

# The Profile of Social Workers in Wales 2015

A report from the Care Council for Wales  
Register of Social Care Workers



## How to use this report

You can click on the headings below to read in more detail about that topic. You can return to the contents page by clicking the back to contents [Back to Contents](#) at the bottom of each page, or you can continue to scroll through the report.

### Contents

- 1** [Introduction](#)
- 2** [Summary](#)
- 3** [Key messages from the data](#)
- 4** [Data and analysis](#)
  - 4.1** [How many social workers are registered?](#)
  - 4.2** [What qualification to enter the profession do social workers hold?](#)
  - 4.3** [What is the age and sex profile?](#)
  - 4.4** [Where are social workers employed?](#)
  - 4.5** [How much movement is there between posts?](#)
  - 4.6** [What is the profile of social workers who work for local authorities in Wales?](#)
  - 4.7** [How many social work students qualified and registered?](#)
  - 4.8** [How long did it take the new social workers qualified in 2014-15 and registered in Wales to obtain a job?](#)
  - 4.9** [How many social workers joined and left the Register in 2014-15?](#)
  - 4.10** [What is the turnover of social workers and the profile of those who left the Register?](#)
  - 4.11** [What is the take up of Social Work Continuing Professional Education and Learning \(CPEL\)?](#)
  - 4.12** [What is the diversity and Welsh language profile?](#)

# 1 Introduction

Registration has been mandatory in Wales for social workers since 2005. The data on the Register were provided by applicants to register with a social work qualification and to maintain their registration. This enables the Care Council for Wales to present an annual statistical profile of social workers in Wales. The reporting date was 1 June 2015 and the analysis includes data about people joining and leaving the Register from 1 June 2014 to 31 May 2015. The final year social work students in this period were analysed to identify the number who passed and registered to practise in Wales, their characteristics and their employment outcomes at the reporting date.

## 2 Summary

The Register data continues to show that the number of social workers in Wales is stable. The slight increase follows a trend since 2012. Social workers who leave the sector are replaced by newly qualified social workers and other social workers moving into Wales or returning to practise. Not all newly qualified social workers obtain a job in social work practice straight after qualifying which suggests employers have choice when recruiting.

The sector in Wales continued to be characterised by social workers registering after qualifying and staying registered. The most common reason given for leaving the Register was to retire and this pattern is unique to social work amongst the registered roles in Wales. It is likely that some of the 152 social workers aged over 65 (2.5 per cent) are not still in practice, but choose to continue their registration and their commitment to training and learning which is a requirement for all registrants. Some retired social workers remain registered to be able to work on a consultant basis.

There was an increased amount of movement between jobs within the sector in 2014-15. A third of the social workers registered at June 2015 had moved to their current job in the previous two years.

Social work students who are not suitable or not able to complete the course are identified as the course proceeds and withdraw for academic and/or personal reasons. Out of 281 undergraduate and postgraduate students who were registered to start their course, 259 reached their final year of study in 2014-15. A high percentage of social work students who reached their final year of study passed (97.3 per cent).

There is some movement of social workers between England and Wales. It is likely that some students who qualify in Wales registered in England to work. Although the Health and Care Professions Council cannot currently report this figure, it may be similar to the number who move into Wales to work after qualifying in England, which in 2014-15 was 24.

More newly qualified social workers than last year obtained a job by the Profile date of 1 June. Of these, an increased number compared with last year started a post-qualifying job in a local authority in Wales as a social worker with a case load. The number employed in a local authority without a case load had decreased from the high figure in 2014.

### 3 Key facts and figures

- 5,976 people with a social work qualification were registered, 17 more than in 2014
- 92.8 per cent were working in the social care sector,
- 70 per cent of those employed in social care (4,189) were working in local authority social services in Wales
- Of those in social care employment, 6.7 per cent worked in the third sector, 4.9 per cent in the private sector
- A third of social workers on the Register had qualified at graduate level: 33.1 per cent with a UK degree in social work, 44.7 per cent held a Diploma in Social Work, 2.5 per cent a social work qualification from outside the UK and 19.7 per cent held a predecessor social work qualification entitling them to practise
- 10.4 per cent of all social workers on the Register were over 60
- The average age of all social workers on the Register was 46
- The average age of newly qualified social workers was 34
- A third of those registered (32.9 per cent) had moved job within the sector during the last two years, up from 22.3 per cent in 2013
- 12.5 per cent of social workers in local authority social services in Wales had been in their current post over 10 years
- 97.2 per cent of students in their final year of social work study in Wales qualified
- 89.3 per cent of those who qualified in Wales registered to work in Wales
- By 1 June, 69 per cent (174) of those who registered had obtained a job as a social worker with a case load in Wales, which included 63.5 per cent in social services
- 24 who qualified in 2014–15 in England registered to work in Wales
- More social workers joined the Register than left, a net gain of 0.3 per cent
- The turnover of social workers leaving the Register was 6.5 per cent, the same as in 2014
- All registrants who renewed their registration had undertaken at least 90 hours of post-registration training and learning (PRTL)
- 147 newly qualified and registered social workers completed the CPEL consolidation programme in 2014-15
- 95.5 per cent of the social workers described themselves as White
- 34.5 per cent described themselves as having some Welsh language ability or fluency

## 4 Data and analysis

### 4.1 How many social workers are registered?

The number of social workers on the Register had increased slightly to 5,976, a net gain of 17. The increase follows the trend since 2012. Table 1 lists the work category of the 92.8 per cent working in social care.

