

COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MISSING CHILDREN PROJECT



**ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

• 1992 •

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MISSING CHILDREN PROJECT

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation expresses sincere appreciation for the generous donations received from the following in support of The Missing Children Project.

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Boise, Idaho

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**COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**Carl W. Whiteside, Director
Colorado Bureau of Investigation**

June 17, 1993

Each year thousands of children are reported missing nationwide. Historically, public concern has been for those who are feared abducted by unknown persons. We warn our children to beware of strangers because it is our responsibility to define for them where danger lies. The missing children issue is not a comfortable one. Because it frightens us, we often choose to ignore the problem. Our knowledge is generally limited to what we hear on the news and read in the papers. We do not recognize that all missing children are at significant risk of victimization, not just those abducted by strangers.

Without staying well informed about the tragedy of missing children, it is impossible to educate our children, and today a warning alone is not enough.

This report helps provide a better understanding of Colorado's missing children situation. Statistics confirm there is cause for concern, but do not begin to quantify the impact on those who have experienced the preventable loss of a child, nor do they identify the number of people affected by each incident.

Our thanks to the Colorado General Assembly for its support of the Missing Children Project and to law enforcement leaders who have worked so diligently to find and assist so many young people. The Colorado Bureau of Investigation pledges its continuing support to make Colorado a safer place for children.

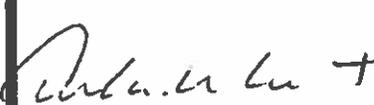
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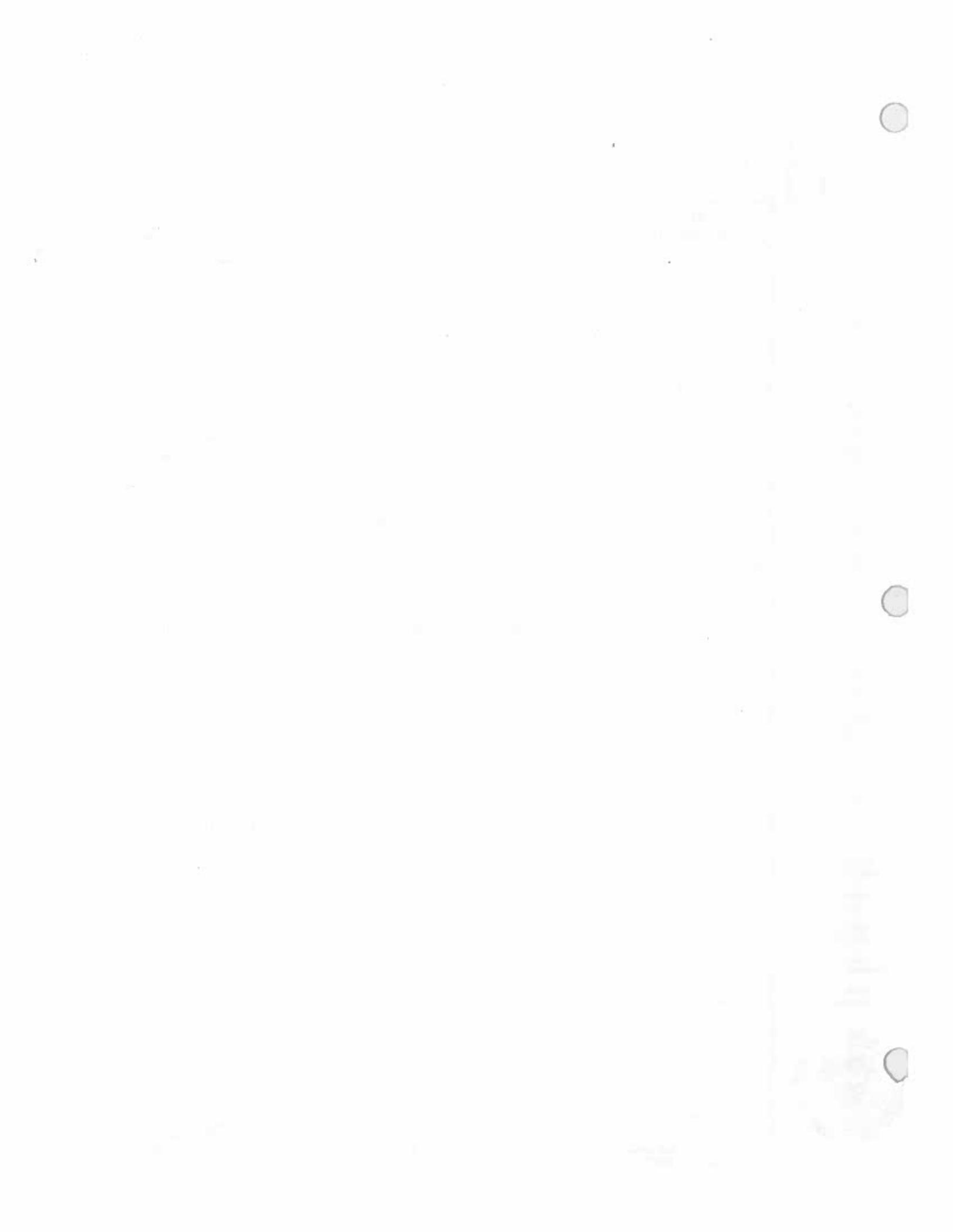

