

Overview of Chiropractic Education

June 2023

Chiropractic Programmes

1. There remain five education providers in the UK offering GCC recognised chiropractic degrees. These are:
 - AECC University College
 - London South Bank University
 - McTimoney College of Chiropractic
 - Teesside University
 - University of South Wales (Welsh Institute of Chiropractic)
2. At the time of reporting there were 1658 chiropractic students on approved programmes across all the years, an increase of 134 students compared to the same time last year.

Setting and Maintaining Standards

3. Over the past year, the GCC has developed new Education Standards to ensure that new graduates of recognised programmes are fit to practise. These Standards were launched on 1 March 2023.
4. There are three key themes embedded through the Standards:
 - Putting patients first
 - Equality, diversity and inclusion
 - Valuing and implementing evidence into practice
5. The new Standards also take into account developments within the profession, and an increased focus on multi-disciplinary learning and different professions working more closely together, ensuring that graduates are well placed to meet the opportunities to care for patients in different contexts.
6. The GCC is currently working closely with our approved programme providers to support them with the implementation process.
7. Our quality assurance framework and processes were also updated alongside the Education Standards.

Annual Monitoring Reviews

8. Following a review of the annual monitoring self-assessment form in July 2022, the GCC required providers, for the first time, to report on student data around five protected characteristics. These included the recruitment of students based on, age, sex, disability, ethnicity and sexual orientation.
9. Capturing this data will give the GCC a greater understanding of the makeup of the student body and results can be found in Appendix A.

10. The annual monitoring form also required providers to describe in detail the approaches taken to promote equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) across all aspects of the programme delivery. Varied and innovative approaches were shared with the GCC on activities to widen access and participation from underrepresented groups and to increase the diversity of patients. Providers also discussed their strategies for providing on-programme support and the monitoring of any attainment gaps.
11. The annual monitoring returns from providers for 2021/22 showed a decline in National Student Survey (NSS) scores compared to the previous year. This decline is reflective of the national picture.
12. Despite a huge amount of work undertaken by the providers to ensure the students had continuity of education during the pandemic, providers felt the backdrop of Covid-enforced changes to the operation of clinics and suspension of student placements contributed significantly to the response scores.
13. As part of the annual monitoring process, the GCC also met with students from all recognised programme providers to discuss wide-ranging issues.
14. Without exception, feedback from students was overwhelmingly positive. Students expressed their satisfaction at being back on campus full time, with the lifting of all Covid restrictions.
15. Overall, the engagement and involvement of patients in the design, development and delivery of chiropractic courses has started to increase following the pandemic. Providers are at different stages with their re-engagement activities, but all realise the importance of this re-engagement and view it as a matter of priority.

