



The U.K. Missing Person Behaviour Study

August 2011

Dave Perkins and Pete Roberts
Northumberland National Park MRT and
The Centre for Search Research

Ged Feeney
Penrith MRT and
Statistics Officer for Mountain Rescue (England & Wales)

Abstract

The U.K. Missing Person Behaviour Study began in 2000. Its aim was to collect UK data relating to searches for missing persons, and from that data produce UK missing person behaviour statistics. The majority of the data collected so far has come from MR teams in England and Wales. Since the last report was published (2005) the volume of data available for analysis has increased by 80%.

There are a number of changes in this latest report. The main changes have been brought about by combining categories that were previously reported separately. Statistical analysis showed that there were no significant differences between the categories 'children aged 1 to 6 years', 'children aged 7 to 12 years' and 'youths aged 13 to 16 years', and so they were combined to form a single category called 'children aged 1 to 16 years'. Likewise, no significant differences were found between the categories 'Alzheimer's sufferers' and 'dementia (general)', and they were therefore combined to form a single category called 'dementia'.

The report includes for the first time possible scenarios for each category. These are based on the most likely outcomes of the statistics, and are offered as suggestions only. Search Managers should not rule out other scenarios that fit in with the available facts.

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Document History

Interim Report - November 2001

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Revised Report - August 2011

These documents can be downloaded from
<http://www.mountain.rescue.org.uk/publications/search-management> and
<http://www.searchresearch.org.uk/www/ukmpbs/>

“Not all those who wander are lost.” *JRR Tolkien*

“’Tis a truth well known to most,
That whatsoever thing is lost;
We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every cranny but the right.”

William Cowper, 1731 - 1800

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THE UK MISSING PERSON BEHAVIOUR STUDY

August 2011

BACKGROUND

As part of their incident reporting procedure, MR teams in England and Wales are able to submit additional information about any searching that took place. This facility has been in operation since 2000, and, together with a small number of incident reports from other UK sources, provides the data for the UK Missing Person Behaviour Study. Prior to 2000, all of the information available to UK search managers came from North America and Canada.

After more than 10 years, the U.K. Missing Person Behaviour Study is now sufficiently well established for its results to stand on their own merit.

THE 2011 ANALYSIS

Some changes have been made to the way that the results are presented in this report:

1. Changes to categories:
 - a. The categories 'children aged 1 to 6 years', 'children aged 7 to 12 years' and 'youths aged 13 to 16 years' have been merged into one category called 'children aged 1 to 16 years'. While we are not suggesting that there are no differences between children across this age range, analysis had shown that that there were no significant differences between the three original categories in terms of the statistics reported in this document. The increase in the volume of data brought about by merging the data to create a single category brings with it an increase in the level of confidence in the results.
 - b. Similarly, the categories 'Alzheimer's sufferers' and 'dementia (general)' have been merged into one category called 'dementia'. There were no significant differences between the two original categories in terms of the statistics reported in this document. The new category removes any uncertainty as to what type of dementia the missing person is suffering from.
 - c. The categories 'organised party' and 'walkers' have been merged (August 2011) to create the new categories 'walker (solo)' and 'walkers (group)'.
 - d. The narrative text fields of all records that had been submitted under the category 'miscellaneous' were examined to see if there were any common elements. As a result, two new categories (health related and water related) were created using records originally classed as 'miscellaneous'.
 - e. Similarly, a new category 'substance related' was created using records that had been submitted mostly under the category 'despondent'. These last two points underline the value of the entries made in the text fields.
2. Likely scenarios: a number of possible scenarios are given at the end of each category report. These are based only on the information contained within the statistics for the category, and are offered as suggestions or exemplars. In reality, the search manager should not exclude any scenarios that fit in with facts known about the missing person and the incident. In some areas there may be

considerable local knowledge derived from previous incidents which will be an important component of scenario construction.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Our aim has been to produce a report in which the statistics are in a form such that they can be matched as closely as possible to the missing person for whom the user is currently searching.

There are two reasons why this does not always happen:

- a. there may not be sufficient data to support these statistics with any degree of certainty, and therefore they are not shown
- b. there might not be any difference between, for example, the statistics for male children and female children found by searches in farmland, in which case they will be reported together; nothing is to be gained by reporting them separately ... in fact, the confidence that we can attach to the results would be reduced because the numbers involved would be smaller

One of the basic steps in the analysis procedure therefore is to look for differences in the behaviour of groups within each category, for example were children missing in urban areas found in locations that were very different to those in which children missing in farmland were found, or was the distance from the IPP (Initial Planning Point: either a last known point LKP or point last seen PLS) at which children were found dependent on either terrain or gender?

Highlighting these differences in the report enables the search manager to match more closely the profile of the missing person and the statistics.

Reporting these differences is done at the 95% confidence level throughout. This means that, for example, where we have said that the outcome (condition when found) for male walkers was significantly different to that of female walkers then there is only 5% likelihood or less that the gender difference found in the study was due to chance. In other words, there is 95% likelihood that there is some fundamental difference between the two.

REPORTING THE RESULTS

The more data that we have for a particular category then the greater is the level of confidence that we will have in any derived statistics. For example, with the data available for this report, there is a greater level of confidence in the statistics for missing walkers (201 reported incidents) than there is for substance abusers (33 reported incidents).

By extension, we feel that the level of reporting in this document should reflect the number of incidents available for analysis. Categories with a large number of reported incidents can stand a more detailed analysis than categories with fewer reported incidents.

The report gives four basic statistics for each category of missing person. These are:

- fatality rate
- outcome - the missing person's condition if located
- location - where they were found
- the distance at which they were found from the Initial Planning Point (IPP)

The way that these are dealt with in the report depends on the number of incidents that have been reported for each category (e.g. walkers) or distinct sub-category (e.g. female walkers, or female walkers in moorland):

Categories with 50 or more reported incidents:

- fatality rate is reported as a percentage of all incidents in the category
- outcome is reported as numbers and percentages
- location is reported as numbers and percentages
- distance found from the IPP is reported in increments of 10% to two significant figures

Categories with 20 or more but less than 50 reported incidents:

- fatality rate is reported as a percentage of all incidents in the category
- outcome is reported as numbers and percentages
- location is reported as numbers and percentages
- distance found from the IPP is reported in increments of 20% to two significant figures

Categories with 10 or more but less than 20 reported incidents:

- fatality rate is reported as a number
- outcome is reported as numbers
- location is reported as numbers
- distance found from the IPP is reported in increments of 25% to two significant figures

Categories with less than 10 reported incidents: no analysis has been done and the original data is reported. It is important that users realise that it is unwise to try to draw firm conclusions from this data. It is presented for guidance only and should be used with great care. No scenarios are suggested for these categories.

