


Updated September 2009

A photograph of a man and a young man sitting at a desk. The man on the left is leaning over, looking at a binder on the desk. The young man on the right is holding a blue folder and looking at the binder. The binder is open, showing some papers. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Help your child into Higher Education

Parents' guide to Higher Education

DON'T STOP. Aimhigher...



About Higher Education

So what exactly is higher education?

It is a chance for your child to continue their studies and open the door to all kinds of jobs and opportunities, gaining the skills and knowledge that many employers want.

Today, there is much more to higher education than ever before. There is a wide range of different courses available at hundreds of institutions – in fact, over 50,000 courses at more than 500 colleges and universities.

And there are many routes into higher education – from A levels and Diplomas to on-the-job learning like Apprenticeships. An undergraduate degree can help your child earn, on average, over the course of their working life, comfortably over £100,000 more, net of taxes and in today's valuation, than someone similar with two or more A levels. An average starting salary for graduates in full-time employment is around £20,000. In short, higher education gives them the best opportunity to reach their career goal.

["Education is a doorway to a better future. What you have learned from your education – and how you have used these opportunities – will set you apart from the rest. These are the sort of people we want to employ."](#)

Chief Executive Officer of Cadbury Schweppes

No doubt you'll have lots of questions about higher education. This booklet offers useful suggestions and information about how your child can get the most out of this great opportunity.

It's never too soon to start thinking about higher education – whatever their age, talking through the various options with your child can help him or her find the right path to doing something they really enjoy.

Read on to find out more...

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What your child can get out of Higher Education

Higher education can open doors to all sorts of new possibilities for your son or daughter, and bring a whole range of benefits too. Of the 13 million jobs expected to become vacant by 2017, half – that's 6.5 million – are in occupations most likely to demand graduates.

Choice and opportunity

There are 50,000 courses to choose from – including general academic courses that focus on a specific subject like history, and courses that teach practical skills to prepare your child for a particular job, such as nursing

More than just a qualification

Going to university or college will help your child gain independence and maturity – they'll learn more about themselves, other people and what they want to do when they're older. They'll make lots of new friends, and they'll have the chance to use student facilities and develop new interests. There are many clubs and societies to join, and social events to attend.



But what about the cost?

Higher education is likely to be the best investment your child ever makes. But there will be lots of questions about how to pay for it. Although tuition fees are now chargeable, financial help is available, and the principle of study first, pay back when you are earning, applies for full-time courses. Non-repayable grants and bursaries are also available for most students.

Read on to find out more about higher education – the opportunities it can bring, how much it could cost and the options available. You might also find it useful to check out the case studies to see what other parents and their children think.

Case study

Name: Nathaniel Prentice

Age: 21

Course: Degree in Recreation Management,
Sheffield University



Nathaniel was a semi-professional footballer for Liversedge and, though he wanted to continue on to higher education, he didn't want to move away from home. He also had a part-time job at a sports complex, which he didn't want to have to give up.

Eventually, he decided to do a BTEC in Sports Studies at a local college. Then he went on to do a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Recreational Management at Huddersfield College, which was affiliated to Sheffield University. He then did an extra year at Sheffield University, which converted his HND into a degree – during which time he commuted from Huddersfield to Sheffield.

Doing work experience at the West Yorkshire Sports Association inspired Nathaniel to further his education and open up his opportunities. In addition to this, he was the first in his family to go to university. As Nathaniel says: "It was a really big deal for me."

Nathaniel has just taken his football coaching qualification and is acting manager at a community centre, coaching children. His dream is to coach professional footballers.

Things to consider

There are so many things to think about when it comes to higher education, but if it is something your child may be interested in, then it's worth spending time going through all the possibilities with them. You can help your child make decisions by talking to them about their choices and hopes.

What to study?

Your son or daughter can study pretty much anything they want – there are over 50,000 courses available at around 500 colleges and universities.

- Courses can be subject-based and not directed towards a particular career, like Mathematics or History.
- They can also teach more practical skills, perhaps with a specific job in mind like Hotel Management or Construction.

Whatever your child loves doing, and whatever career they may want, the chances are they'll find the right course for them. To search, review and compare university subjects, and find out what students thought of their studies, including results of the National Student Survey, go to www.unistats.com. This website brings together official and grassroots information on UK higher education and is a useful source of information to help you and your child decide what and where to study.

