Education and Training Committee

11 March 2020

Education annual data set: 2019-20 academic year

Executive Summary

This paper provides the Committee with an analysis of outcomes related to the HCPC's education function for the 2019-20 academic year. This in in keeping with the Committee's role to provide oversight to this regulatory area. Particular highlights are noted in this paper, with the full data set included as Appendix 1.

The data and analysis provided here will be used to provide a year in review for dissemination to relevant stakeholders via the website. The full data set used here will also be available on the website for public access and download.

Previous consideration	None
Decision	To note
Next steps	Executive to undertake actions outlined within this paper.
Strategic priority	Continuously improve and innovate Develop insight and exert influence
Financial and resource implications	None
Author	Temilolu Odunaike, Education Officer temilolu.odunaike@hcpc-uk.org

Education annual data set: 2019-20 academic year

1 The data set

1.1 The education annual data set includes data regarding the following areas of our work:

- Approved programmes at academic year end
- Approval process
- Major change process
- Annual monitoring process
- Concerns process

1.2 The purpose of this report is to inform the Education and Training Committee in its responsibility for oversight of the education function. It also contains relevant information for wider education stakeholders to support their ongoing engagement with us.

1.3 All figures gathered for each section relate to work where we carried out an assessment of a programme in the 2019-20 academic year. This means we have adjusted all final outcomes to include those which were finalised in the following academic year (due to timing of the assessment carried out). Most sources of data count assessments carried out on an individual programme basis (rather than at case level, which in some cases, groups more than one programme within the one assessment).

1.4 We have highlighted the pertinent outcomes within each process, without necessarily addressing each result included in the remaining data points set out in Appendix 1.

2 Approved programmes at academic year end

2.1 Our overall rate of new programme generation decreased to 19 per cent in this period, factoring in the removal of Social Work programmes from the records as well as programme closures. This is in contrast to the average increase / decrease seen over the previous four years.

Changes in approved programme numbers between years

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
-2.2%	0.9%	5.2%	6.1%	-18.8%

Changes in approved programme numbers between years (excluding Social Work programmes)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
-2.5%	1.4%	6.4%	5.3%	5.9%

2.2 Despite the overall decrease in the number of approved programmes due to the transfer of social workers, we still see an increase in programme generation across a number of professions. Further analysis of new programme generation is included within the approval process section. However, broadly speaking key developments influencing this result include:

- Degree apprenticeships in England
- Diversification of higher education provision through regulatory / policy changes in England
- The introduction of new BSc Paramedic programmes in Scotland
- HEFCE funded training models implemented in England, providing more incentive for new providers
- Changes to requirements and process to obtain degree awarding powers in England, meaning more private providers delivering qualifications at degree level and above
- The revised threshold qualification level for paramedics moving to degree, triggering more degree level proposals
- Workforce planning indicating shortages for some professions, leading to more initiatives to incentivise provision of training and increases in training numbers
- Vulnerable professions identified, with specific measures to commission training places, and the identification of new training routes
- Medicines entitlements changes for some professions (Prescribing rights and medical exemptions)

2.3 It is important to note the overall programme growth (factoring out social work) has been achieved within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. This means despite all the challenges faced by the sector during this period, the drivers for new programmes remain strong. Our decision to change to a virtual model of approvals has also played its part in ensuring education providers can achieve approval with us[1].

---

[1] Approval process | (hcpc-uk.org)

3 Approval process

Reasons for visiting programmes

3.1 We visited programmes from 12 of the 15 professions we regulate. The top nine professions and practice areas highlighted below reflect a broader trend of sector developments having impacts across a number of professions, leading to new programmes and significant changes to those already approved with us.

Most visited programmes by profession and reason for visit
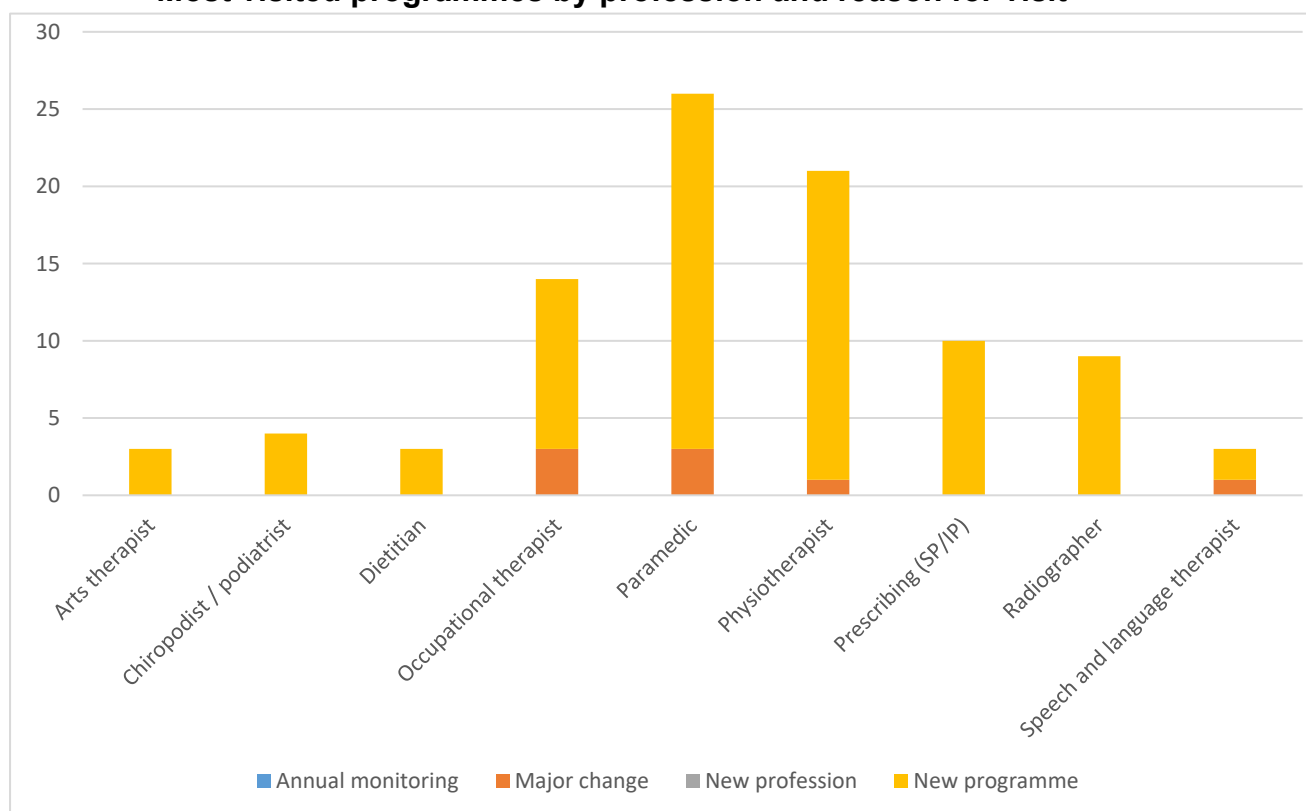
3.2 Following the transfer of the regulation of Social workers in England to another regulator, Paramedic, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy programmes continue to generate high levels of new programme approval activity, a trend which continues on from the previous period.

3.3 For paramedics, the impact of raising the threshold level of qualifications for paramedics continues to be seen in the level of new degree programme activity and triggered visits from major change. We expect this trend to continue as we move closer to the September 2021 deadline for the profession being degree level entry only. Alongside new programme generation related to degree level training, increase can also be attributed to the new BSc (Hons) degrees approved across four different education providers in Scotland.

3.4 The extension of independent and supplementary prescribing rights to a wider range of allied health professions continues to account for a growth in programmes being offered. The multidisciplinary nature of the programmes is becoming more diverse as we see a rise in education providers offering these programmes to more AHPs who train alongside nursing professionals and pharmacists. Additionally, we also see a number of new independent and supplementary prescribing programmes with POM- Sale/Supply entitlements being offered.

3.5 The transfer of statutory regulation of Social workers in England to another regulator has also led to a significant reduction in the number of degree apprenticeships that are being approved. Compared to the 2017-18 and 2018-19 academic years where we received a total of 29 and 53 requests respectively to approve degree apprenticeships, there were only 8 requests received during the 2019-20 academic year.

