

COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MISSING CHILDREN PROJECT



**ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

1994

CONTRIBUTIONS 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.

Teledyne Water Pick in memory of Henry Bradley



**COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY**

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

May 24, 1995

Last year over 19,000 children were reported missing in Colorado. Many were runaways, some were abducted by non-custodial parents or relatives, and others seem to have just disappeared. While authorities are concerned with all missing persons, the vulnerability of children causes greater concern. Even though many children leave home voluntarily, they are still exposed to serious danger, exploitation and, in some instances, death.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has released a "Report Card to the Nation", charting both national and state-by-state progress of stronger laws addressing child victimization over the past ten years. The report finds that tremendous accomplishments have been made throughout the United States to safeguard children; however, much work remains to be done to establish consistent public policy to better protect our children.

This report helps provide a better understanding of Colorado's missing children phenomena. 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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INTRODUCTION

Each year, thousands of children are reported missing in the United States. Although many are returned safely, those who are not continue to be 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.

State Clearinghouses

-  In state attorney general's office, department of justice, or other state agency
-  In state law enforcement or public safety
-  No clearinghouses established by law or executive order
-  Legislation passed, but clearinghouse not established



DEFINITIONS

CCIC—Colorado Crime Information Center.

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

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

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.

NCIC—National Crime Information Center.

NCMEC—The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

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.

Runaway—An unemancipated juvenile who has left the home environment without a parent's or legal guardian's permission. (Classified as non-suspicious for statistical purposes.)

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MISSING CHILDREN PROJECT

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.

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 to give a clearer picture of what is being done to resolve missing children cases in Colorado.

MONITORING

The Project reviews 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.

ACTIVITIES AS A STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Develop and present specialized training programs to criminal justice and youth service professionals.

Provide information regarding cases originating in Colorado to the NCMEC for inclusion in the national directory of missing and abducted children

Provide and ensure follow-up on all missing children cases originating in other states but linked to Colorado in some way.

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

Help reunite missing children with their lawful parent or guardian by establishing cooperative mechanisms with other state clearinghouses .

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.

Atempt 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.

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.

In 1992, the Missing Children Project began coordinating the collection of this extremely valuable information in Colorado to submit to the FBI/VICAP in Quantico, Virginia to be included in our own state VICAP program.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

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 64 children with their families.

Project ALERT (America's Law Enforcement Retiree Team) was implemented to utilize the expertise and experience of retired law enforcement officers for the benefit of law enforcement agencies needing assistance with all categories of missing and exploited children cases. The assistance provided by these highly specialized volunteers includes, but is not limited to: case assistance, consultation, speaking engagements, and general administrative support to police agencies. All ALERT volunteers must have had extensive experience in the investigation of similar cases and must complete a one week training program developed by the NCMEC after which they are considered for certification. Currently the ALERT program consists of 45 certified volunteers nationwide. Upon request, a volunteer will be provided and any travel expenses paid by the NCMEC. The requesting agency is asked only to provide essential provisions (desk, telephone, etc.) and on-site transportation.

The NCMEC provides 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 distribute age enhanced pictures of missing children to law enforcement agencies and the general public more quickly, generating an earlier response, and improving the odds of finding the child. These services have also been extended to include face reconstruction of unidentified deceased persons, identification of children from confiscated child pornography, and the training of forensic artists using comparable equipment. 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 clearinghouses to exchange information on missing children cases and participate in on-line discussions. Much of this information is now available to the general public through a CompuServe Forum called "Go Missing". Citizens can view posters, download publications and post messages.

Clearinghouses have the capability to initiate searches on all information in the NCMEC's database using the Intellibit program. Detailed case information as well as all available photographs can be retrieved and transmitted to police agen-

cies by modem or fax. Eventually, over 17,000 law enforcement agencies will be able to dial directly to the Intellibit program 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.

Mapinfo's Desktop Mapping Software allows the NCMEC to plot cases and sightings of missing children, establish profiles, link related cases, and pinpoint patterns. This information is compiled from both the missing children reports received from the Clearinghouses and from hot-line calls.

Training and technical assistance are provided to criminal justice and youth service professionals in both missing children issues and youth exploitation. Training and consultation are also provided to health care professionals in the prevention of infant abductions and the recovery of missing infants.

