

Business Plan 2011–2015

Home Office

May 2011

This plan will be updated annually

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A) Vision (p.1 of 2)

The Home Office will defend the country against terrorism, secure our borders and control immigration, enable the police and local communities to step up the fight against crime and anti-social behaviour, and champion equality. We will take the Government's values of freedom, fairness and responsibility as our guiding principles.

The Home Office will be smaller, ensure the best value for money for the taxpayer and reflect our new approach of devolving decisions, funding and accountability, and intervening less.

We will empower the public to hold the police to account for crime in their area. Directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners will give the public a real say in how their streets are policed. We want the public to trust the police and know that they will be there for them when they need them, so police forces will publish local crime data and hold 'beat meetings' to strengthen the bond between the police and local people.

Alongside this radical shift in power, we want the police to be able to get on with their jobs out and about in local communities fighting crime and not tied up by paperwork or meetings. We will end national targets and simplify institutional structures, removing bureaucratic accountability, improving efficiency and returning professional responsibility.

We will reverse state intrusion into people's lives, returning freedoms lost through ID cards and the disproportionate use of surveillance powers, the DNA database and the Vetting and Barring Scheme. Citizens will not be subjected to unnecessary or disproportionate state intrusion into their lives.

We will deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. It will be more efficient and less open to abuse and will reduce the number of non-EU migrants. We are developing policies to meet this objective. As a result of these policies we anticipate net migration will be in the tens of thousands in future.

A) Vision (p.2 of 2)

The Government's approach to counter-terrorism will continue to keep people safe under powers that are proportionate, focused and transparent.

Through the Government Equalities Office, we will take a new approach to equality based on two key principles: equal treatment and equal opportunities, moving away from the bureaucratic processes of the past. The Government will act as a catalyst and advocate for change by working with businesses, the voluntary sector and wider civil society.

Theresa May, Home Secretary

B) Coalition Priorities (p.1 of 4)

Structural Reform Priorities

1. **Empower the public to hold the police to account for their role in cutting crime**
 - Introduce directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners and make police actions to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour more transparent
2. **Free up the police to fight crime more effectively and efficiently**
 - Cut police bureaucracy, end unnecessary central interference and overhaul police powers in order to cut crime, reduce costs and improve police value for money. Simplify national institutional structures and establish a National Crime Agency to strengthen the fight against organised crime
3. **Create a more integrated criminal justice system**
 - Help the police and other public services work together across the criminal justice system
4. **Secure our borders and reduce immigration**
 - Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to reduce inflow and minimise abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route. Process asylum applications more quickly, and end the detention of children for immigration purposes

B) Coalition Priorities (p.2 of 4)

Structural Reform Priorities

5. Protect people's freedoms and civil liberties

- Reverse state interference to ensure there is not disproportionate intrusion into people's lives

6. Protect our citizens from terrorism

- Keep people safe through the Government's approach to counter-terrorism

7. Build a fairer and more equal society

- Help create a fair and flexible labour market. Change culture and attitudes. Empower individuals and communities. Improve equality structures, frontline services and support; and help Government Departments and others to consider equality as a matter of course

B) Coalition Priorities (p.3 of 4)

Other major responsibilities

1. Civil registration in England and Wales

- The Home Office, via the Registrar General who is also the Chief Executive of the Identity and Passport Service, is responsible for the administration of the policy and legislation relating to civil registration in England and Wales. This is operationally discharged in partnership with local authorities
- The Identity and Passport Service also provides passport services to UK nationals at home and to UK nationals abroad

2. Counter-terrorism

- The Home Secretary is the lead Minister for counter-terrorism. The Home Office develops, directs and oversees implementation of the UK's cross-government strategy countering terrorism (CONTEST)

3. Equalities

- The Home Secretary is the Minister for Women and Equalities. The Home Office, via the Government Equalities Office, takes the lead on issues relating to women, sexual orientation and transgender equality matters and has responsibility within Government for equality strategy and legislation

B) Coalition Priorities (p.4 of 4)

The Department will no longer...

...impose unnecessary burdens and bureaucracy on the police through top-down targets, the Policing Pledge and a confusing set of national policing bodies and ring-fenced grants

...impose unnecessary bureaucracy on local partners responsible for community safety and criminal justice

...intrude disproportionately on civil liberties and freedoms through ID cards and the National Identity Register, DNA records, powers of entry, counter-terrorism and security legislation and the Vetting and Barring Scheme

... take a “tick-box” approach to equality – through the Government Equalities Office, we are strengthening the public sector Equality Duty to focus on transparency and democratic accountability and have announced the scrapping of the socio-economic duty under the 2010 Equality Act

C) Structural Reform Plan

The Coalition is committed to a programme of reform that will turn government on its head. We want to bring about a power shift, taking power away from Whitehall and putting it into the hands of people and communities, and a horizon shift, making the decisions that will equip Britain for long term success. For too long citizens have been treated as passive recipients of centralised, standardised services. This Government is putting citizens back in charge, and Structural Reform Plans are part of this shift of power from government to people.

This section sets out how, and when, the Department will achieve the reforms that are needed to make this happen. Structural Reform Plans are key tools for holding departments to account for the implementation of Programme for Government commitments, replacing the old top-down systems of targets and central micromanagement.

Each month, the Department publishes a simple report on its progress in meeting these commitments. These reports are available on our departmental website and on the Number 10 website.

All legislative timings and subsequent actions are subject to Parliamentary timetable and approval.

