

Progression and Destination Report for 2020

Date of Meeting:

Report for: Academic Planning and Quality Committee

Report author: Richard Jones

Appendices: N/A

Financial Implications: As detailed within the report
Risk Implications: As detailed within the report
Safeguarding Implications: NA.
Strategic Aims: ALL

Executive summary

Recommendation(s)

Decision Discussion Information Approval

Please confirm that your report has covered:

Strategy Risk Finance Value for money Impact on Teaching and Learning

Report content

1) Introduction

This report examines the destination data of our 2020 leavers. The diversity of destinations presented in this report reflects the extensive and comprehensive provision of advice and guidance that is offered to students throughout their time at college. The sources of student destination information includes UCAS data, progress reviews, and personal contact with students and apprenticeship providers. This is the seventh year this report has been produced, which allows us to meaningfully analyse the year-on-year trends and comment on changes seen between groups of leavers. With 2020 leavers facing the unusual circumstances of a nationwide lockdown and significant changes to their progression options, we would expect to see some differentiation in trends reflected in this report.

Level 2 student destinations have been included with a separate summary due to the range of different options available to level 2 students.

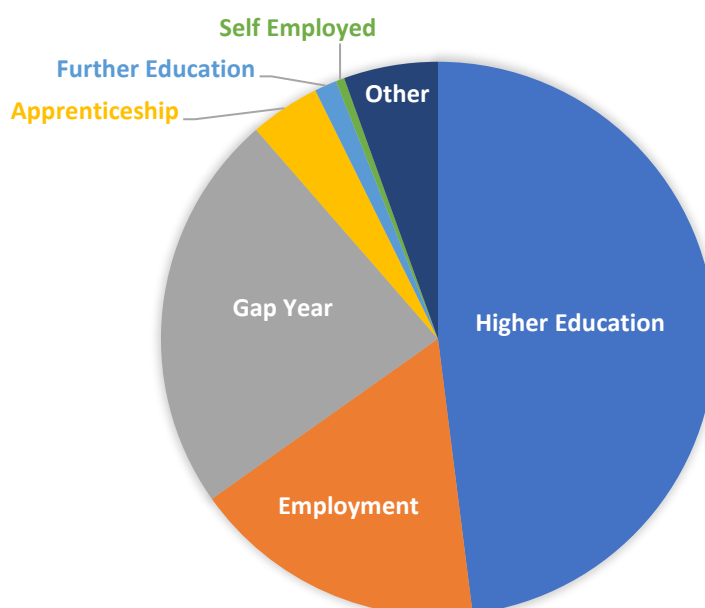
2) Destinations of 2020 leavers

In accordance with last year's destination figures, once again the most notable aspect was the significant decrease in students opting to take a gap year. Whilst many of the 183 students currently on a gap year have already acquired a place at university via deferred entry (see 5), the majority are taking time out of education and will apply to university with grades in hand. Of the 183 students electing to take a gap year, 59 have accepted a deferred place at university. The drop in the number of gap year students is surprising considering current events. Coupled with the rise in employment, it could suggest students have opted to enter full time work before they decide on HE, FE or apprenticeship options. Another notable difference is the gentle increase of students opting for apprenticeships has dropped for the 2020 leavers. It could be argued apprenticeship opportunities have not been as available, due to COVID, for our 2020 leavers leading them towards full time employment over apprenticeships.

Destination	No of students (2020)	% of students (2020)* ²	No of students (2019)	% of students (2019)* ²	No of students (2018)	% of students (2018)	No of students (2017)	% of students (2017)	No of students (2016)	% of students (2016)
Higher Education	375	48	368	48.4	351	44.0	457	55.5	455	56.3
Employment	134	17.2	93	12.2	84	10.5	123	14.9	116	14.4
Gap Year	183	23.4	205	26.9	242	30.5	175	21.2	170	21.0
Apprenticeship	32	4.1	48	6.3	51	6.4	34	4.1	28	3.5
Further Education	10	1.3	15	2.0	33	4.1	17	2.1	20	2.5
Self Employed	4	0.5	3	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.5	2	0.2
Other*	43	5.5	29	3.8	35	4.4	14	1.7	17	2.1
Total number of leavers	781	100	761		797		824		808	

*Other includes not known, other outcome, voluntary work, unemployed, unable to contact learner, learner returned home.

*² Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.