Time taken to complete the approval process

3.6 Compared to the last 3 years, this year, we see a decrease in the length of the post-visit process with 40 per cent of programmes completing the process within three months of the visit concluding.

**Visit to final outcome within 3 months**
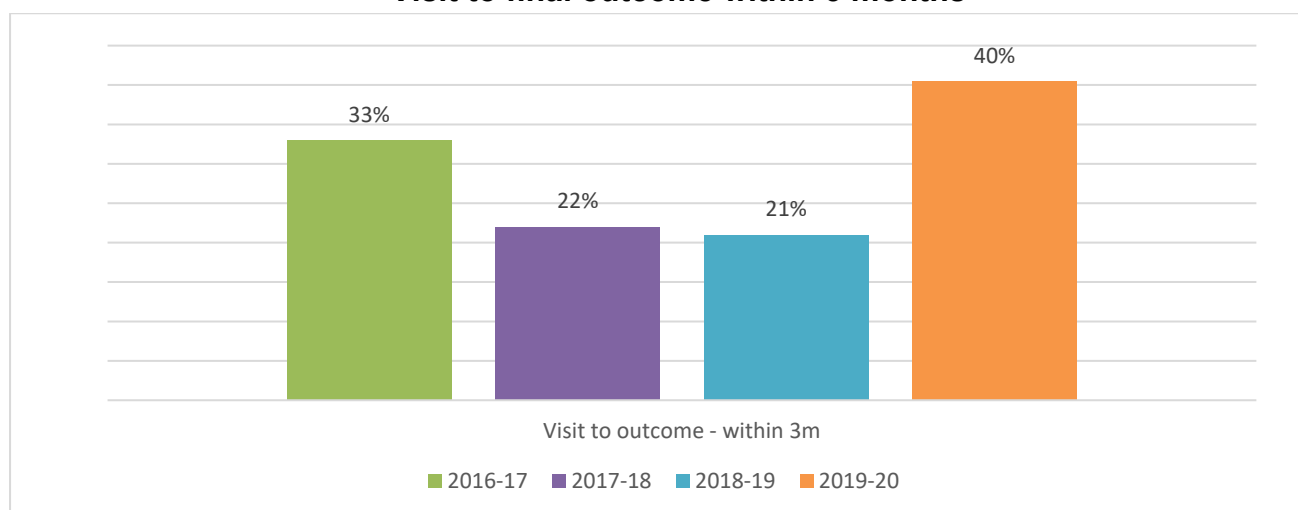
3.7 Factors influencing this outcome include:
- more programmes being approved without any conditions;
- fewer programmes requiring second condition; and
- a slight reduction in the length of time required by education providers to submit their first conditions response.

3.8   Although we aim for conditions response deadline to be set around six weeks after the visit, we continue to see education providers needing around 2.1 months to provide their first response to conditions set at approval, with a slight reduction to around 2.05 this year. This is usually negotiated on a case by case basis, factoring the nature and complexity of conditions being set.

Average time between visit date and conditions deadline
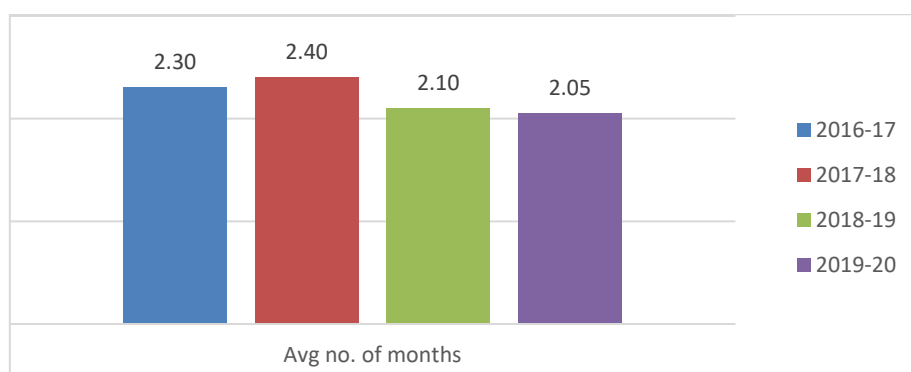
3.9   Due to the complexity in programmes being considered, which also accounts for the complexity in the nature of some of the conditions, it has been taking longer to produce visitors' reports. This year, we see a 5 per cent increase over the last four years. This prolonged length of time could also be linked to the increase in the number of new programmes being approved this year.

**Days taken for education provider to receive visitors' report**
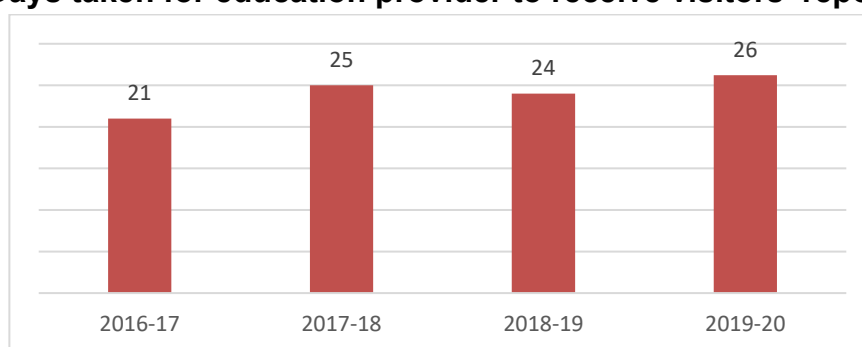
Outcomes reached

3.10 Compared with the last two years which had 7 per cent (2017-18) and 4 per cent (2018-19) approval of report without conditions, we see 29 per cent of reports were approved without conditions this year. We attribute this result in part to the introduction of the New Profession /Provider (NPP) pathway providing better visit outcomes.

Summary of visitor recommendations following approval visit
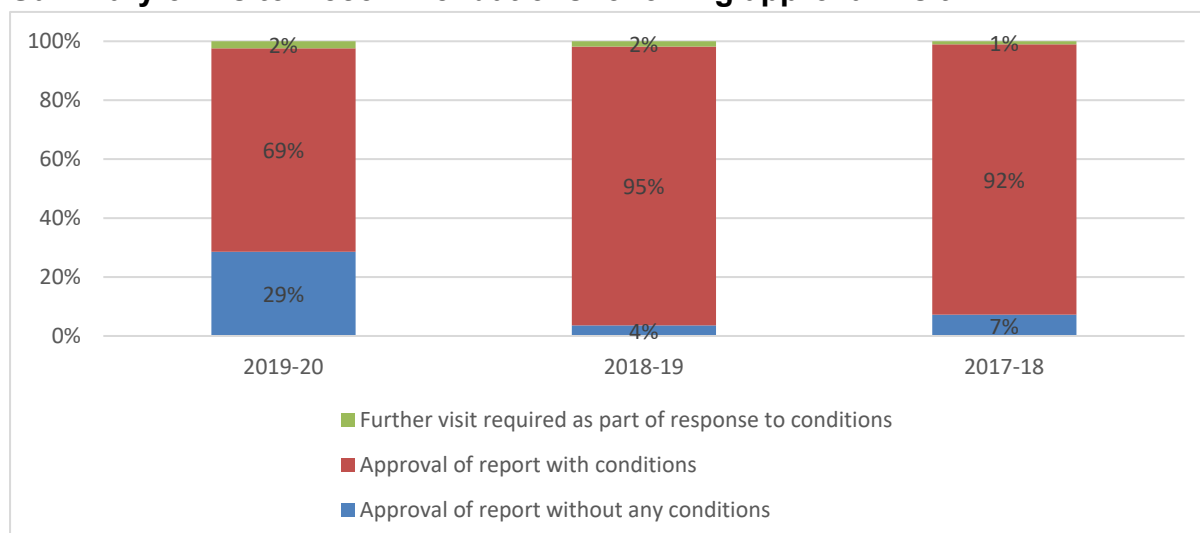
3.11 It is worth noting that this year, there were no non-standard outcomes (Non-approval of a new programme/ withdrawal of approval from a currently approved programme) both at visitors' recommendation and ETC decision stages. This is a very good outcome compared to last year where five new programmes had non-approval recommendation by visitors at the conclusion of the approval process. This was however down to one programme at ETC decision made at conclusion of approval process.

