



REPORTED MISSING CHILDREN IN NEW YORK STATE 1990

133815

OF
AL
ES

RK



**OFFICE OF JUSTICE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
BUREAU OF STATISTICAL SERVICES**

**BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND CRIMINAL HISTORY OPERATIONS
MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN CLEARINGHOUSE**



NEW YORK STATE
MARIO M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Richard H. Girgenti
Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioner

REPORTED MISSING CHILDREN IN NEW YORK STATE 1990

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

OFFICE OF IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS
Owen M. Greenspan, Deputy Commissioner

BUREAU OF STATISTICAL SERVICES
Richard A. Rosen, Chief

**BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND
CRIMINAL HISTORY OPERATIONS**
Clyde A. DeWeese, Director

**CRIMINAL HISTORY OPERATIONS
AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS**
James W. Stanco, Acting Chief

Prepared by:
Marjorie A. Cohen
Diane E. Vigars

133815

**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 micro-
fiche only has been granted by
Division of Criminal Justice

Services (NYS)

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	v
INTRODUCTION	1
OPERATION OF THE MISSING CHILDREN REGISTER	4
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF 1990 REGISTER ACTIVITY	8
APPENDIX A: DCJS MISSING PERSON REPORTING FORM	27
APPENDIX B: DCJS AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLICIZING A MISSING CHILD	29
APPENDIX C: CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER BY COUNTY: 1990	30

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

	Page
1. Annual Reporting Volume to the Register by Region: 1985-1990	9
2. Register Reporting Activity by County	12
3. Characteristics of Cases Reported to the Register: 1990	15
4. Categories of Cases Reported to the Register: 1990	17
5. Characteristics of Children Reported Missing Multiple Times: 1990	18
6. Characteristics of Cases Cancelled from the Register: 1990	21
7. Circumstances of Recovery for Cases Closed during 1990	22
8. Characteristics of Cases Cancelled from the Register by Entry Category: 1990	22
9. Days between Case Entry and Cancellation for Cases Closed during 1990	23
10. Characteristics of Cases Active on the Register: December 31, 1990	25
11. Categories of Cases Reported to the Register by County: 1990	30

FIGURES

	Page
1. New York City Monthly Reporting Volume: 1990	10
2. Non-New York City Monthly Reporting Volume: 1990	10
3. New York State Monthly Reporting Volume: 1990	11
4. New York State Register Reporting Rates by County: 1990	13
5. Characteristics of Cases Reported: 1990	14
6. Case Entries by Category: 1990	16
7. Circumstances of Recovery: 1990	20
8. Characteristics of Cases Active on the Register: December 31, 1990	24

INTRODUCTION

In 1984, through electronic data processing and related procedures, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) established the Statewide Missing Children Register following passage of Chapter 837-e of the New York State Executive Law. In 1987, in addition to the activities of the Statewide Central Missing Children Register, DCJS established the Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse under Chapter 837-f of the Executive Law. Law enforcement agencies are required by law to report missing children cases to the statewide Register upon receiving missing children complaints; agencies can access records on the Register through the New York State 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:

- » Plan and implement programs to ensure the most effective use of federal, state and local resources in the investigation, location and recovery of missing and exploited children;
- » Exchange information and resources with other states, as well as interested entities within New York State, concerning missing and exploited children;
- » Establish a case data base which will include nonidentifying information on reported children and facts developed in the phases of a search; analyze such data for the purposes of assisting law enforcement in their current investigations of missing and exploited children; develop prevention programs and increase understanding of the nature and extent of the problem; and share the data and analysis on a regular basis with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children;
- » Disseminate a directory of resources to assist in locating missing children;
- » Cooperate with public and private schools and organizations to develop education and prevention programs concerning child safety for communities, parents, and children;
- » Provide and coordinate assistance in returning recovered children who are located out of state;
- » Arrange for the development of a curriculum for the training of law enforcement personnel investigating cases involving missing and exploited children;
- » Assist federal, state and local agencies in the investigation of cases involving missing and exploited children;
- » Utilize available resources to duplicate photographs and posters of children reported as missing by police, and with the consent of parents, guardians or others legally

responsible, disseminate this information appropriately;

- » Disseminate, on a regular basis, a bulletin containing information on children whose names appear on the Missing Children Register;
- » Operate a toll-free 24-hour hotline for the public to use to relay information concerning missing children;
- » Submit an annual report to the governor and legislature regarding the activities of the clearinghouse;
- » Take such other steps as necessary to assist in education, prevention, and investigation of cases involving missing and exploited children.

During 1990, more than 2,800 requests for information and assistance were received over the hotline, as compared to less than 300 the first year of operation. 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 been successful in accomplishing several

predetermined goals, and has demonstrated steady progress in fulfilling its mandated responsibilities. Some of the Clearinghouse accomplishments include:

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, the New York State Thruway Authority, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Other publicity campaigns involve neighborhood and community based not-for-profit public interest groups.

A number of missing children cases have been resolved as a result of these and similar poster and flyer distribution programs. The campaigns not only publicize individual missing children, but also provide 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 his/her own situation and circumstance.

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 of such programs have included members of the State Legislature, 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, 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 awareness regarding missing and exploited children's issues.

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.

International Relations

Since the United States ratified the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in 1988, several other nations have become signatories. These countries are: Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia, Belize, Netherlands, Germany, and Argentina. On August 1, 1991, Denmark and New Zealand will become signatories. 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 DCJS Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse is the designated central contact point in New York State for assistance in connection with Hague convention issues and works closely with the United States Department of State, Bureau of Citizens Consular Affairs in resolving these international child abductions.

Child Pornography

The Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse has initiated a program to attempt to identify those missing children involved in child pornography. Upon notification that a law enforcement agency has confiscated child pornography materials in the course of an investigation or arrest, Clearinghouse staff will review these materials in an attempt to identify missing children who are being used for child

pornography. Once a missing child's photograph has been recognized, the Clearinghouse will notify the appropriate authorities for further action.

NEW LEGISLATION

The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990 was passed into law in October as part of the Crime Control Act of 1990. In general, the Act states that each federal, state and local law enforcement agency shall report each case of a missing child under the age of 18 to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer network.

The requirements of the Act, as stated in the Congressional Record dated November 11, 1990, indicate that "Each state reporting under the provisions of this act shall:

(1) ensure that no law enforcement agency within the state establishes or maintains any policy that requires the observance of any waiting period before accepting a missing child or unidentified person report;

(2) provide that each such report and all necessary and available information, which with respect to each missing child, shall include :

- the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, and eye and hair color of the child;
- the date and location of the last known contact with the child; and

- the category under which the child is reported missing;

and be entered **immediately** into the state law enforcement system and the NCIC computer networks and made available to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the state to receive such reports; and

(3) provide that after receiving reports as provided in paragraph (2), the law enforcement agency that entered the report into NCIC shall:

- no later than 60 days after the original entry of the record into the state law enforcement system and the NCIC computer networks, verify and update such record with any additional information, including, where available, medical and dental records;
- institute or assist with appropriate search and investigative procedures; and
- maintain close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in the missing child cases."

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 requires all law enforcement agencies in the State to report to the Register all cases of children under the age of eighteen 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.