OVERALL STATISTICS

Overall statistics that may be of interest are as follows:

Table 1: numbers of reported incidents, by year of report

<u>2011 report category</u>	<u>2011^a</u>	<u>2005^a</u>	<u>2004^a</u>
children aged 1 to 16 ^b	113	76	60
climber	3	2	2
dementia ^c	194	99	
despondent	457	283	198
development problems	37	24	
fell runner	7	4	3
health related ^d	8		
miscellaneous	29	17	30
mountain biker	6	2	2
organised party ^g		20	14
other vulnerables ^e	83	49	168
psychological illness	63	33	
substance related ^f	33		
walker ^g		99	77
walker (solo)	132		
walkers (group)	95		
<u>water related^d</u>	<u>11</u>		
total reported incidents	1271	708	554

Notes:

- cut-off dates were September 2010, February 2005 and November 2003
- in previous reports children were shown in three separate age categories; the values for 2005 and 2004 under 'children aged 1 to 16 years' are the totals of those category values
- in the 2005 report, Alzheimer's sufferers and other types of dementia were shown as separate categories
- included in the category 'miscellaneous' in previous reports
- in the 2004 report, this included missing persons suffering from any form of dementia
- included in the category 'despondent' in previous reports
- the two categories 'organised party' (26 reported incidents to March 2011) and 'walker' (201 reported incidents to March 2011) were merged (August 2011) to create the two new categories 'walker (solo)' and 'walker (group)'

Table 2: subjects by gender, all searches, by year

gender	2011		2005		2004	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
male	820	65	434	61	330	60
female	341	27	181	26	143	26
other or not reported	77	6	77	11	70	13
mixed group	33	3	16	2	11	2

Table 3: subjects by condition when located, all searches, by year

condition	2011		2005		2004	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
unhurt	801	63	444	63	347	63
fatality	267	21	163	23	125	23
injured	131	10	64	9	50	9
no trace	72	6	37	5	32	6

Table 4: percentage subject by condition when located, by gender, all searches, by year

condition	2011		2005	
	male %	female %	male %	female %
unhurt	60	67	60	66
fatality	23	17	25	18
injured	10	13	9	12
no trace	7	4	6	4

MISSING PERSONS, LOST OPPORTUNITIES

The 1271 missing person searches for which we currently hold data is 1271 more than we had when we started in September 2000. During that time, however, MRTs in England and Wales have reported elsewhere that they have taken part in 5141 missing person searches ... so what happened to the data from the other 3870? While having data on 1271 missing person searches available for analysis is pretty good, having data for 5141 would have been most impressive. Our view is that the data that never reached us represents not only 3870 missing persons but also 3870 lost opportunities. At the current rate of progress it will be somewhere around the year 2040 before we are likely to have that amount of data available for analysis.

AND FINALLY

Despite our comments in the previous paragraph, we are acutely aware that without the efforts of all those who send in incident reports with missing person data attached there would be no U.K. Missing Person Behaviour Study. We are grateful for all your contributions.

Dave Perkins & Pete Roberts (Northumberland National Park MRT, The Centre for Search Research) and Ged Feeney (Penrith MRT, MR England & Wales Statistics Officer)

Children aged 1 to 16 years

- a. **Category definition:** children whose chronological age is in the range 1 to 16 years and who have had a history of normal development. If the child's history of development has not been normal then another category might be more appropriate, for example Developmental Problems or Psychological Illness.

The category was formed by merging the data collected for children aged 1 to 6, children aged 7 to 12 and youths aged 13 to 16. It had been shown that there was no statistically significant difference between the data for these three age groups with regard to condition when found, the location in which they were found and how far they had travelled from the IPP. There was nothing to be gained therefore by reporting them as three separate categories; in fact, merging them into one brings with it a greater degree of confidence in the results due to the increased volume of data.

Note: we are *not* saying that children of all age groups behave in a similar manner. Children's skills and abilities, and thus their likely behaviours when lost, will change with age. They will follow developmental stages – physical, social, emotional and intellectual, which are well detailed by psychologists. It is important to investigate levels of development through a detailed subject profile. Particularly relevant in the context of 'missing' is their level of spatial awareness and understanding of the concept of 'lost'. For a youngster below 3 years of age these are most likely to be non-existent and will not become fully developed until about 8 or 9 years. Their developing abilities and understanding of situations leading up to 9, viewed on a sliding scale of development are not the same for all children of a similar age, can both help and make matters worse when 'missing'. We recommend that you read Gibb and Woolnough¹, which offers a description of how the behaviour of children might change as their age changes.

b. All searches: n = 113

Table 5: Children aged 1 to 16 years, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
urban	17	25	3	45
farmland	5	18	2	25
moorland	4	8	4	16
plantation	4	4	0	8
water margin	1	6	0	7
woodland	3	4	0	7
crag / broken ground	1	3	1	5
	35	68	10	113

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

- c. Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for children was 3%, which is significantly lower than the fatality rate for the other categories in the study.
- d. Outcome - condition if found:** children were significantly different from the other categories in the study in all respects. More children were found unhurt, and fewer were either found injured or not found at all. There was no discernible gender difference or difference between different types of terrain.

Table 6: Children aged 1 to 16 years, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatal	3	3
injured	1	1
unhurt	109	96
no trace	0	0

e. Location found: there was no discernible gender difference. There were, however, significant differences between terrain types relating in particular to the likelihood of the missing child being found in a building.

Table 7: Children aged 1 to 16 years, location found by terrain type

	urban		farmland		others	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
building	32	71	13	52	14	33
travel aid	5	11	2	8	14	33
trees	1	2	5	20	5	12
open ground	4	9	2	8	5	12
water	0	0	1	4	3	7
linear feature	2	4	2	8	1	2
not recorded	1	2	0	0	1	2

Table 8: Children aged 1 to 16 years, location found by terrain type, detail

	urban		farmland		others	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
building						
building / shelter	9	20	6	24	6	14
habitation	23	51	7	28	8	19
travel aid						
path / track	1	2	0	0	5	12
road	4	9	2	8	9	21
trees						
forest / woodland	1	2	3	12	5	12
forest edge / clearing	0	0	2	8	0	0
linear feature						
stream / ditch	0	0	2	8	0	0
wall / fence line	2	4	0	0	1	2

The following additional information was provided with regard to one incident for which the location was reported as 'open ground': found sheltering under bushes.