1. Empower the public to hold the police to account for their role in cutting crime (p.1 of 3)

Introduce directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners and make police actions to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour more transparent

ACTIONS	Start	End
1.1 Make the police more accountable through oversight by a directly elected Police and Crime Commissioner, who will be subject to strict checks and balances through Police and Crime Panels formed by elected members of local authorities and independent members		
i. Develop proposals to replace Police Authorities with directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners for each force area within England and Wales. Police and Crime Commissioners will be responsible for the totality of policing within a force area, and accountable to the public rather than to central government	Completed	-
ii. Consult on introduction of directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners	Completed	-
iii. Analyse consultation responses and draft legislation to abolish Police Authorities and introduce directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners	Completed	-
iv. Introduce a Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill to create directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners	Completed	-
v. Prepare for elections of Police and Crime Commissioners working with the Electoral Commission, including introduction of any secondary legislation required	Started	May 2012
vi. Hold elections of Police and Crime Commissioners	May 2012	May 2012
vii. Draft secondary legislation in consultation with partners and election experts to lay before Parliament	Started	May 2012
viii. Ensure a network of returning officers is in place ahead of the first Police and Crime Commissioner elections	Started	May 2012
ix. Ensure devolution issues in London and Wales are properly taken account of ahead of the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners	Started	May 2012
x. Funding processes for Police and Crime Commissioner elections in place	Started	Dec 2011

1. Empower the public to hold the police to account for their role in cutting crime (p.3 of 3)

Introduce directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners and make police actions to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour more transparent

ACTIONS	Start	End
1.3 Empower local communities to take a more active role in their neighbourhoods, providing the incentives, training and encouragement for people from all walks of life to help to police their own communities		
i. Consult on proposals for enabling and encouraging people to get involved in tackling crime	Completed	-
ii. Appoint Baroness Newlove as the Government's champion for safer, active communities	Completed	-
iii. Develop a programme of work to mobilise communities to get involved in keeping their neighbourhoods safe, including enabling and encouraging people to get involved and mobilising neighbourhood activists	Completed	-
iv. Make it easier for the public to report crime and disorder to the police through the introduction of 101 as a national police non-emergency number	Started	Apr 2012
v. Work with Community Safety Partnerships in the interim period before the election of Police and Crime Commissioners to help them be more responsive to citizens, voluntary and community groups and social enterprises	Started	May 2012
vi. Help build community capacity and engagement with police and other community safety partners including publication of enhanced street-level crime maps and community beat meetings. Support the development of links between communities and public sector agencies and the trialling of new approaches to service delivery with a clear community safety focus, providing funding that will support the voluntary and community sector and help promote social and community action	Started	Apr 2012
vii. Work with HM Inspectorate of Constabulary to implement data quality assurance arrangements across policing to support democratic accountability and public trust in crime statistics	Started	Apr 2012

2. Free up the police to fight crime more effectively and efficiently

(p.3 of 6)

Cut police bureaucracy, end unnecessary central interference and overhaul police powers in order to cut crime, reduce costs and improve police value for money. Simplify national institutional structures and establish a National Crime Agency to strengthen the fight against organised crime

ACTIONS	Start	End
2.3 Simplify institutional structures for the police, phasing out the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) and establishing a National Crime Agency (NCA) and Border Police Command		
i. Consult on proposals to establish the NCA and phase out the NPIA	Completed	-
ii. Draft and publish an organised crime strategy	Mar 2011 (Overdue)	
iii. First release of data on the size, value and nature of organised crime and our success in diminishing it and its profitability	Oct 2011	Oct 2011
iv. Develop a Strategic Policing Requirement, setting out the national threats that cross police force boundaries and the capabilities that police forces and Police and Crime Commissioners will need to provide together in order to deal with these threats	Started	May 2012
v. Determine the functions and structure of the NCA, including proposals for a Border Police Command responsible for better connecting the police, UK Border Agency, HM Revenue & Customs and others in protecting and policing the border	Mar 2011 (Overdue)	
vi. Develop proposals for functions currently performed by the NPIA	Dec 2010 (Overdue)	
vii. Consult on Peter Neyroud's Review of Policing Leadership and Training Functions	Started	Jun 2011
viii. Analyse consultation responses and work with policing partners and others to implement the outcomes of consultation, if applicable	Jul 2011	Sep 2011
ix. Establish a shadow NCA to ensure a smooth transition	Started	Apr 2012
x. Introduce legislation to establish the NCA and phase out the NPIA	Spring 2012	Spring 2012
xi. Introduce further operational changes to make the NCA fully operational, incorporating the Border Police Command	Spring 2012	Dec 2013
xii. Determine the shape and scope of new economic crime structures	Started	Jun 2011

2. Free up the police to fight crime more effectively and efficiently

(p.4 of 6)

Cut police bureaucracy, end unnecessary central interference and overhaul police powers in order to cut crime, reduce costs and improve police value for money. Simplify national institutional structures and establish a National Crime Agency to strengthen the fight against organised crime

ACTIONS	Start	End
2.4 Improve the efficiency of local policing		
i. Develop and publish plans to extend the collaboration between police forces and reform police procurement, finding efficiencies by sharing functions at national level	Completed	-
ii. As part of a full review of the remuneration and conditions of service for police officers and staff, the first part will make recommendations on short-term improvements to the service	Completed	-
iii. Further to the initial report on remuneration and conditions of service, continue the review and make recommendations on matters of longer-term reform	Started	Jan 2012
iv. Working through a new multi-agency Policing Value for Money Unit, the Home Office and national policing partners will help the Police Service to take forward the agreed programme of action to drive value for money and maximise savings via IT convergence, national procurement (in line with the vision set out in <i>Backing Small Business</i>), getting better and cheaper support services and enabling transformational change (including increasing productivity)	Started	May 2012
v. Develop a programme to build the capacity and capability and knowledge of the Police Service in transformational change, with services to the public maintained and improved through increased productivity	Started	Mar 2012
2.5 Simplify and improve anti-social behaviour powers so that the police, local authorities and others have powers and tools that are effective and easy to use and provide a real deterrent		
i. Develop proposals for a new, simplified set of anti-social behaviour powers and tools	Completed	-
ii. Consult on proposals for anti-social behaviour powers and tools	Apr 2011 (Overdue)	
iii. Analyse consultation responses and prepare for legislation	May 2011	Dec 2011

2. Free up the police to fight crime more effectively and efficiently

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Cut police bureaucracy, end unnecessary central interference and overhaul police powers in order to cut crime, reduce costs and improve police value for money. Simplify national institutional structures and establish a National Crime Agency to strengthen the fight against organised crime