**Table 1 – Social workers on the Register in Wales who were employed or self-employed in social care by work category**

Type of work in social care	Social workers at 1 June			
	2014		2015	
	Number	Percentage (of all registered social workers)	Number	Percentage (of all registered social workers)
Employed in social care/services employer in Wales	4,860	81.6%	4,845	81.1%
Self-employed in social care/services/social care education	256	4.3%	255	4.3%
Employed in social care/services work by agency	198	3.3%	197	3.3%
Social care work in health sector	61	1%	66	1.1%
Employed in social care/services work, work address in England / Northern Ireland	61	1%	74	1.2%
Employed in social care education	47	0.8%	53	0.9%
Development officers / training officers / practice assessors	41	0.7%	39	0.7%
On secondment in social care/services	15	0.3%	18	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>92.8%</b>

There were 1.2 per cent of social workers on the Register with a main work address outside Wales, a slight rise to 74 from 61 last year.

The Register of qualified social workers included 0.8 per cent registered on Part 2 of the Register to work in a social care role where registration is mandatory. The percentage had changed little over the last 3 years. This included 6 residential child care managers, 17 adult care home manager, 13 domiciliary care manager and 9 residential child care workers.

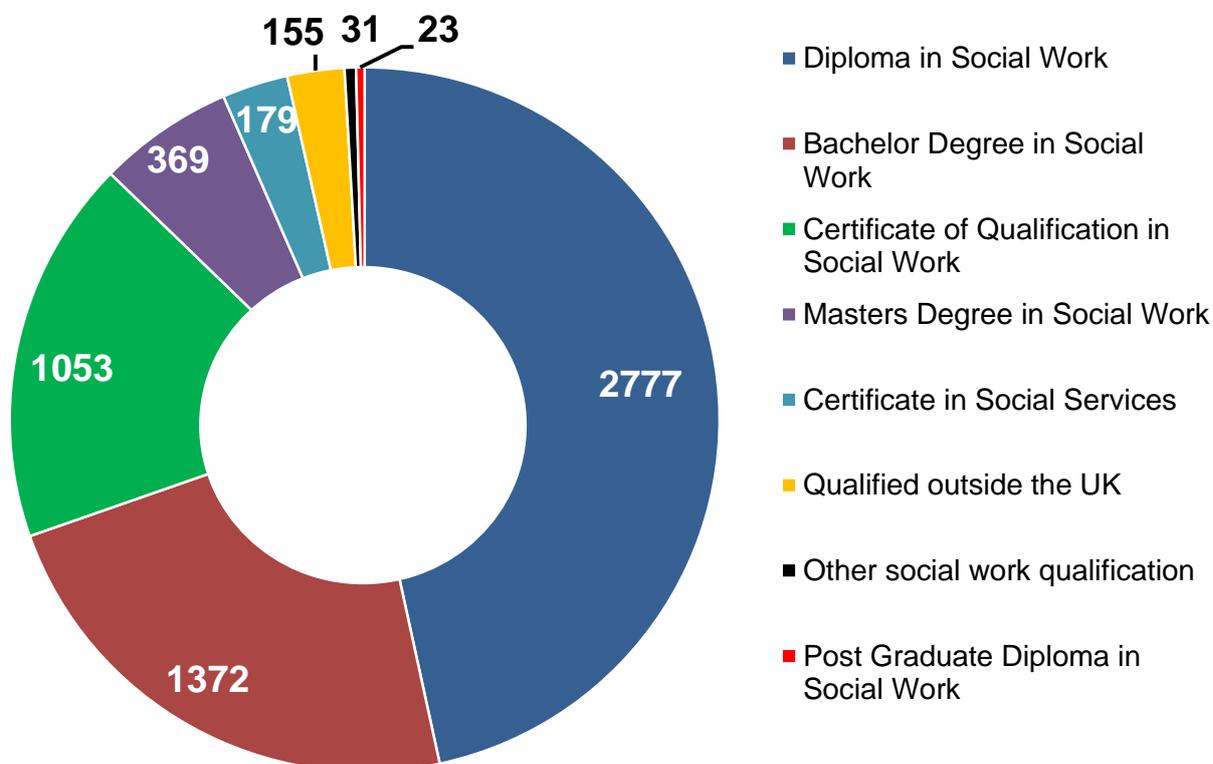
**Table 2 – Registered social workers not currently practising**

Table 2 - Social worker not employed or self-employed in social care	Registered with a social work qualification, not currently practising			
	2013 - 14		2014 - 15	
	Number	Percentage (of all registered social workers)	Number	Percentage (of all registered social workers)
Unemployed	164	2.7%	144	2.4%
Employer not known	88	1.5%	83	1.4%
Retired	39	0.7%	66	1.1%
Employed outside social care/services	67	1.1%	63	1.1%
Self-employed outside social care/services	9	0.2%	22	0.4%
Work in health	13		11	
Work in justice sector	23	0.4%	21	0.4%
Outside UK	11	0.2%	15	0.3%
Carer	6	0.1%	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

The figures in Table 1 and Table 2 show that there had been little change of percentage of social workers in each category since 2014.

