

A summary of the adult social care sector and workforce in Derbyshire 2022/23



Skills for Care is the strategic workforce development and planning body for adult social care in England. We work with employers, Government, and partners to ensure social care has the right people, skills, and support required to deliver the highest quality care and support, now and in the future. Our role is to respond and adapt to the emerging trends and needs within social care, using data and evidence to drive forward widescale change.

The information within this summary has been produced by Skills for Care using the Adult Social Care Workforce Data Set (ASC-WDS). We use the data collected by the ASC-WDS to create workforce models that, in turn, allow for estimates of the whole adult social care workforce and its characteristics to be produced. The * notation indicates the figure has been suppressed.

¹ <https://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/monthlytracking>

Across England, the vacancy rate has decreased compared to last year and the number of filled posts has increased. During this period international recruitment increased substantially which has impacted these trends.

Workers in Derbyshire had on average 9.6 years of experience in the sector and 78% of the workforce had been working in the sector for at least three years.

We know that recruitment and retention is one of the largest issues faced by employers. We have many resources and tools available to help, for example the 'Values-based recruitment and retention toolkit'² and 'Seeing potential: widen your talent pool'.³

Qualifications, training and skills

We believe that everyone working in adult social care should be able to take part in learning and development so that they can carry out their roles effectively. Learning and development helps everyone to develop the right skills and knowledge to enable them to provide high-quality care and support.

Skills for Care estimates show that 42% of the direct care providing workforce in Derbyshire hold a *relevant* adult social care qualification (43% in East Midlands and 46% in England).

Raw data from the ASC-WDS showed, of those workers without a relevant adult social care qualification recorded, 49% had five or more years of experience in the adult social care sector, 75% had engaged with the Care Certificate and 83% had completed training.

Factors affecting turnover

Together with a data science specialist, we used ASC-WDS information to create machine learning models that were used to assess which variables had an effect on adult social care workers' propensity to leave their posts.

Across England, variables that influence the likelihood of a worker leaving their role were:

Workers who travelled further were more likely to leave.

Those under 25, and over 60 years old, were more likely to leave their posts.

Turnover decreased with higher levels of experience working in the sector.

Likelihood of leaving decreased as pay levels increased.

Likelihood of leaving decreased with higher levels of experience in role.

Likelihood of leaving decreased if workers had more training.

Turnover decreased if workers had a higher number of contracted hours.

Likelihood of leaving decreased if workers had fewer sickness days.

Workers on zero-hours contracts were more likely to leave their posts.

Likelihood of high turnover rates increased if the establishment had high turnover historically.

For more information please see Chapter 8 of 'The State of the adult social care sector and workforce, 2023' available at:

www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Stateof

Analytical service and relevant resources

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