To collect as much information as possible about a missing child, parents or guardians are asked to complete the DCJS Missing Person/Children Data Collection Guide (see Appendix A), as well as provide a recent photograph of the 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 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 requested information to the local police within 10 days. Upon receipt of the child's dental records, the local police update the Register or 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 (see Appendix B) 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 qualified agencies 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 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 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 of being reported as a missing child. These data should aid efforts to develop prevention strategies, and to coordinate law enforcement responses to missing children.

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF
1990 REGISTER ACTIVITY**

DEFINITIONS

This section profiles case activity on the Missing Children Register during 1990. 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 missing children.

CASES REPORTED/CANCELLED/ACTIVE

Cases reported refers to entries of missing children cases into 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 1990. "Cancelled" or "closed" cases refer to the removal of cases from the Register upon the location of the child. "Active" cases are those that were entered into the system and were still under investigation as of December 31, 1990.

RUNAWAY

An unemancipated juvenile who has left his or her home environment without the parents' or caretakers' 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 disappeared 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 case 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 case cancellation code that indicates the child returned home voluntarily and unharmed.

REGION

The State was divided into three geographical areas from which the child was reported missing: **New York City** consists of the five counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond. 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: 1985-90			
	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
1990	25,325	24,836	2,414
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
1990	8,130	7,763	1,533
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
1990	5,365	5,326	364
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
1990	11,819	11,737	514

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

There were 25,325 cases of missing children reported to the Register during 1990. This represents a 47 percent increase over the 17,232 cases reported during the Register's first full year of operation in 1985. The largest increase in year to year reporting since 1985 occurred between 1987 and 1988 (+39%). However, most of that increase was due to the

broadened definition of a missing child to include 16 and 17 year olds. This change took effect in September of 1987. Yet, even when cases involving 16 and 17 year olds are excluded, reporting still increased 13 percent between 1985 and 1990 (from 17,232 cases in 1985 to 19,495 in 1990). This overall growth in case reporting may be a function of improved reporting to the Register rather than a rise in the number of actual incidents. During the last three years, the number of cases reported has stabilized.

Regionally, the Upstate counties reported four percent more cases during 1990 than during 1989, while Suburban New York City reported about the same number of cases. New York City reported three percent fewer, yet despite this decline, the end-of-year active caseload grew by 31 percent over 1989 due to proportionally fewer cases being closed during 1990. While New York City represented only 32 percent of the total cases reported statewide, it accounted for 64 percent of the end-of-year active caseload. New York City also was responsible for 75 percent of the statewide increase in active cases at the end of 1990.

This change highlights one of the major regional differences in Register activity regarding missing children. *Active* caseload figures considerably exceeded the number of cases *reported* or *closed* each month in New York City, while the opposite was true outside of the City (See Figures 1 and 2). A significant decline in the number of cases cancelled during March in New York City contributed to the

1990 MONTHLY ACTIVITY

Figure 1

NEW YORK CITY MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUME: 1990

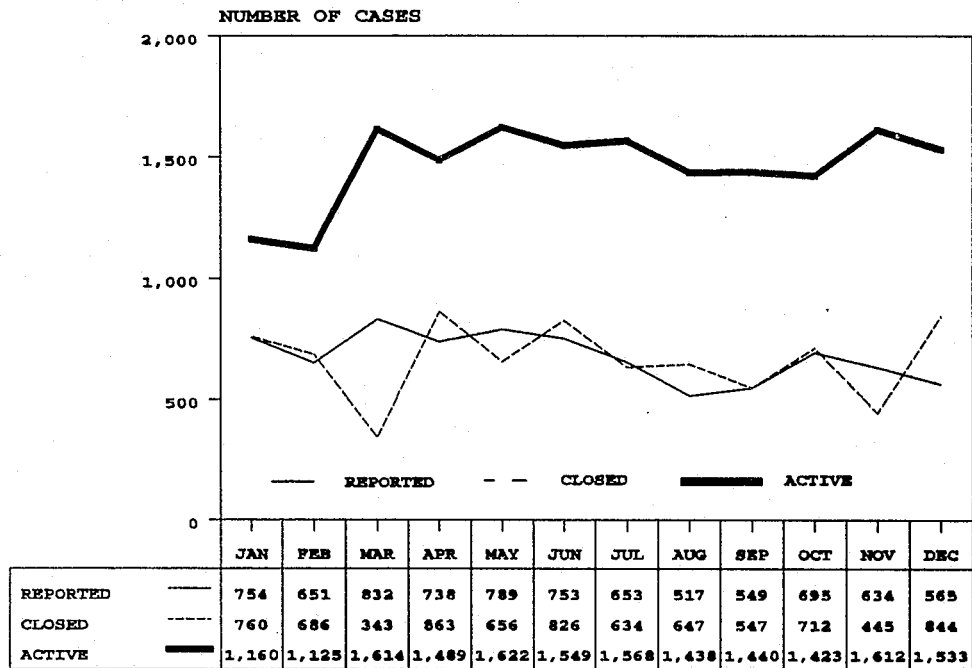
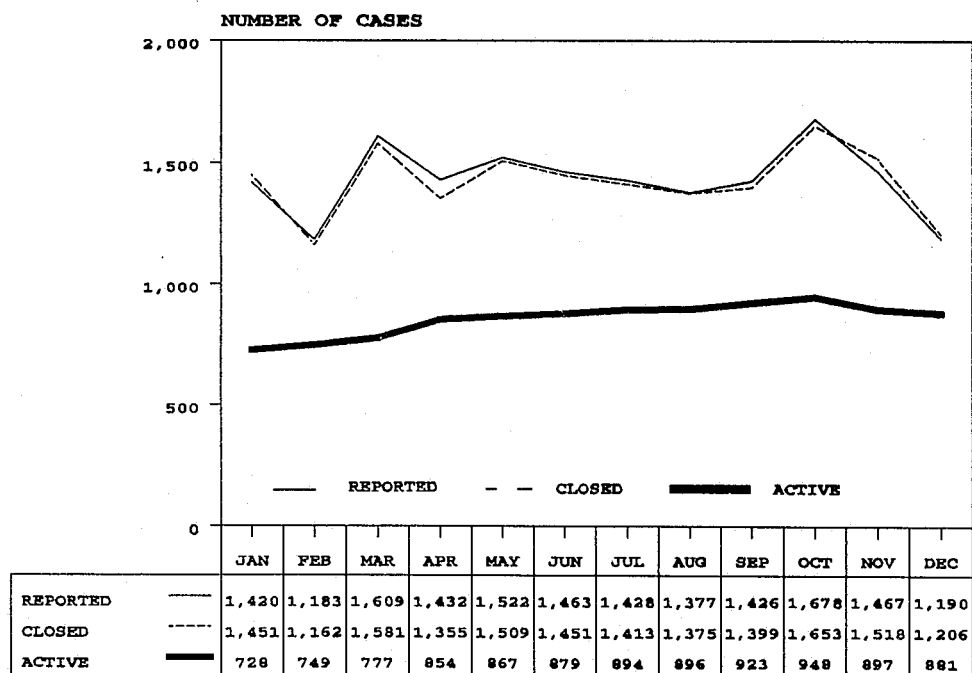


Figure 2

NON-NEW YORK CITY MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUME: 1990



