

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children[®]

2012 AMBER Alert report

Analysis of AMBER Alert cases in 2012



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Introduction

On the afternoon of Jan. 13, 1996, Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old girl who lived in Arlington, Texas, was last seen riding her bike in a parking lot. A witness saw a man with a black, flat-bed truck snatch Amber from her bicycle. Four days later Amber's body was found in a creek 3.2 miles from her home. Her murder remains unsolved. Dallas-Fort Worth area residents were outraged and began calling radio stations not only to vent their anger and frustration but also to offer suggestions to prevent such crimes in the future. One person, Diana Simone, suggested a program be implemented allowing use of the Emergency Alert System, known as EAS, to notify the public when a child has been abducted. If the community was aware then residents could also assist in the search. Ms. Simone followed up with a letter, and her only request was the program be dedicated to the memory of Amber Hagerman. That letter was used by broadcasters who met with local law enforcement and created Amber's Plan, in Amber Hagerman's memory.

This program was eventually taken to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, known as NCMEC, with a request for a national initiative. It then became known as America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response or the AMBER Plan, which allows broadcasters and transportation authorities to immediately distribute information about recent child abductions to the public and enables the entire community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of the child. What began as a local effort in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, area has grown into a seamless system of such programs in every state across the country. Each year these Alerts help safely rescue abducted children. Since the inception of the program in 1996 through Dec. 31, 2012, 637 children have been safely rescued specifically due to AMBER Alerts being issued.

This program is a voluntary partnership among law enforcement agencies, broadcasters and transportation agencies to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious cases of child abduction. Broadcasters use EAS to air a description of the abducted child and suspected abductor. This is the same concept used during severe weather emergencies. The goal of an AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the entire community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of the child. In the summer of 2004 NCMEC began to develop a network of Internet content providers, trucking industry associations, social networking websites, digital billboards and wireless industry representatives to further enhance the alerting capabilities of each state/territory's AMBER Alert program. The AMBER Alert program has now evolved into a program where all available technology is used to alert the public.

On April 30, 2003, President George W. Bush signed the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today or PROTECT Act of 2003 (Pub. L. No. 108-21) into law. Building on the steps already taken by the Bush Administration to support AMBER Alerts, this Act established the national coordination of state and local programs, including the development of guidance for issuance and dissemination of AMBER Alerts and the appointment of a national AMBER Alert coordinator within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

The national AMBER Alert coordinator, in collaboration with a national advisory group, developed a strategy for supporting states/territories and communities to strengthen the AMBER Alert System nationwide and increase the likelihood abducted children will be recovered swiftly and safely.¹

¹*National Strategy*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, www.amberalert.gov/ntl_strategy.htm, accessed March 6, 2013.

AMBER Alert definitions

This report presents information about AMBER Alerts issued throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands from Jan. 1, 2012, through Dec. 31, 2012, and intaked by NCMEC. Although an AMBER Alert case may be activated in multiple areas, this report only accounts for Alerts in the state/territory of first activation. This report analyzes cases according to the case type for which the AMBER Alert was issued, not the case type at the time of recovery.

When a law enforcement agency is notified about an abducted child, they must first determine if that child's case meets their program's AMBER Alert criteria. The U.S. Department of Justice's recommended guidelines are:

- There is reasonable belief by law enforcement an abduction has occurred.
- The abduction is of a child age 17 or younger.
- The law enforcement agency believes the child is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death.
- There is enough descriptive information about the victim and abduction for law enforcement to issue an AMBER Alert to assist in the recovery of the child.
- The child's name and other critical data elements, including the Child Abduction flag, have been entered into the National Crime Information Center, known as NCIC, database.

An AMBER Alert may involve one or more children and is issued on either a state/territorial, regional or local level. Once an AMBER Alert is activated, the Alert may be issued in another state/territory at the request of the originating state's AMBER Alert coordinator, thus creating a **multistate/territorial activation**. A state-/territorial-wide Alert is issued in the entire state or territory, a regional Alert is issued in multiple counties and a local Alert is issued in one county or a smaller geographic area. Although an AMBER Alert can be issued in multiple states or territories, it is never issued on a nationwide basis. AMBER Alerts are geographically targeted based on law enforcement's investigation.

At the outset of an AMBER Alert case, law enforcement categorizes the case as one of the four types listed below:

- **Family abduction known as FA** – A family abduction is defined as the taking, retention or concealment of a child or children, younger than 18 years of age, by a parent, other family member or his or her agent, in derogation of the custody rights, including visitation rights, of another parent or family member.
- **Nonfamily abduction known as NFA** – A nonfamily abduction is defined as the coerced and unauthorized taking of a child younger than the age of 18 or the luring of a child for the purpose of committing another crime by someone not related to the child by blood or marriage.
- **Lost, injured or otherwise missing known as LIM** – Lost, injured or otherwise missing is defined as any missing child younger than the age of 18 where there are insufficient facts to determine the cause of the child's disappearance or any child 10 years of age or younger who is missing on his or her own accord. These children are also referred to as "endangered missing."
- **Endangered runaway known as ERU** – Any missing individual between 11 and 17 years of age who is missing on his or her own accord, without permission from his or her parent or legal guardian.

Law enforcement may determine an AMBER Alert should be recategorized based on new information developed during the case investigation. For example when the AMBER Alert is issued law enforcement

may believe the child is an NFA victim, but at the conclusion of the case may determine the child was in fact an ERU.

Law enforcement occasionally encounters cases in which an AMBER Alert should not have been issued later determining those cases were either **unfounded** or a **hoax**:

- A **hoax** is a case where an individual falsely reports a child missing or when a child reports him- or herself missing with the intent of misleading law enforcement.
- An **unfounded** case occurs when a child is reported missing based on available information at the time, but the investigation determines a child was never missing.

Cases are categorized as **resolved** when any of the criteria listed below are met:

- The child returns home to his or her parent or legal guardian, the child will remain in the custody of law enforcement or the child is in contact with his or her parent or legal guardian but will not be returning home and the parents or legal guardian and law enforcement are satisfied with the situation. A child's case can only be labeled recovered/deceased if a body has been found and positively identified.
- If law enforcement closes the case and the child has not been recovered or if the parents/guardians state in writing they no longer want NCMEC to assist with their child's case.

A child's recovery is considered a **success story** when his or her safe recovery occurred as a direct result of the AMBER Alert being issued. For example an individual may recognize the vehicle involved in the Alert and report the sighting to law enforcement leading to the safe rescue of the child.

Summary of AMBER Alerts

From Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012, 167 AMBER Alerts were issued in the United States involving 204 children.

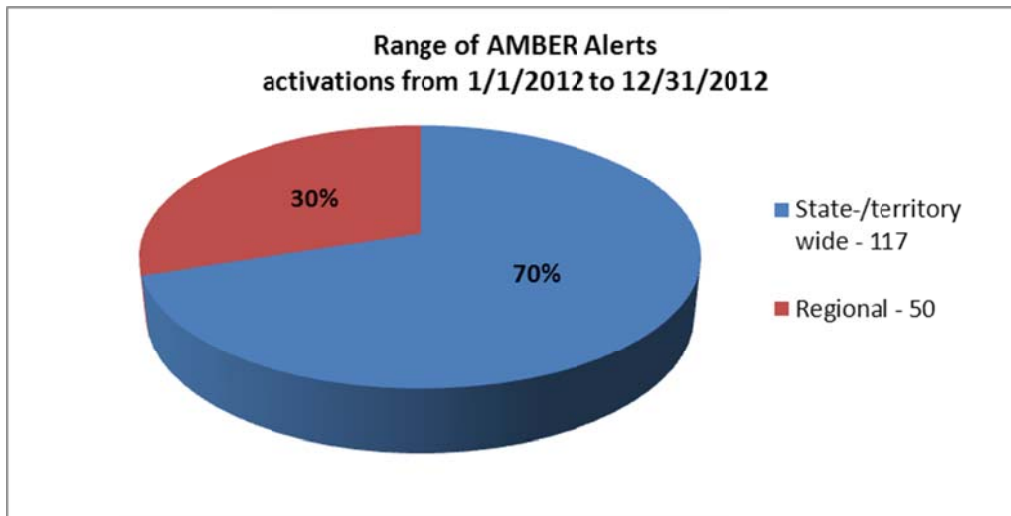
At the time the AMBER Alert cases were intaked there were 90 FAs, 61 NFAs, 16 LIMs and no ERUs. Thirteen cases were later determined to be hoaxes, and seven cases were later determined to be unfounded.

Of the 167 AMBER Alerts issued from Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012, 158 cases resulted in a recovery, 52 of which were successfully recovered as a direct result of those respective AMBER Alerts being issued. As of March 6, 2013, when statistics for this report were finalized, two AMBER Alerts issued in 2012 remained active and nine children were recovered deceased.

AMBER Alerts by range

In 2012, 70 percent (n=117) of AMBER Alerts were issued state-/territorial-wide and 30 percent (n=50) of AMBER Alerts were issued regionally. No AMBER Alerts were issued locally.

Figure 1: Range of AMBER Alerts



AMBER Alerts by state/territory

From Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012, 167 AMBER Alerts were issued in 39 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Texas issued the most AMBER Alerts with 13 percent (n=22) followed by California with 8 percent (n=14) and Ohio and Tennessee with 6 percent (n=10) each.

Table 1: Number and percent of AMBER Alert cases by state/territory

State/territory	Number of Alerts	Percent
Texas	22	13
California	14	8
Ohio and Tennessee	10 each	6 each
Florida, Georgia and North Carolina	9 each	5 each
Washington	8	5
Michigan and New York	6 each	4 each
Idaho and Oklahoma	5 each	3 each
Colorado, Connecticut and Illinois	4 each	2 each
Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wyoming	3 each	2 each
Kansas, Montana, New Jersey and New Mexico	2 each	1 each
Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin	1 each	1 each
Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, U.S. Virgin Islands and Vermont	0 each	0 each
Total	167	~100

Multistate/territorial AMBER Alerts

When an AMBER Alert is issued an abductor may take the child outside the jurisdiction of the issuing law enforcement authority. In some cases the AMBER Alert coordinator in the state/territory where the AMBER Alert originated may request an AMBER Alert be extended into another state/territory. In 2012, 13 AMBER Alerts were extended beyond the limits of the state where the AMBER Alert first originated.

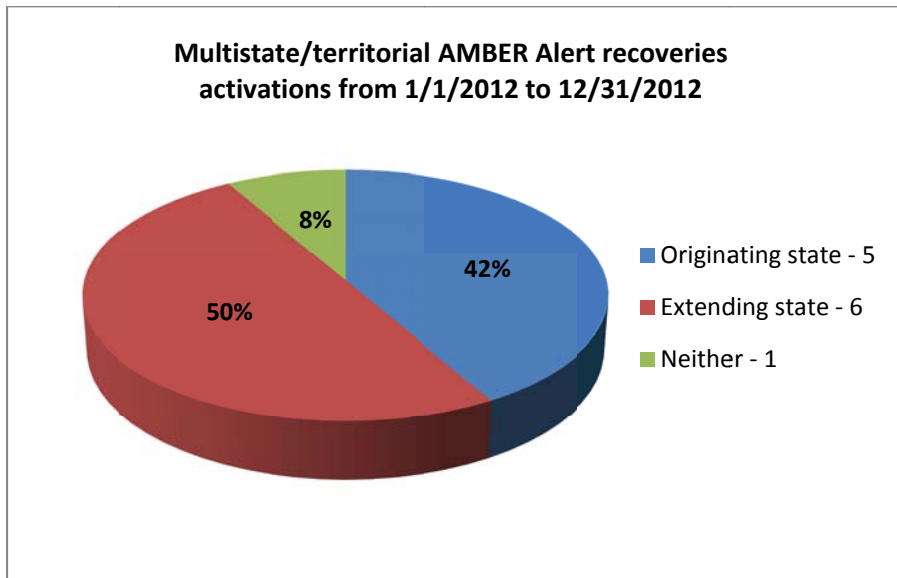
Table 2: List of multistate/territorial AMBER Alerts

Originating	Extending
California	Nevada
Florida	Georgia
Idaho	Nevada
Missouri	Illinois
Montana	Washington
Nevada	California
New Jersey	New York
New York	Connecticut
North Carolina	Georgia
Tennessee	Mississippi
Texas	New Mexico

Washington	Montana
Wisconsin	Illinois

In five cases the child was recovered in the state where the Alert originated, in six cases the child was recovered in the extending state and in one case the child was recovered neither in the originating state nor the extending state. One case remains active.