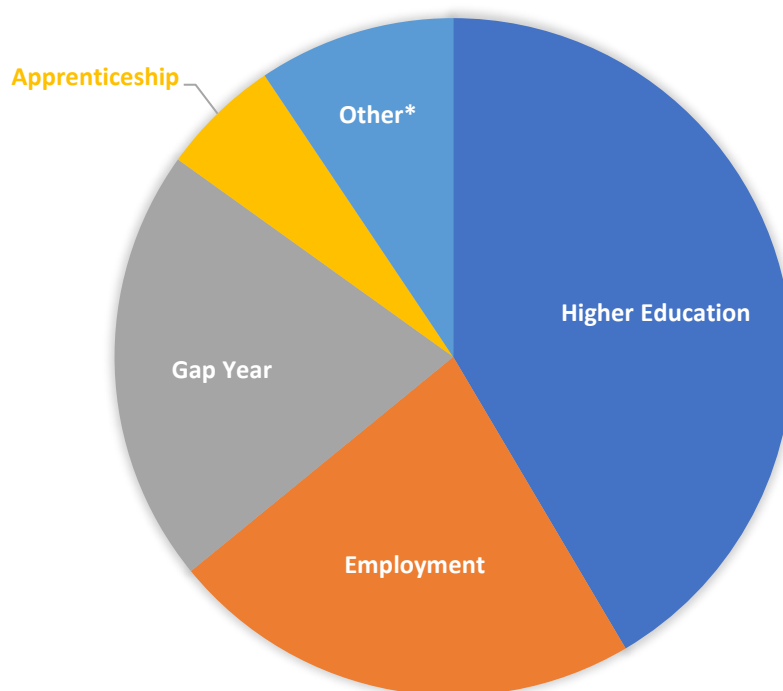
3) Destinations of 2020 disadvantaged learners

'Disadvantaged' is defined by Ofsted as those students who have been classified as Pupil Premium and/or claimed free school meals in the past six years. The below statistics illustrate little-to-no significant discrepancy between the destinations of the 2020 disadvantaged learner and the 2020 student populous at large. In comparison to last year's data, the percentage of disadvantaged students in employment has risen and the number on gap years has reduced – following the trend of the overall student body.

<u>Destination</u>	<u>No of disadvantaged learners (2020)</u>	<u>% of students (2020)*²</u>	<u>No of disadvantaged learners (2019)</u>	<u>% of students (2019)*²</u>
Higher Education	22	41.5	44	45.8
Employment	12	22.6	13	13.5
Gap Year	11	20.8	24	25.0
Apprenticeship	3	5.7	5	5.2
Further Education	0	0	2	2.1
Self Employed	0	0	0	0
Other*	5	9.4	8	8.3
Total number of leavers	53		96	

*Other includes not known, other outcome, voluntary work, unemployed, unable to contact learner, learner returned home.

*² Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.



4) Destination breakdown by programme of study

Breaking down the data by programme of study means that we are able to compare destination statistics between A Level, vocational, and mixed programme students. 'A Level' refers to students with a programme comprising solely of A Level qualifications; 'vocational' refers to students undertaking a BTEC or Cambridge National Extended Diploma or equivalent; 'mixed programme' refers to student with a programme comprising a combination of A Level and vocational qualifications.

<u>Destination</u>	<u>No of students (2020)</u>	<u>% of students (2020)</u>	<u>No of A Level students (2020)</u>	<u>% of A Level students (2020)*</u>	<u>No of vocational students (2020)</u>	<u>% of vocational students (2020)*</u>	<u>No of mixed programme students (2020)</u>	<u>% of mixed programme students (2020)*</u>
Higher Education	375	48	254	52	67	38.3	54	45.8
Employment	134	17.2	58	11.9	57	32.6	19	16.1
Gap Year	183	23.4	124	25.4	26	14.9	33	28
Apprenticeship	32	4.1	19	3.9	11	6.3	2	1.7
Further Education	10	1.3	9	1.8	0	0	1	0.8
Self Employed	4	0.5	3	0.6	0	0	1	0.8
Other*	43	5.5	21	4.3	14	8	8	6.8
Total number of leavers	781		488		175		118	

*Other includes not known, other outcome, voluntary work, unemployed, unable to contact learner, learner returned home.

*2 Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.