It enables you to:

- compare UCAS points and other information for different subjects and institutions
- find out the achievements of recent students and discover what sort of jobs they are doing six months after finishing
- read what over 177,000 students felt about the quality of their higher education experience.

Look at the table on page 9 to find out about the different types of higher education qualifications, how long the course takes and what your child could do next.

Helping your child decide

Having a chat with your son or daughter about their hopes and ambitions for the future will help them reach decisions about whether to go on to higher education. Some of the questions you may want to ask could be:

- What do you enjoy doing now?
- What kind of job do you see yourself doing?
- Would you like to take a general academic course, or do you know what you would like to study for a specific career path?
- Would you like to gain work experience during your time at university or college?



Getting into Higher Education with job-related or work-based qualifications

Whether they are at the GCSE stage, in sixth form or at college, your child may be feeling that they face a bewildering maze of opportunities. With more and more options nowadays, it is easy to feel confused. This section explains some of the different ways they could follow to get into higher education.

There are many routes to a higher education qualification, including:

- the well-known academic route: GCSEs and A levels
- the Advanced Diploma, which combines classroom learning with practical hands-on experience – and is equivalent to 3.5 A levels
- job-related courses, such as BTEC National Diplomas and A levels in job-related subjects, which are more practical and focus on a particular job area
- the work-based route, including Apprenticeships and qualifications such as National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), which involve learning at work or on a work placement.

Work-based	NVQ Level 2	NVQ Level 3	NVQ Level 4	NVQ Level 5	NVQ Level 6 up to Level 8
	Apprenticeship (includes NVQ Level 2)	Advanced Apprenticeship (includes NVQ Level 3)	Professional qualifications		
Academic	GCSE grades A–C	A levels AS and A2	Professional qualifications		
	14–19 Higher Diploma	14–19 Advanced Diploma	Certificate of Higher Education	Diploma of Higher Education	Honours degree
Job-related	BTEC First Diploma	National Diploma or Certificate	HNC	HND	Foundation Degree Degree in a job-related subject
	GCSEs at A–C in job-related subjects	A levels in job-related subjects			

The diagram on the previous page shows just some of the possible choices your child could make to gain the qualifications for a higher education course; but remember that the routes shown are very flexible.

All the different qualifications are set at a particular 'level', depending on the knowledge, skills and understanding required. The Advanced Diploma, BTEC National Diplomas and Certificates, Advanced Apprenticeships and NVQs at Level 3 are all at the same level of qualification as A levels. This means they can all be suitable for getting onto many degree courses.

They can also be a way to get onto a Foundation Degree, Higher National Certificate (HNC) or HND, NVQ Level 4 or other higher education course.

It is important to check with colleges and universities about the qualifications they accept for the course your child is interested in.

Why choose a job-related or work-based route?

As job-related and work-based courses focus on a particular job or area of work, they are a good idea if your son or daughter knows pretty well what job they want to do. If they are still unsure, then a more general course would keep more options open.

Gaining an advantage in the job market:

Job-related and work-based qualifications can be great choices for getting a job and progressing at work. They give specific knowledge and skills for a particular kind of work. Courses such as NVQs and Foundation Degrees have been designed with the help of employers. This means they provide exactly what employers are looking out for – and could help your child get the job of their dreams.

Learning about real work: Work-based qualifications involve learning while doing a real job, and most job-related courses include a work placement. They can be an excellent way for your son or daughter to gain real-life work experience.

Earning while they learn: Another advantage is that your child can learn or study while working. It may be important to you and your son or daughter that they could be earning rather than building up student debts.

For a work-based qualification, this mainly means learning on the job, perhaps spending some time

out at college. They could be earning a full-time wage. And if an employer has signed up to the Skills Pledge, this means they have pledged to raise the level of their employees to at least Level 2.

Job-related courses can be full time, but there are plenty of options. Many people study part time alongside their work so they can carry on earning. They may study by day release at college, in weekend or evening tutorials and lectures, or by distance or online learning at home.

Finding the right learning style

Consider with your child whether they prefer academic work, or whether a more hands-on, practical style of learning would suit them better.

A job-related or work-based course might be the answer for children who prefer more practical subjects. Work-based qualifications are assessed at work. Candidates are judged on how well they can do the job itself; for an NVQ, a portfolio of evidence assists the assessment part of the qualification. On job-related courses, students are mainly assessed through assignments, practical work and exams as part of their framework.

