

# TEMPLATE POLICY PAGE

<b>Category:</b>	<b>Robbery</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<b>Year:</b>	<b>/</b>

<b>Main policy page:</b>	<b>/</b>
<b>Relevant legislation:</b>	<p><b>Robbery</b> is defined in the Theft Act 1968 as follows:</p> <p>A person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person, or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force</p> <p>The definition of <b>personal robbery</b> in the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) is:</p> <p>The use or threat of force in a theft from the person should be recorded as a robbery. For example, if the victim or a third party offers any resistance, or if anyone is assaulted in any way, then this constitutes force. Similarly, if a victim is under any impression from the offender's words or actions that the offender may use force, then this constitutes threat of force.</p> <p>HOCR distinguish between <b>personal robbery</b> and <b>business robbery</b> as follows:</p> <p>It becomes personal robbery (rather than business robbery) in the following circumstances</p> <p>A robbery where the goods stolen belong to an individual or group of individuals, rather than a corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery, or whether the personal property actually belongs to the person being robbed.</p> <p>There is also a need to differentiate between personal robbery and other offences involving the taking of a person's property whilst it is in their possession. A variety of terminology is used here.</p> <p>HOCR define <b>theft from the person</b> as:</p> <p>A theft without the use or threat of force should be recorded as a theft from the person if one of the following circumstances applies at the time of the theft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) The goods stolen were being worn by the victim;</li><li>ii) The goods stolen were physically attached in some way</li></ul>

	<p>to the victim, or carried by the victim;  iii) The goods stolen were contained in an article of clothing being worn by the victim</p> <p><b>Snatch theft</b> is defined as where:</p> <p>The property is stolen from the physical possession of the victim and some degree of force is directed to the property but not to the victim (for example a bag snatched from the hand or shoulder of the victim or phone snatched from the hand)</p> <p>The definition is presumably intended to discriminate between this type of theft and pickpocketing.</p> <p>To view the Theft Act 1968 please use the links below  <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1968/pdf/ukpga_19680060_en.pdf">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1968/pdf/ukpga_19680060_en.pdf</a></p>
<b>Trends:</b>	<p>Between 2006/07 and 2007/08 the number of robberies in England and Wales fell by 16%. There were 84,706 robberies in 2007/08, the lowest level since the new recorded crime standard was introduced, and the lowest since 1999/2000, when 84,277 were recorded. It also represented a 30% decrease on the number of robberies in 2001/02 when it peaked at 121,359.</p> <p>Most of the 2007/08 decrease was due to a fall in robbery of personal property, which was down by 18%. Robbery of business property fell by 3%.</p> <p>For further details regarding these figures please use the following link: <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0708.pdf">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0708.pdf</a></p>

<b>Contacts:</b>	<p><b>National organisations</b></p> <p><b>Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)</b>  <a href="http://www.acpo.police.uk/">http://www.acpo.police.uk/</a></p> <p><b>Association of Police Authorities (APA)</b>  <a href="http://www.apa.police.uk/apa">http://www.apa.police.uk/apa</a></p> <p><b>British Chamber of Commerce</b>  The BCC provides contact details for local businesses.  <a href="http://www.chamberonline.co.uk/">http://www.chamberonline.co.uk/</a></p> <p><b>British Crime Survey Website</b>  <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html</a></p> <p><b>British Security Industry association (BSIA)</b>  <a href="http://www.bsia.co.uk/">http://www.bsia.co.uk/</a></p> <p><b>Crimestoppers</b>  <a href="http://www.crimestoppers-uk.org">www.crimestoppers-uk.org</a></p>
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The mobile phone industry-led 'Immobilise ' campaign, promoting the message that "Stolen Phones Don't Work Anymore".

**Crime Concern**

<http://www.crimeconcern.org.uk/>

**Criminal Justice System**

<http://www.cjonline.org/home.html>

**Department for Communities and Local Government**

<http://www.communities.gov.uk>

**Department for Education and Skills**

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/>

**Department of Health**

<http://www.doh.gov.uk/>

**Department for Transport**

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/>

**Jill Dando Institute**

<http://www.jdi.ucl.ac.uk/>

**Local Government Association (LGA)**

<http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/core/page.do?pageId=1>

**National Mobile Phone Crime Unit**

<http://www.met.police.uk/mobilephone/>

**National Neighbourhood Watch Association**

<http://www.neighbourhoodwatch.net>

**Suzy Lamplugh Trust**

[www.suzylamplugh.org/home/index.shtml](http://www.suzylamplugh.org/home/index.shtml)

**Victim Support**

<http://www.victimsupport.org/>

Completed template to be sent to the EUCPN Secretariat at [eucpn@ibz.eu](mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu).