

**HIGHER
EDUCATION**



WHO ARE WE?

GO HIGHER WEST YORKSHIRE

Go Higher West Yorkshire is a group of universities, specialist institutions and Further Education (FE) colleges from across West Yorkshire, who are working together to provide information and advice about choices young people face and opportunities available to them. Our main aim is to encourage students to enter Higher Education (HE).

CONTENTS

3	INTRODUCTION	17	RETURNING TO EDUCATION?
4	WHAT IS HIGHER EDUCATION?	18	OPEN DAYS
5	WHY SHOULD MY CHILD GO?	20	HOW TO APPLY
6	THE HIGHER EDUCATION JOURNEY	22	STUDENT SUPPORT
8	GCSES	24	MONEY MATTERS
10	FURTHER EDUCATION	25	APPLY AND REPAY
12	SUBJECT CHOICES	26	GO HIGHER WEST YORKSHIRE PROVIDERS
14	HIGHER EDUCATION: CHOICES	27	EXTRA HELP
15	WHICH HE ROUTE?	28	THINGS TO REMEMBER
16	HIGHER EDUCATION: COURSES	29	INDEX/GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

HELETH



We know that over the next few years you will see your child faced with many important decisions which will impact on their education and employment opportunities in the future. No matter how old they are, or at what stage of their education, it is important that they see Higher Education as an option for them.

This guide will introduce you to the choices your child will face over the coming years. It will help you understand the journey your child is on, and how you can help them make decisions in an informed way; allowing them to explore and pursue Higher Education, should it be the route they decide to take.

WHAT IS HIGHER EDUCATION?

Higher Education refers to the qualifications studied after and above the completion of level 3 study (A Levels and BTEC Extended Diplomas, for example).

There are many Higher Education qualifications: degrees; foundation degrees; degree apprenticeships; and higher national certificates (HNC) and diplomas (HND).

There are over **400 Higher Education providers** in the UK including universities, colleges with Higher Education provision, and specialist institutions such as conservatoires. Altogether they provide over **50,000 courses** and along with the growing number of employers providing higher level or degree apprenticeships; there really is something for everyone!



WHY SHOULD MY CHILD GO?

FINANCIAL AND CAREER BENEFITS

Higher Education students:

- On average earn more money over a lifetime than non-graduates.
- Have access to a wider range of career opportunities and higher salaried jobs or can 'fast track' with certain careers like the army or the police.
- Develop transferable skills for the workplace such as budgeting and organisation.
- Depending on the course, have the opportunity to gain work experience to develop skills suitable for a specific career.



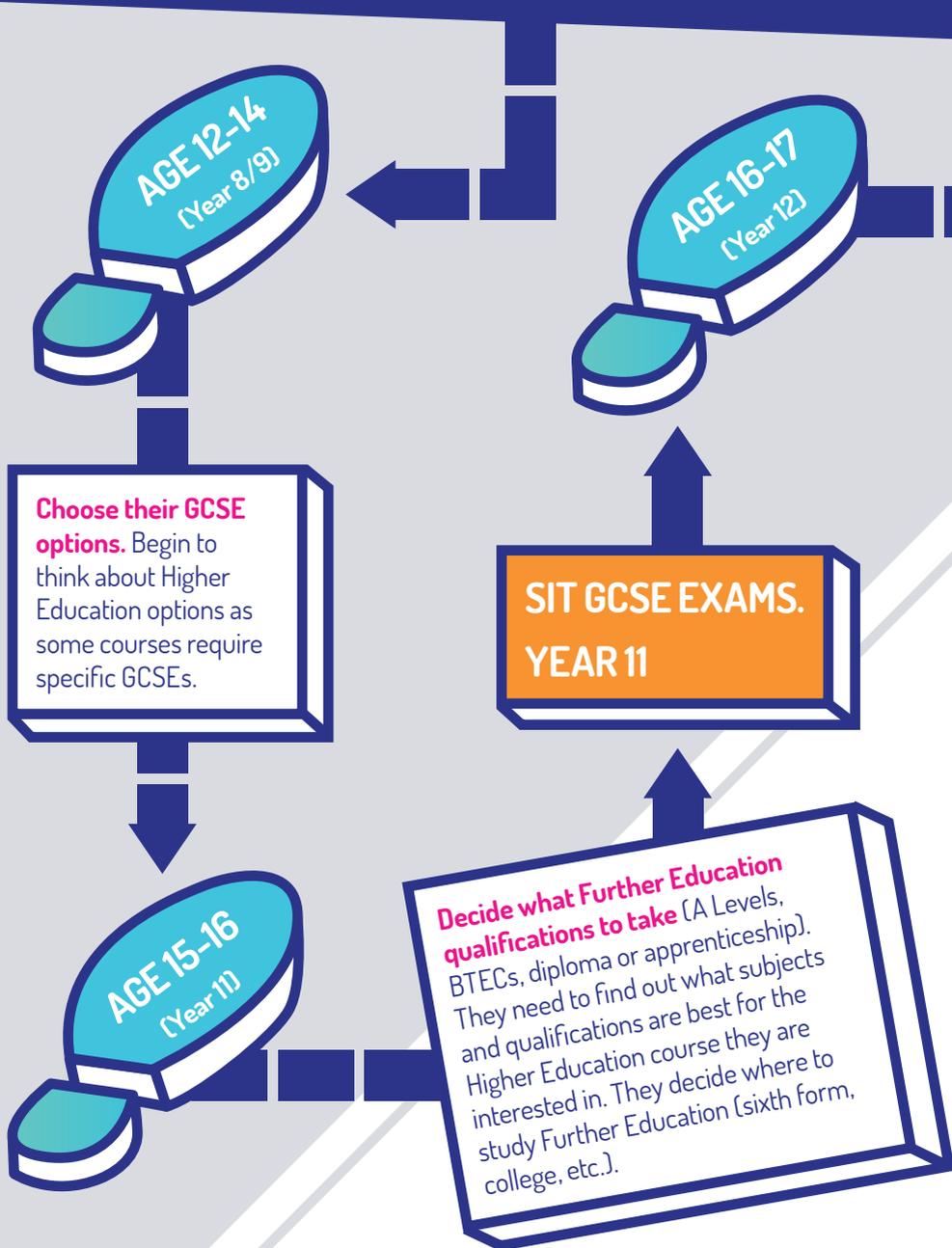
EARNINGS

SKILLS

OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCE

THE HIGHER EDUCATION JOURNEY



Begin Further Education
(A Levels, BTECs, diploma or apprenticeship) at either a college, sixth form, or a place of work.

BEGIN HIGHER EDUCATION TO GAIN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS:

- Bachelor's degree
- Foundation degree
- Or higher national certificate/diploma

Consider Higher Education in depth. Research courses, universities and colleges, and attend open days or UCAS fairs. Organise work experience that is relevant to the course they are interested in. Write a personal statement.

**Sit A Levels/
BTECs or other
qualifications.**

**Apply for student
finance online** through Student Finance England.

AGE 17-19
(Year 13)

Apply to Higher Education using the UCAS website or sometimes directly to an employer for a higher or degree apprenticeship.

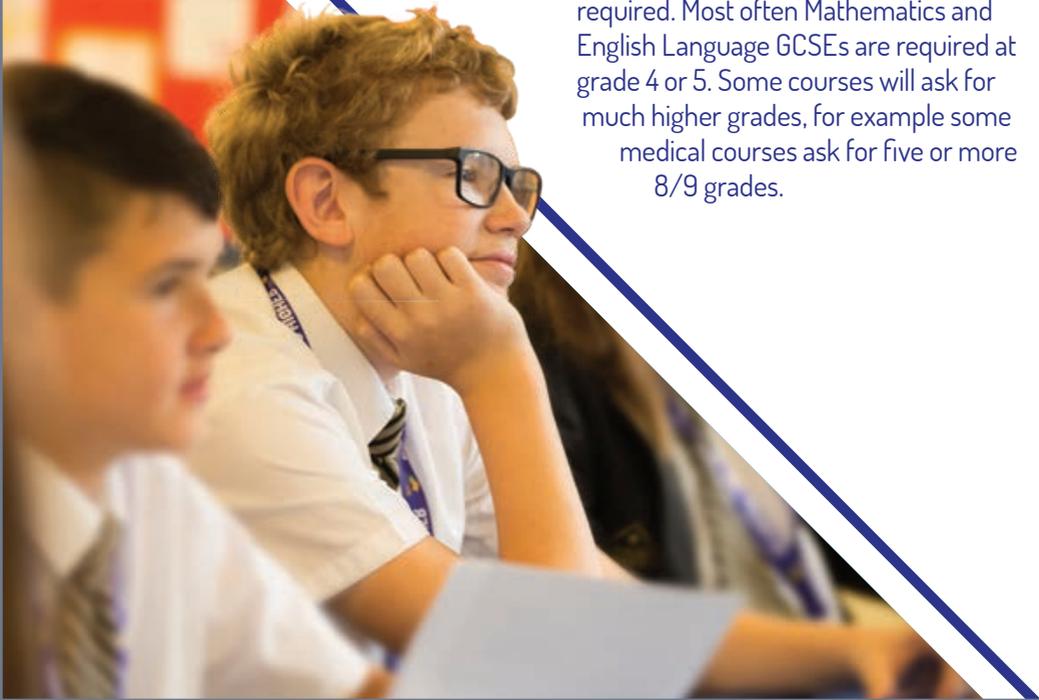
GCSEs

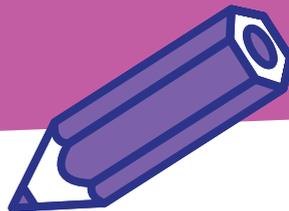
The decisions that will shape your child's future begin in Years 8/9 when your child is asked to choose the subjects they want to study at GCSE.

GCSEs are extremely important. Nearly every course offered at Higher Education providers across the UK will ask for a minimum achievement level at GCSE.

GCSEs are no longer graded using letters A* – U. Instead, as of 2017 students will receive grades 9 to 1 for each subject, with 9 being the highest and 1 the lowest.

The minimum achievement level required by Higher Education providers varies depending on the university, college, and course. Usually, a minimum of five or six GCSEs at grades between 9 and 4/5 is required. Most often Mathematics and English Language GCSEs are required at grade 4 or 5. Some courses will ask for much higher grades, for example some medical courses ask for five or more 8/9 grades.