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THE MANY FACES OF MISSING CHILDREN

The issue of "missing children" has existed for many years; however, society is just now acknowledging its severity. In order to fully confront this problem, we must consider the nature and consequences as well. All children who are missing, whether they have chosen to leave on their own, or have been taken by a family member or stranger, are victims. When a child becomes a victim, the family, friends and possibly an entire community, are also victimized. The New College Edition of the American Heritage Dictionary defines victimization as: "to cause discomfort and suffering"; and victim as: "one who is harmed or made to suffer from an act, circumstance, agency or condition". To effectively teach our children how to avoid becoming a victim of this tragedy, we must first be completely informed.

Children who have been abducted by family members are many times not considered to be in any danger. In some cases the abductor is acting in the best interest of the child; however, there are instances in which there is little concern for the child's needs. When denied a nurturing, ongoing relationship with a parent and family, a child may experience emotional distress. Often, the abductor will fabricate stories in an attempt to foster dependence and manipulate the child's affections even to the extreme of telling the child their parent has died. To keep from being apprehended, the abductor will move frequently, often will change the child's name and appearance and refuse to allow the development of outside relationships. The psychological repercussions are long-lasting and are not restricted to the child.

In 1981, on a routine visitation, Jerry found that the trailer where his three year old daughter had been living was gone. After contacting the proper authorities and struggling to maintain his parental rights, Jerry was once again able to exercise his visitation privileges. Eighteen months later his second search for Malinda began and he would not know of her whereabouts until November of 1991. During the years that passed, Jerry was granted joint custody and charges were filed against Malinda's mother. As in most abductions, Jerry spent a great deal of time, effort, and money to find his daughter.



Many would think this to be a happy ending, but this case will never really be resolved. Although, Jerry had finally located Malinda, it took six months of counseling just to prepare for the reunification. He is now struggling to develop a relationship with a daughter he does not know and he will never be able to recover the time lost with her. It is difficult for Malinda to be receptive to this stranger who is her father

when for so many years she had called another man, Dad. She is being forced to confront issues that most adults find difficult to contend with.

Running away can be a frightening experience for both the child and the parents. Some young people leave home because of peer pressure, family breakups, family conflict, or a false sense of independence. Others leave feeling that they are unwanted, unloved, neglected or abused. These children are from every walk of life, every socioeconomic group, every racial background, and all are vulnerable to victimization. Runaways will turn to almost any non-authority figure for help.

Claudia ran away the first time at age thirteen. She did not leave home because of abuse, neglect or incompatibility and had never been in trouble. She did have a very close supportive family and they were concerned with this conduct. Realizing that what she was doing was hurting her family, Claudia confided in a counselor and tried to understand and control her own behavior.



As with most children her age, Claudia felt she was an adult and wanted to participate in adult activities. Her mother did not approve of her older friends or the entertainment they engaged in, so Claudia would leave Friday night to be with these friends and was easily encouraged to spend the entire weekend.

On December 11, 1992, Claudia ran away for the fourth time. As in the past, she was reported missing and her family began to search for her. Their concern grew as time went on, because Claudia had never been gone for more than three days. Their search came to a tragic end on New Year's Eve when an unidentified female found a week earlier was positively identified as Claudia. Claudia's family, friends and community were devastated. They never thought this could happen to them!

The advice that Claudia's family offers is to become involved with your children so you will know their friends, what activities they are involved in, and where to reach them. Be active in your community to make it a safer place for your children. The more you know about your children and what dangers they may face, the more capable you will be of protecting them.

INTRODUCTION

History

Each year, thousands of children are reported missing in the United States. Although many of them are returned safely, those who are not are continually exposed to harmful situations. In response to the growing national concern for missing and exploited children, the Federal Children's Assistance Act was passed in 1982. It directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to become actively involved in missing children cases. Federal efforts were further strengthened by the creation of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in 1984.

During this time, child abduction cases were becoming more highly publicized in Colorado and public concern was mounting. In 1985, the legislature created the Colorado Missing Children Project. The Project serves as a central repository for information on missing children in order to better define the problem. It collects, compiles, exchanges, and disseminates information to help find missing children. Towards this end, the Project is responsible for obtaining dental records of children who have been missing thirty or more days, comparing new student records with reports of missing children, and reviewing each missing child report submitted by every law enforcement agency in Colorado.