General Chiropractic Council

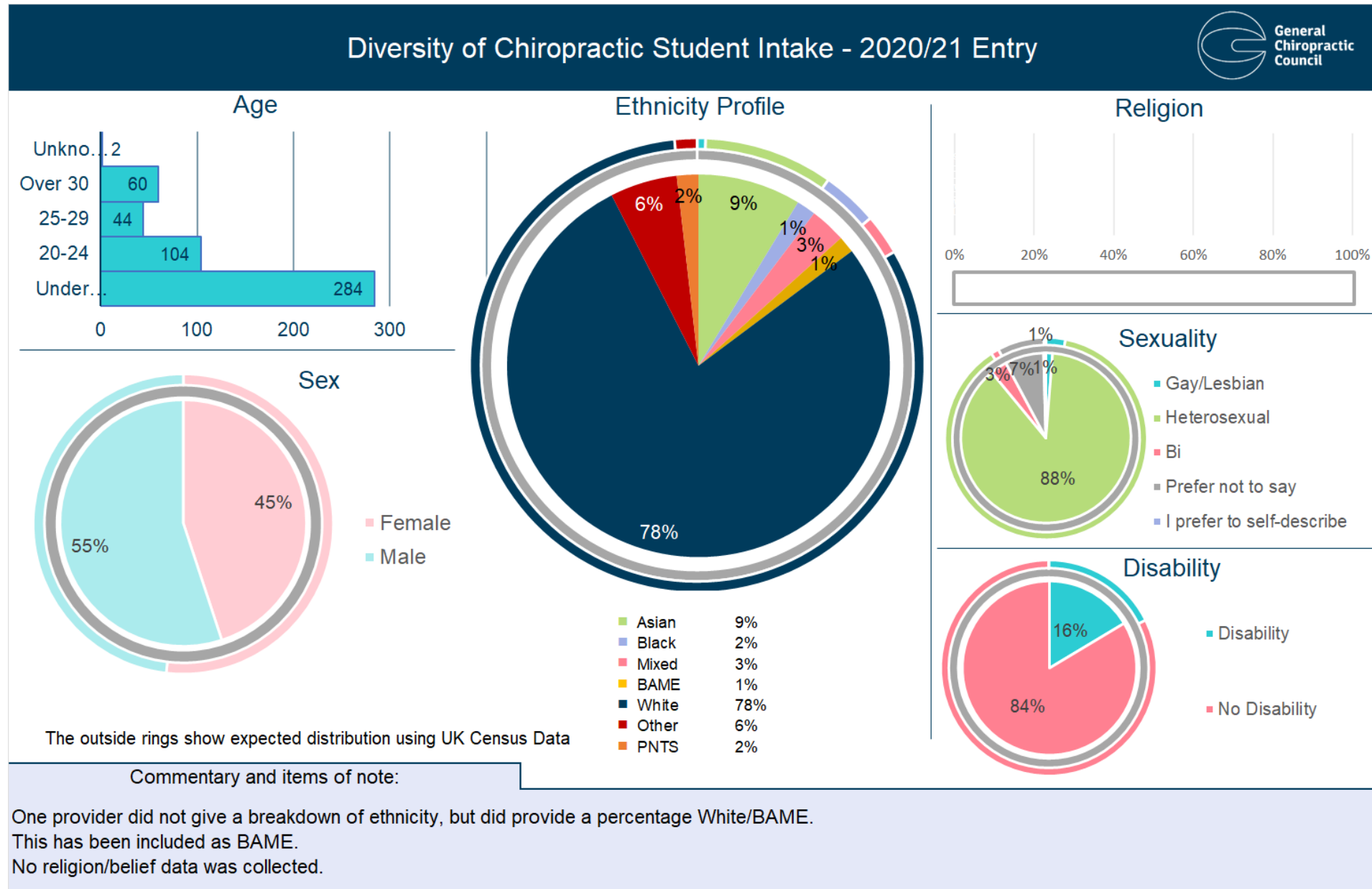
Park House
186 Kennington Park Road
London
SE11 4BT

