



Home Office

Home Office Mid-Year Report

April to the end of September 2013

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Executive Summary

This Mid-Year Report updates Parliament on how the Home Office has performed against its objectives in the first six months of 2013-14.

Crime continues to fall and net migration is down from its peak in 2010. The murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in Woolwich in May, the murder of Mohammed Saleem and bomb plots in the West Midlands, are a reminder that terrorism remains a serious threat to the UK and her people. We continue to work hard to reduce the risk and ensure our response and capabilities keep pace with how the threat is evolving.

Our achievements over these six months include preparations for the launch of the National Crime Agency, which was subsequently launched in October, and marked the biggest change in a decade in tackling the threat posed by serious and organised crime. The NCA is a powerful operational crime-fighting body with a strong mandate to disrupt and cut serious and organised crime nationally. On the day that it was launched, we also published a new Serious and Organised Crime Strategy which seeks to harness a response to serious and organised crime across the whole of Government, the police, security and intelligence agencies and others. This includes our strengthened response to Modern Slavery – and our intention to introduce both a Bill and an action plan to bring more slave drivers to justice; rescue more victims; and reduce the number of future victims.

In crime and policing, we continue our programme of comprehensive police reform. We are expanding the Independent Police Complaints Commission, strengthening its powers and increasing its resources, so that in future it will be properly equipped to deal with all serious and sensitive cases involving the police. In the summer we consulted on how the police can use stop and search powers more effectively and fairly and we will be publishing our response in due course. In addition, we are working with the new College of Policing on a package of measures to improve standards of professional behaviour, promote greater transparency and open the top ranks of policing. We are continuing reform of police pay and conditions to better reflect the modern labour market and the needs of 21st century policing. We are also legislating to tackle anti-social behaviour as well as working in high harm areas to address alcohol-related disorder.

As part of our wider transformation programme of the immigration and border system, we abolished the UK Border Agency and established two new operational commands: UK Visas and Immigration and Immigration Enforcement. UK Visas and Immigration was set up in order to be a high volume service with a firm emphasis on national security and a culture of customer satisfaction for people who come here legally. The role of Immigration Enforcement is to prevent abuse, pursue offenders and increase compliance with immigration law while working with partners to regulate migration in line with the law and Government policy.

During the first half of 2013-14 we received nearly 1.5 million overseas visa applications, 10 per cent more than in the same period the year before. We delivered to our service standards in almost all of our posts. There has been an increase in the request for visas from Chinese nationals, who represent travel from a high growth market. We continue to develop and implement policies to reduce net migration and tackle abuse, while ensuring the UK continues to attract the brightest and the best from across the world.

This period presented challenges but also saw the culmination of particular work in counter-terrorism. In July, Abu Qatada was deported to Jordan, and we are now taking action to improve our ability to deport terrorist suspects through legislative and process changes. The Justice and

Security Act was passed, allowing for closed material proceedings in civil cases involving national security sensitive material, and reviews of exclusion and deprivation decisions to be heard by the Special Immigration Appeals Commission. It also significantly strengthened oversight of the intelligence agencies.

Following events in Woolwich, the Prime Minister set up the Extremism Task Force, a committee which included senior members of the Cabinet and security chiefs, to build on the work we have been doing through the Prevent Strategy. The Task Force reported in November setting out a number of practical steps to tackle extremism and radicalisation.

Along with wider Civil Service reform, we have continued work to transform the department, including streamlining our organisational structure, consolidating our corporate services, and introducing new online services for overseas visa and passport customers.

Mark Sedwill
Permanent Secretary

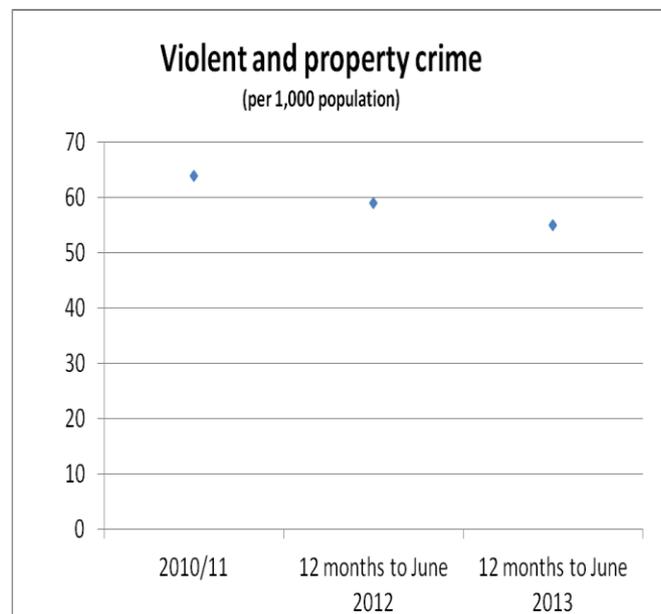
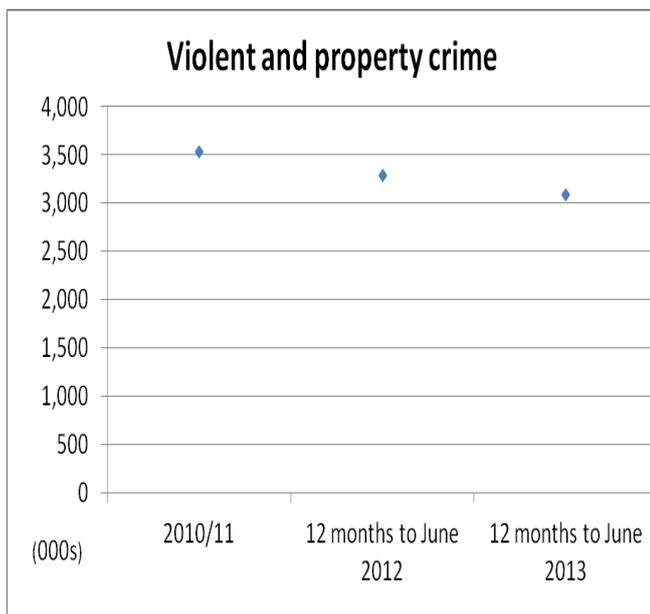
Cut crime

Support the police in cutting crime through work to: improve police accountability, transparency and integrity and public trust; improve police efficiency and effectiveness; lead targeted action on key crime types, such as anti-social behaviour; ensure police powers and regulations are proportionate and effective; protect vulnerable victims; and join up with work across the wider Criminal Justice System.

The number of crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales has fallen to 3.7 million offences in the twelve months to the end of June 2013, down from 4.1 million offences in the year to June 2011. At the same time, the Crime Survey for England and Wales, which is based on the experience of the public rather than police figures, shows that crime has more than halved since its peak in 1995. The implementation of an ambitious package of reforms has continued in 2013-14 with the launch of a new National Crime Agency to lead the fight against serious and organised crime. Work is underway to keep pace with emerging crime threats, including intensifying our focus on preventing sexual violence against children and vulnerable adults, deal with the growth in new psychoactive substances and publishing both a modern slavery bill and action plan.

Key performance indicator

The Home Office Business Plan includes a number of input and impact indicators to help the public assess the impact of policies and reforms. This data is published regularly on the Home Office website. For *Cut crime*, the indicator is the number of police recorded offences where there is a known victim, which includes all violence and property offences but excludes crimes like drug offences that fluctuate with police activity.



- Police recorded violent and property crime continues to fall and is down by 12 per cent from 3.5 million offences in 2010-11 to 3.1 million offences in the year ending June 2013.
- There has been a corresponding fall in the number of offences per 1,000 population from 62 violent and property offences per 1,000 population in 2010-11 to 55 in the year ending June 2013.

