



YOUR GUIDE TO HIGHER EDUCATION

This guide belongs to:

WE ARE GREATER MANCHESTER HIGHER.

Greater Manchester Higher is a collaborative network of higher education providers, offering impartial information, advice and guidance to help you make informed choices about your future.

We work in partnership with schools, colleges and universities across the region, helping you to explore different routes into higher education to find a path that's right for you - where will your path take you?

YOUR JOURNEY STARTS HERE.

WHAT IS HIGHER EDUCATION?

Higher education is the next level of study after sixth form or college, and is available to those who've completed Level 3 qualifications (A-levels, BTECs or T-levels).

Higher education can come in all shapes and sizes. Studying for a traditional degree is often the most popular choice, but it's not for everyone, and that's fine.

Alternative courses and modes of study such as degree apprenticeships and higher technical qualifications (practical courses that lead to specific occupations) are better suited to some.

If you do want to study a degree, but don't feel a conventional university setting is for you, studying in a further education college could be a better option.

Wherever you go and whatever you decide to study, it's important to do your research to find a course, campus and mode of study that's right for you.

WHY HIGHER EDUCATION?

As a HE student you'll get to:

- Study something you really enjoy, or try something new;
- Meet like-minded people and expand your network;
- Do things like study abroad or undertake a work placement;
- Build confidence and develop transferable skills;
- Access professions such as nursing, law, teaching and medicine.

As a graduate you'll:

- Improve your career prospects;
- Increase your earning potential;
- Enjoy better health and wellbeing;
- Be an asset to society;
- Be a role model to the people around you.

GCSE YEARS

If you want to go on to higher education after your Level 3 studies, you'll need a number of GCSE pass grades. For most subjects you'll need a pass (4+) in English Language and Maths.

If you intend to study A-levels at college they may ask for a grade 5 in English and Maths. You'll also be expected to achieve pass grades in any GCSE subjects you intend to carry on studying at Level 3.

Very competitive university courses (such as Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Studies) ask for at least grade 6 or above across a range of GCSE subjects.

The number of GCSE pass grades you'll need to progress to a BTEC course, T-level or advanced apprenticeship can vary, so it's important you check the requirements for your chosen pathway.

RESITS

Don't panic – not everybody achieves GCSE pass grades in English and Maths straight away. You'll have a chance to resit if you need to.



CHOOSING YOUR GCSE SUBJECTS

GCSE courses usually last for two years with exams at the end of Year 11. Coursework is taken into account in creative and practical subjects.

If you haven't chosen your GCSE options yet, the following may be helpful - although this advice applies to choosing what you study at college and in higher education.

- ✓ **Do**
 - Pick subjects you enjoy – you're more likely to get a better mark if you're interested in the subject.
 - Ask your teachers and advisers at your school for help.
 - Get advice from your parents and carers.
- ✗ **Don't**
 - Choose a subject because your friends are taking it.
 - Choose a subject without finding out what you'll learn, or how it's taught and assessed.
 - Feel pressurised into decisions that you feel aren't right for you.

THE GCSES I WANT TO CHOOSE	WHY I AM CHOOSING THEM

POST-16 EDUCATION

In England, every young person has to stay in education or training until the age of 18.

Therefore, you have to do one of the following:

- Stay in full-time education (e.g. sixth form or college).
- Start an apprenticeship or traineeship.
- Spend 20 hours or more a week working or volunteering, while in part-time education or training.

If you pass your GCSEs, you'll probably go on to study a Level 3 qualification at college or sixth form.

There are lots of different routes into higher education - to suit different interests, aspirations, skill sets and previous qualifications. Some of them you might be more familiar with, like A-levels and T-levels, while others you might not have heard of.

In this section, you'll find an overview of some of the different qualifications which provide a pathway to higher education.



A-LEVELS (ACADEMIC)

- Studied full-time over two years at college (sixth form or FE).
- Wide variety of subjects.
- Many choose to study three A-level subjects, alternatively you may be able to take a mix of A-levels and other qualifications.
- Mainly assessed through written exams, but can include coursework and practical assessments.
- Accepted for all higher education courses and higher or degree apprenticeships.
- Some degree courses may ask for one or more specific A-level subjects.

If you're uncertain of what to do after Year 11, keep your options open by choosing a broad range of A-level subjects.