T: +44 (0) 020 7713 5155

E: enquiries@gcc-uk.org

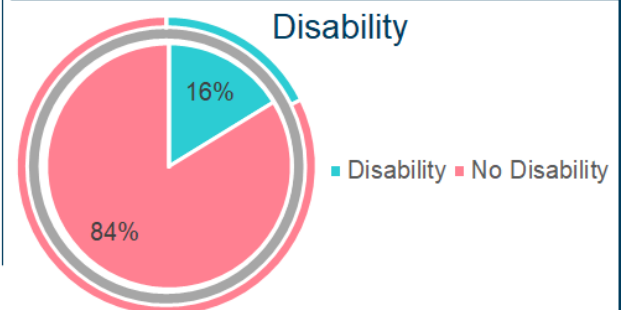
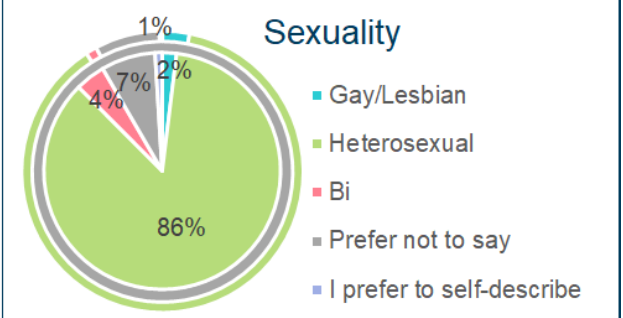
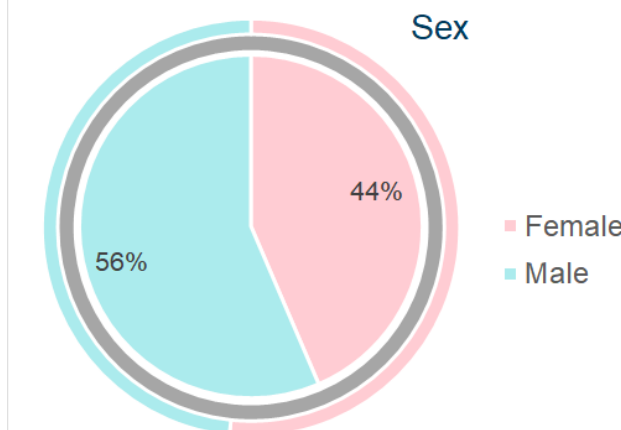
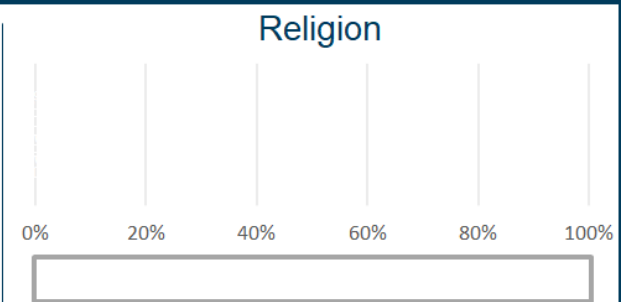
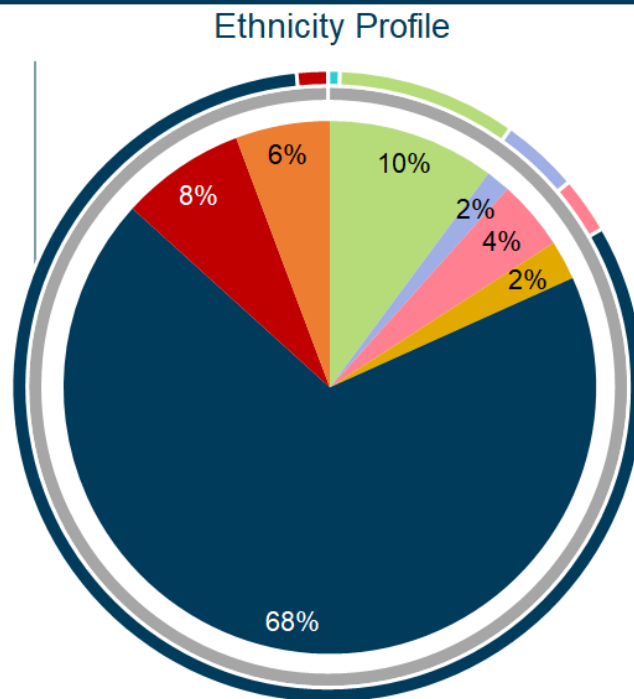
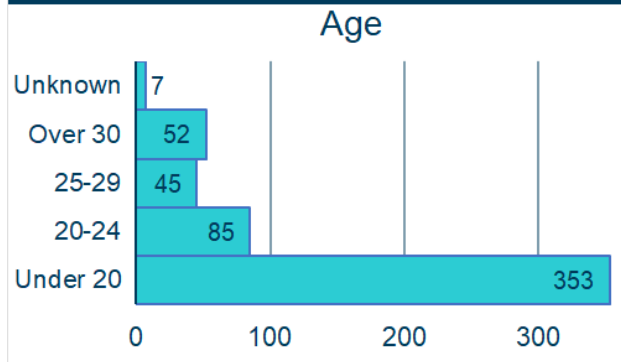
W: www.gcc-uk.org

Appendix A – Equality, Diversity and Inclusion characteristics of student intake



The outside rings show expected distribution using UK Census Data

Diversity of Chiropractic Student Intake - 2021/22 Entry



Ethnicity	Intake (%)
Asian	10%
Black	1%
Mixed	4%
BAME	2%
White	68%
Other	8%
PNTS	6%

The outside ring shows expected distribution using UK Census Data

Commentary and items of note:

One provider did not give a breakdown of ethnicity, but did provide a percentage White/BAME. This has been included as BAME.
 No religion/belief data was collected.