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Support for postgraduate students in England

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Summary

This briefing provides information on the various sources of funding available for postgraduate students in England.

Postgraduate education encompasses a broad range of provision and can be classified into two broad types: programmes that are largely taught and those with a significant research component. Fees for postgraduate courses are unregulated and can range in price from around £3,000 to over £30,000 per year for a one year taught masters course.

Current support

For the 2015-16 academic year there are no mandatory general government grants or loans for postgraduate studies. The government does, however, provide funding in certain specific cases, such as for some postgraduate teacher training, some healthcare courses and social work courses. It also provides funding indirectly through the Research Councils and the Postgraduate Support Scheme.

The other sources of funding for postgraduates are from individual institutions, loans from banks, and funding from educational trusts and charities.

New loans system from 2016-17

A system of income-contingent loans for postgraduate masters students is being introduced from 2016-17. Under the system, loans of up to £10,000 will be available to eligible students under the age of 60 studying full-time masters courses at an institution in the UK with degree awarding powers. They will also be available to part-time masters students who are studying at a minimum 50% intensity of study.

Removal of grants for some new healthcare students from 2017

The *Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015* announced that grants for students in nursing, midwifery and the allied health subjects will be replaced with loans from September 2017. In addition, the announcement stated that the cap on the number of students in these subjects will be removed.

Students studying outside the UK

Students studying an entire course at a university outside of the UK are not eligible for student support from Student Finance England. UK students have the right to study in any other EU country and when doing so they should be treated the same as nationals for fee purposes. However, the requirement of equal treatment may be taken by member states to apply only to fees, so may be restricted to a country's home students only.

The European Commission's Erasmus+ Master Loans scheme began operation in June 2015 and will be rolled out gradually across participating countries. Under the scheme, loans will be offered by participating banks and student loan agencies and students will be able to borrow up to €12,000 for a one-year masters course or up to €18,000 for a two-year course.

1. Background

1.1 Postgraduate qualifications

Postgraduate education encompasses a broad range of provision and can be classified into two broad types: programmes that are largely taught and those with a significant research component.

Postgraduate qualifications cover provision which is classified at level 7 or 8 on the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education framework. Level 7 qualifications include masters degrees (such as MSc and MA) and postgraduate diplomas and certificates – these are generally taught programmes. Level 8 qualifications are doctoral degrees such as PhDs or DPhils.

A report by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), [Postgraduate education in England and Northern Ireland Overview report 2013](#), sets out numbers and trends in postgraduate provision over the last 10 years.

1.2 Postgraduate tuition fees

Unlike for undergraduate students, fees for postgraduate students are unregulated. Universities therefore tend to set fees based on what the market will bear and tuition fees vary between courses and between institutions. One year taught masters courses can range in price from around £3,000 to over £30,000 per year. A survey in the *Times Higher Education* stated that average home fee for a taught postgraduate course in 2015-16 was £5,901 – much less than the typical undergraduate fee at an English university.¹

1.3 Postgraduate students

The postgraduate student population is diverse; students come from all over the world to study on a wide variety of courses in UK higher education institutions. As of 2013-14, 38% of postgraduate students were from outside the UK and nearly half of all postgraduate students were studying part-time.²

In 2012-13, 40% of all postgraduate students were over 30 years of age. However, most students enter postgraduate study between the ages of 21 and 25, and the average age of postgraduates on taught courses is falling.³

The number of postgraduate taught students at UK universities rose steadily from 2007-08 and reached a peak of 485,000 students in 2010-11. Since that year numbers have declined and by 2013-14 the

¹ ["International and postgraduate student fees survey, 2015"](#), *Times Higher Education* 13 August 2015.

² Universities UK, [Higher Education in Facts and Figures 2015](#), September 2015, p12

³ HEFCE, [Postgraduate education in England and Northern Ireland Overview report 2013](#), July 2013/14, p15

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number of students had fallen to 428,000 – a reduction of 57,000 students in three years.⁴

The decline in the number of postgraduate students is largest among UK taught students; numbers of students on research degrees is increasing.⁵ The causes of the fall in student numbers are uncertain but various reasons have been suggested, such as the increase in undergraduate tuition fees and the consequent reluctance of graduates to incur more debt, and the lack of funding sources for postgraduate study.