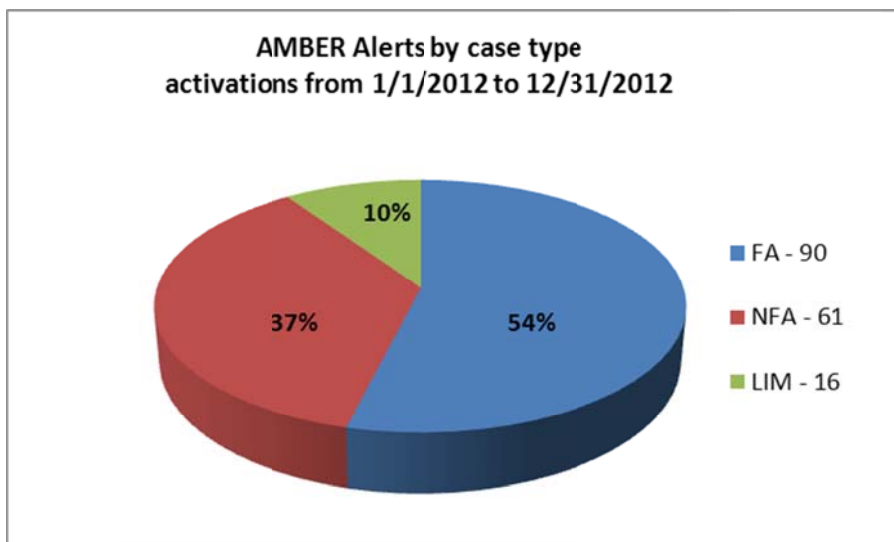
Figure 2: Multistate/territorial AMBER Alert recoveries



AMBER Alerts by case type at intake

In 2012, 54 percent (n=90) of AMBER Alert cases were intaked as FAs, 37 percent (n=61) were NFAs and 10 percent (n=16) were LIMs.

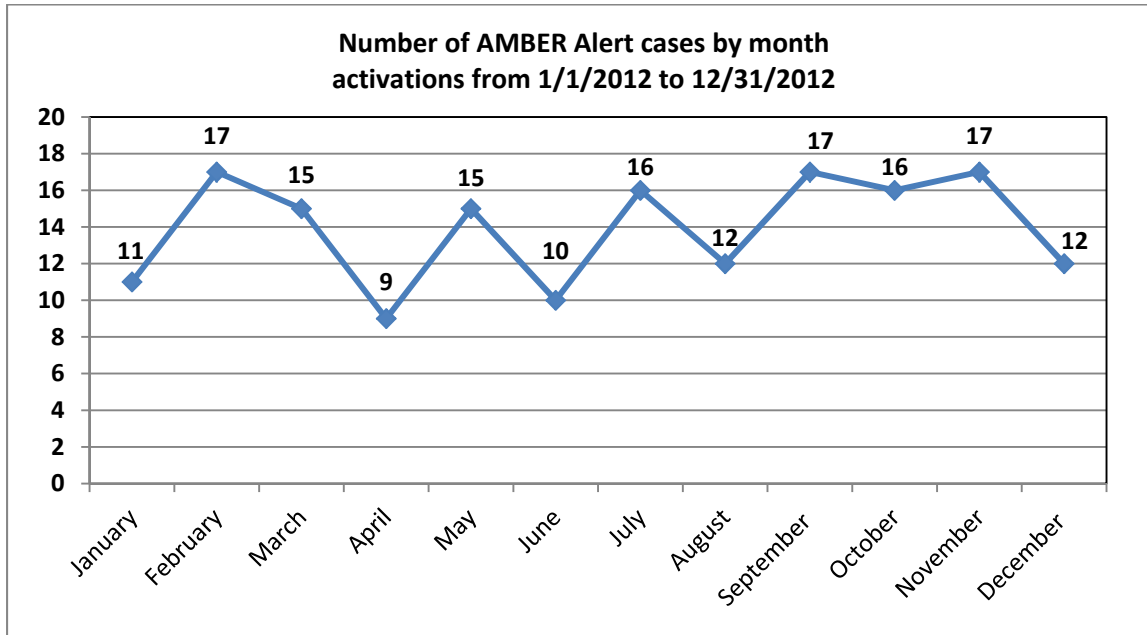
Figure 3: AMBER Alerts by case type



Number of cases by month

In 2012 the number of AMBER Alerts issued per month ranged from a low of nine Alerts in April to a high of 17 Alerts in February, September and November.

Figure 4: Number of AMBER Alert cases by month



Number of case types at intake by month

In 2012 AMBER Alerts were issued most frequently for FAs (n=12) in November. The highest number of NFAs (n=8) occurred in the month of September. AMBER Alerts for LIMs (n=3) were most frequently issued in May and November.

Table 3: Number of case types by month

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total	Total percent
Jan	4	6	1	0	11	7
Feb	9	7	1	0	17	10
Mar	8	5	2	0	15	9
Apr	8	1	0	0	9	5
May	8	4	3	0	15	9
Jun	6	4	0	0	10	6
Jul	9	7	0	0	16	10
Aug	6	4	2	0	12	7
Sep	7	8	2	0	17	10
Oct	7	7	2	0	16	10

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total	Total percent
Nov	12	2	3	0	17	10
Dec	6	6	0	0	12	7
Total	90	61	16	0	167	100

Number of children by case type at intake by month

In 2012, 204 children were involved in 167 AMBER Alert cases. Fifty-six percent (n=114) of children were intaked as FAs followed by 35 percent (n=71) of children intaked as NFAs. Nine percent (n=19) were intaked as LIMs.

Children intaked as FAs were most frequently involved in AMBER Alerts during the month of May (n=14). The highest number of children intaked as NFAs (n=9) occurred in the month of October, and AMBER Alerts for LIMs (n=5) were most frequently issued in May.

Table 4: Number of children by case type by month

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total	Total percent
Jan	4	6	1	0	11	5
Feb	13	8	1	0	22	11
Mar	8	7	2	0	17	8
Apr	12	1	0	0	13	6
May	14	4	5	0	23	11
Jun	10	4	0	0	14	7
Jul	9	8	0	0	17	8
Aug	6	5	2	0	13	6
Sep	9	8	3	0	20	10
Oct	7	9	2	0	18	9
Nov	13	3	3	0	19	9
Dec	9	8	0	0	17	8
Total	114	71	19	0	204	~100

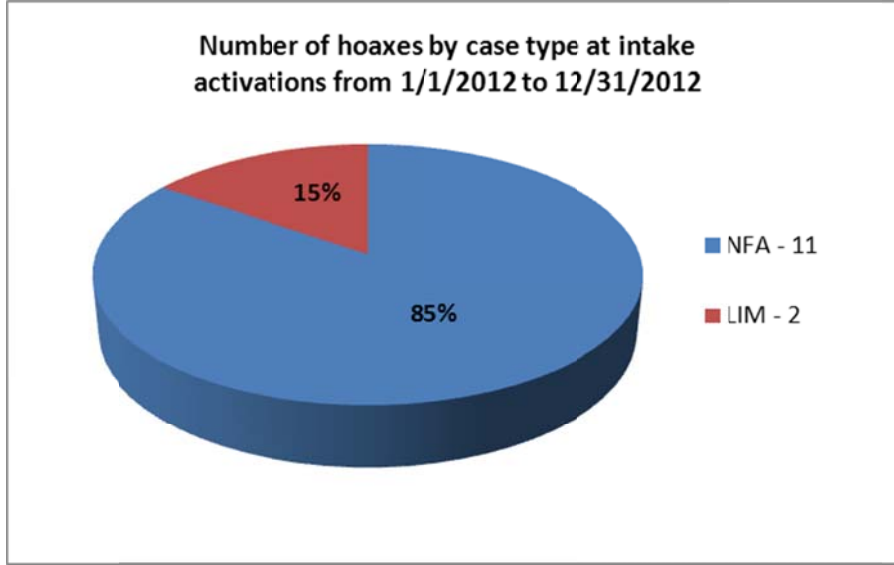
Cases determined to be hoaxes

A case is determined to be a hoax when either an individual falsely reports a child missing or when a child reports him- or herself missing with the intent of misleading law enforcement.

In 2012, 8 percent (n=13) of AMBER Alerts issued involving 15 children were later determined to be hoaxes. Eighty-five percent (n=11) of hoaxes were originally intaked as NFAs followed by LIMs at 15 percent (n=2).

Forty-six percent (n=6) of hoaxes were reported by the child's parent, 23 percent (n=3) were reported by the child's friends and 15 percent (n=2) were reported by the child involved. For 15 percent (n=2) it is unknown who reported the child missing.

Figure 5: Number of hoaxes by case type at intake



Of the 13 cases determined to be hoaxes, eight cases had known locations where the children involved were reported missing. Of those cases 38 percent (n=3) were reported missing from home, 13 percent (n=1) were reported missing from an office building, 13 percent (n=1) were reported missing from a retail store, 13 percent (n=1) were reported missing from a school, 13 percent (n=1) were reported missing from the street and 13 percent (n=1) were reported missing from a yard.

Children involved in hoaxes

In 2012, 13 AMBER Alerts involving 15 children were later determined to be hoaxes. Eighty-seven percent (n=13) of children involved in hoaxes were girls, whereas boys represented 13 percent (n=2) of children involved in hoaxes. The two boys involved in these hoaxes in 2012 were 5 years old. Of the 13 girls involved in hoaxes, 38 percent (n=5) ranged from younger than 1 through 4 years of age and 54 percent (n=7) were 13 to 17 years old. The age of one girl involved in a hoax is unknown.

Table 5: Age and sex of children involved in hoaxes

Age	Girls	Boys
<1	2	0
1	1	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	2	0
5	0	2
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0

Age	Girls	Boys
10	0	0
11	0	0
12	0	0
13	1	0
14	2	0
15	1	0
16	2	0
17	1	0
Unknown	1	0
Total	13	2

Table 6: Age and case type at intake of children involved in hoaxes

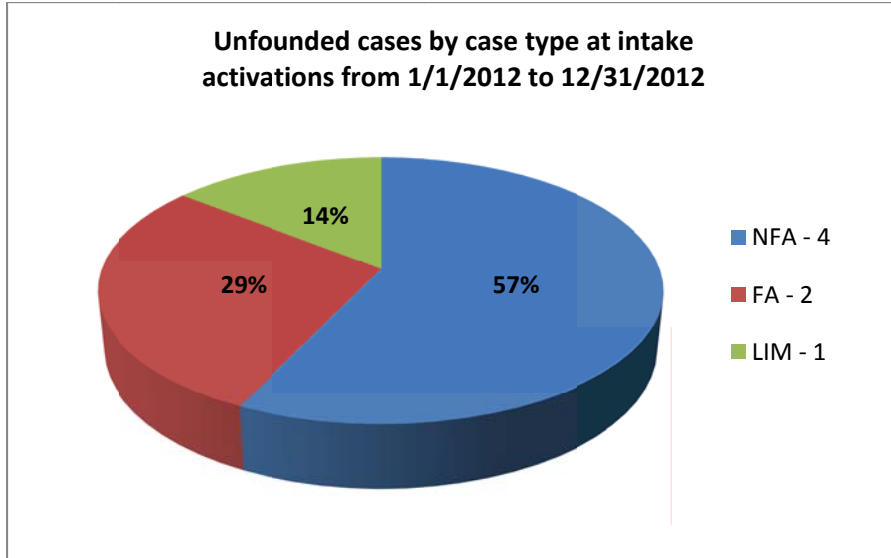
Age	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU
<1	0	2	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	2	0	0
5	0	2	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	1	0
14	0	2	0	0
15	0	1	0	0
16	0	1	1	0
17	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0
Total	0	13	2	0

Cases determined to be unfounded

A case is determined to be unfounded when a child is reported missing based on available information at the time, but the investigation determines a child was never missing. Seven AMBER Alerts involving seven children were determined to be unfounded, representing 4 percent of the total number of AMBER

Alerts issued in 2012. These unfounded cases were originally intaked as NFAs at 57 percent (n=4), FAs at 29 percent (n=2) and a LIM at 14 percent (n=1).

Figure 6: Unfounded cases by case type at intake



Children involved in unfounded cases

In 2012 seven AMBER Alerts involving seven children were later determined to be unfounded. Boys represented 71 percent (n=5) whereas girls represented 29 percent (n=2) of all children involved in unfounded cases. Unfounded cases were distributed for ages 3 and 16 for girls and ages 3, 8 and 12 for boys with known ages.

Table 7: Age and sex of children involved in unfounded cases

Age	Girls	Boys
<1	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	1	2
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	1
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	0	0
12	0	2
13	0	0

Age	Girls	Boys
14	0	0
15	0	0
16	1	0
17	0	0
Unknown	0	0
Total	2	5

Table 8: Age and case type at intake of children involved in unfounded cases

Age	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU
<1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	1	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	1	0

Secondary distribution of AMBER Alerts

The AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution, known as AASD, system is comprised of wireless carriers, Internet service providers, digital signage, social networking websites, content providers and major retailers who distribute these AMBER Alerts to a geographically targeted audience in support of the AMBER Alert coordinator. These Alerts assist in notifying the public about recently reported child abductions with information to help in the search for the abducted child, suspected abductor and/or suspected vehicle.

