National Targets	
Objective	**Target**
Crime Reduction	Reduce notifiable crime by at least 2%
BTP is committed to realising its strategic aim of reducing crime and disorder on the railways. This is an especially challenging target given that both passenger numbers and journey kilometres will increase next year.	
Notifiable Detection Rate	Increase the notifiable detection rate by at least one percentage point
BTP has increased its detection rate for notifiable offences from 17% in 2004-05 to 26% for 2007-08. Setting this target will ensure that efforts are focused in further improving performance.	
Fatality Management	• To conclude police activity which disrupts train movement within an average of 90 minutes from receiving a report of a fatal incident.
BTP has proven ability to deal effectively with fatalities and to strike a balance between the need to respect the dignity of the deceased, thorough investigation and keeping the railway running. This target excludes major incidents and incidents classified Suspicious, Road Traffic Accident, Level Crossing and Unexplained. In 2008-09 London Underground will be held to account for this target for the first time. Current performance is 74 minutes.	
Counter Terrorism	• To carry out CBR profiling at least 95% of nominated locations on the railway network once every calendar month • To publish, implement and monitor a new Operation Alert policy
Countering the terrorist threat will remain a key priority for both BTP and the railway industry during 2008-09. A number of other numerical targets will be included within the Operations Departmental plan, but due to the sensitivity of such data, they will not be published. BTP is currently achieving the CBR profiling target.	
Cable Theft	• To reduce live cable theft offences by at least 5% • To increase the number of offenders detected from 2007-08 levels • To seize assets and cash in connection with the investigation of cable related offences to the value of at least £500,000
The increasing problem of cable theft from the railway network driven by world commodity prices is having a significant impact on railway operations. Offenders can attack live cabling and critical parts of the infrastructure where the impact can cause disruption for weeks and in some specific cases even longer. BTP will disrupt, detect and arrest offenders engaged in this type of activity. The occurrence of cable theft offences is closely related to the market price of copper. If the price of copper rises above $9,000 per tonne on the London Metal Exchange then the reduction target may be adjusted in consultation with the Cable Theft Gold Group.	

National Targets	
Objective	**Target**
Football	• To obtain at least 60 Football Banning Orders • To reduce the number of serious football-related incidents by at least 5%
Football Banning Orders provide an effective and rigorous punishment for people convicted of football-related disorder and can be used in addition to any fines or custodial sentences issued by the courts. BTP is committed to combating football hooliganism and ensuring the safe and orderly movement of sports fans on the rail system. A serious football related offence is defined as one which is in a football context and has a serious impact on the railway or its staff, the public or the Police. Types of offences include violent disorder, GBH, Serious criminal damage (£5000 and above), any assault on staff or police, any sexual assault and any racially motivated incident. During 2007-08 BTP has successfully applied for 44 Banning Orders and has reduced the number of serious football-related offences by 14%.	
Quality of Service	• To achieve at least 80% overall victim satisfaction
BTP aim to provide a high quality of service regardless of why or how contact is made. This target measures the overall satisfaction of victims of crime with the service that BTP provides through the annual Victims of Crime Survey. Current performance is 79% overall satisfaction.	
Contact Management	• At least 90% of emergency calls to be answered within 10 seconds • At least 90% of non-emergency calls to be answered within 40 seconds
BTP has recently implemented a contact management strategy to improve its resilience and call handling performance. Achievement of these targets will ensure that BTP manages its call handling effectively and is able to provide a quick response to those who need to make contact. BTP is currently achieving these targets, which are national targets contained within the National Call Handling Standard.	
Efficiency	• Achieve at least 2% efficiency savings
To deliver its objectives successfully BTP will need to secure 2% year-on-year efficiency savings to reinvest in order meet growing demand, and to continue to modernise. This target will be monitored and managed through the Frontlinefirst Programme.	
Persistent Young Offenders	• The average time from arrest to sentence to be no longer than 65 days
This target is important in ensuring that young people are able to see the direct correlation between their actions and the consequences of those actions - the offence that they commit and the subsequent consequences in court. In order for this to take place, justice needs to be quick and effective. BTP's focus on this area has seen significant improvements in performance and it is likely that BTP will achieve the 65 day target for a rolling quarter at the end of February for the first time.	
Offenders Brought to Justice	• At least 27% of offences to be brought to justice
This target is intended to sustain improvements in BTP's criminal justice processes. In particular it complements efforts to improve the quality of case files, corporacy around criminal justice processes and performance management. The target measures the number of notifiable offences which result in a conviction, caution (youth offender equivalents of reprimand and final warning), cannabis street warning, penalty notice for disorder or are taken into consideration. This is another area where management focus has brought about considerable improvement in performance over the last year. Current performance is 25.5%, which is an improvement of 0.3% from the end of November and 0.7% from the end of October.	

National Targets	
Objective	**Target**
Absence Management	• To achieve less than an average of eight days sickness absence for BTP employees
BTP is committed to achieving a high level of attendance from police officers and police staff since this is essential to the maintenance of an efficient and effective policing service. BTP is currently failing its targets with regard to sickness absence for police staff, officers and PCSOs. A substantial programme of action has been undertaken and setting this target for 2008-09 will provide further incentive for improvement. It is likely that at the end of 2007-08 the average number of days lost through sickness will be 10.5 for police staff and police officers and 11 for PCSOs.	
Recruitment and Progression	• At least 14% of all officers recruited to be from a BME background • At least 25% of all officers recruited to be female • At least 6% of police officers promoted to be from a BME background • At least 18% of police officers promoted to be female
BTP is committed to recruiting and retaining people from different backgrounds so it can continue to develop a workforce that reflects the diversity of the UK population and travelling public. The recruitment target has been changed from an overall representation target to one which monitors the ethnicity and sex of newly recruited officers. This allows for the HR department to be held more fully accountable and is also more reflective of the work that they do. BTP is currently failing three of its four recruitment and progression targets. The female progression target is being achieved with a year to date figure of 24.2% against a target of 18%, but the BME progression target is being failed with a year to date performance of 4.8% against a target of 5.9%. Both overall recruitment targets are being failed with a year to date figure for female representation of 15.9% and BME representation of 6.1% against targets of 17.5% and 6.4% respectively.	