ACTIONS	Start	End
2.5 Simplify and improve anti-social behaviour powers so that the police, local authorities and others have powers and tools that are effective and easy to use and provide a real deterrent (continued)		
iv. Introduce legislation to simplify and improve new anti-social behaviour powers and tools	Spring 2012	Spring 2012
2.6 Overhaul alcohol licensing to give more power to police and local authorities to meet the concerns of local communities		
i. Develop proposals to overhaul the Licensing Act 2003 to strengthen local authority and police powers to remove licences from, or refuse to grant licences to, any premises that are causing problems. Allow councils and the police to shut down permanently any shop or bar found to be persistently selling alcohol to children. Double the maximum fine for under-age alcohol sales to £20,000. Permit local councils to charge more for late-night licences to pay for additional policing	Completed	-
ii. Develop proposals to change alcohol pricing to ensure that it tackles binge drinking, including options to ban below-cost sale of alcohol, working with other government departments. Pricing options must be enforceable, compatible with EU trade law and easily implemented by business	Completed	-
iii. Consult on proposals to overhaul alcohol licensing	Completed	-
iv. Analyse consultation responses and draft legislation	Completed	-
v. Introduce Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill to overhaul alcohol licensing	Completed	-
vi. Consult on proposals on exemptions to late night levy	Jul 2011	Oct 2011
vii. Analyse consultation responses and draft legislation	Nov 2011	Mar 2012
viii. Introduce legislation to increase licensing fees	Completed	-

3. Create a more integrated Criminal Justice System

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Help the police and other public services work together across the Criminal Justice System

ACTIONS	Start	End
3.2 Develop a comprehensive approach to drug misuse, working with other government departments		
i. Develop a drugs strategy to tackle drugs misuse, covering prevention, enforcement, treatment and reintegration (including rehabilitation)	Completed	-
ii. Introduce a Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill to establish a system of temporary bans on new legal highs while health issues are considered by independent experts	Completed	-
iii. Determine implementation plans for the drugs strategy	Completed	-
iv. Work with other government departments to ensure the effective local implementation and delivery of the drugs strategy, including the switch on of drug testing across England and Wales enabling local areas to decide whether to conduct drug testing and related interventions to tackle drug-related offending	Started	Apr 2012
v. Review how law enforcement and health agencies share information and data on harmful patterns of drug use and emerging new drugs in order to help ensure that there is an effective and early response through public health messaging, law enforcement or legislation	Started	Sep 2011
vi. Conduct pilots to improve the capabilities to identify new psychoactive substances or so called 'legal highs' and review findings to determine future roll out of these improvements	Started	May 2011
vii. Work with the Department of Health and other government departments to ensure that cross-government Drug Recovery Payment by Outcomes pilots are developed to meet the needs of drug misusing offenders to deliver crime and reoffending outcomes	Started	Oct 2011

3. Create a more integrated Criminal Justice System

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Help the police and other public services work together across the Criminal Justice System

ACTIONS	Start	End
3.3 Support collaboration between the police and other public services, working with the Ministry of Justice and other government departments		
i. Remove regulations in order to free up local community safety partnerships from unnecessary bureaucracy	Started	Jun 2011
ii. Develop and publish plans to spread best practice and information on which techniques are most effective for use by communities, police, their partners and sentencers at preventing and cutting crime, working with the Ministry of Justice, including publication of the Integrated Offender Management investment toolkit and Integrated Offender Management National Conference	Started	Jun 2011
iii. Ensure that hospitals share non-confidential information with the police on knife and gun crime and other serious violence, supporting the Department of Health	Completed	-
iv. Support the Ministry of Justice to develop options to provide people with greater protection to prevent crime and apprehend criminals, including defending themselves against intruders	Completed	-
v. Pilot and monitor the use of under-18 gang injunctions, a civil power designed to prevent and protect individuals from gang-related violence	Sep 2011	Sep 2012
vi. Work with the voluntary and community sector to deliver field-generated local innovative programmes that prevent substance misuse related offending by young people	Jun 2011	Mar 2012
vii. Provide support to the Positive Futures Programme to ensure that they are able to reduce offending, prevent serious youth violence and reduce drug and alcohol misuse within their local communities	Started	Aug 2011
viii. Prepare for Police and Crime Commissioners' role in commissioning youth crime prevention services	Started	Mar 2012

3. Create a more integrated Criminal Justice System

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Help the police and other public services work together across the Criminal Justice System

ACTIONS	Start	End
3.4 Help the police, voluntary organisations and local communities to reduce violence against women		
i. Develop and publish a strategic narrative on violence against women and girls	Completed	-
ii. Develop and publish supporting actions and policies to prevent violence against women and girls	Completed	-
iii. Deliver the Home Office actions in the cross-government violence against women and girls action plan	Started	Mar 2015
iv. First six-monthly update of the violence against women and girls action plan, published on the Home Office website	Oct 2011	Oct 2011
v. Conduct and evaluate the effectiveness of pilot Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Domestic Violence Protection Notices, which are designed to exclude the perpetrator from the designated premises and give victims of domestic violence the time and space to consider their options	Jun 2011	Jun 2012
vi. Consult on proposed legislative changes to strengthen and extend the notification requirements for registered sex offenders, to require notification of all foreign travel, residence with a child under 18, weekly notification where no fixed abode and notification of passport and bank details	May 2011	Jul 2011
vii. Analyse consultation responses and draft legislation	Jul 2011	Sep 2011
viii. Introduce secondary legislation on and extend the notification requirements for registered sex offenders	Oct 2011	Dec 2011
ix. Implement legislation for reviewing lifetime notification of sex offenders	May 2011	Jan 2012

4. Secure our borders and reduce immigration

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Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to minimise abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route

ACTIONS	Start	End
4.1 Establish a Border Police Command to secure our borders, as part of the new National Crime Agency		
i. See action 2.3	See action 2.3	
ii. Border Police Command in operation as part of the National Crime Agency	Dec 2013	Dec 2013
4.2 Strengthen the system of granting student visas to reduce abuse with the likely consequence of reducing net migration		
i. Review the student visa system and bring forward proposals to prevent abuse with the likely consequence of reducing net migration	Completed	-
ii. Implement first proposals arising from the review of the student visa system to prevent abuse with the likely consequence of reducing net migration	Started	Dec 2012
iii. Implement final set of proposals through rule changes to student visas	Apr 2012	Apr 2012
4.3 Strengthen the system of granting spouse visas to reduce abuse and support the integration of long-term migrants in local communities		
i. Make changes to visa systems regarding English language requirements for spouses	Completed	-
ii. Consult on family migration, including family settlement	Jul 2011	Oct 2011
iii. Analyse family consultation responses and develop new Immigration Rules	Oct 2011	Mar 2012
iv. Implement new arrangements for family migration arising from the consultation	Apr 2012	May 2015
4.4 Set an annual limit on the number of non-EU economic migrants admitted to the UK. As a result of this and other policies we anticipate net migration will be in the tens of thousands in future		
i. Set an interim limit on non-EU economic migrants	Completed	-
ii. Consult on how best to operate an annual limit, taking into account the economic, social and public service impacts of migration	Completed	-

