



**11.** Do social worker apprentices have to have a new employment contract?  
This is entirely up to the employer. What they do have to sign is an apprenticeship agreement with the learning provider and apprentice setting out the role of each and the programme structure. Employers also have to sign a commitment statement.

**12.** What is the employer's responsibility?  
To employ the apprentice for a minimum of 12 months on at least 30 hours a week and allow them to undertake off-the-job learning for at least 20% of their paid working hours.

**13.** What happens when they qualify as a social worker?  
They have successfully completed their apprenticeship and it is then up to them and their employer as to what they do next.

**14.** What are the implications on employment rights for the apprentice?  
Apprentices are employees and so have the same rights.

**15.** What will their final qualification be?  
A degree in social work.

**16.** Is this a 'generic' social worker degree?  
Social worker is a regulated profession and all social workers must be trained to work with adults and children and families. The degree must conform to this requirement.

**17.** Is this at undergraduate or post-graduate level?  
It is at undergraduate level. The job of social worker is achievable with a level 6 degree, i.e. a BA (Hons)/BSc (Hons).

**18.** Where do apprentices undertake their placements?  
This is for the employer and the learning provider to agree between them.

**19.** Can non-levy-paying employers access funding for the social worker apprenticeship?  
Yes. The levy applies to all employers with an annual payroll bill of over £3m. Non-levy payers would pay 5% of the agreed cost of training and end-point assessment, the government pays the rest (so long as it is no more than the government-assigned cap on a monthly basis).

**20.** If 20% of other job training (acadellg (acadellg (act210050004F001 -lot-as w0 d00120019000Fb

**22.** What is the balance between work and study?

This arrangement is for the employer and learning provider to negotiate. There must be at least 20% of the apprentice's paid working hours spent in off-the-job learning. This means learning while not distracted by day-to-day work. [Government has published guidance on what this means in practice.](#)

**23.** How do I recruit an apprentice?

Recruitment methods are entirely up to the employer. [9 ahWd \\_ Wf egbb \(We Yg\[VS` UWXdW\\_ b`akWb a` Zai fa dWdg\[f ZVdW FZVW US` S`ea Se\] fZVd Wsd \[ Y bda h\[VWd fa SVhWd\[eWfZWSbbdW f\[UWZ\[b a` fZWYahWd \\_ Wfi WefW](#)

**24.** What happens if the apprentice fails the end-point assessment?

The assessment plan says if an apprentice fails the end-point assessment he/she is permitted to re-take it after one month and within six months, but not after six months from the assessment decision date (unless the apprentice is deferred due to sickness, or maternity leave, which is to be determined by the assessment organisation). An apprentice is permitted to re-take the fail component(s) of the end-point assessment once within the permitted timeframe. The maximum grade they can be awarded is 'pass'.

**25.** If there are extenuating circumstances (eg sickness, injury, bereavement) when an apprentice sits an element of the EPA they can re-sit it within six months of the original date and the appropriate grade should be awarded.

**26.** How much do I need to pay the apprentice?

There is a minimum wage for apprentices, depending on their age but employers are welcome to pay whatever they choose. Wage rates are available on the [Government website.](#)

**27.** How long will it take to complete?

It is estimated that the programme will take typically 36 months. Depending on individual circumstances, it could take less or more time. Learning providers can develop programmes of between 30-42 months.

**28.** As an employer, can I set the essential criteria?

Yes, employers will need to set essential criteria to determine who m they will sponsor.

**29.** Do I need to take on an apprentice?

No.

**30.** What happens to the levy funding if I don't take on an apprentice?

Any levy payment not spent after 24 months will be reclaimed by the government.

**31.** What are the contractual arrangements for an apprentice (i.e. does it need to be an apprenticeship contract or a continuation of existing contract with the extension of a learning arrangement)?

This is entirely up to the employer. What they do have to sign is an apprenticeship agreement with the learning provider and apprentice setting out the role of each and the programme structure. Employers also have to sign a commitment statement. The contract must last at least as long as the apprenticeship programme to allow completion.

**32.** Who is responsible for the apprentice (i.e. practice educator/supervisor)?

This is for the employer to determine.

**33. How do I procure a higher education institution to deliver the academic/assessment element of the apprenticeship?**

Employers can only use learning providers who are on both the government's Register of Apprenticeship Training Providers and the Register of End-Point Assessment Organisations.

**34.** Which higher education institutions (HEIs) deliver the social worker degree apprenticeship?

HEIs must apply to be on the [Register of End-Point Assessment Organisations](#). They will also need to be on the [Register of End-Point Assessment Organisations](#).

**35.** Can we work with other employers to procure a learning provider?

Yes.

**36.** Can we engage with other employers to ensure a viable cohort?

Yes.

**37.** What am I allowed to call my apprentice?

Because of the protected nature of the title of social worker, we suggest social work apprentice.

**38.** Can apprentices accredit prior or experiential learning and ~~is~~ if so, what?

This will entirely depend on a learning provider's policy on accrediting prior learning. Even if they do, as a bare minimum, an apprentice must be on the programme for at least a year .

**39.** What assistance is available to voluntary agencies?

There is no distinction made between employers, irrespective of their sector .

**40.** Why is it a generic degree?

Social worker is a regulated profession and all social workers must be trained to work with adults and children and families. The degree must conform to this requirement.