- f. Distance found from IPP:** there was no significant difference between the distances travelled by children and all the other categories. However, there was a significant difference between the distances travelled by children missing in terrain described as farmland compared with children missing in all the other types of terrain. There was no discernible gender difference.

Table 9: Children aged 1 to 16 years, distance found from IPP, by terrain type

farmland		others	
<u>percentile</u>	<u>km</u>	<u>percentile</u>	<u>km</u>
20	0.10	10	0.00
40	0.50	20	0.50
60	0.70	30	0.58
80	2.0	40	1.0
100	5.0	50	1.1
		60	2.0
		70	2.2
		80	5.0
		90	9.2
		100	130

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above for this category, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing children. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.
- the missing child is likely to be found alive (96% of incidents)
 - in an urban environment, a missing child is likely to be found in a building (71%), the majority of which (51%) are classed as habitation
 - a child missing in farmland is likely to be found in a building (52%), which is almost equally likely to be classed as habitation or building / shelter, or in trees (20%)
 - in environments other than urban or farmland the missing child is equally likely (33% of incidents each) to be found in a building (habitation and building / shelter equally likely) or on a travel aid (almost twice as likely to be on a road as on a path or track)
 - a child missing in farmland is likely to be found closer to the IPP than a child missing in other environments; in farmland, 50% are found within 0.5 km of the IPP, whereas in other environments 50% are found within 1.1 km of the IPP.

Climber

Users need to be aware that this category contains insufficient data to be able to draw any firm conclusions. The information given has not been processed in any way. It is not likely to be as reliable as a basis for planning as the information given in categories with larger volumes of data. It should be used with caution.

- a. Category definition:** on or off route, accessing into or out of the climb
- b. All searches:** n = 3
- c. Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 2 fatalities out of 3 reported incidents.
- d. Outcome - condition if found:** 2 fatalities, 1 unhurt
- e. Location found:** open ground 2, habitation 1
- f. Distance found from IPP:** these were 0.8 km, 2 km and 27 km

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Dementia

a. **Category definition:** this category contains all missing persons with some form of dementia, including those suffering from Alzheimer's Disease. Gibb and Woolnough² provides a useful discussion on different forms of dementia.

b. **All searches:** n = 194

Table 10: Dementia, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
urban	29	62	8	99
farmland	21	41	3	65
woodland	4	6	1	11
moorland	0	8	0	8
water margin	3	3	0	6
plantation	1	2	0	3
crag / broken ground	1	1	0	2
	59	123	12	194

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

c. **Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 18%. This is not significantly different to the overall fatality rate for all the other categories in the study. There was no discernible gender difference or difference between the fatality rates for different types of terrain.

d. **Outcome – condition if found:** significantly more dementia sufferers were found injured than was the case for all other categories. There was no discernible gender difference or difference between the outcome for different types of terrain.

Table 11: Dementia, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatal	34	18
injured	31	16
no trace	6	3
unhurt	123	63

- e. **Location found:** there was a significant difference between the locations in which persons missing in farmland and urban areas were found, and in addition there was a significant gender difference for persons missing in farmland.

Table 12: Dementia, location found by terrain and gender

	farmland		farmland		urban		others	
	female male							
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
travel aid	8	42	12	29	35	36	1	4
building	5	26	8	20	29	30	2	7
linear feature	2	11	12	29	17	17	5	21
open ground	1	5	7	17	11	11	8	29
trees	3	16	1	2	1	1	7	21
water	0	0	1	2	4	4	5	18
not recorded	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 13: Dementia, location found by terrain and gender, detail

	farmland		farmland		urban		others	
	female male							
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
travel aid								
path / track	2	11	6	15	7	7	1	4
road	6	32	6	15	28	29	0	0
building								
building / shelter	1	5	3	7	8	8	1	4
habitation	4	21	5	12	21	21	1	4
linear feature								
stream / ditch	1	5	6	15	7	7	3	11
wall / fence line	1	5	6	15	10	10	2	7
trees								
forest / woodland	2	11	1	2	1	1	5	18
forest edge / clearing	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	7

The following additional information was provided with regard to five incidents for which the location was reported as ‘open ground’: hit a natural barrier and sat down, stuck in dense undergrowth, asleep on a park bench, found in thick bushes and found in a patch of overgrown nettles and grass.

- f. Distance found from IPP:** there was no significant difference between the distances travelled by dementia sufferers and all the other categories in the study; there was, however, a significant difference between dementia sufferers missing in farmland and urban environments.

Table 14: Dementia, distance found from IPP, by terrain type

farmland		urban	others	
percentile	km	km	percentile	km
10	0.40	0.16	20	0.64
20	0.50	0.30	40	1.0
30	0.70	0.50	60	2.0
40	1.0	1.0	80	2.5
50	1.2	1.7	100	9.9
60	2.0	2.7		
70	3.0	4.0		
80	5.2	5.0		
90	8.8	8.7		
100	84	33		

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above for this category, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing dementia sufferers. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.
- the missing person is likely to be found alive (82% of incidents)
 - for incidents in farmland, females are most likely to be found on a travel aid (42%) or in a building (26%); males are equally likely (29%) to be found on a travel aid or next to a linear feature, or in a building (20%)
 - in urban areas, the missing person is most likely to be found on a travel aid (36%) or in a building (29%)

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Despondents

a. Category definition: any person who is thought to have disappeared deliberately, generally as a consequence of one or more of the following:

- an intention to commit suicide, either with an explicit threat or considered to be likely based on a history of previous attempts or threats
- depression, either diagnosed or suspected
- stress or distress, due to either personal or domestic problems

Gibb and Woolnough provides a useful discussion about depression³ and suicide⁴.

Reference to the abuse of drugs and alcohol has been removed from the category definition. Statistics relating to those incidents have been put into a new category called Substance Related.

b. All searches: n = 457

Table 15: Despondents, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
farmland	54	75	2	131
urban	46	51	12	109
woodland	15	46	2	63
moorland	12	45	4	61
water margin	10	33	2	45
plantation	3	29	0	32
crag / broken ground	3	13	0	16
	143	292	22	457

Table 16: Despondents, by reported characteristic and gender

	female	male	other*	total
suicide threatened	41	84	5	130
stress or distress	33	74	1	108
depression	44	51	9	104
previous suicide attempts	26	34	3	63

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

The four characteristics shown in table 16 come from an analysis of the text fields of reports submitted via the data collection system. These were the characteristics of the missing person that were most frequently mentioned. They are not mutually exclusive, so for example a missing person could have been reported as having threatened to commit suicide as well as having a history of previous threats.

