

EDUCATION GUIDANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ALSA UK

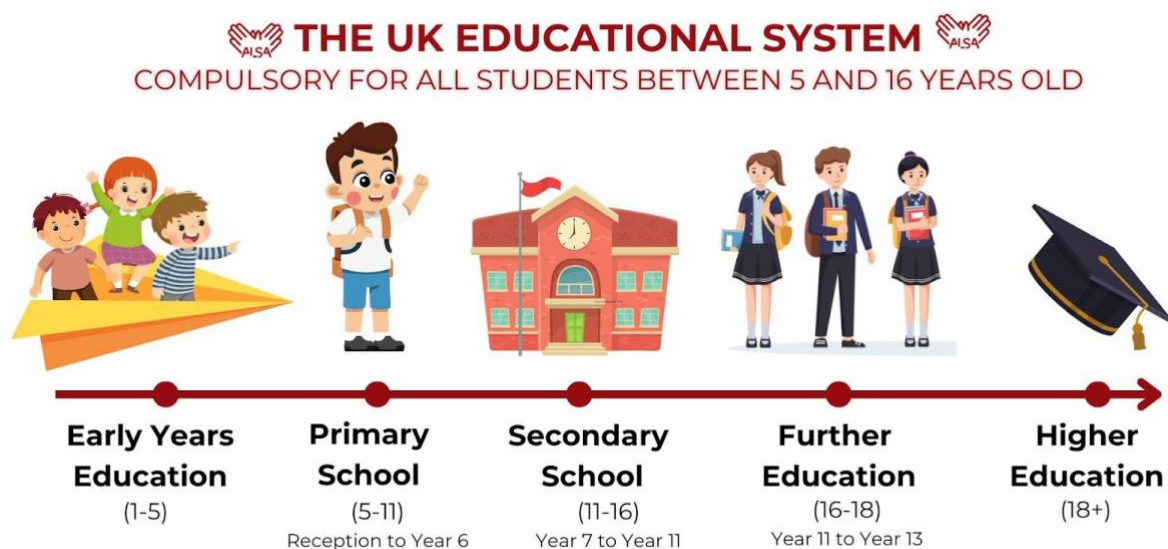


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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE UK

Across the UK there are five stages of education: early years, primary (age 5-11), secondary (age 11-16), Further Education (FE) (age 16-18) and Higher Education (HE) (age 18-20+). Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) and 16. FE is not compulsory and covers non-advanced education which can be taken at further education colleges and HE institutions (HEIs) ([GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk), 2024).



Across the UK, the education system is divided into several categories, primarily public (state) schools and private (independent) schools. Public schools in the UK are state-funded schools that provide free education to all children. These schools are funded by the government and adhere to the national UK curriculum. State schools are attended by the majority of the children in the UK. It's important to note there are different types of state schools such as grammar schools where students are selected based on academic ability, usually through an entrance exam known as the 11-plus. Private schools on the other hand charge fees for attendance and are not funded by the government. They can set their own curriculum and admissions policies, for example day schools or boarding schools.

After secondary education, children will have to stay in some form of education or training until they turn 18. There are many education options at this stage. These options include A Levels, BTECs (The Business and Technology Education Council

qualification), NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications), diplomas, apprenticeships, and more. The fifth stage, Higher Education, is study beyond GCSE, A levels and their equivalent which, for most full-time students, takes place in universities and other HE institutions and colleges.

Asylum seeker, refugee and economic migrant pupils aged 5-18 have the same entitlement to full-time education or training as other pupils in England. This rule applies equally across local authority schools, academies, and free schools. Primary and secondary education is not affected by the immigration status of the child or parent, however this may not be the case in terms of finances for further and higher education ([The Bell Foundation, 2024](#))

PRIMARY EDUCATION

In general, all students, regardless of their immigration status, have the right to study in UK primary schools once they have arrived in the UK. Primary school in the UK is the equivalent to middle school or grade school elsewhere around the world. It begins at around age 4-5 and goes until around age 11 ([Immigration UK, 2024](#)).