3.12 As seen from the results this year, the NPP pathway which was introduced midway through the last academic year continues to have a positive impact on visit outcomes by assisting in minimising the number of conditions on approval, and visit outcomes which lead to non-standard outcomes. The process has assisted education providers in particular, in managing the complexities of new programme delivery through the approval process and ensuring significant issues are identified and addressed as early as possible.

Conditions

3.13 We see a rise in the number of conditions set around SET 4- Programme design and delivery compared to the last two years. This year, a total of 22% of all conditions set were around SET 4, this is in comparison with 2018-19 and 2017-18 where we had 17% and 19% respectively. Further analysis shows that the most number of conditions were around SET 4.1. This could imply gaps in the development of the curriculum where education providers have not demonstrated curriculum readiness in the way the programme is being developed. On the other hand, there has been a significant reduction in the

number of conditions set around Programme admissions. Compared to previous years 2018-19 and 20117-18 where we had 14% and 13%, this year, only 8% of the conditions set were around admissions.

Percentage split by standards area on conditions applied following an approval visit per case

Legend:
- SET 2: Admissions
- SET 3: Governance, management & leadership
- SET 4: Curriculum
- SET5: Practice based learning
- SET 6: Assessment

Data shown:

	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
SET 6: Assessment	14%	10%	15%
SET5: Practice based learning	23%	17%	22%
SET 4: Curriculum	22%	17%	19%
SET 3: Governance, management & leadership	34%	42%	31%
SET 2: Admissions	8%	14%	13%
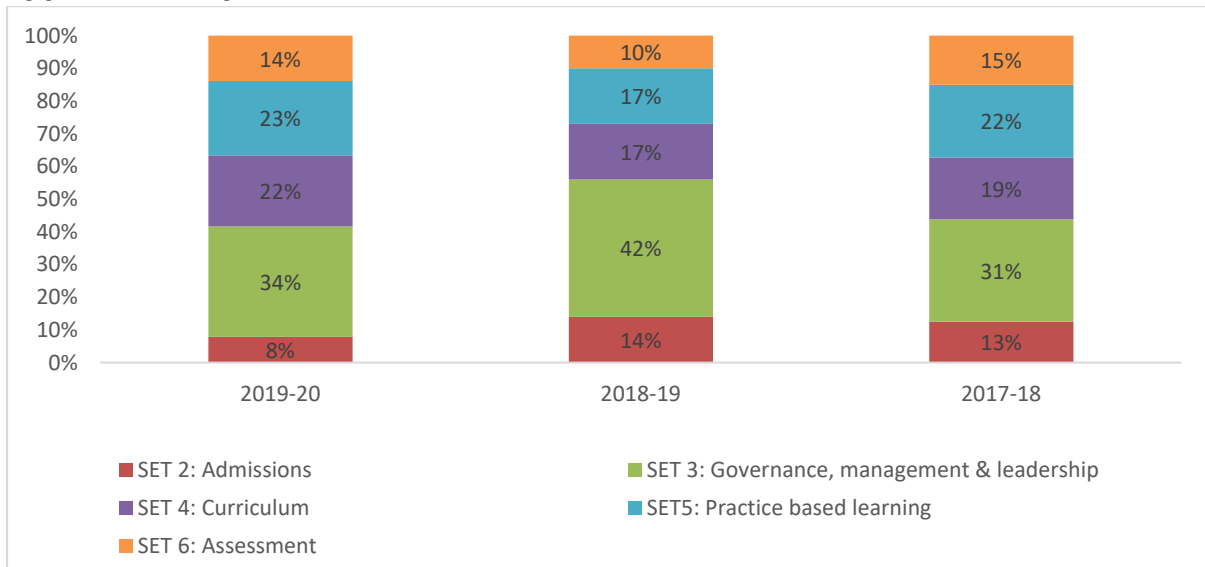
Cancelled visits

3.14 This is another area where we have had a very positive outcome. Compared with the last two years, we see a massive drop in the number of visits being cancelled. This is particularly impressive as all cancelled visits were either before the visit or at/after the visit with no visitors' report produced. What this meant is that we did not have to produce the report only for the provider to then withdraw form the process. We attribute this again to the NPP pathway process and an overall improved relationship with education providers.

Percentage of visits cancelled

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
19%	10%	18%	24%	16%
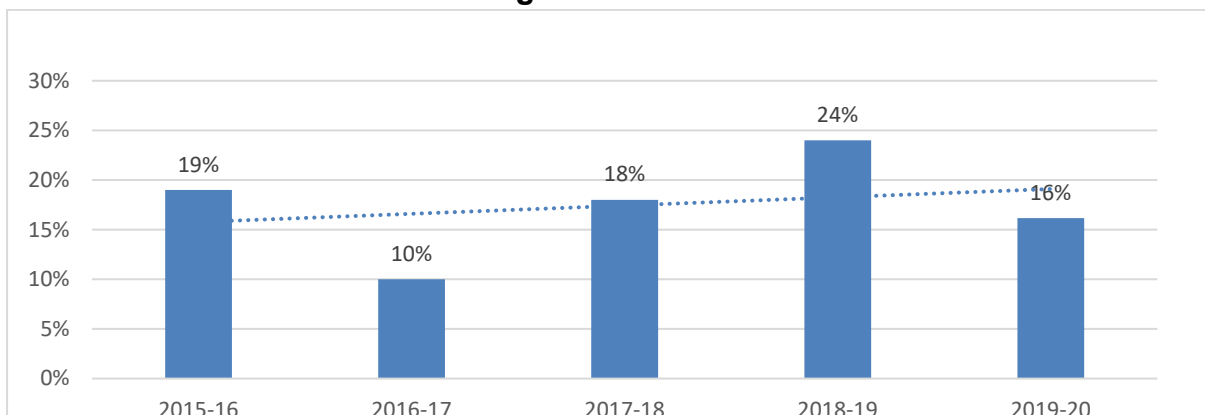
	2019-20	
Before the visit	11	69%
At the visit or after visit - no visitors report	5	31%
After visitors report sent to education provider	0	0%

4   Major change process

<u>Major change notifications</u>

4.1   We continued to refer less major changes to our approval process for assessment. This is a useful indicator of the nature and extent of changes being made within the training routes for our professions. We can attribute part of the decrease to the pandemic, which has clearly impacted on the level of change providers would normally engage with us about. Our decision to provide flexibility around changes to support student progression also meant providers were not burdened with additional scrutiny for temporary / one-off changes during this challenging time[2].

Major changes we referred to the approval process
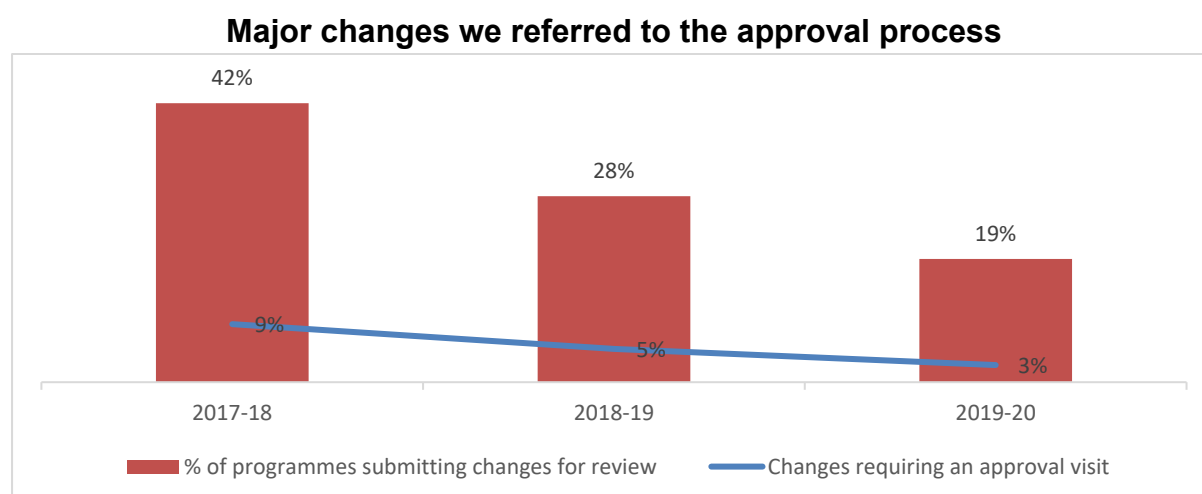
4.2   Our different approach to the assessment of degree apprenticeship programmes continues to enable more changes to approved programmes to be considered via this process where it is proportionate to do so. This has enabled us to be more proportionate in our decision making through this process, whilst allowing visitors to continue to scrutinise apprenticeship proposals effectively. We have conducted a review across our apprenticeship work spanning three academic years to focus in on how our approach has led to support the delivery of apprenticeships across our professions.