Achievements between April and the end of September 2013 include:

Improve police accountability, transparency and integrity and public trust

The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) is being expanded, and its powers and capabilities strengthened in order to improve public confidence in the police complaints system.

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill has been introduced and contains additional powers to be conferred on the IPCC to strengthen and improve its independence.

The powers in the Bill include:

- extending IPCC oversight of private sector contractors who carry out police functions;
- extending the IPCC's power to obtain data from third parties;
- creating a statutory framework to require responses to IPCC recommendations;
- providing the power to the IPCC to authorise certain activities under the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act; and
- for the IPCC to recommend the investigation of unsatisfactory performance procedures in cases that involve death or serious injury.

In December, it was announced that an additional £18 million will be transferred from the police settlement in 2014-15 to build up the resource and capability of the IPCC to begin taking on additional cases in 2014. We are also providing funding of up to £0.8 million from the wider Home Office budget in 2013-14 to help with transition costs.

A draft Code of Ethics to promote integrity in policing has been published by the College of Policing. The College's recent strategic-intent document (September 2013), set out plans to enhance standards in policing and develop the professionalism of officers to create a highly regarded and recognised profession. The College will accredit educational providers, and forge closer links between policing, academics and universities to assess what really works in reducing crime.

Users of the Police.uk website now have access to more granular data and crime categories (e.g. bicycle theft). Greater website functionality has also been introduced.

Improve police efficiency and effectiveness

New directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) have made a significant contribution to more efficient policing by promoting reform and innovation, and increasingly using their powers to hold forces to account.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's (HMIC) evidence based reports and thematic inspections on the efficiency and effectiveness of policing contain detailed metrics and data on police forces, which enable comparisons and the identification of best practice. They also help to challenge police forces to do more, for example in the fields of collaboration and partnering.

The Police Innovation Fund has been launched to encourage collaboration, digitisation and other innovative approaches and thus prompt improvement and greater efficiency. We have brought together police forces, PCCs and others to share good practice and aid further partnerships through a range of forums. We are keen to see greater use of collaborative frameworks for police procurement to promote efficiency.

While PCCs and Chief Officers remain responsible for the procurement of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) which best meets the needs of their forces, we have

promoted the case for more effective ICT to support front line officers, make police forces more accessible to the public and deliver a joined up Criminal Justice System.

Many of the “Winsor” reforms to police pay and conditions have been implemented, including changes to officer pay scales, allowances and recruitment, and the introduction of a scheme of voluntary severance to allow more flexible management of the workforce. Challenges still remain in delivering a framework which rewards contribution more effectively, and in opening up the police to entry other than at the rank of Constable.

Continuing reform to police pensions was taken forward in line with the Hutton review of public service pensions. The challenge of introducing a new career average earnings based scheme in 2015 remains.

Lead targeted action on key crime types, such as anti-social behaviour

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill has been introduced to give the police, local authorities and others, faster, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour. The legislation will focus the response to anti-social behaviour on the needs of victims; empower communities to get involved in tackling anti-social behaviour; ensure professionals are able to protect the public quickly through the introduction of new powers and include proposals to speed up the eviction of the most anti-social tenants and address the underlying causes of anti-social behaviour, such as problem drinking.

We are tackling alcohol-related crime and disorder through working with 20 Local Alcohol Action Areas as part of a project to improve local partnership working in high harm areas and supporting them to take the right action for their communities. We are working with Public Health England, national industry representatives and other partner agencies, to strengthen local partnerships; improve enforcement and evidence-gathering; and share innovative ideas that work to reduce alcohol-related health harms.

We have taken further action to address Violence against Women and Girls, including introducing new legislation criminalising forced marriage in England and Wales; introducing two new stalking offences; piloting new ways of protecting the victims of domestic violence and sex workers; and launching prevention campaigns to tackle rape and relationship abuse amongst teenagers. The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, allowing police to disclose to individuals details of their partners’ abusive pasts and Domestic Violence Protection Orders, will be extended to police forces across England and Wales from March 2014.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act has been implemented. Work is underway with industry and local Government to increase resilience to metal theft.

Establish the National Crime Agency and strengthen the fight against serious and organised crime

The National Crime Agency (NCA) was launched on 7 October, marking the biggest change in a decade in tackling the national security threat posed by serious and organised crime. The NCA is a powerful body of operational crime fighters and has a stronger mandate to tackle serious and organised crime nationally than any organisation has had before.

A new Serious and Organised Crime Strategy was published on 7 October, refocusing efforts to protect the UK from the effects of serious and organised crime. The strategy is based around the Pursue, Prevent, Protect, Prepare models included in CONTEST. The strategy seeks to harness a response to serious and organised crime across the whole of government (national

and local), the police and law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies; and through close collaboration with the private sector and international partners.

Ensure police powers and regulations are proportionate and effective

A public consultation on how the police can make better use of Stop and Search powers was launched in summer 2013 with over 5000 responses received. The Government is analysing the responses and will respond in due course.

The Government response to the Alcohol Strategy consultation was published in July 2013. A ban on below cost sales will be introduced by spring 2014.

Protect vulnerable victims

Draft legislation to address Modern Slavery was published on 16 December and pre-legislative scrutiny commenced in January. In the spring, we will publish an action plan, setting out the Government's wider, long term response.

The Sexual Violence against Children and Vulnerable People National Group Progress Report and Action Plan was launched on 24 July. The National Group has identified 9 key areas for action and is prioritising action to prevent abuse happening in the first place.

In September, a HMIC all police force thematic inspection on the police response to domestic violence was announced. The inspection will examine four key areas:

- the effectiveness of the police approach to domestic violence and abuse;
- whether victims deemed to be at risk in the future are appropriately managed;
- whether police are learning from past experiences and adapting their response; and
- whether any changes need to be made to the overall police approach.

HMIC will look at the performance of forces across England and Wales, identify where improvements need to be made and report publicly by April 2014.

Join up work across the wider criminal justice system

The new Criminal Justice Strategy and Action Plan (Transforming the CJS) was published on 28 June. This aims to deliver a more efficient, effective, joined-up and streamlined criminal justice system, including through maximising the use of technology. This will reduce the bureaucratic burdens on the police, maximising the use of technology so that less time is spent on administrative paperwork and more time on the front line, while improving the quality of evidence and case files.