Transportation and lodging are provided for custodial parents who cannot afford such expenses to recover their missing child(ren). Through a voluntary effort on the part of hotel managers and coordinated by the NCMEC, Quality International will provide up to three nights lodging to a custodial parent and their child(ren). The "Let's Find Them" program designed by Greyhound/Trailways, provides transportation for a custodial parent to recover their missing child(ren). American Airlines also provides transportation but only in emergency situations when a child has been abducted by a stranger, or is believed to be endangered. Parents who wish to use these services must do so through the NCMEC.

After identifying pending legislation relating to missing and exploited children the NCMEC not only follows it through the legislative process, but keeps all clearinghouses apprised of its status.

Handbooks for use by parents, law enforcement officers, attorneys, and federal, State, or local officials who deal with missing and exploited children are published and distributed in either hard copy or through the CompuServe Forum, "Go Missing". The handbooks available are: *Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis*; *Child Sex Rings: A Behavioral Analysis*; *Children Traumatized in Sex Rings*; *Interviewing Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation*; *Investigator's Guide to Missing Child Cases*; *Nonprofit Service Provider's Handbook*; *Parental Kidnapping*; *Selected State Legislation*; and *Youth At Risk*. The following brochures are also available and come in various languages: *Child Protection*; *For Camp Counselors*; *For Hospital Professionals*; *KIDS AND COMPANY: Together for Safety*; *My 8 Rules for Safety*; and a series called "Just in Case" which includes: *You Are Considering Day Care*; *You Are Considering Family Separation*; *You Are Dealing With the Loss of a Child*; *You Need a Babysitter*; *Your Child is a Runaway*; *Your Child is Missing*; *Your Child is Testifying in Court*; *Your Child is the Victim of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation*.

A twenty-four hour international hot-line to report information and request assistance concerning missing and exploited children is managed by the NCMEC and made available in the United States, Canada and Mexico to help ensure case follow up by the proper authorities. Also administered by the NCMEC is the National Child Pornography Tipline and the Alzheimer's Association Safe Return Hot-line.

A REPORT CARD TO THE NATION FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER

This Report Card measures national progress in ten areas and grades each state and the District of Columbia. It is hoped that the nation's lawmakers will focus on the need to make child protection legislation a priority.

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S NETWORK

A decade ago if a child disappeared, an aggressive investigation would take place, but rarely was there a coordinated national effort. In 1984 there were two state missing children clearinghouses. Today, there are 47, including the District of Columbia and Canada.

NON-FAMILY ABDUCTION

The most frightening missing child problem is a non-family abduction. In 1984 there was a mandatory waiting period in some agencies of 24-72 hours before a missing child report could be accepted. Today, the waiting periods are gone and federal law requires the immediate entry of missing child reports to the NCIC.

MISSING CHILDREN AND THE SCHOOLS

Schools play an important role in the search for missing children. All school systems should: flag records of missing children, check enrollment records against missing children reports, and verify children's absences. In 1984 there were no states that had laws to flag or cross-check records. Fourteen states currently have no relevant laws.

FAMILY ABDUCTION

Family abduction is a large problem. The tendency is for agencies to not treat the problem seriously and there is a lack of uniformity in laws from state to state. All states have enacted criminal custodial interference laws, but there is broad disparity in their content.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

International abductions are complex and frustrating. Few options exist for the parent left behind.

SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN

The primary motive for a non-family child abduction is sexual. Often, victims of sex offenders are children and many who victimize children are serial offenders. Most sex offenders will eventually return to the community, thus policies need to be established to ensure safety within appropriate constitutional limits. Prior to 1984, six states had sex offender registration laws. Currently, there are 39 states of which 13 have also enacted community notification procedures.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND PROSTITUTION

The Supreme Court ruled that child pornography is not protected speech, but is child abuse. Forty-three states and the District of Columbia have statutes making possessing child pornography a crime but only 18 states have felony laws for first time offenders.

BACKGROUND SCREENING

Offenders who sexually victimize children seek legitimate access to them. In 1984 only 15 states required background checks in day care and 10 states had statutes for school personnel. Currently 49 states require background checks in day care, and 35 states plus the District of Columbia have statutes for school personnel.

CHILD VICTIMS

Laws such as "Children's Bills of Rights," guardian ad litem, court-appointed special advocates, and testimonial aids now protect child victims while preserving constitutional guarantees for the defendant. Only 3 states and the District of Columbia had guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocates prior to 1984. There are now 46. Video testimony laws have also increased from 5 states in 1984 to 45 states today.