---

[2] Advice for education providers | (hcpc-uk.org)

4.3   We referred 97 per cent of all other changes to our major change and annual monitoring processes. In this regard, our open-ended approval approach still seems to be providing a cost-effective way of focusing on the assessment of significant change in a proportionate way.

Executive recommendations made regarding change notifications

■ 1. Annual Monitoring   ■ 2. Approval   ■ 3. Major Change
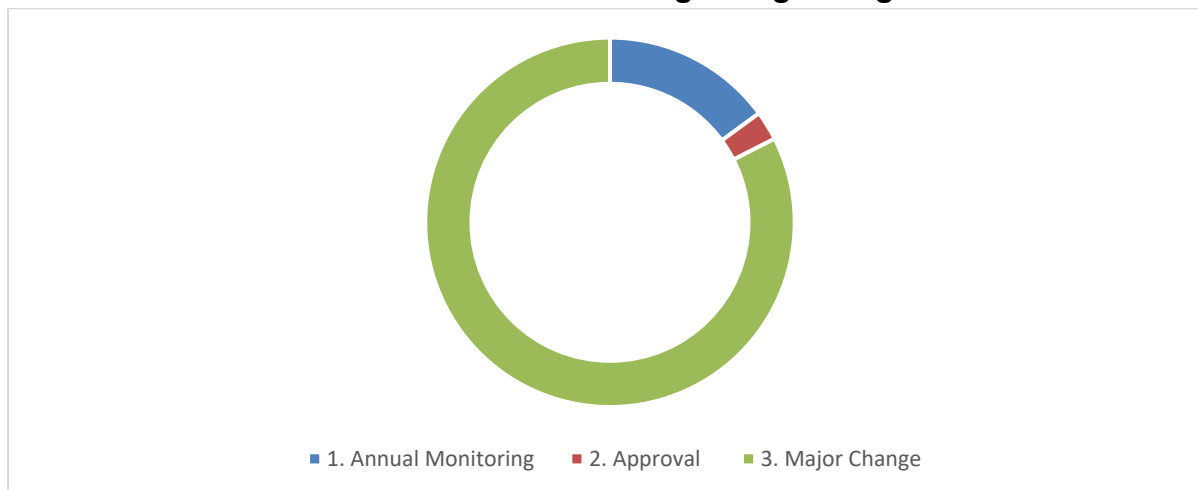
Process to review	2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20
1. Annual Monitoring	77	16%	103	31%	29	15%
2. Approval	43	9%	16	5%	5	3%
3. Major Change	372	76%	212	64%	160	82%
	492	100%	331	100%	194	100%

4.4   As expected, we processed a reduced number of notifications in this period, with around 9 per cent decrease. This is largely due to social workers leaving.

Top increase / decrease in notifications by profession
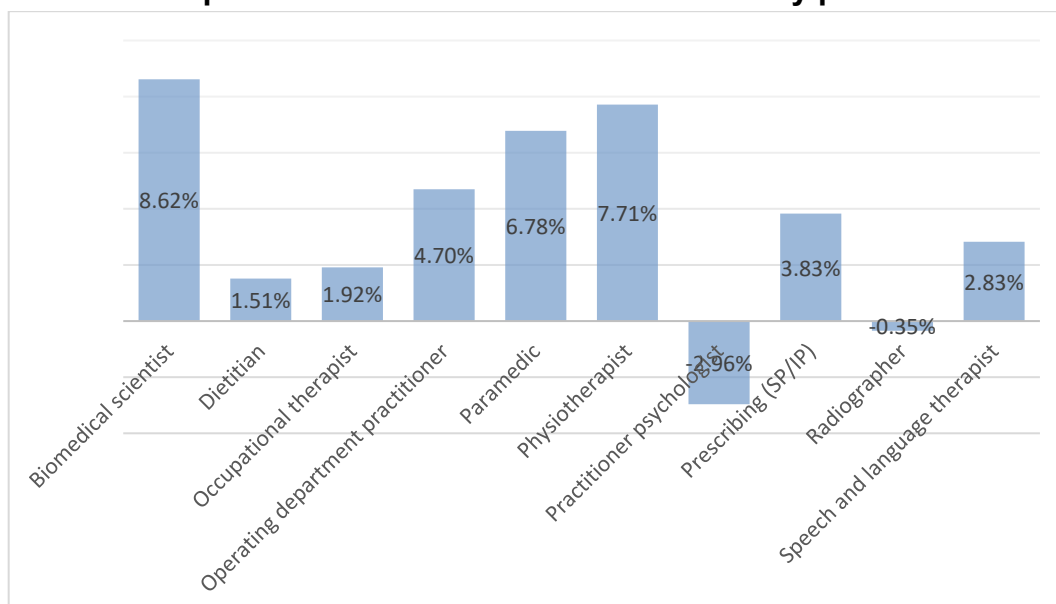
4.5 The graph above highlights the profession where we saw the most increases / decreases in change notifications compared cumulatively over the last three years. We have already discussed how trends such as apprenticeships, prescribing rights and workforce challenges have driven engagement through the approvals process. Broadly speaking, these themes can also be applied here.

4.6 The Committee should note that major change is only effective where the need to engage with it is well understood by providers. However, as with all our other processes, the new Quality Assurance (QA) model will change how education providers engage with us when they make changes to their programme. The new QA model will allow us the opportunity to communicate further with the sector to increase this understanding, and to reinforce the importance of engagement alongside the benefits of open-ended approval and flexible, output focused standards.

Weeks taken to complete notification and full major change process

| Process stage	2019-20	5 yearly avg.	Target
Notification forms (referred to annual monitoring or approval process)	2.1	2.1	2 weeks
Complete the full major change process	11.3	10.7	12 weeks

4.7 We went slightly above our notification stage timescale for how long education providers should expect to receive an outcome at 2.1 weeks. However, this is an improvement from last year's 2.4 weeks and we will continue to monitor this area of the process to understand if further improvements in efficiency can be made. The complexity in changes coupled with increased number of degree apprenticeship approval requests via major change, has necessitated more engagement with education providers to understand the impact to standards and the most proportionate process to use to assess any changes. This remains a likely factor influencing this result.

Major change meeting service level agreements over the last five years
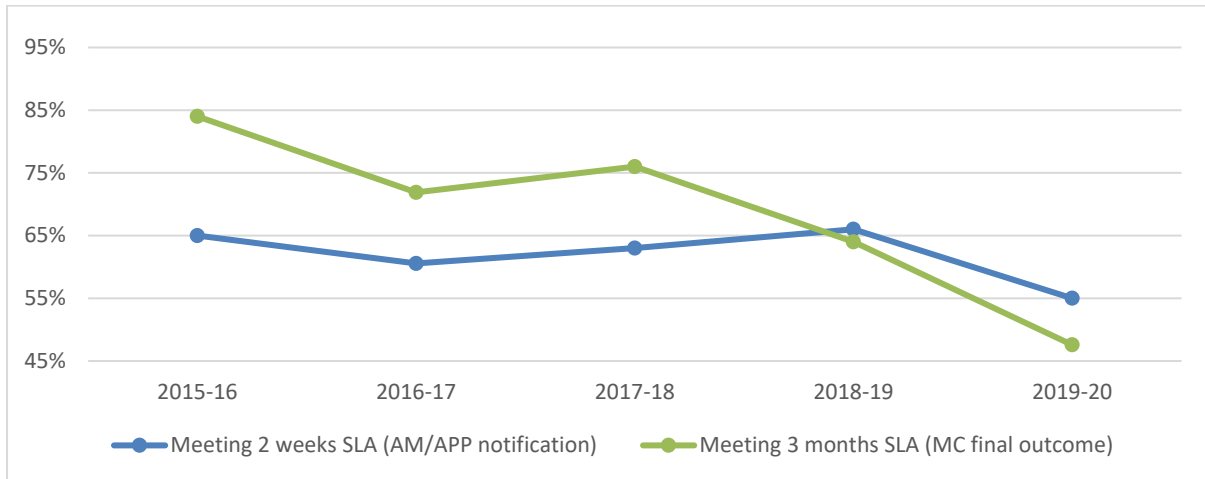
Service levels	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Meeting 2 weeks SLA (AM/APP notification)	65%	61%	63%	66%	55%
Notification after 3 weeks (AM/APP)	81%	83%	76%	79%	81%
Meeting 3 months SLA (MC final outcome)	84%	72%	76%	64%	48%
Notification after 4 months (MC final outcome)	96%	91%	91%	85%	62%

4.8   There has been a continuous drop in the percentage of cases meeting the three months service level agreement. This year, only 48 per cent of cases were completed from notification to final outcome in three months. Again, this can be attributed to complexity in changes coupled with increased number of degree apprenticeship approval requests via major change. In many of such cases, we have had to request additional evidence to assess the changes and this has prolonged the assessment time.