Explore where your A-level choices could take you by using this online tool:

theuniguide.co.uk/a-level-explorer



BTECS AND OTHER DIPLOMAS* (VOCATIONAL)

- Studied over two years, and can be taken in combination with A-levels.
- Combine practical learning with developing knowledge and skills.
- Subjects available are often connected to industry.
- Assessed via a combination of written assignments, exams, coursework and practical assessments.
- May also be offered as part of an apprenticeship.
- Support applications to higher education, but some universities may ask for one or more A-levels alongside.

Some sixth forms and FE colleges offer other Level 3 diplomas such as CTECs (Cambridge Technicals).

**The Government intends to withdraw BTEC subjects that overlap with T-level subjects from 2024 onwards.*



T-LEVELS (TECHNICAL)

- Two-year courses that are designed by employers and address skills shortages across different occupations.
- Wide range of subjects available from agriculture to catering, and engineering to science.
- Equivalent to 3 A-levels and include a 45 day industry placement, allowing you to get valuable experience in the workplace and employers to get early sight of the new talent in their industry.
- Prepare you for entry into skilled employment, an apprenticeship, or related technical study through further or higher education.
- T-level foundation year (1 year) is designed to prepare you for your chosen T-level. It will enable you to develop your English and Maths, practical, technical and study skills and provide work experience.

Find out more:
tlevels.gov.uk/students



LEVEL 3 APPRENTICESHIPS (WORK-BASED)

- An advanced apprenticeship (Level 3) typically takes two years to complete.
- Designed to help you develop the skills you need for a specific job, such as early years practitioner or electrical engineer.
- Study alongside work for a qualification related to the trade you are doing. The exact qualification will vary depending on the apprenticeship.
- Apprentices spend around 80% of their time at work. The remaining 20% is spent studying for a qualification via a college or training provider.
- You'll complete assessments during the apprenticeship.
- If you complete an advanced apprenticeship you may have the chance to progress to higher education via a higher apprenticeship.

Find out more:
apprenticeships.gov.uk/apprentices



OTHER OPTIONS

Intermediate apprenticeships (Level 2) are options for those who do not progress to Level 3 learning after GCSEs. Some of the most popular intermediate apprenticeships include accounting, IT, hair and beauty and digital marketing.

NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications) are available at both Level 2 and Level 3. They're available in more than 1,000 subjects and are a good option if you know what job you'd like to do, or if you'd like to learn a trade.

Technical certificates will allow you to develop specialist knowledge and skills to help you get an apprenticeship or job, or progress to higher level qualifications.

Find out more:
talkingfutures.org.uk/pathways-at-16

PATHWAYS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

LEVEL 1

- GCSE (grade 1 – 3)
- National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 1
- BTEC Level 1

LEVEL 2

- GCSE (grade 4 – 9)
- Intermediate apprenticeships
- NVQ Level 2
- BTEC Level 2

LEVEL 3

- A-levels
- T-levels
- International Baccalaureate
- Advanced apprenticeships
- NVQ Level 3
- BTEC Level 3
- Access to Higher Education Diploma

LEVEL 4

- Higher apprenticeships
- NVQ Level 4
- Higher National Certificate (HNC)

LEVEL 8

- PhD or DPhil (Doctorate)

LEVEL 7

- Masters degree
- Integrated masters degree
- Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)
- NVQ Level 7
- Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma

LEVEL 6

- Bachelor's degree
- NVQ Level 6
- Degree apprenticeships
- BTEC Level 6

LEVEL 5

- Higher apprenticeships
- NVQ Level 5
- Foundation degree
- Higher National Diploma (HND)

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are over 35,000 higher education courses to choose from at over 400 different places to study in the UK.

If the university environment isn't for you, there are other alternatives such as higher and degree apprenticeships, and higher technical courses, which offer more variety.

With so much choice, it can be a little daunting deciding which path is right for you, so it's worth thinking about your motivations – are you passionate about your subject, do you have a particular career in mind, or do you just want to improve your prospects and earning potential?

Some people enter higher education with a career already in mind. However, lots of people go to university or college with an open mind and use the time to develop their skills and experience. Many companies will recruit to graduate roles irrespective of what degree subject you studied.

IT'S IMPORTANT THAT YOU:

Choose the right course –

What are you good at, what are you passionate about, and will it help you achieve your goals?

Choose the right environment –

Make sure where you study suits you and your circumstances. Can you afford to move away/travel? Do you think you'll meet like-minded people? Visit the campus and think about how you feel there.

Get the right grades –

Be organised, stay motivated and set yourself goals to give yourself the best chance.