PREVENTION

Teaching children not to talk to strangers is no longer enough. Children need to be encouraged to communicate, and to be self-confident. They need to be taught to be aware of the person's behavior, and not so much the person. Schools play an important role in educating children about their safety. Few schools provide comprehensive, research-based, age-appropriate child safety curricula.

COLORADO ASSESSMENT

Area	Grade
National Missing Children's Network	A
Non-Family Abduction	B
Missing Children and the Schools	B-
Family Abduction	C-
International Child Abduction	F
Sexual Victimization of Children	B-
Child Pornography and Prostitution	C
Background Screening	B+
Child Victims	A-
Prevention	D+
Colorado Overall	B-

SPECIAL RESOURCES

VALE GRANT

The Colorado 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 is 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 from the State VALE Board which enabled the Project staff to be increased by one part-time employee. The additional assistance in 1993 made it possible for the Project to provide "STRANGER AWARENESS" training to kindergarten and first grade students in an effort to help children better understand what a stranger is, as well as teaching some basic safety tips. Each student receives two packets. One packet has activities the child can complete with a parent or guardian to reinforce the training. The other is for the parent or guardian and includes forms for their use to compile and maintain a child identification packet and advice to promote child safety.

COOPERATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

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

A special donation was made to the Project by Dynamark Security Systems to aid in the identification and recovery of missing children. The donation, a Sony Data Discman, is a computer that contains its own pop-up screen, fits in the palm of your hand, and reads a CD-ROM that contains regularly updated information on children who have been reported

missing to the NCMEC. The Discman will search the database in a number of different ways: by name of the child, by physical description, by clothing and even by known abductor. The database not only contains case information, but pictures as well. The CD-ROM is updated every 90 days and made available to all Discman recipients.

CONTRIBUTING SUPPORT

Greyhound/Trailways offers a program for runaways who wish to return home. A law enforcement officer or officer of the court must escort the child to a local bus station and confirm a runaway report exists for the child and that a parent or guardian has been contacted. The bus company will then provide a one-way ticket for the child's return home.

Many non-profit public assistance organizations are the product of tragedy and grief. Such is the case with the A.L.I.E. (Abducted, Lost, Innocent and Enough) foundation which was organized in Colorado after the violent death of five-year old Aleszandra Berrelez in May of 1993. This non-profit organization is dedicated to providing a safer society for our children. It does so by: encouraging adults to become involved; providing literature, education, support and assistance; and donating bloodhounds to police departments for the purpose of saving lives and apprehending criminals.

Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), also originated from a similar experience and continues to grow as violent crime increases. POMC has over 100 chapters nationwide (including the Front Range Chapter in Denver) providing assistance and support to over 38,000 survivors throughout the United States and abroad. POMC was established to: provide ongoing emotional support to help parents and other survivors deal with their loss; provide contact with similarly bereaved persons and to establish support groups; provide information about the grieving process and the criminal justice system; communicate with professionals in support fields; and increase public awareness of the problems survivors face.

FACTS OF INTEREST 1994

The total number of children reported missing in 1994 is almost equal to the population of Canon City, Colorado.

An average of 54 children are reported missing every 24 hours in Colorado.

In 1994, 97% of the children reported missing in Colorado were classified as non-suspicious cases or runaways.

Approximately 5% of the children reported missing were females under the age of 13.

Approximately 5% of the children reported missing were males under the age of 13.

Approximately 52% of the children reported missing were females 13 years of age and over.

Approximately 38% of the children reported missing were males 13 years of age and over.

