

The Social Care Council Register for

Social Workers

Social Care Workers

Social Work Students

in Northern Ireland



Live Register Report at 31 Mar 2024 (Qtr 4)

Introduction to the Register

The Social Care Council maintains a Register of all Social Workers and Social Care Workers who have been assessed as suitable to practise in Northern Ireland. The Social Care Council also registers all students studying on the Degree in Social Work courses in Northern Ireland. All registrants must meet the Social Care Council Standards for their Conduct and Practice.

The Register is split into three Parts:

- Part 1 is for qualified Social Workers;
- Part 2 is for those in designated Social Care roles covered by compulsory registration;
- The third part of the Register is for Social Work Students.

This report gives a snapshot of the Social Care Council Register on **31 March 2024**, which shows a total of 46418 registrants (6622 Social Workers, 39033 Social Care Workers and 763 Social Work Students). It provides an overview of workforce demographics, where they are working and the areas of care in which they are providing services.

The Register experiences minor changes every day as people move in and out of the workforce, or as students join/leave Social Work Degree courses. Currently, the workforce is composed of **84.1% Social Care Workers, 14.3% Social Workers** and **1.6% Social Work Students**.

	Register at 31 Mar 2024
Social Workers	6622 (14.3%)
Social Care Workers	39033 (84.1%)
Students	763 (1.6%)

Maintaining the Register

All registrants and their employers have access to their registration records through the online **Registration Portal** and the corresponding **Employer Portal**; and all are encouraged to keep their employment details regularly updated and are reminded to do so at their annual fee payment point. At the end of every registration renewal period (either 3 or 5 years, depending on the registration status), registrants are required to renew their registration. As part of the renewal process, they are asked to confirm that they have the minimum compliance of 90 hours continuous professional development; and review and update their registration record, which helps to provide an insight to the demographics of the registered workforce.

Not everyone on the Register will currently be working, or be practising in the work setting they are registered against. Some may have been redeployed to related roles in Social Care, or perhaps taken a career break for personal or study reasons. Social Care registrants must be employed in social care to remain on the register and social work students must be progressing through their social work degree at a recognised University. Social Work registrants not in employment are permitted to remain on the Register providing they maintain their registration, including continuing with the learning and development requirements for their professional development.

Real-Time Access to Register Information

Following a collaboration with the Department of Health and further Social Care Strategy investment, a new online registration dashboard has been built and progress is underway to make this available to all stakeholders in the coming months.

1. Size of the Register

On **31 March 2024** (end of Q4) the Register totalled 46,418 as outlined in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1

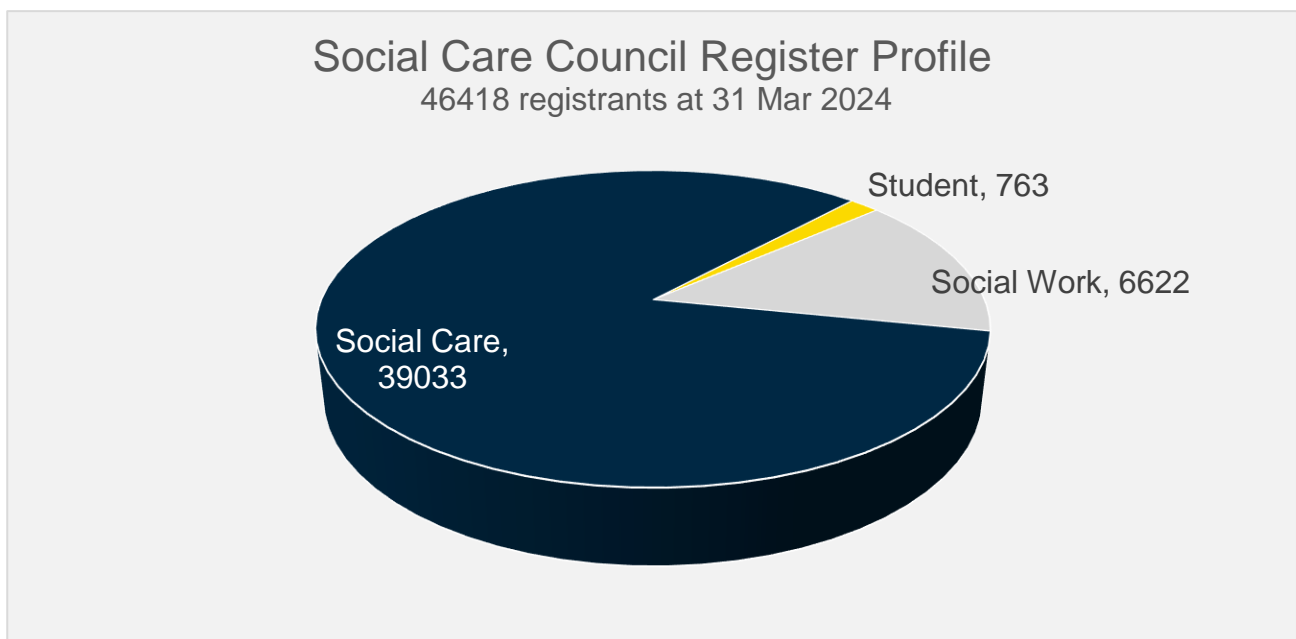
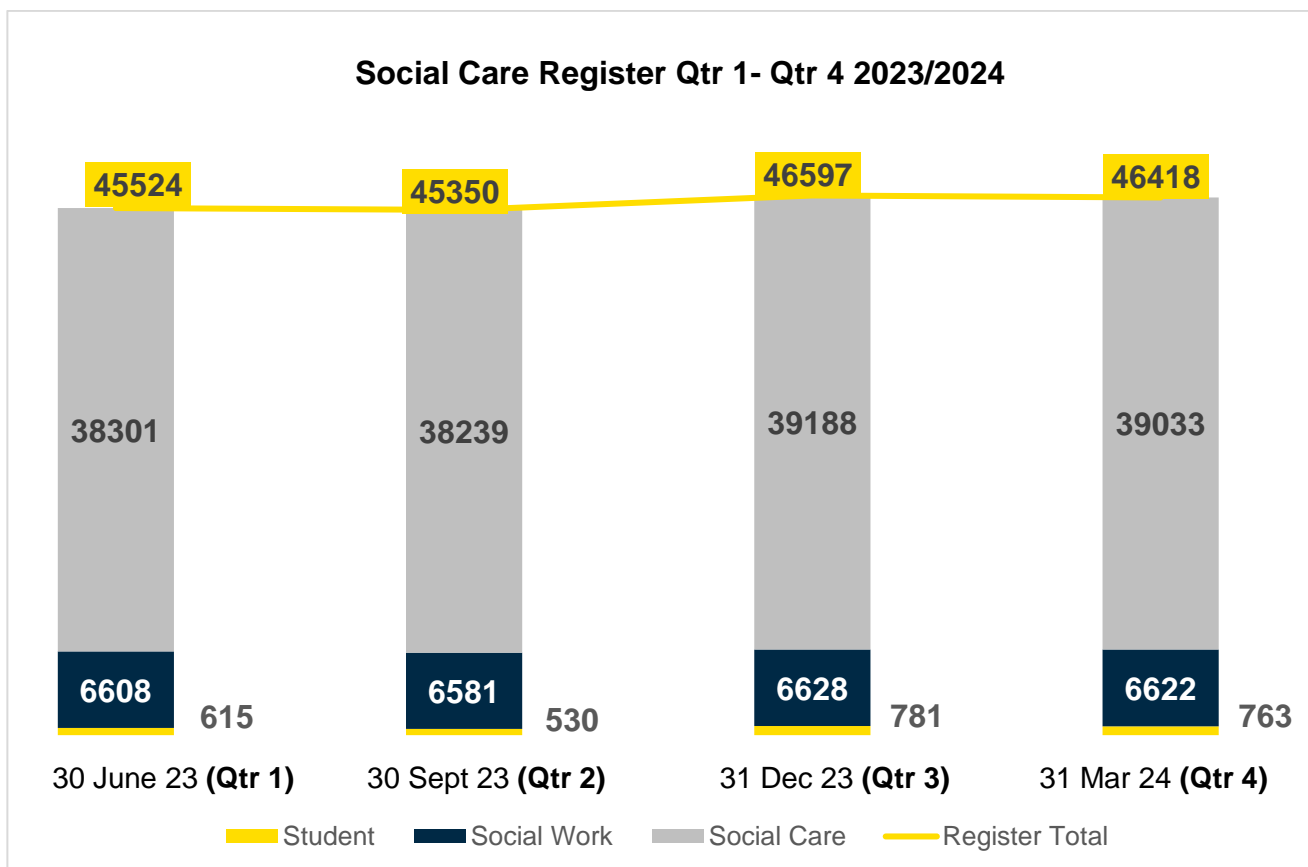


Figure 2 below shows the Register profile trend from **Qtr 1 - Qtr 4 2023/2024**.

The Social Care Council quarter periods run from April to June (Q1), July to September (Q2), October to December (Q3) and January to March (Q4) each financial year. Whilst an increase in the number of registrants is observed, the workforce proportions remain consistent. The variation in the figures for registration across months is also influenced by removals for non-payment of fees and the time it takes to re-new and process new applications for registration.

It should also be noted that student numbers will equate to the academic points of graduation and new intakes across the programmes which explains why the numbers vary across periods.

Figure 2



2. Structure of the Register

Registrants identified themselves across 22 Job Roles (Sub-Parts of the Register) as shown below.

- Sub-Parts of Part 1 of the Register are Qualified Social Workers and Internationally Qualified Social Workers (Social Workers qualified outside of the UK)
- Sub-Parts of Part 2 of the Register are those in designated Social Care Worker roles covered by compulsory registration and also a number of non-mandatory roles agreed with the Council where employers have required their staff to register.
- The third part of the Register is for Social Work Students currently engaged in the Social Work Degree Programme.

In Table 1 below Social Care represents 84.09% of the Register, the most significant groups of Social Care staff identified as Adult Residential Care Workers (34.55%) and Domiciliary Care Workers (31.65%). The next largest groups within Social Care are Supported Living Workers (6.64%) and Day Care Workers (5.21%). These are the mandatory registration groups for social care. These proportions remain in keeping to that observed in the previous quarters for 2023/24.

Table 1

	Job Role	Live Count at 31 Mar 2024	% of the Register
PART 1	Social Worker		
	Qualified Social Worker	6600	14.22%
	Internationally Qualified Social Worker	22	0.05%
	Social Work Student	763	1.64%
	Social Care Worker	39033	84.09%
PART 2	Adult Residential Care Worker	16072	34.62%
	Domiciliary Care Worker	14636	31.53%
	Supported Living Worker	3102	6.68%
	Day Care Worker	2392	5.15%
	Residential Child Care Worker	683	1.47%
	Domiciliary Care Manager	482	1.04%
	Social Work Assistant	460	0.99%
	Youth and Family Support Worker	452	0.97%
	Outreach Worker	259	0.56%
	Residential Home Manager	140	0.30%
	Day Care Centre Manager	110	0.24%
	Advocacy Worker	55	0.12%
	Personal Advisor	45	0.10%
	Residential Family Centre Worker	44	0.09%
	Driver	35	0.08%
	Rehabilitation Officer for the Blind	28	0.06%
	Education Welfare Officer w/o SW Qual	24	0.05%
Environmental Technical Officer	10	0.02%	
Education Welfare Officer Manager	4	0.01%	

3. Employment

3.1 Employment by Sector

- The Register is split into four key employment sectors, Employment Agency, Private, Voluntary and Statutory (including Health and Social Care Trusts, Education, Justice and NDPBs).
- The Register currently lists 510 employing Organisations across all the sectors.

In table 2 below at 31 March 2024, employment sectors for Social Workers and Social Care Workers continue to show significant differences, as previously reported.

- The majority of Social Workers are employed within the Statutory Sector i.e. Health and Social Care Trusts (71.32%)
- The majority of Social Care Workers are employed within the Non-Statutory Sector with the largest number employed within the Private Sector (41.82%). At the 31 March 2024, 21.81% are employed by Health and Social Care Trusts.

These proportions remain in keeping with reporting at the previous quarters for 2023/24.

A small percentage of registrants have ‘not given’ recorded against their employer sector. As well as requests to registrants to update their employment which may have changed in period, employing organisations have permission and are encouraged to update the employment part of the records for those registrants who were their employees at a point in time. Both these activities help to increase the accuracy of the employment profile of the register.

Table 2

Employment Sector	% of Social Workers	% of Social Care Workers
HSC Trust	71.32%	21.82%
Private Sector	1.22%	41.82%
Voluntary Sector	6.7%	16.29%
Recruitment Agency/ Employment Agency	1.24%	11.59%
FE/HE Education	3.76%	0.08%
Government	1.33%	<0.01%
Health	0.3%	<0.01%
Justice	4.2%	0.11%
Not Given	5.4%	7.87%
Other	1.09%	0.23%
Regulation/Inspection	0.59%	0.01%
Self Employed	1.18%	0.02%
Unemployed	1.66%	0.17%

3.2 Second Employments

The Register includes information regarding Social Workers and Social Care Workers who have declared that they work in more than one Social Care job role. 49 Social Work Students also indicated they were registered to work in Social Care whilst studying for the Degree in Social Work. These figures remain similar to that reported in previous quarters for 2023/24.

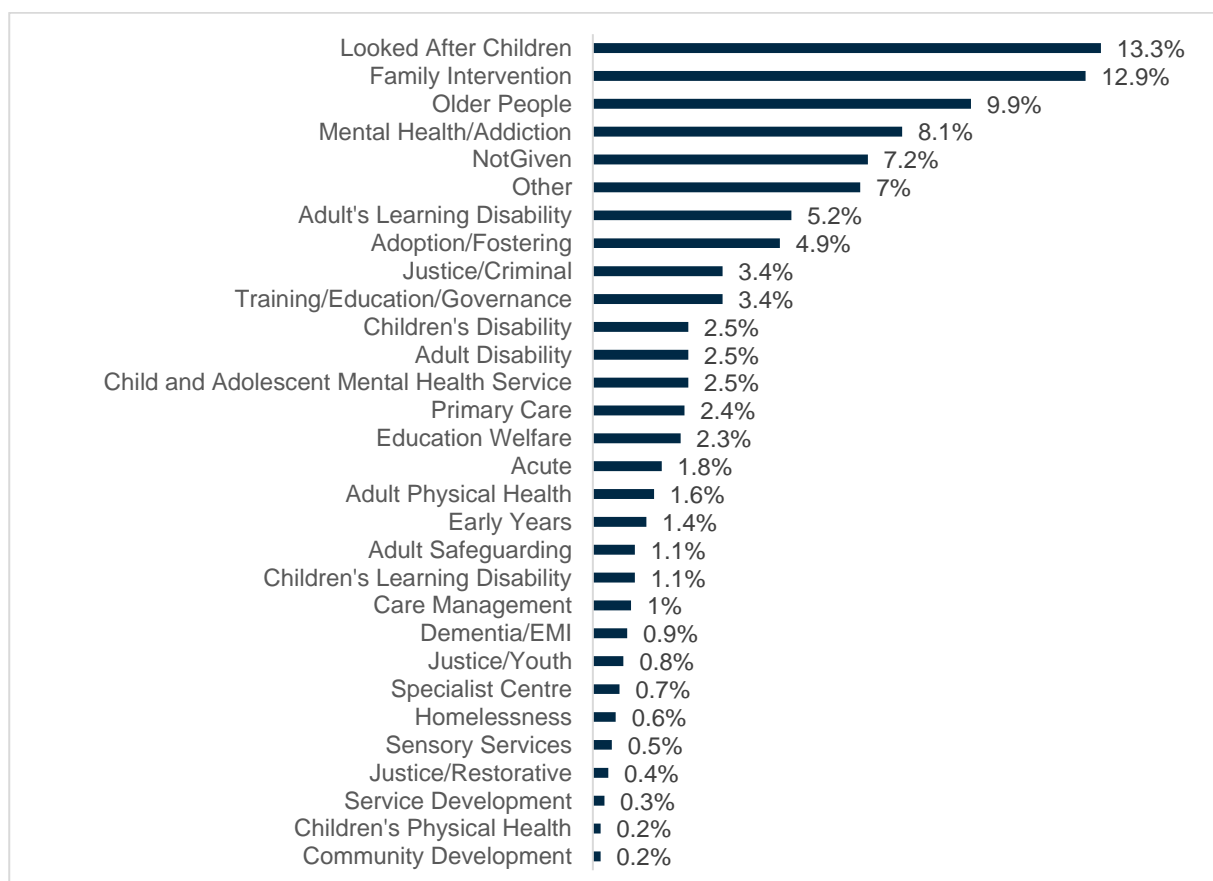
- Social Care Workers 4566 (12%)
- Social Workers 480 (7%)
- Social Work Students 49 (6%)

3.3 Social Workers – Employment by Work Focus

Social Worker ‘work focus’ provides an indication of the area of care and groups of people they provide services for as part of their job role. There are currently 30 different types of work focus recorded for Social Workers.

In Figure 3 below analysis of Social Worker data for work focus¹ shows that the greatest number of Social Workers (26.2%) work in services for Family & Child care, this includes Family Intervention and Looked After Children teams. The next largest work focus group (9.9%) are working in services for Older People.

Figure 3



¹ 7.2% of Social Workers have not specified their work focus as this level of detail was not required when Social Worker registration was first introduced. This information is being requested as Social Workers complete their 3-year renewal of registration or when they enrol in the Professional in Practice Framework (PiP) for their CPD.

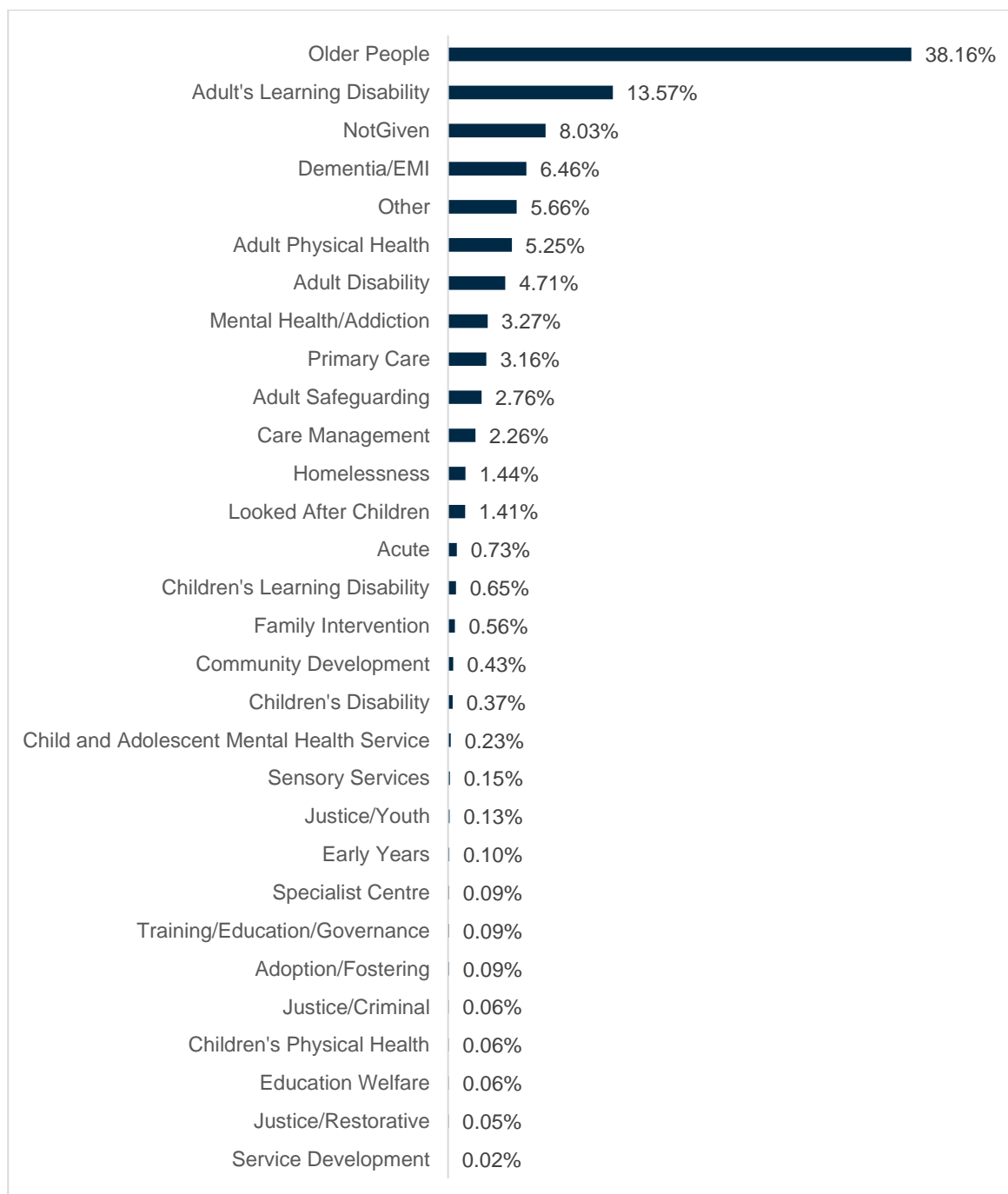
3.4 Social Care Workers – Employment by Work Focus