NEED SOME IDEAS?

It's important to research higher education courses and to always look at more than one option before you start to narrow things down.

UCAS is the main go-to for higher education.

It's packed with information about every aspect of university, together with course listings. You can also find out more about higher and degree apprenticeships, college-based learning and alternatives to degree-level study. UCAS is also the website where you apply for higher education courses.

THE TRANSITION TO HIGHER EDUCATION

Studying in higher education can be a big change to school or college, so it's good to be aware of some of the things that might be different to make that transition easier.

Freedom

Things are less formal than school and there's so much going on. If you move away from home, you'll need to cook your own meals, budget and maybe look for a part-time job. It's up to you to make sensible decisions on when you should go out and when you should study. To be successful, you'll need to find a balance between studying, work and your social life.

Teaching

The main difference is the way that you're taught. Compared to school, you'll have a lot more independence in higher education.

The first year will usually give you a good overview of your chosen field of study, meaning it will be quite broad in content. After your first year there'll be more opportunities to study specific topics by choosing which modules you want to take, meaning you can tailor your studies to suit your interests.

You're probably used to having a weekly timetable with lessons all day from Monday to Friday. In higher education, you'll have fewer scheduled lessons during the week. You may also have long breaks between your lessons, or even a whole day off. You're expected to spend a lot of this time undertaking independent research and study.

At university, teaching is held in large rooms called lecture theatres, and sometimes they're delivered

online. Lectures can be class sizes of up to 200 students with one lecturer. This type of teaching is primarily in the form of presentations that give you the knowledge and theory you need to be able to explore the topic in more depth.

You'll also take part in seminars or tutorials, which are smaller group sessions where you get to discuss and develop your ideas with fellow students. Lectures and class sizes will usually be much smaller in alternative settings, such as studying higher education in an FE college.

You won't get set homework at university, but you'll have deadlines to complete assignments throughout the year. Independent study is the time you're expected to spend learning outside your formal teaching – this is preparing for written exams, researching and writing assignments, undertaking group projects, and doing assessments and presentations. It's important you manage your time well, but wherever you study there'll be academic support to help you along the way.

Campus

A university campus will be bigger than your school or college. This means you may have to walk quite far in-between lectures and seminars. Some campuses are spread across a city, some are smaller with a closer community feel. The campus will have everything you need to make the most out of your university life.

Most campuses will have a Students' Union, which is home to clubs and societies, social events and student support services. You'll also have access to sports centres, libraries, careers services and designated study spaces.

Make sure you visit the campus before deciding where to study to ensure it's a good fit for you.

WHAT & WHERE TO STUDY

IT'S VITAL YOU THINK ABOUT WHAT TO STUDY BEFORE YOU THINK ABOUT WHERE.

Once you're ready, here's some things to consider.

THE COURSE

Content

Does it cover things you're interested in? How is it assessed? Always compare a range of courses at different universities and colleges and research what topics (modules) you'll study each year.

Qualification

What do you get at the end of the course?
How long does the course last?

The experience

Does the course involve a work placement or the chance to study abroad?

Entry requirements

Each university or college course will have entry requirements, this may be certain qualifications or achieving certain grades. Universities and colleges rely upon your predicted grades, past qualifications and information in your personal statement to make offers.

Industry and employer links

What do people do after the course? What do they go on to earn? Do the majority secure graduate jobs?

WHERE TO STUDY

Distance

Are you planning to stay at home or move away? City, town or rural? If you'll be relying on public transport, what will that cost over a year?

The campus

No two universities or colleges are the same. Some are spread over a number of different sites, and student accommodation may not be next to where you learn. Others may be smaller in scale and have everything in one place. Make sure you visit the campus before deciding where to study to ensure it's a good fit for you. We've said this a few times because it's really important!

Facilities

If you're good at sport, or have a hobby or interest, are there facilities to continue with this? What clubs and societies does the Students' Union offer?

OPEN DAYS

After your GCSEs, you'll have the chance to attend university or college open days. These are great opportunities to visit the campus, meet current students and staff and get a feel of what is right for you. You'll also get the chance to visit the accommodation and find out about things like student finance, wellbeing, support, and careers.

For open day dates, visit:
[opendays.com](https://www.opendays.com)

APPLYING

You can apply for a higher education course in Year 13 or the final year of your Level 3 college course.