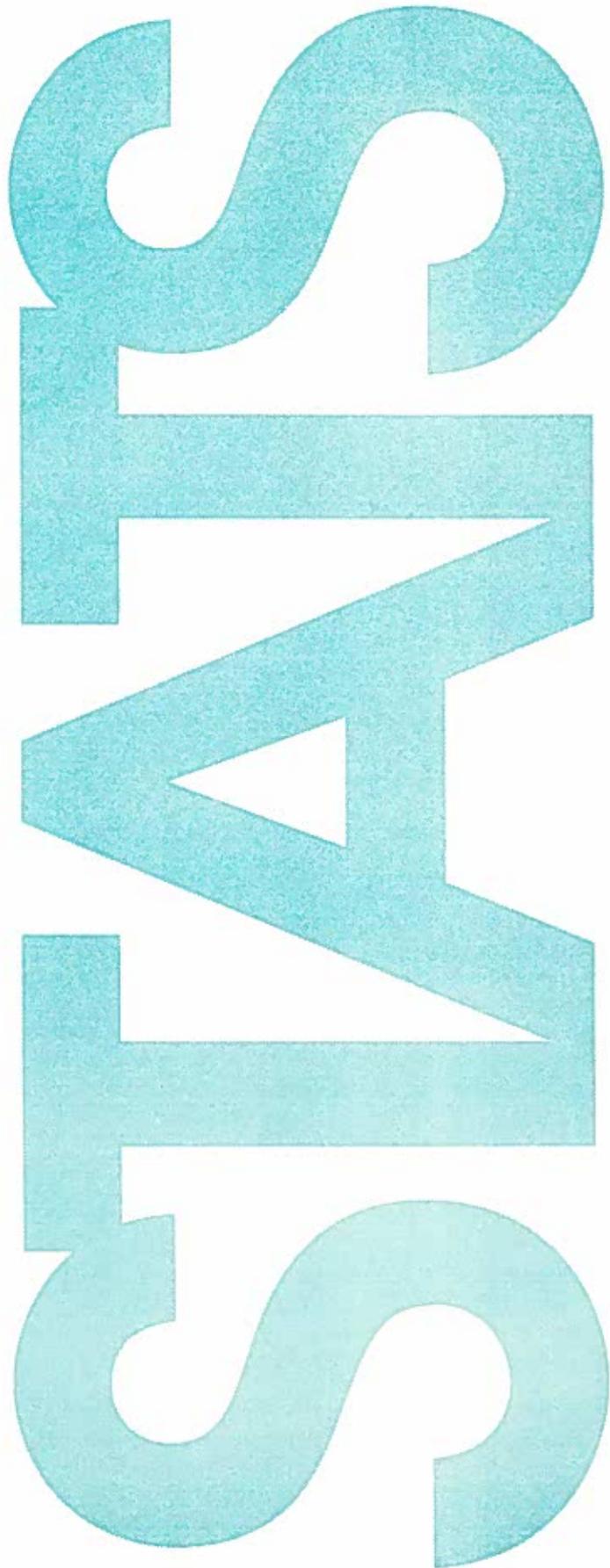
In comparison to all other days of the week, more children were reported missing on Friday.

In comparison to all other months, more children were reported missing and more cases were resolved during the month of October.

The number of stranger abductions reported in 1994 dropped by 7 cases from 1993.

The number of non-custodial family abductions reported in 1994 dropped by 18 cases from 1993.

Information in this report was provided to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (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.



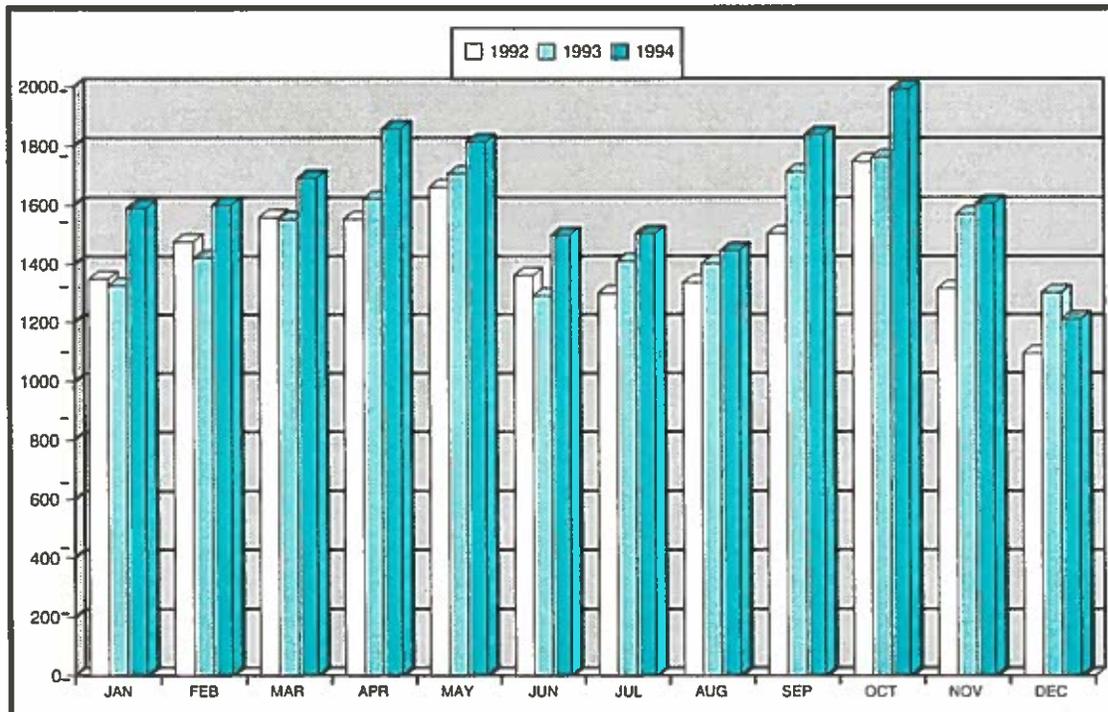
MISSING CHILDREN REPORTS RECEIVED AND REVIEWED

