

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children®

2007 AMBER ALERT™ REPORT

Analysis of AMBER Alert Cases in 2007



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INTRODUCTION

In 1996 Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old girl, was abducted and murdered while riding her bicycle in Arlington, Texas. The community, shocked by this tragedy, contacted radio stations in the Dallas area and suggested they broadcast special “alerts” over the airwaves so they could help prevent such incidents in the future. One individual, Diana Simone, suggested a program be implemented allowing the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the public when a child has been abducted. If the community were aware then they too could assist in the search. Ms. Simone’s only request was that this program be dedicated to the memory of Amber.

The next year local law enforcement and broadcasters created a program known as AMBER Alerts in Amber Hagerman’s honor. This program, also known as America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response Plan, allows broadcasters and transportation authorities to immediately distribute information about recent child abductions to the public, enabling the entire community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of the child. What began as a local effort in Dallas, Texas, has grown into a seamless system of such programs across the country. Each year these Alerts save the lives of abducted children.

This program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, and transportation agencies to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child abduction cases. 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.

Once law enforcement has been notified about an abducted child, they must first determine if the case meets their program’s AMBER Alert criteria. The 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 (NCIC) database

On April 30, 2003, President George W. Bush signed the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today (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 codified 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.

DEFINITIONS

This report presents information about AMBER Alerts that were activated in 2007 and intaked by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). This report has been prepared by NCMEC AMBER Alert Analyst Rachel Mathieu.

An AMBER Alert case may involve 1 or more children and is issued on a statewide, regional, or local level. Once an AMBER Alert case is activated, the Alert may be extended to another state at the request of the activating law-enforcement agency, thus creating a **multistate activation**. Although an AMBER Alert case may be activated in multiple states, this report accounts for Alerts in the state of first activation.

When an AMBER Alert is first issued the case is categorized as 1 of the 4 types listed below.

- A **Family Abduction (FA)** occurs when an individual between birth and 17 years of age is abducted from his or her custodial parent or legal guardian by a noncustodial family member, who is related to the child by blood or marriage.
- A **Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)** occurs when a child, age 17 or younger, is abducted by someone who is unknown to the child or his or her family, an acquaintance, or someone who is unidentifiable as either.
- **Lost, Injured, or Otherwise Missing (LIM)** refers to any missing child where there are insufficient facts to determine the cause of a child's disappearance as well as any child age 10 or younger who is missing on his or her own accord. Absent facts to the contrary, the law-enforcement agency should assume the child is endangered, act accordingly, and follow all the investigative steps of a Nonfamily Abduction case. These children are also referred to as Endangered Missing.
- An **Endangered Runaway (ERU)** is any missing child 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.

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. Based on new information at the time of a recovery, law enforcement may determine a case should be re-categorized. For example law enforcement may believe at the time of the AMBER Alert activation that the child is a victim of NFA, but at the conclusion of the case may determine the child was in fact an ERU. Law enforcement occasionally encounters cases that should not have been an AMBER Alert, some are determined to be **unfounded**, and others may be determined to be a **hoax**.

- A **hoax** is a case where an individual falsely reports a child 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 their case and the child has not been recovered or if the parents state in writing they no longer want NCMEC to assist on their child's case.

Cases are categorized as **recovered** when the child

- Returns home to his or her parent or legal guardian
- Will remain in the custody of law enforcement
- 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.

A child's recovery is considered a **success story** when the recovery occurred as a direct result of the AMBER Alert being issued.

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2007 AMBER ALERT REPORT

SUMMARY OF AMBER ALERT CASES

Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 227 AMBER Alert cases were issued in the United States involving 278 children.

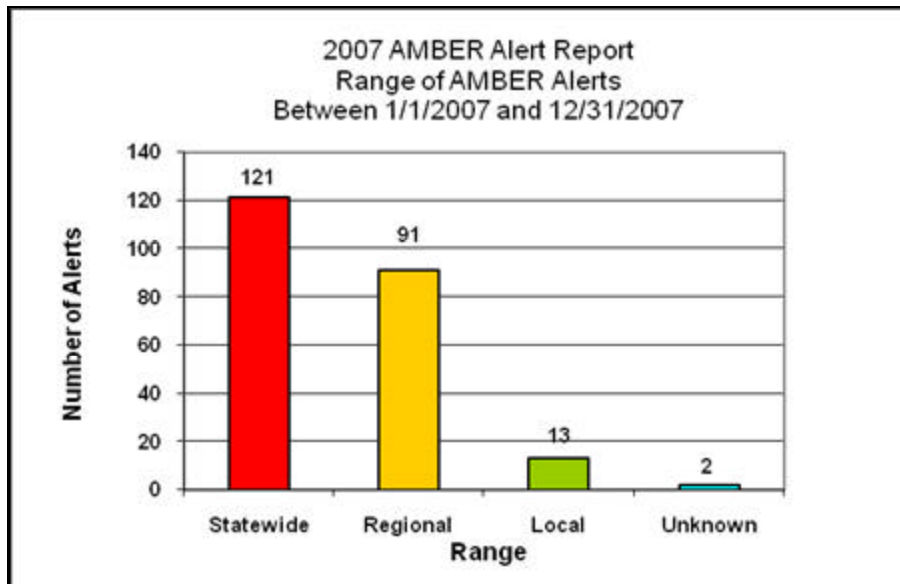
At the time the AMBER Alert cases were intaked there were 106 FAs, 94 NFAs, 25 LIMs, and 2 ERUs. Seventeen (17) cases were later determined to be hoaxes, and 22 cases were later determined to be unfounded.

Of the 227 AMBER Alerts issued between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 188 cases resulted in a recovery, 48 of which were successfully recovered as a direct result of those respective AMBER Alerts being issued. Six (6) children were recovered deceased, and as of February 20, 2008, when statistics for this report were generated, no AMBER Alerts issued in 2007 remained active.

AMBER ALERTS BY RANGE

In 2007, 53% (n=121) of AMBER Alerts were issued statewide, 40% (n=91) of AMBER Alerts were issued regionally, and 6% (n=13) of AMBER Alerts were issued locally. No data about the range for 1% (n=2) of AMBER Alerts was available.

Figure 1



AMBER ALERTS BY STATE/TERRITORY

Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 227 AMBER Alerts were issued in 38 states. Texas issued the most AMBER Alerts with 13% (n=30), followed by Michigan with 13% (n=29).

Table 1
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Number and Percent of AMBER Alert Cases by State/Territory
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

State/Territory	Number of Alerts	Percent
Texas	30	13%
Michigan	29	13%
Georgia	15	7%
North Carolina	14	6%
California	12	5%
Florida	11	5%
Ohio and Pennsylvania	10 each	4% each
Illinois and Tennessee	8 each	4% each
Arizona, Montana, and Washington	6 each	3% each
Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri	5 each	2% each
Minnesota	4	2%
Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Utah	3 each	1% each
Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Wisconsin	2 each	1% each
Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and Wyoming	1 each	<1% each
Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, and West Virginia	0 each	0% each
Total	227	~100.0%

MULTISTATE 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 state where the AMBER Alert originated may request an AMBER Alert be extended into another state. In 2007, 6 AMBER Alerts were extended beyond the limits of the state where the AMBER Alert first originated.

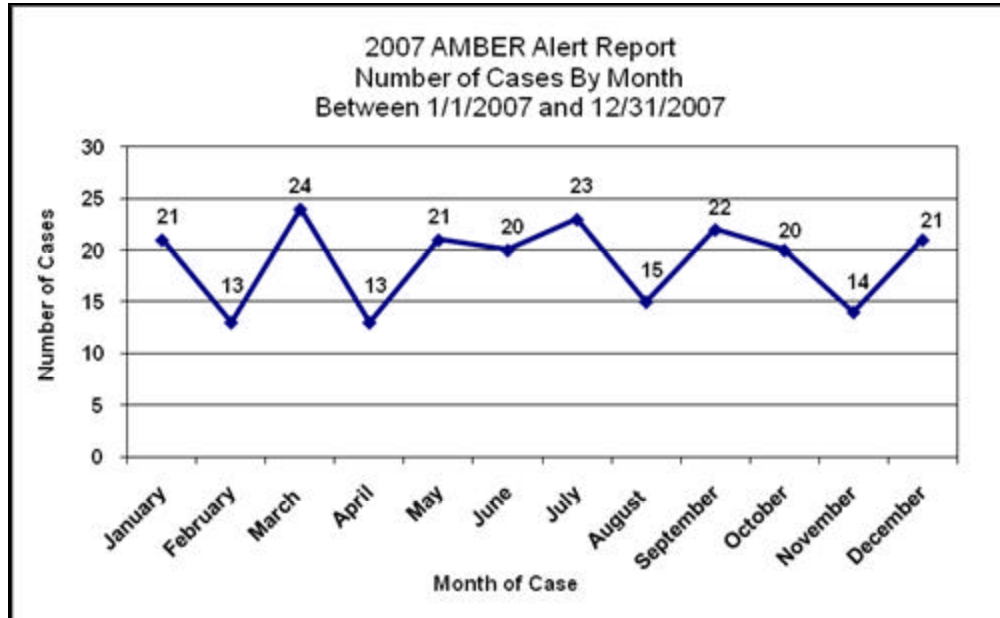
Table 2
2007 AMBER Alert Report
List of Multistate AMBER Alerts Issued
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Originating State	Extending State
Arizona	Texas
California	Nevada
Indiana	Illinois
Mississippi	Georgia
North Carolina	South Carolina
Washington	Montana

NUMBER OF CASES AT INTAKE BY MONTH

In 2007 the number of AMBER Alerts issued ranged from a low of 13 Alerts in February and April to a high of 24 Alerts in March. The remaining months varied between 14 Alerts and 23 Alerts.

Figure 2



MONTHS OF AMBER ALERTS ISSUED BY CASE TYPE

Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 47% (n=106) of cases were intaked as FAs, followed by 41% (n=94) of cases intaked as NFAs. Eleven percent (11%, n=25) were intaked as LIMs, and 1% (n=2) were intaked as ERUs.

In 2007 AMBER Alerts were issued the most frequently in July for FAs (n=14). The month of September had the highest number of NFAs (n=14). AMBER Alerts for LIMs (n=4 each) were most frequently issued in February, March, May, and July. Alerts were issued for ERUs (n=2) only in the month of May.

Table 3
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Months of Alerts by Case Type
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total
January	9	9	3	0	21
February	6	3	4	0	13
March	9	11	4	0	24
April	6	7	0	0	13
May	7	8	4	2	21
June	10	9	1	0	20
July	14	5	4	0	23

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total
August	10	4	1	0	15
September	8	14	0	0	22
October	10	8	2	0	20
November	7	7	0	0	14
December	10	9	2	0	21
Total	106	94	25	2	227

MONTHS OF AMBER ALERTS ISSUED BY CHILD

In 2007, 278 children were involved in 227 AMBER Alert cases. Fifty-four percent (54%, n=150) of children were intaked as FAs, followed by 35% (n=97) of children intaked as NFAs. Ten percent (10%, n=28) were intaked as LIMs, and 1% (n=3) were intaked as ERUs.

Children intaked as FAs were most frequently involved in AMBER Alerts in July (n=25). The month of September had the highest number of children intaked as NFAs (n=14). AMBER Alerts for LIMs (n=4 each) were most frequently issued in February, March, May, and July. Alerts were issued for ERUs (n=3) only in the month of May.