## 4.2 What qualification to enter the profession do social workers hold?

**Figure 1 – Qualifications of social workers on the Register at 1 June 2015**



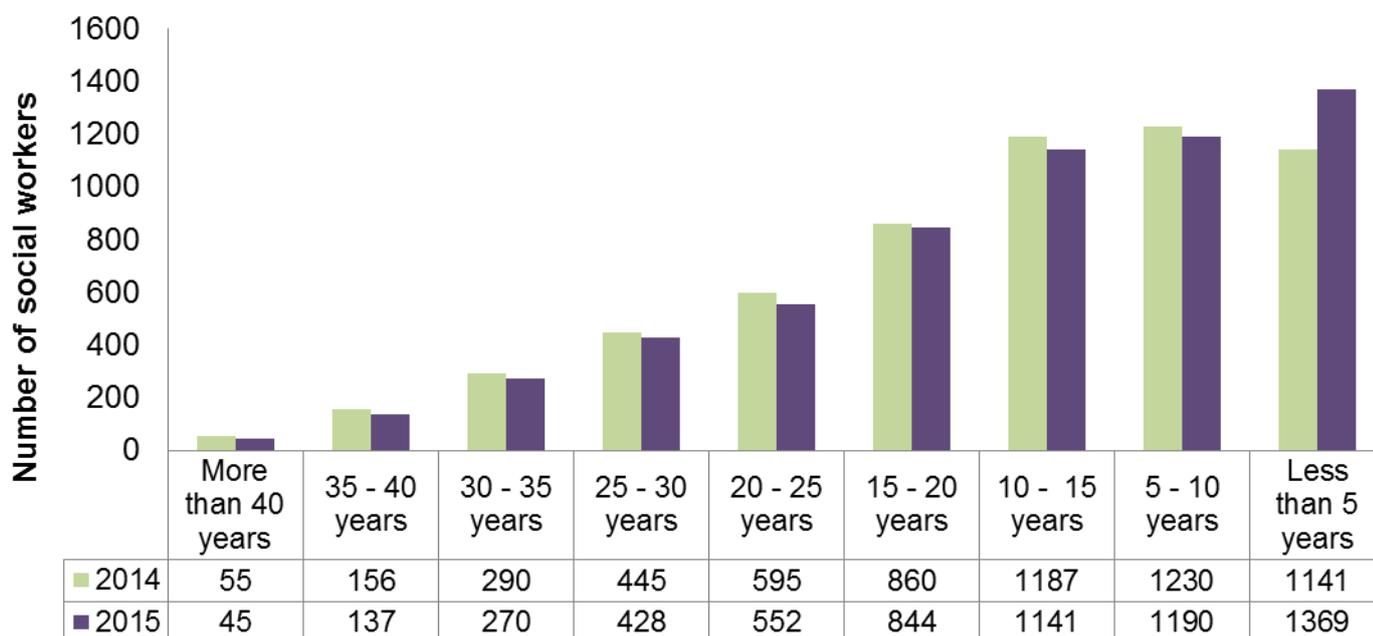
**Table 3 –The qualification to enter the profession held by each social worker on the Register at 1 June**

Qualification	Register of social workers			
	2014		2015	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Diploma in Social Work	2,777	46.6%	2,672	44.7%
Bachelor Degree in Social Work	1,372	23.0%	1,544	25.8%
Certificate of Qualification in Social Work	1,053	17.7%	985	16.5%
Master's Degree in social work	369	6.2%	409	6.8%
Certificate in Social Services	179	3.0%	168	2.8%
Qualified outside UK	155	2.6%	151	2.5%
Postgraduate Diploma in Social Work	23	0.4%	30	0.5%
Other social work qualification	31	0.5%	17	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2014-15, 33.1 per cent of social workers on the Register qualified with a UK social work degree (Bachelor degree, Postgraduate diploma or Master's degree) (29 per cent in 2014). There is an annual increase in the number qualified at graduate level due to the social work degree having been the required qualification to enter the profession since 2007.

The largest proportion of social workers (44.7 per cent) hold the Diploma in Social Work; the percentage has been below 50 per cent since 2012 and has fallen each year due to all new social workers holding the degree.

**Figure 2 – Length of time since social workers on the Register were qualified**



There had been an increase in the number of social workers who had qualified in the last five years compared with 2014. Whilst there had been a slight decrease in the number of student places offered in the last few years due to changes in the programmes of study in Wales, the number qualifying had nearly recovered in 2014–15.

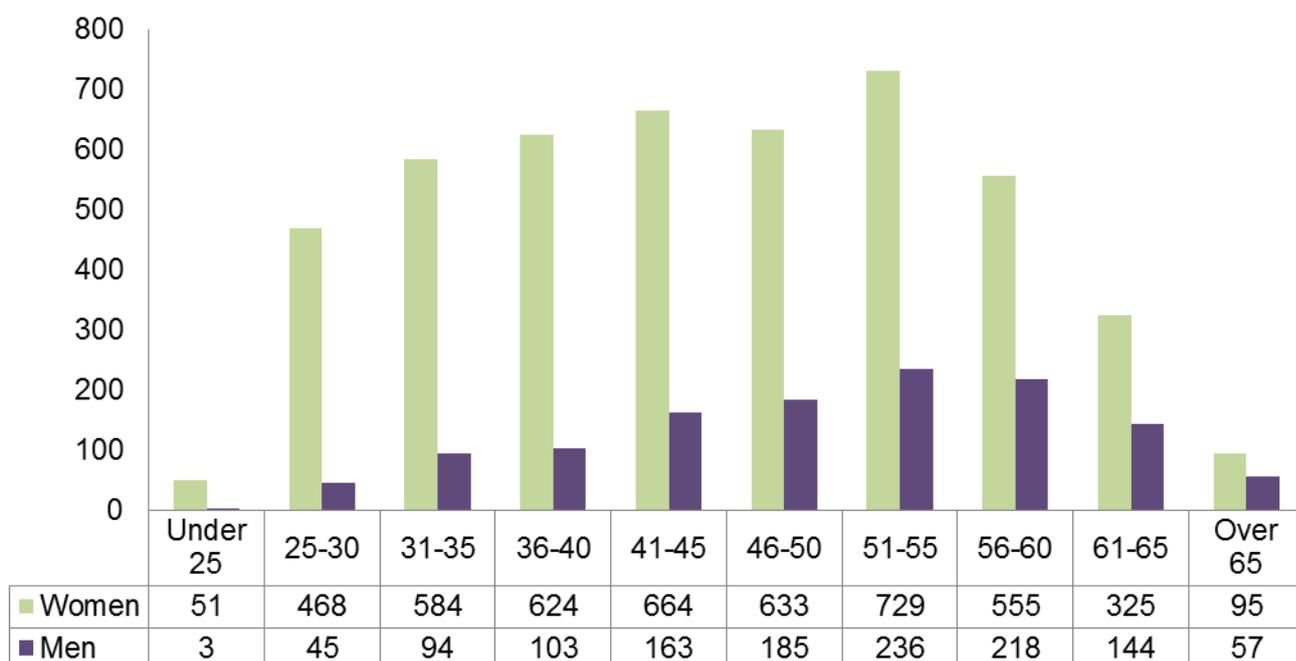
### 4.3 What is the age and sex profile?

