DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Paul Givan, Minister Rathgael House, Balloo Road Bangor, BT19 7PR

Nick Mathison MLA Parliament Buildings Ballymiscaw Stormont

> 29 May 2025 AQW 26998/22-27

Nick Mathison MLA has asked:

To ask the Minister of Education, pursuant to AQW 26142/22-27, to outline what recommendations in the report from the Review on the Use of Temporary and Substitute Teachers (i) have been actioned; and (ii) require additional resources.

ANSWER

A detailed assessment of the recommendations from the Review on the Use of Temporary and Substitute Teachers has been jointly carried out with the trade unions.

Recommendations which (i) have been actioned; and (ii) require additional resources has been deposited in the Assembly Library.

It has also been agreed that the Independent Review of Teachers' Workload, including the Heads of Agreement which was part of the 2024/25 Teachers' pay agreement, will form the basis on which teachers' and school leaders' workload issues will be addressed going forward.



Paul Givan MLA Minister of Education

(i)	Recommendations that have been actioned
A1	Consider improvements to operational issues impacting on Effective
	Engagement: The NISTR system should include functionality which
	enables permanent part-time teachers to register/update their account
	indicating they are on a permanent part-time contract and only wish to
	provide supply cover within their own school and limiting them to select
	that school only. This would enable an expedited registration without the
	standard pre-employment checks and negate the need for a teacher to pay
	for another Access NI check or future biennial NISTR vetting checks.
	This might initially require manual checks with payroll to ensure the
	teacher is on the permanent payroll at the stated school and might
	eventually be enabled automatically through system interactions between the NISTR solution and the EA One solution. It is envisaged this solution
	would offer benefits by reducing administrative burdens from the
	teacher/school who are currently required to complete NISTR
	registration in order to be paid for additional days and resolve issues
	around differing compliance requirements for permanent teachers versus
	substitute teachers (e.g. Access NI biennial rechecks).
A2	Consideration and funding should be given to the need for additional
	resources to support the ongoing administration of the NISTR system to
	ensure that the system is fully supported and monitored.
A3	Continue to enhance the functionality of the new NISTR system to meet
	the needs of schools and supply teachers.
A4	Introduce monitoring and improved systems of accountability that
	promote good practices in respect of temporary and supply teacher
	engagement: Consider establishment of joint MS/NITC panel to bring
	forward issues for collective discussion including assessing the appropriate use of NISTR by schools for example through the review of
	NISTR reports regarding prolonged periods of engagement. The panel
	would provide advice to schools and teachers regarding appropriate
	engagement and actions to be taken to address inappropriate
	engagements and report findings to employing authorities and the
	Department of Education.
A5	Consider the introduction of administrative charges for non-compliance
	with guidance which might include:

	a. Late sign-off on bookings that results in the need for a manual
	payment to be processed for a supply teacher.
	b. Regular requests to the NISTR administrative team for the
	creation of retrospective bookings.
A6	Teachers registered on the NISTR should be provided with individual
	C2k email accounts to enable access to key guidance and information
	such as DE Circulars, changes to curriculum, professional learning
	training opportunities and other guidance and topical information.
	Consideration could be given to functionality to enable the supply
	teachers C2k account to be linked to a school for each period of the
	temporary engagement only.
A7	Principalship professional learning training on HR and Employment
	should be extended to ensure that new school leaders are provided with
	opportunities to learn about effective good practices around recruitment
	and selection of both permanent and non-permanent staff including
	management of permanent and fixed-term contracts.
A8	The ongoing requirement for biennial vetting checks for teachers on the
110	NISTR (in line with DE Circulars 2008/16 and 2013/01) should be
	reviewed. This might consider the need to re-check teachers who are in
	permanent part-time employment and NISTR teachers that are working
	regularly with no continuous break in service of more than 3 months. It
	might also consider any panel developed under recommendation 5a,
	could be the key contact notified by the PSNI of any ongoing
	investigations.
A9	Pending any legislative change, consideration might be given to the
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	feasibility of a change in payroll operation of using the NISTR as a means
	to pay temporary teachers on a fixed-term contract of less than 12
	months. EA One may offer alternative for placing temporary teachers on
	the system for a fixed period via online form / sign-off of hours. The
	basic principle behind this is to move NISTR to a position where it only
	contains the details of 'genuine' substitute teachers who wish to be
	available for searching and booking by schools, and away from the
	current position whereby it contains details of all temporary and fixed-
	term teachers (<12 months). It will eliminate administration for the
	teacher/school who are currently required to complete the further step of
	NISTR registration in order to be paid.

