

### Safe Staffing in Social Work Research and Policy Development: Children's Services (Report 1)

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# Safe Staffing in Social Work Research and Policy Development: Children's Services (Report 1)

Commissioned by the Department of Health Northern Ireland

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### **Quote from Aine Morrison Chief Social Worker (NI)**

"There is a complex interplay of factors affecting current staffing levels including population factors causing increased demand for services, the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, funding shortfalls and the resultant impact on staff wellbeing. While defining what safe staffing means is complex and brings many challenges, I believe that it is essential that we set some standards for what we believe to be reasonable workloads. Such standards will support staff wellbeing and assist service and workforce planning".





### **Governance and Oversight**

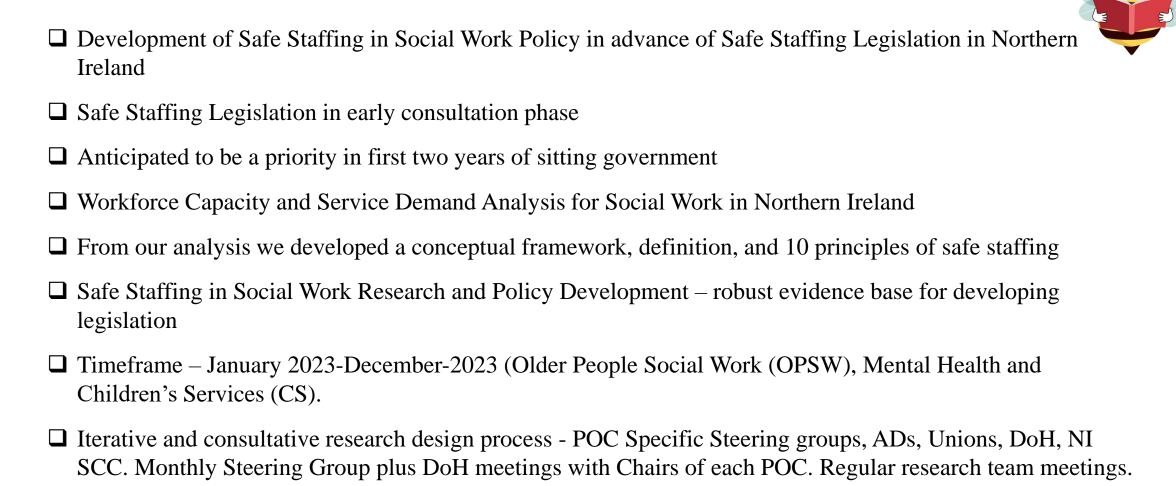
#### This project was overseen by the:

Chief Social Worker, Office of Social Services (OSS), Department of Health NI, with co-chairs from the OSS and academics who led on various strands of the project including, older people's, children's services, and mental health services.

The project received ethical approval from Ulster University and governance approval from the five HSC Trusts. Steering groups acted as advisors with representatives from HSC Trusts, Northern Ireland Social Care Council, Trade Union, Department of Health, and the British Association of Social Work NI (BASW).



### **Background (P)**





### Study Aim (P)



• Evidence-based and empirically rigorous analysis for safer staffing levels in social work including caseload size and governance and ratio of staffing to service demands to inform guidance and policy on safer staffing for Social Work in Children's Services (CS).









### **Objectives**

- Gather information staffing supply of current social work posts in Children's Services regionally.
- Document overall average and range of caseload numbers (allocated and unallocated including waiting lists) at Team level, social work activity, vacancies, and absence.
- To take a 'capacity / resource' analysis approach to staffing supply and service demands







### **Study Methods (M)**

#### **Mixed Methods Data Collection**



- Team level survey of staffing levels from 28<sup>th</sup> of February or 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2023 in each of the five NI HSC Trusts: Children's Services (valid: n= 174 teams)
- Five (5) focus groups with frontline social workers from all five Trusts
- One (1) focus group with Steering Groups (key stakeholders)



- Eleven (11) interviews with social workers across all five Trusts
- Diary activity A week in the life of a social worker (Children's Services)



# Study Methods (M) cont.



### Quantitative analysis of Team level survey data

- Team type
- Numbers and level of staff
- Caseload (allocated, unallocated & waiting lists)
- Staff ratios to caseload
- Governance

### **Qualitative thematic analysis**

Data from interviews and focus groups analysed using Rapid Qualitative Inquiry – key challenges, positive and negative examples, cross-cutting and emerging issues related to safe staffing such as time, travel, risk and complexity



### Composite diary analysis

Week in the life of a social worker









Trust	Children's Services	Valid Teams
A	49	45
В	38	33
C	39	34
D	33	33
E	31	29
Total	190	174

Note: The five Trusts were anonymised using the letters A, B, C, D, and E.

**Note:** If Team type data was missing, Team level analysis was not possible. After filtering these Teams out, the analysis presented in this report was based on 174 Children's Teams.