In 2012, 87 percent (n=146) of AMBER Alert cases were secondarily distributed whereas 13 percent (n=21) cases were not secondarily distributed because the AMBER Alert was cancelled before secondary distribution was possible.

AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution was issued for 82 FAs, 50 NFAs and 14 LIMs. Ten NFAs and one LIM were later determined to be hoaxes. Three NFAs, two FAs and one LIM were subsequently identified as unfounded.

Number and characteristics of children reported missing

Children involved in AMBER Alert activations were predominantly girls at 56 percent (n=115), compared to boys who represented 44 percent (n=89).

Forty-one percent (n=84) of children involved in AMBER Alerts were White, 31 percent (n=64) were Black, 16 percent (n=32) were Hispanic, 6 percent (n=13) were Biracial, 3 percent (n=6) were Asian and 2 percent (n=5) were American Indian. AMBER Alerts were issued at a rate of 41 percent (n=84) for White children whereas Minority children represented 59 percent (n=120).

Figure 7: AMBER Alerts by race of children

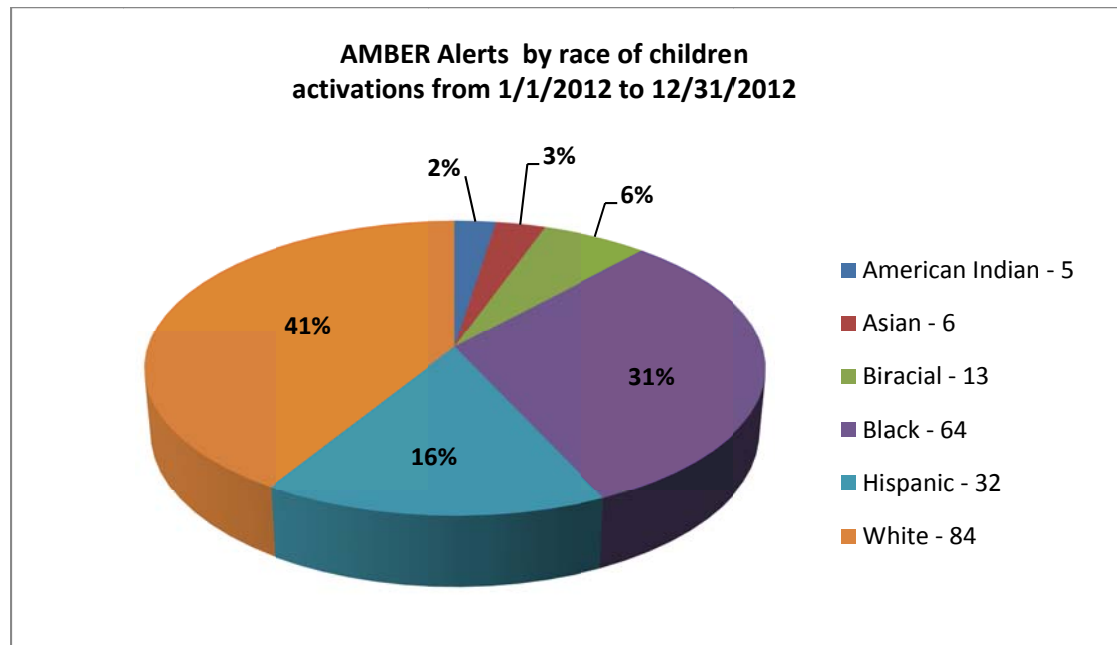
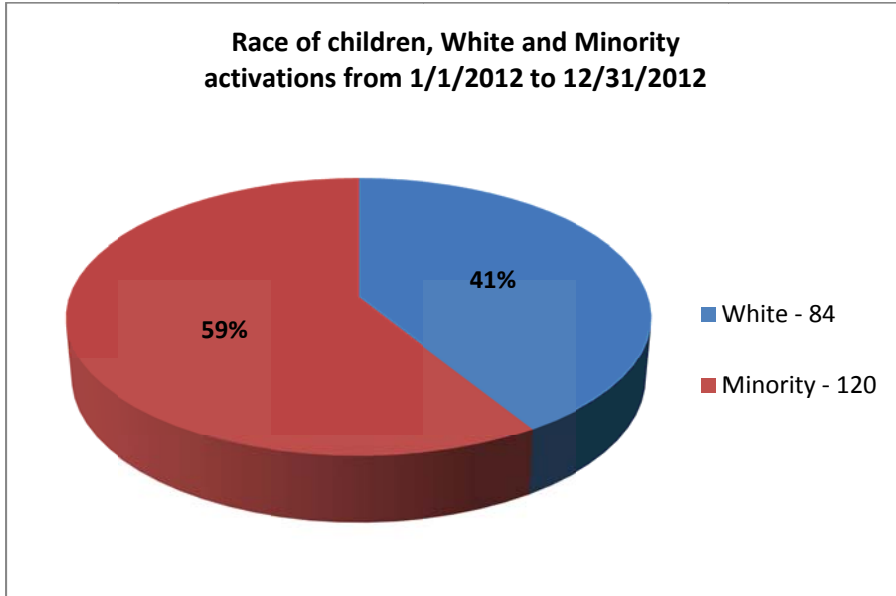
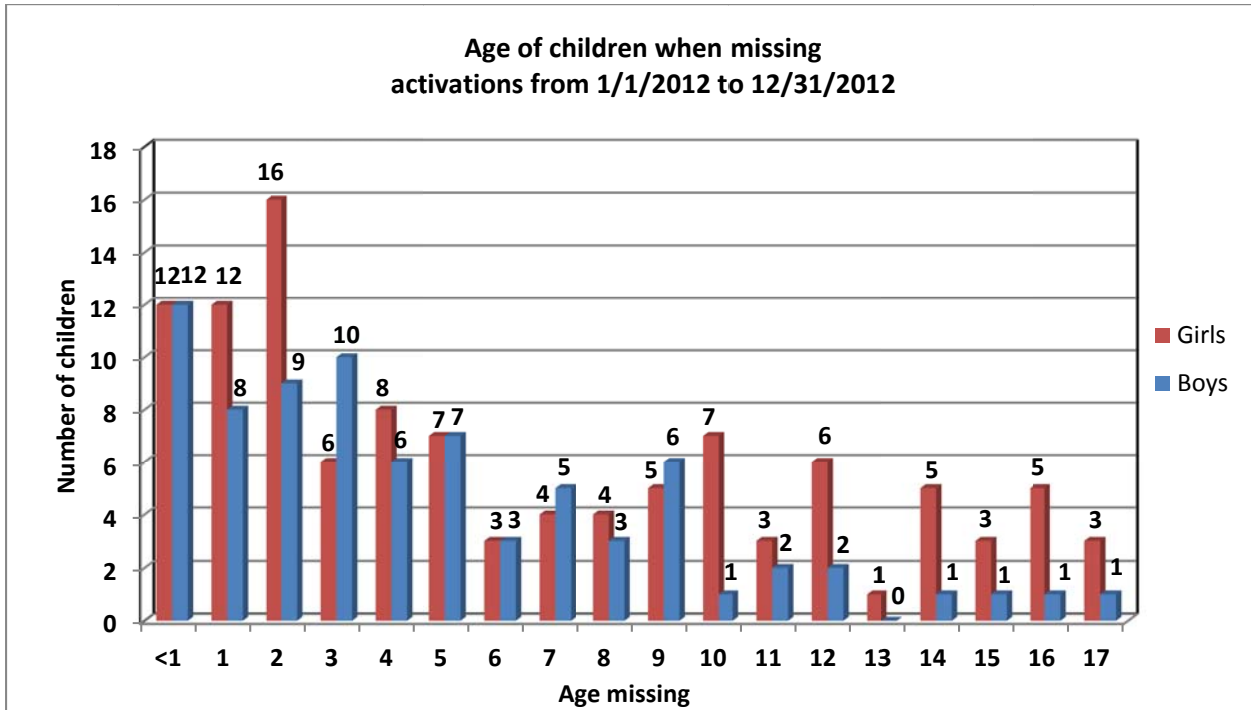


Figure 8: Race of children, White and Minority



Boys and girls who were 4 years old and younger represented 53 percent (n=99) of the children who were reported missing with known ages. Of all children reported missing, girls (n=16) 2 years old and boys (n=12) younger than 1 year of age were most frequently involved in AMBER Alerts. The age of 16 children was unknown.

Figure 9: Age of children when missing



Number and characteristics of abductors

In 2012, 188 abductors were identified as being involved in 145 AMBER Alert cases.

The majority of abductors were male at 72 percent (n=135), and 24 percent (n=45) of abductors were female. The sex of 4 percent (n=8) of abductors is unknown.

Thirty-three percent (n=62) of abductors were White, 29 percent (n=55) of abductors were Black, 12 percent (n=23) of abductors were Hispanic, 3 percent (n=5) of abductors were Asian, 1 percent (n=2) of abductors were American Indian, 1 percent (n=1) of abductors were Biracial and 1 percent (n=1) of abductors were Pacific Islander. The race for 21 percent (n=39) was unknown.

Abductors with a known relationship to the child

Of the 188 abductors involved in AMBER Alerts in 2012, 125 abductors had known relationships with the children. An AMBER Alert case may involve multiple abductors; therefore, the number of abductors may exceed the number of cases for any case type. Multiple abductors involved in an AMBER Alert case may have different relationships to the abducted child. For example a mother who abducts her child may use her boyfriend as an accomplice. The boyfriend would also be considered an abductor in a family abduction although he is not related to the child.

Of the 90 FA cases, 96 abductors involved had known relationships with the children. They consisted of one cousin, 56 fathers, one father’s girlfriend, one grandfather, three grandmothers, 27 mothers, three mother’s boyfriends, one mother’s girlfriend, two stepfathers and one uncle.

Of the 61 NFA cases, 26 abductors involved had known relationships with the children. For the remaining cases either there was no relationship or the relationship was unknown. The abductors consisted of one adoptive brother, two baby sitters, three boyfriends, two ex-boyfriends, two fathers, one friend/classmate, three friends of the family, one mother, 10 mother’s boyfriends and one uncle.

Of the 16 LIM cases, three abductors involved had known relationships with the children. They consisted of two friends of the family and one neighbor.

Table 9: Abductor relationship to child

Abductor relationship to child	FA	FA percent	NFA	NFA percent	LIM	LIM percent	Total	Total percent
Adoptive brother	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1
Baby sitter	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	2
Boyfriend	0	0	3	12	0	0	3	2
Cousin	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ex-boyfriend	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	2
Father	56	58	2	8	0	0	58	46
Father’s girlfriend	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Friend/classmate	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1

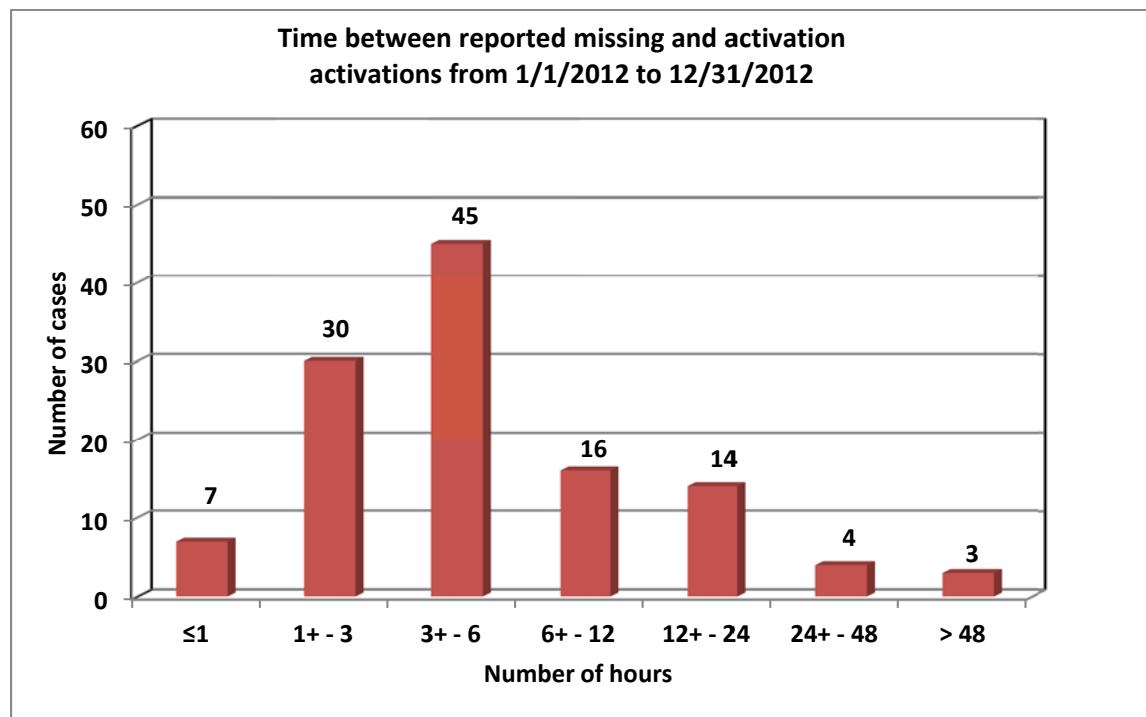
Abductor relationship to child	FA	FA percent	NFA	NFA percent	LIM	LIM percent	Total	Total percent
Friend of family	0	0	3	12	2	67	5	4
Grandfather	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grandmother	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	2
Mother	27	28	1	4	0	0	28	22
Mother's boyfriend	3	3	10	38	0	0	13	10
Mother's girlfriend	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Neighbor	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	1
Stepfather	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Uncle	1	1	1	4	0	0	2	2
Total	96	~100	26	~100	3	100	125	~100

Time between reported missing and activation

Information about the time between when the child was reported missing to law enforcement and the AMBER Alert's activation was available in 119 cases. Hoaxes and unfounded cases were excluded in the statistics because a child was determined not to be missing in those AMBER Alert cases.

Thirty-seven AMBER Alerts were issued within three or fewer hours from when the child was reported missing. Forty-five cases were activated between more than three and six hours from when the child was reported missing, and 16 cases were issued between more than six and 12 hours.

Figure 10: Time between reported missing and activation

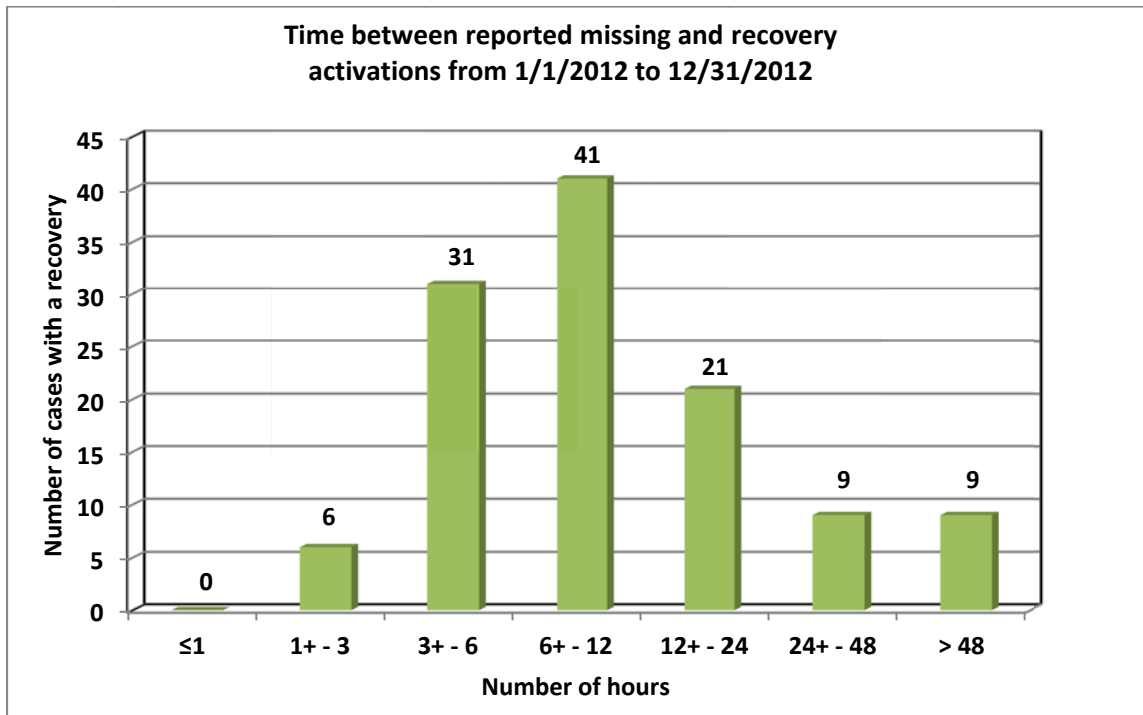


Time between reported missing and recovery

Information about the time between when the child was reported missing to law enforcement and the AMBER Alert recovery was available in 117 cases. Hoaxes and unfounded cases were excluded in the statistics because a child was determined not to be missing in those AMBER Alert cases.

In six of the cases where AMBER Alerts were issued the children were recovered within three or fewer hours from when the child was reported missing. Children in 31 cases were recovered between more than three and six hours from when the child was reported missing, and in 41 cases the children were recovered between more than six and 12 hours.

Figure 11: Time between reported missing and recovery

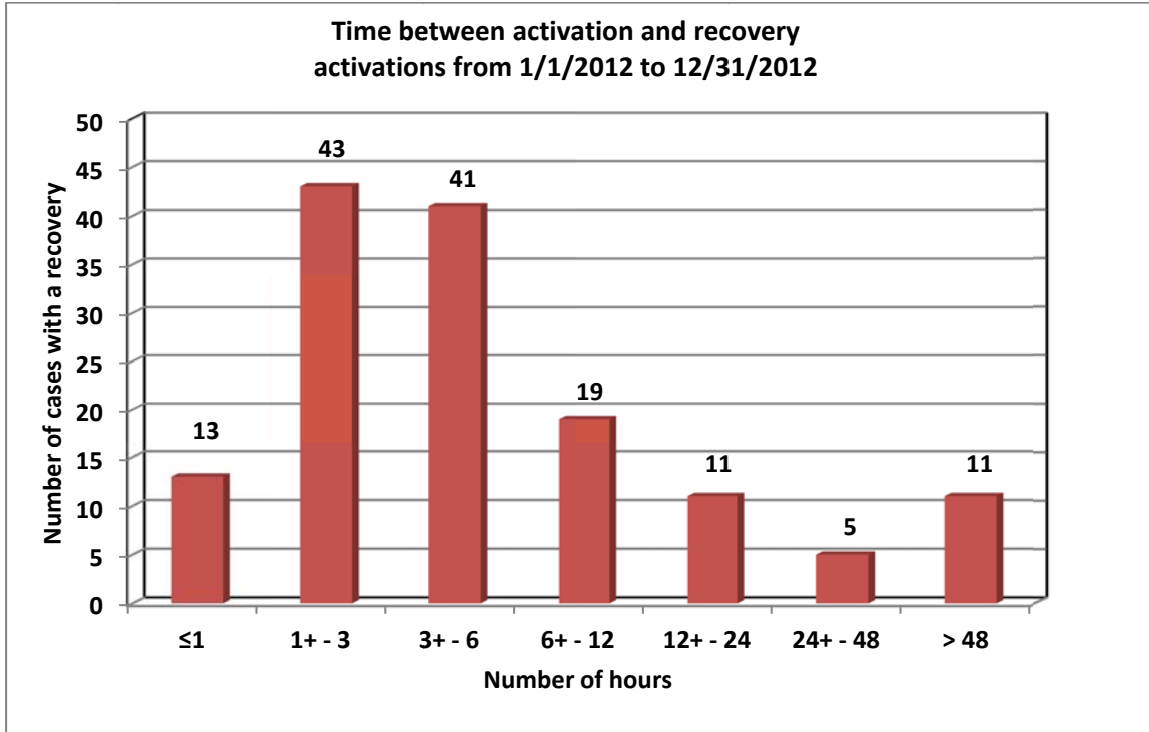


Time between activation and recovery

Information about the time between when the AMBER Alert was activated and the AMBER Alert recovery was available in 143 cases. Hoaxes and unfounded cases were excluded in the statistics because a child was determined not to be missing in those AMBER Alert cases.

In 56 of the cases where AMBER Alerts were issued the children were recovered within three or fewer hours from when the AMBER Alert was activated. Children in 41 cases were recovered between more than three and six hours from when the AMBER Alert was activated, and in 19 cases the children were recovered between more than six to 12 hours. An additional Alert was activated after the child was recovered, and as a result this Alert is not included in the overall total.

Figure 12: Time between activation and recovery



Recovery within three days of activation

Information about the date between when the AMBER Alert was activated and the AMBER Alert recovery was available in all 167 cases.

Table 10: Recovery within three days of activation

	Time between activation and recovery 1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012
Intaked cases	167
Cases classified as hoax or unfounded after intake	20
Intaked children	204
Children classified as hoax or unfounded after intake	22
Number of cases in which child recovered within 72 hours	139
Percent of cases in which child recovered within 72 hours	95 percent*
Number of children recovered within 72 hours	169
Percent of children recovered within 72 hours	93 percent**

*Percentage excludes cases classified as hoaxes (n=13) and unfounded (n=7)

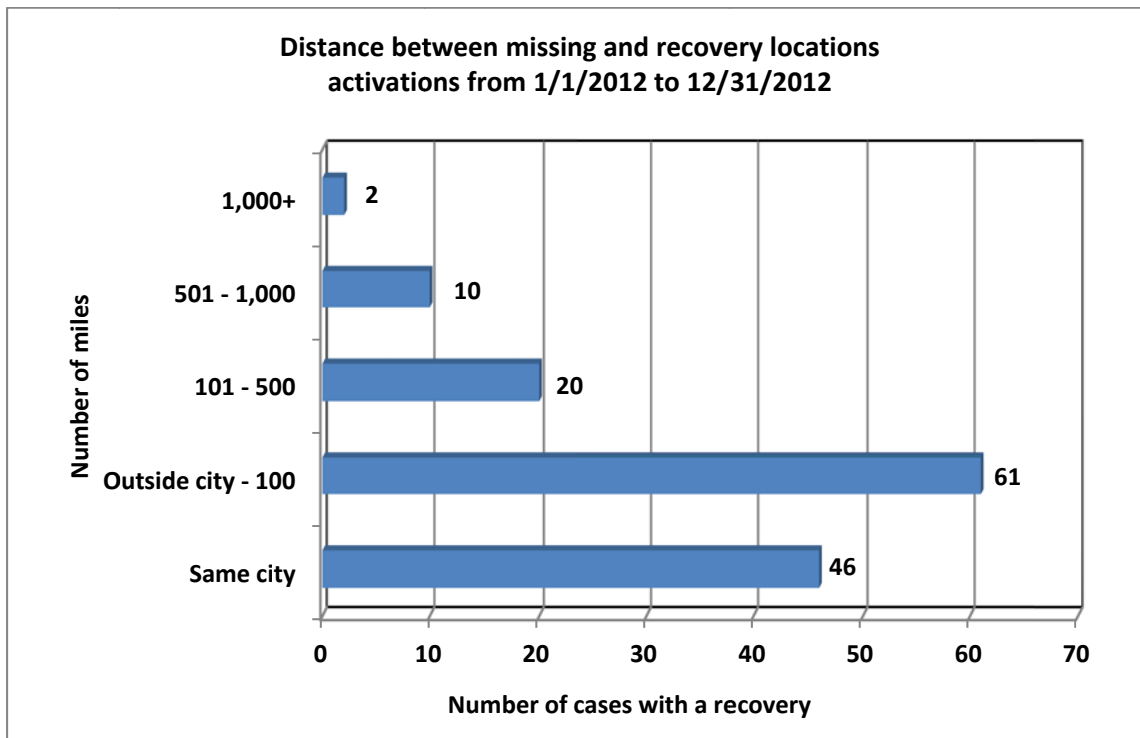
**Percentage excludes children classified as hoaxes (n=15) and unfounded (n=7)

Travel distances

In 2012 travel destinations between where the child was reported missing and recovered were known for 139 AMBER Alert cases. Hoaxes, unfounded and active cases were not included in these statistics because no recovery occurred. The distances reported below are estimates since the travel distances were calculated by using city and state. Therefore distances could not be calculated for cases where the child was abducted from and recovered in the same city.

In 46 cases the missing and recovery locations were in the same city; in 61 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations were outside the city but within 100 miles of each other; in 20 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations ranged from 101 to 500 miles; in 10 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations ranged from 501 to 1,000 miles; and in two cases travel distances were more than 1,000 miles. For six cases the travel distance could not be calculated, and the remaining 22 cases were either hoaxes, unfounded or active cases.

