

Children missing from a foster /supported lodgings carer's home guidance

About this document

Title	Children missing from a foster /supported lodgings carer's home guidance
Purpose	Guidance for Foster Carers and Supported Lodgings Carers
Updated by	Rosemarie Cronin, Training, Development and Compliance Advisor (Fostering), Shane Thomson, Missing Co-ordinator, Sheila Woodward (Service Manager)
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February 2019	7	Updated definitions	Rosemarie Cronin
February 2019	7	Update information regarding the Planning for Missing form	Rosemarie Cronin

February 2019	7	Update information regarding the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Rosemarie Cronin
February 2019	7	Updated process of Planning for Missing to be completed as part of the Placement Planning Meeting	Rosemarie Cronin
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March 2019	7	Additional information regarding children placed outside of Essex, Southend and Thurrock	Rosemarie Cronin
August 2019	7	Absent category removed from definitions	Rosemarie Cronin

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Introduction and Legal Framework

Sometimes children or young people go missing from the foster home or supported lodgings carer and there may be a number of reasons why this may happen. Children who are looked after may be more vulnerable than other young people. It is important that foster/supported lodgings carers are prepared for this event and know what to do. It is also important for foster/supported lodgings carers to prepare for the risk of running away and work with young people to try and prevent this from happening.

For the purpose of this guidance the term 'carer' includes foster carers and supported lodgings carers.

Regulation 13 (3) of the Fostering Regulations 2011 state:

The fostering service provider must prepare and implement a written procedure to be followed if a child is missing from the foster parent's home.

Standard 5 of the National Minimum Standards for Fostering (2011) relates to children missing from care and states:

- 5.1) The care and support provided to children, minimises the risk that they will go missing and reduces the risk of harm should the child go missing.
- 5.2) Foster carers know and implement what the fostering service and the responsible authority's policy is in relation to children going missing.
- 5.3) Foster carers are aware of, and do not exceed, the measures they can take to prevent a child leaving without permission under current legislation and Government guidance.
- 5.4) Children who are absent from the foster home without consent, but whose whereabouts are known or thought to be known by carers or staff, are protected in line with the fostering service's written procedure.
- 5.5) The fostering service and foster carers take appropriate action to find children who are missing, including working alongside the police where appropriate.
- 5.6) If a child is absent from the fostering home and their whereabouts are not known (i.e. the child is missing), the fostering service's procedures are compatible with the local Runaway and Missing from Home and Care (RMFHC) protocols and procedures applicable to the area where each foster home is located.
- 5.7) Where children placed out of authority go missing, the manager of the fostering service follows the local RMFHC protocol. They also comply with, and make foster carers aware of, any other processes required by the responsible authority, specified in the individual child's care plan and in the RMFHC protocol covering the authority responsible for the child's care.
- 5.8) Children are helped to understand the dangers and risks of leaving the foster home without permission and are made aware of where they can access help if they consider running away.
- 5.9) Where a child goes missing and there is concern for their welfare, or at the request of a child who has been missing, the fostering service arranges a meeting in private between the child and the responsible authority to consider the reasons for their going missing. The fostering service considers with the responsible authority and foster carer what action should be taken to

prevent the child going missing in future. Any concerns arising about the foster carer or the placement are addressed, as far as is possible, in conjunction with the responsible authority.

5.10) Written records kept by the fostering service where a child goes missing detail action taken by foster carers, the circumstances of the child's return, any reasons given by the child for running away from the foster home and any action taken in the light of those reasons. This information is shared with the responsible authority and, where appropriate, the child's parents.

This document should also be read in conjunction with the following documents:

Fostering services guidance (2011) paragraphs 3.88 – 3.94

Children who Run Away or go Missing from Home or Care: Practice Guidance (Essex Guidance) (last updated August 2018)

Statutory Guidance on Children who Run Away or Go Missing from Home or Care (Department for Education, January 2014)

SET Procedures (available on the Essex Safeguarding Children's Board website) www.escb.co.uk

Missing from Care, Memorandum of Understanding (2018)

Definitions

Away from placement without authorisation: *'a looked after child [child in care] whose whereabouts is known but who is not at their placement or place they are expected to be and the carer has concerns' should be notified to the local authority or where there are welfare concerns to the police.'*