All this is dependent entirely on what the individual doing the reporting felt was worth mentioning. This should be borne in mind when considering the conclusions that we have drawn about the behaviour of missing despondents with these characteristics. It is worth noting, however, that 69% of the reports submitted for missing despondents included a reference to at least one of them, which leads us to suspect that where a characteristic was present then it was highly likely to have been reported.

- c. **Fatality rate:** the overall fatality rate for despondents was significantly higher than the fatality rate for all other categories combined. Despondent fatality rates depended on (i) the type of terrain, and (ii) in the case of males, some of the reported characteristics.

(i) by terrain:

There was considerable variation in the fatality rates for despondents missing in different types of terrain, ranging from 18% (moorland) to 56% (water margin); section (d) of this report gives all of the values.

(ii) by reported characteristics:

The fatality rate for females did not vary significantly with any of the reported characteristics; the following comments refer only to males.

The fatality rate for males who had threatened suicide was 21%. This was roughly half of the fatality rate for males who had not threatened suicide (39%). This is a significant difference.

A threat of suicide together with a history of previous suicide threats or attempts made no significant difference to the fatality rate; however, when no threat was made but the missing male had a history of previous threats or attempts then the fatality rate increased from 39% to 54%. This is a significant difference.

When depression was diagnosed or suspected in males, the fatality rate was 51%, compared with 30% where no depression was reported. This is a significant difference, and did not depend on whether or not suicide was threatened.

The presence of stress or personal distress made no significant difference to fatality rates.

- d. Outcome – condition if found:** despondents were significantly different from all the other categories in the study. Overall, significantly fewer despondents were found unhurt, and significantly more were either found injured or not found at all. The percentages varied with the terrain and, in the case of farmland, by gender. The results for plantations and woodland were similar, and were combined for ease of reporting

Table 17: Despondents, outcome by terrain and gender

	farmland female		farmland male		urban all searches	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
fatal	11	20	23	31	32	29
injured	6	11	8	11	6	6
no trace	5	9	8	11	8	7
unhurt	32	59	36	48	63	58

	plantations & woodland all searches		water margin all searches		all other terrain types all searches	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
fatal	37	39	25	56	19	25
injured	19	20	4	9	15	19
no trace	11	12	5	11	5	6
unhurt	28	29	11	24	38	49

e. Location found: significant differences were found between the different types of terrain, and there was a gender difference in farmland. As before, incidents in plantations and woodland have been combined.

Table 18: Despondents, location found by terrain and gender

	farmland female		farmland male		urban all searches	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
building	17	35	28	42	48	48
trees	7	14	8	12	8	8
water	8	16	3	4	20	20
travel aid	12	24	12	18	14	14
open ground	2	4	10	15	7	7
linear feature	2	4	5	7	3	3
not recorded	1	2	1	1	1	1

	plantations & woodland all searches		moorland all searches		water margins all searches	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
building	11	13	10	18	6	15
trees	54	64	10	18	4	10
water	5	6	7	12	22	55
travel aid	9	11	15	26	2	5
open ground	3	4	9	16	1	3
linear feature	1	1	6	11	4	10
not recorded	1	1	0	0	1	3

	crag / broken ground all searches
building	1
trees	5
water	2
travel aid	1
open ground	5
linear feature	1
not recorded	0

Table 19: Despondents, location found by terrain and gender, detail

	farmland female		male	farmland all searches		urban all searches	
	n	%		n	%	n	%
building							
building / shelter	3	6		15	23	14	14
habitation	14	29		13	19	34	34
trees							
forest / woodland	4	8		2	3	5	5
forest edge/clearing	3	6		6	9	3	3
travel aid							
path / track	1	2		7	11	2	2
road	11	22		5	7	12	12
linear feature							
stream / ditch	1	2		3	4	1	1
wall / fence line	1	2		2	3	2	2
	plantations & woodland all searches			moorland all searches		water margins all searches	
	n	%		n	%	n	%
building							
building / shelter	2	2		4	7	5	13
habitation	9	11		6	11	1	2
trees							
forest / woodland	41	49		8	14	3	8
forest edge/clearing	13	15		2	4	1	2
travel aid							
path / track	5	6		7	12	1	3
road	4	5		8	14	1	3
linear feature							
stream / ditch	1	1		4	7	4	10
wall / fence line	0	0		2	4	0	0

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Table 19 continued

	crag / broken ground all searches
building	
building / shelter	1
habitation	0
trees	
forest / woodland	5
forest edge/clearing	0
travel aid	
path / track	0
road	1
linear feature	
stream / ditch	0
wall / fence line	1

The following additional information was provided with regard to four incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground': at a high vantage point overlooking the valley, close to a footpath, in a quarry, in the hospital grounds.

Significant locations: in many of the reports submitted to the system (15% of female despondents and 14% of male despondents) there are references to the missing person being found in a location that is significant to them in some way, either because it is a local beauty spot or viewpoint, or they have memories associated with the place ('... went there regularly with the family ...') or they often visited it ('... on the route that he used to take the dog for a walk ...').

Significant locations are linked in particular to male fatalities. There is no significant difference between the likelihood of a fatality when the indication is that a missing female despondent is in a location of this sort compared with any other location.

If there are strong indicators to suggest that a missing male has headed for such a location then it is highly likely that they will be found dead; 62% of missing male despondents found in these places are found dead, compared with 29% who are found in other locations. These are significantly different. If the missing male despondent has not threatened suicide then the fatality rate increases to 70% if they are found in a location of this kind. Again, this is a statistically significant result.

- f. Distance found from IPP:** the distances travelled by despondents were significantly different to the distances travelled by all the other categories in that a greater proportion of despondents was found nearer to the IPP (36% of despondents were found within 0.5 km of the IPP compared to 25% of the other categories); terrain and gender made no significant difference to the distances despondents travelled.

Table 20: Despondents, distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
10	0.10
20	0.22
30	0.50
40	0.70
50	1.0
60	1.5
70	2.5
80	5.4
90	15
100	150

- g. Possible scenarios:** the principle of ‘lines and points’ is a useful guide to constructing scenarios for all categories of missing person, and for despondents in particular. ‘Points’ are the missing person’s likely destinations, and the ‘lines’ are the routes that they could have taken to get there. As a general rule, likely points towards which a missing despondent might be heading are a building, or trees, or a body of water. The likelihood of each of these being the missing person’s intended destination depends on the type of terrain in which they are missing, and, in the case of farmland, their gender.

