



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

May 2019

Foreword

For the third year in a row Oxford has been ranked the best university in the world by the Times Higher Education Global Ranking. Unsurprisingly, therefore, competition for an undergraduate place at Oxford is intense and becomes more so every year. In 2018 over 21,500 students applied for one of the 3,300 places in the entering class, an increase in applications of over 4,000 in the past five years.

In the pages that follow we present a detailed breakdown of those who applied to every college and hall in every subject for the past five years. We analyse the applications by academic achievement, by region, race and socio-economic background, as well as by disability and gender.

Last year we made a commitment to publish this data annually. We do so in an effort to track our progress ourselves but also to try to demystify the somewhat unusual admissions process. Above all, we do so to demonstrate our commitment to transparency.

From first glance at this data it is immediately apparent that Oxford University reflects the deep inequalities in our society along socio-economic, regional and ethnic lines. It must also be apparent, even to the most cynical observer, that we are making progress. The numbers are low, the pace is slow, but the trajectory is clear – the number of students admitted to Oxford from deprived backgrounds is steadily increasing.

It was precisely because of our concern that the pace of change was too slow that this year we are increasing the size of our flagship summer programme, UNIQ, by 50% to 1,375 school pupils. We also announced the creation of two new programmes, Opportunity Oxford and Foundation Oxford, which we believe will significantly accelerate the pace of change. When both programmes are up and running in four years' time we expect that one in four of those admitted to Oxford will be from a deprived background. The entire University community, colleges and halls, departments and divisions, have united behind a commitment to effect a sea change in our admissions practices.

This Admissions Report reflects the progress we have been making in recent years and reflects the commitment and hard work of hundreds of my colleagues across the collegiate University who treat every one of the 21,500 applications with care and personal attention.

I would like to call on everyone who reads this report, whether you are teachers, parents or commentators, to help us attract more exceptional, academically motivated students of all backgrounds by encouraging the smartest young people you know to apply to Oxford.



Professor Louise Richardson
Vice-Chancellor



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About this report

This report presents undergraduate admissions statistics for the University of Oxford over five admissions years between 2014 and 2018, broken down into chapters covering the following areas: overall numbers, domicile, nation and region, disadvantage, school type, gender, ethnicity and disability.

The report includes information for Oxford's colleges and largest courses, aggregated for the three admissions years 2016 to 2018. Aggregation has been used as small yearly figures are likely to provide a misleading picture. Nonetheless, some figures remain so small that a handful of decisions can appear to create large swings which have limited statistical value. This health warning applies even more strongly to single-year statistics for colleges and courses. The full data are available to view online: ox.ac.uk/adstats.

The report also provides some national context for Oxford's data, primarily based on figures from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). This includes information on the numbers of students achieving Oxford's minimum standard offer: three A grades or better at A-level and equivalent Scottish qualifications. It also compares Oxford's data with the higher education sector as a whole and with the Russell Group of leading universities.

A summary of Oxford's admissions process can be found on page 38.

Key points

The number of students applying to study at Oxford has been rising year on year, but the number of undergraduate places available has risen only slightly to just over 3,300. In 2018, almost four-fifths of those places (2,570) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2014 and 2018, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 56.3%¹ to 60.5%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 13.6% to 18.3%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 9.3% to 11.3%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education rose from 10.2% to 13.1%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 6.0% to 9.2%.
- The mix of men and women has fluctuated, with more women admitted than men in 2017 and 2018.

FOOTNOTE

1. Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal place.

1. Overall numbers, including domicile

This section presents information on Oxford's overall numbers, as well as the domicile of Oxford's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

OVERALL NUMBERS

- The total number of undergraduate places available annually at Oxford has risen only slightly to just over 3,300.
- Overall application numbers have risen annually, and by 23.1% since 2014.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2018	21,515	3,840	3,309
2017	19,938	3,771	3,270
2016	19,144	3,751	3,262
2015	18,377	3,663	3,216
2014	17,484	3,565	3,161

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2016–2018)²

COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Economics & Management	15.3	History & Politics	8.2
Computer Science	14.2	PPE*	8.2
Medicine	10.7	Mathematics	7.8
Biomedical Sciences	9.8	Law**	7.7
Maths & Computer Science	8.4	Physics	6.7

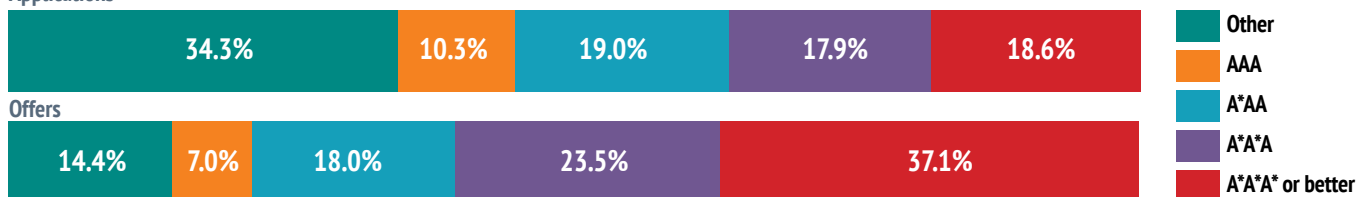
Note: This table contains aggregated figures for the period 2016-2018. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.