Missing: *'Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be subject of a crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another.'*

It is also important that you consider some of the differences between missing and away from placement without authorisation. For example:

A young person might be considered missing if:

- The young person's whereabouts are NOT KNOWN.
- The young person has made contact with you and you have concerns that they are not where they say they are and alternative agreements for child returning home have not been successful

A young person might be considered as 'concerns for welfare if:

- The young person reports that they are in a place or with people where a social worker risk assessment highlights that they should not be

A young person might be considered 'away from placement without authorisation', where there are no risks if:

- A young person's whereabouts are known but are not where they are required or expected to be.
- The young person is at a place or with people who are known about and accepted as safe/suitable/agreeable.

- A young person has not returned at the agreed time but contacts you to tell you they are running late (train, bus etc) and this is accepted as the likely reason they have not yet returned

The young person has additional vulnerabilities such as:

- Is at known or suspected risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Is at known or suspected risk involvement in gangs or gang activity.
- Is at known or suspected risk of involvement in criminal activity or drugs.
- Is at known or suspected risk of self-harm or suicide

‘Away from placement without authorisation’ children/young people should have their circumstances constantly under review and may become regarded as missing at a later time

In addition, the Police use the following definitions:

High Risk: *‘a risk that is immediate and there are substantial grounds for believing that the subject is in danger through their own vulnerability; or may have been the victim of a serious crime; or the risk posed is immediate and there are substantial grounds for believing that the public is in danger.’*

Medium Risk: *‘the risk posed is likely to place the subject in danger or they are a threat to themselves or others.’*

Prior to a child or young person going missing

When children and young people are placed with carers it is important that full information is given to the carer about the child’s history regarding if they have previously gone missing.

Where there is concern that a child or young person living with carers may go missing, this should be discussed prior to placement and information recorded as part of the Placement Planning Meeting. There is a section under Emotional/Behaviour record where this can be recorded. The foster carer/supported lodgings carers also require an up to date copy of the Missing Prevention Plan. The missing Prevention Plan is to be discussed at every child’s statutory review

If there is a known risk of the child/young person going missing the Planning for Missing form should be completed at the Placement Planning Meeting. Where there is a known risk it may also be helpful for carers to familiarise themselves with the questions that might be asked by the police when they report a child/young person meeting. These are found in Appendix 2.

If the carer lives in a local authority outside of Essex, Thurrock and Southend then it will be important for the carers, SSW and social worker of the child to familiarise themselves with the local protocol for children and young people going missing so that carers are clear of the expectations of them should this happen.

Consideration should also be given to the expectations of the carers should the child or young person go missing. This will include information about who should inform the parents, is the carer in a position where they are likely to be able to actively go out and collect the child if it is appropriate to do so etc.

It should be explained to the child or young person what actions will be taken if he/she is away from placement without permission.

It will also be crucial for carers to have information of friends and family networks where children or young people may go to, (see SET procedures). This information could be discussed as part of the Placement Planning Meeting and should be recorded as part of the care plan for the child or young person.

Carers should also talk to children and young people age appropriately regarding the importance of always letting the carers know where they are. They should be given strategies of what to do should they find themselves in different situations e.g. if they are going to be late home, if they find themselves in any kind of danger, if they have got lost.

It will also be important to teach children and young people of the dangers of different situations e.g. walking home late at night, meeting people that they have met on the internet, but they do not really know who they are. This should be part of the education process of helping children and young people to keep themselves safe and should not be done in a negative way assuming that the child or young person is likely to do such things.

All carers should keep an up to date photograph of children and young people that they look after so that this can be made available to the police should the child or young person go missing.

If a child or young person does appear to be missing (See also flowchart on Appendix 1)

The most important thing is for the child or young person to be safe. The carers should work with all relevant agencies and provide them with the relevant information that is required regarding where the child may have gone, clothing, any incidents which may have occurred prior to them leaving etc. This could all be crucial information.

The information below is also relevant for those carers who provide PACE beds to young people under the PACE bed scheme.

If the child or young person appears to be missing a thorough check around the home, outbuildings and local area should be undertaken by the carers to ensure that the child or young person hasn't 'hidden' somewhere in the vicinity.

Carers should contact friends/family who the child or young person may be with as any good parent would.