Reduce immigration

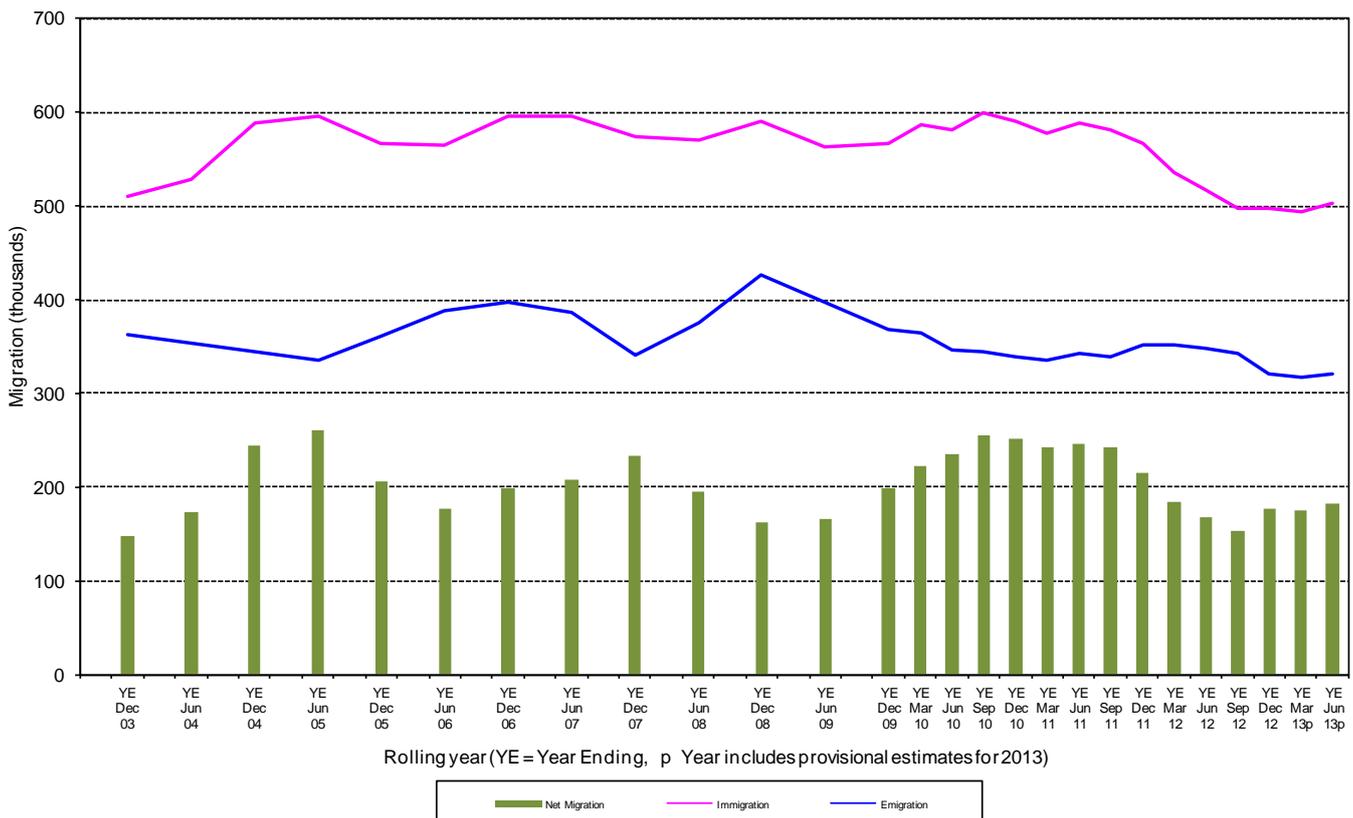
Continue to develop and implement policies to reduce net migration and tackle abuse, while attracting and retaining the brightest and best migrants to work, study or invest in the UK. Transform the immigration system so that it commands public confidence and serves our economic interests.

Net migration is down by nearly a third since its peak in 2010 from 255,000 to 182,000 at June 2013. Net migration from outside the EU is down to 140,000: the lowest level since 1998. Our reforms are working and immigration continues to fall. We have tightened immigration routes where abuse was rife, but are still encouraging the brightest and the best to come to the UK to study and work.

Key performance indicator

The Home Office Business Plan includes a number of input and impact indicators to help the public assess the impact of policies and reforms. This data is published regularly on the Home Office website. For *Reduce immigration*, the indicator is the measure of net migration to the UK.

**Long-Term International Migration into and out of the United Kingdom
Year to end December 2003 to Year to end June 2013**



- At 182,000 net migration (this is the latest data for the year ending June 2013) is down nearly a third (-29%) since its peak in September 2010 (255,000). Non-EU net migration is down 36% over the same time period.
- Balanced reductions with increases in important categories including university sponsored students visa applications (+7%, or + 11,385 to 167,262) and skilled workers visas issued (+14%, or +9,271 to 76,951). These data are for the year ending September 2013.
- Increases in EU migration and reduction in emigration has resulted in a small increase in net migration (to 182,000 (year ending June 2013) from +167,000 in previous 12 months

(year ending June 2012)). We will continue to review performance and explore what more can be done to further reduce net migration levels.

Achievements between April and the end of September 2013 include:

Strengthen the system of granting students permission to enter or stay in the UK

A number of immigration rule changes have been made to attract the students we want while reducing abuse. Achievements include:

- Allowing PhD graduates to stay on in the UK after graduation for 1 year to look for skilled work from April.
- The creation of a new provision for MBA graduates and elite global graduate entrepreneurs to stay on after graduation and switch into the Tier 1 Graduate Entrepreneur route, the first scheme of its type in the world.
- The introduction of a genuineness test for Tier 4 students applying for leave to remain introduced in October.
- The amendment of the Genuine Student Rule guidance in October to enable the consideration of how the circumstances of any dependant may affect the ability or motivation of the applicant to study.
- A programme of interviewing overseas applicants is now under way; arrangements have been put in place to interview over 100,000 people to help tackle abuse.
- For the 12 months to September 2013, student visas issued increased by 3% and sponsored student visa applications for the university sector increased by 7%.

Strengthen the system of granting spouses permission to enter or stay in the UK

On 9 July 2012 the Immigration Rules were changed to introduce new requirements for those wishing to enter or remain in the UK on the basis of their relationship with a family member who is a British Citizen or settled in the UK. These requirements included a minimum income threshold for those sponsoring a non-EEA national partner or dependent child.

The purpose of the income threshold is to ensure that family migrants are supported at a reasonable level so that they do not become a burden on the taxpayer and they can participate sufficiently in everyday life to facilitate their integration into British society. We believe from the latest figures these reforms have worked.

Family visas issued are down by 20% compared to the year ending September 2012. They are now at the lowest level (33,747 in the year ending September 2013) since comparable records began in 2005.

Set an annual limit on the number of non-EU economic migrants admitted to the UK

In April the Tier 2 limit was set at 20,700 for the rest of this Parliament.

Transitional labour market restrictions were applied to nationals of Croatia when that country joined the European Union in July 2013.

But these changes have not been at the expense of growth or attracting the brightest and best.

The total growth in employment over the last year was 376,000, and of this, 93% is accounted for by UK nationals.

Work visas issued were up by 5% in the 12 months to September 2013, compared to the same period to September 2012.

The numbers of skilled people being sponsored by UK employers in sectors such as IT and science have also increased. The majority of the 46,132 certificates issued related to the following sectors: Information and Communication (9,410, up 12%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (8,267, up 12%), Financial and Insurance Activities (5,785, up 10%) and Manufacturing (2,490, up 6%).

Transform UK border security arrangements

Full checks are being carried out at the border, in line with the ministerially agreed operating mandate.

The roll out of e-passport gates is being accelerated, and security is being maintained while queuing times are kept within service standards.

The Border Policing Command (BPC), one of the four operational commands within the new National Crime Agency, is delivering a new strategic response to border policing and enabling us to better address the security threats from serious and organised crime.

Exit checks

Exit checks will improve our ability to identify those who have overstayed their visas.

Electronic exit checks are already conducted on a substantial number of journeys - we currently screen approximately two-thirds of passengers who leave the UK with the help of advance passenger information.

We continue to see the benefits of advance passenger information, providing early warning of the arrival and departure of individuals giving concern from a security, immigration or customs perspective.

Immigration Enforcement and Border Force carry out targeted exit checks on an intelligence-led basis, scrutinising travel documents to identify immigration offenders, people smuggling cash or fleeing justice and those who may be of interest from a terrorism perspective.

We are introducing a power in the Immigration Bill to enable, where necessary, those already involved in outbound passenger processes, such as carrier and port operator staff and others, to carry out embarkation checks and a power to compel them to do so if necessary.