- Primary school is preceded by pre-school (normally for children aged between two and five) and followed by secondary school.
- Primary education in the UK is usually divided into the following key stages:
 - **Nursery and Reception Years** (3-5 years old). More commonly known as the Early Years Foundations Stage (EYFS)
 - **Key Stage 1:** Years 1 to 2 (5-7 years old)
 - **Key Stage 2:** Years 3 to 6 (7-11 years old)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

In general, all students, regardless of their immigration status, have the right to study in UK secondary schools once they have arrived in the UK. Secondary school for UK students begins around age 11/12 and lasts until age 18. The last two years of secondary education are commonly referred to as “Sixth Form” or College ([UK Immigration, 2024](#)).

- Like primary education in the UK, secondary school is usually divided into the following key stages:
 - **Key Stage 4:** Years 10 to 11 (14-16 years old)
 - **Key Stage 5:** More commonly referred to as **College or Sixth Form**. Covers Years 12 to 13 (16-18 years old). Subjects at this level are more tailored to each student’s further education

GCSE's

Secondary school UK students must sit the “General Certificate of Secondary Education Exams” known as GCSEs, which are mandatory even for those not attending university. At minimum, students must take GCSEs in each of the core subjects (Maths, English, Science). However, GCSEs are offered in multiple subjects and most students sit for approximately 9 GCSE ([UK Immigration, 2024](#)).

In addition to the basic GCSEs, students who are looking to go on to top tier universities will likely sit for A-Levels. These involve exams in even more specified subjects that students begin studying for two years prior to taking them, finishing around age 17-18. A-Levels build on the foundations of knowledge that the GCSE programme would give you ([UK Immigration, 2024](#)).

GCSEs are graded on a numerical scale of 1-9 (9 being the top score); A-Levels on a letter scale of U-A* (A* being the best). Note that while one is technically not required by law to take your GCSEs, doing so is required for many university admission in UK schools, and many jobs will require applicants to supply GCSE results, even if they didn't go to university ([UK Immigration, 2024](#)). For those with international qualifications please see Page 11 on A-Levels.

Students who decide not to study at university have the option of going into vocational training.

UNIVERSITY IN THE UK

Those looking to study in UK universities learn quickly that university admission in UK universities is a competitive process. Admissions are grounded in the GCSE state exams and A-levels, which the majority of students sit for in their final years of secondary school.

Children seeking university admission in UK countries should keep in mind that the cost of tuition in British universities for UK citizens/residents is much less expensive when compared to what non-UK students must pay. For example, the cost of tuition at *The University of St. Andrews* in Scotland for Scottish citizens/residents is £1820 in comparison to £25,100 for international students (non-Scottish UK students pay £9,250) ([Immigration UK, 2024](#)).

Most British universities offer bachelor's degrees lasting for 3 years (this is in contrast to the American system, in which students normally takes 4 years to graduate with a degree). Although this can vary depending on the course e.g. courses with a year abroad which typically last for 4 years. Most universities require students to sit exams for their chosen course at the end of every year of their course.

EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM COLLEGE OR SIXTH FORM FOR 19+ IMMIGRANTS

“Sixth form” refers to the part of the educational years of students where they study A-Levels and sometimes vocational qualifications, after they have finished their formal education at the end of year 11.

If you have Indefinite Leave to Enter or Remain you are treated the same as a British citizen in terms of funding for courses. This is true as soon as you receive your refugee status and it is incorrect that you need to have been in the UK for a certain period of time ([Refugee Education UK, 2024](#)).

Paying for College or Sixth form

Most first Entry Level, Level 1 or Level 2 courses are free regardless of your age.

However, you may have to pay for some courses. There are four primary ways to pay for a further education course: government funding, self-funding, Looked After Child (LAC) or Care leaver support and scholarships or educational grant.

Most individuals have the right to work and can earn money to pay for further education studies. Many colleges offer part-time and evening courses that allow you to work and study. It is important to remember that further education colleges are strict and require a good attendance record for graduation ([Refugee Education UK, 2024](#)).

LAC or Care leaver support

A looked after child (LAC) are defined as those in the care of their local authority – sometimes referred to as a 'corporate parent' ([SCOT GOV, 2024](#)). A care leaver is a young person between the ages 16-25 who lived in care for a minimum of 13 weeks since their 14th birthday ([Foster Care UK, 2024](#)).