⁴ Data from HESA

⁵ HEFCE, [Postgraduate education in England and Northern Ireland Overview report 2013](#), July 2013/14, p16

2. Postgraduate student support

2.1 Overview of current position

For the 2015-16 academic year there are no mandatory general government grants or loans for postgraduate studies. The government does however provide funding in certain specific cases, such as for some postgraduate teacher training, some healthcare courses and social work courses. It also provides funding indirectly through the Research Councils and the Postgraduate Support Scheme (see below). The other sources of funding for postgraduates are from individual institutions, loans from banks, and funding from educational trusts and charities.

From the 2016-17 academic year a new system of income-contingent loans for postgraduate students will be introduced. Loans of up to £10,000 will be available to eligible students under the age of 60 studying full-time (or part-time at a minimum 50% intensity) eligible masters courses at an institution in the UK with degree awarding powers.⁶

Further information on funding for postgraduate students can be found on the following websites:

- Prospects: [Funding postgraduate study](#)
- National Postgraduate Committee: [Postgraduate funding guide](#)
- Gov.uk: [Funding for postgraduate study](#)

2.2 The Research Councils

The Research Councils provide the largest number of awards for postgraduate students; around 30,000 researchers per year, including 19,000 doctoral students, are funded by the Councils.⁷ Funding goes directly to universities who then select and recruit students. Each year, approximately 6,000 studentships are awarded to universities by the Councils, so competition for awards is fierce and many applicants will struggle to secure funding.

There are seven grant-awarding Research Councils:

- [Arts and Humanities Research Council \(AHRC\)](#)
- [Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council \(BBSRC\)](#)
- [Economic and Social Research Council \(ESRC\)](#)
- [Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council \(EPSRC\)](#)
- [Medical Research Council \(MRC\)](#)
- [Natural Environment Research Council \(NERC\)](#)
- [Science and Technology Facilities Council \(STFC\)](#)

The Research Councils UK website provides an overview of Research Council [postgraduate funding](#):

⁶ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, [Higher Education: Postgraduate Study: Government response to the Consultation on Support for Postgraduate Study](#), November 2015, pp12-17

⁷ "[Press briefing: People and Skills](#)", Research Councils UK website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

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Research Council funding for postgraduate research training goes directly to research organisations who then undertake the selection and recruitment of students. Prospective students seeking scholarships or bursaries for fees or stipend should contact the research organisation at which they wish to study. The research organisation will be able to offer advice on what funding is available, eligibility and application guidance.⁸

Type of award

The Research Councils provide a variety of awards, the most common being Studentship Grants (for masters or doctorates) and Collaborative Awards. Awards may cover just tuition fees, or fees and a maintenance grant.

Student stipends, which also include contributions towards travel, fieldwork, academic materials and other course-related expenses, have set national minimum amounts; the minimum doctoral stipend for 2015-16 is £14,057. Additional sums may be available for disabled students. CASE awards may attract a higher stipend as may certain projects falling within priority recruitment areas.⁹

2.3 Institutional Finance

Many higher education institutions have their own scholarships, bursaries or studentship awards. These may be available to certain students who qualify under the institution's own criteria. Students should apply to the department in which they wish to study to find out about the availability of such funding. Admissions staff can also be helpful in advising students on other avenues of funding that previous students have successfully employed.

Postgraduate Support Scheme

The Postgraduate Support Scheme (PSS) supports students who are under-represented at postgraduate level and are studying subjects in line with the Government's growth strategies. In 2014-15 the scheme provided £25 million for 20 pilot projects that supported these aims. The HEFCE website provides information on the pilot projects:

The 20 successful projects support more than 2,800 students and involve a range of support activities. These include:

- financial and pastoral support
- mentoring and networking
- curricula change
- funded studentships
- work placements
- a variety of bursary and loan schemes.¹⁰

In its 2014 Autumn Statement the Coalition Government announced that the 2015-16 PSS would provide £50 million to institutions to

⁸ "[Postgraduate Training](#)", Research Councils UK website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

⁹ "[Research Councils UK Doctoral Stipend Levels and Indicative Fees for 2015](#)", Research Councils UK website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

¹⁰ "[Postgraduate Support Scheme](#)", HEFCE website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

provide bursaries on a match-funded basis. HEFCE stated that this would allow 10,000 masters students to each receive a £10,000 contribution towards the cost of their studies.