Social Care Worker ‘work focus’ provides an indication of the area of care and groups of people they provide services for as part of their job role. There are currently 28 different types of work focus recorded for Social Care Workers.

In Figure 4 below analysis of Social Care Worker data for work focus shows that the greatest number of Social Care Workers (38.16%) work in services for Older People. The next largest work focus group (13.57%) are working in services for Adults with a Learning Disability.

These proportions of Social Care Workers’ work focus groups remain in keeping with reporting in previous quarters for 2023/24.

Figure 4



3.5 Social Workers – Engagement in the Professional in Practice (PiP) Framework for Social Worker CPD

Social Workers are required to complete 90 hours of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) during every three-year registration period. The PiP Framework provides certificated recognition of competence across the professional spectrum, providing a range of pathways to support Social Workers' in meeting the requirements for their on-going learning and development to meet these requirements. Currently, engagement in PiP activity is compulsory for newly qualified Social Workers who are required to complete PiP requirements within the professional Consolidation Award following completion of their Assessed Year in Employment. 58% of Social Workers on the live Register have achieved or are working towards awards within the PiP Framework to fulfil their CPD requirements.

Table 3

PiP Engagement

Award Status	Social Workers on the Live Register
1 Achieved Award	39%
2 Waiting Award	<1%
3 In Progress	18%
4 Withdrawn from Award	22%
5 No PIP Engagement	20%

Of those Social Workers on the Register who have completed Awards, 21% hold the NI Consolidation Award, 26% hold the NI Specialist Award and 4% hold the NI Leadership & Strategic Award. 5 Social Workers hold the PiP Advanced Scholarship Award.

The employment sectors for Social Workers holding awards are closely matched to the proportion of registered Social Workers employed in each of these sectors. 74% are employed in Health and Social Care Trusts, 6% are employed in the Voluntary Sector, 3% in Justice and 4% in Education.

4. Workforce Age and Gender

As reported in Figure 5a & 5b below for March 2024, Social Work and Social Care show similar patterns in gender split, with 83% of the workforce identifying as female. Representation across the age bands remains steady, with 35% of Social Workers and 49% of Social Care Workers in the under 40 age bands.