5   Annual monitoring process

Number of programmes we monitored

Total number of programmes monitored
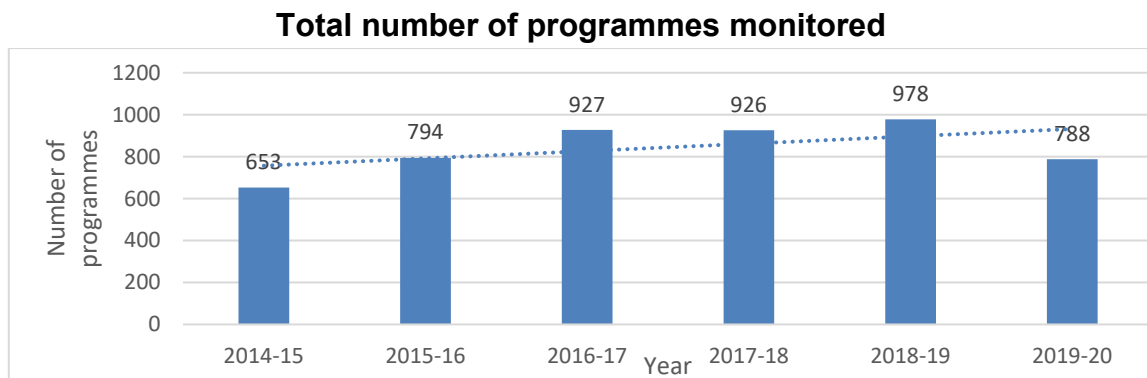
5.1 As with other processes where numbers have fallen as a result of the transfer of social workers, the overall number of programmes monitored in the 2019-20 academic year has decreased compared to the last four years. However, as we continue to see a steady increase in the number of approved programmes, we can expect this to impact on monitoring in the coming years, in line with the new QA model.

<u>When we require additional documentation to be submitted</u>

Audit submission – standards met at first attempt
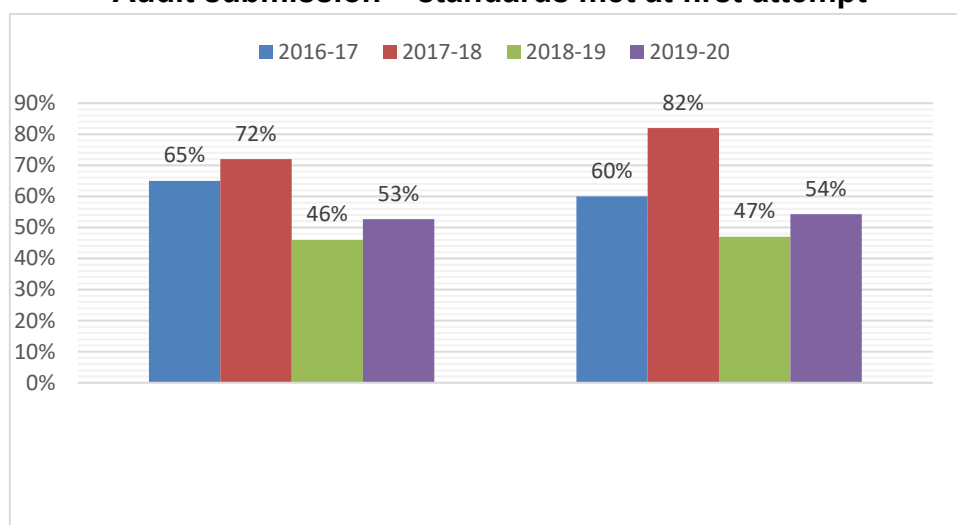
5.2 Over the past four years, we have worked to address a disparity in outcomes within this annual monitoring process based on our method of assessment: assessment day versus postal assessment. We have now managed to achieve consistency in this area in the last couple of years, following further training and guidance for both executives and visitors, and more effective back-office systems to manage this process. This has been achieved in the context of assessing the revised education standards, and expanding the evidence base to include practice-based learning and service user and carer monitoring information.

5.3 There is still a lower proportion of programmes meeting our standards at their first attempt this year, although there is an 8 per cent increase from last year's figures. This is mainly due to requiring more evidence of monitoring for practice-based learning and service user involvement which has trigger further visitor enquiries. We have continued to provide education providers with targeted information on our website and through webinars. Through online refresher sessions, we will ensure all visitors are kept up to date with changes. And we will continue communication activities as we look to increase the number of providers meeting our requirements at the first attempt as a result.

Average time taken to consider audit

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
No. of months - overall	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6
No. of months - additional documentation required	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.2
No. of months - no additional documentation required	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1
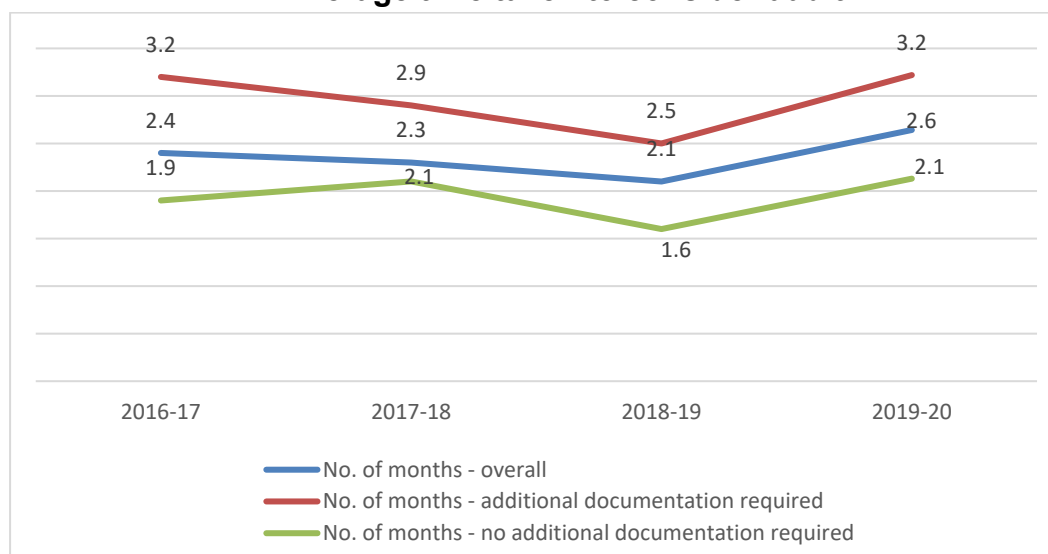
5.4 This year, we see an increase in the number of months taken to consider audits when compared to previous years. This is expected considering the increase in the number of requests for additional documentation highlighted in 5.3. The Committee should note that although 2 per cent of programmes audited this year were referred to the approval process for further assessment, again this figure relates to the same single case where seven programmes were considered unmet by the end of the audit process.

6 Programme concerns process

Concerns received per year

Year	No of programmes	% of all approved programmes
2015-16	6	0.6%
2016-17	9	0.8%
2017-18	10	0.9%
2018-19	8	0.7%
2019-20	6	1%

6.1 The number of programmes subject to a concern being raised and investigated continue to remain low (not more than 1 per cent).

6.2 Whilst this is the case, it is worth noting the process itself once started appears to be effective in allowing for a range of outcomes to be reached. In this period we investigated three concerns fully, all of which required no further action. A fourth concern is still being investigated. Our change in approach to seek to resolve quality assurance issues within the concerns process itself, rather than referring to another process continues to be effective.