CHOOSING GCSE SUBJECTS

Each school is different when it comes to which GCSE subjects must be taken by students and which subjects are optional. Every student has to take a core set of subjects that include Mathematics, English and Science. Typically, optional subjects are chosen from groups such as:

Arts (e.g. Art, Drama, Theatre Studies, Dance), Design and Technology (e.g. Graphic Design, Food Technology, Textiles), Humanities (e.g. History, Geography) and Modern Foreign Languages (e.g. French, German, Spanish).

When making their choices, your child must consider what they might want to do at sixth form or college and even at Higher Education. If there is a specific Higher Education subject they have in mind, it is worth looking at some of the universities/colleges that offer that subject to see if there are specific GCSE requirements. For example, to study French at Higher Education, in most cases the language must have been studied at A Level, and to study French at A Level, in most cases it must have been studied at GCSE.

GCSE CHOICES: THINGS TO CONSIDER

Make sure your child:

- ▶ Picks subjects that they enjoy as they are likely to achieve better grades in these.
- ▶ Discusses their choices with you before committing to them.
- ▶ Speaks to their teachers before picking new subjects which they haven't studied before to ensure they know exactly what is involved.
- ▶ Makes a decision that is right for them, not a decision based on what other people think they should do.
- ▶ Does not choose to take a subject just because their friends are taking it or because they like the teacher.

FURTHER EDUCATION

In Year 11 your child makes their next set of big decisions. These decisions determine what they study at Further Education and where they study, e.g. sixth form or college. At post-16 level study there is a wider range of subjects and qualifications on offer to students. Three of the main types of post-16 level qualifications are: A Levels, BTECs and apprenticeships.

A Levels

A Levels are academic qualifications that are taught in a similar way to with exams taken at the end of two years of study. There is a broad range of subjects on offer and they can be taken in combination with BTEC qualifications. A Levels are accepted by all universities and colleges, including the most academically competitive institutions.

BTECs and diplomas (such as OCR nationals)

BTECs take a practical or hands-on approach to learning and often involve a lot of coursework but also often include end of year exams. BTECs can be taken by themselves, allowing the student to specialise in one subject usually over two years, or they can be taken alongside A Levels. BTECs are accepted by most universities and colleges, however, some of the more competitive universities do not accept BTECs or specify that they must be taken along with A Levels.

Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships are designed to develop skills for a specific career by studying and working a paid job at the same time.

Up to 80% of hours is spent at work, for example, 4 out of 5 working days. However, other apprenticeships are organised as placement blocks, with weeks at a time in work or at study.

With at least 20% of your paid time dedicated to your studies, you may be required to attend college, university, or an alternative training provider. However, you may have the option to study at your place of work, online, or use a combination of options.

Employers must provide apprentices with learning opportunities and formal qualifications. It is important to note that the application process can be very competitive.

There are different levels of apprenticeships. Degree or higher level apprenticeships lead to a Higher Education qualification.



For more information go to
www.gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship



POST-16 SUBJECT CHOICES

The subjects and qualifications studied at sixth form or college determine which Higher Education courses your child will be able to study. It is important that your child understands the impact of these choices on their future options. See the table on the next page for guidance on subject and qualification choices.

WHERE SHOULD THEY STUDY FURTHER EDUCATION?

If your child decides to follow an apprenticeship route their employer will decide their place of study. If your child chooses to study A levels or BTECs they also need to choose where to study. There are three main options:

1. Sixth Form at a school.
2. Further Education college.
3. Sixth Form college.

Below are some questions to consider when discussing your child's options for studying Further Education:

- Do they want to stay somewhere familiar or go somewhere new?
- Do they want to study at a large institution where there are lots of students, or would they prefer a smaller institution with fewer students?
- Does the school or college offer the subjects or qualifications your child wants or needs to take?
- Is your child predicted to meet the entry requirements for this institution?
- How easy is the institution to get to?
- Will your child be able to afford the transport costs?
- Does the institution have the facilities that are important to your child (e.g. sporting facilities, art studios...)?

SUBJECT CHOICES

Below is a guide to subject choices and considerations. These are suggestions only. Requirements vary for each provider. As such, we strongly advise that you check the UCAS website and speak to individual institutions for exact, and up-to-date, course requirements.

SUBJECT AREA	POST-16 OPTIONS	CONSIDERATIONS
Humanities and Arts	<p>A Levels: choose two humanities or essay-based subjects such as History, English Literature, Geography, Law, Politics, Economics or Classics.</p> <p>BTECs: Health and Social Care, Business, Travel and Tourism and Law.</p>	<p>Essay-based subjects typically help access the majority of Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences (e.g. economics, human geography, politics), Business, and Law courses.</p> 
Science and Engineering	<p>A Levels: choose at least two science subjects such as Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Psychology, Environmental Science, Maths, etc.</p> <p>BTECs: Applied Science, Maths and Statistics, Sport Science, Forensic Science, Construction and the Built Environment.</p>	<p>If planning on pursuing Life/Human Sciences at HE then focus on Biology and Chemistry A Levels or Biology based BTECs.</p> <p>If pursuing Physical Sciences/ Engineering then focus on Physics and Maths A Levels and similar BTECs.</p> <p>For Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Science both Biology and Chemistry A Levels must be taken. BTECs will not be accepted in place of these qualifications.</p>