If after these checks it appears that the child has gone missing then the carer should inform the police.

The Planning for Missing form, if completed previously, might need to be reviewed at this stage to ensure all information is accurate.

There are a number of questions that the police are likely to ask when reporting a child or young person missing and carers should be prepared for this. The questions are in appendix 2 of this document

When a child is established as 'missing' the carer must inform the police, the child's social worker, the child's supervising social worker or, in the event of an incident out of hours, the Emergency Duty Service (EDS). If EDS is informed the foster carer/ supported lodgings carer should also ensure that both the social worker and the supervising social worker are informed on the next working day.

The supervising social worker for the carer should ensure that the incident form is completed for any child or young person who is missing or where there is unauthorised absence.

If a child or young person does appear to be ‘away from placement without authorisation’

(See also flowchart in appendix 1)

If a young person is considered to be away from placement without authorisation; the carer should contact the allocated social worker or the Emergency Duty Service (EDS) in the first instance where there is no considered risk.

If a young person is away from placement without authorisation and there are concerns regarding risk and there are concerns for their welfare the carer should call the police and **and report ‘concerns for welfare’ AND let EDS know and/or social worker know. In addition they should let their SSW know the next day or at the time if during office hours**

If in joint discussion it is assessed that the young person away from placement without authorisation and there are no concerns, a reviewing strategy should be agreed with social worker or EDS as it may be necessary to upgrade the concerns to ‘missing’ and the police be contacted at a later stage. There is no set time for how long a young person might be considered away from placement but carers should consider that the vulnerability increases the longer they are away.

If the child or young person returns to the foster home/supported lodgings carer (see appendix 1)

The allocated social worker or EDS Worker will record the away from placement episode details and subsequently close the episode, stating the time and date, they were no longer away from home.

If the child returns there should be a discussion with the carer as to how the young person is returned to the foster home (unless there are any safeguarding issues). It is the preferred option, of the young person is at the police station and the carer collects them from there. The carer should ensure that if the child or young person needs medical, emotional sexual health support assistance that this is arranged immediately.

The carer should inform all the relevant parties that the child or young person has returned from being ‘missing’ or ‘away from placement without authorisation’ e.g. Police, Emergency Duty Service, supervising social worker (or manager) and the child or young person’s social worker (or manager).

Where a ‘missing report’ has been made to the police, the police should conduct a ‘Vulnerability interview’ (safe and well check) with all missing children and young people within 24 hours of their return. The interview consists of a simple series of questions about where the child was whilst missing, where they went, what they did, who they were with, etc. If the child makes an allegation of crime that occurred whilst they were missing or that contributed to him/her running away, the police will record this allegation and take appropriate action, which would usually involve commencing a police investigation and convening a further strategy meeting.

The social worker should contact the child or young person within 48 hours of their return and arrange to conduct a Missing Prevention Plan. If the social worker is unable to visit they should make meaningful contact with the child/young person and arrange to visit as soon as possible.

The IRO will be informed of the child going missing by the missing co-ordinator.

The social worker should offer the child/young person independent advocacy

Within 72 hours the child will be offered the opportunity to talk to somebody independent through the Missing Chat (missing return interview). This offer comes from the involvement service. 'Missing Chat' (Independent Return Interview) and independent advocacy.

The carer should provide a positive non-judgemental return. While it may be appropriate for the carer to say that they have been concerned about the child or young person it is important not to judge why the child or young person was missing. The carer should be mindful about when they have this conversation with the young person

When a child or young person goes missing it is likely to cause anxiety to all those involved. It is important that the foster/supported lodgings carers know that they can access support out of hours and the supervising social worker/duty worker should arrange to visit or speak to the carers within 48 hours of this taking place.