If you are a LAC or a care leaver, make sure you let the college know because you may be eligible for a fee waiver. If you are in care or a care leaver you can apply for a 16-19 bursary to help with any costs that you have from going to college. This bursary is worth up to £1200 per year. If the course is shorter than a full academic year, the bursary will be offered to on a pro-rata basis.

If you are a care leaver, you should also talk to your Personal Advisor for information about additional care leaver support for young people in education. Local councils often have a range of financial support for young people who stay in education and training ([REUK, 2024](#)).

CHARITIES TO HELP WITH FUNDING

Grant search tool allows students to enter their postcode to access information on grants they could apply for: <https://www.turn2us.org.uk/>

- **The Black Heart Scholars Programme** awards several annual bursaries to candidates to advance their educational goals and life aspirations, where they might otherwise not have been able to do so. The programme is open to students at different stages of their education:
<http://blackheartfoundation.org/scholarship-programme/>
- **The Prince's Trust** awards grants for young people aged 17-25, working fewer than 16 hours or in education for fewer than 14 hours per week, to help with getting into work, education or training. Loans are also offered to help young people start a business: <https://www.princes-trust.org.uk/how-we-can-help/get-funding-train-learn>

- **The Schwab & Westheimer Trust** works with a number of generous donors to offer a range of scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. These scholarships are for students with a background of forced migration who are not eligible for student finance because of their immigration status.
<https://www.swtrust.org.uk/index.html>
- **Helen Kennedy Foundation** provides support, in the form of a bursary usually up to £2,250, to assist with higher education costs. This grant is part of a wider package of support, including personal and practical support and opportunities to support young people's transition into and through higher education
<https://www.hkf.org.uk/hkf-awards/>

FOR MORE PLEASE VISIT: <https://www.reuk.org/funding>

APPLYING AND ENROLLING AT COLLEGE

If you are thinking about applying to study at college or sixth form start by visiting the college website. Some important things to look out for include:

1. **When** the course starts.
2. **What qualifications** you will need to get on the course.
3. **How long** the course is.
4. If it is **suitable** for you in terms of your age.

Remember to think about whether the course you are interested in is free for you or whether you will need to find the funding yourself. The academic year for all the main courses at further education and sixth form colleges runs from 31st August to the first week of July, depending on the college. **FE colleges fill up their places quickly on popular courses and once they receive enough applications, they close down applications on their website for that year. This means you must submit your application online as soon as possible.** Most colleges start accepting applications from January for courses that start in August of that year ([REUK](#), 2024).

Enrolment day is your very first day at college. On this day, the college staff will assess your circumstances, check if you meet the minimum academic and non-academic requirements, and officially register you as a student. Some colleges will also issue your student ID on this day. For asylum seekers and refugees, ask to speak to the widening participation coordinator or hardship fund coordinator to know about the available financial support and bursaries to meet your educational needs.

Required Documents for Enrolment

Proof of residency:

For asylum seekers and refugees, this is usually your Asylum Application Registration Card (ARC Card) or Biometric Residence Permit (BRP).

If you do not have your ARC or BRP card, take your BAIL 201 letter from the Home Office together with a letter from your solicitor to act as proof of your identity. The letter from your solicitor should ideally have your passport-size photograph attached ([REUK, 2024](#)).

If the college enrolment team rejects the above documents, you should consider applying and enrolling at a different college. If you do not have an ARC card but have another form of photographic identification - i.e. a provisional or full driving license - this can be accepted alongside your Home Office documents proving that the prospective student asylum application is in the process - dated 6 months ago ([REUK, 2024](#)).

For those with entry clearance visas in their passport e.g. those on family reunification or resettlement visas, your visas will be considered ([REUK, 2024](#)).

HOW DO I CHOOSE A FURTHER EDUCATION COURSE?