Figure 13: Distance between missing and recovery locations



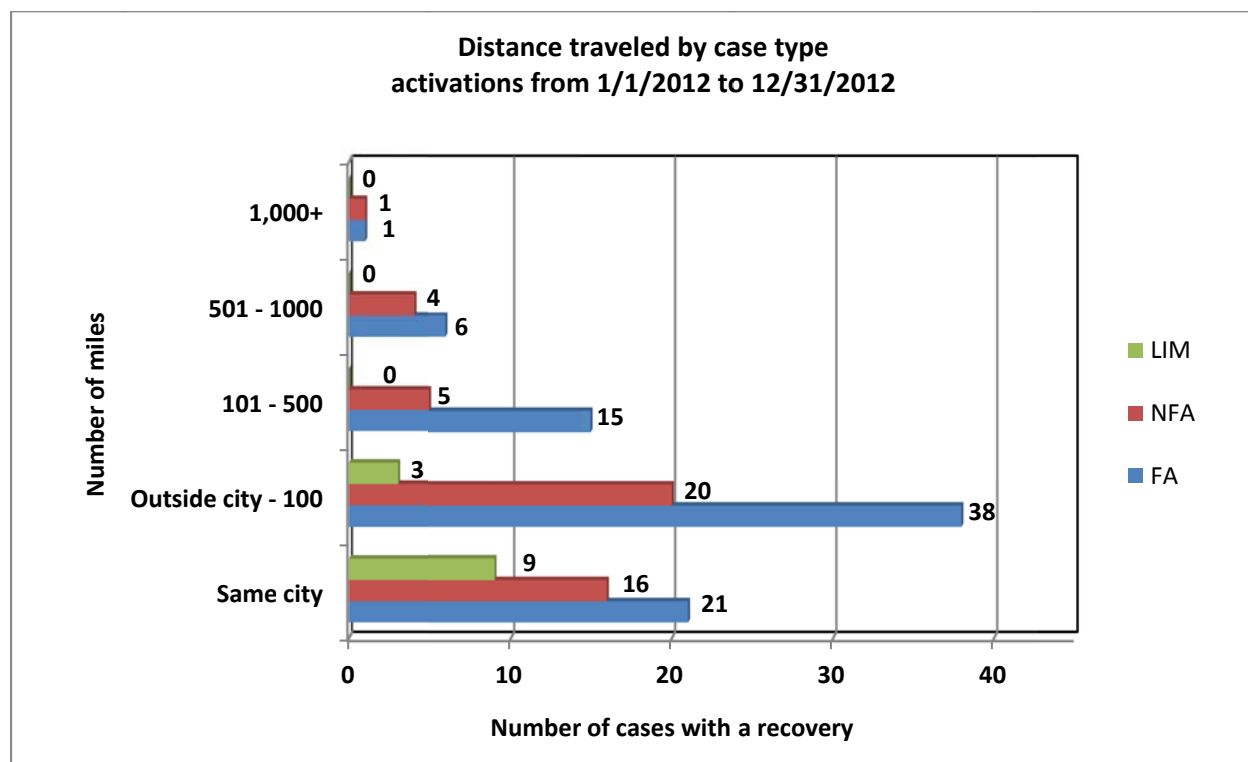
Of the 90 AMBER Alerts issued for FA cases, children in 21 cases were found in the same city. In 38 cases travel distances ranged from 4 to 98 miles and in 15 cases the travel distances ranged from 101 to 497 miles. In six cases travel distances ranged from 516 to 973 miles. In one case travel distances exceeded 1,000 miles. In six cases the distance could not be calculated, and the remaining three cases were unfounded and active cases.

Of the 61 AMBER Alerts issued for NFA cases, the children involved in 16 cases were found in the same city. In 20 cases travel distances ranged from 4 to 31 miles. In five cases travel distances ranged from

137 to 333 miles. In four cases travel distances ranged from 565 to 851. In one case travel distances exceeded 1,000 miles. The remaining 15 cases were hoaxes and unfounded cases.

There were 16 AMBER Alerts issued for LIM cases in 2012 and of those cases nine were found in the same city. The travel distances in three cases ranged from 5 to 99 miles. The remaining four cases were hoaxes, unfounded and active cases.

Figure 14: Distance traveled by case type



Recoveries outside of state/territory where AMBER Alert first activated

There are instances when an abductor may travel with a child out of the state/territory where the AMBER Alert was first activated. Of the 167 AMBER Alerts issued in 2012, two cases still remain active. Nineteen percent of cases (n=32) had recoveries outside of the state of the original activation. Of those 32 cases, 78 percent (n=25) were FAs, 19 percent (n=6) were NFAs and 3 percent (n=1) were LIMs.

Table 11: Recovery outside of state where AMBER Alert first activated

Activation state	Recovery state
Arkansas	Tennessee
Connecticut	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Rhode Island
District of Columbia	Maryland
Georgia	Mississippi

Georgia	Texas
Idaho	Utah
Illinois	Minnesota
Indiana	Illinois
Maryland	Nevada
Massachusetts	Virginia
Michigan	Illinois
Missouri	Illinois
Missouri	Wisconsin
Montana	California
North Carolina	Florida
New Jersey	New York
Ohio	Pennsylvania
Oregon	California
Pennsylvania	Ohio
South Carolina	North Carolina
South Carolina	North Carolina
Tennessee	Maryland
Tennessee	Mississippi
Tennessee	Virginia
Texas	Louisiana
Texas	New Mexico
Texas	Tennessee
Virginia	Maryland
Washington	Montana
Washington	Oregon
Wisconsin	Illinois

Missing location

In 2012 there were 131 cases with information about where the children involved were last known to be located. Of those 131 cases 57 percent (n=75) were last known to be at home followed by 9 percent (n=12) of cases where children were last known to be “on the street.”

Table 12: Missing location

Missing location	Number of cases	Percent
Automobile	1	1
Day care facility	3	2
Government facility	1	1
Home	75	57
Hotel	1	1

Law enforcement agency	1	1
Library	2	2
Medical facility	5	4
Office building	2	2
Other	4	3
Parking	2	2
Religious facility	1	1
Restaurant	1	1
Retail	10	8
School	9	7
Street	12	9
Yard	1	1
Total	131	~100

Recovery location

There were 154 cases with information about the location where the child was recovered. In 2012 children involved in AMBER Alert cases were most often recovered at home 31 percent (n=47) of the time followed by recoveries in an automobile at 18 percent (n=28).

Table 13: Recovery location

Recovery location	Number of cases	Percent
Airport	1	1
Automobile	28	18
Body of water	1	1
Border crossing	2	1
Bus stop	1	1
Day care facility	1	1
Garage	1	1
Government facility	1	1
Home	47	31
Hotel	6	4
Law enforcement agency	11	7
Medical facility	3	2
Office building	1	1
Other	1	1
Outdoor	7	5
Park	1	1
Parking lot	3	2
Path/trail/woods	1	1
Playground	1	1

Religious facility	2	1
Restaurant	1	1
Retail	7	5
Street	26	17
Total	154	~100

International abductions

In 2012 one AMBER Alert activation involving one child was as a result of an international abduction. The AMBER Alert originated in Canada, was first extended to Montana and then extended to Washington state. The case was an FA involving a White child who was recovered in Montana.

Infants involved in AMBER Alert activations

In 2012 infants, who are defined as children 6 months of age or younger, were involved in 16 AMBER Alert activations. Seventy-five percent (n=12) of infants involved were FAs, and 25 percent (n=4) were NFAs. In one case later determined to be a hoax, the mother had reported her child missing after placing the child in the care of a relative. In another case later determined to be a hoax, the mother admitted to placing the child in a ditch on a farm after reporting the child missing.

Fifty percent (n=8) of infants involved in AMBER Alerts were boys and 50 percent (n=8) were girls. Thirteen percent (n=2) of infants involved were Biracial, 44 percent (n=7) were Black, 6 percent (n=1) were Hispanic and 38 percent (n=6) were White.

Success stories

A successful AMBER Alert recovery is a case in which a child is safely recovered as a direct result of the AMBER Alert being issued. A case is not considered a successful recovery if the law enforcement investigation indicates the case is unfounded or a hoax.

Of the 167 AMBER Alert cases in 2012, 68 children involved in 52 AMBER Alert cases were successfully recovered as a direct result of those respective AMBER Alerts being issued.

Table 14: Success stories

Case type at intake	Number of successful recoveries by case	Percent of successful recoveries by case	Number of successful recoveries by child	Percent of successful recoveries by child
FA	34	65	46	68
NFA	18	35	22	32
LIM	0	0	0	0
ERU	0	0	0	0
Total	52	100	68	100

The most common reason for an AMBER Alert success story is an individual or law enforcement recognizing the vehicle from the Alert at 38 percent (n=20) followed by the abductor hearing the Alert and releasing the child at 19 percent (n=10) and an individual recognizing the child and/or abductor from the Alert and contacting the authorities at 19 percent (n=10).

Table 15: Reason for success stories

Summary of success stories	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of children	Percent of children
Individual or law enforcement recognized vehicle from Alert	20	38	25	37
Abductor heard Alert and released child	10	19	13	19
Individual heard Alert and convinced abductor to turn self in	3	6	3	4
Individual knew whereabouts of suspect and contacted authorities	6	12	8	12
Individual recognized child and/or abductor from Alert and contacted authorities	10	19	13	19
Law enforcement received tips from individuals	3	6	6	9
Total	52	100	68	100

Time between activation and recovery for success stories

In 2012, 38 percent of the children (n=26), representing 42 percent (n=22) of the cases, were successfully recovered within three hours of those AMBER Alerts being issued.

Table 16: Time between activation and recovery for success stories

	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of children	Percent of children
Up to 1/2 Hour	1	2	1	1
1/2+ - 1 Hour	4	8	5	7
1+ - 2 Hours	10	19	12	18
2+ - 3 Hours	7	13	8	12
3+ - 4 Hours	10	19	11	16
4+ - 5 Hours	5	10	12	18
5+ - 6 Hours	2	4	2	3
6+ - 12 Hours	7	13	8	12
12+ - 24 Hours	3	6	5	7
24+ - 48 Hours	0	0	0	0
48+ Hours	3	6	4	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	52	100	68	100

Children recovered deceased

In 2012, 167 AMBER Alerts were issued involving 204 children. Nine children involved in nine AMBER Alert cases were recovered deceased. Twenty-two percent (n=2) of children were reported as FAs, 56 percent (n=5) were reported as LIMs and 22 percent (n=2) were reported as NFAs. Five girls, ranging in age from younger than 1 to 14, were found deceased, and four boys, ranging in age from younger than 1 to 16, were found deceased. One child was Asian, one child was Biracial, three children were Black, one child was Hispanic and three children were White.

Of the nine children recovered deceased in 2012, 44 percent (n=4) were reported missing from their respective homes and 22 percent (n=2) from the street. It is unknown where 33 percent (n=3) of children were last seen.

In one case the child was abducted by a friend of the family. In two cases the father abducted the child. In one case the child’s mother was the abductor, and in one case the child was abducted by his mother’s boyfriend. In one case the child wandered off and was a victim of a drowning. In three cases the abductors were unknown.

Table 17: Children recovered deceased

Activation date	Case type at intake	Race/sex of child	Age when missing	Time between activation and recovery	Distance between missing and recovery	Cause of death
02/18/12	NFA	Black girl	1	<72 hours	Same city	Gunshot
03/03/12	LIM	Biracial boy	4	<72 hours	Same city	Undetermined*
03/27/12	LIM	White boy	2	>72 hours	Same city	Drowning
05/05/12	LIM	White girl	14	<72 hours	Outside city – 100 miles	Suffocation
06/01/12	FA	Black boy	<1	<72 hours	Outside city – 100 miles	Undetermined*
09/12/12	NFA	Black boy	16	>72 hours	Outside city – 100 miles	Undisclosed**
10/05/12	LIM	White girl	10	>72 hours	Outside city – 100 miles	Undisclosed**
10/22/12	LIM	Asian girl	<1	>72 hours	Same city	Asphyxiation
12/08/12	FA	Hispanic girl	8	<72 hours	Outside city – 100 miles	Gunshot

*Undetermined means a cause of death was not determined at the time of data collection

**Undisclosed means the cause of death was not released by the investigative agency at the time of data collection

AMBER Alerts involving victims of sexual assault

In 2012 a total of five girls involved in five AMBER Alert activations were reported to be victims of sexual assault during their abduction. Three girls were White, one was Biracial and one was Black. They were aged 2, 5, 12, 12 and 14. The case type at intake included four NFAs and one LIM.

Team Adam consultant deployment

Team Adam is a program of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children providing an on-site response and technical assistance support system to local law enforcement and support for families of missing and sexually exploited children. Team Adam was named in memory of 6-year-old Adam Walsh, the abducted and murdered son of NCMEC cofounders John and Revé Walsh.

In 2012 Team Adam consultants were deployed to assist with 28 AMBER Alert cases involving 37 children, with all but five children recovered in two cases. Three cases involving three children were later determined to be a hoax. At intake the case breakdown included 14 FAs, eight NFAs and six LIMs.

FBI involvement in AMBER Alerts

The FBI has specialized Child Abduction Rapid Deployment or CARD Teams designed to deploy teams of 10 to 12 experienced personnel to provide on-the-ground investigative, technical and resource

assistance to state and local law enforcement. The CARD Teams consist of crimes against children investigators who have in-depth experience in child abduction cases. The nationwide CARD Team consists of 60 members organized into five regionally separated teams. They work closely with FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit representatives, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime coordinators and crimes against children coordinators. Since the CARD Team's inception in 2006 the team has deployed approximately 87 times, according to the FBI, to assist law enforcement agencies where an AMBER Alert or mysterious disappearance of a child has occurred. There were four deployments in 2012 for AMBER Alerts.