Local knowledge plus information about the missing person’s habits and patterns of behaviour should be used in conjunction with tables 18 and 19 to identify likely destinations, in particular places which are either familiar to them or which could be described as scenic.

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Developmental Problems

a. **Category definition:** this category refers to missing persons with a mental age that is very different from their chronological age

b. **All searches:** n = 37

Table 21: Developmental Problems, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
urban	3	8	1	12
farmland	2	9	0	11
other terrain types	3	11	0	14
	8	28	1	37

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

c. **Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 5%, which is significantly lower than the fatality rate for all the other categories.

d. **Outcome – condition if found:** significantly more missing persons in this category were found unhurt than was the case with other categories. There was no discernible terrain or gender difference.

Table 22: Developmental Problems, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	2	5
injured	2	5
no trace	1	3
unhurt	32	86

- e. **Location found:** the likelihood of a missing person in this category in an urban environment being found in a building was significantly greater than in all the other types of terrain. There were no significant gender differences.

Table 23: Developmental Problems, location found by terrain type

	urban	non-urban	
	n	n	%
building	7	8	32
trees	1	7	28
travel aid	2	4	16
water	0	3	12
linear feature	0	2	8
open ground	0	1	4
not recorded	1	0	0

Table 24: Developmental Problems, location found by terrain type, detail

	urban	non-urban	
	n	n	%
building			
building / shelter	3	2	8
habitation	4	6	24
trees			
forest / woodland	0	6	24
forest edge / clearing	1	1	4
travel aid			
path / track	1	1	4
road	1	3	12
linear feature			
stream / ditch	0	0	0
wall / fence line	0	2	8

No additional information was provided with regard to one incident for which the location was reported as 'open ground'.

- f. Distances found from IPP:** there were no discernible differences between the distances travelled by missing persons in this category and all the other categories; there were no discernible terrain or gender differences.

Table 25: Developmental Problems, distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
20	0.24
40	0.76
60	2.6
80	10
100	35

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.
- the missing person is likely to be found alive (95% of incidents)
 - for incidents in urban areas the missing person is most likely to be found in a building (7 out of 12 incidents)
 - for incidents in non-urban areas the missing person is most likely to be found in a building (32% of incidents) or among trees (28% of incidents)

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Fell-runner

Users need to be aware that this category contains insufficient data to be able to draw any firm conclusions. The information given has not been processed in any way. It is not likely to be as reliable as a basis for planning as the information given in categories with larger volumes of data. It should be used with caution.

- a. **Category definition:** either a competitor in an event, or training, or out for a recreational run, or orienteering
- b. **All searches:** n = 7; 2 female and 5 male
- c. **Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 1 fatality out of 7 reported incidents
- d. **Outcome - condition if found:** 1 fatality and 6 unhurt
- e. **Location found:** open ground 3, road 3 and path / track 1; no additional information was provided with regard to the three incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground'
- f. **Distance found from IPP:** these were 1.1 km, 1.3 km, 2.0 km, 2.9 km, 5.5 km and 6.0 km; the distance was not reported in the remaining incident

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Health Related

Users need to be aware that this category contains insufficient data to be able to draw any firm conclusions. The information given has not been processed in any way. It is not likely to be as reliable as a basis for planning as the information given in categories with larger volumes of data. It should be used with caution.

- a. **Category definition:** a person who has gone missing primarily as a result of problems relating to their health; a person whose behaviour is influenced by their current medical condition
- b. **All searches:** n = 8; 3 female and 5 male
- c. **Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 2 fatalities out of 8 reported incidents
- d. **Outcome - condition if found:** 2 fatalities, 1 injured and 5 unhurt
- e. **Location found:** road 2, building / shelter 1, forest edge / clearing 1, habitation 1, open ground 1, path / track 1, stream / ditch 1; no additional information was provided with regard to the incident for which the location was reported as 'open ground'
- f. **Distance found from IPP:** these were 1 km, 2 km, 2.5 km, 3 km, 5 km, 5 km, 8 km and 15 km

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Miscellaneous

- a. Category definition:** any missing person who can not be assigned to one of the other categories, for example a walkaway from a road traffic accident

Some incidents that were previously in this category have been put into the new categories Health Related, Substance Related and Water Related.

- b. All searches:** n = 29

Table 26: Miscellaneous, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	mixed group	total
farmland	1	7	0	8
moorland	1	7	0	8
other terrain types	3	9	1	13
	5	23	1	29

- c. Fatality rate:** the overall fatality rate for this category was 21%, which is not significantly different to the fatality rate for all other categories combined. There was no discernible gender difference.

- d. Outcome – condition if found:** there was no difference between the outcome for this category and all other categories combined. The numbers of incidents in different types of terrain were too small for adequate analysis.

Table 27: Miscellaneous, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	6	21
injured	3	10
no trace	3	10
unhurt	17	59

- e. **Location found:** the numbers of incidents in different types of terrain were too small for adequate analysis.

Table 28: Miscellaneous, location found, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
building	10	38
travel aid	7	27
open ground	4	14
water	3	12
trees	2	8
linear feature	0	0

Table 29: Miscellaneous, location found, all searches, detail

	all searches	
	n	%
building		
building / shelter	4	15
habitation	6	23
travel aid		
path / track	2	8
road	5	19
trees		
forest / woodland	2	8
forest edge / clearing	0	0

The following additional information was provided with regard to the one incident for which the location was reported as 'open ground': stuck in a field

- f. Distances found from IPP:** there was no significant difference between this category and all of the other categories combined with regard to the distance from the IPP at which the missing person was found; there were, however, some extreme distances reported for this category.

Table 30: Miscellaneous, distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
20	0.36
40	1.7
60	3.1
80	9.9
100	500

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- the missing person is found alive (79%)
- the missing person is found in a building (38%) or on a travel aid (27%)

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Mountain Biker

Users need to be aware that this category contains insufficient data to be able to draw any firm conclusions. The information given has not been processed in any way. It is not likely to be as reliable as a basis for planning as the information given in categories with larger volumes of data. It should be used with caution.