The Government indicated that the 2015-16 PSS will provide a bridge to the postgraduate loans which will be available from 2016-17 (see below).¹¹

2.4 Loans

New loans for postgraduate masters courses

The Chancellor announced in the Autumn Statement 2014 that a new system of income contingent loans of up to £10,000 for postgraduate students under the age of 30 on taught masters courses would be introduced from 2016-17:

1.154 Autumn Statement 2014 therefore introduces a new offer of income contingent loans for those under 30 years old wishing to undertake a postgraduate taught masters in any subject. These loans, of up to £10,000, are planned to be available from 2016-17 and will be repaid concurrently with undergraduate loans. The loans are designed so that, on average, individuals will repay in full, in recognition of the high private return to individuals, but they will beat commercial rates. The government will consult on the detail and will confirm the delivery plan. This is expected to benefit around 40,000 students, and enable around 10,000 more individuals to take advantage of the opportunity to undertake postgraduate study each year.

1.155 To support students until these loans are in place, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) will allocate £50 million in 2015-16 to universities to offer bursaries on a match funded basis. These will be £10,000 each and will benefit 10,000 students.¹²

On 25 March 2015, the Coalition Government published a [consultation](#) on the proposed loans system. The consultation closed on 29 May 2015 and the Government published its [response](#) in November 2015.¹³ The response confirmed that loans will be available from the 2016-17 academic year. It also set out the eligibility criteria for the loans, which in some areas are wider than those originally proposed and consulted upon.

Individual eligibility

The response outlined that loans of up to £10,000 will be available to eligible students aged under 60 on eligible 1 or 2 year full-time masters courses. This will include taught, research, distance learning or professional masters courses across all disciplines. Students studying part-time at a minimum of 50% intensity of full-time study will also be able to access loans.

¹¹ HEFCE, [Postgraduate Support Scheme: Guidance for institutions receiving funding to support postgraduate students 2015-16](#), Circular letter 32/2014, December 2014.

¹² HM Treasury, [Autumn Statement 2014](#), Cm 8961 December 2014 p44

¹³ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, [Higher Education: Postgraduate Study: Government response to the Consultation on Support for Postgraduate Study](#), November 2015

Individuals who already have a postgraduate masters qualification will not be eligible.

Institutional eligibility

Loans will be available to eligible English-domiciled students who study in the United Kingdom, including at higher education institutions outside England. They will not be available to students who move to England from one of the other nations of the UK to study.

To be eligible for loans in 2016-17, students must be studying at a higher education institution with Degree Awarding Powers. The response stated that the Government intends to extend institutional eligibility from 2017-18.

Repayment

The repayment rate will be 6% and loans will be repaid concurrently with other student loans. The repayment threshold will be £21,000 and will be frozen until 2021. Repayments will commence from April 2019, but individuals will be able to make voluntary repayments before this time if they wish.¹⁴

A summary of the terms and conditions of the postgraduate masters loan scheme is provided on pages 23-25 of the [Government's response](#).

More information is available in Library Briefing Paper 7049, [New loans for postgraduate students announced in the Autumn Statement 2014](#).

Loans for PhDs

In the budget statement delivered on 18 March 2015, the Chancellor announced that the Government would "add to the financial support...announced at the autumn statement for postgraduates, with new support for PhDs and research-based masters degrees".¹⁵ The Red Book stated that the support would include income-contingent loans of up to £25,000:

The government will introduce a package of measures to broaden and strengthen support for postgraduate researchers (including both masters and PhDs). This additional support will focus on seizing new opportunities in postgraduate research and build on partnerships with industry, charities, academies and individual members of society. It will include:

- [...]
- introducing income contingent loans of up to £25,000 to support PhDs (and research masters). These loans will be in addition to existing funding, and designed to minimise public subsidy. The government will consult with research councils, universities and industry to examine how best to design these.¹⁶

The second half of the consultation document published in March 2015 concerned the proposed loans for PhDs and research-based masters

¹⁴ Ibid, pp12-16

¹⁵ [HC Deb 18 March 2015 c776](#)