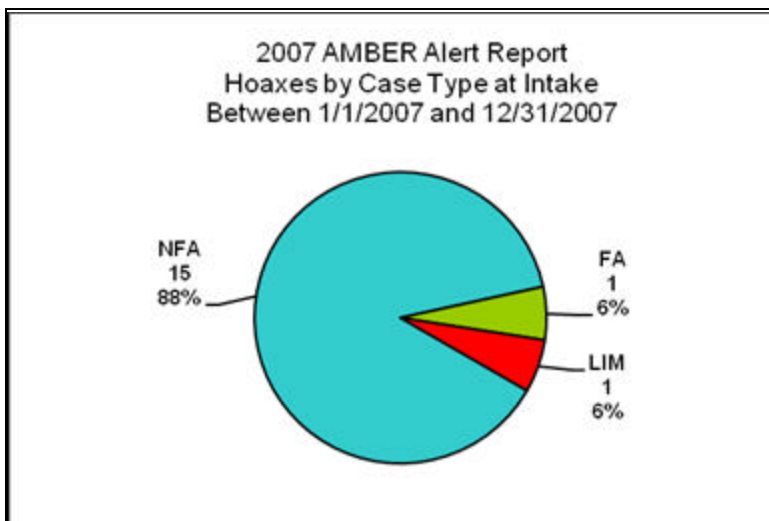
Table 4
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Months of Alerts by Child
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total
January	14	9	3	0	26
February	7	3	4	0	14
March	11	11	4	0	26
April	7	7	0	0	14
May	8	9	4	3	24
June	14	10	3	0	27
July	25	5	4	0	34
August	16	4	1	0	21
September	12	14	0	0	26
October	10	8	3	0	21
November	13	7	0	0	20
December	13	10	2	0	25
Total	150	97	28	3	278

HOAXES AND UNFOUNDED CASES

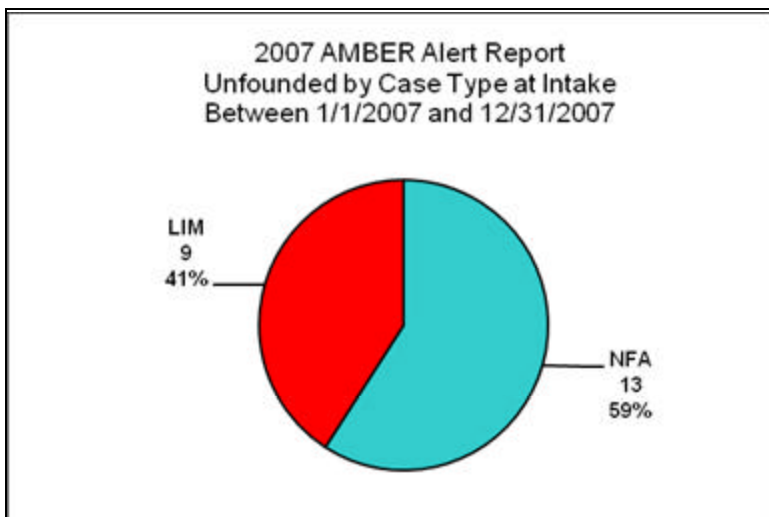
Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 17 AMBER Alerts were determined to be hoaxes, representing 7% of the total number of AMBER Alerts issued. The AMBER Alert cases determined to be hoaxes were originally intaked as NFAs at 88% (n=15), FAs at 6% (n=1), and LIMs at 6% (n=1).

Figure 3



Twenty-two (22) AMBER Alerts were determined to be unfounded, which represents 10% of the total number of AMBER Alerts issued in 2007. The unfounded cases were originally intaked as NFAs at 59% (n=13), and LIMs at 41% (n=9). In 1 case intaked as an NFA an individual witnessed what was believed to be a child abduction, but police investigation later determined an abduction did not occur.

Figure 4



SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF AMBER ALERTS

The AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution system is comprised of wireless carriers, Internet service providers, content providers, and major retailers who distribute these AMBER Alerts to a geographically targeted audience at the request of activating law-enforcement agencies. 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 2007, 183 AMBER Alert cases were secondarily distributed whereas 44 cases were not secondarily distributed. Twenty-five (25) cases were not distributed because the case was reported to NCMEC after the child had been recovered. Sixteen (16) cases were not distributed because the AMBER Alert was cancelled before secondary distribution was possible. Three (3) cases were not secondarily distributed because the AMBER Alert Coordinator denied permission for dissemination.

Figure 5

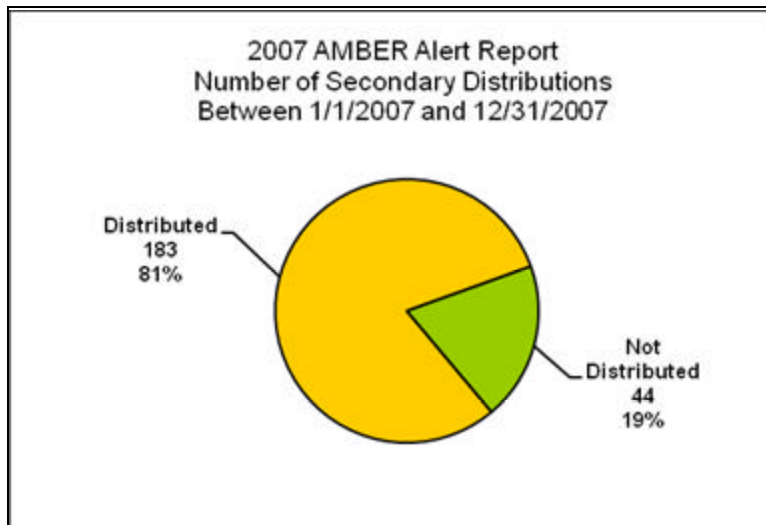
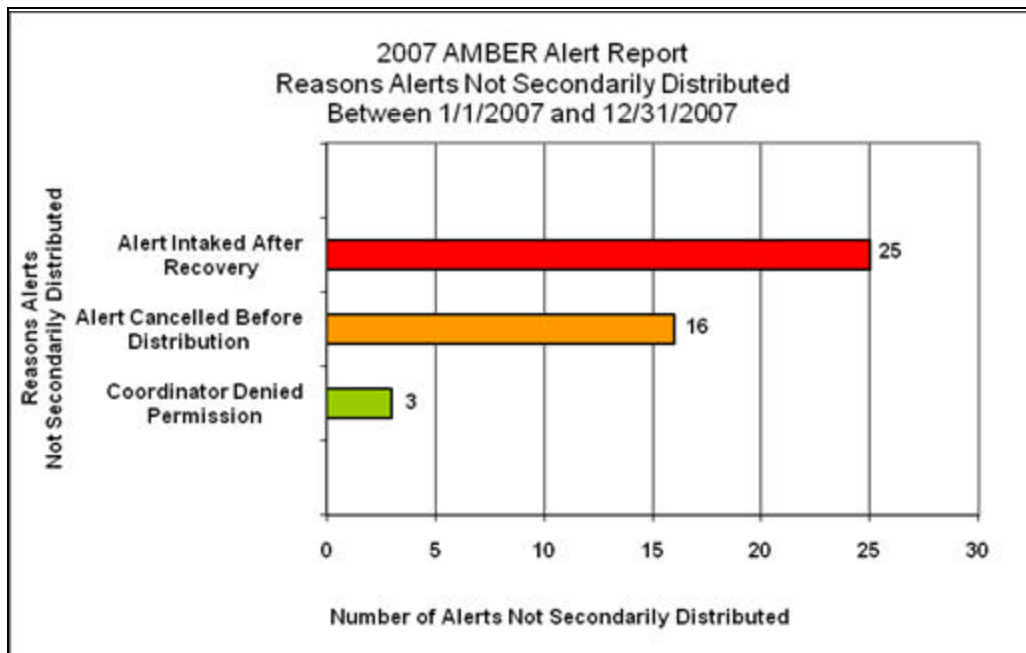
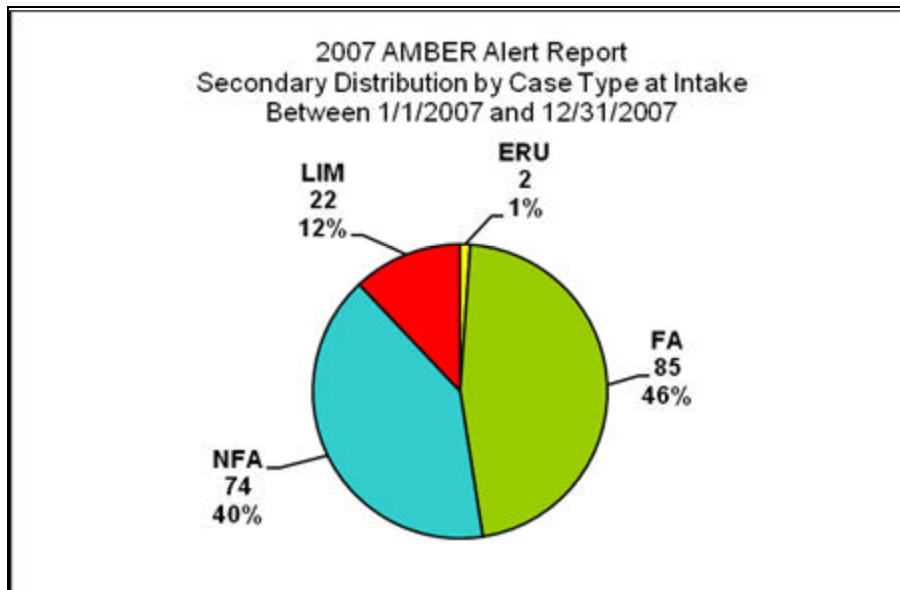


Figure 6



AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution was issued for 85 FAs, 74 NFAs, 22 LIMs, and 2 ERUs. Eleven (11) NFAs, 1 LIM, and 1 FA, were later determined to be hoaxes. Twelve (12) NFAs and 9 LIMs were subsequently identified as unfounded.

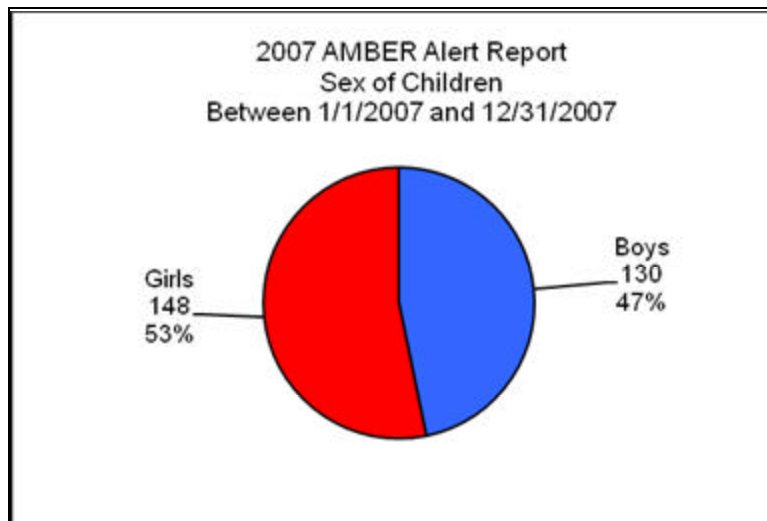
Figure 7



NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING

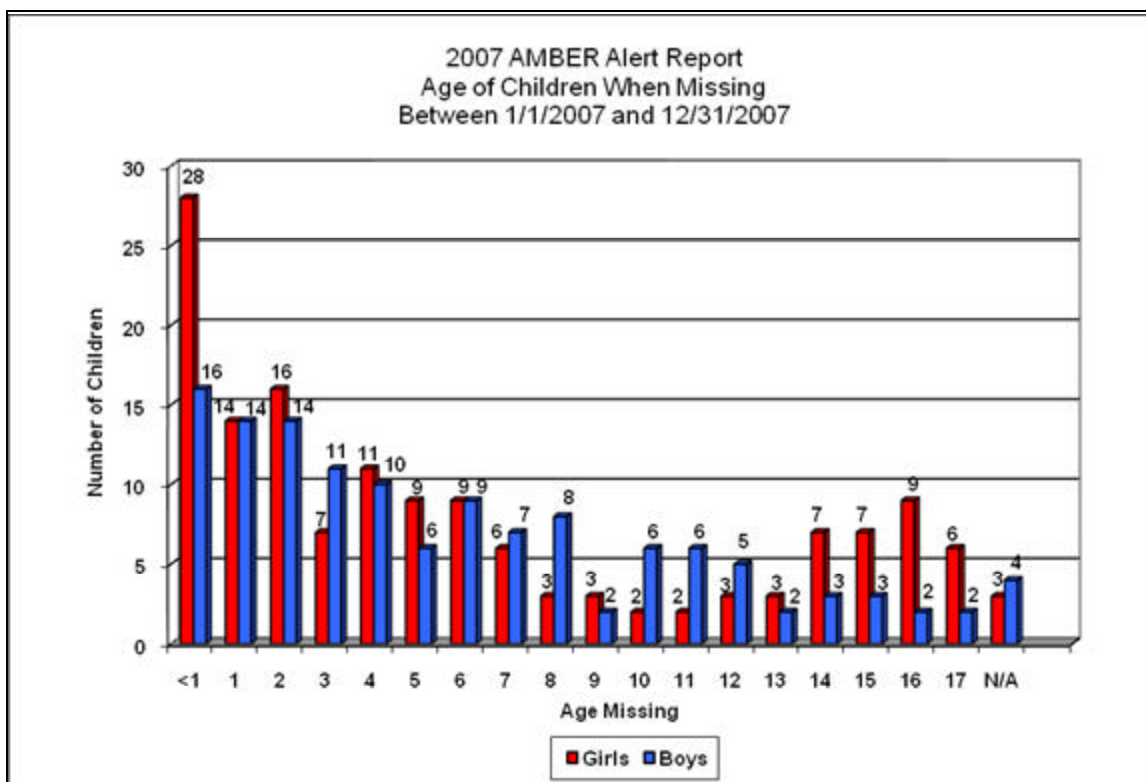
Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, girls represented 53% (n=148) and boys comprised 47% (n=130) of children involved in AMBER Alerts.