The NCMEC and the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention instituted a program establishing state level clearinghouses for missing children. Seven state projects, including Colorado's, were selected to participate in this pilot program. Because of its great success, there are now forty states with legislation authorizing missing children clearinghouses and four other states with clearinghouses established by executive order.

Information in this report was provided to the CBI by local law enforcement agencies using the CCIC automated information system. Each report filed with the local agency is entered into the CCIC computer as a separate case. The numbers reflect cases as opposed to actual missing children; i.e., some children may have been reported missing, recovered and subsequently missing once more. Also, because this data is based only on reports, the Project has no way of identifying those children who have not been reported to local authorities by parents, legal guardians, or subsequently by law enforcement to the CBI.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CCIC - Colorado Crime Information Center.

NCIC - National Crime Information Center.

Missing child - A child whose whereabouts are unknown, whose domicile at the time he was first reported missing was Colorado, and whose age at the time he was reported missing was seventeen years or younger.

Runaway - An unemancipated juvenile who has left the home environment without a parent's or legal guardian's permission.

Lost - A subject who is presumed to have wandered away and has become lost and unable to return to a known location.

Non-custodial abduction - The taking of a child by the non-custodial parent or family member, with the intent to deprive the legal parent or guardian possession of that child.

Kidnapped - A subject who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance is not voluntary and who has been abducted by a stranger of non-family member.

Suspicious - A subject who is missing with insufficient information to enable placing the record in any other probable category.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Lists

The Project compiles and distributes lists of missing children from reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies. The reports are released to school districts and to any other entity or person the Project determines may be instrumental in the identification and recovery of missing children.

Statistics

Consistent with statute, the Project maintains and distributes statistics on missing children which include:

The number of missing children reported.

The number of missing children cases resolved.

The approximate physical location at which each child was last seen.

The time of day each child was last seen.

The age, gender, and physical description of each child reported missing.

The activity the child was engaged in at the time last seen.

The number of reported sightings of missing children.

Monitoring

The Project monitors each missing child report to the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for validity, completeness and accuracy and insures the originating agency makes any necessary corrections or additions.

When a child has been missing for thirty days, the Project must attempt to obtain the child's dental records and attach them to the NCIC missing person report.

The Project sends lists of children missing from Colorado to each Colorado school district for comparison with their enrollment records to identify missing children in their schools. If a district chooses, it may submit enrollment lists to the Project for comparison with NCIC records to locate children missing from all states. When a match is verified, the Project notifies the appropriate authorities to facilitate the return of the missing child.

Recovery

The Project documents the circumstances of recovery of missing children. These include a breakdown by age, race, and sex in cases resolved by: recovery by a law enforcement agency, recovery by an agency other than law enforcement, voluntarily returned, deceased, and circumstances unknown. These were summarized for the first time in the 1991 Annual Report and give a clearer picture of what is being done to resolve missing children cases in Colorado.

VICAP

In 1985, the FBI began a special program to collect, collate and analyze specific crimes of violence nationwide. The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) accepts reports on solved and unsolved homicides or attempts, especially where abduction is involved; missing persons where circumstances indicate a possibility of foul play; and unidentified persons when homicide is suspected. The information is then analyzed to determine if similar pattern characteristics exist among the individual cases in the system. Where a pattern is determined, the VICAP staff provides the information to the involved law enforcement agencies to facilitate a coordinated multi-agency investigation.

This year the Missing Children Project began coordinating the collection of this extremely valuable information to submit to the FBI/VICAP in Quantico, Virginia.

CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES:

Develop and deliver specialized training programs to criminal justice and youth services professionals.

Provide information regarding cases originating in Colorado for the national directory of missing and abducted children at the National Center.

Provide informational follow-up on missing children cases originating in other states.

Provide information to out-of-state agencies concerning applicable Colorado State laws, relevant agency interrelationships, and recovery procedures.

Establish cooperative mechanisms with other state clearinghouses to help reunite missing children with their lawful parent or guardian.

Act as a clearinghouse for photographs of missing children and cooperate with those who wish to publicize these photographs.

Assist in the preparation of missing children bulletins and their distribution to law enforcement agencies and school districts.

Counsel citizens and business groups on how they may respond to the plight of missing children.

Attempt to locate abductors by completing nationwide automated record and file searches and interacting with other organizations, agencies, or groups that may be instrumental in locating missing children.

NCMEC SERVICES TO THE COLORADO PROJECT:

Sponsor special programs for victim children and their parents or guardians. Such programs include the ADVO's "America's Looking for Its Missing Children" program which distributes over 16 billion photographs of missing children each year to over 53 million households. This program provides a much broader distribution of missing children bulletins than any single state Clearinghouse and has been directly responsible for reuniting 66 children with their families.