Appendix 1 – Additional graphs and tables not included in analysis

A) Approvals

Number of days taken to produce Visitors' reports

0-7 days ■ 8-14 days ■ 15-21 days ■ 22-30 days ■ 30 days +
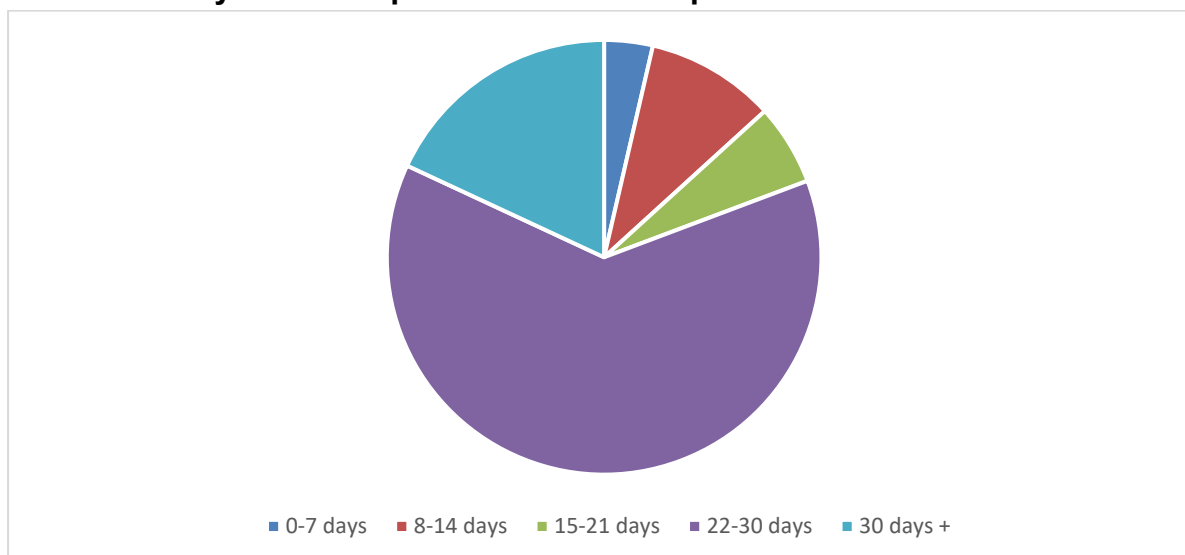
0-7 days	3	4%
8-14 days	8	10%
15-21 days	5	6%
22-30 days	52	63%
30 days +	15	18%
Total	83	100%

30 days or less	68	82%
More than 30 days	15	18%
Total	83	100%

From visit date to final decision to education provider
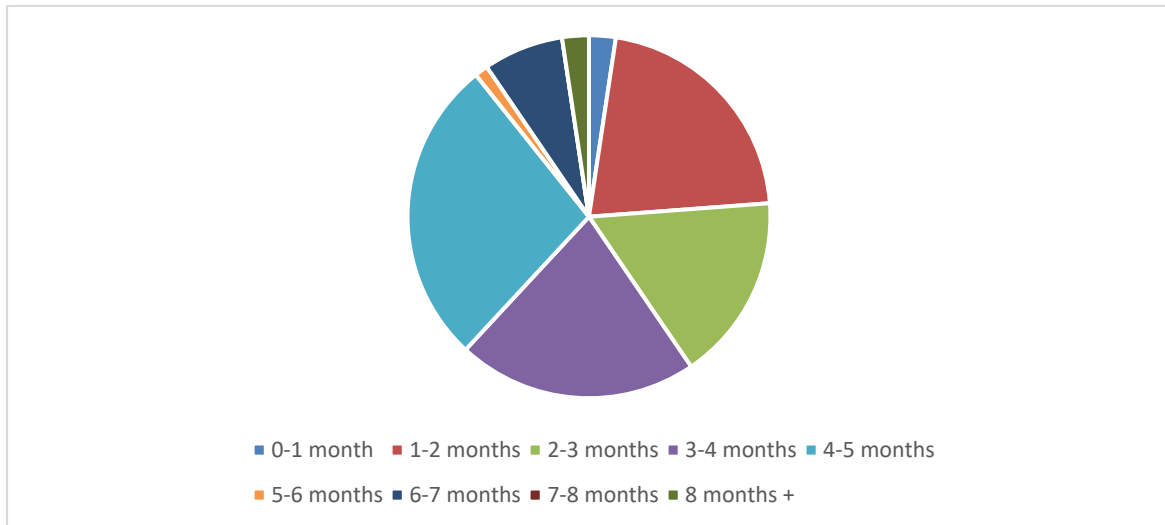
0-1 month	2	2%
1-2 months	18	21%
2-3 months	14	17%
3-4 months	18	21%
4-5 months	23	27%
5-6 months	1	1%
6-7 months	6	7%
7-8 months	0	0%
8 months +	2	2%
Total	84	100%

Weeks from visit date to first conditions deadline
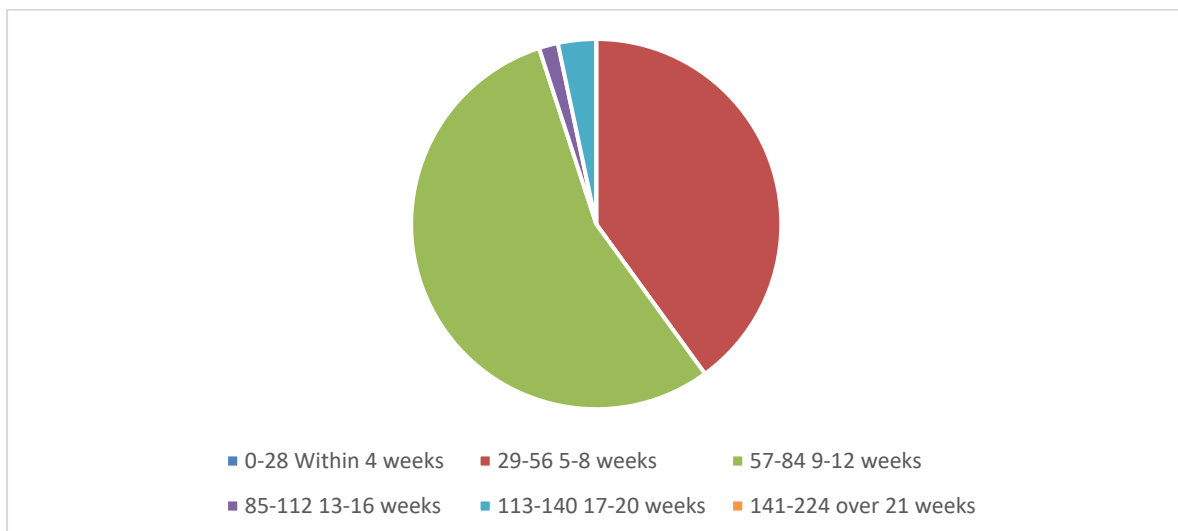
Days	Weeks		
0-28	Within 4 weeks	0	0%
29-56	5-8 weeks	24	40%
57-84	9-12 weeks	33	55%
85-112	13-16 weeks	1	2%
113-140	17-20 weeks	2	3%
141-224	over 21 weeks	0	0%
	Total	60	100%

Number meeting service level agreements (SLA's)

	2016-17	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
Report to EP within 30 days	85%	89%	82%	82%
Visit to conditions -within 3m	81%	88%	87%	95%
Visit to conditions - within 4m	98%	97%	96%	97%
Visit to outcome - within 3m	33%	22%	21%	40%
Visit to outcome - within 4m	54%	57%	54%	62%
Visit to outcome - within 5m	76%	80%	75%	89%
Visit to outcome - within 6m	93%	99%	93%	90%

Reason for approval visit by profession / practice area

Profession / entitlement	2019-20					2018-19				
	Annual monitoring	Major change	New profession	New programme	Total	Annual monitoring	Major change	New profession	New programme	Total
AMHP						0	0	0	1	1
Arts therapist	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Biomedical scientist	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	6
Chiropodist / podiatrist	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1
Clinical scientist	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dietitian	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	6
Hearing aid dispenser	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	4	6
Occupational therapist	0	3	0	11	14	0	4	0	10	14
Operating department practitioner	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	8	11
Orthoptist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramedic	0	3	0	23	26	0	2	0	17	19
Physiotherapist	0	1	0	20	21	0	4	0	8	12
Podiatric surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Practitioner psychologist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Prescribing (SP/IP)	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	9	9
Prescription-only medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prosthetist / orthotist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiographer	0	0	0	9	9	0	2	0	2	4