Figure 8



Boys and girls who were 5 years old and younger represented 56% (n=156) of the children who were reported missing with known ages. There was no age information for 3% of children (n=7). Of all children reported missing, both girls (n=28) and boys (n=16) younger than 1 year of age were most frequently involved in AMBER Alerts. The number of boys involved in AMBER Alerts generally decreased as age increased. The number of girls involved in AMBER Alerts generally decreased as age increased up through age 13. Then the number of girls involved in AMBER Alerts increased between ages 14 and 17.

Figure 9



Girls represented 50% (n=9) and boys represented 50% (n=9) of all children involved in hoaxes. The highest number of children involved in hoaxes occurred for girls younger than 1 and boys aged 2.

Girls represented 44% (n=11) and boys represented 56% (n=14) of all children involved in unfounded cases. The highest number of girls involved in unfounded cases occurred for ages 14 and 17 and boys were most frequently involved for ages 1, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

Table 5
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Ages of Children Involved in Hoaxes or Unfounded Cases
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Age	Hoax		Unfounded	
	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy
<1	3	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	2
2	0	2	0	0
3	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	2	2
8	0	0	0	2

Age	Hoax		Unfounded	
	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy
9	0	0	0	1
10	0	1	0	2
11	0	0	0	2
12	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	1	0
14	0	1	3	0
15	1	0	1	0
16	2	0	1	0
17	2	0	3	0
N/A	1	1	0	1
Total	9	9	11	14

Children who were involved in hoaxes were predominantly intaked as NFAs (n=16). Of those NFAs the age of children involved were most frequently younger than 1 (n=3), age 16 (n=2), and age 17 (n=2).

Children whose cases were determined to be unfounded, were mostly intaked as NFAs (n=13). Of those NFAs, children were most frequently involved at age 17 (n=3), age 14 (n=2), age 7 (n=2), and age 1 (n=2).

Table 6
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Ages and Case Types at Intake of Children
Involved in Hoaxes or Unfounded Cases
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Age	Hoax			Unfounded		
	FA	NFA	LIM	FA	NFA	LIM
<1	0	3	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	1	0	0	2	2
8	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	1	0	0	0	2
11	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	0
14	0	1	0	0	2	1
15	0	1	0	0	1	0
16	0	2	0	0	0	1

Age	Hoax			Unfounded		
	FA	NFA	LIM	FA	NFA	LIM
17	0	2	0	0	3	0
N/A	0	2	0	0	1	0
Total	1	16	1	0	13	12

Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 47% (n=131) of children involved in AMBER Alerts were White, 31% (n=86) were Black, 14% (n=38) were Hispanic, 6% (n=18) were Biracial, 1% (n=3) were Asian, and American Indian children represented less than 1% (n=1). The race for less than 1% (n=1) was unknown. AMBER Alerts were issued for 47% of White children and minority children represented 53%.

Figure 10

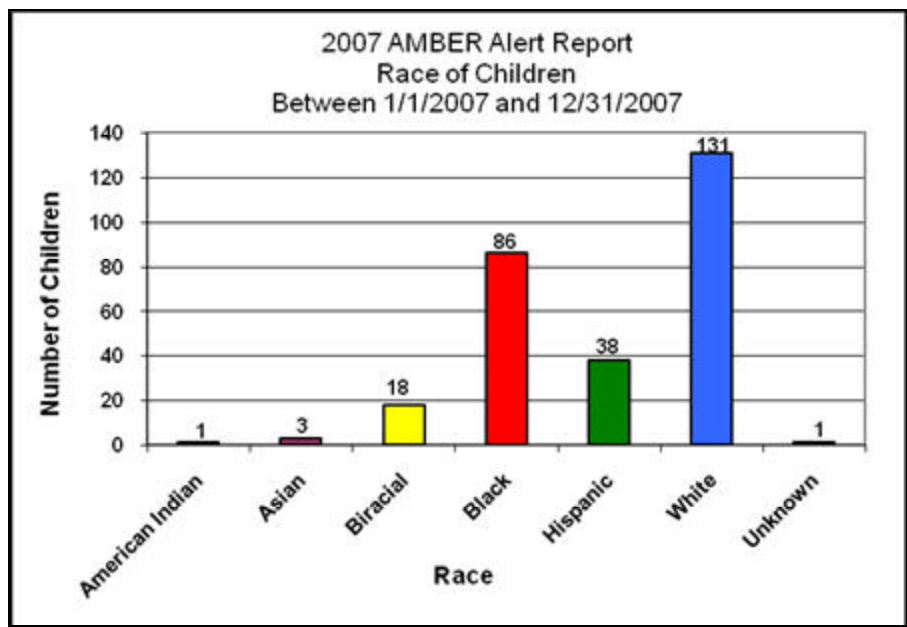
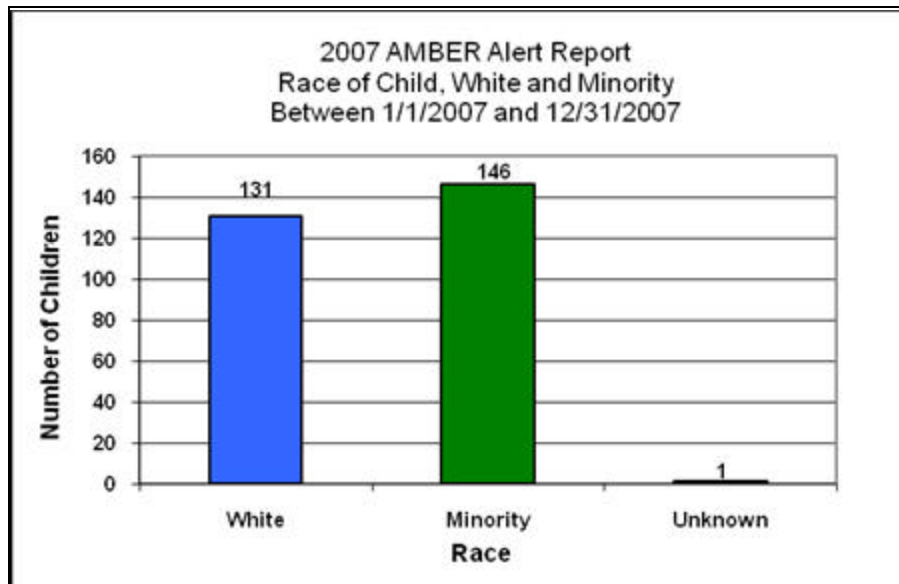


Figure 11



NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ABDUCTORS

Two hundred nine (209) abductors were documented as being involved in 177 AMBER Alert cases in 2007.

The majority of abductors were male at 67% (n=141), and 30% (n=63) of abductors were female. The sex of 2% (n=5) of abductors is unknown.

Thirty-six percent (36%, n=75) of abductors were White, 30% (n=63) of abductors were Black, 14% (n=30) of abductors were Hispanic, 1% (n=3) were Biracial, 1% (n=2) were Asians, less than 1% (n=1) of abductors were American Indian, and the race for 17% (n=35) was unknown.

ABDUCTOR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD

Of the 209 abductors involved in AMBER Alerts in 2007, 148 abductors had known relationships with the children. An AMBER Alert case may have multiple abductors involved; therefore, the number of abductors involved in a type of case may exceed the number of cases. 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 106 FA cases it was possible to determine 115 out of the 126 (91%) abductors involved had relationships with the children. They consisted of 2 aunts, 2 cousins, 67 fathers, 2 grandmothers, 32 mothers, 3 mother's boyfriends, 1 mother's girlfriend, 3 stepfathers, and 3 uncles.

Of the 94 NFA cases it was possible to determine 29 out of the 73 (40%) abductors had relationships with the children consisting of 2 babysitters, 1 boyfriend, 4 ex-boyfriends, 1 father's girlfriend, 1 friend/classmate, 10 friends of the family, 1 mother, 8 mother's boyfriends, and 1 stepfather.

Of the 25 LIM cases it was possible to determine 3 out of the 9 (33%) abductors had relationships with the children and included 2 ex-boyfriends and 1 father. Although these cases were intaked as LIMs, an investigation determined an abduction did in fact occur.

Of the 2 ERU cases, there was 1 abductor involved who was an ex-boyfriend.

**Table 7
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Abductor Relationship to Child
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007**

Abductor Relationship to Child	FA	NFA	LIM	ERU	Total	Total (%)
Aunt	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Babysitter	0	2	0	0	2	1%
Boyfriend	0	1	0	0	1	1%
Cousin	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Ex-Boyfriend	0	4	2	1	7	5%
Father	67	0	1	0	68	46%
Father's Girlfriend	0	1	0	0	1	1%
Friend/Classmate	0	1	0	0	1	1%
Friend of Family	0	10	0	0	10	7%
Grandmother	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Mother	32	1	0	0	33	22%
Mother's Boyfriend	3	8	0	0	11	7%
Mother's Girlfriend	1	0	0	0	1	1%
Stepfather	3	1	0	0	4	3%
Uncle	3	0	0	0	3	2%
Total	115	29	3	1	148	100%

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 209 abductors were involved in AMBER Alert activations. Of those 209 abductors, 6 abductors were confirmed via public sex offender registry searches and/or confirmation from AMBER Alert Coordinators as being registered sex offenders.

The registered sex offenders involved in AMBER Alert cases in 2007 were predominantly White (n=5), with their ages ranging between 26 and 46. Three (3) cases were NFAs, 2 were FAs, and 1 was a LIM.

Of the 6 children abducted by registered sex offenders, 3 were girls and 3 were boys, with ages ranging from 1 to 15. Four (children) were White, 1 child was Hispanic, and 1 child was Biracial. One (1) 6-year-old Biracial child was recovered deceased.

Table 8
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Registered Sex Offenders
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

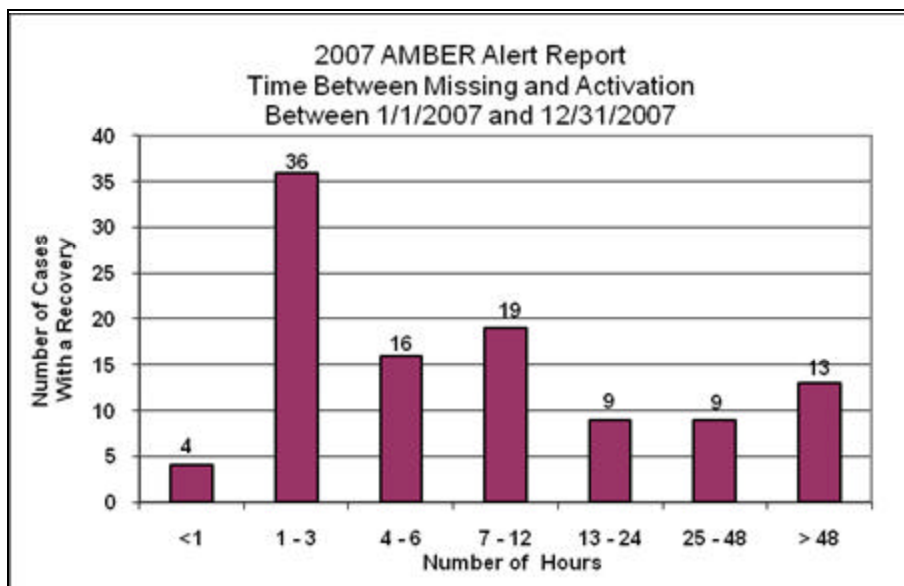
Activation Date	Case Type at Intake	Child Race/Sex	Age of Child	Abductor Race/Sex	Age of Abductor	Abductor Relationship to Child
01/26/2007	NFA	Hispanic Girl	6	Unknown Male	26	Family Acquaintance
01/30/2007	FA	White Girl	4	White Male	24	Stepfather
03/15/2007	LIM	Biracial Boy	6	White Male	32	No Relation
03/24/2007	NFA	White Boy	1	White Male	36	Unknown
08/18/2007	FA	White Boy	1	White Male	22	Father
10/02/2007	NFA	White Girl	15	White Male	46	Internet Acquaintance

TIME BETWEEN MISSING AND ACTIVATION

Information about the time between when the child was reported missing and the AMBER Alert’s activation was available in 106 cases. Hoaxes and unfounded cases were excluded in the statistics because a child was determined not to be missing in those AMBER Alert cases.