- a. **Category definition:** missing persons for whom the bicycle was the main means of transport, on or off road
- b. **All searches:** n = 6; 5 male and 1 mixed group
- c. **Fatality rate:** the fatality rate for this category was 1 fatality out of 6 reported incidents
- d. **Outcome - condition if found:** 1 fatality, 1 injured and 4 unhurt
- e. **Location found:** open ground 2, building / shelter 1, forest / woodland 1, path / track 1, wall / fence line 1; no additional information was provided with regard to the two incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground'
- f. **Distance found from IPP:** these were 0.9 km, 1.0 km, 1.2 km, 3.0 km, 24 km and 100 km

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Other Vulnerables

a. Category definition: this category refers to missing persons with significant mental impairment other than those covered by the categories Dementia, Developmental Problems, Health Related, Psychological Illness and Substance Related

b. All searches: n = 83

Table 36: Other Vulnerables, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
urban	11	17	4	32
farmland	9	21	1	31
other terrain types	6	14	0	20
	26	52	5	83

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

c. Fatality rate: the fatality rate for this category was 13%, which is not significantly different from all the other categories.

d. Outcome – condition if found:

Table 37: Other Vulnerables, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	11	13
injured	10	12
no trace	4	5
unhurt	58	70

- e. **Location found:** the locations at which missing persons in this category were found in an urban environment were significantly different from the locations at which they were found in farmland; in addition, there was a significant gender difference for persons who were missing in farmland.

Table 38: Other Vulnerables, location found, by terrain and gender

	urban all searches		farmland female	farmland male		all others
	n	%	n	n	%	n
building	19	59	0	6	29	4
travel aid	6	19	3	7	33	6
open ground	2	6	4	3	14	2
trees	3	9	0	1	5	3
linear feature	1	3	1	2	10	1
water	0	0	0	2	10	1
not recorded	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 39: Other Vulnerables, location found, by terrain and gender, detail

	urban all searches		farmland female	farmland male		all others
	n	%	n	n	%	n
building						
building / shelter	5	16	0	1	5	1
habitation	14	44	0	5	24	3
travel aid						
path / track	1	3	0	1	5	4
road	5	16	3	6	29	2
trees						
forest / woodland	2	6	0	1	5	3
forest edge / clearing	1	3	0	0	0	0
linear feature						
stream / ditch	0	0	1	2	10	1
wall / fence line	1	3	0	0	0	0

No additional information was provided with regard to the incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground'.

- f. Distances found from IPP:** there were significant differences in the distances from the IPP at which missing persons in this category were found in farmland and urban environments; there was no discernible gender difference.

Table 40: Other Vulnerables, distance found from IPP, by terrain

percentile	farmland	urban	all other terrain types	
	km	km	percentile	km
20	0.46	0.00	25	0.50
40	1.4	0.48	50	2.0
60	2.0	1.0	75	4.1
80	3.6	9.4	100	40
100	50	310		

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- the missing person is likely to be found alive (92% of incidents involving females, 83% involving males)
- for incidents involving males in urban areas the missing person is most likely to be found in a building (8 out of 17 incidents), on a travel aid (4 out of 17) or among trees (3 out of 17)
- for incidents involving males in farmland the missing person is likely to be found on a travel aid (33%), particularly a road (29%) or in a building (29%)
- for incidents involving females in farmland the missing person is most likely to be found in open ground (4 out of 9 incidents) or on a travel aid, particularly a road (3 out of 9)
- for incidents involving females in urban areas the missing person is most likely to be found in a building (7 out of 11 incidents)
- in urban areas the missing person is likely to be found within 1 km of the IPP (50% of incidents); in all other types of terrain the missing person is likely to be found within 2 km of the IPP (50% of incidents)

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Psychological Illness

a. Category definition: persons identified by a medical practitioner as suffering from a mental illness; they may be undergoing treatment, either at home or in an appropriate unit. Gibb and Woolnough⁵ provides a useful discussion about some of these illnesses.

b. All searches: n = 63

Table 41: Psychological Illness, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
urban	5	13	4	22
farmland	10	6	1	17
other terrain types	5	16	3	24
	20	35	8	63

* 'other' means that the gender was not reported

c. Fatality rate: the fatality rate for this category was 21%, which is not significantly different from all the other categories.

d. Outcome – condition if found:

Table 42: Psychological Illness, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	13	21
injured	4	6
no trace	10	16
unhurt	36	57

This is significantly different from all the other categories on account of the high proportion of missing persons who were not found ('no trace'); it is worth noting that 9 of the 10 persons who were not found were male.

- e. **Location found:** the locations at which missing persons in this category were found when missing in an urban environment were significantly different from the locations at which they were found when missing in other environments; no significant gender difference was found

Table 43: Psychological Illness, location found, by terrain

	urban	all other	
	all searches	terrain types	
	n	n	%
travel aid	3	14	41
building	11	5	15
open ground	1	5	15
trees	1	4	12
linear feature	1	3	9
water	1	3	9
not recorded	1	0	0

Table 44: Psychological Illness, location found, by terrain, detail

	urban	all other	
	all searches	terrain types	
	n	n	%
travel aid			
path / track	1	7	21
road	2	7	21
building			
building / shelter	3	4	12
habitation	8	1	3
trees			
forest / woodland	0	4	12
forest edge / clearing	1	0	0
linear feature			
stream / ditch	0	2	6
wall / fence line	1	1	3

The following additional information was provided with regard to one incident for which the location was reported as 'open ground': found hiding in bushes.

f. Distance found from IPP: no significant terrain or gender differences were found.

Table 45: Psychological Illness, distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
10	0.10
20	0.38
30	0.50
40	0.78
50	1.0
60	2.2
70	3.7
80	7.8
90	12
100	90

g. Possible scenarios: based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- the missing person is likely to be found alive (79% of incidents)
- for incidents in urban areas the missing person is likely to be found in a building (11 out of 19 incidents)
- for incidents in other types of the terrain the missing person is likely to be found on a travel aid (41%)
- the missing person is likely to be found within 1 km of the IPP (50% of incidents)

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Substance Related

a. Category definition: these incidents were submitted as Despondent or Miscellaneous, but there were sufficient of them to form an independent category; in all cases, the abuse of alcohol or drugs played a significant part

b. All searches: n = 33

Table 46: Substance Related, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
farmland	3	11	0	14
urban	0	15	2	7
other terrain types	2	9	1	12
	5	25	3	33

* ‘other’ means that the gender was not reported

c. Fatality rate: the fatality rate for this category was 30%, which is not significantly different from all the other categories.

d. Outcome – condition if found:

Table 47: Substance Related, outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	10	30
injured	3	9
no trace	3	9
unhurt	17	52

This is not significantly different from all the other categories.

e. Location found: there were no significant gender or terrain differences

Table 48: Substance Related, location found, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
building	14	47
open ground	5	17
water	5	17
travel aid	3	10
trees	2	7
linear feature	1	3

Table 49: Substance Related, location found, all searches, detail

	all searches	
	n	%
building		
building / shelter	2	7
habitation	12	40
travel aid		
path / track	0	0
road	3	10
trees		
forest / woodland	1	3
forest edge / clearing	1	3
linear feature		
stream / ditch	1	3
wall / fence line	0	0

No additional information was provided with regard to the incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground'.