ACCESS COURSES

The Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma course is a Level 3 qualification i.e. it is equivalent to A-levels. It is designed to prepare people, aged 19 and over, who do not yet hold the qualifications needed to enter university or other higher education institutions. **If you are over 19, finished high school in your home country and have a good level of written English then an Access Course might be right for you.** The course is aimed at people who have been out of education for some time, or who have

had interruptions in their education, or who have not had an opportunity to take A-Levels to apply to university ([North Somerset Council](#), 2024).

Most Further Education colleges run full-time and part-time access courses. Some will allow students to take English and Maths GCSE alongside the access course. When you have completed the course, you will be awarded an 'Access to HE Diploma.'

The Access course is offered in several subjects, for example, Nursing and Medicine, Business, Social studies, Law, and Art and Design and is equivalent to three A-levels. It is delivered by a lot of FE colleges in the UK and is recognised by many universities. Access to HE course tuition fees vary between colleges and change each year.

Depending on your age and immigration status you may be entitled to funding. It is important that you contact the college that you want to study at to find out about the course fees and how they apply to you.

If you are aged 19 or over with certain forms of immigration status such as refugee status and humanitarian protection, you can apply for a 19+ [Advanced Learner Loan](#) to help pay for your course. The loan is only repayable once you get into employment and earn over £26,575 per year. Furthermore, if you complete a Higher Education degree following your Level 3 course, you do not have to pay back your advanced learner loan ([REUK](#), 2024).

If you are not eligible for an advanced learner loan, you can apply for scholarships to help fund your education. Here is a list of [education grant providers](#) that you can apply to. Not all the suggestions on this list will be suitable for everyone so make sure you look at the criteria for the different charities (i.e. some may only fund people of particular ages, particular religions, studying particular subjects, with particular immigration status etc).

Access courses are delivered by colleges across the UK.

WHAT ARE BTEC DIPLOMAS?

BTECs (Business and Technology Education Council) are vocational qualifications that are designed to prepare you for work. They are available from Entry level to Level 7 (postgraduate) ([REUK](#), 2024).

BTECs are of three main levels of study:

5. **BTEC Firsts** are from Entry Level to Level 2, these will introduce you to the work in the vocational sector. Combined with other qualifications like traditional GCSE, they can help you progress to a further level or go directly into employment.
6. **BTEC Nationals** are from Level 3 and above, these are considered equivalent to A-Levels and are accepted by universities and employers. BTEC Nationals can help you to get a place at university, continuing study and direct employment. When applying to universities, it is important to check whether BTEC qualifications are accepted as a requirement to the course you are applying to.
7. **BTEC Apprenticeships** are available from Level 2 to Level 5.

Can a BTEC programme be completed alongside traditional academic qualifications?

Yes, you can study a BTEC as a stand-alone, or at Level 2/3 alongside academic qualifications like GCSE, or even a wider program like an apprenticeship. This will vary from college to college, so you are advised to seek guidance from college administrators ([REUK, 2024](#)).

Examples of BTEC qualifications include applied science, health and social care, ICT, sports, childcare, art and design, business, engineering, construction, media etc.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (NVQS)

NVQs are vocational qualifications that are entirely based on practical work-related tasks. You need to be over the age of 16 and have the right to work to access NVQs. They are designed to test your abilities at a particular workplace. You will normally be trained for a set period and on completion, you will be assessed to prove that you can do certain work-related tasks.

NVQs are available in many subjects ranging from childcare to plumbing. They are usually a good choice if you know and understand what job you would like to do. **There is no age limit or special requirements to study at NVQ level, however, to start a higher level, you need to have completed the previous one, for example, complete a Level 2 NVQ before starting a Level 3** ([REUK, 2024](#)).

NVQs are designed **in five levels**, you will normally be assessed so that you can start a level that suits you and then work your way up. They can be taken at full-time or part-time employees at a school, college or work placement that are equipped.

NVQs do not have a specific time of completion, this will usually depend on the training provider, but most learners find it takes about a year to complete an NVQ Level 1, 2, or 3.

National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Levels



ADVANCED LEVELS (A-Levels)

Advanced Levels or A-Levels are the principle leaving qualification for schools and sixth form colleges in the UK. They are professionally referred to as GCE Advanced Level. Unlike GCSEs, A-Levels are not compulsory, they normally consist of three or more subjects and studied over a period of two years. A-Levels can lead you directly to university, work or further study. A-Levels are very academic, so unlike BTECs or NVQs there is little practical application and no work-based experience ([REUK, 2024](#)).