- You get to pick a maximum of five courses – try to use them all. If you're thinking of choosing more than one course at the same university or college, speak to them first.
- You apply via the UCAS website and your sixth form or college will help you with this.
- Your personal statement is your chance to share more about you and why you want to study the course.
- There is an October deadline to apply for courses in Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Studies, as well as courses at Oxford or Cambridge.
- The main deadline for most courses is in January.

Offers

Decisions on each course choice will be communicated to you via your UCAS account. In many cases, you'll receive direct offers with conditions set around the grades you achieve in your final exams.

For some courses, you'll be asked to attend an interview or assessment before an offer is made.

Find out more:
ucas.com/undergraduate

THE ALTERNATIVES

HIGHER TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS (HTQS)

HTQs are taught in colleges and universities and can be studied full-time for two years, or part-time over a longer period.

They offer practical learning with a focus on specific occupations where there are skills shortages, such as engineering, education and construction.

Examples of HTQs include Higher National Diplomas (HNDs) and foundation degrees. These are designed in collaboration with businesses so you get the specific training, knowledge and skills required for your chosen career.

Entry requirements for these courses are more fluid and after completion, some students go on to an extra year of study to top up to a Bachelor's degree.

HIGHER AND DEGREE APPRENTICESHIPS

These are qualifications which provide an opportunity to get a degree, or alternative higher education qualification, without studying full-time. What's more, there are no tuition fees.

Competition for places is strong. If you apply and are shortlisted, expect an assessment process that may involve online tests, group tasks and an interview.

For vacancies in Greater Manchester, visit: gmacs.co.uk

For vacancies nationwide, visit: gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship

Find out more: ucas.com/apprenticeships/degree-apprenticeships

10 FACTS

ABOUT HIGHER AND DEGREE APPRENTICESHIPS

- 1 Introduced in 2015, these address the acute skills shortages that the UK faces. There are more than 1,500 job roles on offer from at least 100 universities in England.
- 2 You'll spend approximately 20% of your time studying. The remaining time is spent with your employer.
- 3 All course fees are covered by the government and employer, which means there's nothing to repay afterwards.
- 4 A degree apprenticeship can take between three to six years to complete. A higher apprenticeship contains an alternative qualification, such as HND or Foundation Degree. These take less time to complete and can be topped up to a full degree afterwards.
- 5 You can now find apprenticeship routes into policing, nursing, law and teaching.
- 6 You'll need to complete Level 3 qualifications to be considered. Entry requirements for these qualifications can vary.
- 7 Vacancies are listed all year round with many corporate companies in the UK advertising their vacancies in the autumn.
- 8 Some degree apprenticeships offer you an opportunity to specialise in a role. Others allow you to work across different parts of the organisation during your time there.
- 9 You'll have access to the same facilities and student support as a full-time university student.
- 10 You can still apply for degree study through UCAS, in addition to applying for a higher or degree apprenticeship. Many students do this to keep their options open during the final year of Level 3 study.

STUDENT LIFE

STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

If you choose to move away from home for university, you'll have the chance to live in shared accommodation with other students. These are called halls of residence.

The type of accommodation, and the cost of living, can vary depending on location and whether you opt for an ensuite room or shared bathroom, and catered or self-catered halls.

You'll get the chance to visit accommodation during an open day. Universities also publish the cost of accommodation on their websites.

If you study higher education at a college, there might not be student accommodation available, but you might find housing solutions nearby.

Living at home

Around a third of students choose to study locally and commute to university or college. If you choose to stay at home, you'll still have the same access to everything on campus and student financial support. There's also the option to switch where you live as you progress and find a student house with friends.



THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

Careers

All universities and colleges will offer you support with planning your next steps. If you need extra income they can support with finding part-time work.

They can also help with writing a CV, preparing for interviews and assessments, and applying for graduate vacancies or internships.

There's also help to find work experience or volunteer opportunities. Graduate employers will want to know what you've done outside of your degree, so they'll expect to see this type of experience on your CV.

Your course may give you the opportunity to study a year in industry, which will offer you an insight into the 'world of work' and adds invaluable skills to your CV. Students who undertake a placement year have better graduate outcomes than those who don't, as it's the best opportunity to get the right kind of work experience to land that graduate job.

Support

You'll usually be allocated a personal tutor. This is a designated member of staff who provides support and advice on a 1-2-1 basis related to your course. There's also mental health and wellbeing provision, support for those with disabilities and specialist help for those struggling financially.