**Table 4 – Age profile of social workers**

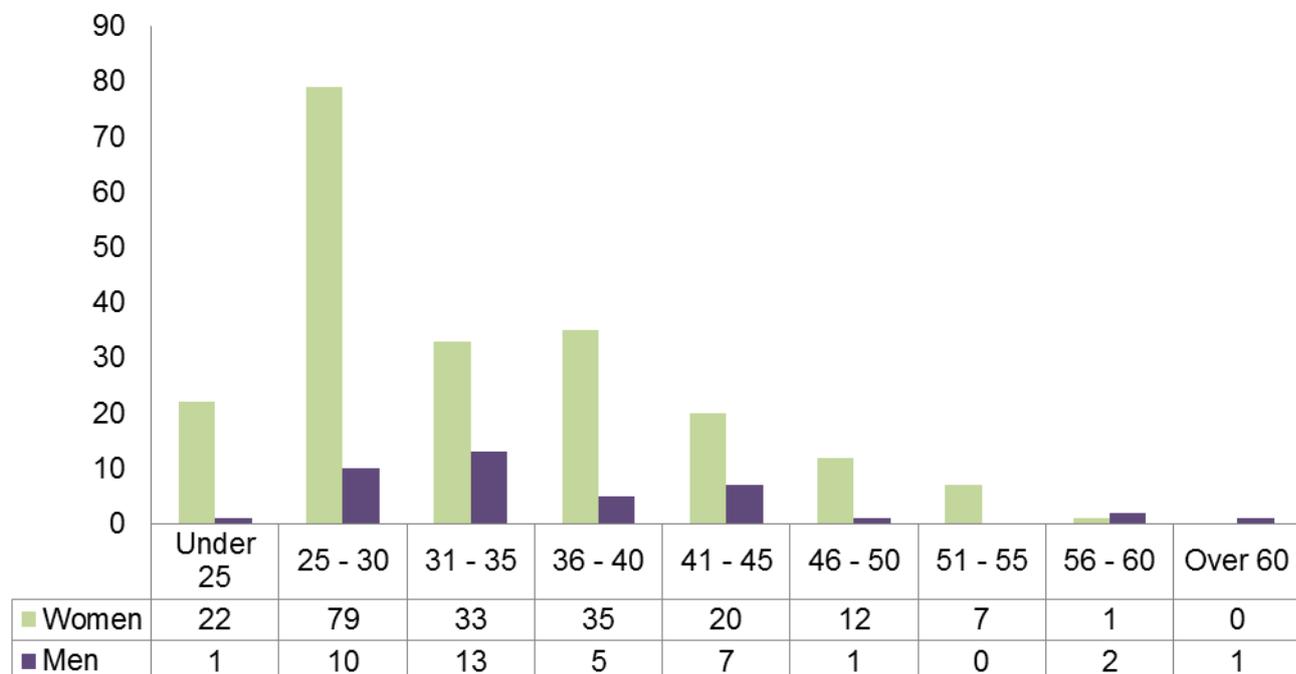
Age group	Percentage of social workers			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under 25	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
30 and under	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	9.5%
31 - 50	51.9%	51.7%	51.7%	51.0%
Over 50	38.5%	38.8%	38.9%	39.5%
Over 60	8.9%	9.4%	9.5%	10.4%

The percentage of social workers on the Register aged over 60 continued to increase annually, to 10.4 per cent in 2015 from 8.9 per cent in 2012.

**Figure 3 – Age and sex of registered social workers in 2015**



**Figure 4 – Age and sex of newly qualified social workers joining the Register in 2015**



The average age of newly qualified social workers was 34 and the average age of all social workers had remained 46 years since 2012.

This was due to 63.4 per cent of newly qualified social workers being 36 years or younger compared with 19.9 per cent of all social workers on the Register.

However, while the intake of newly qualified social workers was on average younger than the social workers already registered, the volume was too small to influence the gradual aging of the profile of all social workers on the Register.

The ratio of social workers was approximately 1 man to 5 women.

There had been a fall in the number of newly qualified women social workers but not of newly qualified men social workers since 2013. The number of men qualifying was stable.

However, this had not prevented a small but steady fall in the percentage of men registered, from 21.9 per cent in 2012 to 20.8 per cent in 2015

## 4.4 Where are social workers employed?

Of the 92.8 per cent of registrants (5,547) who were employed or self-employed in social care, 76.5 per cent were employed by or contracted to a local authority social services.