Forty (40) AMBER Alerts were issued within 3 hours from when the child was reported missing, with all cases resolved. Sixteen (16) cases were activated within 4 to 6 hours from when the child was reported missing, and 19 cases were issued within 7 to 12 hours.

Figure 12

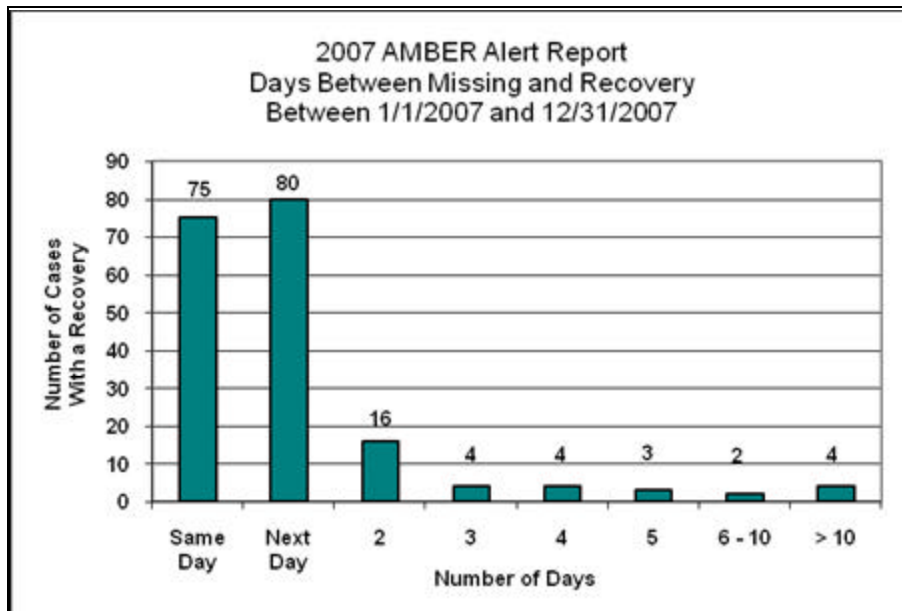


TIME BETWEEN MISSING AND RECOVERY

Seventy-five cases (75) had a recovery the same day the child was reported missing, and 80 cases had recoveries the following day, totaling 82% of all AMBER Alerts with recoveries in 2007.

Same day recoveries occurred within 24 hours; next day recoveries may also have occurred within 24 hours of activation, depending on the time the AMBER Alert was activated. Information about the days between missing and recovery was available in 188 AMBER Alert cases and excludes hoaxes and unfounded cases.

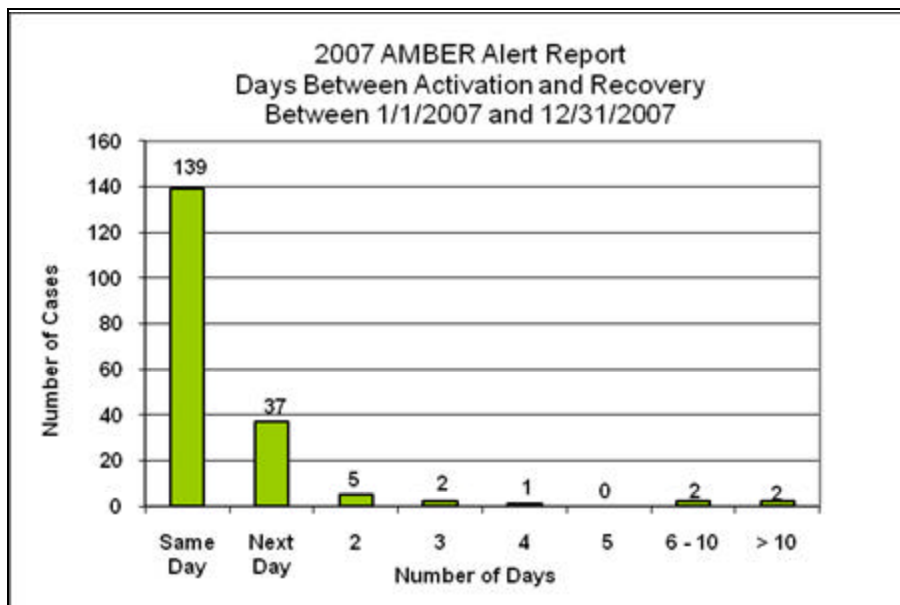
Figure 13



TIME BETWEEN ACTIVATION AND RECOVERY

In 2007, 74% of recoveries (n=139) occurred the same day the AMBER Alert was issued and 20% of recoveries (n=37) happened the day after the AMBER Alert was issued. Same day recoveries occurred within 24 hours; next day recoveries may also have occurred within 24 hours of activation, depending on the time the AMBER Alert was activated. Information about the days between activation and recovery was available in 188 cases and excludes hoaxes and unfounded cases.

Figure 14



NUMBER OF CASES RESOLVED AND CHILDREN RECOVERED WITHIN 72 HOURS

Table 9
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Number of Cases and Children Recovered Within 72 Hours
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

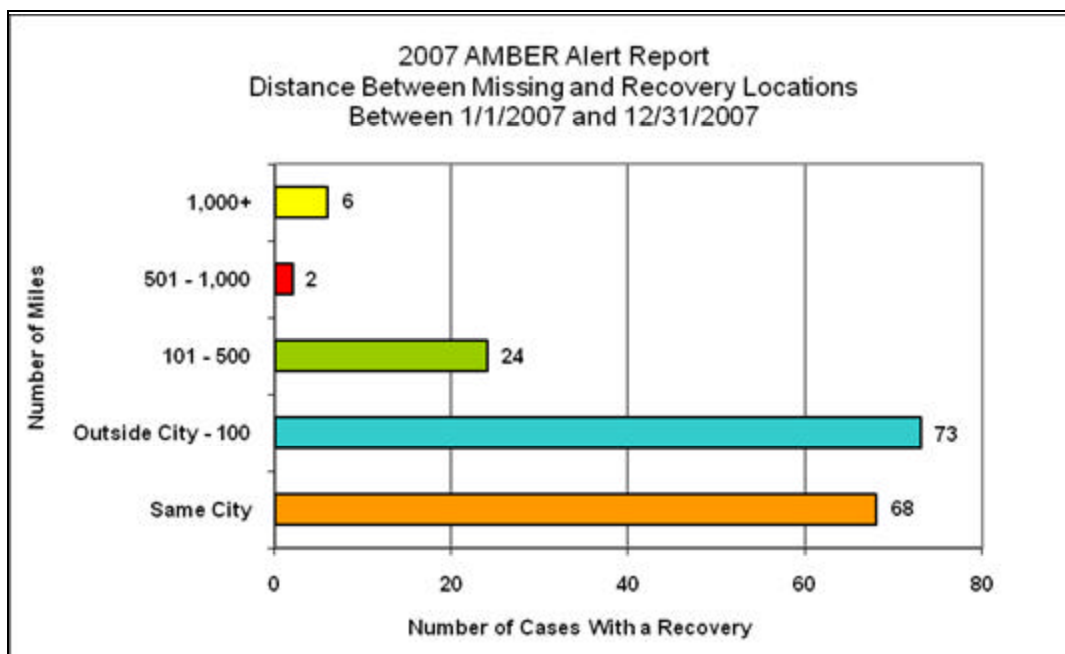
	Cases	Children
Number Intaked	227	278
Number Recovered in 72 Hours	181	223
Percent Recovered in 72 Hours	80%	80%

RECOVERY AND TRAVEL DISTANCES

In 2007 travel destinations between where the child was reported missing and recovered were known for 173 AMBER Alert cases. Hoaxes and unfounded cases were not included in these statistics because no recovery occurred.

In 68 cases the missing and recovery locations were in the same city; in 73 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations were outside the city but within 100 miles of each other; in 24 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations ranged between 101 miles and 500 miles; in 2 cases the distance between missing and recovery locations ranged between 501 miles and 1,000 miles; and in 6 cases travel distances were more than 1,000 miles. In 15 cases the travel distance could not be calculated.

Figure 15



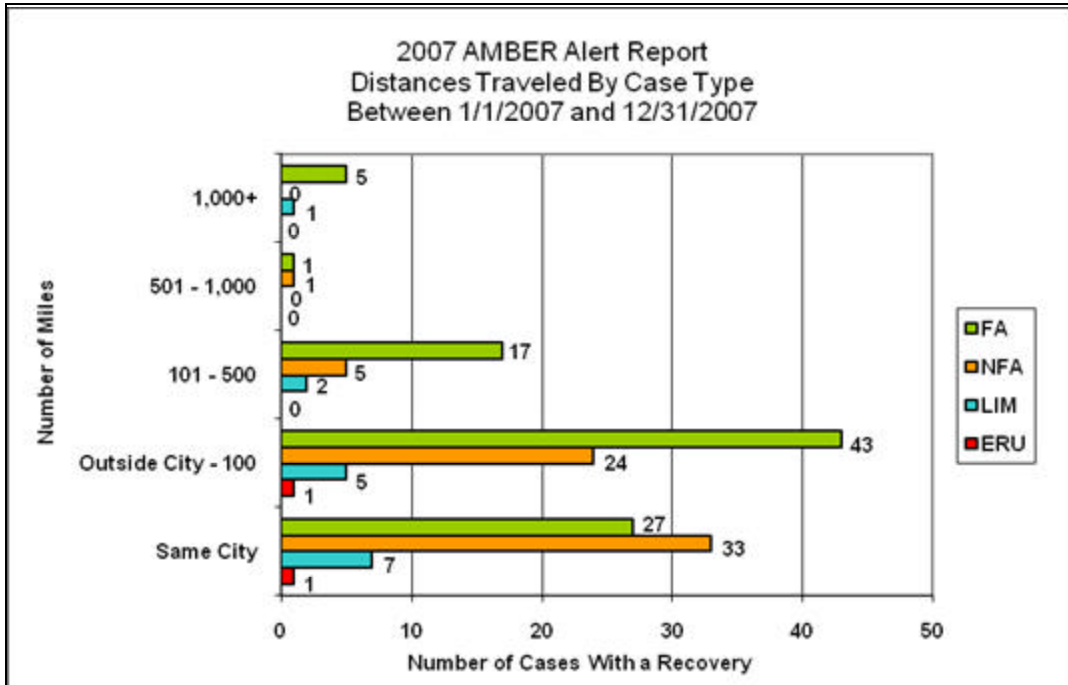
Of the 106 AMBER Alerts issued for FA cases, children in 27 cases were found in the same city. In 43 cases travel distances ranged between 1 mile and 64 miles; in 17 cases the children involved were found between 105 miles and 461 miles from where they were last seen. In 1 case travel distance was 652 miles. In 5 cases travel distances exceeded 1,000 miles. In 3 cases these distances could not be calculated.

Of the 94 AMBER Alerts issued for NFA cases, the children involved in 33 cases were found in the same city. In 24 cases children were found between 3 miles and 100 miles from where they were last seen. In 5 cases children were found between 134 miles and 479 miles from where they were last seen. One (1) case involved a child who was found 689 miles from the missing location. The distance for 31 cases could not be calculated.

