

NEW PROFESSIONS

APPLICATION FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY UK ON BEHALF OF DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPISTS

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ACTION REQUIRED:

Council will receive a 10 minute presentation from officers of the ADMTUK.

Thereafter, Council is requested to discuss the application and decide whether the criteria have been met. If the application is successful, Council will make a formal recommendation to the Secretary of State.

Enclosure 2 Each criteria to be addressed (taken from the Guidance Notes)

Part A of the assessment

The Council will first assess whether an occupation is eligible for regulation. Only those occupations involving at least one of the following activities are eligible:

- Invasive procedures
- Clinical intervention with the potential for harm
- Exercise of judgement by unsupervised professionals which can substantially impact on patient health or welfare

Additionally, occupations where these activities are already regulated by other means will be ineligible. This includes occupations that already have a regulator (such as nurses and medical practitioners) or do not make independent clinical judgements. In general, the Council regulates health workers who are not otherwise supervised, practising autonomously, making professional and independent judgments on treatment, and taking full responsibility for their actions.

Part B of the assessment

The criteria that the Council will apply in Part B of the assessment were settled following a public consultation in the summer of 2002. The criteria will each have equal weight. Each occupation wishing to be regulated will be required to:

1. Cover a discrete area of activity displaying some homogeneity
2. Apply a defined body of knowledge
3. Practise based on evidence of efficacy
4. Have at least one established professional body which accounts for a significant proportion of that occupational group
5. Operate a voluntary register
6. Have defined routes of entry to the profession
7. Have independently assessed entry qualifications
8. Have standards in relation to conduct, performance and ethics
9. Have fitness to practice procedures to enforce those standards
10. Be committed to continuous professional development (CPD)

1. The occupation must cover a discrete area of activity displaying some homogeneity

This criterion covers **what a profession's scope of practice is**. The Council will assess applications for evidence that demonstrates that the applicant occupation practises activities that:

- Are distinctly its own
- Are common across the occupation
- Are distinct from the scope of practice of other occupations, although there may be some overlap.

2. *The occupation must apply a defined body of knowledge*

The *body of knowledge* criterion covers **what a profession does**. Frequently, the *body of knowledge* of a health profession will overlap those of other professions. However, each profession that the Council regulates has its own distinct *body of knowledge* and applications will not be successful if the Council considers that the applicant occupation has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that it, too, has a distinct *body of knowledge*.

3. *The occupation must practise based on evidence of efficacy*

This criterion covers **how a profession practises**. The Council recognizes the centrality of evidence-based practice to modern health care and will assess applicant occupations for evidence that demonstrates that:

- Their practice is subject to research into its effectiveness. Suitable evidence would include publication in journals that are accepted as learned by the health sciences and/or social care communities
- There is an established scientific and measurable basis for measuring outcomes of their practice. This is a minimum—the Council welcomes evidence of there being a scientific basis for other aspects of practice and the *body of knowledge* of an applicant occupation
- It subscribes to the ethos of evidence-based practice, including being open to changing treatment strategies when the evidence is in favour of doing so.

4. *The occupation must have at least one established professional body which accounts for a significant proportion of that occupational group*

This criterion covers **how a profession has established itself**. The Council will assess applications for evidence that there is at least one established professional body. The Council will assess the application for evidence that membership of the body or bodies accounts for a significant proportion—at least 25%—of the occupation’s practitioners. Suitable evidence for the existence of established professional body or bodies would include:

- A constitution or rules
- Minutes
- Standing Orders for the body or bodies and committees
- Election Rules and results

Where there is more than one professional body or representative organization for an applicant occupation, the Council will additionally seek evidence that all the bodies are involved in, and supportive of, the application process. The Council would welcome evidence of the existence of a steering group with representatives from all the bodies, and that a fair and effective decision-making process is in place. The Council would expect to work primarily with such a steering group and would also expect evidence that the steering group, and not an individual professional body, was involved in drawing up the application for regulation.

The Council will require an attestation from the applicant that there are no professional bodies or other representative organizations in existence for the profession that have not been informed of the application.

The Council will also seek evidence that practitioners who do not belong to the professional body or bodies or representative organization(s) are also supportive of the application. If any of these practitioners are likely not to have followed the applicant occupation's entry routes as described in sections 6 and 7 below, then the Council will require information about likely grandparenting requirements.

5. *The occupation must operate a voluntary register(s)*

This criterion covers **how a profession accounts for its members**. The Council's Register is its primary mechanism for protecting the public. The Council will seek to assess whether workers in an applicant occupation have accepted the principles, benefits and obligations of registration, by enrolling on a voluntary register or registers. The Council will require evidence that the voluntary register(s) cover at least 25% of an applicant occupation's workforce. These requirements are a minimum and the Council would consider very favourably evidence of plans to inform an applicant occupation's practitioners of the consequences of regulation by the Council. Such plans should cover issues that will be of particular importance to those members, particularly:

- Regulation of the practice of the profession's members. As explained in the introduction, members of the profession will be subject to the Council's regulatory authority, which it will exercise to protect the public.
- Arrangements for applying for entry to the Council's Register
- Protection of title
- Fees and other potential financial implications

The Council has published leaflets on these topics.

6. *The occupation must have defined routes of entry*

This criterion covers **how a profession ensures its practitioners have the requisite knowledge and skills on entry**. The Council will assess evidence of how entry to the applicant occupation is controlled. The Council will seek evidence that only individuals who have chosen defined routes of entry are recognized as being practitioners of the profession, in the eyes of educational institutions, employers, professional bodies and (where appropriate) the public at large. The Council will also assess evidence that the applicant occupation either already has a Subject Benchmark from the Quality Assurance Agency or equivalent body, or intends to work towards one as part of the process of becoming a regulated profession.

7. *The occupation must have independently assessed entry qualifications*

This criterion covers **how a profession ensures its recognized qualifications are valid**. The Council will require evidence that there are qualifications that are recognized as being a necessity for entry to the profession, awarded by recognized educational institutions and independently assessed and monitored through a system of quality control.

8. *The occupation must have standards of conduct, performance and ethics*

This criterion covers **how a profession ensures high standards**. The Council will assess evidence that an applicant occupation has written standards of conduct, performance and ethics, covering the behaviour it expects of practitioners. The standards should cover similar ground to the Council's standards, and include health, character and competence, among other topics.

9. *The occupation must have fitness to practice procedures to enforce those standards*

This criterion covers **how a profession polices the behaviour of its practitioners**. The Council will assess evidence that an applicant occupation has a system for disciplining practitioners on its voluntary register (including striking-off) when it is determined that they are unfit to practice by reason of:

- Incompetence
- Misconduct
- Health

The Council will also assess evidence that breaches of the applicant occupation's code of ethics are taken into account when deciding whether a practitioner is unfit to practise. The Council will assess evidence of written procedures covering the administration of the system, and requires applicant occupations to submit anonymised information regarding cases that have been dealt with through the system.

10. *The occupation must require commitment to continuous professional development (CPD)*

This criterion covers **how a profession ensures its practitioners engage in life-long learning**. The Council is committed to the principles underpinning CPD, and will be requiring all registrants to undertake CPD from 2006. Many of the currently regulated professions run CPD schemes at present. The Council will therefore be seeking evidence from applicant occupations that they are also committed to the principles of CPD. Suitable evidence would include written details of planned or existing CPD schemes.