- f. Distance found from IPP:** the distances from the IPP at which persons in this category who were missing in farmland were found were significantly greater than the distances at which they were found in other terrain types.

Table 50: Substance Related, distance found from IPP, all searches

percentile	farmland km	other terrain types km
25	0.80	0.20
50	5.0	0.80
75	9.0	2.0
100	45	7.5

- g. Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- the missing person is likely to be found alive (70% of incidents)
- the missing person is likely to be found in a building (47% of incidents)
- for incidents in farmland, the missing person is likely to be found further than 0.5 km from the IPP (83% of incidents)
- for incidents in other types of terrain, the missing person is likely to be found within 3 km of the IPP (83% of incidents)

Walker (solo)

a. Category definition: a walker of any age who is thought to be on their own; they might have become detached from a group

b. All searches: n = 132

Table A6: Walker (solo), by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
moorland	11	64	3	78
crag / broken ground	5	30	5	40
other	3	11	0	14
	19	105	8	132

* ‘other’ means that the gender was not reported

c. Fatality rate: there were 22 reported fatalities for this category (17% fatality rate); 21 of these were male and the gender was not reported in the other instance

d. Outcome – condition if found: despite the relatively large number of male fatalities, there was no significant gender difference.

Table A7: Walker (solo), outcome, all searches

	all searches	
	n	%
fatality	22	17
injured	11	8
no trace	2	2
unhurt	97	73

e. Location found: although there was no statistically significant gender difference, the locations at which male and female solo walkers were found were sufficiently different to make them worth reporting separately.

Table A8: Walker (solo), location found, by gender

	female	male		other*
	n	n	%	n
open ground	4	47	46	2
travel aid	7	23	22	3
building	6	21	20	3
linear feature	0	9	8	0
trees	2	2	2	0
water	0	1	1	0

Table A9: Walker (solo), location found, by gender, detail

	female	male		other*
	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
travel aid				
path / track	3	13	13	3
road	4	10	10	0
building				
building / shelter	3	11	11	2
habitation	3	10	10	1
linear feature				
stream / ditch	0	4	4	0
wall / fence line	0	5	5	0
trees				
forest / woodland	2	1	1	0
forest edge / clearing	0	1	1	0

* ‘other’ means that the gender was not reported

The following additional information was provided for 27 incidents for which the location was reported as ‘open ground’:

fatalities (4): had fallen from ridge (2), found on crags, found on scree slope

non-fatal (23): went to ground / stayed put or similar (6), sheltering in boulders (3), found on expected route (2), by crossroads of footpaths, in boggy area (2), on summit ridge or similar (3), cragfast, off route, on steep ground (2), on top of a rocky escarpment, at a campsite

- f. **Distances found from IPP:** there was a significant gender differences with regard to distance found from IPP; male solo walkers tended to be found further from the IPP than female solo walkers.

Table A10: Walkers (group), distance found from IPP, by gender

percentile	female	percentile	male
	<u>km</u>		<u>km</u>
25	1.0	10	0.2
50	1.1	20	0.7
75	3.0	30	1.5
100	16	40	2.4
		50	3.0
		60	4.1
		70	5.0
		80	6.1
		90	9.5
		100	510

g. Possible scenarios: based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- a missing solo female walker is likely to be found unhurt (16 out of 19 incidents)
- a missing solo male walker is likely to be found unhurt (71%), but there is a 20% fatality rate for solo male walkers
- a missing solo female walker is likely to be found on a travel aid (7 out of 19 incidents) or in a building (6 out of 19 incidents)
- a missing solo male walker is likely to be found in open ground (46%), on a travel aid (22%) or in a building (20%)
- 50% of solo female walkers are found within 1.1 km of the IPP
- 50% of solo male walkers are found within 3 km of the IPP

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Walkers (group)

a. Category definition: a group of two or more persons of any age of the same or mixed gender engaged in any form of recreational walking; examples are a group on a DoE expedition, cadets on a march or a group of people walking together in an informal manner.

b. All searches: n = 95

Table A1: Walkers (group), by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	mixed group	other*	total
moorland	13	33	22	9	77
crag / broken ground	3	4	2	2	11
other	0	5	2	0	7
	16	42	26	11	95

* ‘other’ means either that the gender was not reported or was transgender

c. Fatality rate: there were two reported fatalities for this category (2% fatality rate); both were male.

d. Outcome – condition if found: there was a significant gender difference due to the higher proportion (3 out of 16) of reported injuries in groups of females.

Table A2: Walkers (group), outcome by gender

	female	male	mixed group	other*
	n	n %	n %	n
fatality	0	2 5	0 0	0
injured	3	1 2	0 0	1
no trace	0	0 0	0 0	0
unhurt	13	39 93	26 100	10

* ‘other’ means either that the gender was not reported or was transgender

- e. **Location found:** there was a significant gender difference due to the numbers of females found on a travel aid and males found in a building.

Table A3: Walkers (group), location found by gender

	female	male		mixed group		other*
	n	n	%	n	%	n
open ground	6	16	38	10	38	2
travel aid	7	7	17	6	23	3
building	0	11	26	7	27	4
trees	0	5	12	1	4	1
linear feature	2	1	2	2	8	1
water	1	2	5	0	0	0

Table A4: Walkers (group), location found by gender, detail

	female	male		mixed group		other*
	n	n	%	n	%	n
travel aid						
path / track	7	5	12	4	15	1
road	0	2	5	2	8	2
building						
building / shelter	0	5	12	5	19	4
habitation	0	6	14	2	8	0
trees						
forest / woodland	0	3	7	0	0	0
forest edge / clearing	0	2	5	1	4	1
linear feature						
stream / ditch	1	0	0	1	4	1
wall / fence line	1	1	2	1	4	0

* 'other' means either that the gender was not reported or was transgender

The following additional information was provided for 15 incidents for which the location was reported as 'open ground': on intended route, had found natural shelter, off planned route on a ridgeline, went to ground in tents, went to ground, at a cairn, by a small tarn, at summit wall-shelter, in area of main path, in open moorland, off footpath, found own way back to campsite, sheltering in peat-hags, on very steep ground, open moorland.