An average of 1,636 missing children reports were taken by Colorado law enforcement agencies each month. This denotes an increase of 130 reports per month from 1993. With the exception of December, an increase occurred each month. The most significant increases, over 200 more reports each month, took place in January, April, June, and October.

JANUARY	1589
FEBRUARY	1601
MARCH	1691
APRIL	1857
MAY	1813
JUNE	1499
JULY	1503
AUGUST	1447
SEPTEMBER	1838
OCTOBER	1990
NOVEMBER	1606
DECEMBER	1209
TOTAL	19,643

MISSING CHILDREN ENTRIES

There was an increase of 1,576 missing children records from 1993 to 1994. This is the greatest increase since 1991 and 1992, when the increase was 1,492 records.



CIRCUMSTANCES OF MISSING CHILDREN

Statistics indicate that of all the reports received, 97.1 percent were considered non-suspicious. This classification typically signifies children who have either run away from their residence or have been taken by a family member but are not considered to be a victim of a non-custodial abduction. Only .2 percent were categorized as children who were lost. Stranger abductions were less than in 1993 with .2 percent, and .3 percent were non-custodial family abductions. A suspicious circumstance is a situation in which it is not believed that the child left by his/her own accord, but there is no evidence to prove there was an abduction. Of the reported cases, 2.2 percent were classified as suspicious.

AGE	NON-SUSPICIOUS	LOST	KIDNAPPED	FAMILY ABDUCTION	SUSPICIOUS	TOTALS
ONE	520	1	3	10	30	564
TWO	22	0	4	5	13	44
THREE	22	1	1	4	10	38
FOUR	19	0	1	4	7	31
FIVE	18	0	2	5	11	36
SIX	15	1	0	1	5	22
SEVEN	25	1	0	3	4	33
EIGHT	34	2	2	3	3	44
NINE	57	1	6	4	7	75
TEN	88	0	0	4	7	99
ELEVEN	134	0	0	1	8	143
TWELVE	721	5	0	2	34	762
THIRTEEN	2078	5	3	0	42	2128
FOURTEEN	3738	10	3	3	62	3816
FIFTEEN	4856	8	6	2	63	4935
SIXTEEN	4073	10	1	4	70	4158
SEVENTEEN	2647	3	7	2	56	2715
TOTAL	19067	48	39	57	432	19643

AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF MISSING CHILDREN

More white females between the ages of thirteen and fifteen were reported missing than any other age, gender and race, with 29 percent. Subsequently, white males between the ages of fourteen and sixteen constitute 25 percent of the reported missing children.

AGE & SEX	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTALS
ONE						
Females	256	29	1	2	2	290
Males	234	26	4	3	7	274
TWO						
Females	16	6	1	0	0	23
Males	18	2	1	0	0	21
THREE						
Females	16	3	0	0	0	19
Males	18	1	0	0	0	19
FOUR						
Females	10	3	2	0	0	15
Males	9	7	0	0	0	16
FIVE						
Females	11	1	1	0	0	13
Males	18	4	1	0	0	23
SIX						
Females	11	1	1	1	0	14
Males	5	2	1	0	0	8
SEVEN						
Females	12	2	0	2	0	16
Males	13	3	0	1	0	17
EIGHT						
Females	12	2	0	1	0	15
Males	22	7	0	0	0	29
NINE						
Females	24	6	1	2	0	33
Males	32	9	1	0	0	42
TEN						
Females	30	5	0	1	0	36
Males	54	7	1	0	1	63
ELEVEN						
Females	44	10	1	1	0	56
Males	73	12	1	0	1	87
TWELVE						
Females	320	36	4	6	2	368
Males	340	40	4	7	3	394
THIRTEEN						
Females	1054	95	15	12	6	1182
Males	851	76	5	9	5	946
FOURTEEN						
Females	2017	161	10	35	12	2235
Males	1384	147	11	32	7	1581
FIFTEEN						
Females	2644	194	31	29	25	2923
Males	1785	165	16	35	11	2012
SIXTEEN						
Females	2131	149	17	24	17	2338
Males	1650	121	13	19	17	1820
SEVENTEEN						
Females	1252	117	15	26	6	1416
Males	1179	81	8	17	14	1299
TOTALS	17545	1530	167	265	136	19643