<h3>Creative Arts</h3>	<p>A Levels: choose one or two arts based subjects, e.g. Graphic Design; Design Technology; Art; Textiles; Photography.</p> <p>BTECs: Art and Design; Creative Digital Media Production.</p>	<p>If pursuing Music at HE usually it must have been studied at A Level. For Acting and Drama, subject choice matters less because applications will be accepted based on an audition and/or portfolio (pieces of creative work to demonstrate your child's ability).</p>
<h3>Performing Arts</h3>	<p>A Levels: many performing arts courses require the subject to have been studied at A Level, but not all.</p> <p>BTECs: Performing Arts, Music, Music Technology, Acting, Dance, Musical Theatre</p>	<p>Many institutions will offer places based on an audition and/or portfolio (pieces of creative work that demonstrate your child's ability).</p>
<h3>Languages</h3>	<p>A Levels: most foreign language courses require the subject to have been studied at A Level.</p>	<p>There are some courses that do not require previous study of the language – make sure this is checked before application.</p>
<h3>New Technologies</h3>	<p>A Levels: choose one or more subjects like Graphic Design, Art, Computing, IT, etc.</p> <p>BTECs: Interactive Media, Graphic Design, IT, etc.</p>	<p>This is a rapidly growing industry sector and new courses are being created every year to reflect the speed at which new skill sets are desired by employers.</p>
<h3>The All-Rounder</h3>	<p>A Levels: choose a broad range of subject disciplines to keep future options open, for example – Maths, English Literature, Biology, Art.</p>	<p>Choosing a broad range of subjects might prevent an application to a course like Medicine but it will lead to a broad range of HE options being available.</p>

HIGHER EDUCATION: CHOICES

Your child has a huge range of options when choosing a Higher Education provider. In the UK, providers come in all shapes and sizes; the perfect route for one person may not be the perfect route for someone else. It is important that your child considers a range of factors when picking Higher Education routes.

Below are some questions you could discuss with your child to ensure they have thought thoroughly about their choice of Higher Education:

- ▶ What type of course does your child want to study? Are they ready and willing to enter work? If so, would a higher level or degree apprenticeship be best?
- ▶ Is your child very engaged with a particular subject or subjects and wishes to study in depth? Perhaps a university/college/specialist institution is best?
- ▶ Does your child want to live in the middle of a city or would they prefer living on a campus (an area where everything they need is in one place)?
- ▶ Does the course offer any additional financial support (scholarships, bursaries, etc.) that they would be eligible for?

CHOOSING QUALIFICATIONS: WHAT'S WHAT?

There are a few different types of Higher Education qualifications, which can be split into three main groups:

▶ Academic

These qualifications focus on developing deep knowledge of specific subjects. Students studying these qualifications also develop skills in independent learning and research.