Command post use in AMBER Alerts

A command post is a field headquarters / office for scene management to centralize investigative efforts as well as search and rescue operations.

In 2012, 24 of the AMBER Alert cases reported to NCMEC involved the use of a command post. Of those cases, 12 cases were intaked as FAs, eight cases were intaked as NFAs and four cases were intaked as LIMs.

National Crime Information Center

The National Crime Information Center, known as NCIC, houses a set of databases law enforcement uses to document and query activity and information about missing people. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Pub. L. No. 109-248) mandates NCIC entry by law enforcement within two hours of receipt of a report of a missing or abducted child.

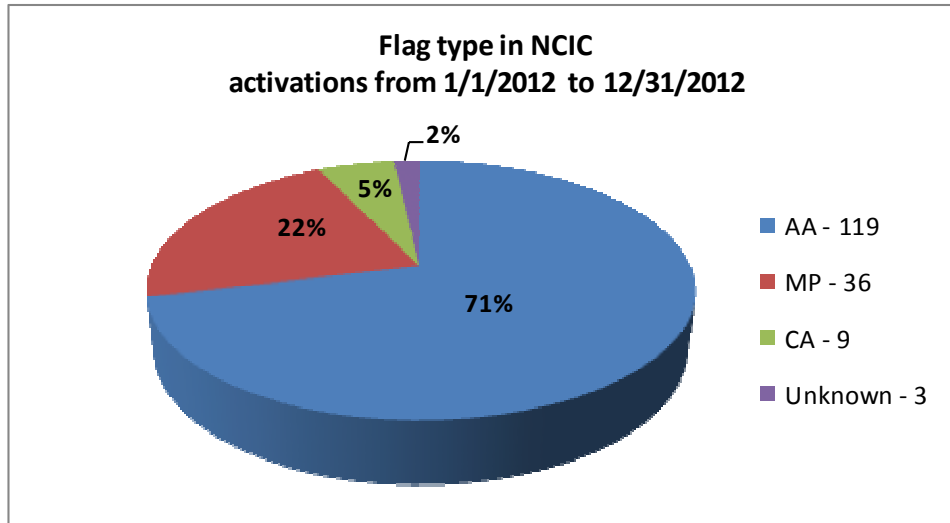
Of the 204 children involved in AMBER Alert cases in 2012, information about 167 children was entered into NCIC and information about 35 children was not entered into NCIC. It is unknown if information about 2 children was entered in NCIC.

Table 18: Information entered in NCIC

	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 (percent)
Information entered in NCIC	167	82
Information not entered in NCIC	35	17
Unknown if entered in NCIC	2	1
Total	204	100

Of the 167 children whose information was entered in NCIC from Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012, 119 children were flagged as an AMBER Alert or AA, 36 children were flagged as a Missing Person or MP, nine children were flagged as a Child Abduction or CA and the flags for three children were unknown.

Figure 15: Flag type in NCIC



NCMEC is the only agency outside of law enforcement granted permission to modify flags in NCIC to AA status for AMBER Alert cases at the originating agency’s request. During the months of January through December 2012, a total of 87 flags were updated in NCIC. Thirty-three flags were changed from CA to AA, and 53 flags were changed from MP to AA. One flag was changed from AA to CA. NCMEC made the flag updates for 62 children, and law enforcement made the flag updates for 24 children. For one child it is unknown who made the update.

The table below shows the missing person type category for children involved in AMBER Alerts at the time of entry from Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012.

Table 19: Missing person type in NCIC

NCIC missing person type	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012	1/1/2012-12/31/2012 percent
Disability	1	1
Endangered	67	40
Endangered - caution	12	7
Involuntary	51	31
Involuntary - caution	5	3
Juvenile	17	10
Juvenile - caution	5	3
Unknown	9	5
Total	167	100

From Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012, information about 33 children was entered and cancelled from NCIC within three hours.

Table 20: Hours between information about children entered and cancelled from NCIC

	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 total	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 cumulative total	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 percent	1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 cumulative percent
Up to 1/2 Hour	4	4	2%	2%
½+ - 1 Hour	4	8	2%	4%
1+ - 2 Hours	8	16	5%	9%
2+ - 3 Hours	17	33	10%	19%
3+ - 4 Hours	14	47	8%	27%
4+ - 5 Hours	13	60	8%	35%
5+ - 6 Hours	5	65	3%	38%
6+ - 12 Hours	26	91	16%	54%
12+ - 24 Hours	25	116	15%	69%
24+ - 48 Hours	7	123	4%	73%
48+ - 72 Hours	2	125	1%	74%
72+ Hours	21	146	13%	87%
Unknown	21	167	13%	100%
Total	167		100%	

Data collected from the miscellaneous field in NCIC captured information such as abductor threats and use of weapons for 36 children involved in 27 AMBER Alerts issued in 2012. Eleven abductors were armed with a weapon, two abductors had a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse, one abductor had a history of mental illness, one abductor was a sex offender, four abductors were suspects in homicides, three abductors threatened to harm the child, one abductor threatened to kill the child and himself, two children had medical issues and two cases were Internet related.

Of the 167 children whose information was entered in NCIC, 79 percent (n=132) of NCIC entries indicated a vehicle was involved in the AMBER Alert and 17 percent (n=29) of NCIC entries indicated a vehicle was not involved. For 4 percent (n=6) of NCIC records it is unknown whether a vehicle was involved because no vehicle information was entered.

In order for vehicle data to be entered into the NCIC vehicle field, the license plate number on the vehicle must be available to law enforcement. In addition law enforcement cannot search for license plate information in NCIC if the vehicle information is entered only in the miscellaneous field.

License plate information was available and entered in NCIC for 75 children. Of those, 69 children's records had license plate information entered in the vehicle field only, and in six children's records the license plate information was entered in the miscellaneous field only.

Five year Comparison of AMBER Alerts issued

Number of AMBER Alerts and children involved

The number of AMBER Alerts has shown a downward trend with an overall decrease of 14 percent between 2008 and 2012.

In 2008 there were 194 Alerts involving 256 children; in 2009 there were 208 Alerts involving 264 children; in 2010 there were 173 Alerts involving 211 children; in 2011 there were 158 Alerts involving 197 children; and in 2012 there were 167 Alerts involving 204 children.

Figure 16: Number of AMBER Alerts from 2008 to 2012

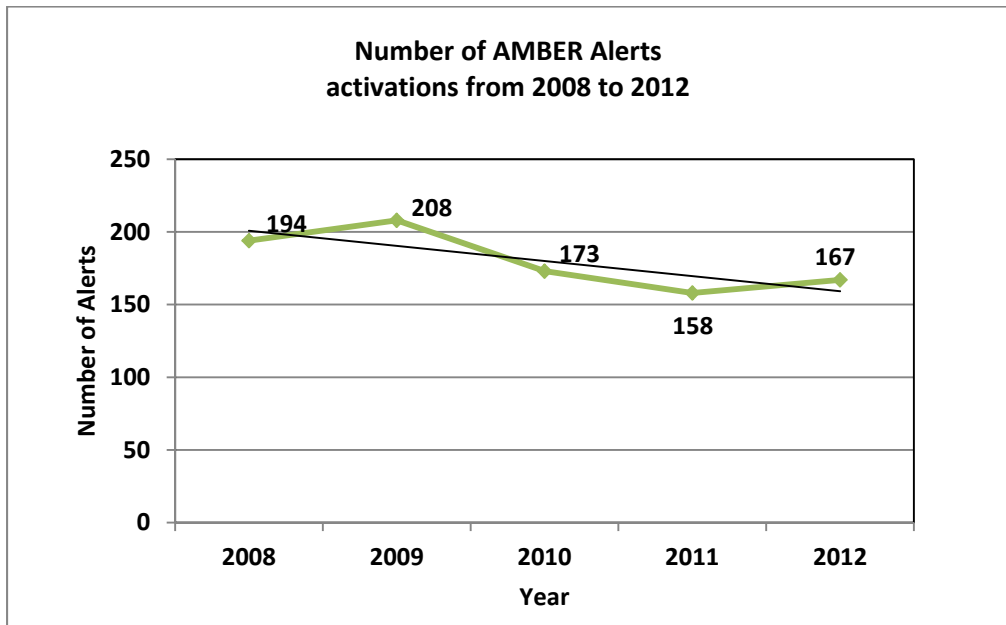
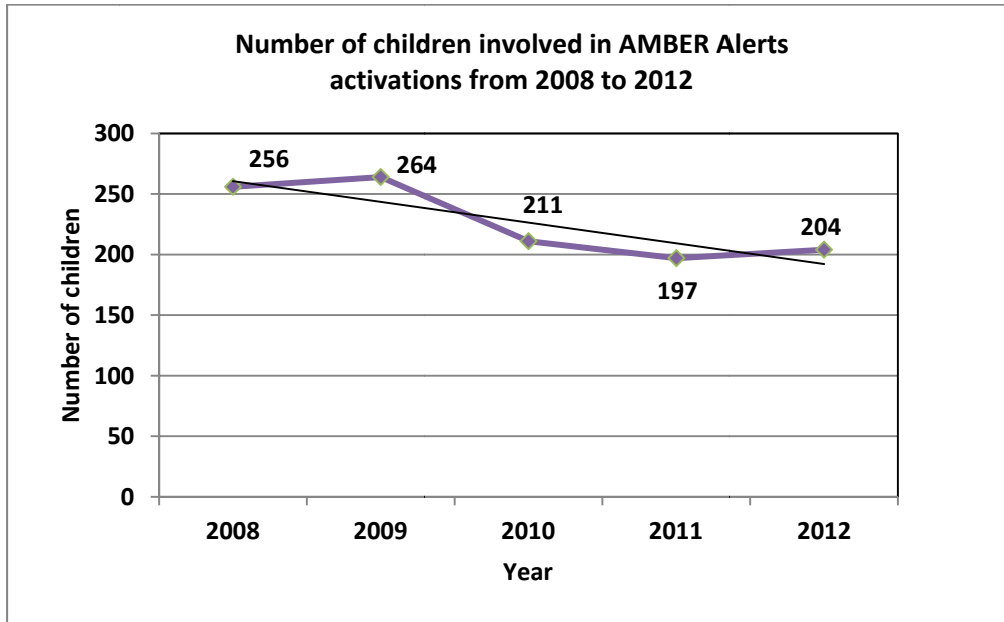


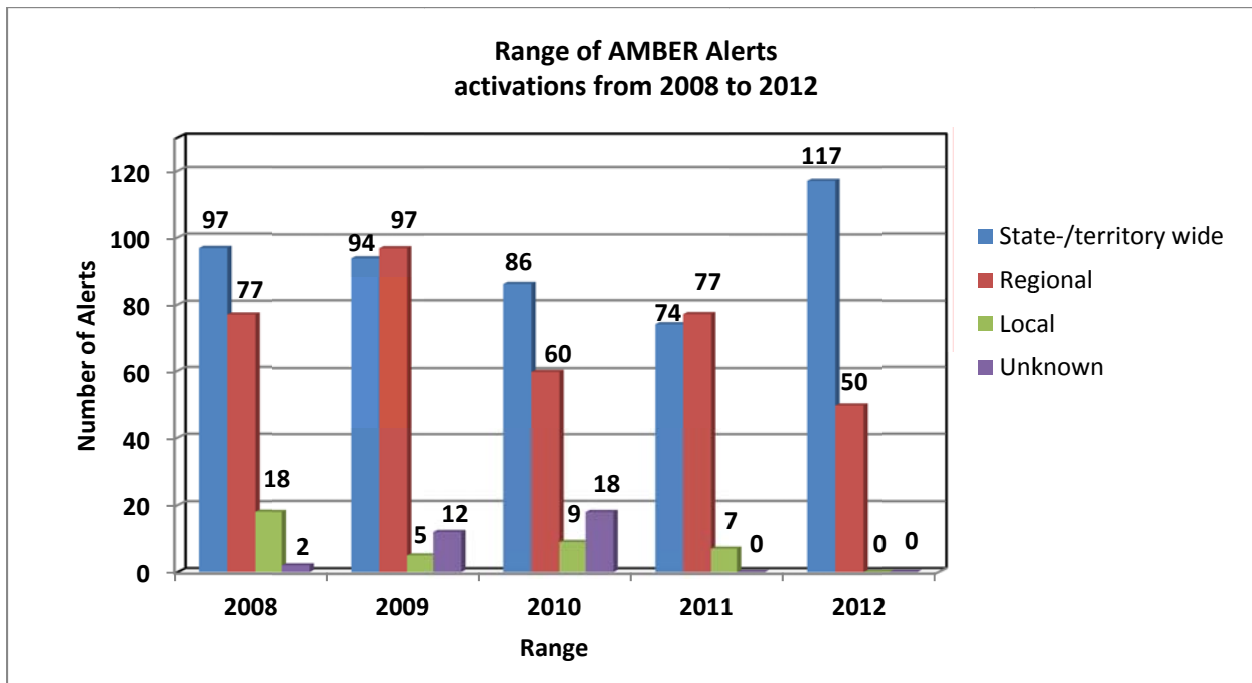
Figure 17: Number of children involved in AMBER Alerts from 2008 to 2012



AMBER Alerts by range

From 2008 to 2012 AMBER Alerts were predominantly issued state-/territorial-wide, followed by regional Alerts and then local Alerts.