 A10 Permanent contracts should contain reference to the need for the teacher to de-activate their NISTR account asap if full-time or ensure part-time days are blocked out as unavailable if wishing to continue to source additional work through NISTR. A checking mechanism might also be considered when a new teacher is added to the permanent/main payroll that the NISTR administrative team are notified of TR number and working pattern and can follow-up with teacher regarding continued need for NISTR account. A11 Pending any legislative change, the NISTR system should be monitored and effective management built in to ensure that any teacher continuously
 days are blocked out as unavailable if wishing to continue to source additional work through NISTR. A checking mechanism might also be considered when a new teacher is added to the permanent/main payroll that the NISTR administrative team are notified of TR number and working pattern and can follow-up with teacher regarding continued need for NISTR account. A11 Pending any legislative change, the NISTR system should be monitored
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and checking management built in to ensure that any teacher continuously
engaged by one school/employer for 12 months or more should be moved
to the 1/365 pay rate to ensure they gain entitlement to leave provisions
until the end of that engagement.A12 Consideration of removal of centre supported funding (following a clear
process) for substitution costs relating to NISTR engagement exceeding
six months without a reasonable and robust justification. It will be
important to ensure protections for all employees as part of any process.
A13 Current gaps in Performance Review and Performance Management for
Supply Teachers must be addressed without delay: TNC should review
Circular 2015/03 in respect of the requirement at Annex B for schools to
refer to specific procedures developed by TNC for supply teachers in the
case of allegations of abuse. The procedural guidance referenced does
not appear to have been developed to date and should be produced
without delay.
A14 There is a need to plug the 'no employer' gap in respect of concerns
around capability and conduct of teachers registered on the NISTR and
establish an agreed process for managing complaints or concerns raised.
The recommended long-term option would be to explore how any future
regulator of the teaching profession's role could be developed to meet
this need, which is timely given the new legislation on the future role is
currently being drafted and will be consulted upon. NISCC, in terms of
how they manage the fitness to practice of social workers, provides a
useful benchmark in this regard. In the interim period and without delay,
TNC should consider an addendum to the teacher's disciplinary
procedure setting out how issues should be managed when a teacher is

employer panel to consider cases. Taking into consideration the potential
significant detriment of precautionary suspension and access to pay, clear
protocols and decision-making authority need to be developed around
suspension and/or removal of registration.

(ii)	Recommendations that require additional resources
R1	Amend the Teachers' Salaries Regulations to re-categorise Supply and
	Temporary Teachers to differentiate between casual, extended and fixed-
	term contracted engagement with clearly defined pay and conditions for
	each category, ensuring compatibility with the Fixed-term Employees
	Regulations.
R2	Should recommendations 8 and 9 x be progressed resulting in greater
	recruitment through fixed term contracts; consideration should be given
	to enhancing Employing Authority HR resources (in respect of
	administrative processes, ratification, accountability etc.). This might
	also include access to such HR services and support for VGS, GMI and
	IM schools via a Service Level Agreement arrangement as referenced in
	the Review of the Employment Model.
R3	Survey highlighted that many teachers are willing to travel more than 90
	minutes for a substitute position. Consideration should be given to
	meeting the costs of Travel and Subsistence (T&S) costs in certain
	instances. For example This is in particular for rural schools or Irish
	Medium schools that are a long distance from appropriate supply teacher
	home locations or difficult/expensive to access (e.g. Rathlin Island),
	leading NISTR teachers to turn down work. The mechanism for this
	could entail an individual school applying to access a fund for T&S
	providing evidence of a supply issue.
R4	School leader survey highlighted a deficit of supply teachers with subject
	expertise for example STEM, ability to teach in immersive Irish and
	expertise in special educational needs. Consideration should be given to
	more proactive workforce planning and potential need for incentives in
	certain areas of initial teacher education training.
R5	Management will consider providing ongoing and promoted (through
	NISTR) access to mandatory professional learning training such as that
	provided for Child Protection through similar online opportunities.
	Professional learning training packages of this nature should be
	reasonably short and accessible at any time through eLearning packages.
R6	Where eLearning is introduced, this should be supported by some form
	of online forum to provide expert responses to queries within reasonable
	timescales.

R7	Should supply teachers be expected to attend 'delivered' set-time
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R8	courses, this should attract remuneration. The potential merits of link schools for professional learning training/ mentoring or need for designated training schools (Finland model) should be considered. Ideally this would be formally established under one body, preferably an enhanced role of the restructured GTCNI as the professional body. In practice this might involve administration of a scheme that enabled volunteer mentors to apply stating their areas of expertise and matched them to less experienced teachers seeking general or subject-specific advice and guidance either in cluster groups or individually depending on the nature of the support sought. This would be extremely beneficial, especially for early career teachers during completion of their EPD. This might also provide an avenue for referral of teachers about whom schools had raised concerns regarding conduct or performance. The scheme would provide centrally funded time off
	timetable for mentors.
R9	The Review Group are of the view that NISTR remains the most effective model to engage supply teachers however there is potential to provide schools with additional engagement methods which might provide other routes to meet their needs: Consideration of a blanket/centralised recruitment process to provide a pool of suitable candidates engaged on fixed-term contracts (possibly across a cluster of schools) in order to effectively and efficiently utilise specific 'pots' of funding such as the 'Engage' Programme that require additional teachers to be engaged in schools.
R10	Consideration should be given to provision of options to simplify/ expedite the recruitment and selection process for fixed-term contracts, particularly those for less than 12 months: A centralised competition could be administered annually for fixed term contracts less than 12 months with pre-established merit order lists from which schools could choose to access rather than run individual competitions.
R11	An open 'pipeline' could be established (possibly via NISTR or a Taleo type system) of potential applicants interested in fixed-term contracts within defined geographical areas who have already undergone pre- employment checks and completed an application form allowing schools to draw down candidates. This might include fuller competency-based

applications to enable selection without interview for positions less than
six months or to enable shortlisting for interview if post more than six
months (Annex 3 provides a potential proposal).
A voluntary pilot to assess the merits of a standard contract (to include
start and end date and basic terms and conditions) that could be
downloaded and issued through NISTR for shorter-term engagements (of
less than 12 months) with a simplified NISTR-based selection process as
outlined at 10b or drawing off the centralised competition lists at 10a.
Potential for greater digitisation of pre-employment checks could be
further explored.