1990 MONTHLY ACTIVITY

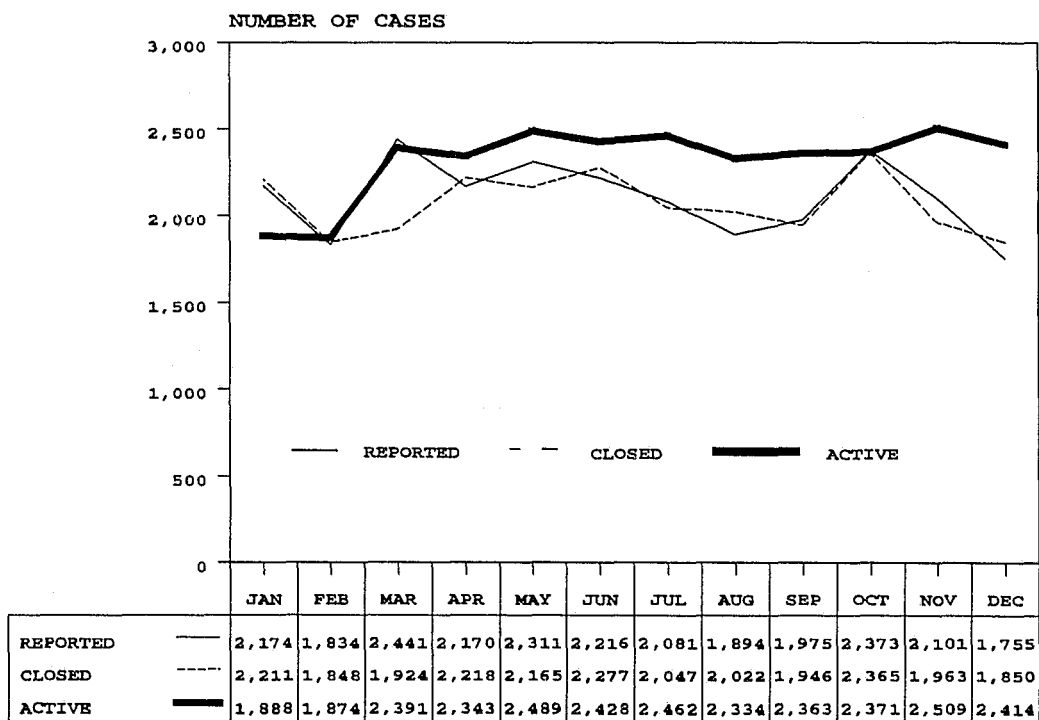
overall increase in active cases. A change of this magnitude could indicate either a slowdown in resolving missing children cases (e.g., a true increase in unsolved cases), or a change in the transmission of cases to the Register. In this instance, the drop was due to a backlog of cancellation transmissions created by a temporary staff shortage in New York City. The effect on the State caseload totals was that, for the first time ever, the number of cases active at the end of each month was generally higher than the number of reported or closed cases statewide (Figure 3). Thus, the average number of cases active at the end of a month rose from 1,863 in 1989 to 2,322 in 1990.

Figure 3 also shows the monthly fluctuation in case reporting and cancellation across the State during 1990. The pattern in reporting was similar to that noted in previous years. Reporting volume rose to its highest level during the year in March, then declined somewhat steadily through the summer months, until peaking again in October.

The Register received reports of missing children from 61 out of the State's 62 counties (see Table 2). The majority of cases were reported from the State's largest urban areas. Suffolk County reported the highest volume of cases (2,107) during 1990, followed by

Figure 3

NEW YORK STATE MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUME: 1990



COUNTY REPORTING ACTIVITY

Table 2

REGISTER REPORTING ACTIVITY BY COUNTY				
County	Cases Active 12/31/89	Cases Reported 1990	Cases Closed 1990	Cases Active 12/31/90
Albany	33	1,070	1,072	31
Allegany	1	16	14	3
Broome	8	341	345	4
Cattaraugus	3	83	84	2
Cayuga	1	88	85	4
Chautauqua	4	326	326	4
Chemung	4	263	261	6
Chenango	0	25	25	0
Clinton	0	60	57	3
Columbia	4	183	178	9
Cortland	2	43	42	3
Delaware	4	46	46	4
Dutchess	33	703	692	44
Erie	47	1,055	1,025	77
Essex	0	35	35	0
Franklin	0	15	13	2
Fulton	3	69	72	0
Genesee	1	119	120	0
Greene	3	16	18	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	52	51	1
Jefferson	2	92	93	1
Lewis	2	13	15	0
Livingston	1	31	32	0
Madison	0	52	52	0
Monroe	68	1,818	1,819	67
Montgomery	2	78	75	5
Nassau	59	1,286	1,294	51
Niagara	26	390	358	58
Oneida	9	387	380	16
Onondaga	50	1,404	1,414	40
Ontario	3	105	103	5
Orange	21	454	454	21
Orleans	6	57	60	3
Oswego	6	116	120	2
Otsego	4	51	54	1
Putnam	2	108	108	2
Rensselaer	2	262	259	5
Rockland	59	599	607	51
St. Lawrence	2	102	102	2
Saratoga	13	206	213	6
Schenectady	36	514	502	48
Schoharie	0	19	19	0
Schuyler	0	9	9	0
Seneca	0	45	44	1
Steuben	1	83	82	2
Suffolk	58	2,107	2,104	61
Sullivan	2	76	73	5
Tioga	0	29	29	0
Tompkins	5	101	104	2
Ulster	10	331	325	16
Warren	1	62	62	1
Washington	1	34	35	0
Wayne	0	136	136	0
Westchester	149	1,373	1,321	201
Wyoming	0	15	15	0
Yates	0	14	14	0
N.Y. City*	1,166	8,130	7,763	1,533
DCJS	6	17	16	7
Non-NYS Agencies	2	11	10	3
State Total	1,925	25,325	24,836	2,414

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

Monroe (1,818), Onondaga (1,404), Westchester (1,373) and Nassau (1,286). New York City, which encompasses five counties that do not report separately to the Register, reported 8,130 cases. Overall, 17 counties each had fewer than 50 reported cases, with Hamilton the only county to not report any cases of missing children to the Register during 1990.