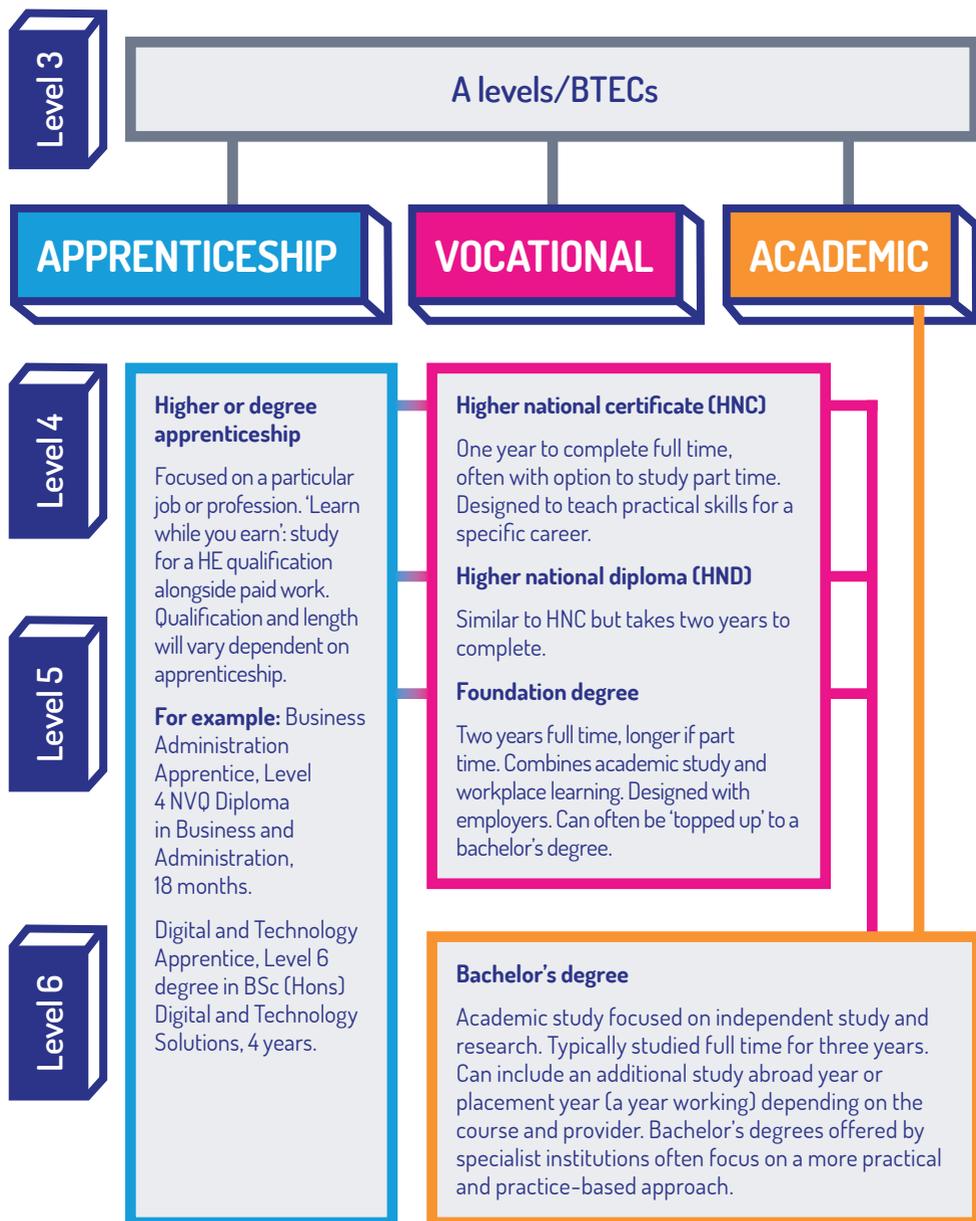
▶ Vocational

These qualifications allow students to develop a knowledge base so that they can learn important theory. However, they also offer more practical learning opportunities and link to specific careers or jobs.

▶ Apprenticeships

This route can result in obtaining either an academic or vocational Higher Education qualification. As apprenticeships are jobs, up to 80% of the time will be spent in a work environment rather than in the classroom.

WHICH HE ROUTE?



HIGHER EDUCATION: COURSES

THERE ARE **OVER**
50,000
UNDERGRADUATE
COURSES

at over 400 providers in the UK. Narrowing it down to the best course for you can be challenging, so it is important that your child has all the support and guidance they need to help them make their choice.

Encourage them to reflect on what they enjoy, both academic and extracurricular (activities outside of class). Think about whether these interests could lead to a Higher Education course or a particular career. Below are some key things to consider when helping your child choose a course.

CHOOSING A COURSE: THINGS TO CONSIDER

- Does your child have a particular career in mind?
- Are they taking the correct subjects and qualifications at school/college to get on to the course?
- Do they meet the GCSE entry requirements for the course?
- Do they need to have completed any work experience to apply for the course?
- Do they learn best through practical work or independent study?
- Do they want to know more about a particular subject? Is it the whole subject or something specific about it?
- Do they want to study abroad/complete a placement year as part of their course?
- Are they aware of the different deadlines and application requirements for each course? E.g. for some specialist institutions.

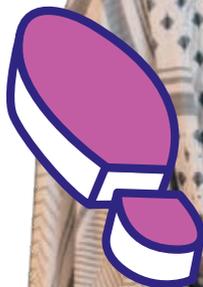
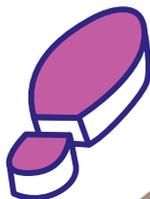
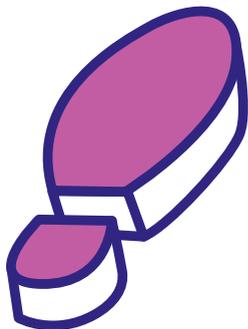
RETURNING TO EDUCATION: ACCESS COURSES

These courses are for students 19 years old or over (by 31st August in the year the course starts). Access courses are an alternative route to help people continue to study in Higher Education but who left school or college without qualifications at level three, such as A Levels. A good place to start research is the Access to Higher Education website – www.accesstohe.ac.uk.

Access courses are taught in a range of ways depending on the provider. Often they allow you to combine your current commitments, such as work, with returning to study.

Many students on Access courses go on to study at university, or at a university centre in a college.

Funding for Access HE courses is available through Student Finance England. For students who progress and pass their degree, the loan cost of the Access course will often be written off. For more information contact the Higher Education provider.



OPEN DAYS

University and college open days are the best way for your child to get a feel for the providers they are interested in. By visiting Higher Education providers, your child can make an informed decision about where to apply and, ultimately, which one to attend. Open days usually take place at the beginning of summer and during autumn; each Higher Education provider advertises their own open days.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MAKE THE MOST OUT OF AN OPEN DAY.



The following page should give you some tips on how to do this!



“FOR ME PERSONALLY OPEN DAYS WERE VERY IMPORTANT FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE. I THINK WHEN YOU VISIT AN OPEN DAY, YOU INSTANTLY GET A FEEL FOR THE PLACE AND KNOW IF IT’S FOR YOU OR NOT. I’D STRONGLY SUGGEST ATTENDING AS MANY AS POSSIBLE BEFORE MAKING YOUR DECISION.”

Laura, a student from
West Yorkshire

THINGS TO DO

Attend subject talks

These are very important. Attending subject talks will give your child the best idea of what studying that course will be like. It may help them to decide whether it is definitely the right course for them. Some universities also offer subject focus days for Year 12 students. Courses vary between each institution, so it is important that your child is happy with the course at each Higher Education provider before applying.

Attend other optional talks

Universities and colleges will often put on talks on subjects such as student finance, student life, student support and extracurricular opportunities. These can help your child to get a feel of what studying at that institution would be like.

Visit the facilities

It is a good idea to look at facilities such as laboratories (if your child is studying a scientific course), sporting facilities, and the Students' Union (an organisation run by students which represents and supports them) to allow your child to see if they can pursue any extracurricular interests they may have.