Resolved Intra-Schengen ticket abuse - 'Lille loophole'

Increased disruption activity by Border Force; Eurostar; the Belgian Border Police; and assertive interventions by the French border police have together led to a significant fall in attempted abuse of the route by Inadequately Documented Arrivals (IDAs) since April 2013.

The Independent Chief Inspector (ICI) report on the juxtaposed controls recognised that Border Force had taken a number of positive steps to prevent abuse and that the issue remained a high priority for them.

Improve enforcement capability

In the last six months we have:

- Implemented a new enforcement model designed to take the broadest possible enforcement approach, and maximise the opportunities to work in partnership both locally and across Whitehall.
- Introduced a dedicated Interventions and Sanctions Unit to manage relationships with key partners and deny benefits and services to those who have no legal right to them.
- Worked jointly with the Metropolitan Police through Operation Nexus to remove foreign national offenders. Since its inception, Operation Nexus has helped to ensure the removal of over 1,200 offenders who are foreign nationals from the UK.
- Rolled out the Intelligence Management System Release 2. The improved system includes a new public facing e-form and feedback button, as well as crucial search and security functions. By driving up the quality of the information from the public, we will get the best from the allegations we receive.

Illicit economy

Employers who use illegal workers are liable to be breaking other laws and regulations e.g. not paying the minimum wage, not paying tax and national insurance contributions for their employees, and they may not comply with health and safety regulations, licensing laws or trading standards.

To tackle this abuse, from 2014, HM Revenue and Customs, the Department for Work and Pensions and the Home Office will routinely share data about companies employing migrants, pool their intelligence and increase joint inspection and enforcement activity. We have already established 15 multi-agency taskforces to combat this kind of labour market abuse and this will be expanded to over 35 taskforces, covering every major city in the UK.

The "One Manchester Project" is a new initiative which aims to pilot and test how new ways of partnership working between the Home Office, other Government departments and agencies can deliver reductions in crime, immigration offences and ensure greater efficiency and use of Government resources. Through these initiatives we aim to provide an immigration solution to community crime issues and the wider illicit economy by creating a multi-agency taskforce and establishing a compliance function where single officers can cover a multitude of disciplines as part of pre-enforcement.

European Economic Area (EEA) criminality

The focus of criminality work is currently on ensuring the implementation of the new administration removal provisions at the Border and on reviewing the opportunities to increase the information we have on criminality by EEA nationals.

Immigration Bill

Through proposals in the Immigration Bill, work is underway to make it more difficult for foreign nationals to prolong their stay with unmeritorious appeals which, when coupled with reform of the legal aid system, and the work to ensure that the European Convention of Human Rights is properly applied, will make it easier to remove those who have no right to be in the United Kingdom.

Other measures in the Bill will encourage compliance with the law by ensuring that those who are not entitled to be in the United Kingdom are not able to access services (also see Prevent terrorism below).

Reduce immigration pull factors

The Immigration Bill, introduced in October, contains a range of measures to prevent access to public services by people who should not be in the UK. The Bill also makes it easier to remove people from the UK and prevent illegal migrants from entering the labour market.

The measures in the Bill include:

- Requiring landlords to complete basic document checks on all prospective tenants to establish that they have the right to rent. Landlords who fail to do the checks and let residential property to illegal migrants will be liable for a civil penalty of up to £3,000 per illegal adult tenant.
- Provision for temporary migrants to pay a surcharge alongside their visa or residence permit fee to ensure they contribute to the NHS. The Bill also raises the ordinary residence test threshold for qualifying to access free NHS services to indefinite leave to enter or remain for non-EEA nationals, rendering temporary migrants liable to overseas visitor charges.
- Restricting the ability of illegal migrants to access financial services in the UK.
- Getting tougher with rogue employers who exploit illegal working – by doubling the maximum financial penalty for employing an illegal worker to £20,000 per worker and making it easier to enforce payment in the civil courts. We are also making it easier for legitimate businesses to verify individuals' right to work.
- Giving legislative force to tougher immigration checks, first introduced into the driving licence application process in 2010, by requiring applicants to demonstrate that they are lawfully resident in the UK before a new full or provisional UK driving licence can be issued. Over 3,000 applications for licences are rejected every year on these grounds. The Bill will also allow us, for the first time, to revoke the driving licences of overstayers and other migrants who are here unlawfully. It will be a criminal offence to fail, without reasonable excuse, to surrender a revoked driving licence.

Improve the immigration system

The UK Border Agency was split into two separate operational commands – UK Visas and Immigration and Immigration Enforcement – to allow a sharper focus on performance and development of different cultures. We have started to change the culture in the organisations with new management teams.

Immigration Enforcement prevents abuse, pursues offenders and increases compliance with immigration law. It works with partners to regulate migration in line with the law and government policy, as well as supporting economic growth. Examples of some of the work in the last six months can be found in the *Improve enforcement capability* section.

UK Visas and Immigration has been set up to be a high volume service with a firm emphasis on national security and a culture of customer satisfaction for people who come here legally.

In the last six months we have:

- cut backlogs in temporary and permanent migration;
- processed 10% more visas overseas than last year – 94% within target;
- expanded Premium Services around the world as part of our contribution to growth; and
- made significant improvements to Customer Service. For example, appointment availability in Public Enquiry Offices is up 20% with customer satisfaction regularly at over 90%.

We are seeing rising numbers of people applying for asylum, partly due to global events, such as the Syrian crisis, but also because of an increase in the number of claims from those who have been in the UK for some time. This and other similar rises in volumes of appeal and litigation activity reflects the tightening of the immigration system and the fact that we are clearing backlogs in Permanent and Temporary Migration. We are reviewing our plans in these areas – recruiting staff to fill vacancies and making sure that we have the resources in place to deal with the work.

Prevent terrorism

Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. This will be achieved through our work to deliver the UK's Strategy for Countering Terrorism (CONTEST) by stopping terrorist attacks; stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism; strengthening our protection against terrorist attacks and mitigating the impact of terrorist attacks.

The threat in the UK from international terrorism remains “Substantial”. The threat from Northern Ireland Related Terrorism remains at “Severe” in Northern Ireland and “Moderate” in Great Britain.

Recent events in Woolwich and the West Midlands, and the attack against the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, are a reminder that the terrorism threat to the UK remains serious. We are working hard to ensure our capabilities keep pace with how the threat is evolving to ensure the security of the UK and her people.

The leaks of highly classified material stolen by Edward Snowden make the work of maintaining the security of the UK and that of our Allies more difficult. They are helping terrorists and other

adversaries to evade detection by the Security and Intelligence Agencies. Also, by providing a partial and often misleading picture they give rise to understandable, but unwarranted, public concerns about the important work of the Security and Intelligence Agencies.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the UK's counter-terrorism legislation is fair, effective and proportionate while making sure that the Police and Security and Intelligence Agencies have the powers needed to do their jobs.

Achievements between April and the end of September 2013 include:

Maintain the ability of the Police and the Security and Intelligence Agencies to identify and disrupt terrorist threats to the UK and its interests overseas

The Justice and Security Act was passed in 2013 and allows for closed material proceedings in the small number of civil cases involving national security sensitive material; and for judicial reviews of exclusion and deprivation decisions to be heard by the Special Immigration Appeals Commission (SIAC). These measures have equipped the courts better to handle sensitive material to serve the interests of both justice and national security, while allowing the Government to defend its case for the use of these executive actions. The Act has also significantly strengthened oversight of the intelligence agencies. It transformed the Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC), making it a committee of Parliament with greater powers and a broader remit. The first ever public ISC evidence session by the three Heads of the Intelligence Agencies on 7 November also demonstrated the Committee's commitment to more transparent oversight.