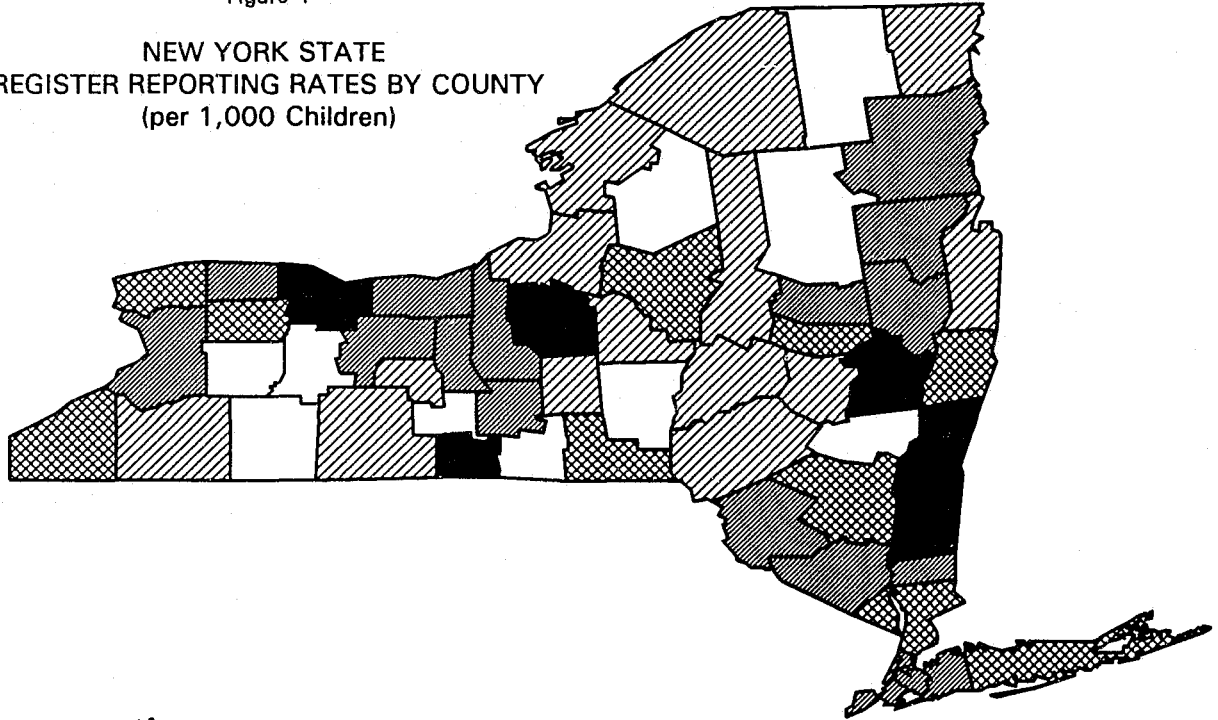
Register activity reported from the DCJS Clearinghouse primarily included cases entailing special circumstances (e.g., "Hague" cases involving international abductions, etc.) which required Clearinghouse assistance.

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 1990 estimates from the National Planning Association (see Figure 4). The 1990 rate for New York State was 5.7. Several counties in the Capital District area ranked the highest: Albany (16.7), Schenectady (15.3), and Columbia (12.7) counties. It was discovered that these counties had unusually high case entry rates due to chronic runaways who accounted for a large portion of the cases (see page 18).

COUNTY REPORTING ACTIVITY

Figure 4

NEW YORK STATE
REGISTER REPORTING RATES BY COUNTY
(per 1,000 Children)



10.0 - 16.7

Albany	16.7
Schenectady	15.3
Columbia	12.7
Onondaga	11.9
Chemung	10.8
Monroe	10.1
Dutchess	10.0

4.0 - 5.9

Orleans	5.7	New York City	4.6
Seneca	5.5	Warren	4.6
Wayne	5.5	Saratoga	4.4
Fulton	5.1	Ontario	4.3
Orange	5.0	Sullivan	4.2
Tompkins	4.8	Nassau	4.1
Erie	4.7	Essex	4.0
Putnam	4.7	Cayuga	4.0

6.0 - 9.9

Chautauqua	8.6
Rockland	8.1
Ulster	7.8
Genesee	7.7
Niagara	7.1
Westchester	7.1
Broome	6.8
Rensselaer	6.7
Oneida	6.4
Montgomery	6.3
Suffolk	6.1

2.0 - 3.9

Delaware	3.7	St. Lawrence	3.1
Jefferson	3.4	Herkimer	2.9
Cattaraugus	3.3	Clinton	2.7
Otsego	3.3	Madison	2.7
Cortland	3.3	Yates	2.5
Oswego	3.2	Schoharie	2.3
Steuben	3.2	Washington	2.0

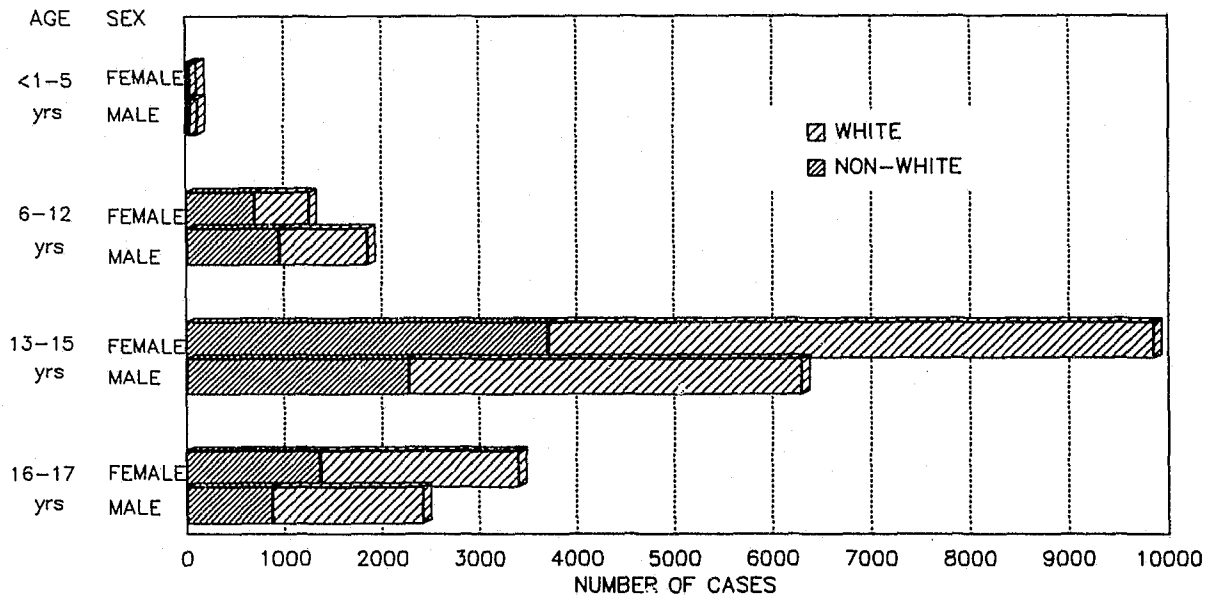
0.0 - 1.9

Livingston	1.9	Greene	1.6
Schuyler	1.9	Franklin	1.2
Tioga	1.9	Wyoming	1.2
Chenango	1.7	Allegany	1.0
Lewis	1.7	Hamilton	0.0

County population figures are 1990 estimates from the National Planning Association.

CASES REPORTED IN 1990

Figure 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES REPORTED: 1990



Statewide, older children accounted for the largest proportion of missing children cases. During 1990, 64 percent of reported missing children cases involved thirteen to fifteen year olds, and 23 percent involved sixteen to seventeen year olds. Children aged six to twelve years comprised 12 percent, while reports of missing pre-school aged children were relatively rare (approximately one percent). Just over half (58%) 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 fifteen year old white females who comprised 11 percent of the total cases reported during 1990. 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 1990. Missing children from New York City tended to be slightly younger and somewhat more likely to be females (64% of reported cases) than outside the City (55%). Children reported missing from New York City were much more likely to be non-white (58%) than the Suburban New York City (38%) or Upstate (27%) cases.