The above data shows, a higher proportion of A level students progressed directly into higher education than vocational and mixed programme students. The proportion of mixed programme students progressing into higher education has risen significantly in comparison to 2019 leavers, 37% of mixed programme students progressed to higher education in 2019. Again, the number of students moving directly into employment has risen in both A-level and vocational courses. The number of vocational and mixed programme students progressing into apprenticeships has dropped significantly, vocational student apprenticeship uptake was 14% in 2019 and dropped to 6.3% this year. Both the rise in employment and drop in apprenticeships is arguably a consequence of a reduction in apprenticeship opportunities at the time of leaving due to COVID related market changes. It is still evident that mixed programme and A level students rely more heavily on gap years to decide on their future plans whilst vocational students have more definite progression plans. Despite this, gap years have still declined in comparison to last years rate which is surprising considering the uncertainty of the current climate.

5) Higher Education

Methodology

Data for this report has been broken down into three parts: number of completers, deferred entry leavers and 2019 leavers applying in their gap year. This allows us to 'count' the students who have, for example, secured places at Oxford or Cambridge and deferred or applied in their gap year. This means we are able to track students beyond their gap year.

a) Higher Education Destinations by Top Ten Subjects

As in previous years, business and sport-related university courses continue to perform strongly, placing first and fourth respectively. This appears in line with our most popular vocational subjects. Law and Psychology remain in the top 3 subjects for the second year in a row, suggesting a trend in popularity for these subjects is forming. Impressively, Medicine appears in the top ten subjects for the first time since reporting on this data. Combined with Nursing at number 6, we can see Huish is preparing students well to achieve in the medical field.

This year's top ten features a pleasing combination of vocational degrees and primarily academic degree subjects.

Number in bold is the total number progressing to the course specified

(Number in brackets are number of leavers going directly to university)

[Number in square brackets are number of 2020 leavers that deferred their entry]

{Number in other braces are number of gap year students that applied with grades in hand}

	No of 2020 Leavers	No of 2019 Leavers	No of 2018 Leavers	No of 2017 Leavers	No of 2016 Leavers
1	Business and Management 41 (33) [4] {4}	Law 36 (30) [2] {4}	Business and Management (31) [11] {7}	Sport (44)	Sport (42)
2	Law 30 (25) [3] {2}	Business and Management 35 (26) [2] {7}	Engineering (26) [2] {0}	Business and Management (41)	Business and Management (39)
3	Psychology 30 (18) [9] {3}	Psychology 29 (22) [2] {5}	Sport (20) [1] {3}	Law (22)	English (28)
4	Sport 23 (18) [5] {0}	Sport 27 (20) [4] {3}	Computer Sciences (17) [2] {4}	Psychology (20)	Psychology (28)
5	History 21 (18) [1] {2}	Computer Sciences 23 (18) [2] {3}	Law (17) [4] {4}	Music (19)	History (27)
6	Nursing 19 (15) [2] {2}	Engineering 19 (13) [4] {2}	Nursing (16) [0] {2}	Education (18)	Law (26)
7	Engineering 18 (13) [0] {5}	History 18 (13) [0] {5}	Education (15) [3] {0}	English (18)	Chemistry (16)
8	Media 17 (15) [1] {1}	Mathematics 16 (9) [1] {6}	History (13) [1] {2}	Engineering (17)	Geography (14)
9	Music 14 (8) [2] {4}	Biology 14 (8) [4] {2}	Music (12) [1] {2}	Computer Science (14)	Computer Science (13)
10	Criminology 13 (9) [3] {1}	Geography 14 (9) [4] {1}	Psychology (12) [3] {5}	Nursing (14)	Music (11)
	English 13 (11) [1] {1}				
	Medicine 13 (8) [2] {3}				

b) Higher Education Destinations by Institution

Top Ten Institutions

The University of Bristol has seen a higher popularity than ever before, showing the continued rise in response to the contextual offer that all Huish students receive. The top 5 universities are all less than 80 miles from Huish whilst the top ten are all less than 140 miles which continues to show student's interest in staying local. The number of Huish students going to Plymouth University has risen significantly in comparison to previous years with a total of 55 students, placing it at the top of the ranking, this could be attributed to the the number of unconditional offers that Plymouth makes.