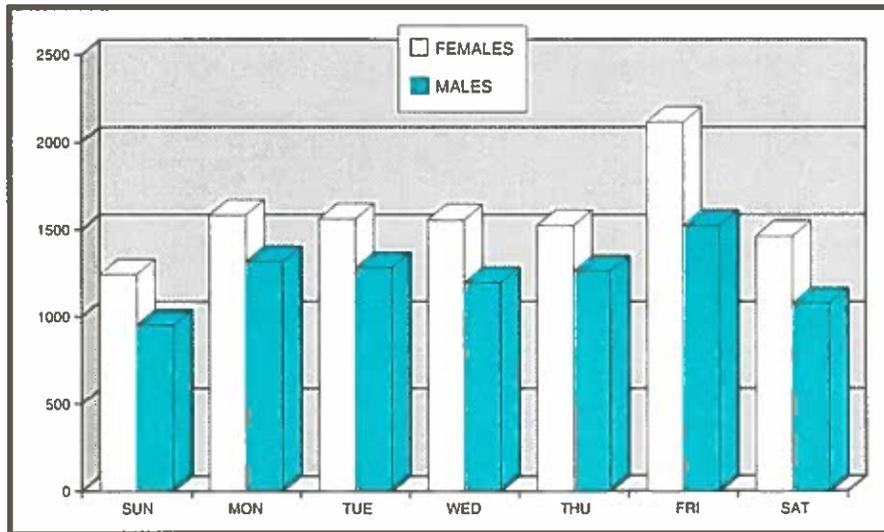
ACTIVITY REPORT

Most children, 82 percent, were reported to have been last seen inside their residence. A residence can be a family home, non-profit residential group home, foster home or residential treatment facility.

ACTIVITY	FEMALES	MALES
AT RESIDENCE INSIDE	9013	7156
AT RESIDENCE OUTSIDE	253	174
AT FRIEND/RELATIVE INSIDE	149	69
AT FRIEND/RELATIVE OUTSIDE	94	42
PUBLIC PLACE INSIDE	148	114
PUBLIC PLACE OUTSIDE	256	194
INSIDE SCHOOL BUILDING	138	106
OUTSIDE SCHOOL BUILDING	170	120
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	39	24
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	160	114
TRAVELING TO/FROM ON FOOT	132	115
TRAVELING TO/FROM IN VEHICLE	89	65
TRAVELING TO/FROM BY BICYCLE	3	4
IN CUSTODY OF A PUBLIC INSTITUTION	84	90
LOCAL AREA TRIP	7	7
VACATION	6	10
UNKNOWN	251	247
TOTAL	10,992	8,651