4. Secure our borders and reduce immigration

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Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to minimise abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route

ACTIONS	Start	End
4.4 Set an annual limit on the number of non-EU economic migrants admitted to the UK. As a result of this and other policies we anticipate net migration will be in the tens of thousands in future (continued)		
iii. Set a new annual limit on non-EU economic migrants, following the outcome of the consultation exercise	Completed	-
iv. Implement new arrangements for the operation of the annual limit	Started	May 2015
v. Independent Migration Advisory Committee to review the level of the annual limit for 2012/13	Sep 2011	Dec 2011
vi. Conduct a review of the operation of the policy for the annual limit	Sep 2011	Dec 2011
vii. Implement any change to the annual limit	Apr 2012	Apr 2012
viii. Implement new settlement rules including requirements for applicants to demonstrate English-language proficiency, continue to meet the salary threshold and to pass a new criminality test	Completed	-
ix. Consult on further changes to settlement rules to break the link between temporary migration and settlement	May 2011	Sep 2011
x. Stop people who owe the NHS £1,000 or more from coming to or staying in the UK until the debt is paid off	Started	Mar 2012
xi. Support Department for Work and Pensions in implementing measures in the Welfare Reform Bill to restrict illegal workers' access to contributory benefits, maternity allowance and statutory payments	Apr 2012	Dec 2013
xii. Include provisions to change immigration appeal rights in the Ministry of Justice second session Repeals Bill, which will remove unnecessary laws from the statute book	May 2012	May 2012

4. Secure our borders and reduce immigration

(p.3 of 4)

Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to minimise abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route

ACTIONS	Start	End
4.5 Speed up the processing of asylum applications		
i. Review and develop options for improving the processing of applications, including comparison with EU countries	Completed	-
ii. Legacy of old asylum cases cleared	Started	Jul 2011
iii. Implement changes to UK Border Agency processes and systems, as recommended by the review of asylum processing	Started	Dec 2011
iv. Conduct an analysis of allowed appeals and use it to make targeted improvements to the quality of decision making	Started	Oct 2011
4.6 End the detention of children for immigration purposes		
i. Review current measures for the detention of children for immigration purposes	Completed	-
ii. Identify ways of removing non-compliant families without resorting to detention, by working with voluntary organisations on how they might provide support	Completed	-
iii. Conduct two pilots with voluntary organisations working with families while they are still in the community and exploring with them available options. Seek to give the family every opportunity to comply and make their own preparations for departure	Completed	-
iv. Make changes to existing border and removals operations, including through work with voluntary organisations, after the end of detention of children for immigration purposes	Completed	-
v. Launch Family Returns Panel with interim membership	Completed	-
vi. Recruit permanent members of the Family Returns Panel	Jun 2011	Dec 2011

4. Secure our borders and reduce immigration

(p.4 of 4)

Deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. Limit non-EU economic migrants, and introduce new measures to minimise abuse of all migration routes, for example the student route

ACTIONS	Start	End
4.7 Support e-Borders to help protect the UK against terrorist attack, serious cross-border crime and abuses of the immigration system, assessing passengers in advance of their arrival in the UK. Reintroduce exit checks		
i. Agree a contract with new suppliers and transition existing services from Raytheon Systems Limited	Completed	-
ii. Review the extent to which e-Borders provides a solution to the reintroduction of exit checks	Completed	-
iii. Implement an agreed contract with suppliers, ensuring that this continues to deliver value for money and meets its agreed milestones	Started	Mar 2015
iv. Make any further necessary operational changes to reintroduce exit checks	Started	Mar 2015
v. Develop the Smart Zones concept which speeds up the processing of pre-checked low-risk passengers through border control points at specific ports and airports	Started	Dec 2011
vi. Implement the new immigration and asylum biometric system	Started	Dec 2011
4.8 Stop the removal of asylum seekers who have had to leave particular countries because their sexual orientation or gender identification puts them at proven risk of imprisonment, torture or execution		
i. Publish guidance for UK Border Agency staff on handling asylum cases with issues related to sexual orientation or gender identification, supported by a caseworker training programme	Completed	-

5. Protect people's freedoms and civil liberties

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Reverse state interference to ensure there is not disproportionate intrusion into people's lives

ACTIONS	Start	End
5.1 Scrap ID cards and the National Identity Register		
i. Shut down the issuance of new cards and halt work to incorporate fingerprint information on passports	Completed	-
ii. Introduce an Identity Documents Bill to scrap ID cards and the National Identity Register	Completed	-
5.2 Review counter-terrorism and security legislation and implement recommendations to ensure it is necessary, effective and proportionate		
i. Undertake and publish a review of counter-terrorism and security legislation, working with the Department for Communities and Local Government on the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act	Completed	-
ii. Pass legislation in relation to Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIMs)	Started	Dec 2011
iii. Pass legislation through the Protection of Freedoms Bill on other key recommendations in relation to pre-charge detention, stop and search powers and local authority use of surveillance powers	Started	Mar 2012
5.3 End the storage of internet and email records without good reason		
i. Develop and publish proposals for the storage and acquisition of internet and email records	Started	Apr 2012
ii. Implement key proposals for the storage and acquisition of internet and email records, including introducing legislation as necessary	Started	Jun 2015
5.4 In line with the Red Tape Challenge, bring forward proposals to reduce and reform the stock of statutory instruments and regulations for which the Department has overall responsibility	Started	Dec 2012

5. Protect people's freedoms and civil liberties

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Reverse state interference to ensure there is not disproportionate intrusion into people's lives