In July, Abu Qatada was deported to Jordan. We are now taking action to improve our ability to deport terrorist suspects through legislative and process changes, including addressing the legal fees spent by defendants, the many layers of appeal available to foreign nationals subject to deportation, and the interpretation of human rights laws.

In 2013, working with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, we introduced a more strategic approach to our efforts to develop the capacity of international partners to investigate and prosecute terrorists, by building justice and human rights partnerships with countries where there is both a threat to UK security and weaknesses in the law enforcement, human rights and criminal justice architecture.

Bring forward proposals to enable the protection of the public and the investigation of crime in cyberspace, including introducing legislation as necessary

Through the Communications Capabilities Development programme we aim to preserve the ability of the security, intelligence and law enforcement agencies to obtain communications data and maintain lawful intercept capabilities within the existing legal framework. The Communications Capabilities Development programme continues to provide essential capabilities under existing legislative frameworks, ensuring that the police and other public authorities have the capacity to detect, prevent, disrupt and investigate crime. Activities include maintaining and upgrading communications data (CD) capabilities operating under existing legislation including: funding activity to ensure Communications Service Providers (CSPs) comply with the Data Retention Regulations (DRR) and the roll out of a large-scale training programme to staff who use communications data in investigations.

As communications technologies and services continue to evolve, we need to ensure that the communications data required by the police and others continues to be available. Work is ongoing to develop a set of proposals – which may involve legislation – to maintain communications data capabilities as technology advances.

Stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism through delivery of the Prevent Strategy

Following the events in Woolwich in May, the Prime Minister set up the Extremism Task Force to build on the work we have been doing through the Prevent Strategy. On the 4 December 2013, the Extremism Task Force published a report outlining a number of practical steps to address the gaps in our response. The report is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-extremism-in-the-uk-report-by-the-extremism-taskforce>

We continue to make progress in supporting people who are vulnerable to radicalisation. From April to September 2013 there has been an increase in the number of individuals being referred to the Channel programme. This may, in part, have been driven by events in Woolwich. We are now seeking to put the successful Channel programme on a statutory footing to help ensure consistency across the country.

During the period we have also brought in dedicated coordinators to the higher and further education sector to provide guidance on issues related to extremism and help ensure vulnerable individuals are safeguarded.

Improve UK border and aviation security against terrorists

Cross-Whitehall programmes have been implemented to coordinate targeted investment in international capacity-building. These programmes will enable physical aviation and border security to be strengthened in key countries overseas.

Pre-departure checks arrangements have been extended to identify those who pose a terrorist threat and to prevent them flying to, or from, the UK. Through enhancements to the Border Systems Programme, we have begun to make these processes semi-automated.

There are continuing benefits of advance passenger data, providing early warning of the arrival and departure of individuals giving concern from a security, immigration or customs perspective. Our goal is to maximise passenger data, within the legal parameters, across all sectors. As part of this we have supported the European Commission's work to develop an EU Passenger Name Record (PNR) Directive, which would provide valuable information about people entering the country. This is currently with the European Parliament for consideration.

Powers contained in Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 enable the police to stop, search and question people at the border and at ports. We have completed a public consultation on proposals to amend how the powers might operate in future. Amendments to the legislation have been included in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill currently before Parliament.

The Border Policing Command, one of the four operational commands within the new National Crime Agency, will better coordinate intelligence and operational activity through co-location with Border Force intelligence officers, Special Branch and other intelligence agencies in Joint Border Intelligence Units.

Improve the ability of the emergency services to work together during a major or complex incident

As part of the work under the Prepare strand of CONTEST, the emergency services set up the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme in 2012 to improve their joint response to any major or complex incident. Since then, the programme has developed joint guidance, which sets out the way in which the three emergency services will work together in the response to, and coordination of, a major incident. Joint training courses have been developed and are being rolled out.

Promote growth

Promote growth and support business through work to: cut crime; open up public services; improve the operation of our immigration system so it is an asset to UK competitiveness; build on the success of our world leading brands; and continue to support small and medium-sized companies through our procurement strategy.

Achievements between April and the end of September 2013 include:

Overhauling our Visa and Immigration Service

In the last six months we have:

- Developed new premium services for high net worth individuals and businesses in key growth markets. A priority (3-5 day) visa service has been rolled out to over 60 countries. The Super Priority (same day) service went live in India in May.
- Launched a number of key initiatives in China including a passport pass back service (which allows applicants to retain their passport while their application is processed) and a VIP mobile biometric service where UKVI visit offices of senior executives to take biometrics and documents.
- Launched other initiatives such as the GREAT club and a helpdesk for Small Medium Enterprises and TechCity to demonstrate our commitment to a wide customer base who directly impact the growth agenda.
- Continued to offer a world class visa service.

Support the UK security industry to increase the quantity and scope of the products and services they export

In the 2012 White Paper: National Security through Technology, the Government recognised the numerous benefits of increasing security exports. To exploit these opportunities and leverage our Olympic and Paralympic security success, the Security Industry Engagement Team was created in 2013. Work is already ongoing, in close collaboration with colleagues across the Home Office and Whitehall more widely, to negotiate greater Government to Government co-operation in priority countries focusing on how to bolster our existing trade relationships and support development of overseas capability to meet our international CONTEST priorities.

Financial performance

Financial Performance	Resources (£'000)				Capital (£'000)			
	Annual Plan 2013-14	Annual Plan 2013-14 revised Q2	Actual April to September 2013-14	Actual April to September 2012-13	Annual Plan 2013-14	Annual Plan 2013-14 revised Q2	Actual April to September 2013-14	Actual April to September 2012-13
Total Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) - Voted	11,210,828	11,210,828	5,201,834	4,017,949	405,300	405,300	143,901	155,484
Crime and Policing Group	8,046,770	8,049,477	4,012,608 ¹	2,497,161	121,200	130,221	62,835	69,944
Office for Security and Counter Terrorism	719,385	715,061	343,608	568,567	70,300	85,300	9,563	28,781
UK Border Agency	800,357							
Immigration Enforcement	464,744	435,390	199,845	191,145	1,000	13,060	988	318
UK Visas & Immigration	-392,014	-103,976	-232,311	-129,656	250	1,743	124	30
International & Immigration Policy	24,878	34,137	15,547	-2,460	8,100	8,100	3,814	250
Border Force	583,982	601,498	282,927	295,976	57,700	57,700	14,876	13,509
HM Passport Office	4,252	4,252	-48,664	-60,209	34,000	34,000	4,063	1,019
Central Home Office	1,154,127	951,634	389,709 ²	268,813	55,230	17,656	25,656	31,187
Arms Length Bodies (Net)	496,710	496,710	228,283	358,462	57,520	57,520	21,982	10,446
National Fraud Authority	10,049	10,049	3,701	2,928				
Area Based Grants	0	0	5,523	27,222				
European Solidarity Mechanism	0	0	1,058					
DUP	97,944	16,596						
Total Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)- Voted	1,249,649	1,249,649	1,308,198	908,557	0	0	0	0
AME Charges	1,253	1,253	50,083	3,174				
Police Superannuation	1,248,396	1,248,396	1,258,766	903,226				
AME Charges Arms Length Bodies (Net)	0	0	-651	2,157				
Of which Admin	542,899	542,899	205,454	224,149				
Net Cash Requirement	12,555,040	12,555,040	6,791,000	5,135,000				

¹ Increase in Crime and Policing Group expenditure in 2013-14 is as a result of the inclusion of police grants previously distributed by Department of Communities and Local Government (£3bn).