There were 25 AMBER Alerts issued for LIM cases in 2007, and of those cases 7 were found in the same city. The children in 5 cases were found between 5 miles and 60 miles from where they were last seen. In 2 cases children were found 104 miles and 202 miles from where they were last seen. In 1 case the child was recovered 1,342 miles from where he was last seen. The distance could not be calculated in 10 cases.

For the 2 cases intaked as ERUs in 2007, 1 case had a recovery in the same city and the other case had a recovery 10 miles from where the child was last seen.

Figure 16



RECOVERIES OUTSIDE OF STATE IN WHICH AMBER ALERT WAS FIRST ACTIVATED

There are instances where an abductor may travel with a child out of the state where the AMBER Alert was first activated. Of the 227 AMBER Alerts issued in 2007, 27 cases had recoveries out of the state of the original activation.

Table 10
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Recoveries Out of State AMBER Alert First Activated
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Activation Date	Activation State	Recovery State
05/26/2007	Alabama	Florida
07/13/2007	Arizona	Oregon
03/18/2007	California	Nevada
02/13/2007	Idaho	Montana
07/24/2007	Idaho	Oregon
11/24/2007	Illinois	Indiana
12/19/2007	Illinois	Missouri
08/14/2007	Iowa	Maine
04/30/2007	Massachusetts	New Hampshire
09/14/2007	Michigan	South Carolina
07/15/2007	Mississippi	Tennessee
07/21/2007	Mississippi	North

Activation Date	Activation State	Recovery State
		Carolina
07/27/2007	Ohio	New York
01/19/2007	Oklahoma	New Mexico
03/27/2007	Pennsylvania	New Jersey
04/16/2007	Pennsylvania	Florida
07/23/2007	South Carolina	Tennessee
01/15/2007	Texas	California
03/10/2007	Texas	New Mexico
08/04/2007	Texas	Arkansas
10/22/2007	Texas	Louisiana
11/09/2007	Texas	Alaska
11/15/2007	Texas	New Mexico
08/24/2007	Utah	Wyoming
03/25/2007	Washington	Colorado
05/03/2007	Washington	Wyoming
07/03/2007	Wisconsin	Minnesota

MISSING LOCATIONS

In 2007 children involved in 112 AMBER Alert cases were last known to be at home when they were reported missing to law enforcement, followed by 19 cases in which children were last known to be “on the street.”

Table 11
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Missing Locations
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Missing Location	Number of Cases	Percent
Auto/Vehicle	5	2%
Bus Stop	3	1%
Government Facility	1	<1%
Home	112	49%
Library	1	<1%
Medical - Hospital	2	1%
Outdoor - Open Area	4	2%
Park - Local	2	1%
Parking - Business	1	<1%
Parking - Other	1	<1%
Recreational - Other	1	<1%
Religious Facility	2	1%
Restaurant - Fast Food	1	<1%
Restaurant - Sit Down	1	<1%
Retail - Convenience Store	1	<1%

Missing Location	Number of Cases	Percent
Retail - Food Store	1	<1%
Retail - Gas Station	3	1%
Retail - Other	2	1%
School	10	4%
Street	19	8%
Unknown	54	24%
Total	227	~100%

In 2007 children whose cases were later determined to be hoaxes were most frequently reported missing from home (n=5) and from the street (n=5). Children whose cases were later determined to be unfounded were most frequently reported missing from home (n=6) and from school (n=5).

Table 12
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Missing Locations for Cases Determined to Be Hoaxes or Unfounded
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Missing Location	Number of Hoaxes	Number of Hoaxes (%)	Number of Unfounded	Number of Unfounded (%)
Bus Stop	1	6%	0	0%
Government Facility	0	0%	1	5%
Home	4	24%	6	27%
Library	0	0%	1	5%
Outdoor - Open Area	1	6%	0	0%
Park - Local	0	0%	1	5%
Restaurant - Sit Down	0	0%	1	5%
Restaurant - Fast Food	1	6%	0	0%
Retail - Gas Station	1	6%	0	0%
School	0	0%	5	23%
Street	4	24%	3	14%
Unknown	5	29%	4	18%
Total	17	~100%	22	100%

RECOVERY LOCATIONS

In 2007 children involved in 188 AMBER Alert cases were most often recovered at home (n=71) followed by recoveries “on the street” (n=42).

Table 13
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Recovery Locations
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Recovery Location	Number of Cases	Percent
Auto/Vehicle	11	6%
Garage - Business	1	1%
Government Facility	2	1%
Home	71	38%
Hotel/Motel	9	5%
Law-Enforcement Agency	13	7%
Medical - Hospital	3	2%
Outdoor - Open Area	3	2%
Park - State	1	1%
Parking - Business	1	1%
Parking - Other	2	1%
Path/Trail/Woods	2	1%
Playground	1	1%
Religious Facility	1	1%
Restaurant - Fast Food	1	1%
Restaurant - Sit Down	4	2%
Retail - Convenience Store	1	1%
Retail - Food Store	1	1%
Retail - Gas Station	2	1%
Retail - Mall	1	1%
Retail - Shopping Center	1	1%
Retail - Other	4	2%
Street	42	22%
Transportation - Bus Station	1	1%
Truck Stop	1	1%
Other	2	1%
Unknown	6	3%
Total	188	~100%

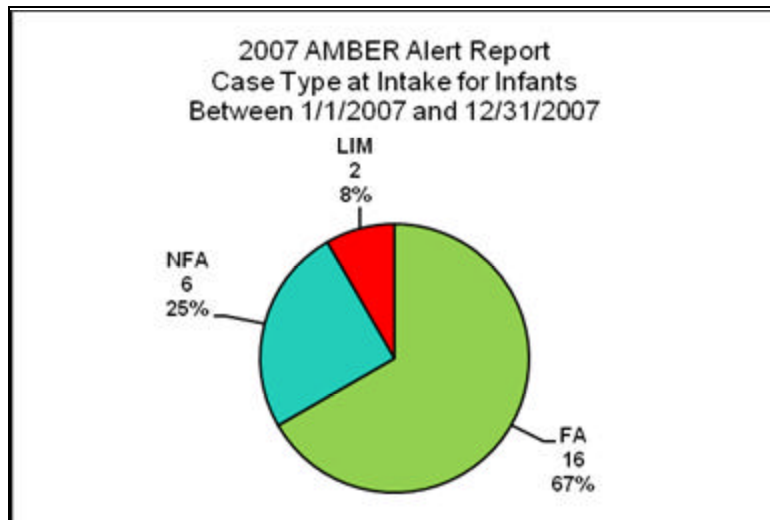
INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTIONS

In 2007 there were no AMBER Alert activations that resulted in an international abduction. In 1 case the child involved was not part of an abduction but was recovered in Matamoros, Mexico. The case was determined to be a hoax because the child left willingly with her companion.

INFANTS INVOLVED IN AMBER ALERT ACTIVATIONS

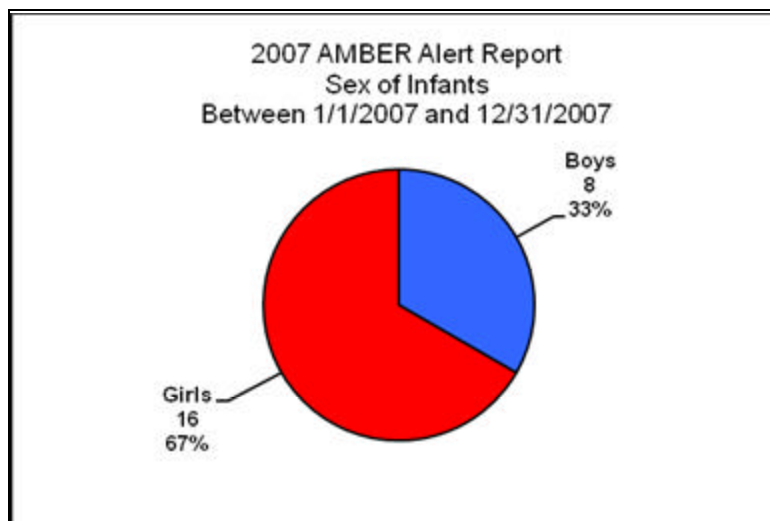
In 2007 infants, who are defined as children younger than 6 months of age, were involved in 24 AMBER Alert activations. Sixteen (16) infants were intaked as Family Abductions, 6 were intaked as Nonfamily Abductions, and 2 were intaked as Lost, Injured, or Otherwise Missing. Two (2) cases intaked as NFAs were later determined to be hoaxes.

Figure 17



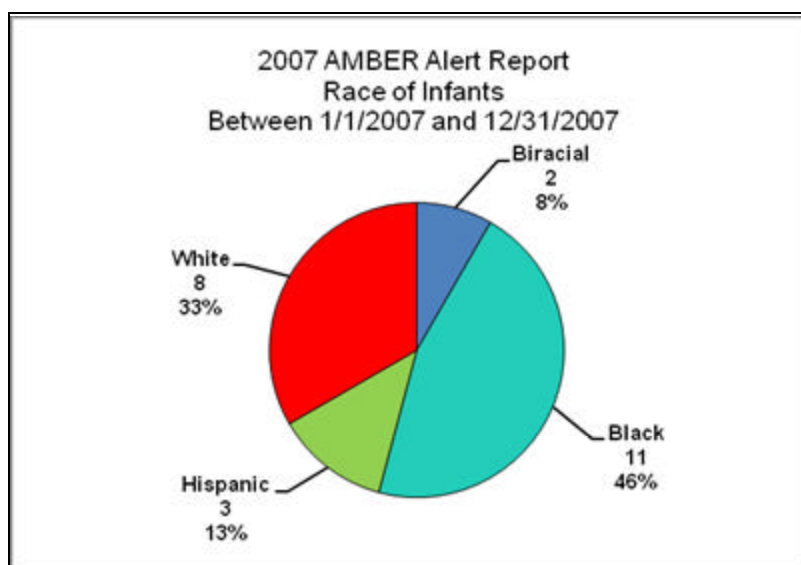
Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 67% (n=16) of infants involved in AMBER Alerts were girls and 33% (n=8) were boys.

Figure 18



In 2007, 46% (n=11) of infants involved in AMBER Alerts were Black, 33% (n=8) were White, 13% (n=3) were Hispanic, and 8% (n=2) were Biracial.

Figure 19



MOTIVES FOR ABDUCTIONS

Of the 227 AMBER Alerts issued in 2007, motives for AMBER Alert abductions could be determined in 30% of cases (n=67). In 9% of cases (n=20) a family dispute was cited as the reason for the abduction; in 11% of cases (n=24) a domestic dispute led to the abduction; in 7% of cases (n=15) car theft was the reason for the abduction; in 2% of cases (n=5) the abduction was sexually motivated; in 1% of cases (n=2) ransom was the motive for abduction; and in less than 1% (n=1) Internet luring was the reason.

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 success if the investigation determines the case is unfounded or a hoax. Of the 227 AMBER Alert cases in 2007, 68 children involved in 48 AMBER Alert cases were successfully recovered as a direct result of those respective AMBER Alerts being issued.

Table 14
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Success Stories
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Case Type at Intake	Number of Successful Recoveries by Case	Number of Successful Recoveries by Case (%)	Number of Successful Recoveries by Child	Number of Successful Recoveries by Child (%)
FA	28	58%	45	66%
NFA	19	40%	22	32%
LIM	1	2%	1	1%
ERU	0	0%	0	0%
Total	48	100%	68	~100%

The most common reasons for an AMBER Alert success story is an individual or law-enforcement official recognizing the vehicle from the Alert and the abductor hearing the Alert and releasing the child unharmed at 33% each (n=16), followed by an individual recognizing a child from the Alert and contacting authorities (17%, n=8).