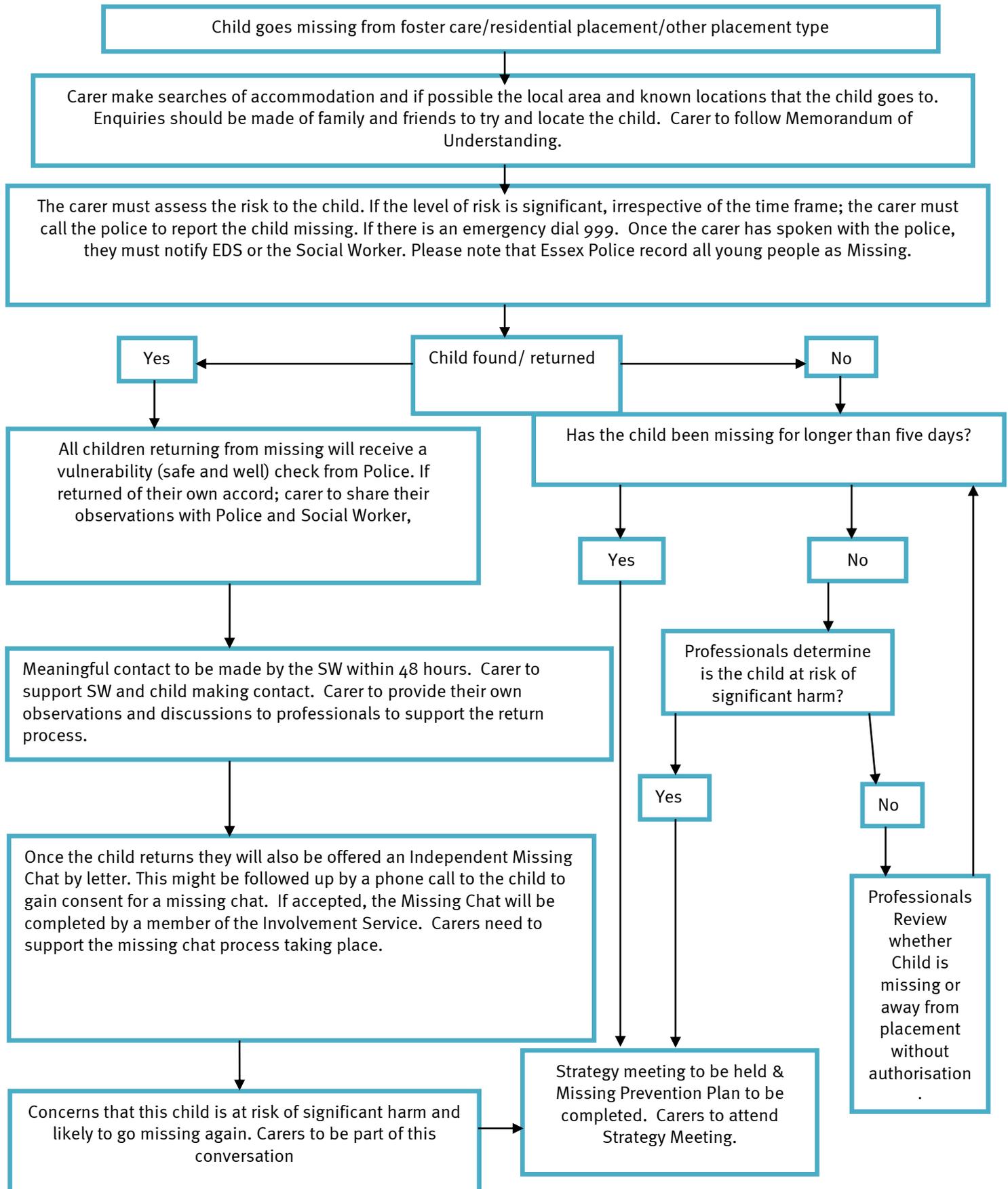
Remember this has possibly been a very stressful time for the child also.

The child or young person should also be spoken to by their social worker and a decision will be made as to whether it is appropriate to convene a strategy meeting or an early review for the child or young person.

Record Keeping

Carers should keep detailed records of what happened in the period leading up to a child or young person being missing as well as recording carefully the process undertaken since the child or young person has gone missing e.g. all phone calls to try and find the young person as well as any phone calls to professionals. The foster carer/ supported lodgings carer should also record, in the case of unauthorised absences when this has been reviewed and at what stage it is deemed that the child or young person's status changes from unauthorised absence to being missing.

Appendix 1 Flowchart for responding to a child who goes missing from their placement



Appendix 2 – Questions you might be asked when a child has gone missing

	FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Is the person vulnerable due to age or infirmity or any other similar factor?			
2	Behaviour that is out of character is often a strong indicator of risk; are the circumstances of going missing different from normal behaviour patterns?			
3	Is the person suspected to be the subject of a significant crime in progress e.g. abduction?			
4	Is there any indication that the person is likely to commit suicide?			
5	Is there a reason for the person to go missing?			
6	Are there any indications that preparations have been made for an absence?			
7	What was the person intending to do when last seen e.g. going to the shops or catching a bus and did they fail to complete their intentions?			
8	Are there family or relationship problems or recent history of family conflict and/or abuse?			
9	Are they the victim or perpetrator of domestic violence?			
10	Does the missing person have any physical illness or mental health problems?			
11	Are they the subject of a Child Protection Plan?			
12	Previously disappeared and suffered or was exposed to harm?			
13	Belief that the person may not have the ability to interact safely with others or in an unknown environment?			

14	Do they need essential medication that is not likely to be available to them?			
15	Ongoing bullying or harassment e.g. racial, sexual, homophobic or local community concerns or cultural issues etc.?			
16	Were they involved in a violent and/or racist incident immediately prior to disappearance?			
17	School / college / university / employment or financial problems?			
18	Drug or alcohol dependency?			
19	Other unlisted factors which the officer or supervisor considers should influence risk assessment?			
20	Is the child or young person known to have been involved with child sexual exploitation (CSE)			



Missing from Care Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between

Essex Police, Southend, Essex and Thurrock Childrens Social Care
and

Residential Care Home/16+ Supported Living Provider /Local
Authority Foster Care Provider/Independent Foster Care Provider
(Approved by Southend, Essex and Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children Boards)

The purpose of this document is to set out the joint co-operation between care providers and police as supported by each Local Authority within the County of Essex in relation to children who are likely to go missing or have gone missing.

Compliance with this MOU is required as per the Southend, Essex, Thurrock (SET) procedures.

Providers may be subject of checks to ensure that requirements of this MOU are complied with.

Definition of Missing

Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established will be considered as missing until located and his or her well-being confirmed.

(College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice guidance)

Definition of a Child

A child is anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday (SET Procedures).

2018

Care Provider - Please complete a, b or c as relevant below:

a. NAME AND ADDRESS OF RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME:

(Please provide list of names of homes and addresses in the space provided at the back of this agreement)

b. NAME & ADDRESS OF 16+ SUPPORTED LIVING PROVIDER:

c. NAME & ADDRESS OF FOSTER CARER (LA or Independent Provider)

1. Introduction

Missing children are amongst the most vulnerable in our community.

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets out the partnership working relating to children who run away or go missing from care homes, 16+ supported living provisions, residential and foster placements.

By working together effectively, it will be possible to prevent or reduce the frequency of children running away from home or care. Consequently, children living in Essex will be safer.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Southend Essex and Thurrock (SET) Child Protection Procedures. It should also be read in conjunction with local guidance in relation to children who are missing, and those children whose whereabouts are known, albeit not authorised and who are therefore away from placement without authorisation

2. Care Home Provider / 16+ Supported Living Provider/Foster Carer's Responsibilities:

- As soon as practicable the provider/carer should inform the Essex Police Missing Person Liaison Officer (MPLO) of the arrival at the home of any child *at risk of going missing*. If details are not known by the provider/carer, they are to obtain these from the social worker for the child.
- A child defined as *at risk of going missing* under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding is a child with previous missing episodes and/or concerns in relation to Child Sexual Exploitation, Gangs, Criminal Exploitation, Trafficking, Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Radicalisation. A child is also *at risk of going missing* if placed into the county of Essex by another Local Authority.
- Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) may be subject of trafficking offences in order to get into the UK. Once in the UK, they may be further trafficked and exploited. The sharing of information to police for all UASC placed in care is essential. Trafficking can be the movement, transportation, transfer or harbouring of children across continents, countries and borders for the purpose of exploitation of any kind. Trafficking can also be across counties, towns, or within a local area, for the purpose of exploitation. It is important to note that citizen children can be trafficked within the UK for the purpose of exploitation. It is important to hold in mind the possibility that your missing child might be at risk of trafficking.
- Complete a "Prepare for Missing" form (attached as Appendix A), if not before, then at the placement planning meeting. Once completed please send this by **secure email** to missingpersonliaisonofficers@essex.pnn.police.uk. All personal and sensitive data must be processed in accordance with the requirements under the Data Protection Act 1998 and General Data Protection Regulations (EU) 2016/679. Each party is responsible for ensuring that their organisational and security measures protect the lawful use of information shared under this MOU

- Risks and changes to the care plan should be updated as and when they occur and the Missing Person Liaison Officer informed. Any additional friends and associates of the child should also be noted as well as being shared with the social worker.
- Completion of the Planning for Missing form is required for **all** children who are considered to be *at risk* of going missing including those placed in care from another Local Authority. The receiving authority and placing authority must, where possible, ensure this information is available.