Your child's own way into Higher Education

The whole system is very flexible. Students do not have to work steadily through each level to qualify for the next. For instance, they may be able to start straight on a Level 3 NVQ without doing Level 2, depending on the level of work they are doing. And there is no need to stick to one route. Your child can move on to a course on a different route at any point – whatever is right for them.

If your child has already completed A levels and decides to do an NVQ or Apprenticeship, they will go back to Level 2 to pick up the underpinning knowledge they need to do the job. They still need to know the basics of general management, working with electricity, using information and communication technology, running office systems.

As an example, they might start by doing a BTEC First Diploma, and then look for a job. While working, they could study for an NVQ Level 3. This would give them the qualifications to go on a Foundation Degree. When they finished, they would have the option to top up with an extra year's study and gain a full Honours degree.

Type of qualification	What is it?	How long does it take?	Where next?
Honours degree	A subject-based qualification. It is the most common higher education qualification. The sandwich course includes a year at work.	If taken full time, three to five years' full-time study. It can also be taken part time, or by flexible learning.	You could go on to gain other professional qualifications, e.g. a Master's degree or a PhD.
Foundation Degree	Vocationally-focused higher education qualification, integrating academic and work-based learning.	If taken full time two years, or equivalent part time. This includes online and distance learning options.	You could progress to other professional qualifications of a specified Honours degree, which you may have the opportunity to access.
Higher National Diploma/Certificate (HND/HNC)	Job-related qualifications, available in a wide range of subjects.	HNCs take a year full time, or two years part time. Full-time HNDs take two years, and can also be taken part time.	You can progress onto an Honours degree.
National Vocational Qualification (NVQ)	Work-related, competence-based qualification. NVQs are available relating to most jobs and industries.	NVQs can take several years, depending on the chosen level – the most popular are Level 2 and 3. Most NVQs are taken via the workplace.	As part of the National Qualifications Framework, NVQs offer a wide range of qualifications both academic and vocational.
Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE)	Very similar to an Honours degree, but with less content.	Two-year course.	You can convert your DipHE to a degree with an extra year of study.

How to study?

Higher Education doesn't have to involve going away to university or college for three years. There is much more choice and flexibility in how students study in higher education. Your child can study full time or part time, they can work and study at the same time, just study, or work now and return to study later on.

They can also decide whether to continue living at home or to move away. Flexible and distance learning are also options that can help your child study in a way that best suits their personality and circumstances.

Helping your child decide

You may want to discuss the various ways of studying with your child. You could ask them:

- Do you want to study full time or part time?
- If you want to study part time, do you want to work at the same time?
- Do you want to move away from home?

Where to do it?

If your child does want to go away to university or college, they will need to think about where to go. They can find out which places offer the course they're interested in and draw up a shortlist.

UCAS is the central organisation that processes applications for full-time undergraduate courses at UK universities and colleges. Visit www.ucas.com or call **0871 468 0 468** for a comprehensive list of full-time higher education courses.

Helping your child decide

You could look through prospectuses together to get a sense of what the university or college and course is like – you or your child should be able to order them online from their website or phone the admissions office to request one. There are lots of things to think about and discuss:

- What type of place does your son or daughter want to live in – a busy city, a seaside resort or a more rural area?
- Do they want to live at home and go to a local college or university?
- Do they want to go to a campus university, or somewhere that has lots of colleges scattered about?
- Do they want to be near home so they can visit regularly?
- What kind of accommodation would your child prefer – halls, private flats or student village?

Student life varies from place to place – you might want to encourage your child to visit universities and colleges on open days and speak to students to find out what it is really like. They can find out about open days in the prospectus, or from their teacher or a Connexions Personal Adviser, or visit www.connexions-direct.com

What next?