**Table 5 – Employment sector of social workers employed or self-employed in social care**

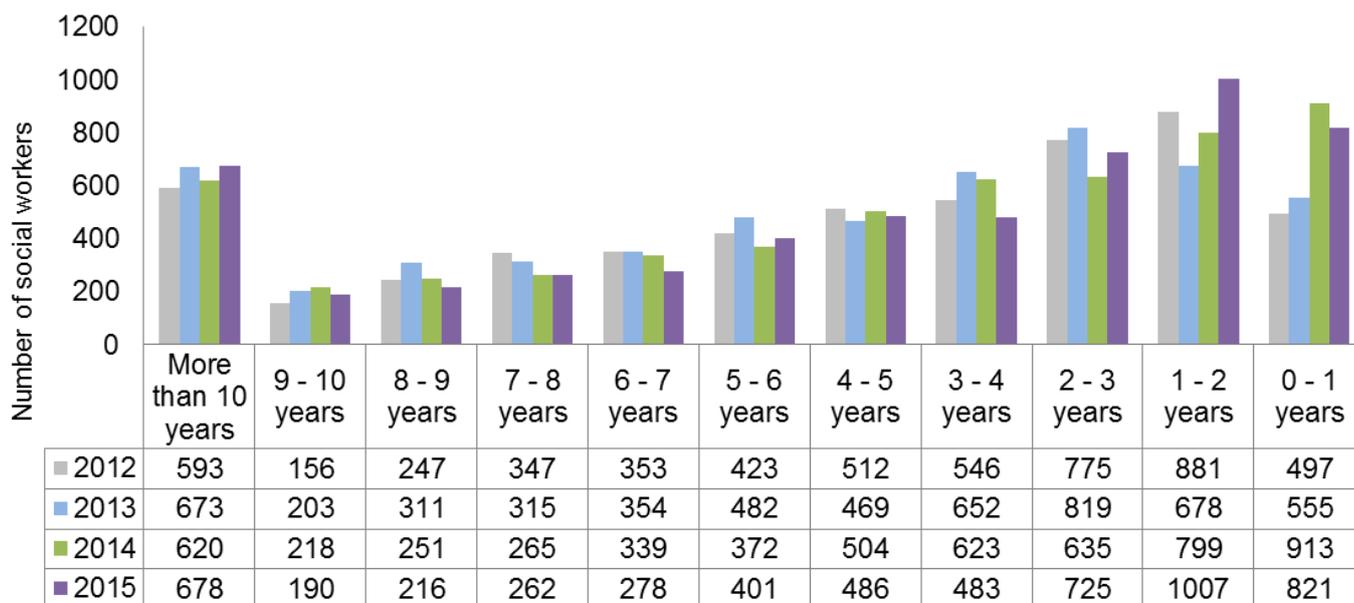
Sector	Social workers in employment in social care 1 June					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Local Authority - Social Services	4,146	75.2%	4,180	75.5%	4,246	76.5%
Third Sector	368	6.7%	355	6.4%	369	6.7%
Private	265	4.8%	279	5.0%	274	4.9%
Self-employed	211	3.8%	223	4.0%	222	4.0%
Recruitment Agency / Employment Agency	167	3.0%	184	3.3%	122	2.2%
Government	164	3.0%	149	2.7%	140	2.5%
Health and Justice	75	1.4%	61	1.1%	71	1.3%
FE / HE Education	44	0.8%	42	0.8%	53	1.0%
Regulation / Inspection	46	0.8%	44	0.8%	35	0.6%
Local Authority - Other	25	0.5%	22	0.4%	15	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>100%</b>

The percentage in social care employment who were employed by local authority social services had increased slightly each year to 76.5 per cent, up from 75.2 per cent in 2013.

A low percentage of social workers were employed by an agency, 2.2 per cent, down from 3.3 per cent in 2014.

## 4.5 How much movement has there been between posts?

**Figure 5 – Length of time social workers in social care employment had been in their current post**



The number in their current post for over 10 years had increased compared with 2014 and had returned to the number in 2013. However, the number in their current post five years or more showed a steady decrease over the last three year.

**Table 6 - Movement of social workers in social care employment into their current their post**

In social care employment or self-employed (Table 1)	Percentage of social workers at 1 June		
	2013	2014	2015
Moved to current post within previous year	10.1%	16.5%	14.8%
Moved to current post within previous 2 years	22.3%	30.9%	32.9%
In current post 5 years or longer	42.4	37.3%	36.5%
In current post over 10 years	10.1%	11.2%	12.2%

A third of the social workers in employment, 32.9 per cent (1,828), had moved to their current post within the last two years. This movement had increased over 10 per cent since 2013

## 4.6 What is the profile of social workers who work for local authority social services in Wales?

The number of social workers on the Register and employed by local authority social services in Wales, 4,189, had increased yearly since 2013, to 70 per cent of the Register of social workers and 75.5 per cent of those in social care employment.

**Table 7 – Employment category of social workers in local authorities social services in Wales**

Type of employment	Number of social workers 1 June		
	2013	2014	2015
Local authority – social services with a case load	3,073	3,205	3,288
Local authority – social services managing social workers no case load	431	461	460
Local authority – social services other posts	420	468	441
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>4,189</b>

Because the Register is a qualification based register, not all the people registered have a social work post with a case load. Social workers describing themselves as having a social work case load had increased to 3,288, 78.5 per cent of those employed in social services in Wales.