ACTIONS	Start	End
5.5 Introduce a Freedom Bill		
i. Introduce a Freedom Bill to reverse state intrusion, including:	Completed	-
a) Further regulating CCTV		
b) Outlawing fingerprinting of children at school without parental permission, working with the Department for Education		
c) Changing criminal record checks and the Vetting and Barring Scheme, including ensuring that historical convictions for consensual gay sex with over-16s will be treated as spent and will not show up on criminal record checks		
d) Adopting the protections of the Scottish model for the DNA database and publishing guidance on the application of rights to remove DNA from the database		
e) Tackling rogue private sector wheel clampers by prohibiting the wheel clamping or towing away of vehicles on private land		
ii. Subject to Parliamentary approval, secure passage of the Protection of Freedoms Bill to reverse state intrusion	Started	May 2012
iii. Consult on proposals on new CCTV Code of Practice	Started	May 2011
iv. Analyse consultation responses	Jun 2011	Sep 2011
v. Integrate responses to consultation into development of Code of Practice	Dec 2011	Dec 2012
5.6 Review the operation of the Extradition Act – and the US/UK extradition treaty – to make sure that it is even-handed		
i. Appoint an independent panel to take evidence	Completed	-
ii. Panel to invite and consider evidence	Started	May 2011
iii. Extradition panel develops final report	May 2011	Sep 2011

6. Protect our citizens from terrorism

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Keep people safe through the Government's approach to counter-terrorism

ACTIONS	Start	End
6.1 Change security and counter-terrorism policies and systems as part of the Strategic Defence and Security Review under the direction of the National Security Council		
i. Determine options for changes to security and counter-terrorism policies and systems, working with the Cabinet Office	Completed	-
ii. Define core capabilities and commence business process improvement across the police counter-terrorism network to make efficiency savings (Project Atlas)	Started	Jun 2011
6.2 Extend the UK's ability to deport foreign nationals who threaten our national security		
i. Determine policy changes to extend the UK's ability to deport foreign nationals, as part of the review of counter-terrorism and security legislation (see action 5.2)	Completed	-
ii. Implement key recommendations, in relation to strengthening our approach to winning cases in court	Started	Jun 2011
6.3 Review the 'Prevent' strand of the counter-terrorism strategy aimed at stopping people from becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism, with a clear separation between 'prevent' work (Home Office lead) and 'participation' work (Department for Communities and Local Government lead)		
i. Review the 'Prevent' strand of the counter-terrorism strategy	Completed	-
ii. Develop and publish a revised 'Prevent' strategy	Jan 2011 (Overdue)	
iii. Implement the 'Prevent' strand of the counter-terrorism strategy aimed at stopping people from becoming terrorists	Jun 2011	Mar 2012

6. Protect our citizens from terrorism

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Keep people safe through the Government's approach to counter-terrorism

ACTIONS	Start	End
6.4 Revise the 'CONTEST' counter-terrorism strategy to set out a clear policy direction following on from the Strategic Defence and Security Review and the 2010 Spending Review	Apr 2011 (Overdue)	
6.5 Make changes to pre-departure checks to better identify people and cargo that pose a terrorist threat and prevent them flying to or from the UK	Started	Mar 2015
6.6 Strengthen the UK's protection against and ability to respond to a terrorist attack	Started	Oct 2012
6.7 Help to ensure a safe and successful Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 and legislate as necessary to support this		
i. As a first step, undertake a review of Olympic security preparations and agree with the Home Affairs (Olympic and Paralympic) Committee	Completed	-
ii. Decide whether further legislation will be required to ensure a safe and secure Games	Completed	-
iii. Work with the Mayor of London and other partners to ensure that effective plans and capabilities are in place	Started	Jul 2012
a) Stage Olympic Security Exercise 1	Sep 2011	Sep 2011
b) Olympic Accreditation Centre commences security assessments of applications made to London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games from Games participants and associated staff and volunteers, for access to the Olympic Park and associated venues	Sep 2011	Oct 2011
c) Stage Olympic Security Exercise 2	Nov 2011	Dec 2011
d) National Olympic Coordination Centre, a national police-led multi-agency centre for the coordination of Olympic security activity, is ready for operations	Jan 2012	Mar 2012

7. Build a fairer and more equal society

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Help create a fair and flexible labour market. Change culture and attitudes. Empower individuals and communities. Improve equality structures, frontline services and support; and help government departments and others to consider equality as a matter of course

ACTIONS	Start	End
7.1 Promote transparency on gender equality including equal pay		
i. With Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, consult on proposals to promote equal pay as part of the Modern Workplaces consultation	May 2011	Aug 2011
ii. Analyse consultation responses and take forward proposals on equal pay	Aug 2011	May 2012
iii. Publish baseline report on gender equality reporting by private and voluntary sector organisations	Sep 2011	Sep 2011
iv. Publish annual report on gender equality reporting by private and voluntary sector organisations	Sep 2012	Sep 2012
7.2 Promote gender equality on the boards of listed companies		
i. With business and others support implementation of Lord Davies' recommendations to increase numbers of women on corporate boards	Started	Apr 2012
7.3 Promote equality of opportunity to allow greater participation in society		
i. Consult on proposals for providing extra support for disabled people who want to apply for local or national elected office	Started	Jun 2011
ii. Analyse consultation responses and announce way forward	Jul 2011	Sep 2011
iii. Implement agreed proposals, working with political parties and disability organisations	Oct 2011	Apr 2013
7.4 Work internationally to encourage mutual recognition of same-sex partnerships		
i. Update the list of overseas same-sex partnerships automatically recognised by the UK as equivalent to UK civil partnership	Started	Dec 2012

7. Build a fairer and more equal society

(p.2 of 3)

Help create a fair and flexible labour market. Change culture and attitudes. Empower individuals and communities. Improve equality structures, frontline services and support; and help government departments and others to consider equality as a matter of course

ACTIONS	Start	End
7.5 Tackle hatred and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people		
i. Secure support for new charter to tackle homophobia and transphobia in sport	Started	Jul 2012
ii. Consult on proposals for civil partnership registrations on religious premises	Started	Jun 2011
iii. Analyse consultation responses and draft regulations	Jul 2011	Sep 2011
iv. Complete work to enable religious premises to apply to host civil partnership registrations	Dec 2011	Dec 2011
v. Work with all those who have an interest in equal civil marriage and civil partnerships on how legislation can develop	Jul 2011	Jul 2012
vi. Develop and publish cross-Government Transgender Equality Action Plan	Started	Dec 2011
7.6 Streamline and reform the Equality and Human Rights Commission		
i. Consult on proposals to focus the work of Equality and Human Rights Commission on its regulatory functions and improve value for money	Started	Jun 2011
ii. Analyse consultation responses and publish the Government's decision on how to streamline and reform the Equality and Human Rights Commission	Jul 2011	Nov 2011
iii. Implement new model to provide advice on equality and discrimination to individuals	Started	Apr 2012
7.7 Strengthen women's voices in government following abolition of Women's National Commission		
i. Consult on proposals for bringing the informed opinion of women to government	Started	Jun 2011
ii. Analyse consultation responses	Jul 2011	Aug 2011
iii. Publish new approach	Sep 2011	Sep 2011
iv. Implement the new approach	Oct 2011	Mar 2012

D) Departmental expenditure

This section sets out how the Department is spending taxpayers' money as clearly and transparently as possible.