Social worker in England						0	13	0	29	42
Speech and language therapist	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	4
Total	0	8	0	91	99	0	30	0	112	142

Programmes visited per year
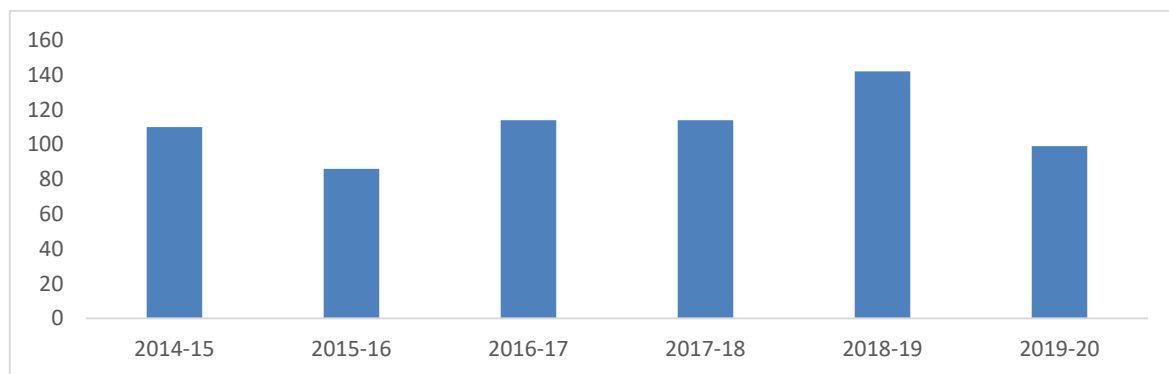
		%difference
2014-15	110	
2015-16	86	-28%
2016-17	114	25%
2017-18	114	0%
2018-19	142	20%
2019-20	99	-43%

Summary of visitor recommendations following approval visit

Visitors recommendations at report stage	2019-20		2018-19	
Approval of report without any conditions	24	29%	4	4%
Approval of report with conditions	58	69%	106	95%
Further visit required as part of response to conditions	2	2%	2	2%
Total	84	100%	112	100%

ETC decisions made at report stage	2019-20		New programmes	Existing programmes
Approval of report and programme (without any conditions)	28	33%	27	1
Approval of report with conditions	54	64%	48	6
Further visit required as part of response to conditions	2	2%	2	0
Total	84	100%	77	7

Visitors recommendations following conditions response	2019-20	
Approval of a programme which was subject to all conditions being met	53	95%
Non-approval of new programme	3	5%
Withdrawal of approval from a currently approved programme	0	0%
Pending	0	0%
Total	56	100%

ETC decisions made following conditions response	2019-20	
Approval of a programme which was subject to all conditions being met	56	100%
Non-approval of new programme	0	0%
Withdrawal of approval from a currently approved programme	0	0%
Total	56	100%

B) Annual monitoring

Total number of programmes monitored

Year	Number of programmes	Difference (+/-)	% difference (+/-)
2014-15	653	32	5%
2015-16	794	141	18%
2016-17	927	133	14%
2017-18	926	-1	0%
2018-19	978	52	5%
2019-20	788	-190	-24%

% increase over 6 years	
	17%

Programmes monitored by profession / area of practice

Professions/entitlement	Number of declarations	Number of audits	% declarations	%audits	% total received
Arts Therapist	8	23	2%	7%	4%
Biomedical scientist	49	20	11%	6%	9%
Chiropodist / podiatrist	12	7	3%	2%	2%
Clinical scientist	2	2	0%	1%	1%
Dietitian	16	21	4%	6%	5%
Hearing aid dispenser	9	8	2%	2%	2%
Occupational therapist	32	34	7%	10%	8%
Operating department practitioner	23	14	5%	4%	5%
Orthoptist	2	1	0%	0%	0%
Paramedic	47	17	11%	5%	8%
Physiotherapist	42	38	10%	11%	10%
Practitioner psychologist	70	43	16%	12%	14%
Prosthetist / orthotist	1	1	0%	0%	0%
Radiographer	24	26	5%	7%	6%
Speech and language therapist	26	18	6%	5%	6%
Podiatric surgery	0	2	0%	1%	0%
Prescribing	71	66	16%	19%	17%
Prescription only medicine (POM)	5	5	1%	1%	1%
Prescribing + POM	0	3	0%	1%	0%
Total	439	349	100%	100%	100%

Method of assessment - audits
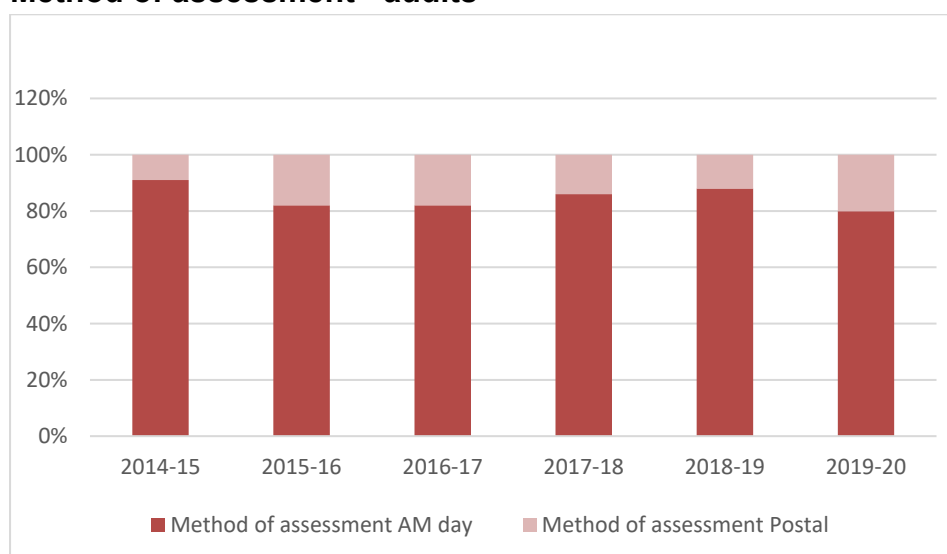
Year	Method of assessment			
	AM day		**Postal**	
2014-15	322	91%	33	9%
2015-16	306	82%	66	18%
2016-17	441	82%	100	18%
2017-18	338	86%	56	14%
2018-19	491	88%	66	12%
2019-20	279	80%	70	20%

Standards met at first attempt - comparing assessment methods

	Method of assessment							
	AM day				**Postal**			
Year	Yes		No		Yes		No	
2016-17	286	65%	155	35%	60	60%	40	40%
2017-18	242	72%	96	28%	46	82%	10	18%
2018-19	226	46%	265	54%	31	47%	35	53%
2019-20	147	53%	132	47%	38	54%	32	46%

Number meeting AM service level agreements (SLA's)

	2019-20
Meeting 1 month within SLA (Declaration outcome)	45%
Meeting 2 month within SLA (Declaration outcome)	87%
Meeting 3 month within SLA (Declaration outcome)	100%
Meeting 1 month within SLA (Audit outcome)	2%
Meeting 2 month within SLA (Audit outcome)	41%
Meeting 3 month within SLA (Audit outcome)	72%

Average time taken to consider declaration, compared to previous years

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average
No. of months	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.1

Average time taken to consider audits, compared to previous years

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average
No. of months - overall	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.4
No. of months - additional documentation required	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.0
No. of months - no additional documentation required	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9