PLAN YOUR DAY BEFORE YOU GO! OPEN DAY PROGRAMMES ARE USUALLY MADE AVAILABLE BY THE INSTITUTION BEFORE THE DAY ITSELF.

View accommodation

If your child is planning to move away from home to study, it is important that they know where they could end up living. Although it is unlikely that they will see the exact accommodation they will end up in, it is useful to know what the institution can offer so that your child can make an informed choice about where they will live. Some key accommodation questions to ask could be:

- **Are students guaranteed accommodation in their first year?**
- **What type of accommodation is available and what does it cost?**
- **What help and support is available to students after their first year?**

HOW TO APPLY

Your child's school or college should help them with the application process, however it is a good idea for you to be aware of key dates and actions to help them stay on track and complete the process.

WHO ARE UCAS?

UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) is an organisation that manages applications to courses in the UK. Universities only accept applications made online through UCAS. Further Education colleges may accept direct applications. Conservatoires may use UCAS, UCAS Conservatoires or direct applications.

TIMELINE

THROUGHOUT YEAR 12 AND THE BEGINNING OF YEAR 13:

Research courses and universities/specialist institutions and Higher Education colleges.

YEAR 13: COMPLETE THE UCAS APPLICATION.

- ▶ **Sept:** UCAS applications open.
- ▶ **Oct:** deadline for applications to Oxford and Cambridge plus some specialist institutions, in particular conservatoires. Deadline for applications to courses in Dentistry, Medicine and Veterinary Science.
- ▶ **Jan:** deadline for applicants to be guaranteed consideration onto a course. Students are advised to submit their application before this deadline.

ACTION

- ▶ Attend UCAS events and university/Higher Education college open days.
- ▶ Decide which five courses to apply for.
- ▶ Start writing your personal statement.
- ▶ Make sure any required work experience is completed.

- ▶ Gather together any qualifications achieved (GCSEs) and any that are currently being under-taken (A Levels, BTECs, etc.)
- ▶ Write a personal statement.
- ▶ Ask a teacher to write an academic reference and provide predicted grades.
- ▶ Submit the application form to UCAS.
- ▶ Undertake any extra admission tests/interviews, etc. (not all courses will require this).

If your child wants to apply for an apprenticeship their application process will be different from the flow chart below. Look out for apprenticeship fairs, employer open days and refer to page 27 of this book for further information.

WAIT FOR DECISIONS FROM SEPTEMBER OF YEAR 13 ONWARDS.

The length of time between application and decision varies greatly between providers. This will also depend on when the UCAS application was submitted.

- Offers/declines/invitations to interview arrive online on UCAS Track.
- Encourage your child to attend interviews or subject open days to help them make a decision about where to study.
- UCAS Extra opens in February for students who have not received any offers/have declined all of their offers – they can apply for another course through this.

ACCEPT OR DECLINE OFFERS BY MAY/JUNE OF YEAR 13.

Applicants will be informed by UCAS of the exact deadline.

- Inform UCAS of which offer is their firm choice (their first choice) and insurance choice (their back up or second choice). This can be done once all offers/declines have been received.

AUGUST OF YEAR 13: RESULTS DAY.

- Firm/insurance offers will either be met or not. If the applicant is not accepted by their firm or insurance choice, they can use Clearing to apply for other courses where places are still available.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER AFTER FINISHING YEAR 13.

START THEIR CHOSEN COURSE!

RELAX...

Universities and colleges work hard to ensure that all students are supported in a variety of ways throughout their studies.

If you are a parent or carer of a child that requires additional support this is available from universities and colleges. Providers are keen to help young people with disabilities, learning difficulties, mental health conditions, long-term health conditions, young people who have been through the care system, and young people who have caring responsibilities themselves.

Circumstances and conditions can be disclosed on your child's UCAS form and the university or college should get in touch to arrange an appropriate support plan. If you or your child have concerns, you or your child can contact the universities and colleges before applying to discuss what support they will be able to provide.

(See pages 26 and 27 of this booklet for contact information.)

SUPPORT IS HERE!

Personal tutors

An academic member of staff who offers advice and support.

Counselling services

Fully trained counsellors may be available by appointment or on a drop-in basis to offer advice on any personal issues.

Specialist advisors

These advisors will provide assistance with issues like funding, finance, studying abroad, accommodation, etc.

Students' Union and the library

The SU and library may offer sessions on things such as study skills and time management, as well as help with managing money, for students dealing with the demands of Higher Education study.



FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

SOME EXAMPLES OF WHAT IS AVAILABLE.

Disabled Students' Allowance

As a Higher Education student living in England, your child can apply for a Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA) if they have a disability, including a long-term health condition, mental health condition, or specific learning difficulty, e.g. dyslexia. The support they will receive depends on their individual need and not on household income. This allowance does not have to be repaid and is paid to the student on top of the standard student loan. The allowance can help with the cost of specialist equipment, for example: a computer, if they need one because of their disability; non-medical helpers; extra travel because of their disability; and other disability-related costs of studying.

Adult Dependants' Grant

If your child is a full-time student in Higher Education and an adult depends on them financially, they can apply for an Adult Dependants' Grant. This does not have to be paid back and is paid to the student on top of the standard student loan.

Up-to-date information on the amount available can be found at www.gov.uk/adult-dependants-grant

Further information can be found at: www.gov.uk/student-finance

Many universities/colleges also offer means-tested bursaries and scholarships which your child may be eligible for.