Figure 18: Range of AMBER Alerts from 2008 to 2012



Multistate/territorial AMBER Alerts

The number of multistate/territorial AMBER Alerts consistently rose and fell slightly from 2008 to 2012. In 2008 there were 14 such Alerts, and in 2009 a decrease with a total of 12 Alerts. In 2010 there was a slight increase with 14 multistate Alerts issued, and in 2011 there was a decrease of such Alerts with a total of eight. There was an increase with 13 multistate Alerts issued in 2012.

Number of cases at intake by month

Table 21: Number of cases by month from 2008 to 2012

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	8	20	13	14	20	27	13	16	13	26	14	10
2009	16	17	23	15	17	16	22	20	22	12	18	10
2010	16	16	16	14	13	11	22	8	13	20	11	13
2011	8	6	10	16	17	18	15	22	12	12	10	12
2012	11	17	15	9	15	10	16	12	17	16	17	12
Total	59	76	77	68	82	82	88	78	77	86	70	57

Table 22: Cases and percent increase/decrease by month from 2008 to 2012

	2008	Percent change	2009	Percent change	2010	Percent change	2011	Percent change	2012
Jan	8	100	16	0	16	-50	8	38	11
Feb	20	-15	17	-6	16	-63	6	183	17
Mar	13	77	23	-30	16	-38	10	50	15
Apr	14	7	15	-7	14	14	16	-44	9
May	20	-15	17	-24	13	31	17	-12	15
Jun	27	-41	16	-31	11	64	18	-44	10
Jul	13	69	22	0	22	-32	15	7	16
Aug	16	25	20	-60	8	175	22	-46	12
Sep	13	69	22	-41	13	-8	12	42	17
Oct	26	-54	12	67	20	-40	12	33	16
Nov	14	29	18	-39	11	-9	10	70	17
Dec	10	0	10	30	13	-8	12	0	12
Total	194	7	208	-17	173	-9	158	6	167

Case type at intake

The number of cases intaked as FAs increased 24 percent from 2008 to 2009, with 100 Alerts and 124 Alerts respectively. The number of FAs then decreased 27 percent from 124 Alerts in 2009 to 90 Alerts in 2012.

For NFAs there was a decrease of cases from 2008 to 2009, with 70 Alerts and 62 Alerts respectively. In 2010 the number of NFAs rose above 2008 levels to 74 Alerts. In 2011 and 2012 the number of NFAs were both below the 2010 level at 56 and 61 Alerts respectively.

The number of cases intaked as LIMs has remained steady ranging from 16 to 21 Alerts from 2008 to 2012.

From 2008 to 2010 the number of ERUs remained constant at three Alerts each year. In 2011 the number of ERUs decreased to two Alerts, and in 2012 there were no Alerts issued for ERUs.

Figure 19: AMBER Alerts by case type at intake from 2008 to 2012

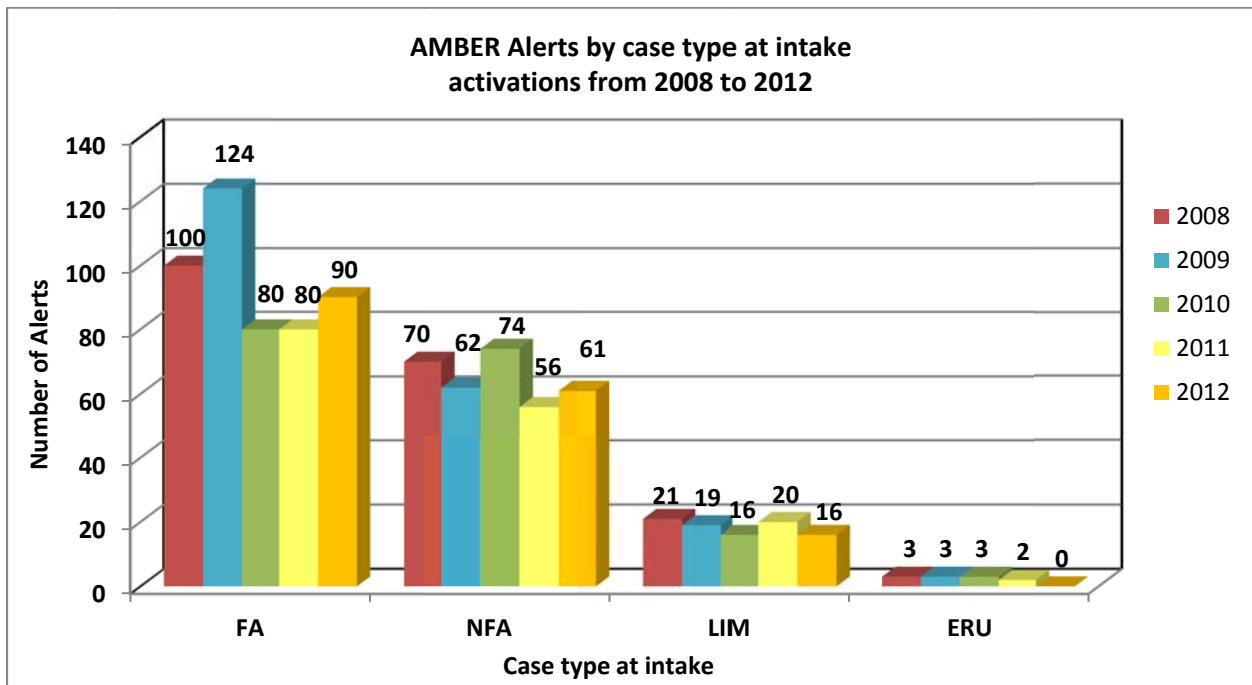


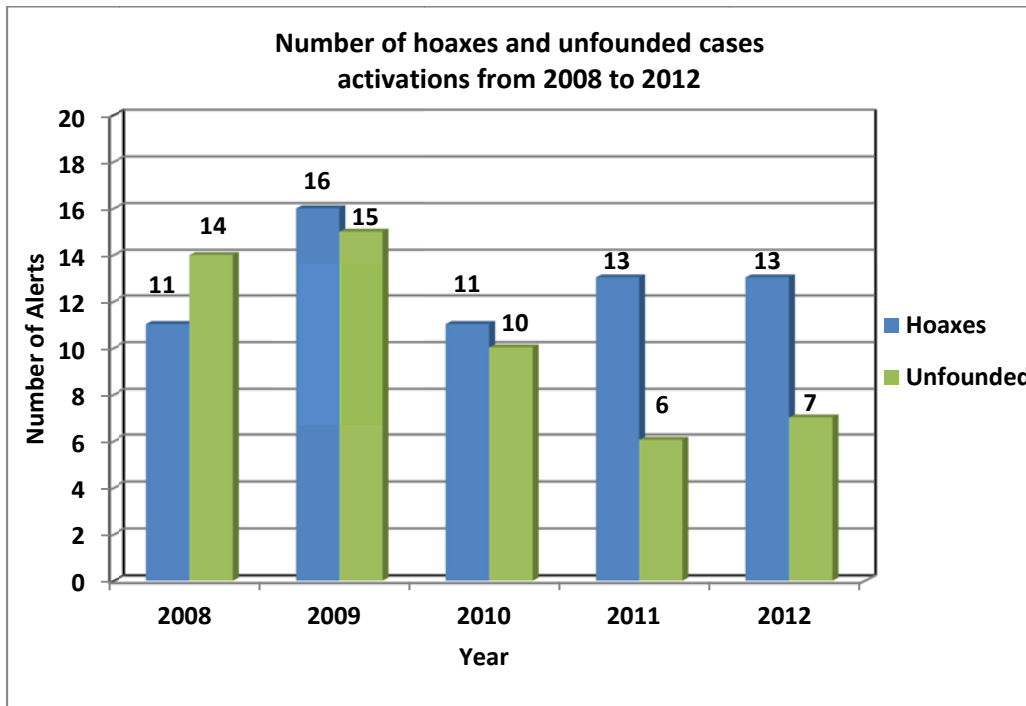
Table 23: Cases and percent increase/decrease by case type from 2008 to 2012

	2008	Percent +/-	2009	Percent +/-	2010	Percent +/-	2011	Percent +/-	2012
FA	100	24	124	-36	80	0	80	13	90
NFA	70	-11	62	19	74	-24	56	9	61
LIM	21	-10	19	-16	16	25	20	-20	16
ERU	3	0	3	0	3	-33	2	-100	0
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	194	7	208	-17	173	-9	158	6	167

Hoaxes and unfounded cases

The number of hoaxes has steadily risen and fallen from 2008 to 2012 with n=11, 16, 11, 13 and 13. The number of unfounded cases decreased 50 percent between 2008 and 2012 with 14 and seven cases respectively.

Figure 20: Number of hoaxes and unfounded cases from 2008 to 2012



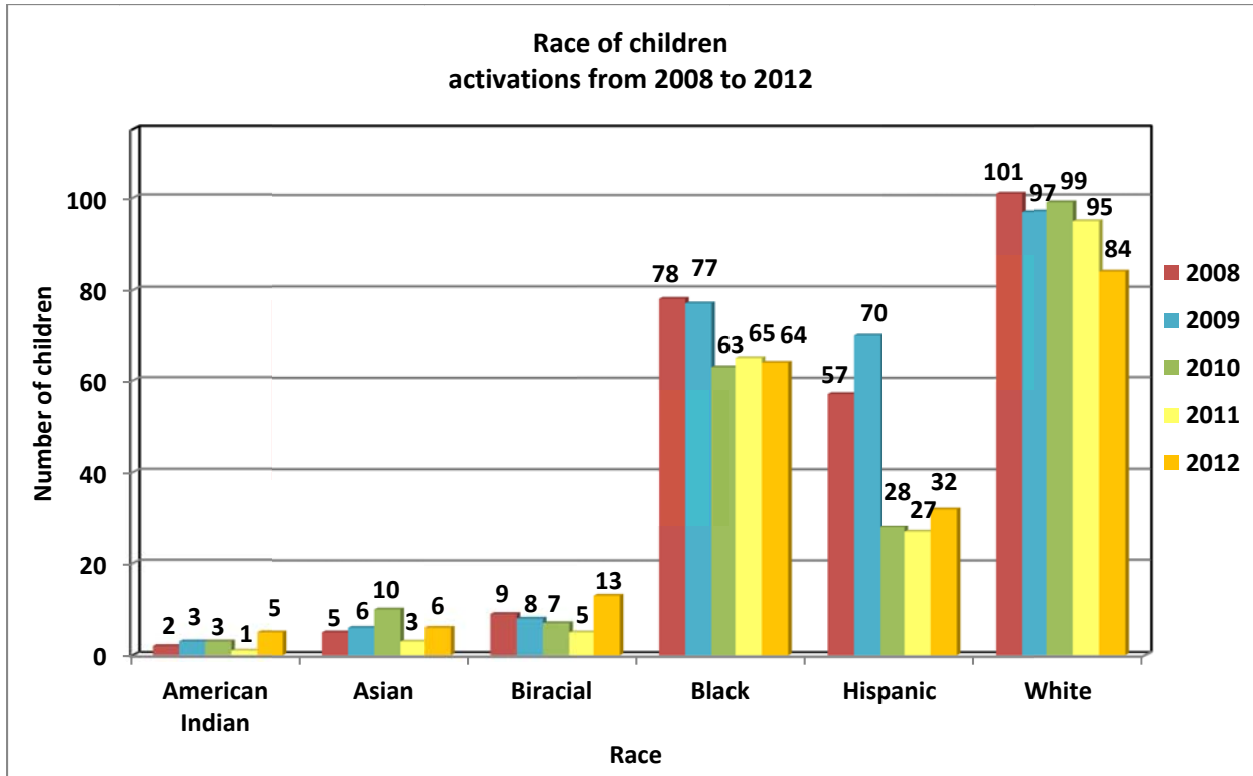
Number and characteristics of children involved in AMBER Alerts

Girls were more frequently involved in AMBER Alerts than boys from 2008 to 2012, with the exception of 2011, in which boys were more frequently involved in AMBER Alerts than girls. In 2008 girls represented 58 percent (n=148) and boys comprised 42 percent (n=108) of children involved in AMBER Alerts; and in 2009 girls represented 57 percent (n=150) and boys comprised 43 percent (n=114). In 2010 girls represented 53 percent (n=112) of children involved in AMBER Alerts, compared to boys who comprised 47 percent (n=99). In 2011 boys represented 51 percent (n=101) of children involved in AMBER Alerts and girls comprised 49 percent (n=96). In 2012 girls made up 56 percent (n=115) of children involved in AMBER Alerts compared to boys who made up 44 percent (n=89).