C) Major change

Number of major change notifications received compared over the last five years
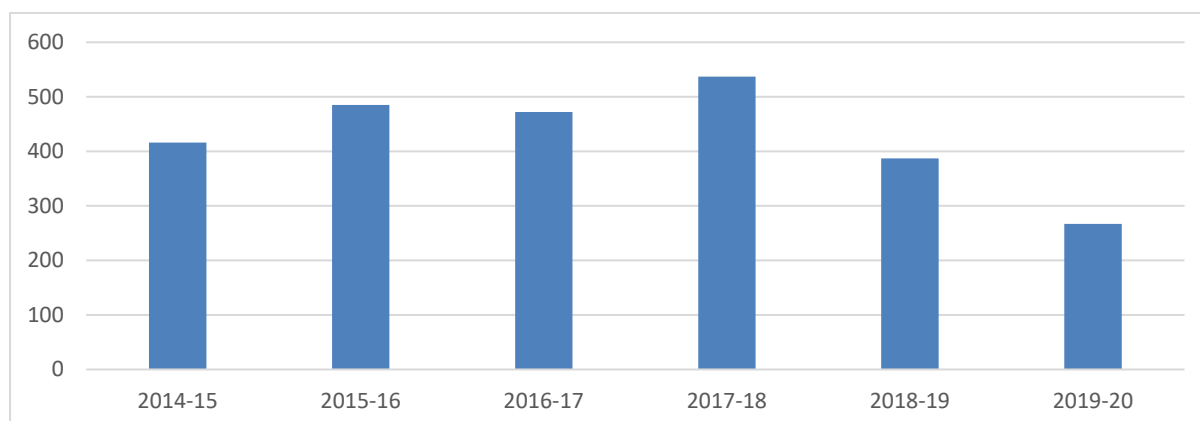
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Major change notification forms received	416	485	472	537	387	267
Notification forms withdrawn (cancelled)	50	30	37	45	56	46

Breakdown of major change notification forms received - by profession and entitlement

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		3 yr
Profession	Notifications	%	Notifications	%	Notifications	%	% +/-
AMHP	10	1.86%	3	0.78%			
Arts therapist	28	5.21%	9	2.33%	6	2%	-2.97%
Biomedical scientist	6	1.12%	7	1.81%	26	10%	8.62%
Chiropodists / podiatrist	12	2.23%	13	3.36%	6	2%	0.01%
Clinical scientist	5	0.93%	3	0.78%	3	1%	0.19%
Dietitian	16	2.98%	10	2.58%	12	4%	1.51%
Hearing aid dispenser	8	1.49%	3	0.78%	4	1%	0.01%

Occupational therapist	42	7.82%	38	9.82%	26	10%	1.92%
Operating department practitioner	15	2.79%	27	6.98%	20	7%	4.70%
Orthoptist	1	0.19%	0	0.00%	0	0%	-0.19%
Paramedic	38	7.08%	25	6.46%	37	14%	6.78%
Physiotherapist	35	6.52%	55	14.21%	38	14%	7.71%
Practitioner psychologist	32	5.96%	20	5.17%	8	3%	-2.96%
Prescribing (SP/IP)	84	15.64%	40	10.34%	52	19%	3.83%
Prescription-only medicines	2	0.37%	0	0.00%	0	0%	-0.37%
Prosthetists / orthotists	1	0.19%	0	0.00%	0	0%	-0.19%
Radiographer	28	5.21%	20	5.17%	13	5%	-0.35%
Social worker in England	157	29.24%	100	25.84%			
Speech and language therapist	17	3.17%	14	3.62%	16	6%	2.83%
Total	**537**	**100%**	**387**	**100.03%**	**267**	**100%**	

Programmes submitting changes and requiring approval visit

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Changes requiring an approval visit	9%	5%	3%
% of programmes submitting changes for review	42%	28%	19%

Executive recommendations made regarding change notifications

Outcome	2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20
1. Reconfirm Approval	347	93.3%	200	53.8%	151	94%
2. Visit	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	2	1%
Pending	25	6.7%	9	2.4%	7	4%
	372	100%	212	57%	160	100%

Major change notifications considered through major change process - by visitor recommendation
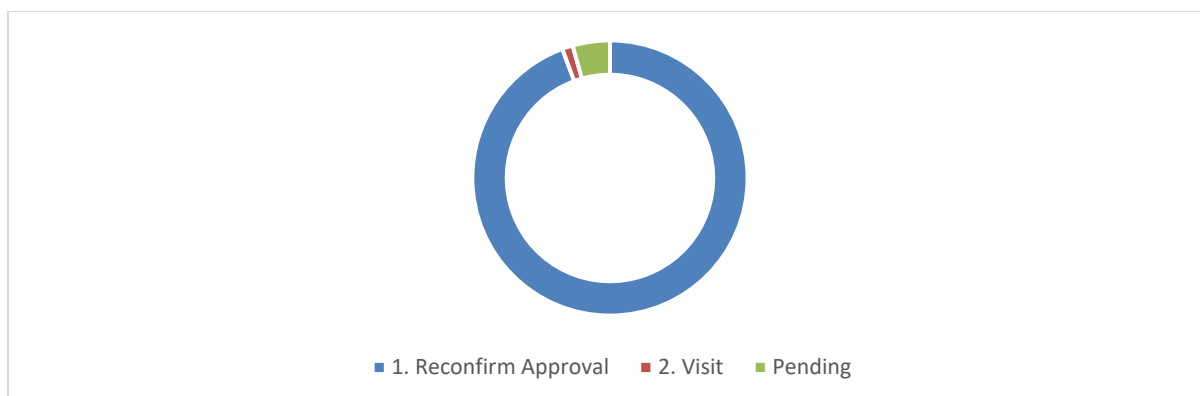
■ 1. Reconfirm Approval ■ 2. Visit ■ Pending

Outcome	2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20
1. Reconfirm Approval	347	93.3%	200	53.8%	151	94%
2. Visit	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	2	1%
Pending	25	6.7%	9	2.4%	7	4%
	372	100%	212	57%	160	100%

Weeks taken to complete notification and full major change process

Process stage	2019-20	5 yearly avg.	Target
Notification forms (referred to annual monitoring or approval process)	2.1	2.1	2 weeks
Complete the full major change process	11.3	10.7	12 weeks

Average time taken to consider notification forms (AM or APP recommendation) over the last 5 years

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5 year average
No. of weeks	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1
No. of months	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5

Average time taken to complete MC process over the last 5 years

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5 year average
No. of weeks	8.9	10.4	11.1	11.9	11.3	10.7
No. of months	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7

Meeting service level agreements (SLA's) - last 5 years

Service levels	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		5 year average	5 year -+% difference
Meeting 2 weeks SLA (AM/APP notification)	65%	61%	63%	66%	55%		62%	-10%
Notification after 3 weeks (AM/APP)	81%	83%	76%	79%	81%		80%	0%
Meeting 3 months SLA (MC final outcome)	84%	72%	76%	64%	48%		69%	-36%
Notification after 4 months (MC final outcome)	96%	91%	91%	85%	62%		85%	-34%

D) Programme concerns

Concerns received per year

Year	No of programmes	% of all approved programmes
2015-16	6	0.6%
2016-17	9	0.8%
2017-18	10	0.9%
2018-19	8	0.7%
2019-20	6	1%

E) Approved programmes at academic year end

Pre-registration	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	%	2018-19	%	2019-20	%
Arts therapist	34	33	29	28	31	3%	31	3%	31	4%
Biomedical scientist	67	65	62	64	67	6%	71	6%	72	9%
Chiropodist / podiatrist	23	23	19	18	19	2%	19	2%	24	3%
Clinical scientist	3	3	3	3	4	0%	4	0%	5	1%
Dietitian	32	32	32	33	39	3%	43	4%	45	6%
Hearing aid dispenser	23	23	20	18	20	2%	20	2%	24	3%
Occupational therapist	80	73	70	72	75	7%	88	7%	93	12%
Operating department practitioner	46	42	38	36	39	3%	52	4%	56	7%
Orthoptist	3	3	3	3	6	1%	5	0%	3	0%
Paramedic	60	72	78	76	79	7%	73	6%	85	11%
Physiotherapist	73	70	71	75	83	7%	96	8%	113	14%
Practitioner psychologist	97	97	101	104	114	10%	117	10%	117	15%
Prosthetist / orthotist	3	3	2	2	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18	%	2018-19	%	2019-20	%
Radiographer	55	52	54	57	57	5%	59	5%	67	8%
Social worker in England	276	256	253	251	255	23%	278	23%		
Speech and language therapist	37	36	34	36	45	4%	50	4%	54	7%
									791	100%

Post-registration	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18	%	2018-19	%	2019-20	%
Approved mental health professional	34	36	32	33	31	3%	27	2%		
Prescribing	154	152	148	148	146	13%	147	12%	165	17%
Local anaethesia	4	4	4							
Podiatric surgery				2	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	4	0%
Prescription-only medicines - administration, sale & supply (combined)	9	9	7	10	11	1%	10	1%	10	1%