Number in bold is the total number progressing to the university specified

(Number in brackets are number of leavers going directly to university)

[Number in square brackets are number of 2020 leavers that deferred their entry]

{Number in braces are number of gap year students that applied with grades in hand}

	2020 Students	2019 Students	2018 Students	2017 Students	2016 Students
1	Plymouth University 55 (46) [2] {7}	Bristol, UWE 45 (34) [3] {8}	Plymouth University (40) [5] {2}	Bristol, UWE (32) (7.0%)	Plymouth University (10.1%)
2	Bristol, UWE 36 (26) [2] {8}	Cardiff University 41 (26) [2] {13}	Cardiff University (30) [12] {4}	Cardiff University (29) (6.3%)	Cardiff University (9.2%)
3	University of Bristol 34 (25) [1] {8}	Plymouth University 38 (30) [5] {3}	Bristol, UWE (25) [4] {4}	UCP Marjon (27) (5.9%)	UCP Marjon (6.5%)
4	Cardiff University 33 (18) [5] {10}	University of Exeter 32 (21) [5] {6}	University of Exeter (23) [3] {2}	University of Exeter (23) (5.0%)	Bristol, UWE (5.8%)
5	University of Exeter 27 (18) [6] {3}	University of Bristol 28 (20) [2] {6}	University of Bristol (20) [4] {4}	Plymouth University (23) (5.0%)	University of Reading (3.8%)
6	Bournemouth University 15 (12) [2] {1}	Cardiff Metropolitan University 16 (15) [0] {1}	University of Gloucestershire (15) [1] {0}	The University of Birmingham (22) (4.8%)	The University of Birmingham (2.7%)
7	Falmouth University 15 (11) [3] {1}	University of Gloucestershire 14 (13) [0] {1}	Swansea University (10) [2] {2}	University of Gloucestershire (15) (3.3%)	University of Exeter (2.5%)
8	UCP Marjon 13 (11) [2] {0}	University of Birmingham 11 (10) [1] {0}	Cardiff Metropolitan University (9) [2] {4}	University of Bristol (13) (2.8%)	Cardiff Metropolitan University (2.2%)
9	Bath Spa 12 (10) [1] {1}	Bournemouth University 11 (7) [1] {3}	Bournemouth University (8) [2] {2}	Cardiff Metropolitan University (12) (2.6%)	University of Bristol (2.2%)
10	University of Reading 12 (8) [4] {0}	Swansea University 10 (10) [0] {0}	Oxford Brookes University (7) [5] {0}	Oxford Brookes University (11) (2.4%)	University of Gloucestershire (2.2%)
	Swansea 12 (11) [1] {0}	Bath Spa 10 (5) [4] {1}			

Unconditional Offers

In April 2019, Education Secretary Damian Hinds wrote to 23 different universities requesting that they cut-back on the practice of offering 'conditional unconditionals', where an offer is unconditional should the applicant firm that choice – this practice is generally seen as exploitative. In 2019, there was an overall number of 85 unconditionals but it was anticipated this would reduce in future application cycles. UCAS no longer reports on the overall number of unconditional sent to students. However, we were able to find the number of 'conditional unconditionals', there were 48 'conditional unconditionals' sent to Huish students. The university that most frequently sent these offers was The University of Winchester.

Our figure does not include the true unconditional offers that students received in the 2020 cycle. With the high number of 'conditional unconditional' offers it could be argued that, when including the true unconditional offers to that statistic, we would find that the number of unconditional offers would be similar to what was seen in 2019. Despite the call from the Education Secretary, it appears universities are continuing to lean on the system of 'conditional unconditional' offers to secure firm students for their courses.

c) Higher Education Destinations by Russell Group Institutions

The percentage of accepted offers from Russell Group universities has risen once again. Numbers heading to each university are largely consistent with previous years, the University of Bristol again sees the benefit of offering Huish students their contextual offer. This table highlights a rise in Oxford acceptance from the previous year to 5 students.