No doubt you want to know what a higher education qualification could lead on to for your child. Remember that most courses do not lead onto a specific career path, but open up doors to many different careers. The table below gives some examples:

Qualification	Jobs it can lead to
Degree in Animal Science (BSc)	Environmental consultant, zoo keeper
Degree in History (BA)	Teacher, civil servant, social scientist, lawyer, police officer
Degree in Sports and Physical Education (BA)	Leisure/fitness centre manager, sports development officer, sports coach
Degree in Food Science (BSc)	Research scientist, product development technologist, quality control manager, food production manager
HND in Computing	Systems programmer, software engineer, computer sales support
HND in Business	Retail manager, marketing executive, bank worker
HNC in Fashion and Textiles	Fashion designer, colourist, fashion buyer
Foundation Degree in Hospitality Management	Banqueting and conference manager, hotel manager, leisure facility manager
Foundation Degree in Aircraft Engineering	Aircraft engineer

What financial help is available?

This information only applies to students living in England.

What financial help is available?

In 2010/11, universities and colleges will be able to charge fees up to a maximum of £3,290 a year, although some may charge less than this.

But don't worry – no student has to pay tuition fees before they go to university or while they are studying.

Students can take out a Tuition Fee Loan, which they do not start repaying until they have left university or college and are earning more than £15,000 a year.

Students could also be eligible for a Maintenance Grant of up to £2,906. In addition, universities and colleges offer non-repayable bursaries – see what is available as your child might benefit.

And there is also help for students in certain circumstances – this is available for students who have children or adult dependants, or those who have disabilities, specific learning difficulties, or mental health conditions.

Student loans

All eligible students are entitled to a student loan to help pay for living expenses and study costs, plus a further student loan to pay for tuition fees. Student loans are different from commercial loans offered by high street banks or building societies as the interest paid on them is linked to inflation. This means that the money repaid is the same in real terms as the money originally borrowed. It also means that Student Finance England, which administers student loans on behalf of the Government, does not make any profit from the loans. They are likely to be the cheapest form of borrowing your child will ever take out.

Tuition Fee Loan

The exact amount of Tuition Fee Loan your child can borrow will match the amount charged for their course, or if they choose, any amount up to that amount. The money is paid direct to their college or university.

Maintenance Loan (sometimes referred to as a loan for living costs)

The maximum amount of Maintenance Loan your child can get to pay for living expenses will vary depending on where they study, where they live while studying, your household income and the amount of any Maintenance Grant they receive.

How about repaying loans?

Your child won't have to start repaying a student loan until they have left university or college and are earning more than £15,000 a year. For example, someone earning £20,000 a year – the average starting salary for a graduate – would have to repay £8.65 a week no matter how much they owe. Additionally, students who enter repayment in April 2012 or later will be eligible for a repayment holiday of up to two years. This means that they will have the opportunity to put their payments on hold at a time of their choice, for example when buying a house or starting a family. Remember that only the payments are on hold and the interest will continue to accrue as normal.

Also, for students who have taken out their first student loan in 2006 or later, the Government will write off any of their student loan balances (except arrears) which are left unpaid 25 years after they have finished their course (plus any time taken as a repayment holiday).

Grants

Full-time students can apply for a non-repayable Maintenance Grant of up to £2,906 a year. How much a student gets will depend on their income and that of your household. In 2009/10, around two-thirds of all new students were expected to be eligible for a full or partial grant.

Bursaries

Bursaries are extra financial help for students from the university or college they go to. They do not have to be repaid.

If your child gets the full Maintenance Grant and is going to a university charging the maximum tuition fee, they are guaranteed a minimum bursary of £329 a year. But they could get a lot more. The average annual bursary for students on full state support starting at university in 2010/11 is £900. Some universities offer bursaries of up to £3,250 and some give a bursary to everyone, regardless of household income.

So, whatever your financial circumstances, it's worth finding out with your child what's on offer before they apply. They should have a look at the websites of the universities and colleges they're interested in, or contact them directly. For more information on bursaries, go to www.direct.gov.uk/studentfinance

Other help available

There is also other help for students in particular circumstances, for example students with dependants (i.e. children or family members they have to support), or students who have disabilities, specific learning difficulties, or mental health conditions. You can find out more by going to www.direct.gov.uk/studentfinance

Part-time students

Many students decide to study part time. Costs for part-time courses can vary but there is help available for part-time students. Your child may be able to claim a non-repayable Fee Grant worth up to £1,230 towards their tuition fees and there is a Course Grant worth up to £265 towards course costs. They may also be able to claim



other assistance such as the Disabled Students' Allowance. Visit www.direct.gov.uk/studentfinance for more information.

How much could my child get?

What you and your child pay for higher education depends on your circumstances. You might find there's more help than you originally thought.

As well as the help above, there is extra help available through universities and colleges for students in hardship who may need extra financial support for their course and to stay in higher education. There are also scholarships and other financial help for certain higher education courses.

You can find out what your child is entitled to and how to apply – and get more information on other sources of help – from www.direct.gov.uk/studentfinance. Download a copy of our booklet 'How to Get Financial Help as a Student. You can also get information on applying for financial help from the Student Finance England helpline on 0845 300 50 90.

If your child decides to stay on at school or go to college when they are 16, they may be eligible for an Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA). This could be worth up to £30 a week. You can get more information on EMAs at www.direct.gov.uk/ema. And those who receive EMA and then go on to university could qualify for the top level of grant in 2010/11, which may help to ease some of the financial concerns for your son or daughter.

Case study



Name: Rhys Hurd

Age: 24

Course: Degree in Psychology, Cardiff University and postgraduate diploma in Public Relations, West Herts College, Watford

Rhys was determined to continue his studies after A levels, and decided to do a degree in Psychology. Despite facing a number of obstacles, he managed to get a place at Cardiff University. He grew up in a deprived area with few opportunities for young people, and was the first in his family to go to university. He also had to fund his studies himself and relied on various hardship grants and loans.

Once he completed his degree, he moved to London to do a diploma in Public Relations. The course was very much practically led, with a heavy vocational emphasis. As part of the course, Rhys spent one day per week working at a central London PR agency.

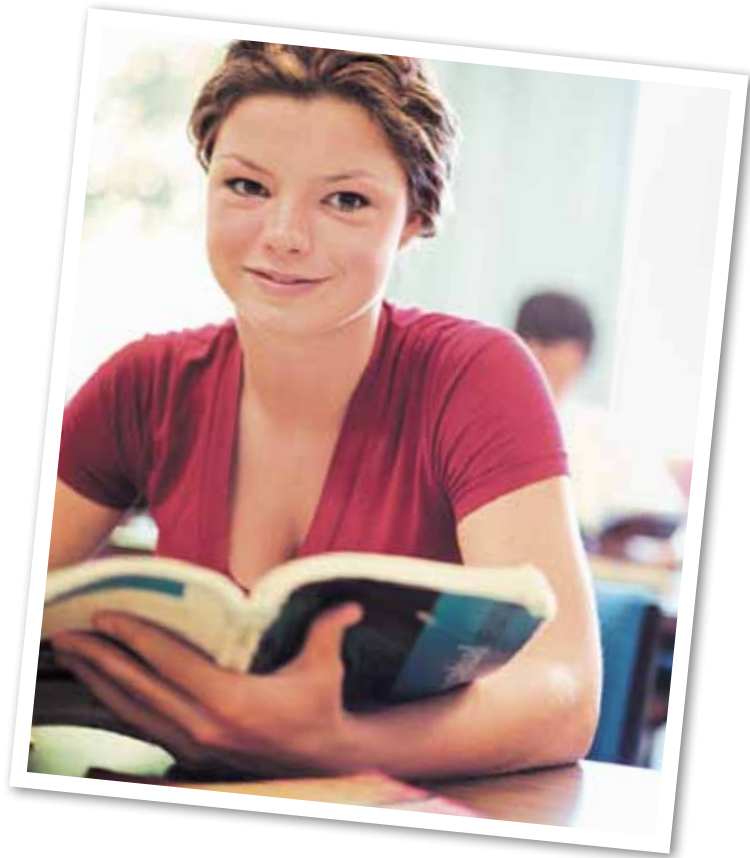
Now Rhys is an account executive in PR firm Harrison Cowley. He says: "Very few of my mates that I used to kick around with made it to university. Lots of them lacked the initiative and were unable to see past the obstacles that lay in the way, such as finance. Most of them are still living in the same area and have excelled little over the years."



As part of the course, Rhys spent one day per week working at a central London PR agency.

What is student life like?

No doubt you'll be wondering what student life is like. If your child does choose a university or college further away from home, it is probably their first time away, and you want to make sure they will be living and studying in a safe, supportive environment. Staying at home to study is also an option – if that suits them better.



Student life is nothing like school. People are at university or college because they want to be, not because they have to be. There is also much more choice and flexibility about how to study, so your child can work in the most productive way for them.

