerprinted? [] Yes [] No (2) By what Department/Agency? _____ (3) NCIC Classification Code. _____ <small>(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)</small>																																																																																											

V
E
H
I
C
L
E

Operators License Number(OLN) _____ License State(OLS) _____
 License Year(OLY) _____ Vehicle License Plate(LIC) _____ License Plate State(LIS) _____
 License Year (LIY) _____ License Type (LIT) _____ Vehicle Identification Number(VIN) _____
 Vehicle Year(VYR) _____ Vehicle Make(VMA) _____ Vehicle Model(VMO) _____
 Vehicle Style(VST) _____ Vehicle Color(VCO) _____

O
T
H
E
R

BLOOD TYPE(BLT) _____ CIRCUMCISION(CRC) _____ FOOTPRINTS AVAILABLE(FPA) _____ BODY X-RAYS AVAILABLE(BXR) _____
](A)POS]ANEG]AUNK](C) Circumcised](Y) Yes](N) No](F) Full body x-rays
](AB)POS](AB)NEG](AB)UNK](N) Not Circumcised](P) Partial body x-rays
](B)POS](B)NEG](B)UNK](U) Unknown](M) No body x-rays
](O)POS](O)NEG](O)UNK

V
I
S
I
O
N

Vision Care Specialist: Name _____
 Address: _____
 Glasses:] Yes] No Vision Prescription (VRX) Right Eye: _____
 Contact Lens:] Yes] No Left Eye: _____

J
E
W
E
L
R
Y

Jewelry Type (JWT):
](AB) Ankle Bracelet](BB) Belt Buckle](BP) Broach/Pin](CL) Cigarette Lighter
](CO) Comb](CU) Cuff Links](ER) Earring](KC) Key Chain
](MC) Money Clip](NE) Necklace](PK) Pocket Knife](PC) Pocket Watch Chain
](RI) Ring](TC) Tie Clasp](WP) Wallet/Purse](WA) Watch
](WB) Wrist Bracelet

Jewelry Description and Location(JWL): _____

AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE, DESCRIBE THE SITUATION SURROUNDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THIS INDIVIDUAL:
 Select and circle one code from column I and one code from column II for ALL missing persons who are
 less than 18 years old. For missing persons 18 and older, only one code from column II may be used.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II	
CODE	MEANING	CODE	MEANING
"L"	LOST - Lost or wandered away.	"D"	DISABLED - Proven mental/physical disability exists or is senile.
"R"	RUNAWAY - Voluntarily missing.	"E"	ENDANGERED - Circumstances indicating endangered safety.
"A"	AQUAINTANCE - Abduction by friend, neighbor, babysitter, etc.	"I"	INVOLUNTARY - Disappearance considered NOT voluntary.
"F"	FAMILIAL - Abduction by parent or relative.	"V"	VICTIM - Disaster or catastrophe victim, either natural or man-made.
"S"	STRANGER ABDUCTION - Abductor NOT known to family or guardian.	"J"	JUVENILE - Use only if less than 18 years old and codes "D", "E", "I" or "V" do not apply.
"U"	UNKNOWN - Missing under unknown circumstances.	"O"	OTHER - Use only if 18 or older and codes "D", "E", "I" or "V" do not apply.

CAUTION: The "O" code will cause the record to be entered in DCJS only. It will NOT be forwarded to NCIC.

BEFORE A MISSING PERSON ENTRY CAN BE MADE VIA NYSPIN, CERTIFICATION VERIFYING THE MISSING PERSON'S NAME, DATE OF BIRTH AND CONDITION UNDER WHICH THE PERSON IS REPORTED MISSING AS DESCRIBED ABOVE MUST BE OBTAINED FROM A PARENT, GUARDIAN OR OTHER AUTHORITY SOURCE.

I CERTIFY THAT, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, THE INFORMATION I HAVE PROVIDED TO THE INVESTIGATING POLICE AGENCY AND TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT, IS CORRECT AND THE PERSON I HAVE REPORTED AS MISSING IS MISSING UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED BY THE CODE(S) CIRCLED ABOVE.

Signature _____ Date _____ Relationship to Missing Person _____

Signature & Rank	Shield	Station	Approved	Signature & Rank	Shield	Station	Approved
------------------	--------	---------	----------	------------------	--------	---------	----------

APPENDIX B



JOHN J. POKLEMB
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
AND
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLICIZING MISSING CHILD

MISSING CHILD'S NAME _____
PLEASE PRINT

RACE/SEX _____ DATE OF BIRTH ____/____/____

OTHER DESCRIPTORS _____
(SCARS, MARKS, ETC.)

* PLEASE ENCLOSE A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MISSING CHILD*

The undersigned parent/guardian of _____
hereby requests that information pertinent to the
disappearance of the above-named child and deemed appropriate
for release by the law enforcement agency responsible for the
investigation of said disappearance be published and/or
circulated by any method subscribed to by the New York State
Division of Criminal Justice Services Missing and Exploited
Children Clearinghouse including the use of photographs. I
understand this information will be made available to the
public, media, other law enforcement agencies, hospitals,
social service agencies, shelters, medical examiners and/or
other agencies or organizations involved with missing
persons. I understand and agree that any or all information
supplied by me shall be truthful and I agree to hold harmless
any agency or department using, transmitting, or distributing
this information for any errors or omissions or commissions
occasioned by misinformation I may supply. I further agree
that a photostatic copy of this authorization shall have the
same effect as the original.

Name _____
(Please Print)

Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____

Telephone Number (____) _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MISSING CHILD