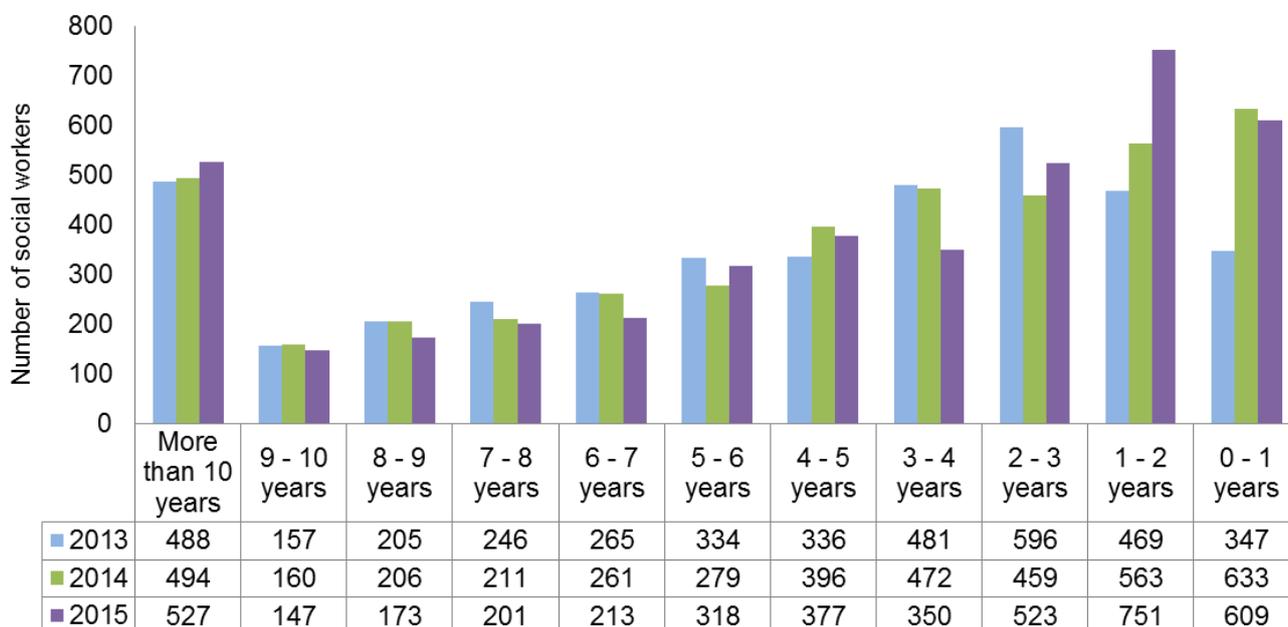
Social workers working in local authority social services included 460 (10.9 per cent) who described themselves as having no case load. Social workers were also employed in training and development, community-based roles and as managers and directors.

**Table 8 - Social workers on the Register at 1 June 2015 employed by local authority social services in Wales**

County	Left the Register since June 2014	Joined the Register since June 2014	Number at 1 June 2015
Rhondda Cynon Taff	9	14	347
Cardiff	22	30	345
Swansea	14	23	345
Carmarthenshire	5	16	260
Bridgend	11	16	232
Caerphilly	6	9	227
Newport	11	27	224
Neath Port Talbot	6	3	218
Wrexham	16	14	199
Conwy	8	7	186
Gwynedd	4	8	186
Torfaen	3	2	172
Powys	10	16	171
Flintshire	10	17	166
Pembrokeshire	9	13	148
Denbighshire	8	6	143
Vale of Glamorgan	6	6	142
Blaenau Gwent	3	8	110
Monmouthshire	2	9	106
Ceredigion	10	6	102
Merthyr Tydfil	1	6	80
Isle of Anglesey	4	3	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>4,189</b>

In the majority of local authorities, more social workers joined the Register in 2014-15 than left.

**Figure 6 – Length of time in current post of social workers working in local authority social services in Wales**



Movement of social workers to a current post in a local authority followed the same pattern as all the registered social workers with 12.2 per cent in their current post over 10 years and 32.9 per cent having moved to their current post within the last 2 years, a rise of 11.6 per cent since 2013.

## 4.7 How many social work students qualified in Wales and registered?

**Table 9 - Qualification outcome for final year social work students in Wales, 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Qualification obtained or status	Number of social workers	
	In the year up to 1 June 2014	In the year up to 1 June 2015
Postgraduate Diploma in Social Work	2	3
Bachelor's Degree in Social Work	209	196
Masters Degree in Social Work	44	53
<b>Total who qualified in social work</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>252</b>
Referred	1	0
Deferred	1	0
Failed	4	7
<b>Total number in final year of study</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>259</b>

Of the 259 social work students in their final year of study, 97.2 per cent qualified (252). There was a small increase in the number who failed.

**Table 10 - Final year social work students in Wales: summary of registration and employment by 1 June**

Status of registrants	Newly qualified social workers in Wales			
	2013 - 14		2014 - 15	
Qualified in Wales between June and May of year prior to the June profile data	255		252	
Had registered as NQSW by 1 June profile date	223	87.5%	225	89.3%
Had obtained a job in social care by 1 June	179	70.2%	216	85.7%
Had obtained a job in social care in Wales by 1 June			212	84.1%
Had a social work post with a case load in Wales by 1 June	118	46.3%	174	69.0%
Had a social work post with a case load in a local authority social services in Wales by 1 June			155	61.5%
Had a social work post with a case load in a local authority social services in Wales by 1 June (including those working through an agency or on secondment)			160	63.5%

Of the students who qualified in 2015, 89.2 per cent registered in Wales, this was a slightly higher percentage than in 2014 (87.4 per cent).

Of the 225 who qualified in Wales and registered to work in Wales, 174 were employed by 1 June as a social worker with a case load, of which 160 were in a Wales local authority including those working through an agency or on secondment.

A small percentage (5.6 per cent) of those who newly qualified obtained a job as a social worker in other sectors.

**Table 11 - Number of social workers qualified in the previous 12 months**

	At 1 June 2012	At 1 June 2013	At 1 June 2014	At 1 June 2015
Qualified in Wales previous 12 months	283	259	255	252
Qualified in Wales and did not register in Wales	28	18	32	27

Each year some students qualify in Wales and move to work outside Wales, particularly in England. Similarly, some students qualify in England and register with the Care Council to work in Wales. It is not known how many of the 27 students who qualified in Wales in 2013-14 and did not register to work in Wales, registered with other social work regulators to work outside Wales. Of the social workers who qualified at universities in England in 2013-14, 24 had registered to work in Wales by June 2015.