We have included a table to show the Department's planned expenditure over the Spending Review period, as agreed with the Treasury. It is split into money spent on administration (including the cost of running departments themselves), programmes (including the frontline), and capital (for instance new buildings and equipment).

This section also includes a bubble chart setting out in further detail how the Home Offices settlement will be allocated for the 2011/12 financial year, across its key programmes and activities.

Table of spending for 2011/12 to 2014/15

This section sets out the Department's planned expenditure over the Spending Review period, as agreed with the Treasury.

£bn ^{1 2 3 4 & 5}	Baseline 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total departmental expenditure allocation	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.5	8.3
<i>Administration spending</i>	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
<i>Programme spending</i>	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.3
<i>Capital spending</i>	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

Administration spending: the costs of all central government administration other than the costs of direct frontline service provision.

Programme spending: spending on activities, goods and services, such as pay and benefits (excluding admin spend defined above).

Capital spending: spending on assets with a lasting value, such as buildings and equipment.

1. Detailed breakdown of these budgets will be published by April 2011

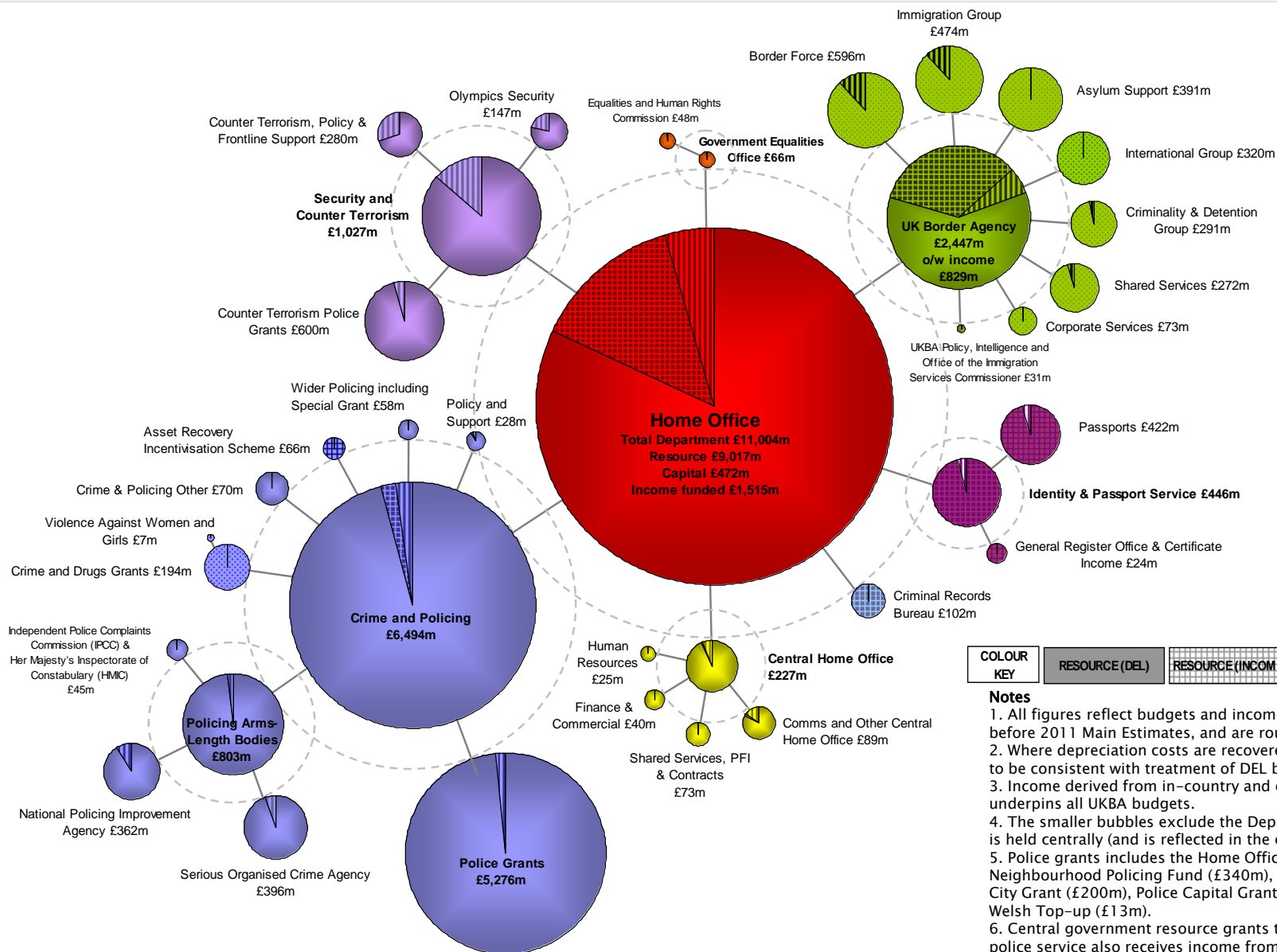
2. Excludes departmental Annually Managed Expenditure

3. Numbers may not sum due to rounding

4. Includes Government Equalities Office

5. Excludes depreciation

Planned Departmental Expenditure 2011/12



This bubble chart sets out further detail on how our settlement will be allocated for the 2011/12 financial year, across our key programmes and activities (excluding expenditure on the Olympics)

COLOUR KEY	RESOURCE (DEL)	RESOURCE (INCOME)	RESOURCE (income and DEL)	CAPITAL DEL
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Notes

1. All figures reflect budgets and income assumptions as of March 2011, before 2011 Main Estimates, and are rounded to the nearest £m.
2. Where depreciation costs are recovered from income, they are excluded to be consistent with treatment of DEL budgets.
3. Income derived from in-country and overseas caseworking fees underpins all UKBA budgets.
4. The smaller bubbles exclude the Departmental Contingency Fund which is held centrally (and is reflected in the central bubble total).
5. Police grants includes the Home Office Police Main Grant (£4579m), Neighbourhood Policing Fund (£340m), National, International and Capital City Grant (£200m), Police Capital Grant (£90m), PFI Grant (£54m) and the Welsh Top-up (£13m).
6. Central government resource grants to the police total £9341m. The police service also receives income from the precept.