Independence

Having more control over how they organise their studies will help your child grow up and become more independent. Being responsible for their own finances will teach them how to be sensible with their money and how to budget. If your child decides to move away from home, they will gain even more life experience and responsibility.

New friends

Going to university or college will introduce your son or daughter to a wide range of new people – from different places and all sorts of backgrounds. There will be lots of opportunities to make new friends – most universities run plenty of activities throughout the first few weeks of term, including sports clubs and social activities, to help new students fit in. They will also come into contact with many people through their course and via their accommodation.

More opportunities

At university or college, your child will have the chance to take part in an extensive range of clubs, societies and events – probably more so than at any other stage of their life. They can use the sports facilities, try new hobbies and develop new interests.

It's natural to worry about your child when they first leave home, and no doubt they will be missing home too. Try not to worry too much – they'll soon make friends and will receive support and guidance from their personal tutor. Encourage them to arrange a visit home in the first term, and keep in touch via phone and emails.

How does my child get into Higher Education?

Where your child is now

If your child is at Key Stage 4 (i.e. 14–16 years old studying in Year 10 or 11), you may want to know how they can progress onto higher education. They have two main choices:

- **Continue full-time learning**

Your child can carry on in full-time education in sixth form at school, at a sixth form college, at a further education college, or at a specialist college. They will go on to gain qualifications such as A levels or Advanced Diplomas, among others, which will help them go on to higher education.

- **Combine work and learning**

Your child can study part time or train for an on-the-job qualification, for example a Foundation Degree or an Apprenticeship, which allows your child to earn money and learn practical skills at the same time. Apprenticeships lead to NVQs at Level 2 (Advanced Apprenticeships lead to NVQ Level 3), and around 180 different Apprenticeship frameworks are available in a wide range of different industries.

Find out more at

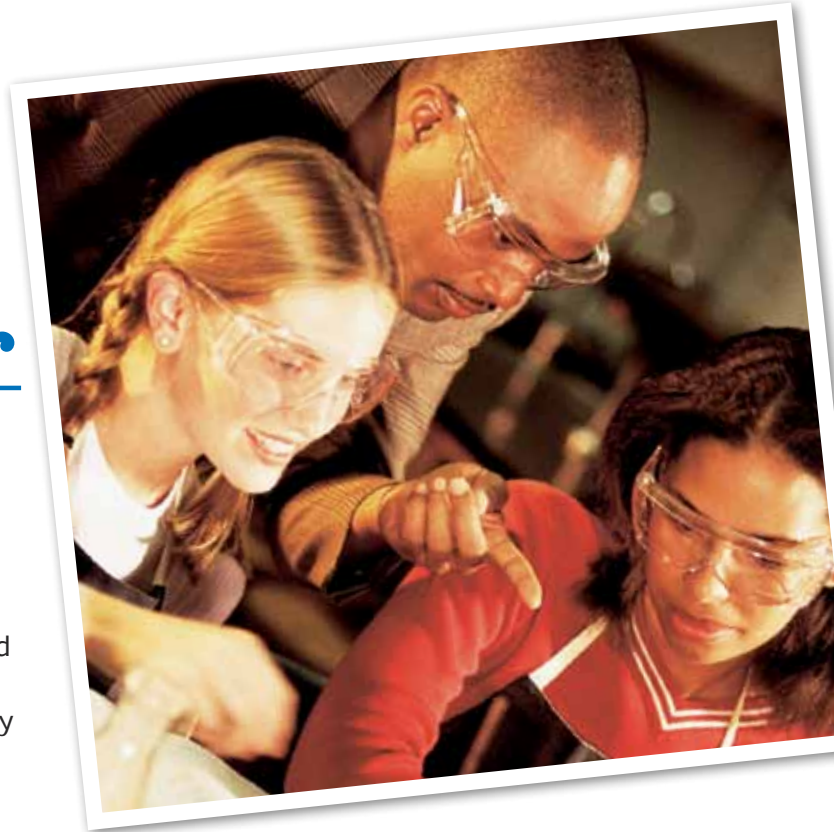
www.apprenticeships.org.uk

www.findfoundationdegree.co.uk

www.fdf.ac.uk

Before applying

Remember to check the entry requirements for the higher education course your child wants to do with the university or college they want to go to or on the UCAS website www.ucas.com



Applying for Higher Education

The application process can seem quite complicated when you first look, but there is lots of guidance available for students and parents. UCAS handles applications for places on most full-time higher education courses. Their website (www.ucas.com) has more information on the application process and a full list of all the courses available. The information provides more detail on the application process, and will give you an idea of the various deadlines.