Table 15
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Reasons for Success Stories
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Summary of Success Stories	Number of Cases	Number of Cases (%)	Number of Children	Number of Children (%)
Individual or Law Enforcement Recognized Vehicle from Alert	16	33%	28	41%
Abductor Heard Alert and Released Child	16	33%	16	24%
Individual Recognized Child from Alert and Contacted Authorities	8	17%	15	22%
Law Enforcement Received Tips from Individuals	5	10%	6	9%
Individual Informed Abductor About Alert and Abductor Contacted Authorities	2	4%	2	3%
Individual Knew Whereabouts of Suspect and Contacted Authorities	1	2%	1	1%
Total	48	~100%	68	100%

TIME BETWEEN ACTIVATION AND SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY

In 2007, 96% of the cases and 97% of the children were successfully recovered within 72 hours of those AMBER Alerts being issued.

Table 16
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Time Between Activation and Successful Recovery
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

	Cases	Children
Number of Successful Recoveries	48	68
Number Recovered in 72 Hours	46	66
Percent Recovered in 72 Hours	96%	97%

CHILDREN RECOVERED DECEASED

In 2007, 227 AMBER Alerts were issued involving 278 children, 6 of whom were recovered deceased. At the time the AMBER Alert cases were intaked, 5 were LIMs and 1 was an NFA. One (1) case originally intaked as an NFA and another case originally intaked as a LIM were later determined to be hoaxes. In 1 case the child was discovered deceased by law enforcement following the mother's admission that the child had died and she and her boyfriend disposed of

her in a trash bag. In another case the baby's body was located wrapped in a plastic bag inside a diaper box in the attic. The child's mother claimed the baby died in her crib.

Four (4) girls between the ages of younger than 1 to 12 were found deceased whereas 2 boys, ages 3 and 6, were found deceased. Three (3) of the children recovered deceased were White, 1 child was Biracial, 1 child was Black, and 1 child was Hispanic. Four (4) children were recovered within 72 hours of the AMBER Alert being issued. In 3 cases the children were recovered in the same city, and in 1 case the child was recovered approximately 60 miles from where she was last seen.

The 6 children recovered deceased in 2007 were reported missing from locations of a home (n=5), and "on the street" (n=1). One (1) girl who was raped died of blunt force trauma and recovered in the woods. One (1) boy died as a result of drowning in a septic tank near his house. One (1) girl's cause of death was undetermined, and her body was disposed of at a local park by her mother and her mother's boyfriend. One (1) girl's cause of death was undetermined, and her body was discovered in the attic of her home. One (1) girl, whose death was ruled a homicide, died of exposure and was recovered in the wooded area of a playground. One (1) boy's cause of death was undetermined and recovered in the woods near a roadway.

Table 17
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Children Recovered Deceased
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

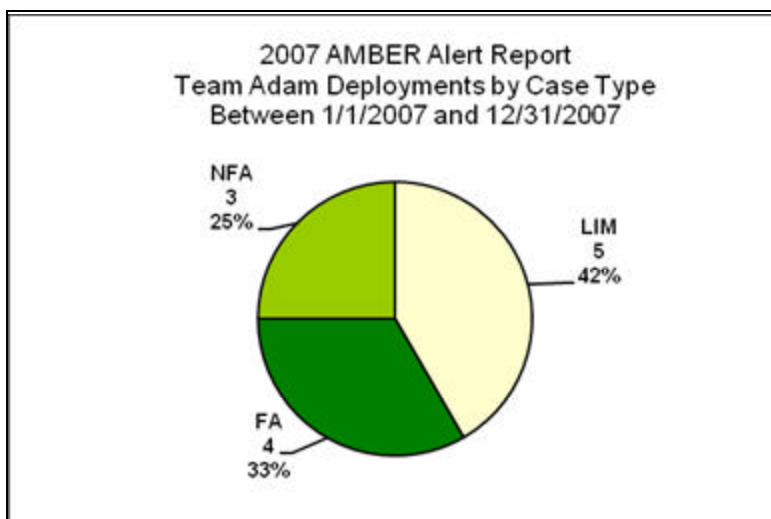
Activation Date	Case Type at Intake	Race/Sex of Child	Age When Missing	Time Between Activation and Recovery	Distance Between Missing and Recovery Location	Reason for Death
01/25/2007	LIM	White Boy	3	< 72 Hours	Same City	Drowning
02/03/2007	LIM	Black Girl	1	< 72 Hours	Same City	Exposure
03/15/2007	LIM	Biracial Boy	6	< 72 Hours	Same City	Undetermined
07/05/2007	LIM	White Girl	12	> 72 Hours	59.7	Blunt Force Trauma
09/21/2007	NFA	Hispanic Girl	3	> 72 Hours	Hoax	Undetermined
10/19/2007	LIM	White Girl	<1	< 72 Hours	Hoax	Undetermined

TEAM ADAM CONSULTANT DEPLOYMENT

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

In 2007 Team Adam Consultants were deployed to assist with 12 AMBER Alert cases involving 17 children, all of which were resolved. At intake the case breakdown included 5 LIMs, 4 FAs, and 3 NFAs.

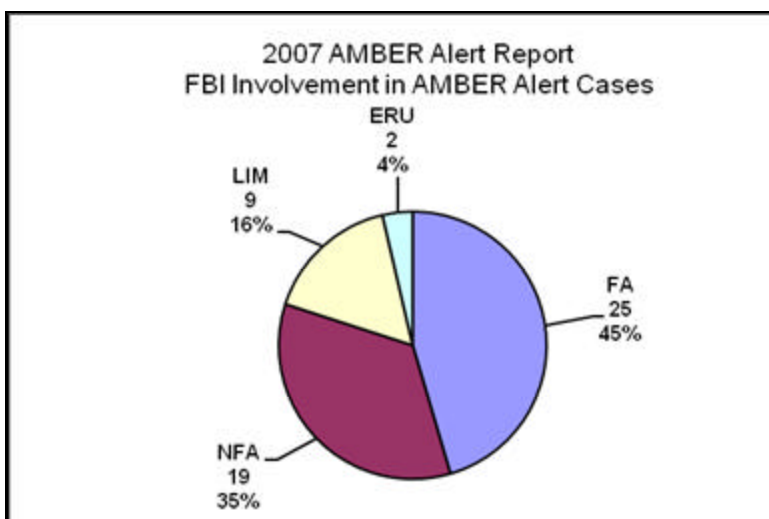
Figure 20



FBI INVOLVEMENT IN CASES

In 2007 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was involved in 55 AMBER Alert cases. Of those cases 25 were FAs, 19 were NFAs, 9 were LIMs, and 2 were ERUs.

Figure 21



COMMAND POST USE IN AMBER ALERTS

In 2007, 12 AMBER Alert cases were reported as using a command post. Of those 12 cases, 6 cases were intaked as FAs, 5 cases were intaked as NFAs, and 1 case was intaked as a LIM. One (1) case intaked as an NFA was later determined to be a hoax, and another case intaked as an NFA was later determined to be unfounded.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) houses a set of databases law enforcement uses to document and query activity and information about missing persons. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Pub. L. No. 109-248) mandates NCIC entry must be made by law enforcement within 2 hours of receipt of a report of a missing or abducted child.

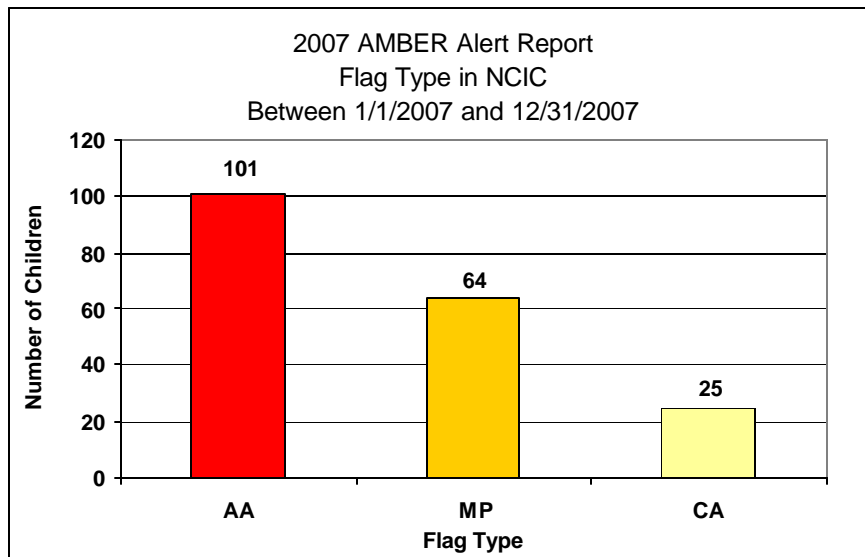
Of the 278 children involved in AMBER Alert cases in 2007, information about 204 children was entered into NCIC and information about 74 children was not entered into NCIC.

Table 18
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Information Entered in NCIC
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

	2007	2007 (%)
Information About Children Entered in NCIC	204	73%
Information About Children Not Entered in NCIC	74	27%
Total	278	100%

Of the information entered into NCIC between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, regarding those 204 children 50% (n=101) were flagged as an AMBER Alert (AA), 31% (n=64) were flagged as a Missing Person (MP), and 12% (n=25) were flagged as a Child Abduction (CA). The flag for 7% (n=14) of children was unknown.

Figure 22



NCMEC is the only non-law enforcement agency granted permission to modify flags in NCIC to AA status for AMBER Alert cases. Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2007, 24 flags were changed from CA to AA and 26 flags were changed from MP to AA. NCMEC made the flag update in NCIC in all but 6 of these cases.

In 2007 information about 44% (n=90) of children were predominantly entered in NCIC as Missing Person Endangered followed by Missing Person Involuntary at 21% (n=42) and Missing Person Juvenile at 16% (n=32).

Table 19
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Missing Person Type in NCIC
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

NCIC Missing-Person Type	2007	2007 (%)
Endangered	90	44%
Involuntary	42	21%
Juvenile	32	16%
Juvenile - Caution	13	6%
Involuntary - Caution	3	1%
Involuntary - Caution Armed and Dangerous	2	1%
Endangered - Caution	8	4%
Endangered - Caution Other	1	<1%
Endangered - Caution Armed and Dangerous	1	<1%
Disability	1	<1%
Unknown	11	5%
Total	204	~100%

Information about 66% of children (n=135) was cancelled from NCIC within 3 hours of being entered into NCIC.

Table 20
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Hours Between Information About Children Entered and Cancelled from NCIC
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Number of Hours	2007	2007 (%)
Up to 1/2 Hour	57	28%
½+ - 1 Hour	30	15%
1+ Hour - 2 Hours	37	18%
2+ - 3 Hours	11	5%
3+ - 4 Hours	11	5%
4+ - 5 Hours	3	1%
5+ - 6 Hours	4	2%
6+ - 12 Hours	8	4%
12+ - 24 Hours	13	6%
24+ - 48 Hours	8	4%
48+ - 72 Hours	1	<1%

Number of Hours	2007	2007 (%)
72+ Hours	4	2%
Unknown	17	8%
Total	204	~100%

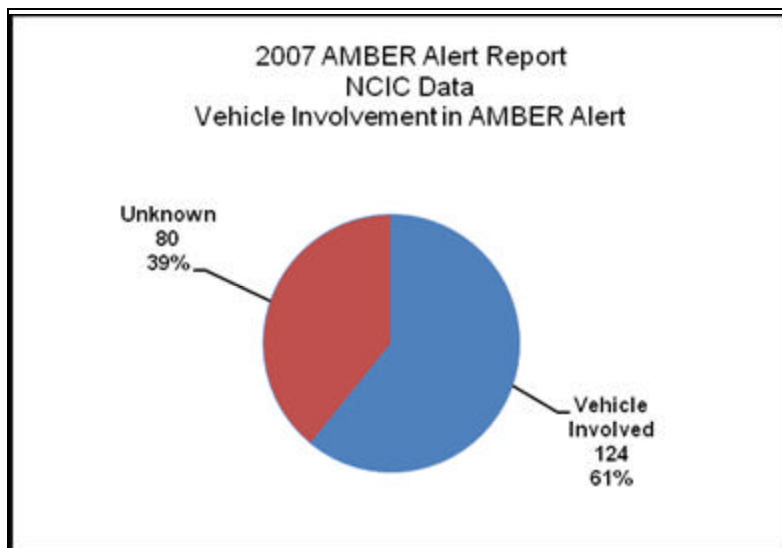
Data collected from the miscellaneous field in NCIC captured information such as abductor threats and use of weapons for 35 children involved in 27 AMBER Alerts issued in 2007. Nine (9) abductors were armed with a weapon, 5 abductors were suspects in a homicide, 4 abductors had a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, 3 abductors threatened to kill themselves, 1 abductor inflicted life-threatening injuries to a person in the household, 1 abductor was mentally ill, 1 abductor is a sex offender, 1 abductor threatened to burn the child, 1 abductor threatened to kill himself and the child, and 1 abductor took a child after a domestic altercation.