<u>Russell Group</u>	<u>2020 Accepts</u>	<u>Deferred Entry & 2019 Gap Year Entry</u>	<u>2020 % of Total Accepts</u>	<u>2019 Accepts</u>	<u>Deferred Entry & 2018 Gap Year Entry</u>	<u>2019 % of Total Accepts</u>	<u>2018 Accepts</u>	<u>Deferred Entry & 2017 Gap Year Entry</u>	<u>2018 % of Total Accepts</u>
C15 – Cardiff University	18	15		26	15		30	16	
E84 – University of Exeter	18	9		21	11		23	5	
B78 – University of Bristol	25	9		20	8		20	8	
B32 – The University of Birmingham	6	2		10	1		3	3	
M20 – University of Manchester	5	2		7	1		4	6	
L23 – University of Leeds	2	1		6	2		5	0	
D86 – Durham University	2	0		6	2		4	1	
W20 – University of Warwick	2	1		6	2		2	2	
C05 – Cambridge University	5	0		6	1		2	3	
S18 – University of Sheffield	4	2		5	2		0	0	
U80 – University College London	1	1		4	2		4	0	
N84 – University of Nottingham	5	5		4	2		3	0	
S27 – University of Southampton	2	3		4	1		7	2	
N21 – University of Newcastle upon Tyne	0	4		1	2		1	3	
Y50 – The University of York	2	1		2	0		3	1	
I50 – Imperial College London	1	1		2	0		0	0	
L41 – University of Liverpool	2	3		1	1		3	4	
K60 – King’s College London	0	0		1	1		2	2	
E56 – University of Edinburgh	1	0		0	2		1	1	
O33 – University of Oxford	5	0		1	0		3	1	
G28 – University of Glasgow	0	0		0	1		0	0	
Q50 - Queen Mary, London	2	0		0	1		0	0	
L72 – London School of Economics	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Q75 - Queen’s University, Belfast	1	0		0	0		0	0	
Total	108	59	44.5%*	133	58	40.2%	120	31	30.6%

*Figure calculated with reference to total number of students who accepted university places during the 2020 application cycle (475).

d) Higher Education Destinations by Top Non-Russell Group Universities

The following table shows the numbers of students accepting places at high-ranking non-Russell group universities. These universities have been identified as those that consistently rank highly on major league tables.

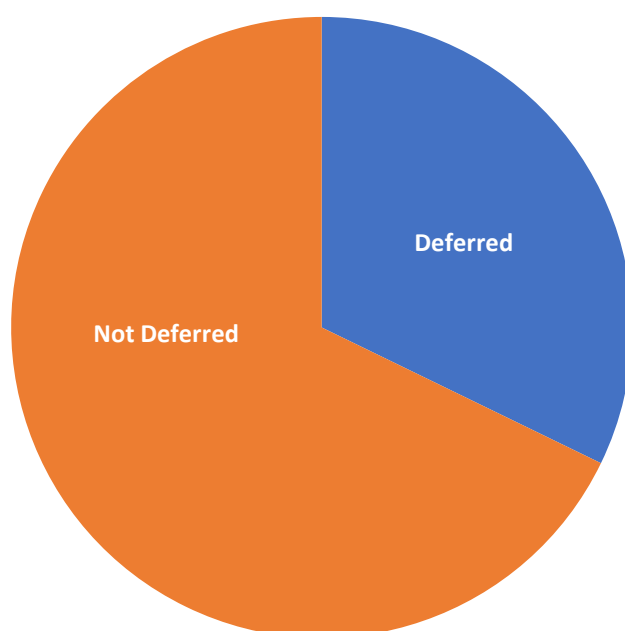
University	2020 Accepts	Deferred Entry 2020 & 2019 Gap Year Entry	Overall % of Accepts
S93 – Swansea University	11	1	
B16 – University of Bath	8	0	
R12 – University of Reading	8	4	
L79 – Loughborough University	2	2	
S90 – University of Sussex	5	2	
R72 – Royal Holloway	5	0	
S85 – University of Surrey	3	1	
K24 – University of Kent	0	0	
L14 – Lancaster University	0	0	
Total	42	10	6.7%

*Figure calculated with reference to total number of students who accepted university places during the 2019 application cycle (475).

6) Gap Year

This year, again, saw a reduction in the number of students opting to take a gap year both in percentage of the total number of leavers and in real terms. Of those taking a gap year, a higher percentage are choosing to apply during their gap year. This appears to be a successful method of application, particularly when applying to higher-level institutions. The percentage of students deferring went up by quite a significant amount. Understandably, this may be in response to the different university experience students were facing in the 2020 cycle.