Common Areas of Spend

This data aims to let the public compare Home Office operations against other public and private sector organisations, by setting out the cost of common operational areas against common data standards. Here, departments are setting out historical data from 2009/10 to form a baseline for future updates.

In 2009/10, the Home Office¹ ...
...ended the year with 29,882 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) people and 786 contingent labour; average staff cost was £39,800
...had a total benchmarked estate of 325,940sqm with a cost of £134.4m equating to a cost per FTE of £5,427
...procured goods and services with a cost of £2,531.9m with third party suppliers, and were able to provide detailed categorisation for 89.7% of this
...had major projects with a value of £12,215.4m of which the largest were National Identity Scheme and e-Borders
...spent £444.8m with third party suppliers on ICT and had an average cost of desktop per FTE of £2,283
...managed expenditure of £656m to which Police Superannuation and Impairments were the major contributors; and spent £1,518m on staff pay
...spent £225.2m on the HR, Finance, Procurement, Legal and Communications aspects of Corporate Services
...identified £247,000 of Fraud and £13.9m of error
...spent £56m with Small and Medium Enterprises and was unable to provide information on spend or grants with Voluntary and Charitable Sector, although data is available for 2010/11

During the baseline year, few of the data standards above were available for consistent comparison across government. So historical data has not always been prepared on a consistent basis. Departments have set out caveats and exceptions that explain how their data fits with the common standard, and are critical to understanding this data. We are working to improve substantially the quality of data and particularly consistency across departments.

More detailed data, the caveats, definitions and supplementary information is available in Annex A. In future, we will publish updates to this information as part of our regular reporting of business plan data.

Note 1: Organisations covered: Core Home Office, United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA), Identity and Passport Service (IPS), Criminal Records Bureau (CRB), National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) and Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)

Organisations excluded: Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA), Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC), Security Industry Authority (SIA), Government Equalities Office (GEO), National Fraud Authority (NFA), Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, Animal Procedures Committee, National DNA Database Ethics Board, Migration Advisory Committee, Police Advisory Board for England and Wales, Police Negotiating Board, Technical Advisory Board, Investigatory Powers Tribunal, Office of Surveillance Commissioners, Police Arbitration Tribunal, Police Discipline Appeals Tribunal

E) Transparency

Transparency is key to improved outcomes and productivity in our public services. Public reporting of data promotes higher quality and more efficient services, choice and accountability. Transparency is a driver of economic growth because it enables the development of tools to support users, commissioners and providers of public services.

This section sets out how departments will publish information that will allow taxpayers to assess the efficiency and productivity of public services, holding them more effectively to account. The commitments in this section will be kept under continuous review – it is essential that public services are consistently proactive in publishing information to help citizens make the best decisions and routinely appraise their success in delivering meaningful transparency to their users.

This Business Plan makes commitments to the publication of key data sets that will improve the transparency of the public service – at the same time, it commits to providing data that is of good quality so that it can be used for effective comparison and to publishing this information in such a way so that it is as accessible as possible. In addition, departments are expected to work with data users to promote awareness of new data sets as they are published so that they become the focus of innovation and enterprise.

In most cases data will be available free of charge.

Information Strategy (p.1 of 3)

The Transparency Programme fundamentally changes the way in which we consider the data we hold – it is no longer ‘our data’ but should be viewed as ‘public data’ which we as a department hold and maintain for all. As such data will be made available for all, with certain exemptions on grounds of personal privacy and national security: there is a presumption in favour of transparency and opening up government data.

The Transparency Programme in the Home Office is being championed by Helen Kilpatrick, Director General of the Financial & Commercial Group (transparencyprogramme@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk). The principle of transparency applies to the Home Office and its arms length bodies. This responsibility for transparency has been delegated to arms length bodies, and champions appointed within these organisations. In particular, data relating to crime and anti-social behaviour has been made available in a way that enables the public to understand what is happening on their streets, and re-use of the data without risking the identification of individuals. We will continue to work with the police and associated bodies to ensure greater transparency and accountability, as outlined in the consultation paper ‘Policing in the 21st Century’.

The Prime Minister’s transparency commitments, detailed in his letter of 29 May 2010, has been met in full by both the core Home Office and its arms length bodies. In addition, these arms length bodies have contributed where appropriate to the input and impact indicators identified in the Transparency section of the Business Plan.

Data will be published in line with the [Public Data Principles](#) and registered on data.gov.uk – the single online portal for central and local government data. This data will be made available at the lowest level of aggregation appropriate for the dataset, balancing the value of data transparency with the individual’s right to privacy. We will also drive transparency on equality across public services and beyond, using the Equality Strategy and public sector Equality Duty. In future the principle of transparency will form a condition of funding such as grants. Data will be released in ways that serve the public good, balancing user needs against burdens on suppliers as required by the Statistics and Registration Act 2007 (Code of Practice for Official Statistics).

Information Strategy (p.2 of 3)

To date, over 200 datasets on data.gov.uk are sourced from the Home Office and its arms length bodies. Whilst we are committed to proactively releasing as much data as possible, we recognise that gaps may exist. Therefore, pending the introduction of the proposed right to data legislation in the Protection of Freedoms Bill, requests by the public for the release of additional datasets can be made in several ways, via data.gov.uk, the OPSI Public Sector Information unlocking service and the Home Office website.

The initial response to such requests, and the provision of relevant data will be made to the individual or organisation making the request. Subsequently this will be published on the website, and linked to data.gov.uk. All datasets will be published available for re-use and, where reasonably practicable, in re-usable format.