3. When the Child goes missing:

- At a placement planning meeting the provider/ carer, child and social worker will agree a time for them to be home after school/ college and in the evenings/ weekends. This will be done taking account of the child's age, level of understanding, development, vulnerability, and in light of known risks to the child. It will be the responsibility of the provider/ carer to make an assessment of the likely risk faced by the child and keep under constant review. This should be done in consultation with the relevant social worker.
- If the child does not return within the agreed time frame, the provider/ carer is required to take active steps to locate the child e.g. searching the home or locality, making contact with the child by phone, text and social media and visiting or telephoning the child's friends, and unless reason not to, their family. If the provider/ carer knows where the child is and there are assessed to be no known risks – for instance, the child is at the address of a known friend and is assessed to be genuinely running late – the provider/ carer will agree a time with the child to return, or arrange to collect them. Unless there are health and safety reasons not to, the provider/ carer will arrange with the child to go to the address and collect them, as would be the case if the child were the provider/ carer's biological child. This must be completed where practicable prior to calling police. If a child is likely to be at an address where they may be at risk of harm from the occupants or others associated with the occupant, the police will be called and the assessment of risk explained.
- If the child is considered to be missing, the provider/ carer is expected to provide information to the police informing of any checks already completed by the provider/ carer. This information is important as it may save time and prevent duplication of tasks set by police in order to locate a child.
- The provider/ carer is expected to continue to look for the child and make enquiries to help locate the child whilst missing, keeping the police and social worker updated (and out of hours services where relevant). Any new information must be relayed to police as soon as possible, as this may lead to further enquiries that police can undertake.
- If it is thought that the child is at risk by being at a known place, or with an individual who may be putting that child at risk and there are concerns that the provider/ carer would be put at risk should they try and retrieve the child, then the police should be informed in order to act upon that information.

- Once the missing child has been reported to the police any new information should be communicated by the provider/ carer by telephoning 101 and quoting the incident number you will have been provided. This must be passed to police as soon as possible, as officers will continue to search for the child until informed of their return.

4. When the Child is found

When the child is found by the provider/ carer, or if the child returns of their own accord, the provider/ carer must notify the police immediately. The social worker (or out of hours service) must also be informed. Do not delay this action under any circumstances, as the child will remain classified as a missing person until seen, along with efforts from police to locate the child.

5. Essex Police

On receiving a report of a missing child, Essex Police will classify the child as missing.

Essex Police, in collaboration with the child's social worker or out of hour's service, will assess the level of risk faced by the child; this will be based on all of the available information.

- Essex Police will respond to missing children, based on the level of risk to the child and/or the level of risk the child poses to others.
- Essex Police will conduct a vulnerability interview for all children who have been missing and have returned. It may be that the child refuses to engage or speak with police. On these occasions the carer can assist by reporting to officers their observations on the child's return, e.g. did the child shower, have gifts, appear unwell or under the influence of any substance, etc.
- Each child that returns from missing will be offered an independent return from missing interview by a person not involved in their care. This will be facilitated by the Local Authority with responsibility for the child.

6. Care Planning and Review

If a child has an established pattern of absence it would be expected some form of intervention should take place. The provider/ carer should consider whether this pattern is an indicator of vulnerability and whether any action can be taken to mitigate the risk of further missing episodes.

7. Names and addresses of Children’s Homes, 16+ Supported Living Provider or Foster Carers owned/managed by Organisation named on Page 1 of this Agreement (please list):

-
-
-
-

8. Upon agreement to this MOU and Planning for Missing Form please state your name, position held and date of signature below and return by secure email to missingpersonliaisonofficers@essex.pnn.police.uk.