Project ALERT (America's Law Enforcement Retiree Team) has recently been implemented to utilize the expertise and experience of retired law enforcement officers for the benefit of law enforcement agencies needing assistance with missing and exploited children cases. The assistance provided by these highly specialized volunteers includes: case assistance, consultation, speaking engagements, and

general administrative support to police agencies. The ALERT volunteer must complete a one week training program developed by the NCMEC after which they are certified. Currently the ALERT program consists of 45 certified volunteers nationwide.

Provide technical services to all law enforcement agencies in the search for missing children. The most instrumental has been computerized age enhancement. Through a donation, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has been able to set up a Video Imaging Laboratory. With this equipment, the NCMEC is able to get time or age enhanced pictures of the missing children in front of law enforcement agencies and the general public more quickly, generating an earlier response, and improving the odds of finding the child. Previously, artists had been able to create aged likenesses by hand using the pictures on file. However, it could take up to 80 hours to create a picture manually and is very expensive. With the electronic photography equipment, age-enhanced pictures can be produced in less than 5 hours.

In 1992, a grant from the Justice Department enabled the NCMEC to establish a national computerized information network utilizing various programs to distribute data on missing children. One program is an electronic bulletin board which allows the 43 clearinghouses to exchange information on missing children cases and participate in on-line discussions.

Another program, Intellibit, provides the capability to initiate a search on all forms of information into the NCMEC's database and retrieve detailed case information and all available photographs. The data can then be transmitted to a police agency by modem or fax. Eventually, over 17,000 law enforcement agencies will be able to dial directly to the Intellibit system to conduct database searches on their own. In some areas computers will also be available for the public to view pictures of missing children to aid in their recovery.

Another donation to the NCMEC was Mapinfo's Desktop Mapping Software. This program allows the NCMEC to plot cases and sightings of missing children to establish profiles, to link related cases and to pinpoint patterns.

Provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice and youth service system professionals.

Provide transportation and lodging for custodial parents who cannot afford such expenses while they are recovering their missing children.

Initiate nationwide studies to identify specific areas of concern and to establish protocols to respond to these problems.

Provide updates on pending legislation relating to missing and exploited children issues.

Publish handbooks for use by parents, law enforcement officers, attorneys, and federal, state, and local officials who deal with the missing and exploited children issues.

Sponsor a twenty-four hour hotline for information concerning missing and exploited children to help ensure case follow up by state and local authorities.

SPECIAL RESOURCES:

Vale Grant

The General Assembly enacted House Bill 1264 in 1985 to establish the Assistance to Victims and Witnesses to Crime and Aid to Law Enforcement Act. The Act mandates a surcharge on fines imposed for felonies, misdemeanors and class 1 and 2 traffic offenses. A percentage of the monies collected are dispersed to the local Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) boards to be awarded to agencies for projects and services.

The Project was fortunate to receive funding which enabled the staff to be increased by one part-time employee. The additional assistance in 1991 made it possible for the Project Coordinator to provide training to 507 law enforcement personnel from 71 agencies.

Seniors' Resource Center of Jefferson County

Organized in 1978, the Senior Resource Center is a private, non-profit organization providing coordinated, centralized services to older persons in Jefferson County. One of the services provided for seniors is assistance in re-entering the work force. This is accomplished through on the job development training and job placement. Senior aides are placed in host agencies to which they become a vital part of the organization for a specified amount of time with the goal of permanent employment. This enables the aide to strengthen skills and acquire new ones, while providing the host agency with additional staff.

On January 11, 1990, the Project agreed to act as a host agency for the Senior Resource Center and since that date has been provided with a senior aide. This additional assistance in 1991, resulted in the Project checking the names of 106,008 newly enrolled students in Colorado to ensure they had not been reported missing anywhere in the nation.

Cooperative Internship Program

The Missing Children Project participates as a training sponsor with the Arapahoe Community College Internship Program to enable a student the opportunity to obtain experience, and credit towards a certificate or degree.

FACTS OF INTEREST 1992:

- An average of 47 children are reported missing every 24 hours in Colorado.
- 96.6% were classified as runaways.
- 4.93% were females under the age of 13.
- 5.92% were males under the age of 13.
- 53.32% were females 13 years of age and over.
- 35.83% were males 13 years of age and over.
- More children (3200) were reported missing on Friday than any other day.
- More children were reported missing during October than any other month.
- At the end of 1992, there were 61 active cases over 3 years old:

1978 - 1,	1979 - 1
1980 - 3,	1981 - 1
1982 - 2,	1983 - 2
1984 - 5,	1986 - 9
1987 - 10,	1988 - 12
1989 - 10	

The project received and reviewed 502 sighting reports from the NCMEC, private citizens, and other concerned groups.