¹⁶ HM Treasury, [Budget 2015](#), HC1093, March 2015, p98

courses. It stated that the Government would review the support for postgraduate research students:

The Government will review how we can both broaden and strengthen support for postgraduate research students and excellent postgraduate research. The Review will cover all postgraduate research degrees, including PhDs, research master's, Engineering Doctorates and other professional doctorates. It will not examine support for postdoctoral research.¹⁷

It further stated that the review would consider whether to introduce income contingent loans for postgraduate research degrees:

The Review will consider whether to broaden support for postgraduate research students by introducing income contingent loans of up to £25,000 over the lifetime of a postgraduate research degree. The intention is to offer loans as an addition to the present system of grant funding, not as a replacement, widening access to postgraduate research degrees by offering support to those unable to obtain grants under the current system. The loans would be designed to avoid deadweight. There is a trade-off between overall number and level of loans and the level of public subsidy. If the subsidy were higher, we would have to consider for example capping the total number of loans, or restricting to specific subjects.¹⁸

As outlined above, the response to the consultation published in November 2015 stated that eligible students on research masters courses would be able to access loans of up to £10,000 from 2016-17.

With regards to PhD students, the response stated that:

The Government is also committed to the introduction of income contingent loans for Doctoral study. As set out in the consultation, our intention is to offer these loans in addition to grant funding, not as a replacement.¹⁹

No further information was provided in the consultation response.

Professional and Career Development Loans

Professional and Career Development Loans are subsidised bank loans. Students can borrow between £300 and £10,000 to cover course fees and living costs. The Skills Funding Agency pays the interest on the loan while the student is studying – and for one month afterwards. After this, interest is payable at the rate fixed when the loan was taken out.

To qualify for a Professional and Career Development Loan an individual must be 18 or over; been living in the UK for at least three years when the course starts; and plan to work in the UK, European Union or European Economic Area after the course. They must also be doing a qualifying course. To qualify, a course must:

- only last up to 2 years, or 3 years if they include 1 year of work experience;

¹⁷ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, [Consultation on Support for Postgraduate Study](#), March 2015, p29

¹⁸ Ibid, p30

¹⁹ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, [Higher Education: Postgraduate Study: Government response to the Consultation on Support for Postgraduate Study](#), November 2015, p20

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- be provided by an organisation on the Professional Career and Development Loan Register; and
- help with the individual's career – they don't have to lead to a qualification.

Further information is available on the Gov.uk website at [Professional and Career Development Loans](#).

2.5 Subject specific awards

Teaching

Information on funding for postgraduate teacher training courses is available on the Get Into Teaching website at, [Bursaries and funding](#).

Tuition fee and maintenance loans and grants

Postgraduate students on initial teacher training courses which are not salaried have to pay tuition fees, but they are eligible for a tuition fee loan to cover the cost. Postgraduate trainees on non-salaried programmes may also be eligible to apply for mainstream student loans and grants.²⁰

Bursaries

Eligible non-salaried trainee teachers on postgraduate programmes may qualify for a training bursary – an incentive payment designed to attract highly-qualified trainees in shortage subject areas. Trainees do not need to apply for a bursary – if they meet the eligibility criteria, payments will start when they begin their course. A table on the [Get Into Teaching Website](#) provides an overview of bursary levels for the 2016-17 academic year.

Scholarships

There are a number of specialist competitive scholarships ranging from £25,000 to £30,000 for trainees in physics, chemistry, maths and computing. Scholarships are awarded by professional bodies for these subjects, and selection is through an additional application and assessment process. Each scholarship also comes with a package of non-financial benefits, such as early career support and membership of the appropriate professional body. Trainees awarded a scholarship cannot also claim a standard Department for Education bursary.²¹

More information on funding for postgraduate teacher training courses is available in section four of Library Briefing Paper 6710, [Initial teacher training in England](#).

Medical students

A brief outline of the support available to postgraduate medical students is provided below. More information is available in Library Briefing Paper 6495, [Support for medical students in England in 2014/15 and 2015/16](#).

²⁰ "[Funding for postgraduate teacher training](#)", Department for Education website, last accessed 9 February 2015.

²¹ Ibid

Graduate students study on two main types of medical degree programme: the standard undergraduate course of 5+ years (taken as a second undergraduate degree), or the accelerated graduate entry course (4 years). Funding depends on the type of course taken and is different to the support available to students taking a first undergraduate medical degree.