You will be required to have at least five GCSEs at grade 9 to 4 (previously A* - C) and at least a grade B in the specific subject(s) that you intend to study. Specific requirements needed to study A-Levels vary across colleges, so it is important that you check what you need with the college you are looking to study ([REUK, 2024](#)).

Typically, you'll need at least four GCSEs to be eligible to study A-levels, with some courses requiring that you've got certain grades in related subjects. If you're over the age of 18 and want to take A-Levels, you need to arrange your own studies, either through contacting colleges and Sixth Forms directly, or through using an online provider. Finding A-levels for adults in the UK is a straightforward process. Online courses are a great option for those that are working at the same time ([CoursesOnline, 2024](#)).

I want to go to university, can I use qualifications from my home country to directly enroll into A levels without GCSE?

If you have completed secondary education (Gjimnaz / Shkollë e Mesme) in Albania, Kosovo or North Macedonia and have successfully passed the final exams (Provimi i Matures ose Provim Lirimi) then you are eligible to apply directly to university in the United Kingdom, not having to do A-levels. Your diploma and/or transcripts will need to be converted by NARIC (have in mind that they may also need to be translated by a certified translator). Note that you may be required to sit an English Language Test such as TOEFL, IELTS or another nationally recognized tests. However, we suggest that you look into this in more detail and consult a teacher or someone working in education. However, if you are applying to university from Albania, North Macedonia, or Kosovo please check our [International Student Guide](#).

ESOL COURSES

English for Speakers of Other Languages or ESOL courses are for students whose first language is not English and want to improve their English language. It is broken down into four parts: speaking and listening, reading, and writing and a student must pass each part to progress to the next level. The course not only improves English language knowledge but also introduces you to employment, the British culture and citizenship.

If you have little or no English this is the course for you, and you will be able to learn English whatever your starting level is. Some Level 1 and Level 2 courses like Accounting and Business skills can be studied alongside ESOL courses to help you develop your skills while using English as a second language.

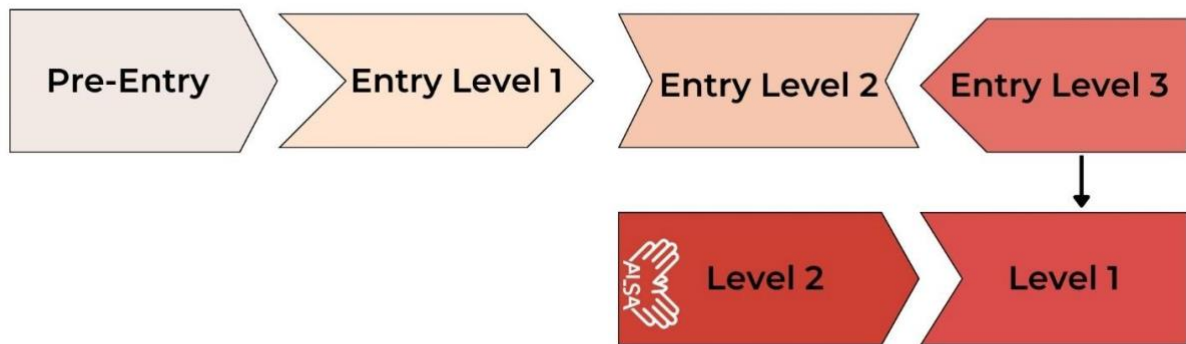
For 16-18 years old learners

In this age group, unaccompanied asylum-seeking young people (UASC) who have just arrived in the UK are particularly encouraged to enrol. The course is usually for a year where learners study for 16 hours a week. Classes are conducted on a day and evening basis with support from a personal tutor, workshops and trips throughout the year.

For Adults (19 and above)

The ESOL course will help you to increase your independence, access higher levels of further education and improve your employability. Adult learners ESOL classes usually run for 1 year and can be taken on a part-time basis (2 days a week). The course can help you if you cannot read or write in English, learn how to use computers for learning and get a nationally recognised English or Literacy qualification and certificate.