Missing children cases reported to the Register are categorized by law enforcement agencies according to the suspected circumstances surrounding their disappearance. As shown in Figure 6, the overwhelming majority of cases entered into the Register during 1990 involved suspected runaways (91% or 23,081). Abductions accounted for one

CASES REPORTED IN 1990

Table 3

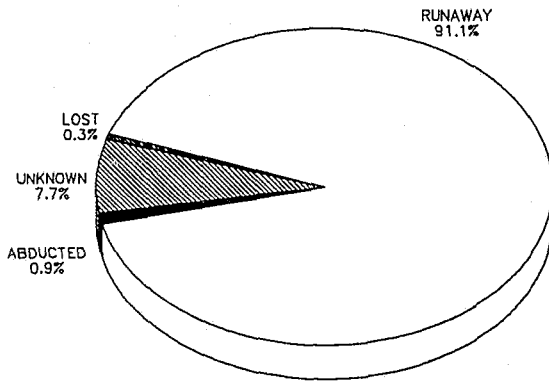
CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER: 1990				
	STATE TOTAL*	NEW YORK CITY	SUB. NYC	UPSTATE
TOTAL	25,325	8,130	5,365	11,819
AGE:**				
infant - 5	233	36	69	127
6 - 12	3,109	1,177	577	1,354
13 - 15	16,153	4,967	3,328	7,849
16 - 17	5,830	1,950	1,391	2,489
GENDER:				
Male	10,687	2,929	2,399	5,353
Female	14,638	5,201	2,966	6,466
RACE:				
White	15,370	3,378	3,314	8,669
Black	9,462	4,508	1,962	2,992
Other/unknown	493	244	89	158
CATEGORY:				
Lost	73	0	19	54
Runaway	23,081	8,106	4,893	10,072
Acquaintance Abd.	24	0	5	18
Familial Abduction	203	20	51	132
Stranger Abduction	5	1	2	2
Unknown	1,939	3	395	1,541

* 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 1990

Figure 6
CASE ENTRIES BY CATEGORY: 1990



percent (232) of all cases, and less than one percent (73) of the cases were due to the child wandering away and becoming lost. The circumstances of disappearance were not known in almost eight percent (1,939) of the cases entered during 1990. (See Appendix C for case entry categories by county).

RUNAWAYS

Of the 23,081 cases reported as suspected runaways, 65 percent involved children between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, and 23 percent involved children who were sixteen or seventeen years old. Children under thirteen accounted for the remaining 12 percent of the runaway cases.

Females represented a higher percentage of the suspected runaways (58%) than males (42%), and white children outnumbered non-white children (60% vs. 40%). Thirty-five percent of the runaway cases were reported from

New York City, 21 percent from Suburban New York City, and 44 percent were from the remaining Upstate counties.

ABDUCTIONS

Abductions typically involved very young children. Almost two-thirds of the children who were suspected victims of abduction were under six years old, and 31 percent involved children between six and twelve years old. An almost equal number of suspected abduction cases involved females as males, marking a change from earlier years when females made up a larger proportion of the abduction cases. Approximately three-fourths of the cases involved white children, an increase from 50 percent in 1989. Two out of every three abductions reported were from the Upstate area.

Of the 232 cases where abduction was suspected, a significant portion involved abduction by a non-custodial family member (88%) or by someone acquainted with the child (10%). 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 remain active much longer than other types of missing children cases (See page 24).

There were five cases reported to the Register during 1990 where it was suspected that the child had been abducted by a stranger.

CASES REPORTED IN 1990

These cases involved four males: one each aged two, nine, fourteen and seventeen; and one female who was two years old. The counties reporting suspected stranger abduction cases included Albany, Broome, New York City, Suffolk and Westchester. All but one of the five were recovered during 1990.

While these "categories" of missing children cases provide more detailed information about missing children than was ever known before, the statistical utility of the Register may be limited by a number of factors. First, it is important to note that the Register can profile *only* those cases of missing children that are actually reported to law enforcement agencies. While the Register shows five cases of suspected stranger abductions during 1990, several other

cases of children abducted by stranger(s) occurred throughout the State during the year but were not reported to the Register. One such case involved a fifteen year old female who had disappeared from her Brooklyn home in December and was later found murdered on the Williamsburg Bridge.

Also, varying perceptions of missing children amongst law enforcement agencies in the State may affect how cases are categorized. For example, the New York City Police Department's Missing Persons Unit never categorizes any missing children as "lost". Additionally, the State Police are reluctant to classify sixteen and seventeen year olds as "runaways" because persons over fifteen are considered emancipated youth who cannot be

Table 4

CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER: 1990							
	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Runaway</u>	<u>Acquaint. Abduction</u>	<u>Familial Abduction</u>	<u>Stranger Abduction</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL	73 (0.3%)	23,081 (91.1%)	24 (0.1%)	203 (0.8%)	5 (0.0%)	1,939 (7.7%)	25,325 (100.0%)
AGE:							
infant - 5	6	32	9	128	2	56	233
6 - 12	24	2,746	8	64	1	266	3,109
13 - 15	20	15,096	5	10	1	1,021	16,153
16 - 17	23	5,207	2	1	1	596	5,830
GENDER:							
Male	51	9,735	14	106	4	777	10,687
Female	22	13,346	10	97	1	1,162	14,638
RACE:							
White	54	13,892	17	150	3	1,254	15,370
Black	18	8,732	7	52	1	652	9,462
Other/unk.	1	457	0	1	1	33	493

* Age measured at time of case entry.

CASES REPORTED IN 1990

arrested for running away.

Register reporting is also subject to misuse by parents who falsely report their children as missing. Several recent cases in the State have revealed instances where a child was reported missing by a parent, and later the parent was implicated in the child's subsequent death. The crime of falsely reporting an incident is a Class B Misdemeanor which is punishable by a maximum term of three months in jail.

Additionally, the Register counts "cases" rather than the number of individual children reported missing. An examination was made into the number of times each individual child

appeared in the 1990 caseload total of 25,325. This allows for some estimation of the problem of chronic runaways, the group most likely to disappear multiple times during a given year.

During 1990, 18,543 individuals were involved in the 25,325 cases reported during the year. Of these individuals, 14,788 children were counted only once, and 3,755 (20% of individuals) appeared in the Register more than once during 1990. 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 characteristics of all cases. There was only a slight variation found in age groups, as children reported multiple times were disproportionately represented in the thirteen to fifteen year old group (71% versus 64%).

Of the children reported missing multiple times, almost two-thirds (62%) appeared in the Register two times during 1990. The highest number of multiple incidents recorded for one child was 19 separate reports during 1990.