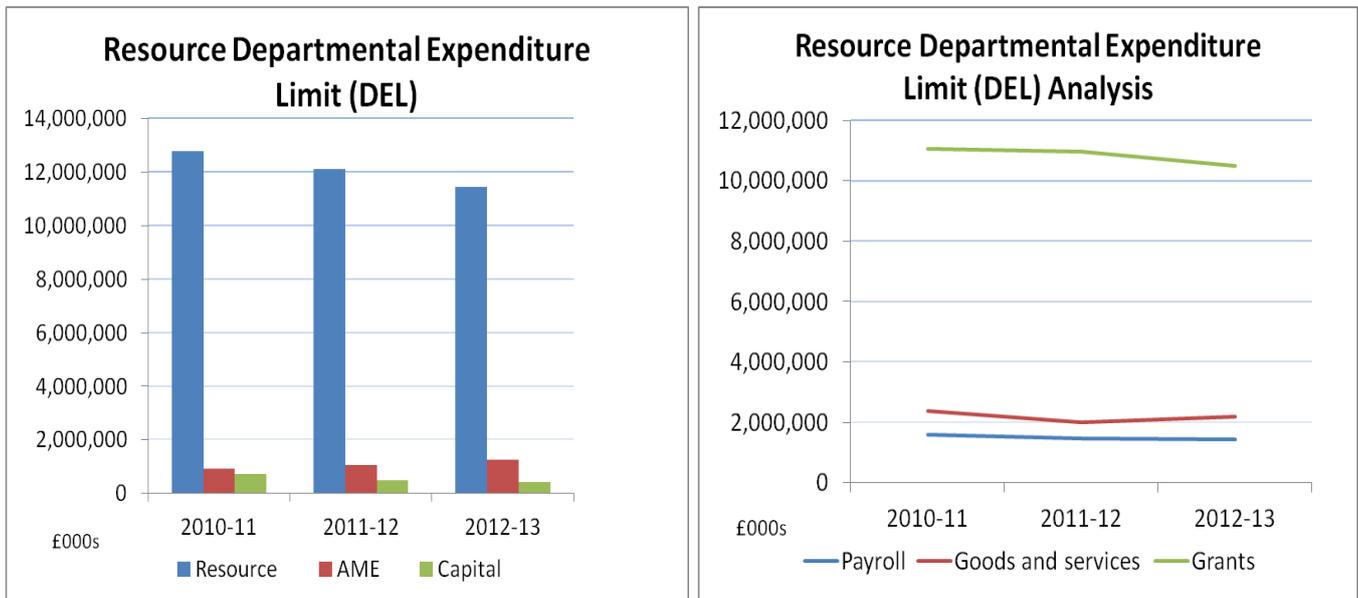
² Increase in central Home Office costs due to incorporation of UK Border Agency corporate services and National Policing Improvement Agency into Home Office.

Estimates

The Home Office will be seeking to make some changes to its budget at the Supplementary Estimate. The National Crime Agency (NCA) as a Non-Ministerial Public Body will be managed through a separate estimate. The Home Office will therefore be moving funding for the 2013-14 financial year, with future year budgets transferred at the Main Estimate. Some movements will also be required to reflect changes in the department's structure, and potentially to reflect changes in funding between Home Office priorities and between years.

Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)

The figures in the charts below are from the Annual Report and Accounts 2012-13.



- Since 2010-11, there has been a year on year decrease in our resource departmental expenditure limit in line with the Spending Review announcements.
- The main driver of the increase in AME expenditure between 2011-12 and 2012-13 is due to police pension costs. This trend is continuing in 2013-14.
- 2011-12 grant payments were higher than 2012-13 due to additional grants relating to riot damages, approximately £151m.
- There was a reduction in the Police Main Grant of approximately £339m between 2011-12 and 2012-13.

The Home Office must continue transforming its corporate services and increasing efficiency at the frontline to maintain and improve performance at a lower cost.

Major Projects

The Government's transparency policy, which was agreed by Cabinet, governs the publication of data relating to major project delivery performance. It requires departments to publish the MPA's delivery confidence assessments for Government's major projects, accompanied by the department's project narrative every 12 months, six months in arrears. The MPA publishes its Annual Report at the same time (the first MPA Annual Report was published in May 2013 and can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/major-projects-data>).

Information on major project performance more recent than that published in the Annual Report is not permitted to be released into the public domain. The transparency policy and exemptions guidance is published at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/major-projects-transparency-policy-and-exemptions-guidance>.

The next publication of the MPA Annual Report will be in May 2014, and will report on Q2 2013/14 data. This will be published on www.gov.uk.

People

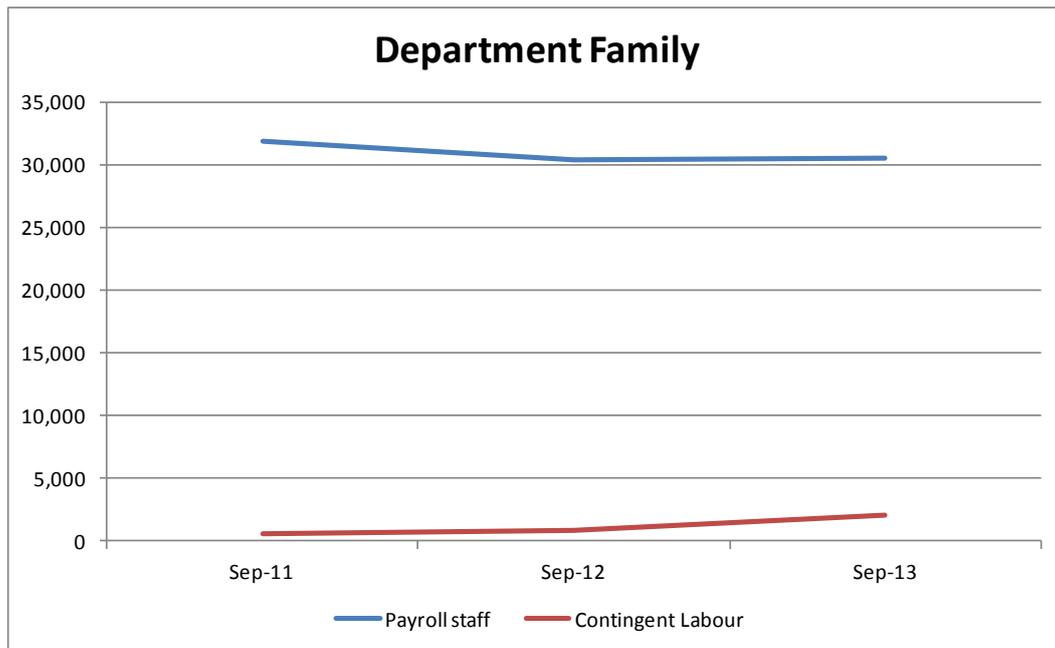
Whole Department Family Workforce Size		30 September 2013	30 September 2012
Payroll Staff	Department and Agencies	25,313	24,435
	Non departmental public bodies	5,138	5,920
	Department Family	30,451	30,356
Average Payroll Staff Costs		£109,381,599	£112,076,898
Contingent Labour	Department and Agencies	2,075	902
	Non departmental public bodies	190	210
	Department Family	2,264	1,112
Average Contingent Labour Staff Costs		£5,592,204	£5,192,460

