Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Missing Persons (in Cheshrie?)

Nads

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# Introduction

This paper uses Calls for Service provided by Cheshire Police to understand the spatial and temporal patterns of missing incidents. Missing persons research is heavily focused within qualitative analysis which has been proven to be important in understanding the individual and societal narratives of missing persons. However, these studies have only been studied as possible risks after going missing. The analysis of geographical location however, can extend discussion on the possible high risk areas

Therefore, this paper focuses on how specific risks faced by missing persons can be predicted from a combination of individual characteristics and spatial-temporal analysis.

# Lit Review

In the UK alone, missing persons are reported every two minutes, yet there is a large amount of ambiguity that surrounds why people go missing, how they are reported, how they can be found, who the most common groups to go missing are and how police deal with the initial response (Taylor et al., 2019). Some of this confusion stems from a lack of an implicit definition of ‘missing persons’ among police and missing persons agencies. This is a result of who the power of the definition belongs to; is it the people that report them as missing or those who have chosen to go missing? The question might be operationalised by examining who the absence is a problem for, whether it’s the victim themselves or those around them (Wade, 2000). However, if missing people are viewed as simply passive victims of this labelling procedure, they can be viewed as having little independence that minimises the complex framework of missing person reports.

etc etc

## Research Question

1. How has the handling of missing person calls changed over time, including a) grade b) origin c) response time?
2. Spatially what areas are associated with missing person calls?
3. Is there an association between going missing and levels of deprivation?
4. Is there an association between going missing and mental health?

# Methods

### Datasets

* Calls for Service
* IMD
* Mental health
* Census (population statistics)

### Models

*Variables Used/data manipulation*  
temporal models  
\*spatial models

### Limitations

* Problems with spatial data
* Problems with MH dataset
* Problems with IMD/census
* missing person vs missing incident
* repeated calls

### Ethics

\*All cleared by UoM

# Analysis

### Temporal Trends

### Spatial Trends

### Covid 19

# Discussion

# Conclusion