9



# **Key Findings**



# Overall (allocated + unallocated) Regional Caseloads on 28th February or 31st March 2023

Reported Caseloads	Trust A	Trust B	Trust C	Trust D	Trust E	Total
Children's Services*	3639	2833	4519	3861	3807	18659

<sup>\*</sup>All team types in CS



# Caseload Ratios Regionally

Teams (n=teams)	Allocated	Unallocated	Overall	SW's/	Ratio of	Ratio of SW to
	Cases	Cases	Caseload	Caseloads	SW to	Overall Caseload
					Allocated	(allocated +
					Cases	unallocated)
Family	4581	527	5108	255.3	1:18	1:20
Intervention (58)						
Children with	2436	804	3240	95.3	1:26	1:34
Disabilities (13)						
<b>Gateway Teams</b>	1780	1218	2998	132.9	1:13	1:23
(20)						
Looked After	1610	81	1691	111.9	1:14	1:15
Children (23)						
Fostering (14)	1738	117	1855	88.8	1:20	1:21
Early Years (8)	1803	136	1939	40.4	1:45	1:48
Children's Court	495	26	521	8	1:62	1:65
Services (2)						
Adoption (2)	138	189	327	9	1:15	1:36
14+ (10)	611	73	684	37.5	1:16	1:18
Total	15,192	3,171	18,363	779.1	1:19	1:24



## **Key Findings**



Family Intervention: Regional Frequency of Allocated and Overall Caseload Range (allocated + unallocated)

Trust	0-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46+	Total
$\mathbf{A}$	17 (17)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	17
В	3 (2)	2 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	5
C	- (-)	7 (6)	1 (2)	- (-)	1 (1)	9
D	1 (1)	17 (15)	- (2)	1 (-)	- (1)	19
E	2 (2)	3 (3)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (1)	8
Total	23* 40%	29* 50%	2* 3%	2* 3%	2* 3%	58

Note: Overall caseload (allocated and unallocated cases) range are in brackets. \*=Allocated cases and percentage of caseload range based on allocated only. % rounded up/down



# **Key Findings (M)** cont.

### Our Future Workforce



#### **Assessed Year Employment (AYE)**

More frequently employed in Teams with higher staff turnover

Team	% AYE of social workers with caseloads
Family Intervention Teams (FIT)	22% of FIT SWs were AYE
Gateway	13.5% of GW SWs were AYE
Looked After Children (LAC)	22% of LAC SWs were AYE
Residential Children's Services	24% of RCT SWs were AYE

**Note:** Teams with fewer AYE social workers, indicating lower staff turnover, included Children with Disabilities (6%), Fostering (0%), Early Years (0%), Family Centres (0%), and Adoption teams (0%).



### Discussion Points in Pairs or Groups (M)

- How are social workers wellbeing protected in the context of workload pressures?
- Are use of waiting lists a general way of managing pressures and how are these governed?
- Do you operate duty intake systems and how are these resourced?
- Staff Wellbeing what actions are employers taking to support staff wellbeing?



### Key Findings cont.

• Qualitative (M)



- Team-based approaches to managing caseloads
- Concerns about burnout and retention
- Importance of relationships and trust role of informal as well as formal supervision
- Positive and negative experience of caseload weighting models
- Strong statements of social work values





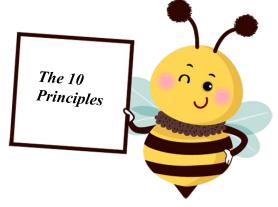
#### **Definition**

"Safer and Effective Staffing in social work requires having enough staff with the right knowledge, experience and skills, workload capacity, and flexibility, to respond to service user needs in an efficient, effective, and timely manner. Safer staffing requires regular supportive, reflective supervision and sufficient time to deliver the highest standards of care. This includes having effective and compassionate line management and a supportive Team with adequate skill mix and knowledge to support the wellbeing of all Team members, in particular, early career social workers." (McFadden et al., 2024).

- Evolved from the analysis of interviews and focus groups
- Based on the voice of the workforce and relevant stakeholder perspectives













**Key Concepts of Three C's – Capacity, Communication and Connection** 

- Three key concepts provide the framework that underpins the definition, and 10 Principles of Safe and Effective Staffing in Social Work.
- Knowledge, and understanding of the systemic and inter-connected key concepts described in the following slides were enabled by **in-depth** empirical **analysis** of **interviews** and **focus groups**, as well as of the **regional** Team level workload **data**.





The 3 Cs

1. Capacity

#### The 10 Principles





This means time to complete all aspects of the job within the parameters of working time available and having enough staff to meet the demands of service user needs in line with Regulatory Standards as set by Northern Ireland Social Care Council.

















The 3 Cs

2. Communication

#### The 10 Principles





Key Concept 2
Communication

Principles 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (multi-directional from front line social workers to managers and the wider organisation) This refers to open and transparent multidirectional communication between social workers and managers about workload allocation, ensuring that principles of equity, fairness and trust underpin the workplace culture.



















The 3 Cs

3. Connection

#### The 10 Principles





This conceptualises the need for positive connection through relationships with individuals and teams so that workers feel connected to each other, management, the wider organisation and the social work profession.



















- Report 1 represents an evidenceinformed approach to workforce planning based on demand and capacity analysis.
- The analysis identifies systemic problems that require systemic solutions.









- Addressing workforce challenges is crucial to tackling retention issues in the sector, and education and training numbers will need to be projected to align with identified future workforce needs as this is essential to meet changing societal and population needs and support the future workforce.
- The work of this project is based on the DoH Social Work Workforce Review 2022 (Rec 2b) and is part of a wider DoH initiative to inform policy and legislative developments on Safer and Effective Staffing in Social Work.







• These findings together with the Scoping review (McFadden et al., 2024) and metrics on roles and tasks will lead to Department of Health recommendations around the establishment of safer and effective workloads in advance of policy and legislation.

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Safe Staffing and Workload
Management in Social Work: A Scoping
Review of Legislation, Policy
and Practice

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