The Project assisted law enforcement agencies, private citizens and non-profit organizations on 807 occasions.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE:

National Child Protection Act:

This act proposed a system for obtaining national background checks on prospective child care providers, and a national registry of persons convicted of child abuse. The House and Senate each passed separate versions of the bill, but adjourned without reaching a compromise. The sponsors expect to reintroduce the bill in the new Congress.

The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Registration Act:

This Act required the registration of any person convicted of a sex crime involving a minor.

Registration information, including name and current address, would be maintained by the FBI and available to all state law enforcement agencies. This legislation failed to pass prior to adjournment, but will also be reintroduced.

International Parental Child Kidnapping:

A bill was proposed to make it a federal felony to remove, detain, or conceal a child outside of the United States during a judicial proceeding affecting custody or without the consent of the child's legal guardian. This bill was part of the crime bill that passed the House in 1991, but on which the Senate was unable to reach a consensus.

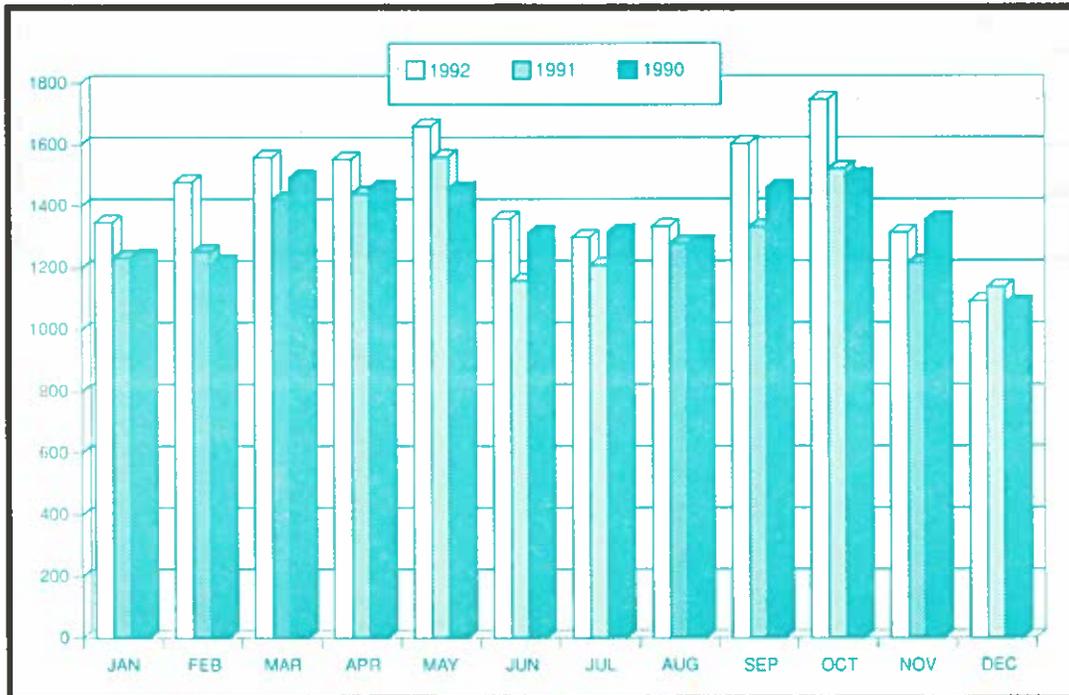
MISSING CHILDREN REPORTS RECEIVED AND REVIEWED

There were 17,257 children reported missing in 1992. The following chart depicts the number of reports that were received by Colorado law enforcement agencies per month and that were reviewed by the Project.

JANUARY	1353
FEBRUARY	1479
MARCH	1558
APRIL	1552
MAY	1660
JUNE	1361
JULY	1299
AUGUST	1336
SEPTEMBER	1503
OCTOBER	1746
NOVEMBER	1316
DECEMBER	1094
TOTAL	17,257

MISSING CHILDREN ENTRIES

The following graph shows the difference in the number of reports that were received in 1990, 1991, and 1992. Between 1990 and 1991, there was a decrease in reports of 422. The number of entries made increased significantly in 1992 by 9.12 percent or 1,502 records.



CIRCUMSTANCES OF MISSING CHILDREN

This chart shows the types of missing children cases reported in 1992. Statistics indicate that of all the reports received, 96.6 percent were considered non-suspicious. This classification typically signifies children who have either runaway from home or have been taken by a family member but are not considered to be a victim of a non-custodial abduction. Suspicious circumstance is a case in which it is not believed that the child left by their own accord, but there is no evidence to prove that they were abducted. Of these reported cases, 2.85 percent were classified as suspicious. Only .01 percent were categorized as stranger abduction cases.