Department and Agencies Only		30 September 2013	30 September 2012
Workforce Shape	Administrative Assistants and Officers	28.1%	31.3%
	Executive Officers	40.8%	38.2%
	Higher and Senior Executive Officers	23.5%	23.0%
	Grade 7/6	6.9%	6.6%
	Senior Civil Servants	0.8%	0.8%
	Part Time	20.0%	19.9%
Workforce Dynamics	Recruitment Exceptions	594	252
	Annual Turnover Rate	4.6%	6.65%
Workforce Diversity	Black and Minority Ethnic	23.2%	23.3%
	Women	51.9%	52.4%
	Disabled	9.2%	6.8%
Diversity of Senior Civil Servants only	Black and Minority Ethnic	5.4%	5.6%
	Women	32.4%	38.3%
	Women (Top Management Posts)	24.4%	26.3%
	Disabled	5.4%	5.5%
Average Working Days Lost	Actual	7.52	7.81
	Standardised	- ³	7.9

Department only; People Survey Metrics		2013	2012
Engagement Index (%)		52%	49%
Theme Scores (%)	Leadership and Managing Change	34%	30%
	My Work	67%	64%
	My Line Manager	61%	61%
	Organisational Objectives and Purpose	80%	76%

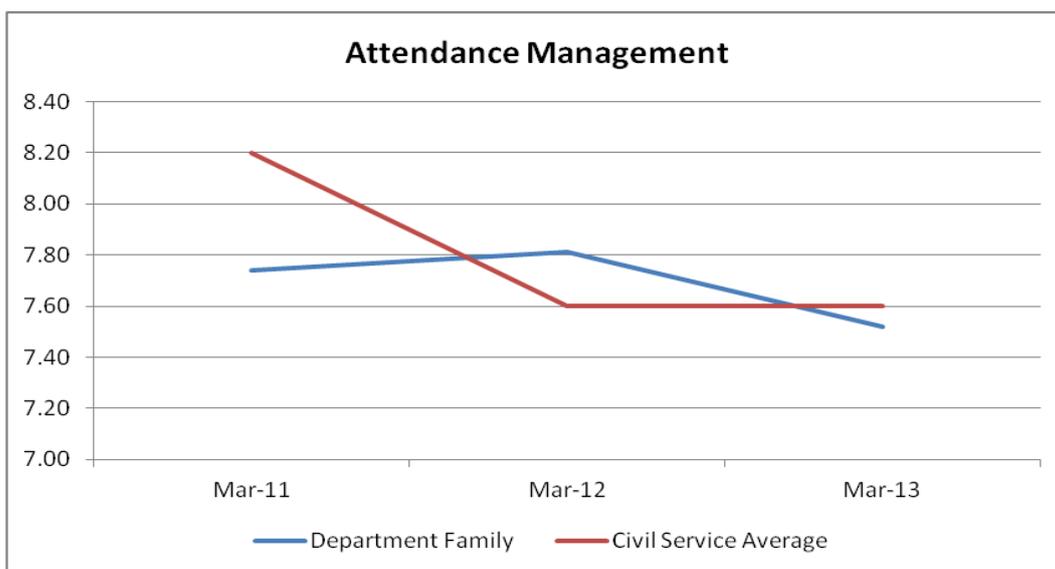
³ Standardised average working days lost figure is calculated one quarter in arrears by Cabinet Office and will not be available until January 2014.

Payroll and Contingent Labour Trends



- There has been a slight increase in the level of payroll staff from September 2012 to September 2013, some of which can be explained by more complete data. This includes, for the first time, those Home Office employees paid via Foreign and Commonwealth Office systems in line with the Office for National Statistics requirements. There has been a larger increase in the level of contingent labour between September 2012 and September 2013.
- The department's workforce is flexible; utilising contingent labour where appropriate, particularly to meet fluctuating (seasonal) demands. Levels of contingent labour increased to fill roles which were only required on a temporary basis and to fill roles which required specialist skills, that were not held by existing permanent staff.

Attendance Management Trends



- The Home Office continues to make improvements in the number of working days lost to sick absence, and is below the Civil Service Average.

Key Input indicators

Input Indicators ⁴	2012-13 (Latest published data)	2011-12	Context
Cost per head of population of total police force cost	£191	£198	This excludes the Metropolitan police service and the City of London police figures.
Cost per passenger processed at the UK border	£2.85 ^{5,6}	£2.90	This data may fluctuate as a result of deployment decisions in response to risk and operational requirements, which influence the balance between passenger processing and customs related activity at the border.
Cost per decision for all permanent and temporary migration applications	£182	£223	
The cost of producing and issuing a passport	£59.40	£64.68	

Key Impact indicators

Impact Indicators ⁷	Latest published data	Previous	Context
Crime rates – violent and property crime reported to the police	3,090,198 crimes were recorded by the police in the 12 months to the end of June 2013	3,289,125 ⁸ crimes recorded by the police in the 12 months to the end of June 2012	2013 data is a rate of 55 recorded offences per 1,000 population 2012 data is a rate of 59 recorded offences per 1,000 population ⁹
The size, value and nature of organised crime and our success in diminishing it and its profitability	38,861 known organised criminals at 30 June 2011 7,255 organised crime groups at 30 June 2011		Organised Crime Group Mapping is based on law enforcement's knowledge and understanding of the problem and the individuals it is aware of. Much of Organised Crime is hidden and difficult to quantify. It is not a police-recorded crime in itself.

⁴ The measurement annex for the input indicators is available on GOV.UK.

⁵ Figure quoted is based on internal management information rounded to the nearest 5 pence.

⁶ There has been a revision to the allocation of staff time between passenger and detection activity due to a change in methodology that means a year on year direct comparison is not appropriate.

⁷ The measurement annex for the impact indicators is available on GOV.UK.

⁸ The list of the offence codes is available on GOV.UK.

⁹ Rates are derived using population estimates from Office for National Statistics.

Impact Indicators	Latest published data	Previous	Context
Net migration to the UK	182,000 for year ending June 2013	167,000 for year ending June 2012	Small increase in net migration (to 182,000 from 167,000 in previous 12 months).
Annual level of revenue protected through detecting goods where excise duty has not been declared	£61 million ^{10,11} (April to June 2013)	£77 million (April to June 2012)	
Clearance of passengers at the border within published standards	99.6% ^{12,13} (April to June 2013)	97.4% (April to June 2012)	Service standards: 95% of European Economic Area (EEA) passengers within 25 minutes; 95% non-EEA passengers within 45 minutes.
Percentage of migration applications decided within published standards	93% ¹⁴ (April to June 2013)	91% (April to June 2012)	
Percentage of asylum applications concluded in one year	61% (April to June 2013)	65% (April to June 2012)	
Passport applications processed within target	Customer pledge target of 15 working days		For April to September 2013 performance was consistently above the target of 99.5%. September 2013: the volume of straightforward passport applications was 231,979. September 2012: the volume of straightforward passport applications was 230,577.
	100% (September 2013)	98.5% (September 2012)	

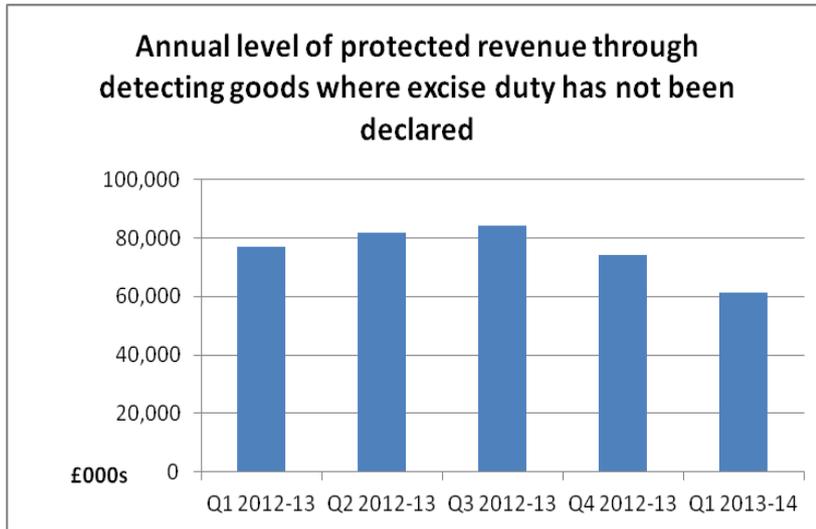
¹⁰ Figure quoted is management information which has been subject to internal quality checks.