It is important that this information is handled correctly with due regard to the Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulations.

Should you have any further questions please email your query to the same email address and someone will be in contact with you.

Name:

Organisation:

Tel no:

Position Held:

Signature:

Date:



Planning for Missing

'All sections are to be completed by the provider/ carer at the Placement Planning meeting, in consultation with the child's social worker, when a child is identified as being at risk of going missing'.

Name of child: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____

Residential Address: _____

Point of contact for Home: Name/Number/Position Held:

Person Completing form: Name/Position Held:

SOCIAL/KEY WORKER DETAILS

Forenames:	Postcode:
Title:	Phone Number:
Surname:	Email Address:
Premises:	Street:
District:	Town:
County:	

CHILD'S DETAILS

SURNAME:		FORENAME(S): (include Alias names/nicknames)	
DATE OF BIRTH:	AGE:	Place of Birth:	
Sex: Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		Nationality:	
Immigration status (if applicable):			
Language spoken:			
Photograph Obtained: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> To be e-mailed <input type="checkbox"/> (compactphotos@essex.pnn.police.uk)			
Known friends/associates and/or locations frequented?			
Mobile phone number:		e-mail address:	
Facebook/Twitter or similar social networking sites (Any user names known)			
Missing person previously accompanied by (If left with other persons residents previously):			

CURRENT ADDRESS

Premises (name and/or house number):	Postcode:
Street:	Home Phone:
District:	Work Phone:
Town:	Mobile Phone:
County:	

ETHNIC APPEARANCE

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 White North European | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 White South European | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Black | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Chinese/Japanese or south east Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Middle Eastern | <input type="checkbox"/> |

CURRENT DESCRIPTION

Height:	ft	inches	or	M	cm	Shoe Size:	
Handed:	Left <input type="checkbox"/>	Right <input type="checkbox"/>	Ambi <input type="checkbox"/>	Eyewear: Glasses <input type="checkbox"/>		Contact Lenses <input type="checkbox"/>	Not Worn <input type="checkbox"/>
Hair Type: (e.g. short, cropped)				Hair Colour:			
Hair Features:				Facial Hair:			
Eye Colour:				Accent:			
Build: Please describe:				Complexion:			
Sexuality: (if known)							
Habits/Peculiarities:							

WARNING

Firearms <input type="checkbox"/>	Weapons <input type="checkbox"/>	Violent <input type="checkbox"/>	Suicidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Physical health concerns <input type="checkbox"/>	Allergies <input type="checkbox"/>	Contagious <input type="checkbox"/>	Self-Harmer <input type="checkbox"/>
Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/>	Gangs <input type="checkbox"/>	Drugs <input type="checkbox"/>	CSE <input type="checkbox"/>
Radicalisation <input type="checkbox"/>	FGM <input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Exploitation <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Warning Notes: if any of the above are ticked please give details:			
Identifying Marks: (scars/tattoos/piercings/dental/peculiarities)			

NEXT OF KIN

Title: (Mr/Mrs/Miss/etc.)	POSTCODE:
Surname:	Home Phone No.:
Forename(s):	Work Phone No.:
Premises:	Mobile Phone No.:
Street:	Relationship to missing person:
District:	
Town:	
County:	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Bank Card Details: (If Known) _____ Card Provider: _____ Card Type: _____

Name on Card/Current location: (if known) _____

Cash: _____

School / College / Place of Education Details:

Phone Number:

Disability: Yes No Please give details:

Details of any illness known and/or medication:

Religion:

Doctor's Details:

Driving Licence No.: (if applicable)

Phone Number:

Languages Spoken:

Dentist details:

Blood Group (if known):	O+ <input type="checkbox"/>	O- <input type="checkbox"/>	A+ <input type="checkbox"/>	A- <input type="checkbox"/>
	B+ <input type="checkbox"/>	B- <input type="checkbox"/>	AB+ <input type="checkbox"/>	AB- <input type="checkbox"/>

Phone Number:

Passport Details: (consider DV/HBV/Forced marriage risk)

Passport Number:

Name on Passport:

Current location of Passport: _____

Are there any memorable dates i.e. the death of a family member or friend? Yes No

Details:



Completed form to be emailed securely to:
missingpersonliaisonofficers@essex.pnn.police.uk