Figure 5a

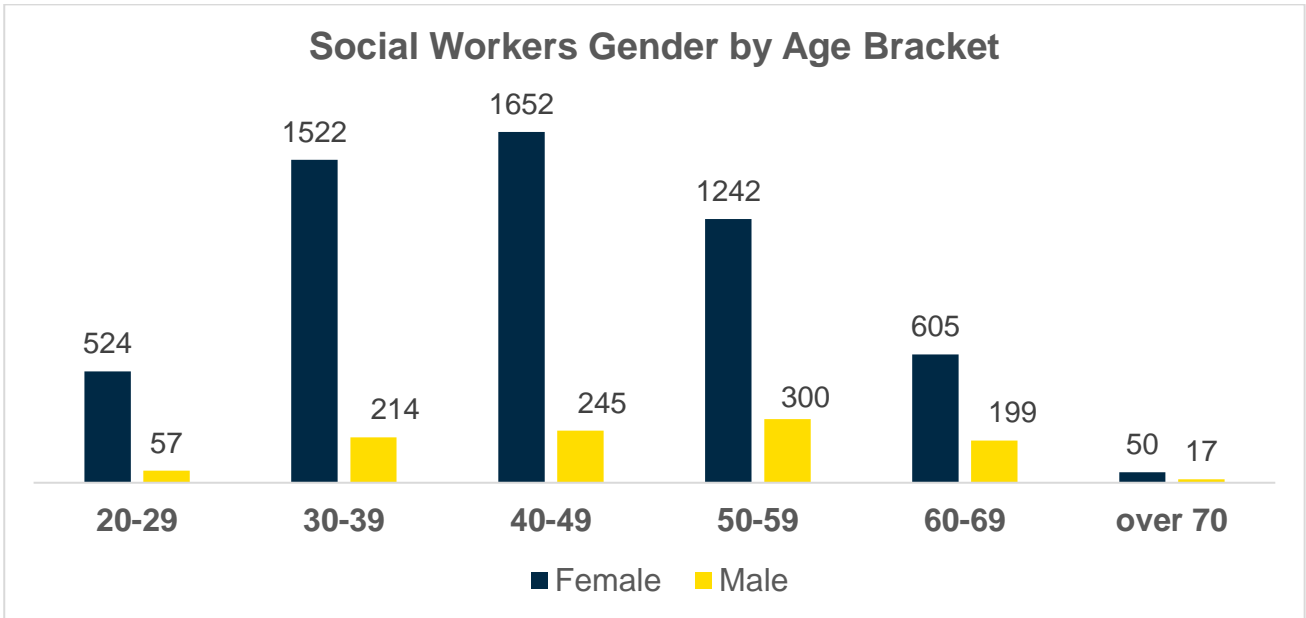
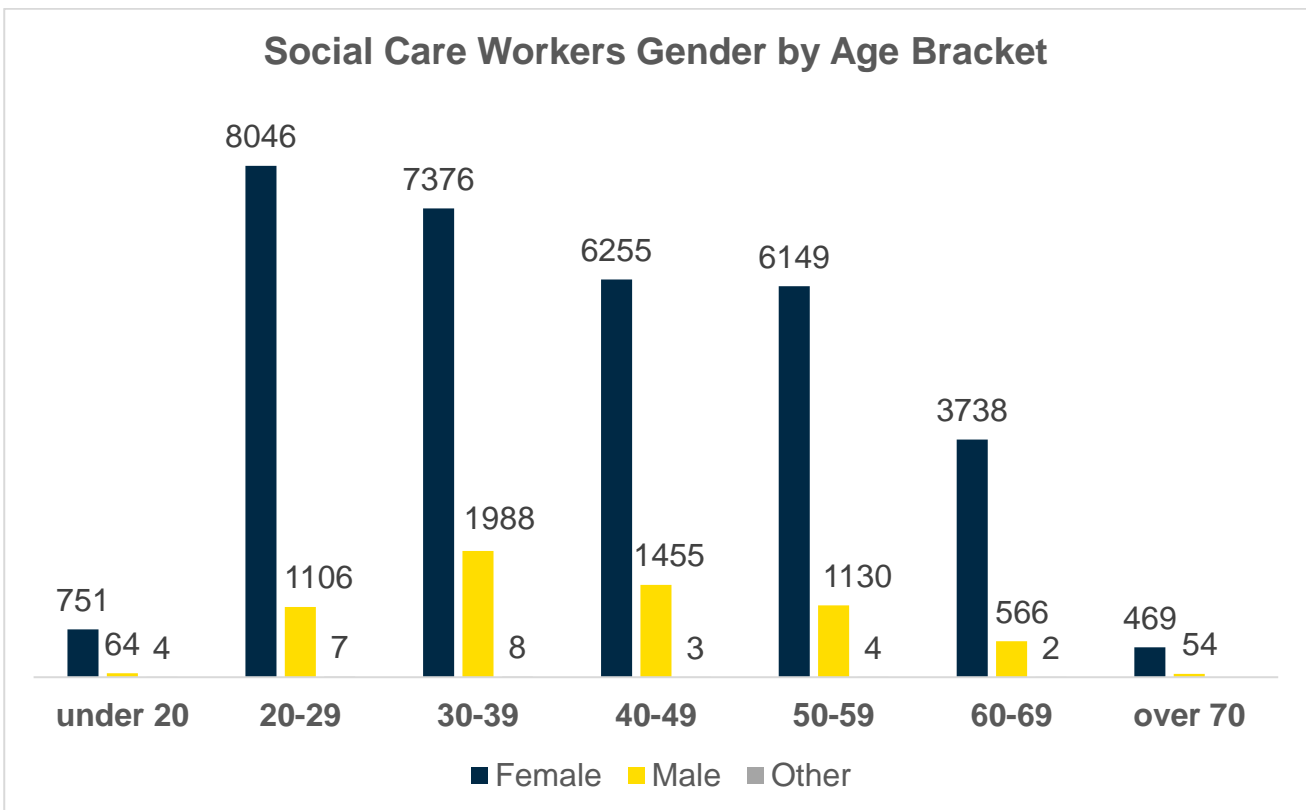