- f. **Distances found from IPP:** there were no significant gender differences with regard to distance found from IPP.

Table A5: Walkers (group), distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
10	0.5
20	1.1
30	2.0
40	2.3
50	3.0
60	3.1
70	4.2
80	5.0
90	6.5
100	25

- g. **Possible scenarios:** based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.
- if the missing group consists entirely of females or is of mixed gender, they are likely to be found alive (both 100%) and unhurt (females in 10 out of 16 incidents, mixed gender group 100%)
 - if the missing group consists entirely of males, they are likely to be found alive (95%)
 - if the missing group consists entirely of males or is of mixed gender, they are likely to be found in open ground (both 38%) or in a building (26% males, 27% mixed gender); a mixed gender group (23%) is slightly more likely to be found on a travel aid than a group of males (17%)
 - a group of females is likely to be found on a travel aid (7 out of 16 incidents) or in open ground (6 out of 16)
 - 50% of groups in this category are found within 3 km of the IPP; 80% are found within 5 km

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Water Related

a. Category definition: these incidents were originally contained within the category Miscellaneous, and all relate to incidents occurring on or in water, for example missing swimmers, fisherman, or people who fell in. Gibb and Woolnough⁶ provides a useful discussion about bodies missing in water.

b. All searches: n = 11

Table 56: Water Related, by terrain and gender, all searches

	female	male	other*	total
farmland	1	1	0	2
water margin	0	8	1	9
	1	9	1	11

* ‘other’ means that the gender was not reported

c. Fatality rate: the fatality rate for this category was 9 out of 11 incidents, which is significantly higher than all the other categories

d. Outcome – condition if found:

Table 57: Water Related, outcome, all searches

	all searches
	n
fatality	9
injured	1
no trace	1
unhurt	0

e. Location found:

Table 58: Water Related, location found, all searches

	all searches
	<u>n</u>
water	9
linear feature	1

Table 59: Water Related, location found, all searches, detail

	all searches
	<u>n</u>
linear feature	
stream / ditch	1
wall / fence line	0

f. Distance found from IPP:

Table 60: Water Related, distance found from IPP, all searches

<u>percentile</u>	<u>all searches, km</u>
25	0.05
50	0.20
75	1.2
100	4.5

g. Possible scenarios: based on the information given above, some of the following comments will probably occur in the most likely scenarios for missing persons in this category. In practice, the search manager should not rule out other plausible scenarios.

- the missing person is likely to be found dead (9 out of 11 incidents)
- the missing person is likely to be found in the water (9 out of 11 incidents)

Appendices: definitions and terminology

Appendix 1: Category definitions

Users are advised that there have been changes made to the categories in this report; refer to page 5 for details.

Children aged 1 to 16 years ... children whose chronological age is in the range 1 to 16 years, and who have had a history of normal development

Climber ... a climber on or off route, accessing into or out of the climb

Dementia ... a person with some form of dementia, including those suffering from Alzheimer's Disease

Despondent ... any person who is thought to have disappeared deliberately, generally as a consequence of one or more of the following:

- an intention to commit suicide, either with an explicit threat or considered to be likely based on a history of previous attempts or threats
- depression, either diagnosed or suspected
- stress or distress, due to either personal or domestic problems

Developmental Problems ... a person with a mental age that is very different from their chronological age

Fell-runner ... either a competitor in an event, or training, or out for a recreational run, or orienteering

Health Related ... a person who has gone missing primarily as a result of problems relating to their health; a person whose behaviour is influenced by their current medical condition

Miscellaneous ... a person who cannot be assigned to one of the other categories

Mountain Biker ... a person for whom the bicycle was the main means of transport, on or off road

Other Vulnerables ... a person with significant mental impairment other than those covered by the categories Dementia, Developmental Problems, Psychological Illness and Substance Related

Psychological Illness ... a person identified by a medical practitioner as suffering from a mental illness; they may be undergoing treatment, either at home or in an appropriate unit

Substance Related ... a person for whom the abuse of alcohol or drugs played a significant part in their being missing

Walker (solo) ... a walker of any age who is thought to be on their own; they might have become detached from a group

Walkers (group) ... a group of two or more persons of any age of the same or mixed gender engaged in any form of recreational walking; examples are a group on a DoE expedition, cadets on a march or a group of people walking together in an informal manner.

Water Related ... a person engaged in an activity on or in water

Appendix 2: Terrain types

crag / broken ground ... rugged upland
farmland ... lowland arable or pasture
moorland ... remote areas of upland or wilderness where rocky outcrops are in the minority
plantation (dense) ... developed forest or plantation
urban ... within the confines of a city, town or village or hamlet
water margin ... coastline, shoreline of large bodies of water or rivers, as well as the water itself
woodland (open) ... parkland or wooded area where passage is relatively easy

Appendix 3: Outcome - the condition of the subject if found

fatality ... dead when found
injured ... needed significant medical treatment when found
unhurt ... did not need significant medical treatment when found
no trace ... not found

Appendix 4: Location - the feature that best describes where the person was found

building / shelter ... any man-made structure not usually used or intended for human habitation
forest / woodland ... any forest or plantation where progress is difficult except on paths, tracks or roads
forest edge / clearing ... open woodland, or adjacent to a forest or wood, or a significant open area within a forest or wood
habitation ... a man-made structure used or intended for human habitation
open ground ... not on, in or immediately adjacent to any other location described here
path / track ... not metalled (paved), may be suitable for vehicles
road ... metalled (paved), classified or unclassified
stream / ditch ... a drainage that can be easily crossed on foot
wall / fence line ... any man-made structure enclosing an area of land
water / water's edge ... in or adjacent to a body of water that could not be easily crossed on foot

References

- 1 Gibb GJ, Woolnough P. *Missing Persons*. Aberdeen: Grampian Police, 2007, pp 4–7. Available from URL: <http://www.searchresearch.org.uk/www/ukmpbs/>
- 2 *ibid*, pp 28-29
- 3 *ibid*, pp 13-16
- 4 *ibid*, pp 17-23
- 5 *ibid*, pp 34-38
- 6 *ibid*, pp 42-43