Graduate students on the standard 5 year+ undergraduate course

Students have to pay their tuition fees for the first four years of their course and are not eligible for a tuition fee loan or a maintenance grant. They may, however, be able to apply to Student Finance England for a maintenance loan.

From year five of their training, graduate medical students receive the same support as undergraduate medical students. That is, their tuition fees will be paid by the NHS Student Bursary Scheme; they will also be eligible to apply for a means-tested NHS bursary to cover maintenance costs and a reduced maintenance loan from Student Finance England. Students starting from 2012 have also had access to a non-means tested grant of £1,000 as part of their NHS Bursary award.²²

Graduate students on accelerated (four year) courses

In their first year, students have to pay the first £3,465 of their fees and can take out a loan for the balance of up to £9,000 per annum. In the remaining years of the course, the NHS bursary pays the first £3,465 of the fees and the student can continue to take out a loan for the remainder.

Students in year one of the accelerated course can also apply for a maintenance loan, but not a maintenance grant. In years two, three and four, eligible students may apply for the same living cost support as undergraduates on the five year degree – i.e. a means-tested NHS bursary, reduced rate maintenance loan and the £1,000 non-means tested grant.

These funding arrangements apply for students starting their courses in 2014-15 and 2015-16. Arrangements for 2016-17 and beyond are yet to be announced.²³

Further information is available in the NHS Business Services Authority booklet, [Your Guide to NHS Student Bursaries 2015/16](#) and on the [Money4medstudents](#) website.

Healthcare

Students accepted for an NHS funded place on a course that leads to professional registration as a nurse, midwife or other specified healthcare profession may be eligible for an NHS Bursary. The new full-time students in 2015-16, students may receive:

- funding to cover the cost of tuition fees

²² ["Financial support for students on degree courses in medicine"](#), NHS Careers website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

²³ Ibid

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- a non-means tested grant of £1,000 per year
- a means tested bursary to help with living costs of up to £3,191 for students living away from home in London, £2,643 for students living away from home outside London and £2,207 for students living at home.²⁴

The bursary can also include a number of other elements such as an extra weeks allowance and a dependants' allowance.

Information on the bursaries, including a full list of qualifying professional registrations, is available in the NHS Business Services Authority's [guide](#), and on the Gov.uk website at [NHS bursaries](#).

Spending Review and Autumn Statement announcement

The *Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015* announced that the Government would replace grants with student loans for students in nursing, midwifery and the allied health subjects. The announcement further stated that the cap on the number of students in these subjects would be removed:

The Spending Review reforms the funding system for health students by replacing grants with student loans and abolishing the cap on the number of student places for nursing, midwifery and allied health subjects. The current grant system means that there is a cap on student nurses and over half of all applicants to nursing courses are turned away. This reform will enable universities to provide up to 10,000 additional nursing and other health professional training places this Parliament. This will ensure that there are enough nurses for the NHS while cutting the current reliance on expensive agency staff. The move to loans will also mean access to 25% more financial support for health students during their studies. The government will work with key stakeholders to implement the reforms.²⁵

The announcement stated that the change will be implemented from September 2017, with the details subject to consultation.²⁶

Social Work

The social work bursary was introduced by the Department of Health as an incentive to train in social work. Changes were made to the funding for social work students from the 2013-14 academic year.

Under the system in place from 2013-14, all eligible postgraduate students are entitled to a Placement Travel Allowance (PTA). In addition, they may be entitled to a bursary if they are included on the list of eligible students provided by their higher education institution.²⁷ Students who received a bursary prior to 2013-14 and have not interrupted their studies will continue to be funded under the previous arrangements.

²⁴ NHS Business Services Authority, [Financial help for healthcare students 2015-16](#), April 2015, p22

²⁵ HM Treasury, [Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015](#), Cm9162, November 2015, pp31-2

²⁶ *Ibid*, p126

²⁷ "[Social Work Bursaries](#)", NHS Business Services Authority website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

More information is available on the NHS Business Authority website at [Social Work Bursaries](#).

Law

The University of Law has various scholarships and bursaries for students at the university wishing to take postgraduate qualifications.