¹¹ Figure quoted is rounded to the nearest million pounds.

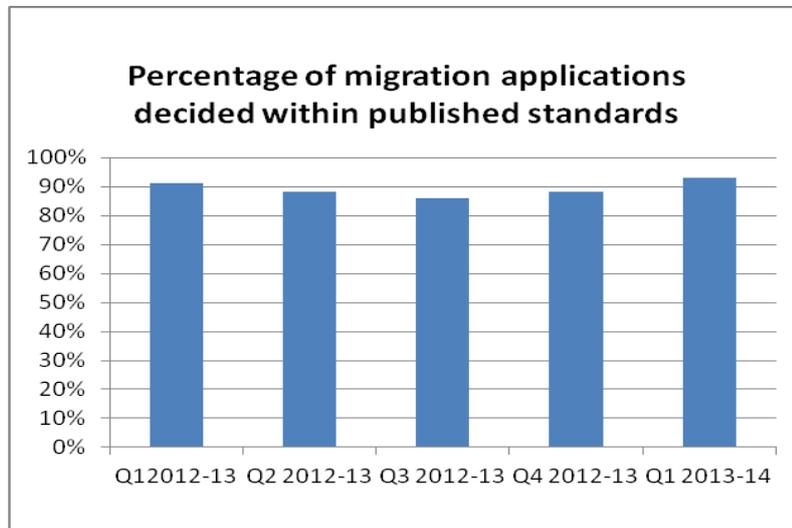
¹² Figure is based on management information which has been subject to internal quality checks and may be subject to change.

¹³ From 25th August 2012, queue measures were taken every 15 minutes at Heathrow. From 28th October 2012, queue measures were taken every 15 minutes at Gatwick. This means that there has been an increase in the number of passengers sampled.

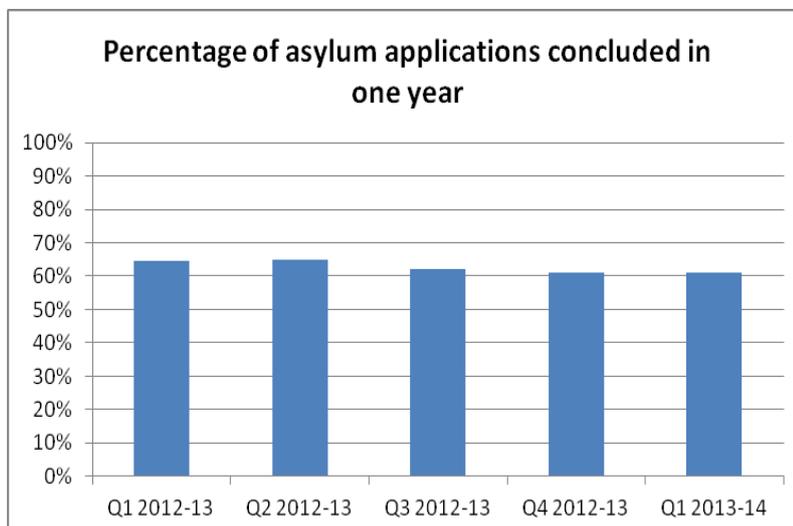
¹⁴ Figure is based on internal management information which has been subject to internal quality checks. The numbers may differ from figures released as National Statistics in the Home Office Immigration Statistics as they are drawn from different snapshots of the Home Office databases.



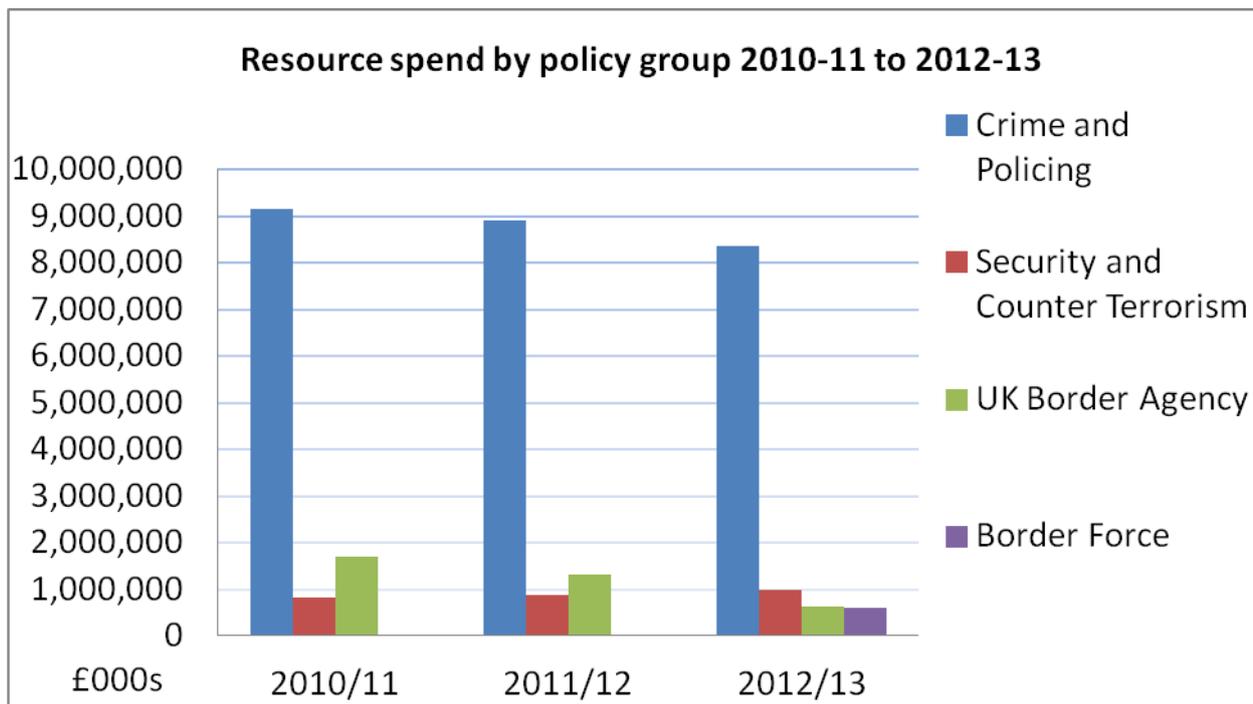
- Cigarette and hand rolling tobacco seizure information is refreshed each month. Consequently, the information published is subject to change.



- The customer service standards are different for different types of applications. For some in country routes applications can be made in person at a public enquiry office or by post and there are different standards for these 2 application processes. These data are a consolidated view of the standards.



Key programme and major policy spending patterns



- Border Force are included from 2012-13 only as they were split from the UK Border Agency to become a separate operational command within the Home Office on 1 March 2012.