Table 21
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Threats Entered in NCIC Miscellaneous Field
Between 1/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

Information Entered in NCIC Miscellaneous Field	Number
Abductor Armed With a Weapon	9
Abductor is Suspect in Homicide	5
Abductor History of Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse	4
Abductor Threatened to Kill Self	3
Abductor Inflicted Life-Threatening Injuries to Person in Household	1
Abductor is Mentally Ill	1
Abductor is Sex Offender	1
Abductor Threatened to Burn Child	1
Abductor Threatened to Kill Self and Child	1
Abductor Took Child After Domestic Altercation	1
Total	27

Sixty-one percent (61%, n=124) of NCIC entries indicated a vehicle was involved in the AMBER Alert. For 39% (n=80) of NCIC records it is unknown whether a vehicle was involved.

Figure 23



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 the NCIC vehicle field for 85 children. Of those 85 children, 14 children's records had license-plate information entered in both the miscellaneous field and the vehicle field. For 2 children's records the license-plate information was entered in the miscellaneous field only.

In 2007, 6 children for whom an AMBER Alert was issued were found deceased. Of those 6 children, information about 5 children was entered into NCIC and information about 1 child was not entered into NCIC. Of the 5 children whose information was entered into NCIC, all were flagged as AA.

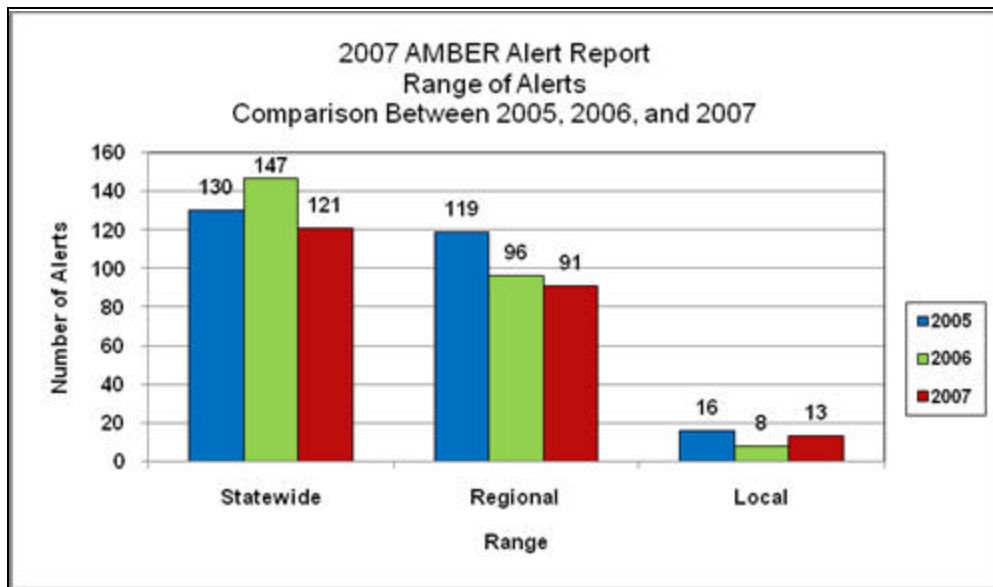
COMPARISON BETWEEN 2005, 2006, AND 2007 AMBER ALERTS

The number of AMBER Alerts and children involved consistently decreased over the years of 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2005, 275 AMBER Alerts were issued involving 338 children; in 2006, 261 Alerts were issued involving 316 children; and in 2007, 227 Alerts were issued involving 278 children.

Range of AMBER Alerts

In 2005, 2006, and 2007, AMBER Alerts were predominantly issued statewide, followed by regional Alerts, then local Alerts.

Figure 24



In 2005 AMBER Alerts were predominantly issued on a statewide level at 47% (n=130), followed by 43% (n=119) of regional activations, and 6% (n=16) of local activations. As in 2005, AMBER Alerts in 2006 were mostly issued on a statewide level at 56% (n=147). Further in 2006 37% (n=96) of AMBER Alerts were issued regionally, and 3% (n=8) of AMBER Alerts were issued locally. And in 2007, as in 2005 and 2006, AMBER Alerts were mostly issued on a statewide level at 54% (n=121) with 40% (n=91) issued on a regional basis and 6% (n=13) issued locally.

Multistate AMBER Alerts

The number of multistate AMBER Alerts consistently decreased over the years of 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2005 there were 21 multistate Alerts, in 2006 there were 11 multistate Alerts, and in 2007 there were 6 multistate Alerts.

Number of Cases by Month

In 2005 there was a high of 28 and 29 AMBER Alerts issued in September and October respectively. In 2006 there was a high of 36 Alerts in June. In 2007 there was a high of 24 Alerts in March.

Figure 25

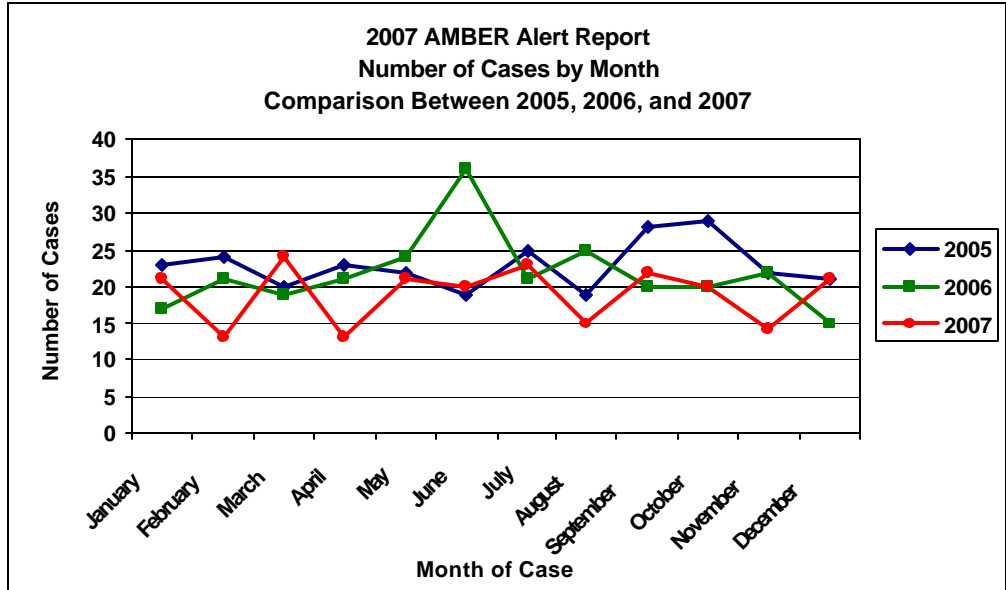


Table 22
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Cases and Percent Increase/Decrease by Month
Comparison Between 2005, 2006, and 2007

	Number of Cases in 2005	Percent (+/-) between 2005 and 2006	Number of Cases in 2006	Percent (+/-) between 2006 and 2007	Number of Cases in 2007
January	23	-26%	17	24%	21
February	24	-13%	21	-38%	13
March	20	-5%	19	26%	24
April	23	-9%	21	-38%	13
May	22	9%	24	-13%	21
June	19	90%	36	-44%	20
July	25	-16%	21	10%	23
August	19	32%	25	-40%	15
September	28	-29%	20	10%	22
October	29	-31%	20	0%	20
November	22	0%	22	-36%	14
December	21	-29%	15	40%	21
Total	275	-5%	261	-13%	227

Case Type at Intake

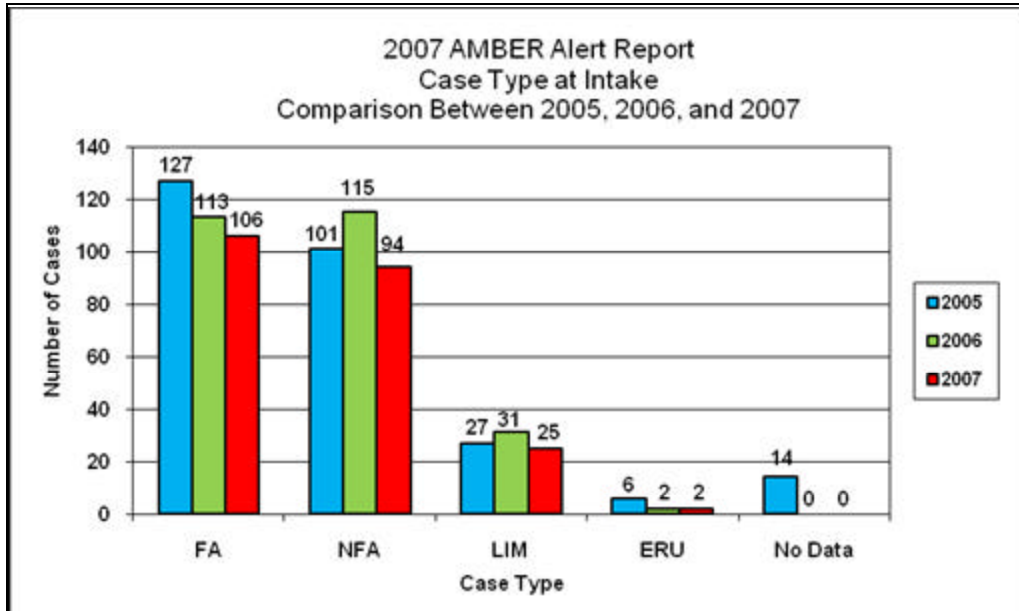
The number of cases intaked as FAs decreased in 2005, 2006, and 2007 with 127 Alerts, 113 Alerts, and 106 Alerts respectively. In 2005 and 2007 FAs were the predominant case type for which AMBER Alerts were issued. In 2006 the predominant case type was NFAs.

For NFAs there was an increase of cases between 2005 and 2006, with 101 Alerts and 115 Alerts respectively. In 2007 the number of NFAs dropped below 2005 levels to 94 Alerts.

The number of cases intaked as LIMs remained fairly consistent for the past 3 years with 27 Alerts, 31 Alerts, and 25 Alerts issued respectively.

ERUs were issued at a high of 6 Alerts in 2005, and then decreased to 2 Alerts for both 2006 and 2007.

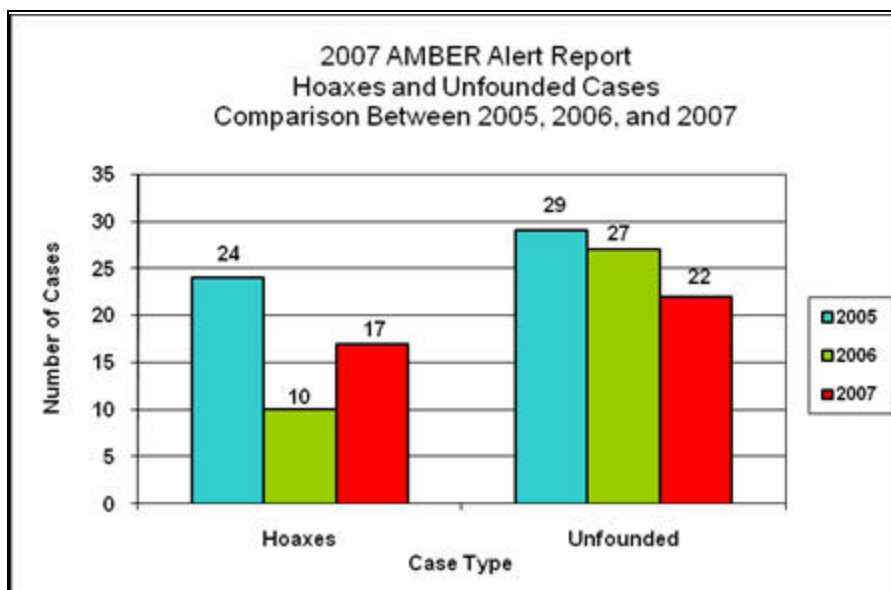
Figure 26



Hoaxes and Unfounded Cases

The number of hoaxes decreased significantly in 2005 and 2006, from 24 cases to 10 cases, which represents a 58% decrease. Between 2006 and 2007 the number of hoaxes increased from 10 cases to 17 cases. The number of unfounded cases decreased in 2005, 2006, and 2007 with 29 cases, 27 cases, and 22 cases respectively.