The number of American Indian children involved in AMBER Alerts ranged from two children in 2008 to five children in 2012 (n=2, 3, 3, 1 and 5). The number of Asian children ranged between five and 10 children from 2008 to 2010 (n=5, 6 and 10). The number decreased to three in 2011 and then increased in 2012 to six. The number of Biracial children decreased in 2011 (n=5) from nine in 2008 and increased in 2012 (n=13). For Black children there were decreases (n=78, 77 and 63) from 2008 through 2010. In 2011 there was a slight increase with 65. In 2012 there was a slight decrease to 64. The number of Hispanic children saw an overall 23 percent increase from 2008 to 2009 (n=57 and 70) and a 54 percent

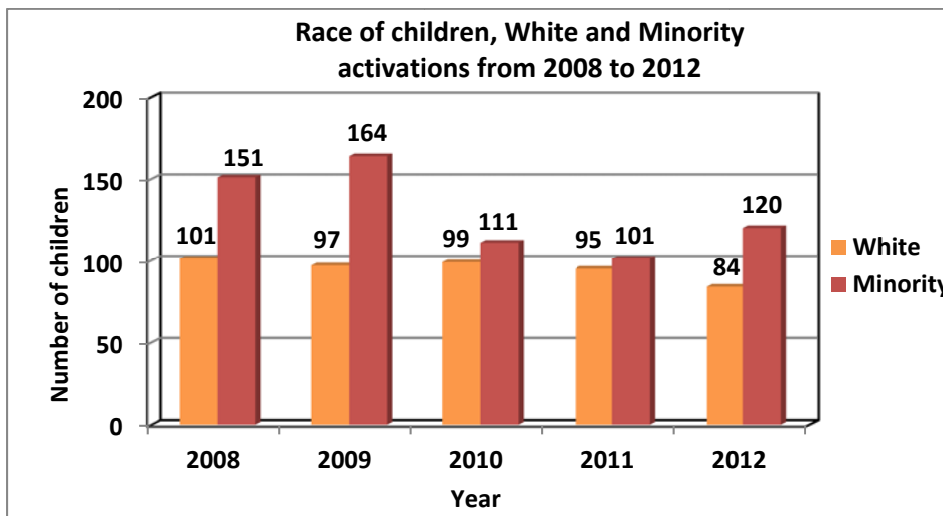
decrease between 2009 and 2012 (n=70 and n=32). The number of White children decreased 17 percent (n=101 and 84) between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 21: Race of children from 2008 to 2012



From 2008 to 2012 Minority children were involved in AMBER Alerts more frequently than White children.

Figure 22: Race of children, White and Minority from 2008 to 2012



International abductions

In 2008 there were five AMBER Alert activations resulting in international abductions. In three cases the four children involved were recovered in Mexico. In one case the child involved was recovered in Canada, and in one case the child involved was recovered in Romania. In 2009 there were six AMBER Alert activations resulting in an international abduction, all of which were recoveries in Mexico. In 2010 three AMBER Alert activations involving three children resulted in an international abduction. Two cases involved recoveries in Mexico and one case involved a recovery in Canada. In 2011 there were no AMBER Alert activations for international abductions. In 2012 there was one AMBER Alert activation in which the case originated in Canada and the child was recovered in Montana.

Children recovered deceased

A total of 40 children who were involved in AMBER Alerts issued from 2008 to 2012 were recovered deceased. From 2008 to 2010, the number of children recovered deceased did not vary significantly (n=8, 9 and 9). In 2011, 5 children were recovered deceased, and in 2012, 9 children were recovered deceased.

Children intaked as LIMs make up the largest number of case types for children who were recovered deceased from 2008 to 2012. The number of children who were recovered deceased in AMBER Alert cases and were intaked as LIMs were steady from 2008 to 2010 (n=4, 5 and 5). Fifty percent of children (n=4) were LIMs in 2008, 56 percent (n=5) in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 there was a decrease in LIMs (n=2) at 40 percent. In 2012 there was an increase in LIMs (n=5) at 56 percent.

Table 24: Number of children recovered deceased from 2008 to 2012

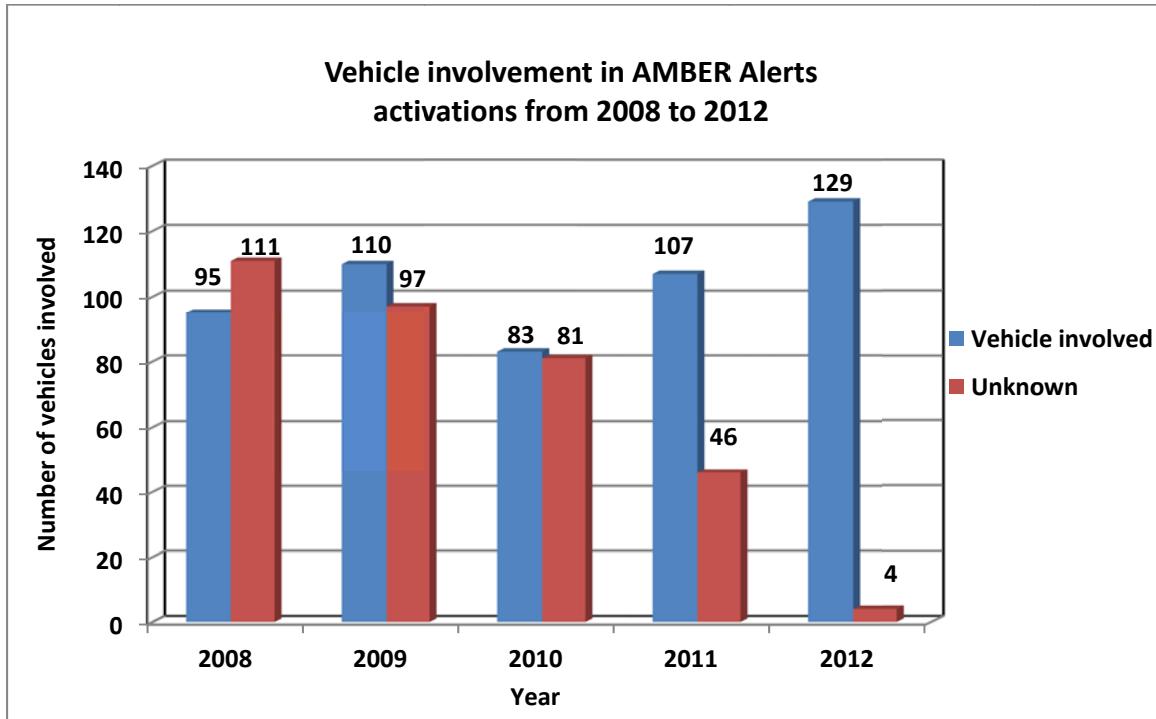
Case type at intake	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
FA	3	4	1	1	2	11
NFA	1	0	3	2	2	8
LIM	4	5	5	2	5	21
ERU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	9	5	9	40

National Crime Information Center

In 2008 information about 80 percent (n=206) of children involved in AMBER Alerts was entered into NCIC. In 2009 similar rates of entry were shown with 78 percent (n=207) of children having information entered in NCIC. In 2010, 78 percent (n=164) of children's information was entered in NCIC. In 2011 and 2012, 81 percent and 79 percent respectively (n=159 and 161) of children's information was entered in NCIC. The AA flag was the predominant flag type from 2008 to 2012.

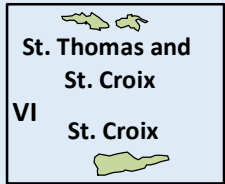
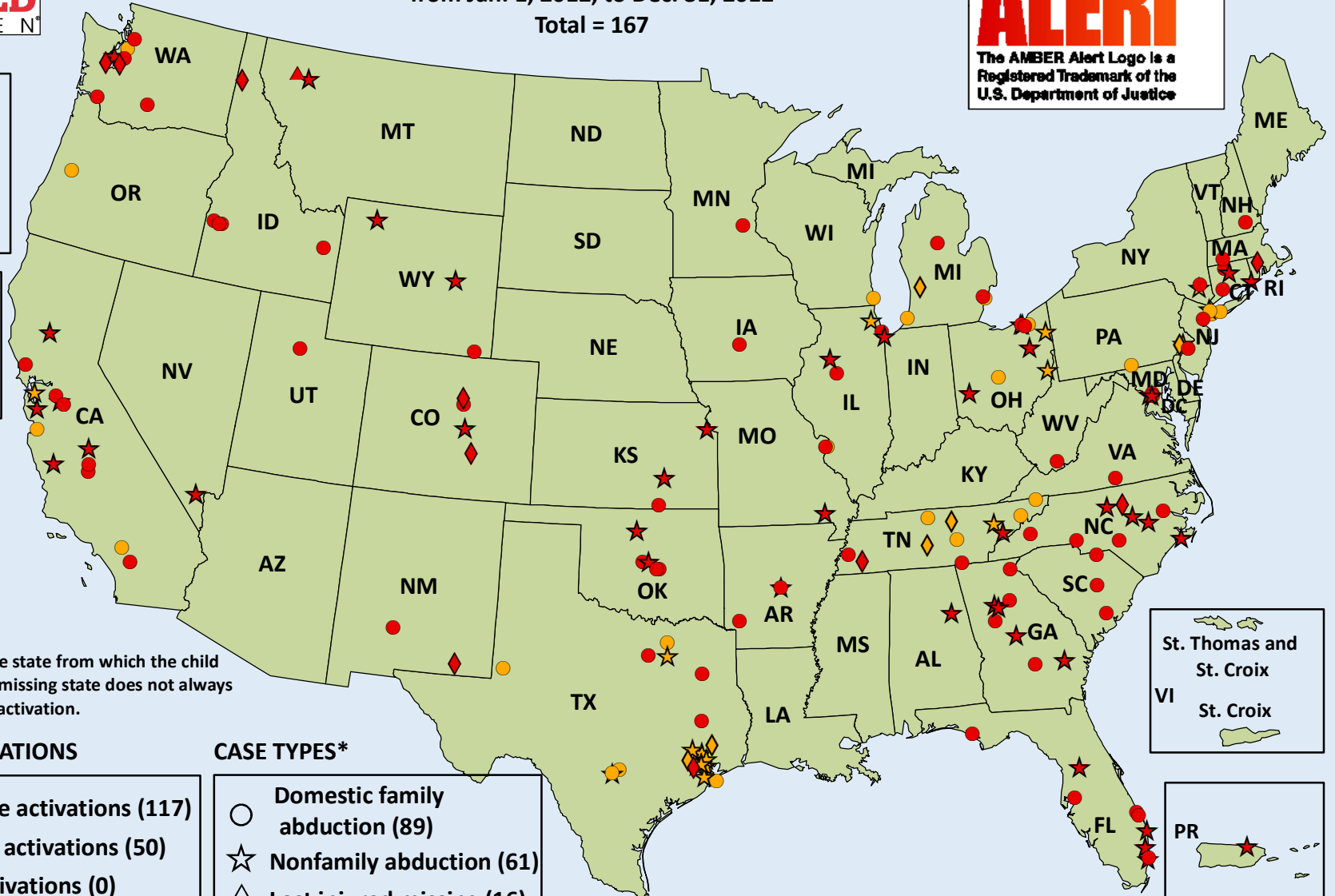
The frequency of vehicle involvement in AMBER Alerts in 2008 (n=111) was largely unknown. From 2009 to 2012 there were more instances when it was known a vehicle was involved in the Alert (n=110, n=83, n=107 and n=129).

Figure 23: Vehicle involvement in AMBER Alerts from 2008 to 2012



2012 AMBER Alert report

AMBER Alert activations issued
from Jan. 1, 2012, to Dec. 31, 2012
Total = 167



*Symbols represent the state from which the child is missing. The child's missing state does not always represent the state of activation.

RANGE OF ACTIVATIONS

- Statewide activations (117)
- Regional activations (50)
- Local activations (0)

CASE TYPES*

- Domestic family abduction (89)
- ☆ Nonfamily abduction (61)
- ◇ Lost injured missing (16)
- Endangered runaway (0)
- △ International family abduction** (1)

**This AMBER Alert originated in Canada and was activated in Montana.

Source: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Inc., Redlands, CA
Mapping software donated to NCMEC by ESRI
March 11, 2013