To further support this agenda, we have already made data on the following topics available:

- Central government spending transparency, including details on contracts over £10k and new items of spend over £25k
- Crime data, plus data relating to anti-social behaviour, at a level at which the public can see what is happening on their streets
- Certificate fees – cost of different General Register Office certificates types by delivery mechanisms
- Passport applications data, including the number of days to complete and deliver passports following receipt of application

To further support this agenda, we will make data on the following topics available:

- Crime levels – indicator that reflects violent and property crime reported to the police
- Data on core projects with their real-time status
- Monitoring of hate crime offences
- Size, value and nature of organised crime

Information Strategy (p.3 of 3)

Official statistics, relating to a wide range of Home Office responsibilities, will continue to be published regularly on pre-announced dates. These are available via the UK Statistics Authority publication hub, which is also linked to data.gov.uk.

We will continue to engage with the public and interested bodies, including ‘civic minded developers’, to maximise value derived from this data, and to aid its accessibility. This will comprise a range of activities, including involvement in further ‘hackdays’ such as ‘[Justice and Home Affairs Rewired](#)’, and technical solutions using the Home Office website site and social media. This collaboration should also drive forward further improvements to organisational efficiency and effectiveness, and form a key element of our communications strategy for transparency.

We will also continue to work with other government departments where our areas of interest overlap, to maximise the extent and quality of data to be made transparent. Examples of this collaboration include that between the Department of Health and the Home Office regarding alcohol, crime and health; and between the Home Office and Ministry of Justice on anti-social behaviour, and on terrorism statistics (where the Home Office has responsibility for the police and Ministry of Justice for the courts and prisons).

The Home Office has certain responsibilities for national security issues. As far as possible, information on these activities has been made transparent as part of this business plan, although national security concerns prevent some information from being published. Where this is the case, we are working with HM Treasury and Cabinet Office to achieve oversight, building on internal systems of accountability for ensuring efficient and effective use of public money.

Input indicators

The indicators set out in this section are just a subset of the data gathered by the Department which will be made transparently available as outlined in the Information Strategy.

The Department will adopt the following input indicators:

Input indicator	When will publication start?	How often will it be published?	How will this be broken down?
Cost per head of population of total police force cost, as part of HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) value for money profiles for the police	Published by HMIC	Annually	By police force
Cost per case of managing a drug misusing offender into treatment and recovery	Jun 2011	Annually	Nationally
Cost per passenger processed at the UK border	Jul 2011	Annually	Nationally
Cost per decision for all permanent and temporary migration applications	Jul 2011	Annually	Nationally
The cost of producing and issuing a passport	Published	Annually or as fees revised	Nationally

Impact Indicators

Our impact indicators are designed to help the public to judge whether our policies and reforms are having the effect they want. Further detail on these indicators can be found in our full list of datasets. The Department will adopt the following indicators:

Impact indicator	When will publication start?	How often will it be published?	How will this be broken down?
Crime rates - violent and property crime reported to the police	Published	Quarterly	Nationally
The size, value and nature of organised crime and our success in diminishing it and its profitability	By Oct 2011 (to be confirmed)	Annually	Nationally
Net migration to the UK	Published	Quarterly (provisional) Annually	Nationally
Annual level of tax revenue that is protected through detecting goods where excise duty has not been declared	Sep 2011	Quarterly	Nationally
Clearance of passengers at the border within published standards	Jul 2011	Quarterly	Nationally
Percentage of migration applications decided within published standards	Jul 2011	Quarterly	Nationally
Percentage of asylum applications concluded in one year	Jul 2011	Quarterly	Nationally
Passport applications processed within target	Published	Monthly	Nationally
Number of private and voluntary sector organisations that voluntarily report on gender equality - by size of the workforce	Sep 2011	Annually	Nationally

Other data (p.1 of 3)

We have highlighted other key data below.

Details of all datasets and statistics published by the Department can be found here:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/about-us/non-personal-data>

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/corporate-publications/home-office-hq-structure/structure-hq-feb11?view=Binary>

Data which will help people to judge the progress of structural reforms:
Number of hits that the Police.uk (street level crime data) receives each year (to be published 2011/12). The number of hits may subside as we promote wider take-up of the crime and anti-social behaviour data and enable a range of other applications and websites to make innovative use of this information. Relates to SRP 1.2
Hate crime offences (monitoring from Apr 2011, annual publication from summer 2012). Relates to SRP 1.2
Number of complaints to IPCC, by police force (published). Relates to SRP 1.2
Number of alcohol licences applied for, granted and refused (published). Relates to SRP 2.6
Police powers and procedures (published). Relates to SRP 2.1
Size, value and nature of organised crime and our success in diminishing it and its profitability (working to publish in autumn 2012). Relates to SRP 2.3
Control of immigration statistics on border control, visas, asylum, managed migration and removals (published). Data regarding net migration (including underlying data on immigration to and emigration from the UK) published by ONS. Relates to SRP 4.1-4.8

Other data (p.2 of 3)

Data which will help people to make informed choices:
Anti-Social Behaviour Orders granted and breached by criminal justice area (published) and Ipsos MORI survey carried out in 2010 regarding the experience of ASB victims on contacting the police (published). Relates to SRP 2.5
Anti-social behaviour incidents by police force (executive summary to be published 2011/12).
Details of all outcomes of all visa applications, issues, and appeals worldwide (published). Relates to SRP 4.2, 4.3 & 4.5
Fees and unit costs for Passports, visas, sponsor licenses and British citizenship (published).
Street level crime data (published). Relates to SRP 1.2
People engaging with local beat meetings (to be published 2012/13)
Number of countries with which we have reciprocal recognition of same-sex relationships (to be published 2012/13)

Other data (p.3 of 3)

Other key data:
Crime in England and Wales: Findings from the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime (published)
Public perceptions of policing, engagement with the police and victimisation (published)
Crime in England and Wales: Nature of burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, other household theft, personal and other theft, vandalism and violent crime (published)
Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence (published)
Grants paid to areas to deliver drug treatment programmes (published)
Number of applications for British citizenship received and decided (published)
Number of arrests and banning orders issued during the football season (published)
Number of drug seizures, and quantity of drugs seized, by class of drug and police force or UK Border Agency (published)
Number of terrorism arrests, outcomes of terrorist attacks and related figures (published)
Police officer strength and officers per 100,000 population by Base Command Unit (published)
Other information relating to alcohol-related crime is available in the British Crime Survey data and the Ministry of Justice crime publication
Percentage of organisations who report that they understand responsibilities under discrimination law (to be published 2011/12)