Information on them is available on the University of Law website at [Postgraduate scholarships and bursaries](#).

Metro Bank also offers a [Professional Studies Loan for Legal Studies](#) for University of Law students taking GDL, LLM, LPC and BPTC courses.

Previously, HSBC ran a scheme called The Bar Loan, which was a loan offered to eligible students on the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC). However, HSBC has withdrawn the scheme and the final date for applying was 31 December 2013. On its website, the Bar Council states that it is in the process of trying to establish a similar scheme with an alternative bank.²⁸

2.6 Trusts and Charities

Trusts and charities may provide funding for postgraduate students. These grants are entirely discretionary and small amounts of up to £500 might be available. When contacting these bodies it is recommended that the student finds a connection with the organisation such as the area to be studied, residential or a family link.

Several resources provide information on the bodies to approach:

- *The Grants Register* (Macmillan)
- *The Guide to Major Trusts 2014/15* (Directory of Social Change)
- *Charities Digest 2015* (Waterlow Information Services)
- Grantsforindividuals.org.uk
- GRANTfinder.co.uk (log-in required)

2.7 Funds for disabled postgraduate students

Disabled students undertaking postgraduate study can apply for a Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA) to help them with the extra costs they may have because of their disability. In the 2014-15 and 2015-16 academic years postgraduate students can get a single allowance of up to a maximum amount of £10,362 a year. DSAs do not have to be repaid.²⁹

Further information is available on the Gov.uk website at, [Disabled Students' Allowances](#).

²⁸ "[Funding and Scholarships](#)", The Bar Council website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

²⁹ "[Disabled Students' Allowances \(DSAs\)](#)", Gov.uk website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

3. Funding for postgraduate study abroad

In England, only courses which are 'designated courses' under regulations in the *Education (Student Support) Regulations 2011*, as amended, are eligible for student support. Regulation 5(c)(da) states that for a course to be 'designated' it must be "substantially provided in the United Kingdom".³⁰ As a result, students studying an entire course at a university outside of the UK are not eligible for student support.

Information on the [European Commission Your Europe](#) website explains that UK students have the right to study in any other EU country and when doing so they should be treated the same as nationals for fee purposes. However, the requirement of equal treatment may, under EU law, be taken by member states to apply only to fees, so it is permissible for countries to restrict other types of student support to their home students.³¹ For example, EU students studying in the UK are eligible for fee support on the same basis as UK home students, but they are not generally eligible for maintenance loans or grants.

The [Prospects website](#) provides information for students considering studying at an overseas university.

Erasmus+ Master Loans scheme

The European Commission intends to increase the mobility of postgraduate students by improving their access to affordable finance through the provision of a masters-level student loan guarantee facility. Under the Erasmus+ Master Loans scheme, students who have been accepted for a full masters study programme in another Erasmus+ Programme country will be able to apply for a loan to contribute to their costs. Loans will be offered by participating banks and student loan agencies and students will be able to borrow up to €12,000 for a one-year Masters course or up to €18,000 for a two-year course.

The Student Loan Guarantee Facility began operation in June 2015, with a gradual roll-out across the Erasmus+ programme countries. MicroBank in Spain is the first bank to participate, for both outgoing and incoming Masters students.

More information is available on the European Commission [website](#) and in the guide, [Erasmus+ Master Loans](#).

³⁰ [Education \(Student Support\) Regulations 2011](#), SI 2011/1986

³¹ "[University fees and financial help](#)", European Commission Your Europe website, last accessed 7 September 2015.

4. Further reading

Several reports have contained information on the provision and funding of postgraduate education. These include:

- Universities UK, [Postgraduate Taught Education: The Funding Challenge](#), 29 May 2014
- CentreForum, [Postgraduate Education: Better Funding and Better Access](#), June 2013
- Higher Education Commission, [Postgraduate Education An Independent Inquiry by the Higher Education Commission](#), 23 October 2012
- Adrian Smith et al, [One Step Beyond: Making the most of postgraduate education](#), March 2010
- Higher Education Policy Institute (HEPI) [Postgraduate Education in the United Kingdom](#) January 2010
- 1994 Group [Analysis of postgraduate provision at UK Universities](#) January 2010
- Universities UK [Taught postgraduate students: market trends and opportunities](#) May 2009

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