Information about these will be available on each institution's website.



WHAT IS AVAILABLE?

Figures correct as of January 2019.

For further information go to:

<https://www.gov.uk/student-finance>

TUITION FEE LOAN

This covers the cost of the course fees. Your child can get the full fees covered. Fees are currently up to £9,250 per year, although some universities and colleges charge less. The fees are paid directly from the government to the university or college. For apprenticeships only, the tuition fees are paid by the employer.

MAINTENANCE LOAN

This covers living costs (rent, food, bills, etc.). The amount your child receives depends on where your child will be studying and on your household income. The maintenance loan is paid from the government to your child in three annual instalments, at the start of each term. You need to re-apply for it each academic year.

OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Scholarships and bursaries are often provided by the university or college. Your child may have to apply for them and may need to meet certain criteria to be eligible. Each university or college usually has their own deadline for applications. These tend to be very competitive.

Other funds are available and depend on specific criteria:

Disabled Students' Allowance; Childcare Grants; Parents' Learning Allowance; Adult Dependants' Grant; NHS bursaries; social work bursaries; and travel grants.

EMPLOYMENT

Many students take on a part-time job while studying. This could be working for the university/college or working for a local business – there are lots of options!

Apprentices are employed and receive a salary. They spend 80% of their time in the workplace and 20% of their time studying. Typically at a college, university, or alternative training provider.



“DON'T PICK THE MOST EXPENSIVE ACCOMMODATION IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT. TRY AND GET A PART-TIME JOB WHILST YOU'RE AT UNIVERSITY”

Gene, a student currently studying in West Yorkshire

APPLY AND REPAY



HOW DOES MY CHILD ACCESS TUITION AND MAINTENANCE LOANS?



Your child will need to apply online through Student Finance England for both. Apply for these as early as possible. Your child does not need to have made a firm decision on what course they are taking as they can change this information at a later date.

How does repayment work?

Your child will only begin repaying the loan(s) when they earn over £25,000 per year.

On all earnings above £25,000, which is £480 per week or £2,083 per month (before tax and other deductions), your child will pay back 9%. For example, on a salary of £28,800 per year, your child would repay £28 per month.



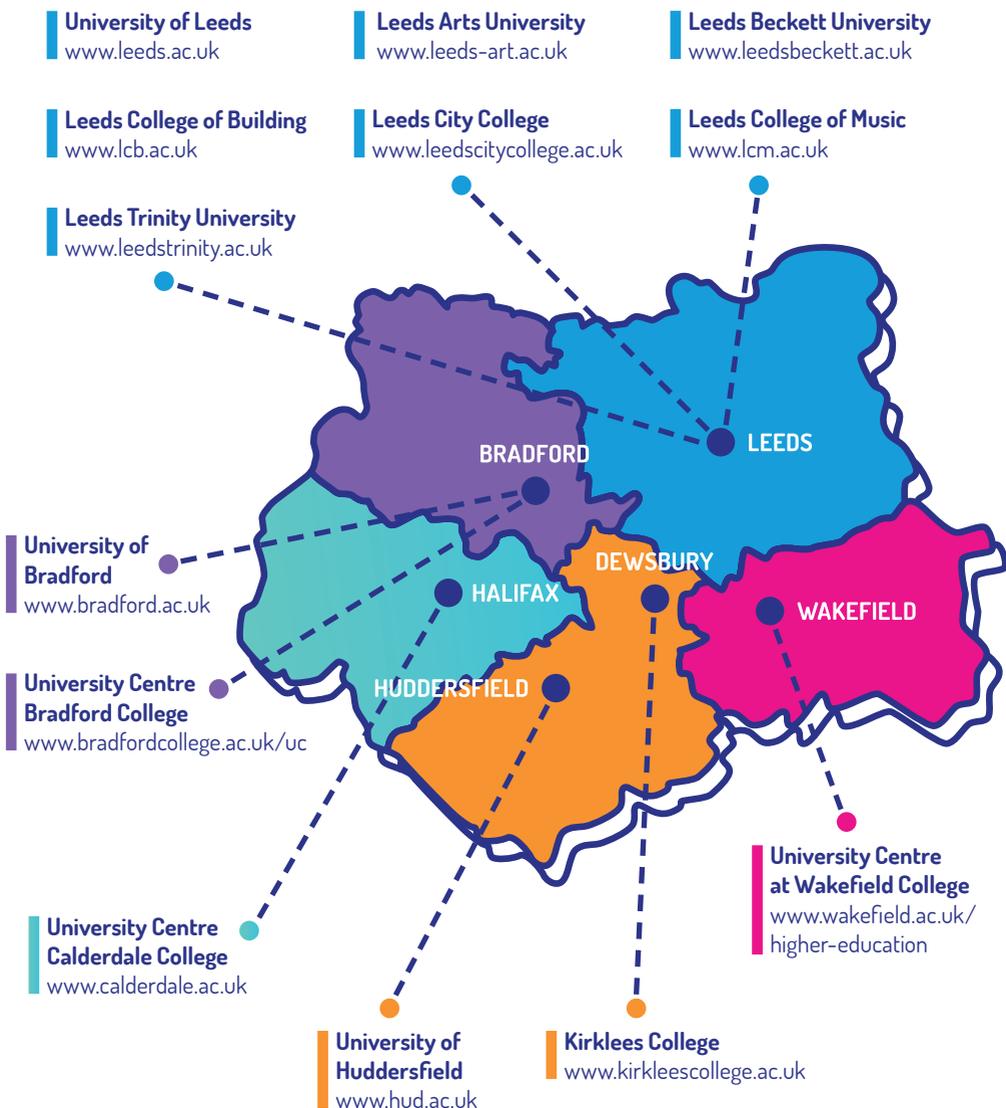
Student loans are unlike other loans. They do not appear in your credit history.