Courses are available to suit everyone, and their current level of English starts from beginners to more advanced. The graphic below shows you how you progress from one level to another ([ESOL Courses](#), 2024). At the end of each level, you will have an exam which includes speaking and listening, reading, and writing. If you pass, you can progress to the next level. ESOL courses not only help to improve English language knowledge, but they also enable individuals to understand British culture and citizenship. Some courses will focus on employability and the job market in the UK, and this is especially useful for those who are looking to get into work ([REUK](#), 2024).



APPRENTICESHIPS

An apprenticeship is like having a job but with time given for you to study during work time. You will spend approximately 80% of your time working and 20% of your time at college although this can vary depending on your provider. You need to be over the age of 16 and have the right to work to access apprenticeships.

Apprenticeships will help prepare you for employment as you earn work experience. In a similar way to other educational qualifications, you can progress by working your way up through different levels of apprenticeships, up to achieving a masters' degree in your area of interest (REUK, 2024).

Apprenticeship vacancies always specify entry requirements and what the employer is looking for. Normally, employers will ask for at least a Level 2 qualification and some require A-Levels or other equivalent Level 3 qualifications. It is important that you check the job description and personal specification for any essential and desirable skills that may be required.

- **Intermediate (Level 2)** - Applicants need to be aged 16 and above and show evidence that they can complete the level.
- **Advanced (Level 3)** - Some industries may require three or more GCSEs and previous experience in the industry.

UNIVERSITY

If you have Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR), you can access university. However, you will be charged tuition fees at an 'international/overseas' rate unless/until you have been "ordinarily resident" in the UK for 3 years before (and on) the first day of the first year of the course. After this, you would be able to access university as a 'home' student (REUK, 2024).

Similarly, to be eligible for student finance you need to have been "**ordinarily resident**" in the UK **for 3 years before the first day of the first year of the course. Unless you are applying in Scotland where you do not need to have been 'ordinarily resident' for 3 years, but you must be ordinarily resident in Scotland on the first day of the first academic year of the course** (REUK, 2024).

1. Student finance

If you have any of the above statuses, you will usually be able to apply for government student finance to help you pay for your university tuition fees and living cost.

Remember this is a loan and has to be repaid once you start earning a salary of £25,000 per year. For undergraduates, there are two main loans you can apply for:

- **Tuition fee loan:** This is a non-means tested loan and is paid directly to the university to cover your fee cost. This does not depend on your household income.

Maintenance loan: This is a means tested loan (depends on household income) and is to help cover your living costs, e.g. rent, food, transport etc. The amount you receive varies depending on where you live and whether you live with family. There is also student finance available for postgraduate students.

2. Self funding

Often those with a more settled status have the right to work and can self-fund their university studies. You may need to use personal savings to pay for your tuition fees and may wish to consider balancing work with studying. Many degrees can be taken part-time or on a flexible basis, such as via distance learning. Please visit this [UCAS guide](#) for more information.

3. Scholarships

If you have ILR status but do not meet the three-year 'ordinarily' resident criteria some universities offer scholarships to people from refugee and asylum-seeking backgrounds. Please visit [Student Action for Refugees \(STAR\)](#)'s website for a more comprehensive list.

You may also wish to visit the funding pages of different universities to find out more about what they can offer.

4. Care leaver support

If you are/have been a care leaver you may be eligible to receive a grant of up to £2,000 from your local authority towards your university studies. Your university may also be eligible for specific funding.

Options of education for those holding Limited Leave to Remain, Discretionary Leave to Remain or UASC Leave

With any of the types of status listed above, you are able to go to university. You will likely be charged tuition fees at an 'international/overseas' rate and will not be eligible for student finance (the loans from the government that other students can apply for). However, if you have resided in the UK for a long period of time, you may qualify for 'home' fee status (and funding) due to long residency ([REUK, 2024](#)).