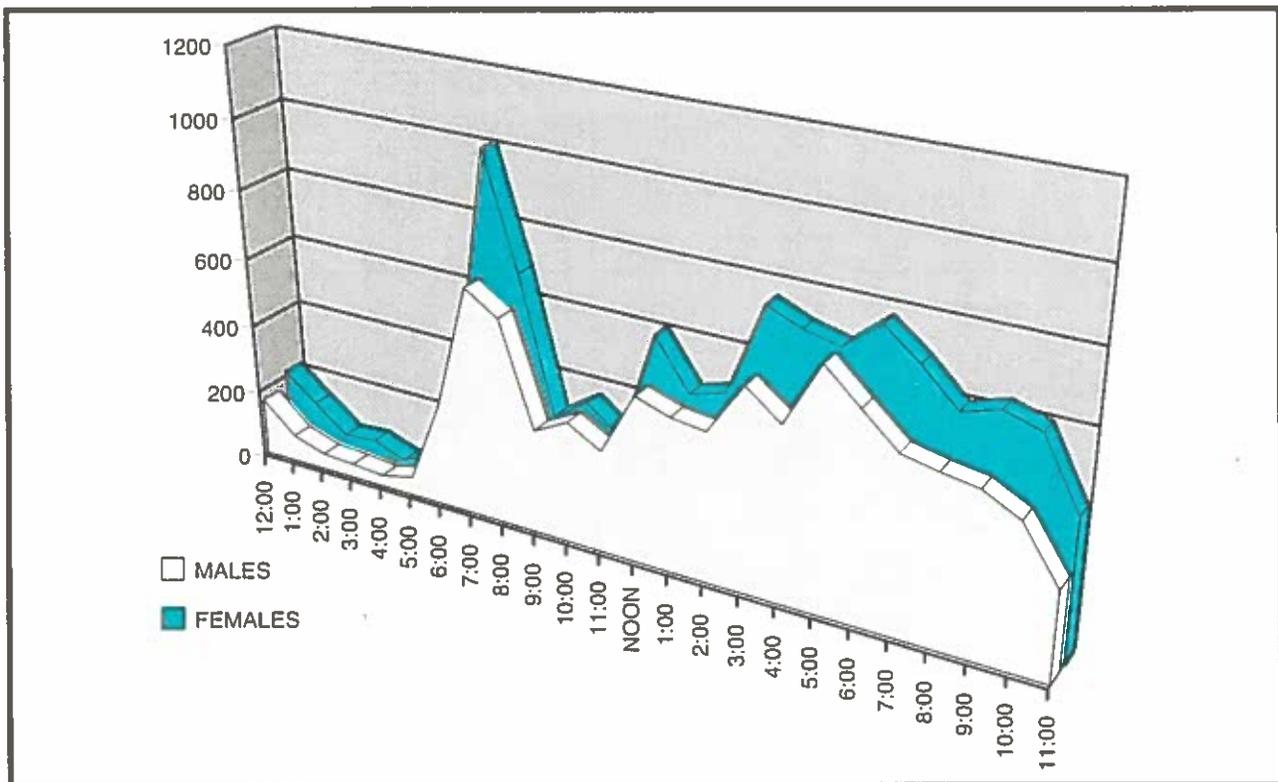
DAY COUNT OF MISSING CHILDREN

Friday is the day that children are most often reported to have been last seen with 19 percent: 1,524 males and 2,113 females. Sunday is the day that children are least often reported missing with only 11 percent: 952 males and 1242 females. The largest disparity between the number of reports of males and females occurs on Friday with 589 more females than males being reported missing.



TIME LAST SEEN COUNT

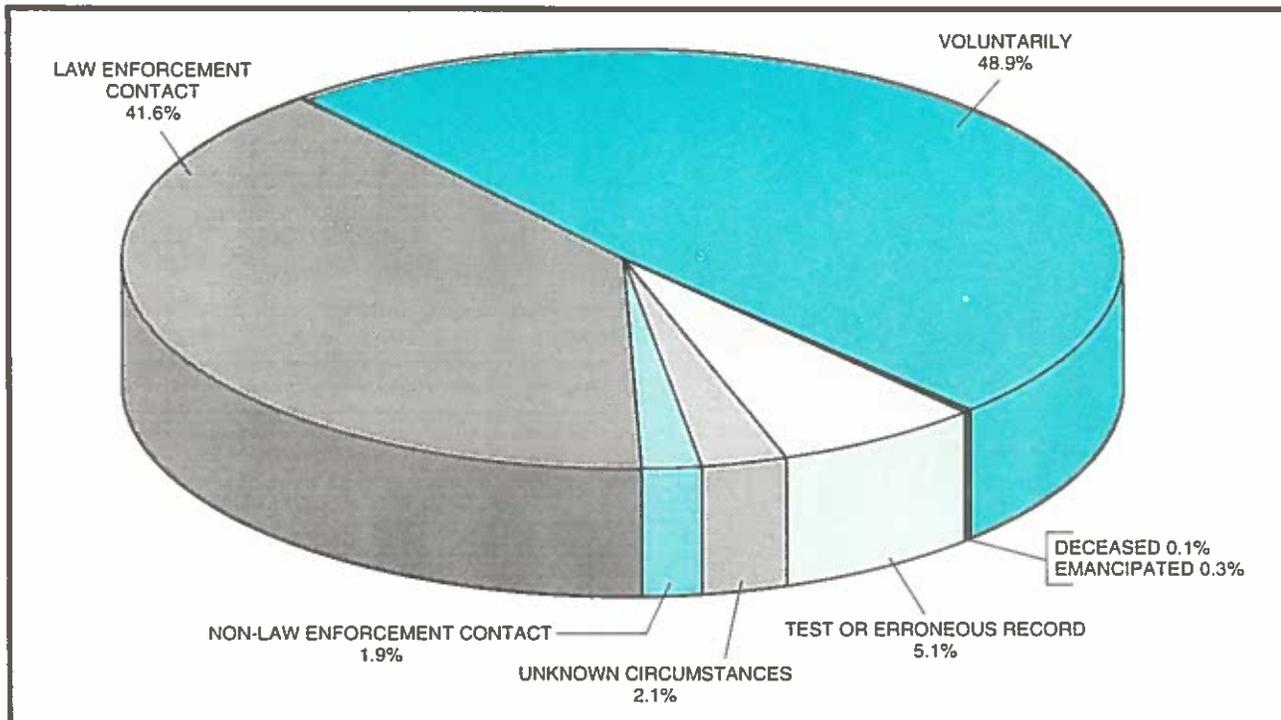
Reports indicate 7:00 a.m. to be the most prevalent time of the day children were last seen, accounting for more than 8 percent of all reports. It is also the time of day when the most significant difference between genders exists with 347 more females missing than males.