Figure 27

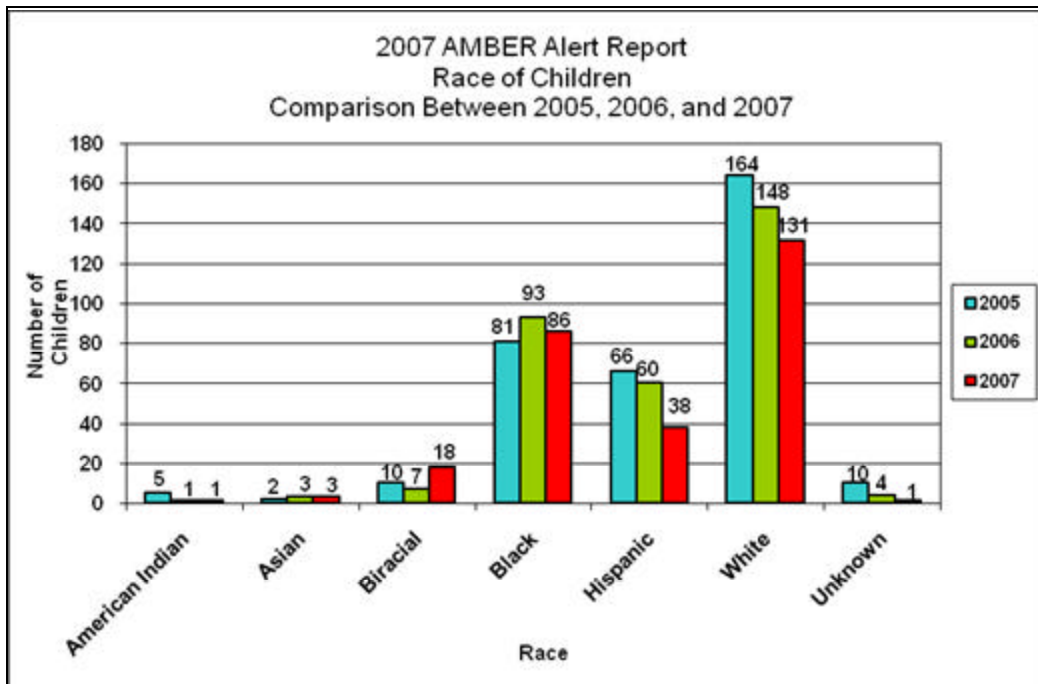


Number and Characteristics of Missing Children

Girls were more frequently involved in AMBER Alerts than boys in 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2005 girls made up 55% (n=185) of children involved in AMBER Alerts and boys represented 45% (n=153); in 2006 girls represented 57% (n=181) and boys 43% (n=135); in 2007 girls represented 53% (n=148) and boys 47% (n=130).

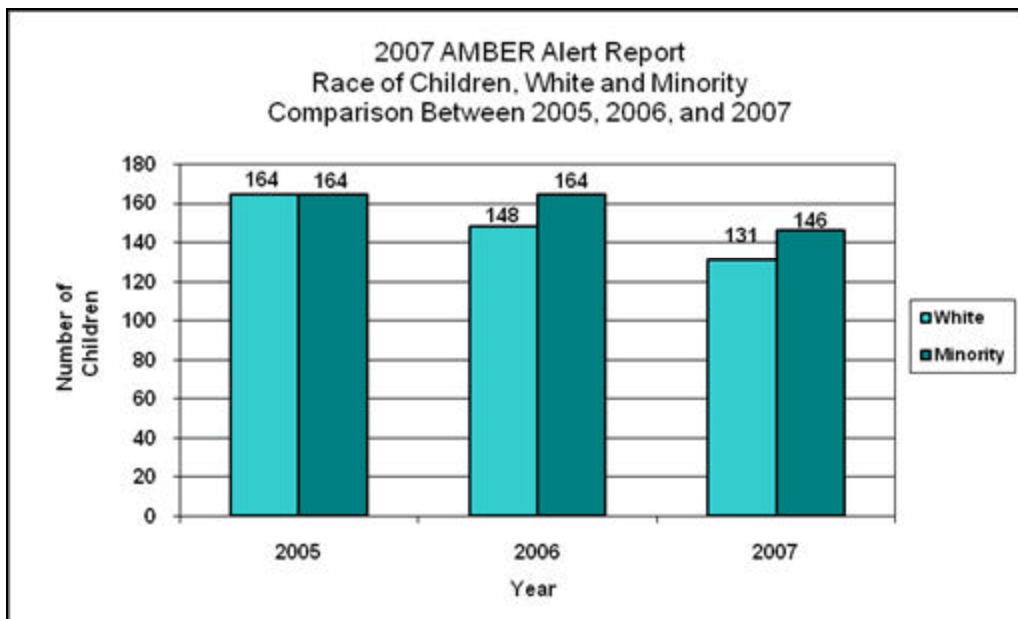
The number of American Indian, Hispanic, and White children involved in AMBER Alerts decreased 80% (n=5) and (n=1), 42% (n=66) and (n=38), and 20% (n=164) and (n=131) respectively between 2005 and 2007. The number of Asian children remained consistent with 2 children in 2005, 3 children in 2006, and 3 children in 2007. The number of Biracial children who were subjects of AMBER Alerts increased 80% between 2005 (n=10) and 2007 (n=18). The number of Black children involved in AMBER Alerts increased by 15% in 2006 (n=93) and returned to 2005 (n=81) levels in 2007 (n=86).

Figure 28



An equal number of White and Minority children (n=164) were involved in AMBER Alert activations in 2005. In 2006 and 2007 Minority children were involved in AMBER Alerts more frequently than White children.

Figure 29



Children Recovered Deceased

The number of children recovered deceased decreased over the past 3 years with 13 children recovered deceased in 2005, 9 children recovered deceased in 2006, and 6 children recovered deceased in 2007. Cases intaked as LIMs consistently make up the largest number of case types for children who were recovered deceased over the past 3 years. The percentage of children who were recovered deceased in AMBER Alert cases and whose cases were intaked as LIMs increased over the past 3 years. Forty-six percent (46%) of cases (n=6) were LIMs in 2005, 56% (n=5) in 2006, and 83% (n=5) in 2007.

Table 23
2007 AMBER Alert Report
Number of Children Recovered Deceased
Comparison Between 2005, 2006, and 2007

Case Type at Intake	2005	2006	2007
FA	2	1	0
NFA	5	3	1
LIM	6	5	5
ERU	0	0	0
Total	13	9	6

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

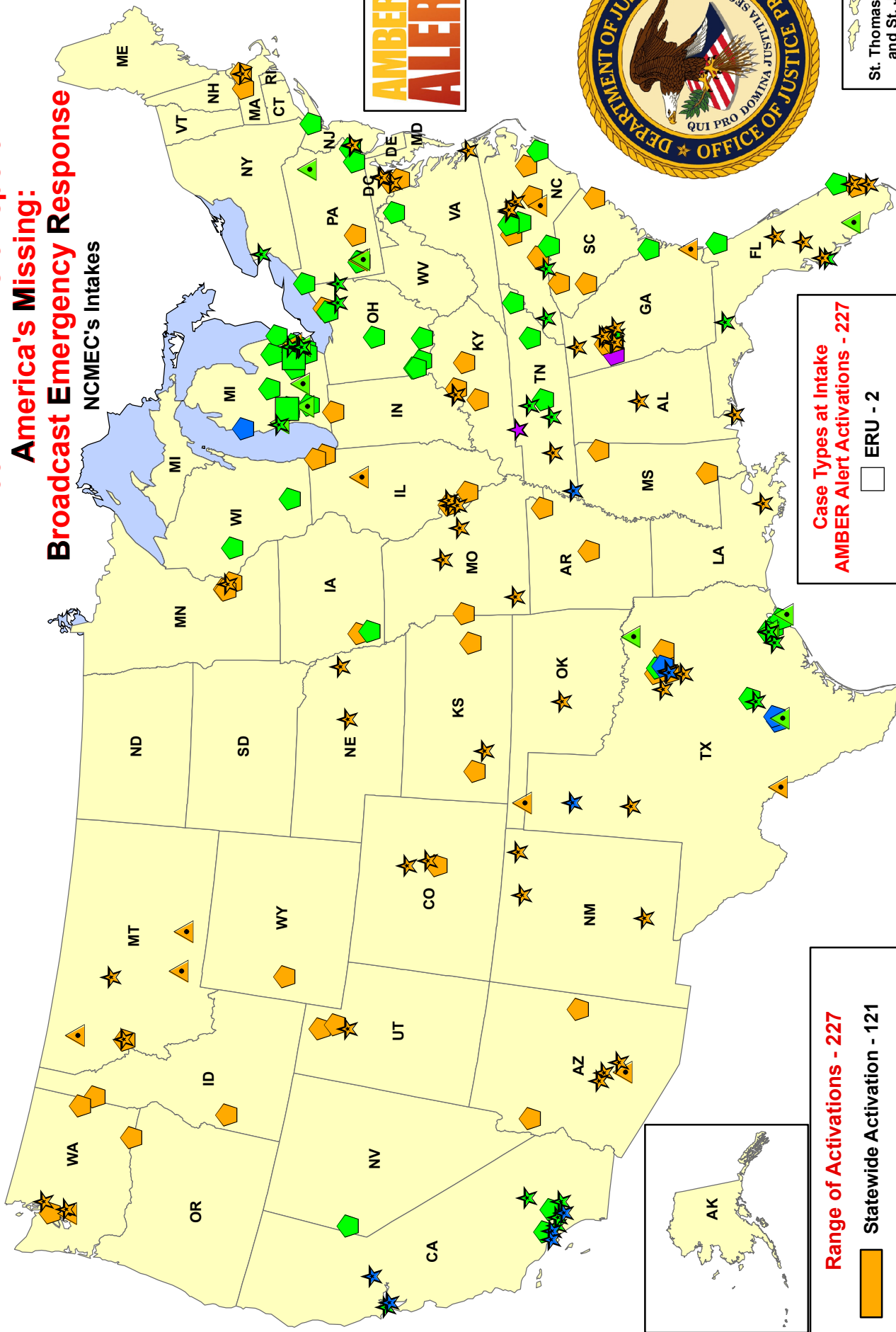
In 2005 information about 69% (n=233) of children involved in AMBER Alerts was entered into NCIC. In 2006 similar rates of entry were shown with 68% of children (n=215) having information entered into NCIC. In 2007 there was an increase of information entered about children in NCIC (73%, n=204). The AA flag was the predominant flag type for 2005, 2006, and 2007 with 120, 109, and 101 flags respectively.

International Abductions

In 2005, 4 children were found in Mexico and 1 child was found in the Republic of Lebanon. In 2006, 2 children were recovered in Mexico and 2 children were recovered in Honduras. In 2007 there were no AMBER Alerts issued for international abductions.

2007 AMBER Alert Report America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response

NCMEC's Intakes



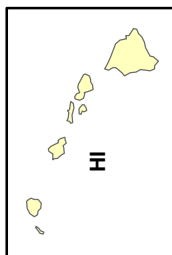
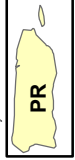
**Case Types at Intake
AMBER Alert Activations - 227**

□	ERU - 2
⬠	FA - 106
△	LIM - 25
☆	NFA - 94

Range of Activations - 227

■	Statewide Activation - 121
■	Regional Activation - 91
■	Local Activation - 13
■	Unknown Activation Range - 2

St. Thomas, VI,
and St. John, VI
St. Croix, VI



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
MISSING & EXPLOITED
CHILDREN
www.missingkids.com

Source:
Special Analysis Unit
Case Analysis and Support Division
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, Alexandria, VA, and
Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., (ESRI), Redlands, CA
Mapping software donated to NCMEC by ESRI
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