Type of Gap Year		% of Gap Year Students 2020	No of Students 2019	% of Gap Year Students 2019	No of Students 2018	% of Gap Year Students 2018	No of Students 2017	% of Gap Year Students 2017
Deferred (University Place 2021)	59	32.2%	51	24.9%	71	29.3%	67	38.3%
Not Deferred (applying in gap year)	124	67.8%	154	75.1%	171	70.7%	108	61.7%
Total	183	100%	205	100.0%	242	100.0%	175	100.0%

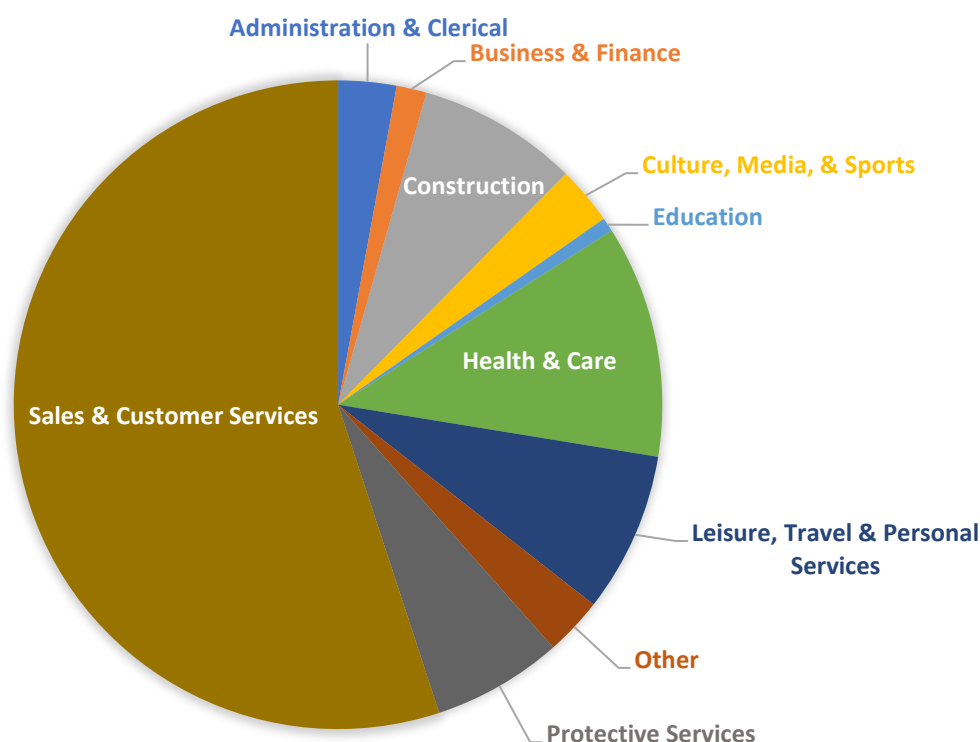


7) Employment

Comparatively, there are more Huish students in employment than previous years. Whilst we do not have concrete evidence for this, we believe it is due to COVID-19 related reductions in apprenticeship opportunities. 'Sales & Customer Service' and 'Health & Care' are the highest occupation sectors, similarly to previous years. Many of the students have continued working in their part time jobs (gained during their studies at college) whilst deciding what to do next, which accounts for the high percentage employed in 'Sales & Customer Service'. 'Health & Care' has consistently been a high occupation category for Huish students. 'Construction' is unusually high in comparison to previous years, this may be down to the lack of restrictions placed upon the construction industry in comparison to 'Administration & Clerical' which is usually a much higher employing area. Whilst the courses we offer do not naturally progress to some of the popular occupation areas this year, the fact students have found employment in a difficult global climate is testament to the employability of Huish students. These figures do not include the two Level 2 leavers that went into employment as these figures are included in the L2 destination data.

Occupation	Number of Students	% of Total*
Administration & Clerical	4	2.9
Business & Finance	2	1.4
Construction	11	8
Culture, Media, & Sports	4	2.9
Education	1	0.7
Health & Care	16	11.6
Leisure, Travel & Personal Services	11	8
Information Technology	0	0
Other	4	2.9
Protective Services	9	6.5
Sales & Customer Services	76	55.1
Science, Engineering & Technology	0	0
Transport & Logistics	0	0
Total	138	100

* Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.