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 1990 in Albany

Table 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING MULTIPLE TIMES: 1990		
	<u>N</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
TOTAL MULTIPLE ENTRIES	3,755	100.0
AGE:		
infant - 5	11	0.3
6 - 12	416	11.1
13 - 15	2,641	70.3
16 - 17	687	18.3
GENDER:		
Female	2,244	59.8
Male	1,511	40.2
RACE:		
White	2,339	62.3
Black	1,351	36.0
Other/unknowns	65	1.7
# OF ENTRIES:		
2	2,281	60.7
3	772	20.6
4	338	9.0
5 or more	364	9.7

CASES REPORTED IN 1990

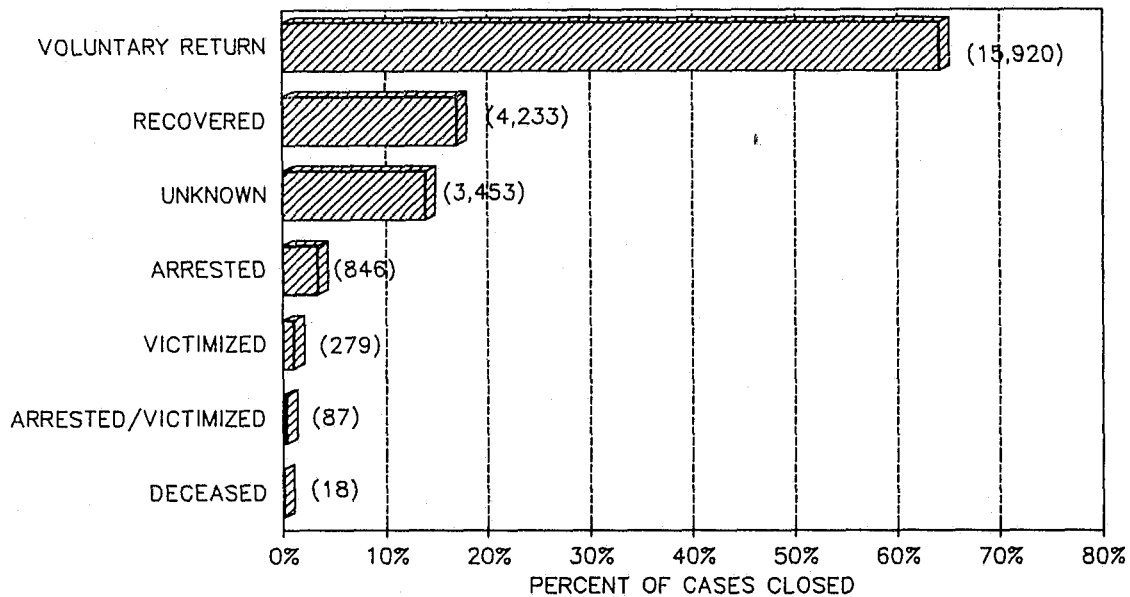
(28%) and Schenectady (30%) counties was higher than the average for the State (20%). These counties have well established procedures for the timely reporting of missing children who flee from these group settings.

Previous analyses found that some instances of multiple case entries were caused by problems in modifying records on the Register. The exact number of such erroneous entries was not estimated to be large, but resulted in a slight overcounting of the multiple appearance of a single individual during the year. Audit and editing procedures were implemented during 1990 to minimize these problems.

CASES CLOSED IN 1990

Figure 7

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY: 1990



There were 24,836 missing children cases closed during 1990. These cancellations predominately involved cases that were also entered during 1990 (23,433). The remaining 1,403 cases involved longer term cases that had been reported to the Register prior to 1990.

Statewide, almost two-thirds of the missing children cases were closed because the child voluntarily returned home after being reported missing. However, this varied greatly by region (Table 6). Voluntary returns closed 97 percent of the New York City cases, compared with 66 percent of the Suburban New York City cases and 42 percent of the Upstate cases.

Seventeen 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 eighteen children were found deceased (up from seventeen in 1989). These cases predominately involved children who were suspected runaways. The circumstances surrounding the recovery of children in 3,453 cases were not known.

Runaways accounted for 91 percent of the cases closed during 1990. 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 885 cases (four percent), and 319 cases of runaways reported some victimization occurred while missing. Thirteen of the eighteen cases which resulted in death involved runaways.

While males accounted for 42 percent of the closed cases in 1990, they accounted for a disproportionate number of the cases which resulted in arrests (56%).

CASES CLOSED IN 1990

Table 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES CANCELLED FROM THE REGISTER: 1990				
	<u>STATE TOTAL*</u>	<u>NEW YORK CITY</u>	<u>SUB. NYC</u>	<u>UPSTATE</u>
TOTAL	24,836	7,763	5,326	11,737
AGE:**				
infant - 5	216	34	62	120
6 - 12	2,943	1,056	561	1,325
13 - 15	15,550	4,622	3,257	7,662
16 - 17	6,002	1,977	1,422	2,603
18 or older	125	74	24	27
GENDER:				
Male	10,537	2,794	2,409	5,328
Female	14,299	4,969	2,917	6,409
RACE:				
White	15,166	3,257	3,268	8,633
Black	9,202	4,284	1,969	2,949
Other/unknown	468	222	89	154
CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY:				
Voluntary Return	15,920	7,501	3,509	4,904
Recovered	4,233	211	798	3,222
Victimized	279	11	59	209
Arrested	846	15	138	692
Arrested/Victimimized	87	3	5	79
Deceased	18	5	2	11
Unknown	3,453	17	815	2,620

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

** Age measured at time of case cancellation.

CASES CLOSED IN 1990

Table 7

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECOVERY FOR CASES CLOSED DURING 1990								
	Voluntary Return	Recovered by Law Enforcement	Recovered/ Victimized	Arrested	Arrested/ Victimized	Deceased	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
TOTAL	15,920 (64.1%)	4,233 (17.0%)	279 (1.1%)	846 (3.4%)	87 (0.3%)	18 (0.1%)	3,453 (13.9%)	24,836 (100.0%)
AGE:								
infant - 5	91	37	8	1	0	2	77	216
6 - 12	1,901	582	44	39	5	3	369	2,843
13 - 15	9,942	2,774	170	606	59	10	1,989	15,550
16 - 17	3,893	828	57	200	23	3	998	6,002
18 or older	93	12	0	0	0	0	20	125
GENDER:								
Male	6,467	1,931	119	471	54	10	1,485	10,537
Female	9,453	2,302	160	375	33	8	1,968	14,299
RACE:								
White	9,134	2,935	221	599	63	13	2,201	15,166
Black	6,439	1,254	55	237	24	4	1,189	9,202
Other/unk.	347	44	3	10	0	1	63	468

* Age measured at time of case cancellation.

Table 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES CANCELLED FROM THE REGISTER BY ENTRY CATEGORY: 1990								
	Voluntary Return	Recovered by Law Enforcement	Recovered/ Victimized	Arrested	Arrested/ Victimized	Deceased	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
TOTAL	15,920	4,233	279	846	87	18	3,453	24,836
Lost	33	25	0	3	0	1	13	75
Runaway	15,028	3,778	238	804	81	13	2,683	22,625
Acquaintance Abduction	5	6	2	3	0	0	7	23
Familial Abduction	50	47	23	1	1	0	68	190
Stranger Abduction	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Unknown	801	376	16	35	5	4	681	1,918

LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER

Table 9

DAYS BETWEEN CASE ENTRY AND CANCELLATION FOR CASES CLOSED DURING 1990		
Days	No. of Cases	Cumulative Percent Cancelled
<1	4,963	20.0%
1	3,865	35.5%
2	1,491	41.5%
3	1,006	45.6%
4	805	48.8%
5	656	51.5%
6	663	54.2%
7	579	56.5%
8	414	58.1%
9	383	59.7%
10	368	61.2%
11	340	62.5%
12	364	64.0%
13	302	65.2%
14	312	66.5%
15	271	67.6%
16	242	68.5%
17	213	69.4%
18	250	70.4%
19	229	71.3%
20	221	72.2%
21	245	73.2%
22	191	74.0%
23	152	74.6%
24	175	75.3%
25	164	76.0%
26	153	76.6%
27	162	77.2%
28	158	77.9%
29	157	78.5%
30	147	79.1%
31-60	2,700	90.0%
61-90	1,078	94.3%
91-120	884	97.9%
121-365	383	99.4%
366+	150	100.0%
TOTAL	24,836	100.0%

Most cases remained active on the Register for a short period of time. For the 24,836 cases closed during 1990, the median* length of time between the reporting and cancellation of a case on the Register was five days (the same as in 1989). One-fifth of the cancellations (4,963) 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.