Figure 6b



5 Conclusion

In summary, as of 31 March 2024, the register of Social Workers and Social Care Workers shows a decrease of 179 registrants compared to the previous quarter. This decline is attributed to the register numbers stabilising after delays in registration processing, during the register system upgrade in the last quarter. Additionally, the temporary pause of automatic removal of registrants, implemented to support registrants to renew registration during the December 2023 holiday office closure, is now lifted. However, it is noteworthy to highlight a rise of 894 registrants, representing a 1.96% increase from Qtr1- Qtr4. Specifically, Social Work registrants saw a marginal increase of 0.21%, while Social Care registrants experienced a more substantial growth of 1.91%

Social Care represents the largest segment of the Register, with Adult Residential Care Workers and Domiciliary Care Workers being the most prominent groups. Employment sectors also remain consistent, with the majority of Social Workers employed in the Statutory Sector (such as Health and Social Care Trusts), while Social Care Workers are employed across various sectors, primarily the Private Sector.

The primary focus of Social Workers continues to be on Family & Child Care services indicating their crucial role in supporting vulnerable families and children. Services for Older People also remain a significant focus for Social Workers. Similarly, for Social Care Workers the main emphasis continues to be on services for Older People, followed by a notable proportion dedicated to working with Adults with Learning Disabilities. The engagement with the PiP Framework for Continuous Professional Development shows a significant proportion of Social Workers participating in learning that is assessed against professional, and in many cases, academic quality benchmarks.

Overall, the number of registrants, employment sectors, work focus areas, and gender distribution show no significant deviations from between Qtr1-Qtr4, indicating a stable landscape within the profession. These findings contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the profession and its dynamics, providing stakeholders with valuable information for decision making and resource allocation.

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