To be eligible for student finance funding under the long residence category, you must be a resident in England on the first day of the first academic year of your course, hold one of the above types of status and have been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands

throughout the three-year period immediately before the first day of the first academic year of your course. You must also be either:

- Under 18 years old having lived in the UK for at least 7 years before the first day of the first academic year of your course;
- or aged 18 years and above having either spent at least half your life in the UK,
- or having spent at least 20 years in the UK prior to the first day of the first academic year of your course.

You see more on the guidelines on fee regulations at [UKCISA](#).

If you have been granted any of the above types of status and have been ‘ordinarily’ resident in the UK for 3 years you will likely pay tuition fees at ‘home’ rate, with a cost of up to £9,250 per academic year. This cost may vary depending on the university and course chosen as some fees are slightly lower. Living costs may vary.

However, if you have been granted any of the above types of status but have not been ‘ordinarily resident’ in the UK for three years, you will pay tuition fees at an ‘international/overseas’ rate. These costs may vary depending on the university and course chosen, and some fees are significantly higher.

If you have one of the types of status listed above then it is likely you will not be able to access student finance, unless you meet the long residence category for ‘home’ fee status. You will need to arrange another way to pay for university

1. University Scholarships

Many universities offer scholarships for those who can’t access student finance on account of their immigration status. All of these have different names, but these are sometimes called “Sanctuary Scholarships”, “Equal Access”, or “Article 26” awards. These usually pay your tuition fees and often also provide extra funding for your living costs. For updated lists of which universities offer scholarships, please visit [Student Action for Refugees \(STAR\)’s website](#) and [Article 26](#). Although many of these are for undergraduate degrees, some are for postgraduate studies.

2. Private Scholarships

There are a small number of private scholarships available for those who cannot get other funding for their studies. These include the “[Grenfell scholarship](#)”, the “[Westheimer](#)” and the “[Marks Family Charitable Foundation](#)” scholarships.

You do not only have to study A Levels to go to university. To be accepted onto an undergraduate course, you will usually need one of the following level 3 qualifications:

- **A Levels or international equivalents (Provimi i Maturës/Lirimit)**
- **BTEC awards, certificates and diplomas at level 3**
- **International Baccalaureate**
- **NVQs at level 3**
- **Access courses**

Universities may require a pass (usually 4 or C) in GCSE English Language or ask you to sit an alternative English language test (such as [IELTS](#) or [TOEFL](#)) and achieve the minimum score required by the university ([REUK](#), 2024).

I have transcripts/certificates from my home country, can I apply to university using them?

The UK National Agency for International Qualifications and skills (UK ENIC) is the National Information Centre that recognises and evaluates international qualifications and skills. UK ENIC offers Statement of Comparability, which compares overseas qualifications to the UK education system, comparing them to UK qualifications and framework levels. The service does not provide comments on grades, grade comparisons or subjects taken ([ENIC](#), 2024).

[UK ENIC](#) provides the 'Statements of Comparability' for people who have international qualifications and want to study in the UK. You can apply for this through [their website](#), but please note there is a cost for this. You can see more on what documents may be required to apply to university via [REUK](#).

What is 'contextual admissions', and how can it help me?

'**Contextual admissions**' is where a university recognises any barriers or challenges you may have faced in your education. Because of this, the university might reduce their grade requirements or give extra consideration when deciding whether to give you an offer ([REUK](#), 2024).

RESOURCES

If you are looking to start your journey as a student, or want to support your child's school journey in the UK, you might find referring to these sites helpful:

Refugee Education UK: <https://www.reuk.org/>

UK Immigration: <https://ukimmigration.co.uk/>

UCAS: <https://www.ucas.com/>

Refugee Study UK: <https://www.refugee-study.co.uk/>

Hope for The Young: <https://hopefortheyoung.org.uk/grants-and-advocacy/>

Student Action for Refugees: <https://star-network.org.uk/>

Ruth Hayman Trust: <https://www.ruthhaymantrust.org.uk/>

Refugee Council: <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/>

Study in the UK: <https://www.studying-in-uk.org/>

National Union of Students: <https://www.nus.org.uk/>

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This guide was put together by ALSA volunteers with the best intentions, we cannot guarantee all the information is entirely accurate or up to date. Before you make any decisions please check the links in this document and consult with experts. If you have any questions email us at info@alsauk.co.uk

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