CIRCUMSTANCE OF RECOVERY

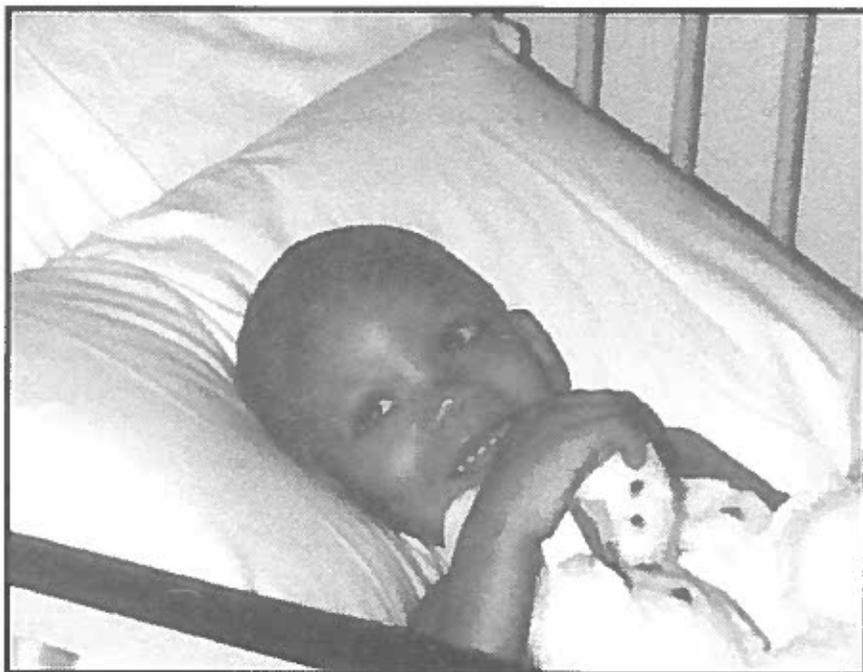
Of the cases which were closed in 1994, 41 percent were resolved when either the child returned or was returned voluntarily. Law enforcement contact was responsible for closing another 35 percent or 6,839 cases.

SEX	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
RETURNED VOLUNTARILY													
Females	455	421	507	70	79	228	427	407	515	575	553	393	4630
Males	300	325	359	42	67	178	320	293	400	412	396	307	3399
CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Females	380	353	384	133	153	209	313	322	382	445	380	285	3739
Males	298	289	330	110	120	184	260	316	327	364	288	214	3100
CONTACTED BY OTHER THAN LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Females	17	17	31	5	7	2	11	10	38	21	18	16	193
Males	13	11	19	6	1	1	4	12	16	17	13	11	124
UNKNOWN													
Females	25	26	23	6	1	13	22	11	18	20	24	5	194
Males	15	21	15	2	4	7	13	9	14	13	21	11	145
RECORD WAS TEST OR HAD ERRONEOUS DATA													
Females	117	87	118	4	9	23	30	35	28	35	31	20	537
Males	65	29	52	7	5	18	22	28	27	25	22	9	309
DECEASED													
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Males	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
EMANCIPATED													
Females	3	4	3	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	3	2	27
Males	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	14
TOTALS	1689	1584	1844	386	446	863	1431	1451	1772	1928	1749	1273	16416



DEDICATION

This annual report is dedicated to the memory of Jonathon Roberts.







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