If your child wants more help or guidance they can ask their teacher or a Connexions Personal Adviser, or visit www.connexions-direct.com



The year before your child applies to go to university

STEP 1

Decide on the course

August – September

Your child should decide what to study and where. To find out more information on courses and where to apply, visit www.ucas.com

STEP 2

Complete the application form

October – January

Your child will be able to apply for up to five places on full-time courses. Ensure that your child allows plenty of time to complete the application and return it before the deadline. For help on completing the application for full time courses and information on deadlines, look at www.ucas.com

For part-time and flexible learning there is no limit to the number of courses you can apply for – apply direct to your local college.

STEP 3

Make the final choices

March – May

Once your child has received offers, you will need to choose two: one firm choice and one insurance choice (as a back-up). Offers are either conditional (for your child to be able to take up the place, they have to get certain grades) or unconditional (your child can take up the place regardless of their final grades).



STEP 4

Reply

May – July

Once you have both decided which places to accept and which to decline, track progress on the UCAS website to confirm your offer. Make sure they don't miss the closing date. If your child gets the grades required, they will be on the course.

STEP 5

Clearing

August – September

If your child does not get the grades required, they can use the UCAS Clearing system to apply to courses that still have vacancies. There are usually many opportunities open, so there is a very good chance that they will still be able to go to university or college.

Common questions

You've probably got some questions about how the application process for full-time courses works – we've tried to answer most of them below. If you have questions that we haven't covered, take a look at www.ucas.com

How do we apply?

You can apply online at www.ucas.com

When do we hear back from colleges and universities?

Your child should receive a Statement of Decisions between May and July, depending on when the application was submitted.

What if my child doesn't receive any offers?

Your child can make one further application through UCAS Extra. The system is similar to the normal UCAS one, and the process takes place during late February to June. If your child accepts an offer through UCAS Extra and gets the grades, they will be expected to take up the place.

How do we go about deciding on a firm choice and an insurance choice?

The firm choice should be your child's first preference. The insurance choice normally requires lower grades, in case your child misses the grades required for their firm choice. It is important to choose both carefully, as if your child doesn't meet the conditions of the firm choice but does meet the conditions of the insurance choice, they will be expected to take up the place.

What if my child doesn't get the grades for their firm choice?

Where a child misses the grades they need, it is worth finding out whether they can still take up their place. They can do this by using UCAS's application tracking

service on www.ucas.com or by phoning the institution to speak to the admissions tutor.

Otherwise, if your child misses the grades for their firm choice but makes the grades for their insurance choice, they are expected to accept that place. This is why it is important to think carefully before deciding on a firm and insurance choice.

What if my child doesn't get the grades for their insurance choice either?

No need to worry – they can enter the Clearing system which starts in August and apply to other courses with vacancies. They still have a good chance of going to university or college.



Where can I get more information?

Have a look at the following websites to find out more about Higher Education.

General information for parents

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills

Main website for the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills: www.bis.gov.uk

Directgov

The main government website for information about your child and higher education: www.direct.gov.uk/parentsguidetohe

General information for your child

Aimhigher

www.direct.gov.uk/uni

Connexions

A website for 13–19-year-olds offering online information and advice on a wide range of topics: www.connexions-direct.com

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Financial information

To find out more about the financial help available for students in higher education, you can visit: www.direct.gov.uk/studentfinance

UCAS

UCAS website, providing a list of full time courses and help on the application process: www.ucas.com

Foundation Degrees

Information and useful links on Foundation Degrees: www.findfoundationdegree.co.uk and www.fdf.ac.uk

Apprenticeships

Information on Apprenticeships and case studies: www.apprenticeships.org.uk

Student information

NUS

Represents UK students, providing them with benefits, research and information: www.nusonline.co.uk

Unistats

Official information on UK higher education and results from the National Student Survey, which could help you make choices about what and where to study: www.unistats.com

Uni4me

A practical guide to university life: www.uni4me.co.uk

StudentZone

Provides information and advice on a wide range of student issues: www.studentzone.org.uk

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