The amount you repay is entirely dependent on income, not on the size of the loan.



The loans are written off after 30 years, whether they have been paid off or not. Scholarships, bursaries and grants do not need to be paid back!

GO HIGHER WEST YORKSHIRE PROVIDERS



EXTRA HELP

Apprenticeships

Information from the government about apprenticeships and traineeships.

www.apprenticeships.org.uk

Informed Choices

Advice from the Russell Group about choosing GCSE and A Level subjects.

www.russellgroup.ac.uk and search for 'informed choices'.

National Careers Service

Impartial advice about choosing qualifications and progression routes.

www.nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk

Not Going to University

Options for students who are considering options outside of university.

www.notgoingtouni.co.uk

Student finance

Information provided by the government.

www.gov.uk/student-finance



"VISITING A RANGE OF UNIVERSITIES WITH MY DAUGHTER, DOING THE CAMPUS TOUR TO INCLUDE LOOKING AT THE ACCOMMODATION, AND SPENDING TIME TALKING TO THE SUBJECT ACADEMICS AND STUDENT AMBASSADORS IS SO IMPORTANT AS IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE WITHOUT EXPERIENCING IT FOR YOURSELF AND GATHERING THAT INFORMATION."

Jane from Pontefract

UCAS

Lists all the Higher Education courses available across the UK.

www.ucas.com

UCAS Progress

Progress is UCAS' information, advice and admissions service for people making decisions about what and where to study after their GCSEs, whether they are considering Higher Education or not.

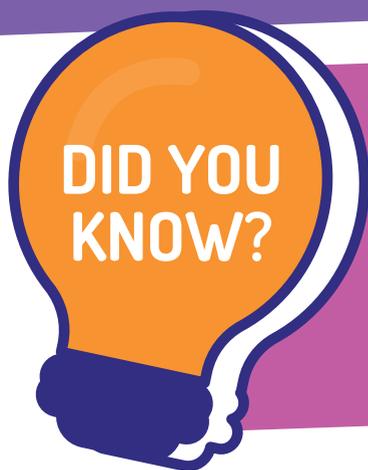
www.ucas.com/ucas/after-gcse

Unistats

The official website for comparing UK Higher Education course data.

www.unistats.ac.uk

THINGS TO REMEMBER



DID YOU KNOW?

In many industries and countries, the most in-demand occupations or specialties did not exist ten or even five years ago, and the pace of change is set to accelerate. By one popular estimate, 65% of children entering primary school today will ultimately end up working in completely new job types that don't yet exist.¹

- 1.** Two thirds of graduate jobs are available to anyone who achieved well in their degree, regardless of the degree subject.
- 2.** There is more than one way into a career, for example you do not need to have done a Law degree to become a lawyer.
- 3.** Make sure that the choice your child makes is their choice. They are more likely to achieve in a subject which they enjoy.



¹ McLeod, Scott and Karl Fisch, "Shift Happens".
<https://shifthappens.wikispaces.com>.

GLOSSARY/INDEX

- **A Levels** page 10
- **Academic** page 14
- **Academic reference** – A letter which a teacher writes to support an application. It highlights a student’s character, their strengths – both academic and extracurricular, and academic and career goals.
- **Apprenticeship** page 10
- **Bachelor’s degree** page 15
- **BTECs** page 10
- **Bursaries** – Money awarded to students for financial support. Each Higher Education provider has different bursary schemes which can be found on their websites. Bursaries do not need to be repaid.
- **Clearing** – Clearing matches applicants to courses which are yet to be filled. It’s available to anyone who has made a UCAS undergraduate application and doesn’t hold any offers, or has not been able to secure their first or second conditional choices.
- **Conservatoire** – A specialist institution that offers performance-based training in the performing arts, including music, dance and drama.
- **Foundation degree** page 15
- **FE (Further Education)** page 10
- **HE (Higher Education)** page 4
- **HNC (Higher National Certificate)** page 15
- **HND (Higher National Diploma)** page 15
- **Open Days** pages 18 and 19
- **Personal Statement** – A student’s written description of achievements – academic and extracurricular, as well as interests. It is included as part of an application for a place at university or college.
- **Portfolio** page 13
- **Post-16 levels** pages 12 and 13
- **Russell Group** – Represents 24 leading UK universities which are committed to maintaining the very best research, an outstanding teaching and learning experience and unrivalled links with business and the public sector.
- **Scholarships** – A payment to support a student’s education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement. Each university and college has different scholarship schemes, which you can find on their websites. Scholarships do not need to be repaid.
- **Students’ Union** – A student-led organisation in a university or college which organises leisure activities, provides welfare services, and represents students’ political interests.
- **UCAS** page 20
- **Vocational** page 14



gohigherwestyorks.ac.uk/
parentsandcarers



OUR PARTNERS

University Centre
Bradford College



University of
HUDDERSFIELD



Part of the
**National Collaborative
Outreach Programme**