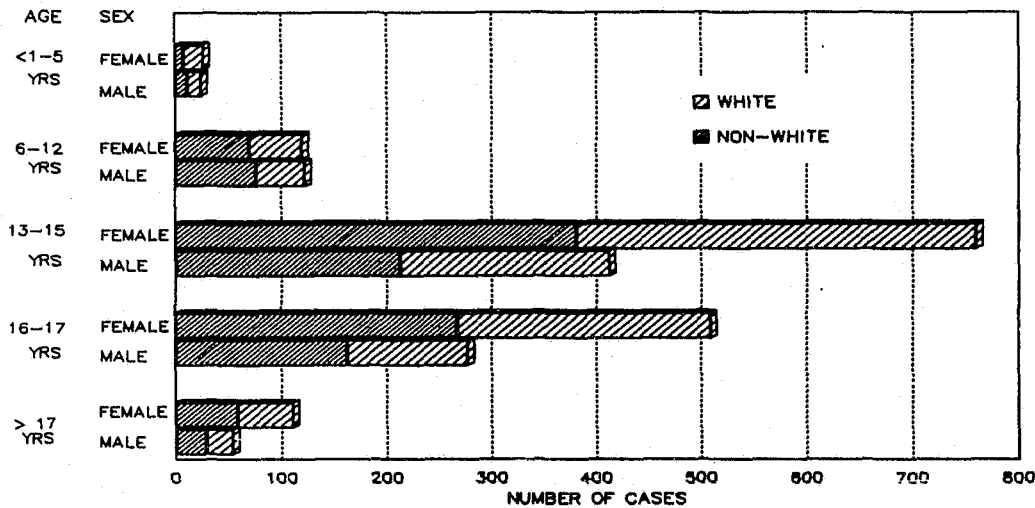
The median time elapsed between the entry and cancellation of a case varied greatly across regions in the State. The median entry to cancellation time in New York City increased from 14 days in 1989 to 24 days in 1990. This cancellation time in New York City was considerably longer than in the Suburban New York City and Upstate areas (one day for each region). 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 or runaways took the longest to close (6 days) compared with cases involving acquaintance abductions (one day) or those where the child had been lost (less than one day). In previous years, familial abductions took twice as long to resolve as runaway cases.

*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, 1990

Figure 8
CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES ACTIVE ON DECEMBER 31, 1990



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 1990, and a relatively small group of longer term cases that may have been entered into the Register prior to 1990.

There were 2,414 cases in active status on December 31, 1990 (see Table 10). Approximately 88 percent involved children over twelve years old. Of these, 164 were cases in which the individual was entered as a missing child (less than eighteen years old) but was now beyond seventeen years old and remained missing.

Almost two-thirds (1,526) of the active cases involved females. White children accounted for slightly less than half (47%) of the active end-of-year caseload. Eighty-six percent of the cases involved suspected runaways. Four percent of

the cases involved abductions, of which the majority were familial abductions (92 out of the 100 abduction cases active on December 31, 1990).

When compared to the Register entry proportions, this profile indicates 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, 1990 was 71 days (up from 53 days in 1989). The median for active cases involving familial abductions was considerably longer (540 days) than the median for active cases involving runaways (62 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 189 days

CASES ACTIVE ON DECEMBER 31, 1990

compared with 80 days for six to twelve year olds, 48 days for thirteen to fifteen year olds and 95 days for active cases involving sixteen or seventeen year olds.

Overall, 15 counties in the State had no active missing children cases on the last day of 1990 (see Table 2).

Table 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES ACTIVE ON THE REGISTER December 31, 1990				
	STATE TOTAL*	NEW YORK CITY	SUB. NYC	UPSTATE
TOTAL	2,414	1,533	364	514
AGE:**				
infant - 5	50	21	12	17
6 - 12	242	169	34	37
13 - 15	1,172	749	163	260
16 - 17	786	488	120	178
18 or older	164	106	35	22
GENDER:				
Male	888	540	146	200
Female	1,526	993	218	314
RACE:				
White	1,141	612	208	318
Black	1,183	846	152	185
Other/unknown	90	75	4	11
CATEGORY:				
Lost	3	0	0	3
Runaway	2,079	1,415	276	388
Acquaintance Abd.	6	1	2	2
Familial Abduction	92	35	28	28
Stranger Abduction	2	2	0	0
Unknown	232	80	58	93

* Statewide totals include cases from non-New York State agencies not included in the three geographical areas.
 ** Age measured on date of active status (12/31/90). Cases where the child was reported missing (under 18 years old) but remained missing beyond emancipation are shown in the 18 or older category.

SUMMARY

Reports of missing children rose 47 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 in their home. Additionally, data show that many of them either become perpetrators or victims of crime while missing. 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 _____ Station/Precinct _____	Telephone _____	Case Number _____ Date _____																																																																																										
C O M P L A I N A N T	Last Name _____ First Name _____ MI _____ DOB ____/____/____ Relation _____																																																																																												
	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 G P E R S O N I F I C A T I 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 [] M [] F Race (RAC) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Date of Birth (DOB) ____/____/____ State Identification Number (SID) _____ Social Security Number (SOC) _____ Place of Birth (POB) _____ Height (HGT) _____ Weight (WGT) _____ <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Eye Color (EYE)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Hair Color (HAI)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Skin Complexion (SKN)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Pink</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Black</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Blue <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Blond</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Brown</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Brown</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Light</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gray</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gray</td> <td>(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Green</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Red/Auburn</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Hazel</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sandy</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Maroon</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> White</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Multicolor</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Originating Agency Case Number (OCA) _____ Date of last contact (DLC) ____/____/____			Eye Color (EYE)	Hair Color (HAI)	Skin Complexion (SKN)	<input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Pink	<input type="checkbox"/> Black	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Blond	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Light	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray	(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/> Green	<input type="checkbox"/> Red/Auburn		<input type="checkbox"/> Hazel	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy		<input type="checkbox"/> Maroon	<input type="checkbox"/> White		<input type="checkbox"/> Multicolor	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown																																																																
Eye Color (EYE)	Hair Color (HAI)	Skin Complexion (SKN)																																																																																											
<input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Pink	<input type="checkbox"/> Black	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow																																																																																											
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Blond	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy																																																																																											
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Light																																																																																											
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray	(See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)																																																																																											
<input type="checkbox"/> Green	<input type="checkbox"/> Red/Auburn																																																																																												
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazel	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy																																																																																												
<input type="checkbox"/> Maroon	<input type="checkbox"/> White																																																																																												
<input type="checkbox"/> Multicolor	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown																																																																																												
M I S C E L L A N E O U S	Miscellaneous Information (MIS) Build <input type="checkbox"/> very thin <input type="checkbox"/> thin <input type="checkbox"/> medium <input type="checkbox"/> muscular <input type="checkbox"/> heavy/stocky <input type="checkbox"/> obese <input type="checkbox"/> full-figured (female) CLOTHING: <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <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</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</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bra/Girdle</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweater</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Stockings</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</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					Underwear					Coat/Jacket					Bra/Girdle					Sweater					Stockings					Shirt/Blouse					Wallet/Purse					Pants/Skirt					Money					Belt					Glasses					Socks					Contacts				
Item	Style/Type	Size	Color	Markings	Item	Style/Type	Size	Color	Markings																																																																																				
Head Gear					Shoes																																																																																								
Scarf/Tie					Underwear																																																																																								
Coat/Jacket					Bra/Girdle																																																																																								
Sweater					Stockings																																																																																								
Shirt/Blouse					Wallet/Purse																																																																																								
Pants/Skirt					Money																																																																																								
Belt					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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) By what Department/Agency? _____ (3) NCIC Classification Code _____ (See Part 3, NYSPIN Operating Manual)																																																																																												