**Table 12 - Number of social workers on the Register qualified in the previous 12 months**

	At 1 June 2012	At 1 June 2013	At 1 June 2014	At 1 June 2015
Qualified in Wales and registered in Wales	249 (6 had left the Register by 1 June)	241	223	225
Qualified outside Wales and registered to work in Wales	16	28	34	24
<b>Subtotal newly qualified on Register at 1 June 2015</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>249</b>

## 4.8 How long did it take all new social workers qualified in 2014-15 and registered in Wales to obtain a job?

**Table 13 – Length of time since graduating that all newly qualified social workers registered in Wales and employed in social care in Wales (212 out of 249) started in their current post.**

Length of time between qualifying and starting in their current post	Newly qualified social workers			
	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15
Already in social care job before qualifying	111	76	116	105
In current post within 6 months of qualifying	214	174	199	196
In current post within 12 months of qualifying	227	213	209	212

The time taken by newly qualified social workers to obtain a post varied from 42 per cent who had a social care post at the time they qualified, to 85 per cent who, at the reporting date, had obtained a post within 12 months of qualifying.

**Table 14 – Employment category of all newly qualified social workers who registered in Wales**

Type of employment	Newly qualified social workers		
	At June 2013	At June 2014	At June 2015
Agency social worker	10	5	5
Local Authority social work with a case load	164	134	160
Local Authority no case load	9	45	24
Third sector and private sector social work with case load	7	6	8
Other posts	23	19	15
<b>Total in social care in Wales</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>212</b>
Not employed or working outside social care or outside Wales	55	48	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>249</b>

The number of newly qualified social workers obtaining a post in a local authority by the reporting date had increased slightly to 184. The number with a case load by the reporting date (160) was similar to 2013 after the dip in 2014. Those employed in a local authority without a case load had decreased from 45 in 2014 to 24 in 2015 suggesting a reduction in the number of social workers in not in practice.

## 4.9 How many social workers joined and left the Register in 2014-15?

**Table 15 – Number of social workers who left and number who joined the Register in the 12 months prior to reporting date**

Registrants leaving or joining the Register	Number of social workers 1 June to 30 May			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Left the Register	283	255	384	389
Joined the Register	400	461	432	406
<b>Total on the Register at reporting date</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>5,976</b>
<b>Net increase</b>	<b>117 (2%)</b>	<b>206 (3.6%)</b>	<b>48 (0.8%)</b>	<b>17 (0.3%)</b>

More social workers joined the Register (406) than left the Register (389) in 2014-15 giving a net gain of 17 (0.3 per cent).

**Table 16 – New registrants at 1 June who had joined the Register during the previous year, by when and how qualified**

New registrants: when and how they qualified	Number of social workers at 1 June			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
NQSW in Wales and joined the register	249	241	223	225
NQSW qualified outside Wales and registered to work in Wales	16	27	33	24
Social Worker qualified outside UK	9	14	20	13
Qualified with social work degree or postgraduate diploma more than 12 months ago	44	61	54	62
Other social work qualification	82	124	102	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>406</b>

There had been a fall in the number of social works joining the Register since 2013. Social workers who had qualified more than one year before the profile and joined the Register in Wales had decreased from 199 in 2013 to 157 in 2015.

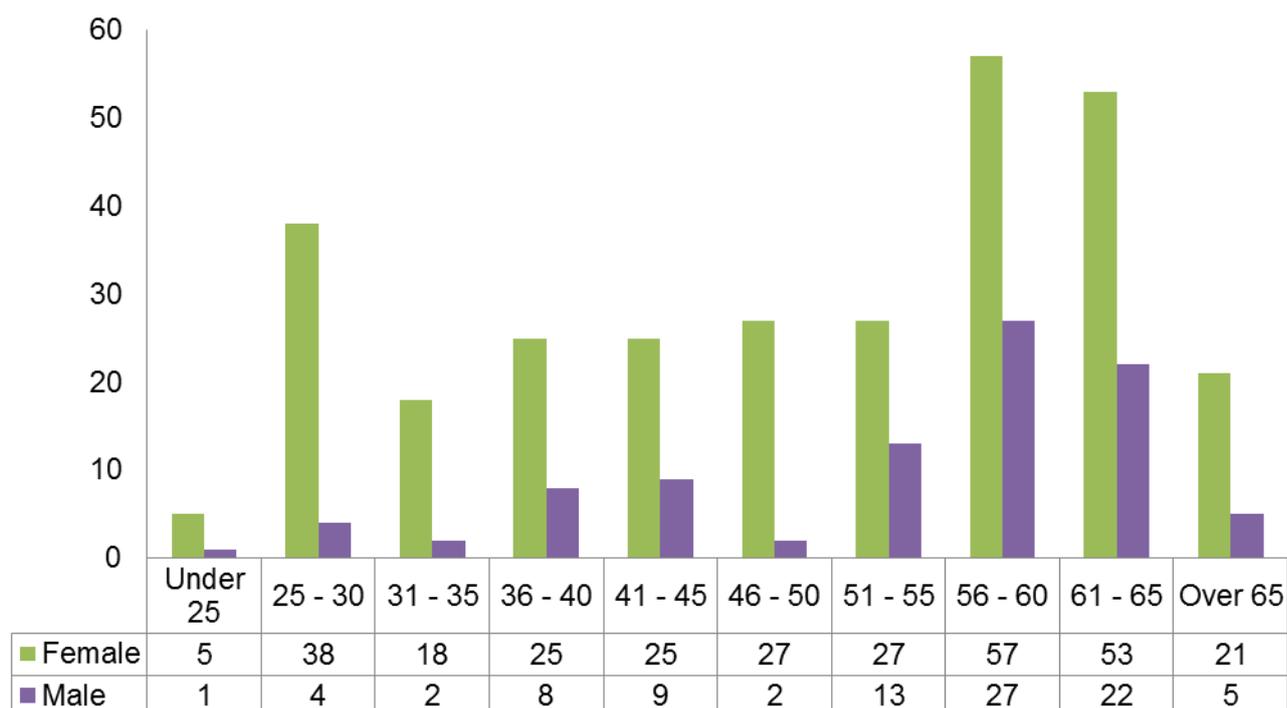
## 4.10 What is the turnover of social workers and the profile of those who left the Register?