AGE	NON-SUSPICIOUS	LOST	KIDNAPPED	FAMILY ABDUCTION	SUSPICIOUS	TOTALS
ONE	57	0	1	18	32	108
TWO	9	0	1	11	8	29
THREE	13	1	1	8	12	35
FOUR	21	0	1	11	10	43
FIVE	24	0	1	9	5	39
SIX	31	2	0	10	13	56
SEVEN	28	0	0	7	5	40
EIGHT	35	0	4	2	15	56
NINE	60	1	0	1	6	68
TEN	152	1	0	8	8	169
ELEVEN	306	4	1	6	12	329
TWELVE	867	2	3	5	25	902
THIRTEEN	2250	3	0	11	49	2313
FOURTEEN	3663	4	2	3	69	3751
FIFTEEN	3964	4	0	2	79	4049
SIXTEEN	3291	7	2	2	67	3369
SEVENTEEN	1824	3	1	1	74	1903
TOTAL	16600	32	18	115	492	17257

AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF MISSING CHILDREN

More white females between the ages of thirteen and fifteen were reported missing than any other age group, gender and race, which is 36.39 percent of all children reported missing. The next group were white males between the ages of fourteen and sixteen or 25.14 percent of the total number of missing children.

	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTALS
ONE						
Females	44	10	0	0	0	54
Males	37	14	0	0	3	54
TWO						
Females	16	0	0	0	0	16
Males	10	3	0	0	0	13
THREE						
Females	14	2	1	0	0	17
Males	11	5	0	0	0	16
FOUR						
Females	16	5	0	0	1	22
Males	14	6	1	0	0	21
FIVE						
Females	14	0	1	0	0	15
Males	19	3	0	0	2	24
SIX						
Females	27	2	0	0	0	29
Males	19	6	1	0	1	27
SEVEN						
Females	5	1	0	0	0	6
Males	28	4	1	0	1	34
EIGHT						
Females	16	3	0	1	0	20
Males	32	3	1	0	0	36
NINE						
Females	15	6	1	0	1	23
Males	31	12	0	0	2	45
TEN						
Females	37	7	0	0	0	44
Males	109	14	1	1	0	125
ELEVEN						
Females	108	22	1	5	0	136
Males	161	27	2	2	1	193
TWELVE						
Females	397	49	14	2	6	468
Males	363	59	2	8	2	434
THIRTEEN						
Females	1206	125	22	13	6	1372
Males	828	87	11	11	4	941
FOURTEEN						
Females	2206	192	13	20	6	2437
Males	1171	112	12	12	7	1314
FIFTEEN						
Females	2233	189	14	26	9	2471
Males	1382	145	13	28	10	1578
SIXTEEN						
Females	1724	142	12	36	7	1921
Males	1268	161	8	7	4	448
SEVENTEEN						
Females	888	80	10	17	6	1001
Males	795	83	16	6	2	902
TOTALS	15244	1579	158	195	81	17257

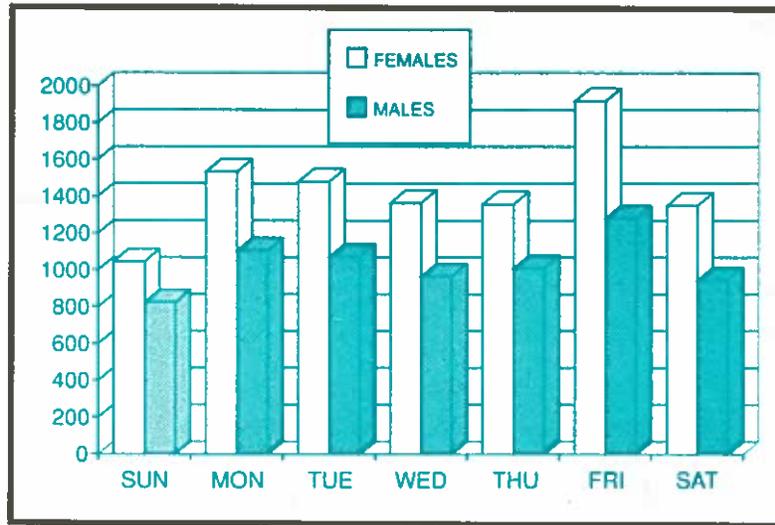
ACTIVITY REPORT

The majority of missing children, 77.78 percent, are reported to have been last seen inside of their residence. The only activities in which more males were reported last seen than females were: outside their residence, while traveling by bicycle and on vacation.