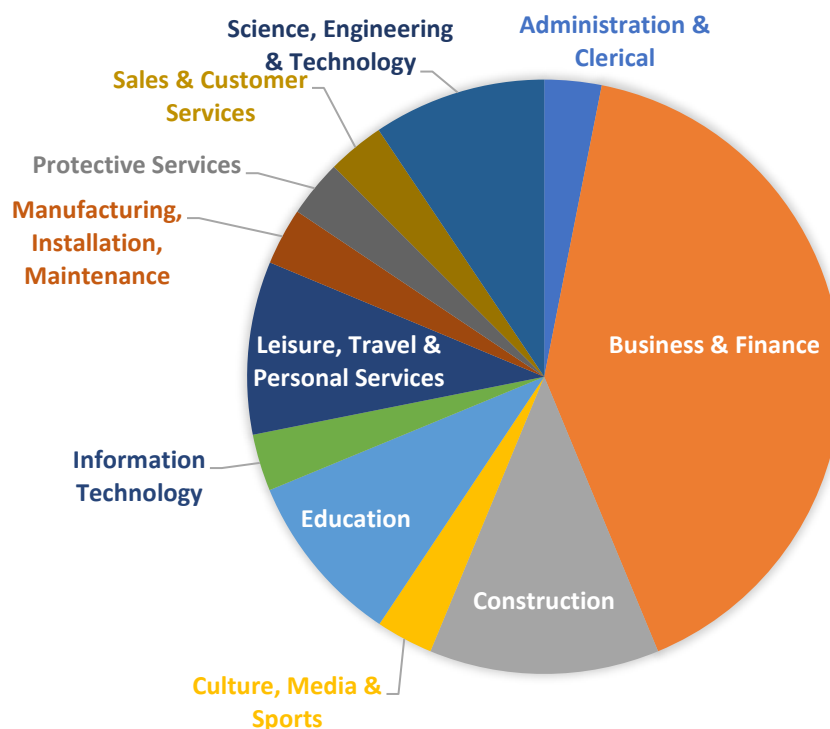
8) Apprenticeship

The popularity of 'Business & Finance' apprenticeships has remained consistent this year as previous years. However, there has been change in the breakdown of occupational areas of apprentices. Both 'Administration & Clerical' and 'Health & Care' have reduced significantly in comparison to 2019 – we can, again, suggest administration apprentices have reduced as a consequence of the increased restrictions placed upon the industry, whilst reduction in 'Health & Care' to 0 could arguably be in relation to the high demand placed on the sector during COVID hindering the ability to provide these training positions.

There is a proportion of students who leave Huish early to switch to apprenticeships. However, these leavers are not included in the following statistics. Higher and Degree apprenticeships are appealing to students, but the lack of local opportunities limits the number of successful applicants. The following numbers do not include the three Level 2 students that progressed on to an apprenticeship, as these are included in the Level 2 destination summary.

Occupation	Number of Students	% of Total*
Administration & Clerical	1	3.1
Business & Finance	13	40.6
Construction	4	12.5
Culture, Media & Sports	1	3.1
Education	3	9.4
Health & Care	0	0
Information Technology	1	3.1
Leisure, Travel & Personal Services	3	9.4
Manufacturing, Installation, Maintenance	1	3.1
Other	0	0
Protective Services	1	3.1
Sales & Customer Services	1	3.1
Science, Engineering & Technology	3	9.4
Total	32	100

*Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.



9) Level 2 Destinations

This year we have again included data for the destinations of the Level 2 students. A significantly higher percentage of students continued on to L3 study at Huish this year than in previous years. We are aware that many L2 students made a last-minute decision to continue studying at Huish due to the lack of opportunities available through lockdown. This is reflected in the reduction in the number of apprenticeships by over 10% comparative to last years data. Our data shows that almost all L2 students have successfully continued into employment, further education or training.

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Number of Students (2020)</u>	<u>% of Total (2020)*²</u>	<u>Number of Students (2019)</u>	<u>% of Total (2019)*²</u>	<u>Number of Students (2018)</u>	<u>% of Total (2018)*²</u>
Level 3 at Richard Huish College	44	77.2	37	52.9	23* ³	43.4
Level 1/2/3 at another FE provider	4	7	8	11.4	N/A	N/A
Apprenticeship	3	5.3	13	18.6	9	17.0
Employment	2	3.5	6	8.6	8	15.1
Traineeship	1	1.8	3	4.3	1	1.9
Voluntary Work	0	0	1	1.4	1	1.9
Other*	3	5.3	2	2.9	11	20.8
Total	57		70		53	

* Other includes learner returning home, unable to contact learner, unknown destination

*² Percentages are rounded to 1d.p.

*³ Note that progression to FE figures from the previous year did not distinguish between FE courses at Richard Huish Colleges and FE courses at other providers.