**Table 17 – Social workers removed from the Register between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2015, by removal category**

Reason for leaving	Number of social workers	
	2013 - 14	2014 - 15
Did not maintain registration	371	373
Deceased	4	8
Removed by Conduct or Health Committee	3	4
ISO - Interim Suspension Order	2	3
Suspended	1	1
Renewal refused (PRTL shortfall)	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>389</b>

The 6.5 per cent turnover was the same as in 2014, the reasons for leaving were very similar to 2014.

**Figure 7 – Age and sex of social workers who left the Register 2014-15**



Retirement continued to be the most common reason given for leaving the Register (provided by almost a quarter of those who left, 23.4 per cent). The most common age group of those who left, 40.9 per cent, was 56 to 65. However, 12 per cent who left the Register in Wales were under 30 years old.

Of those who left the Register in Wales, 19 had started their current employment in the last 2 two years and 15 had been working for a local authority.

Out of the 48 aged 30 or under who left the Register, less than half left a post working in services for children (21).

The year 2014–15 included a renewal cycle for many social workers. Of those renewing, over 99 per cent renewed their registration having undertaken at least 90 hours of training and learning (PRTL) in their three-year registration period. Only one registrant gave their reason for leaving as unable to meet the PRTL requirement. The eight social workers who had a PRTL shortfall due to exceptional circumstances were renewed by a Registration Committee with a condition to complete additional PRTL in their next registration period.

## 4.11 What is the take up of Social Work Continuing Professional Education and Learning (CPEL)?

The Consolidation Programme for social workers in their first social work role after qualifying is the first stage of the CPEL Framework. First introduced in 2013, employers now require their newly qualified social workers to complete it.

**Table 18 – Number of completed and incomplete CPEL qualifications**

Consolidation Programme	Number of social workers			
	2014		2015	
	Number completed and passed	Number who didn't complete	Number completed and passed	Number who didn't complete
Porth Agored	40	16 (12 withdrawn and 4 failed)	78	31 (8 withdrawn, 4 suspended study, 15 failed and 4 EC* applied for or upheld)
Consortiwm Y De - University of South Wales	22	10 (failed)	35	0
Consortiwm Y De - Cardiff Metropolitan University	Not applicable	Not applicable	34	3 (failed)
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>34</b>

\*EC – Extenuating circumstances,

The number completing the CPEL consolidation courses in 2015 had increased over 100% compared with 2014.

While 29.5 per cent of those who started the course in 2014 did not complete or pass, this fell to 18.8 per cent of those who started the course in 2015.

## 4.12 What is the diversity and Welsh language profile?

**Table 19 - Disability declarations**

Disability declared	Percentage of social workers			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
No	97.7%	97.7%	97.9%	97.9%
Yes	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%

Out of 77 per cent of registrants who had supplied monitoring information, 2.1 per cent declared a disability, the same as in 2014.

**Table 20 - Ethnic diversity**

Ethnicity declared	Percentage of social workers
White, White British, White Welsh, White Irish	87.2
Any other White background	8.3
Other ethnicity	0.7
Black African	0.7
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	<0.5
Any other mixed background	<0.5
Asian or Asian British Indian	<0.5
Black Caribbean	<0.5
Black or Black British African	<0.5
Mixed White and Asian	<0.5
Mixed White and Black African	<0.5
Indian	<0.5
Any other Asian background	<0.5
Black or Black British Caribbean	<0.5
Any other Black background,	<0.5
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	<0.5
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	<0.5
Bangladeshi	<0.5
Chinese	<0.5
Pakistani	<0.5

Out of 75.6 per cent declaring their ethnicity, 95.5 per cent declared they were White. The other ethnicities are listed in Table 20.

**Table 21 – Declared Welsh language ability of newly qualified students compared to all social workers on the Register**

Welsh language ability declared	2013 - 2014		2014 - 2015	
	Students who qualified	All registered social workers	Students who qualified	All registered social workers
Fluent Welsh	12.1%	13.5%	11.6%	13.5%
Some Welsh	32.0%	20.4%	31.6%	21.0%
No Welsh	55.9%	66.1%	56.6%	65.5%
<b>Total declared some Welsh</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

The Welsh language monitoring data provided by 76.2 per cent of social workers on the Register showed a slight increase in social workers declaring they have some Welsh to 34.5 per cent compared with 2014 (33.9 per cent)

Care Council for Wales,  
South Gate House,  
Wood Street,  
Cardiff CF10 1EW  
Tel: 02920 780646  
E-mail: [info@ccwales.org.uk](mailto:info@ccwales.org.uk)  
Website: [www.ccwales.org.uk](http://www.ccwales.org.uk)

Twitter @CareCouncil

[Facebook Care Careers Wales](#)

© (2016) Care Council for Wales

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the Care Council for Wales. Enquiries for reproduction outside the scope expressly permitted by law should be sent to the Chief Executive of the Care Council for Wales at the address given above.

**Further copies and other formats**

Further copies of this document are available in large print or other formats, if required.