ACTIVITY	FEMALES	MALES
AT RESIDENCE INSIDE	7782	5641
AT RESIDENCE OUTSIDE	230	245
AT FRIEND/RELATIVE INSIDE	181	75
AT FRIEND/RELATIVE OUTSIDE	118	62
PUBLIC PLACE INSIDE	181	139
PUBLIC PLACE OUTSIDE	396	269
INSIDE SCHOOL BUILDING	239	146
OUTSIDE SCHOOL BUILDING	177	100
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	25	23
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	193	110
TRAVELING TO/FROM ON FOOT	124	67
TRAVELING TO/FROM IN VEHICLE	109	70
TRAVELING TO/FROM BY BICYCLE	2	7
IN CUSTODY OF A PUBLIC INSTITUTION	55	41
LOCAL AREA TRIP	8	8
VACATION	7	11
UNKNOWN	225	191
TOTAL	10,052	7,205

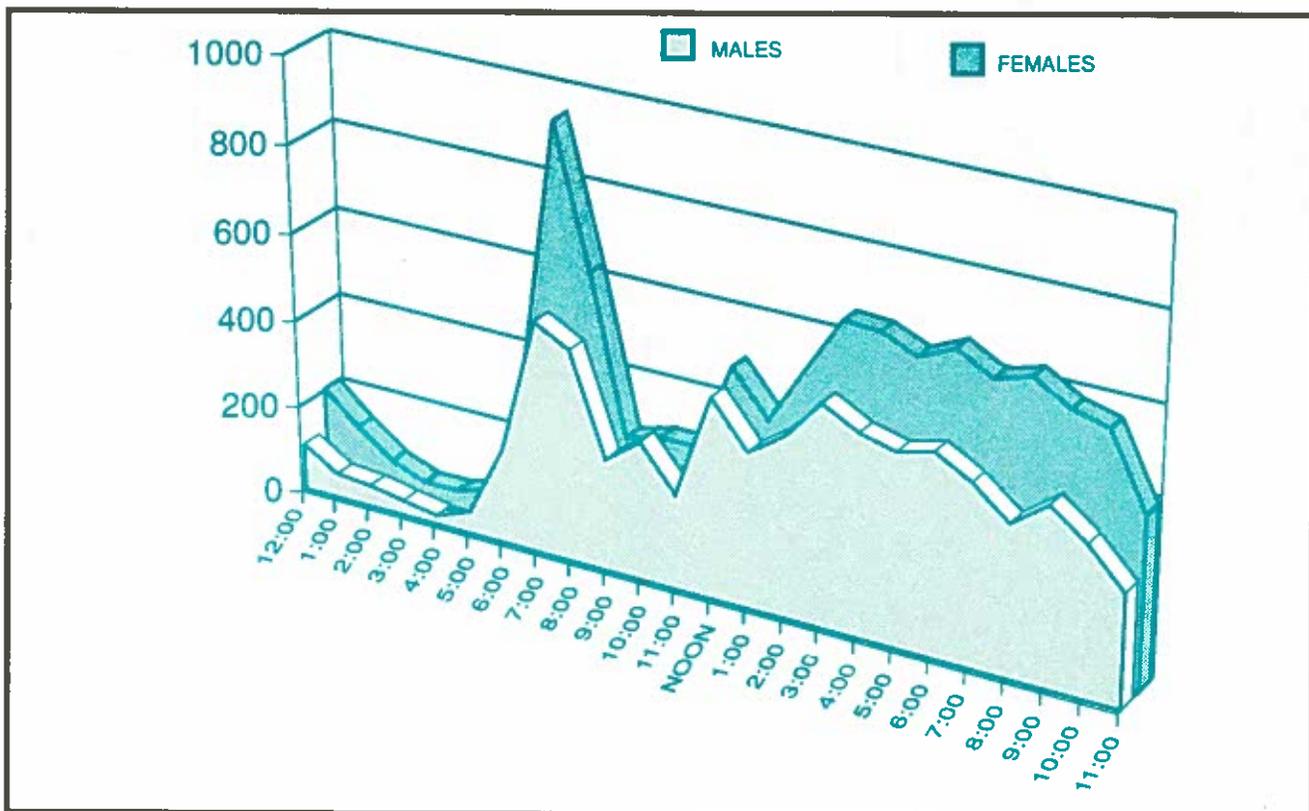
DAY COUNT OF MISSING CHILDREN

Most children, both male and female, were reported to have been missing on Fridays; 1,282 males and 1,918 females or 18.54 percent of all missing children. Monday follows with 1,106 males and 1,534 females or 15.3 percent.



TIME LAST SEEN COUNT

Time last seen indicates the time of day the reporting party or witnesses saw the child before he/she was missing. Most children were reported to have been last seen at 7:00 a.m., 528 males and 940 females or 7.64 percent of all the missing children. There were twice as many females who were reported last seen between midnight and 1:00 a.m. than males. The only time when reports of males last seen exceeded the amount of females, was 10:00 a.m.



NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING

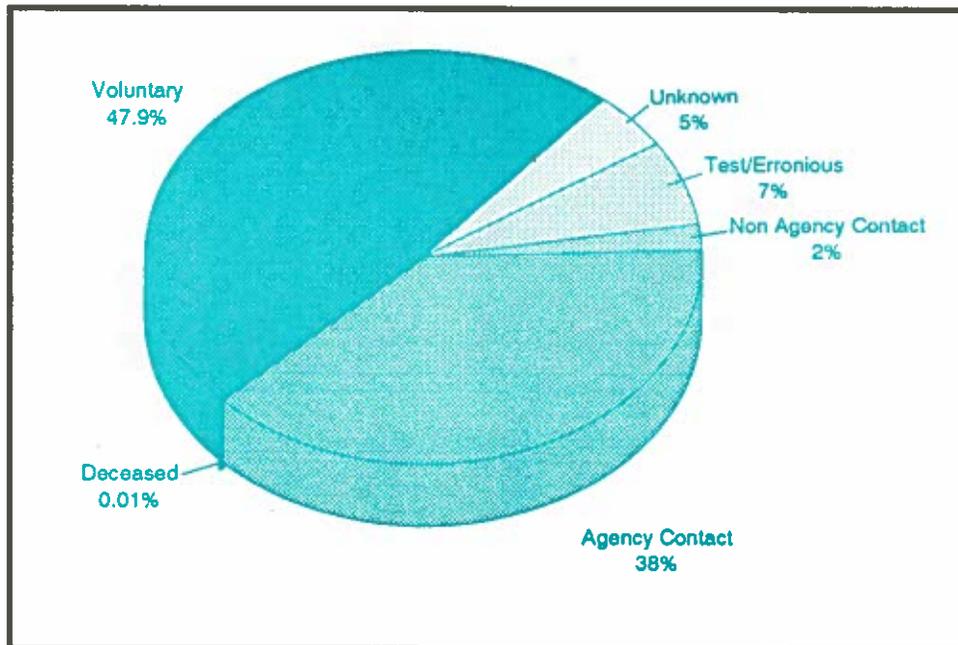
The data included in the below chart expresses the number of days between the date of report to the date of cancel of cases that were closed in 1992. Most cases, 55.78 percent, are resolved within the first 72 hours. There are a high number of cases that are closed within thirty days. This is due to the contact with the reporting party at the 30 day point to obtain dental records. It has been found that many parents forget to notify the police agency of the return of a child. In 1992, 37 cases that had been open two years or more, were resolved.

NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING	MALES		FEMALES		TOTALS
	0-12 YOA	13-18 YOA	0-12 YOA	13-18 YOA	
LESS THAN 1	451	1623	380	23994	853
ONE DAY	234	1363	158	1786	3541
TWO	65	549	63	835	1512
THREE	29	380	36	479	924
THIRTY	194	2074	220	3238	5726
SIXTY	14	124	11	219	368
NINETY	17	57	11	130	215
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY	4	38	8	109	159
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY	6	22	4	64	96
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY	14	38	10	56	118
TWO HUNDRED TEN	0	9	4	25	38
TWO HUNDRED FORTY	2	8	3	21	34
TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	1	5	1	11	18
THREE HUNDRED	0	6	1	10	17
THREE HUNDRED THIRTY	3	8	3	5	19
ONE YEAR	7	27	3	46	83
TWO TO FIVE YEARS	4	9	4	17	34
OVER FIVE YEARS	0	2	0	1	3
TOTAL	1045	6342	920	9451	17758

CIRCUMSTANCE OF RECOVERY

These statistics indicate the reasons cases were closed and include all missing children cases closed in 1992 not just those reported in that year. Almost half of the cases, 48.23 percent, close because the child returns or is returned voluntarily. Contact with a law enforcement agency is the next highest cause for closing a case, with 38.41 percent. As with missing children reports received, the month of October has the highest percent of cases closed, 10.22 percent.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
RETURNED VOLUNTARILY													
Females	414	410	488	436	466	414	424	385	407	504	383	366	5097
Males	278	286	302	326	311	273	286	249	326	335	270	228	3469
CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Females	293	331	322	369	349	309	286	305	325	396	284	253	3822
Males	192	267	254	253	277	243	256	271	265	331	220	171	3000
CONTACTED BY OTHER THAN LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Females	25	19	19	19	29	15	14	10	18	21	18	18	225
Males	7	15	13	8	15	8	11	9	9	16	12	8	131
UNKNOWN													
Females	40	47	65	34	32	37	36	21	45	59	64	21	501
Males	30	39	35	26	20	20	17	20	17	24	36	29	313
RECORD WAS TEST OR HAD ERRONEOUS DATA													
Females	70	64	91	56	65	52	47	52	65	53	40	61	716
Males	34	46	46	55	48	40	42	30	40	25	39	25	470
DECEASED													
Females	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	9
Males	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	5
TOTALS	1384	1525	1636	1582	1612	1413	1420	1352	1520	1765	1368	1181	17758



DEDICATION

This annual report is dedicated to the memory of Claudia Zamora.





If you have information on any missing child, please notify your local law enforcement agency or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation at (303) 239-4222



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