(Rev. 12/89)

V Operator's License Number (OLN) _____ License State (OLS) _____
 E License Year (OLY) _____ Vehicle License Plate (LIC) _____ License Plate State (LIS) _____
 H License year (LIY) _____ License Type (LIT) _____ Vehicle Id. Number (VIN) _____
 I
 C Vehicle Year (VYR) _____ Vehicle Make (VMA) _____ Vehicle Model (VMO) _____
 L Vehicle Style (VST) _____ Vehicle Color _____
 F

Blood Type (BLT) _____ Circumcision (CRC) _____ Footprints Available (FPA) _____ Body X-Rays Available (BXR) _____
 O
 T]APOS]ANEG]AUNK]Circumcised]Yes]Full body x-rays
 H]ABPOS]ABNEG]ABUNK]Not Circumcised]No]Partial body x-rays
 E]BPOS]BNEG]BUNK]Unknown]No body x-rays
 R]OPOS]ONEG]OUNK

V Vision Care Specialist: Name _____
 I
 S Address: _____
 I
 O Glasses:]Yes]No Vision Prescription: Right Eye: _____
 N Contact Lenses:]Yes]No Left Eye: _____

J Jewelry Type (JWT):
 E]Ankle Bracelet]Belt Buckle]Broach/Pin]Cigarette Lighter
 W]Comb]Cuff Links]Earrings]Key Chain
 E]Money Clip]Necklace]Pocket Knife]Pocket Watch Chain
 L]Ring]Tie Clasp]Wallet/Purse]Watch
 R]Wrist Bracelet
 Y Jewelry Description and Location: _____

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.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N	COLUMN I		COLUMN II	
	CODE	MEANING	CODE	MEANING
	L	LOST - Lost or wandered away.	D	DISABLED - Proven mental/physical disability or is senile.
	R	RUNAWAY - Voluntarily missing.	E	ENDANGERED - Circumstances indicating endangered safety.
	A	ACQUAINTANCE - Abducted by friend, neighbor, babysitter, etc.	I	INVOLUNTARY - Disappearance considered NOT voluntary.
	F	FAMILIAL - abducted by parent or relative.	V	VICTIM - disaster or catastrophe victim, either natural or man-made.
	S	STRANGER - abductor NOT known to family or guardian.	J	JUVENILE - Use only if <u>less than</u> 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 AUTHORITATIVE 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 _____ Relation to Missing Person _____

APPENDIX B



STATE OF NEW YORK
Division of Criminal Justice Services
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

RICHARD H. GIRGENTI
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
AND COMMISSIONER

MISSING AND EXPLOITED
CHILDREN CLEARINGHOUSE
1-800-FIND-KID
OUT OF STATE (518) 457-6326

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLICIZING MISSING CHILD

MISSING CHILD'S NAME _____

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 _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____

Telephone Number () _____

APPENDIX C

**CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER
BY COUNTY: 1990**

County	Lost	Runaway	Acquaint. Abduction	Familial Abduction	Stranger Abduction	Unknown	Total
Albany	2	994	1	4	1	68	1,070
Allegany	1	10	0	2	0	3	16
Broome	1	320	0	2	1	17	341
Cattaraugus	0	74	0	4	0	5	83
Cayuga	0	87	0	0	0	1	88
Chautauqua	0	284	0	2	0	40	326
Chemung	2	236	1	3	0	21	263
Chenango	0	19	0	0	0	6	25
Clinton	0	59	0	0	0	1	60
Columbia	1	174	0	3	0	5	183
Cortland	0	33	1	1	0	8	43
Delaware	0	34	0	1	0	11	46
Dutchess	5	669	0	11	0	18	703
Erie	1	415	7	5	0	627	1,055
Essex	0	34	0	0	0	1	35
Franklin	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Fulton	1	60	0	2	0	6	69
Genesee	0	111	0	0	0	8	119
Greene	0	13	0	2	0	1	16
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	1	48	0	0	0	3	52
Jefferson	0	84	1	2	0	5	92
Lewis	0	11	0	2	0	0	13
Livingston	0	27	0	0	0	4	31
Madison	1	46	0	3	0	2	52
Monroe	2	1,705	1	25	0	85	1,818

**CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER
BY COUNTY: 1990 (con't)**

County	Lost	Runaway	Acquaint. Abduction	Familial Abduction	Stranger Abduction	Unknown	Total
Montgomery	0	70	0	2	0	6	78
Nassau	2	1,097	3	16	0	168	1,286
New York City	0	8,106	0	20	1	3	8,130
Niagara	1	335	1	2	0	51	390
Oneida	2	347	0	8	0	30	387
Onondaga	4	1,073	0	1	0	326	1,404
Ontario	1	85	0	2	0	17	105
Orange	3	417	0	2	0	32	454
Orleans	0	52	0	1	0	4	57
Oswego	0	107	0	0	0	9	116
Otsego	2	28	0	1	0	20	51
Putnam	3	93	0	1	0	11	108
Rensselaer	0	247	0	2	0	13	262
Rockland	2	556	0	4	0	37	599
St. Lawrence	1	95	0	1	0	5	102
Saratoga	0	200	0	1	0	5	206
Schenectady	0	502	1	5	0	6	514
Schoharie	0	16	2	0	0	1	19
Schuyler	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Seneca	0	43	1	0	0	1	45
Steuben	1	69	1	5	0	7	83
Suffolk	4	2,002	2	8	1	90	2,107
Sullivan	7	59	0	0	0	10	76
Tioga	0	25	0	2	0	2	29
Tompkins	2	90	0	1	0	8	101
Ulster	3	308	0	3	0	17	331

**CATEGORIES OF CASES REPORTED TO THE REGISTER
BY COUNTY: 1990 (con't)**

County	Lost	Runaway	Acquaint. Abduction	Familial Abduction	Stranger Abduction	Unknown	Total
Warren	1	59	0	0	0	2	62
Washington	0	33	0	0	0	1	34
Wayne	5	121	0	1	0	9	136
Westchester	11	1,238	0	23	1	100	1,373
Wyoming	0	14	0	1	0	0	15
Yates	0	13	0	0	0	1	14