There's academic help available to support your transition into higher education, whether it's learning how to research or reference, enhancing your academic writing, or improving soft skills such as time management and revision.

There may be challenges along the way, but you never have to face them alone – always make sure you reach out if you need support.

Life outside study

There'll be a lot of choice in how you spend your free time. You can join clubs and societies through the Students' Union and you'll have the opportunity to go on social nights out with the people in your society, and take part in competitions.

You might have the opportunity to learn a new language and immerse yourself in another culture. Depending on where you study, you'll have access to lots of different restaurants, cafes, bars, sporting events, arts, culture, music and nightlife.

Whatever your interests, there's lots of ways to enjoy yourself and make new and like-minded friends.

STUDENT FINANCE

Higher education costs money, there's no getting around it. However, there's financial support available – so money should not determine whether you choose to study in higher education.

Here's a breakdown of what you need to know about fees, loans, living costs, expenses and repayment:

Tuition fees

- Universities and colleges can charge up to £9,250 per year for full-time study.
- This money is paid directly to the university or college by the Student Loans Company.
- There's nothing to pay up front.
- Apply six months before your course starts.
- Fees for study in a further education college are often less.

Living/Maintenance costs

- A maintenance loan covers living costs you incur during your studies, such as food, rent and course materials.
- The amount varies depending on whether you live away from home, live at home with your parents or study at a university in London.
- The amount also depends on your level of household income (the total amount your family earns each year before tax and National Insurance).

Bursaries and scholarships

- This is money offered by universities, colleges or charities. It does not have to be repaid.
- It may be awarded based on family income or circumstances, academic merit, or in recognition of sporting excellence.
- Ask what's on offer at open days and find out whether you are eligible.

To work out how much you could get:

[gov.uk/student-finance-calculator](https://www.gov.uk/student-finance-calculator)

For useful tips, visit:

moneysavingexpert.com/funding-uni

[savethestudent.org](https://www.savethestudent.org)

The information on this page applies to learners studying a full-time degree course. Remember to do your research to find out what you might be eligible for: [gov.uk/student-finance/who-qualifies](https://www.gov.uk/student-finance/who-qualifies)

Repayment

Both the tuition fee loan and maintenance loan are combined into a single amount to be repaid.

Repayments only start after you graduate and when you earn over the threshold amount. For undergraduate students, you'll repay 9% of any income over the threshold each year until the end of the repayment period. This is taken each month from your salary, just like National Insurance, tax and pension payments.

Remember, the sum you borrow is often outweighed by the additional income you earn over your lifetime as a graduate.

Additional support

Extra financial support is available for students who are estranged from their parents, have a disability, have caring responsibilities, have experience of being in care, or students who are parents.

Hardship funds are available for students in need and those struggling financially.

Find out more:

[gov.uk/student-finance/extra-help](https://www.gov.uk/student-finance/extra-help)



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Universities and colleges are keen to support students from certain backgrounds who may benefit from additional financial, pastoral and study support from before you start your studies until after you graduate.

On your UCAS application there are a series of check boxes to assess if you are eligible for additional support in higher education.

Ticking the box means the institution you apply to can reach out to offer support before you start. Your application won't be impacted by sharing this information and will only be shared with admissions and support services.

Find out more:

ucas.com/undergraduate/applying-university/undergraduate-individual-needs

Disabled students

Students who declare a disability, long term health condition, mental health condition or specific learning difficulty (SpLD) are entitled to additional funding called Disabled Students Allowance (DSA) to cover the costs of any additional materials and support you require whilst studying in HE. You'll also be supported by your university's dedicated disability support team.

Care experienced, care leavers and estranged students

Many universities offer bursaries for students who are care experienced or estranged, as well as pre-entry support and pastoral support during your studies.

You can find out about the specific support offered by universities at: becomecharity.org.uk/get-support/propel

PLANNING YOUR NEXT STEPS

You might be feeling under pressure to get your choices right, but unless you have your heart set on a career and a fixed plan around what you need to do, it may be useful to think flexibly about your future.

Transferable skills are key to being adaptable and coping with change.

Increasingly, resilience is cited by employers as an essential quality – the ability to bounce back from setbacks, overcome obstacles and stay calm under pressure.

Examples of transferable skills

- Working as part of a team
- Leadership
- Communication
- Thinking creatively
- Doing things independently
- Organising and managing your time
- Problem solving
- Analytical skills
- Digital skills

These are some of the skills that are required in most industries and professions, and you'll have the opportunity to develop these during your studies and any work experience you undertake. But also think about how they can be developed elsewhere e.g:

- Volunteering
- Raising money for charity
- A part-time job
- Sports, hobbies and other pastimes
- School clubs
- Student council/prefect role

WHAT DO WE KNOW?

- The UK needs more workers with higher level skills – skills often associated with higher education.
- In Greater Manchester, sectors such as health, business and finance, education and the creative industries create the greatest number of jobs.
- The Green economy, engineering and digital skills are growth sectors.

Note down your activities outside of study (extra-curricular activities) and think about your transferable skills.

WHAT TO DO AND WHEN

YEAR 9

- Start thinking about what subjects you'd like to study for GCSEs. You'll be picking your options in Year 9. Pick courses YOU enjoy and/or are good at.
- Talk to your teachers and family – but remember it's YOUR choice.

Are there any GCSE subjects you need for the higher education course you want to study?

Check on ucas.com

YEAR 10

- You may be starting your GCSEs and taking mock exams. Try your best, but don't worry too much if you don't do as well as you'd like – you still have time to improve.
- Start thinking about what you'd like to do in the future. You may have the chance to go on a university visit and get work experience, these will help you in your decision-making process.

Is there work experience or voluntary experience you can get which links to the career you want to explore?

YEAR 11

- Your final year at school will be busy with exams – make sure you start revising early and create a revision planner.
- Think carefully if you're already focussed on a certain university course or subject area.
- You'll need to decide what to do next – visit local colleges/sixth forms to see where you'd like to go.

Find out what subjects and qualifications are best for the higher education course or career you're interested in.

Some courses will require you to take certain subjects and types of qualifications.

YEAR 12

This is your first year at sixth form or college and you'll be starting the courses you've chosen to study. You should also be preparing to apply to higher education:

- Visit open days and UCAS fairs.
- Research alternative options around technical qualifications, such as HNDs, or higher and degree apprenticeships.
- Find out about the higher education application process.
- Try and get relevant work experience or do some volunteering.
- Do you have enough relevant experiences and things to talk about for your personal statement?
- Start to look into student finance – budgeting tools and loans.

Start to work on your personal statement – this is a very important part of the application process.

YEAR 13

In your final year at sixth form or college you'll be completing your higher education application early in the year – so be prepared!

- Register on the UCAS website and work to the deadlines provided by your school or college.
- Double check course details and entry requirements BEFORE applying.
- Try to attend visit days after you receive offers and before you make a decision.
- Respond within the deadlines set by UCAS or the institutions you've applied to.
- Apply for student finance and accommodation (if applicable) early.
- Decide whether you're also going to apply for degree or higher apprenticeships. Remember, you can apply for both an apprenticeship and a full-time degree.

Remember your results this year will be important so work hard! Plan your exam revision and keep on top of any coursework.

GREATER MANCHESTER HIGHER

Useful information, advice and guidance to support your decision making:

gmhigher.ac.uk

SUCCESS AT SCHOOL

A leading platform for career exploration and planning:

successatschool.org

APPRENTICESHIPS

Information from the government about apprenticeships and traineeships:

apprenticeships.gov.uk

STUDENT FINANCE

Finance information provided by the government:

gov.uk/student-finance

NATIONAL CAREERS SERVICE

Impartial advice about choosing qualifications and progression routes:

nationalcareers.service.gov.uk

DISCOVER UNI

Search for university courses and compare them against one another across a range of criteria:

discoveruni.gov.uk

PROSPECTS

Information about a variety of graduate career paths and Labour Market Information:

prospects.ac.uk

GMACS

A chance to explore careers, access support and apply directly for apprenticeships within the region:

gmacs.co.uk

UCAS

Lists all the higher education courses available across the UK:

ucas.com

ICOULD

Offers you career ideas and information about your future:

icould.com

THE COMPLETE UNIVERSITY GUIDE

Information and advice about courses, UK university rankings and making informed choices:

thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk

THE UNI GUIDE

Find and compare HE options, as you think about what to study, where to go, and how to get there:

theuniguide.co.uk

STUDENT CHECKLIST

I have now...

- Researched options and shortlisted courses
- Completed UCAS application
- Checked entry requirements for courses
- Looked at accommodation options
- Attended open days
- Applied for student finance

Notes:



Greater
Manchester
Higher

gmhigher.ac.uk/students

Instagram
Facebook
X

@gm_higher
@GreaterMcrHigher
@GM_Higher