*Philosophy, Politics and Economics **Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

A-level grade profile of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and being admitted to Oxford (2018 UK intake)[^]

- While three A grades is Oxford's minimum standard offer for candidates taking A-levels, many courses – particularly in the sciences – require at least one A* grade.
- More than half of applicants and almost 90% of admitted students achieve A*AA or better at A-level.
- More than 40% of admitted students achieve three A* grades or better at A-level.

Applications



[^]A-level bands are based on results data obtained from UCAS and include results from the 2018 and 2017 examination rounds. Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

FOOTNOTE

BREAKDOWN BY DOMICILE

- The largest increase in applications has been from students outside the EU.
- UK-domiciled applicants are substantially more likely to receive an offer of a place to study at Oxford than students from outside the UK.
- The proportion of UK students has fallen from 81.8% to 77.7% since 2014.
- Oxford does not operate quotas or targets around the nationality or domicile of students admitted to the University. The exception is Medicine, which is subject to a government restriction on the number of students with international fee status who can be admitted each year.
- The highest number of overseas applications and admitted students was from the People's Republic of China.

Table 1.3: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by area of domicile, 2014–2018

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2018	13,013	2,960	2,570	60.5%	77.7%
2017	12,583	2,928	2,547	63.1%	77.9%
2016	12,193	2,989	2,630	63.7%	80.6%
2015	11,729	2,891	2,599	63.8%	80.8%
2014	11,418	2,872	2,585	65.3%	81.8%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2018	2,687	307	273	12.5%	8.3%
2017	2,431	302	273	12.2%	8.3%
2016	2,417	263	234	12.6%	7.2%
2015	2,169	237	217	11.8%	6.7%
2014	1,953	226	199	11.2%	6.3%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2018	5,815	573	466	27.0%	14.1%
2017	4,924	541	450	24.7%	13.8%
2016	4,534	499	398	23.7%	12.2%
2015	4,479	535	400	24.4%	12.4%
2014	4,113	467	377	23.5%	11.9%

Table 1.4: Countries with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2016–2018

COUNTRY OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	37,789	UK	7,747
PR China	3,120	PR China	320
USA	1,976	Singapore	206
Singapore	1,395	USA	168
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,239	Hong Kong (SAR)	134
Germany	1,235	Germany	128
India	951	Romania	106
Poland	773	Poland	103
France	752	France	57
Italy	728	Korea (South)	57
Malaysia	717	Italy	52

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2016 intake)*

UK 84.2%	EU 5.7%	NON-EU 10.2%
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Russell Group (2016 intake)*

UK 76.6%	EU 7.2%	NON-EU 16.3%
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Oxford University (2018 intake)

UK 77.7%	EU 8.3%	NON-EU 14.1%
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*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 39 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

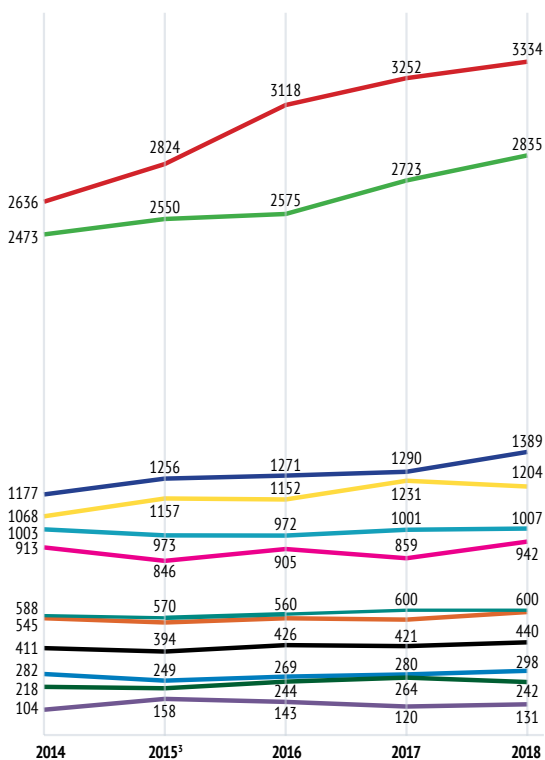
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer-holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 47.2% of UK applications between 2016 and 2018, and 48.7% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 52.8% of applications and 51.3% of students admitted.

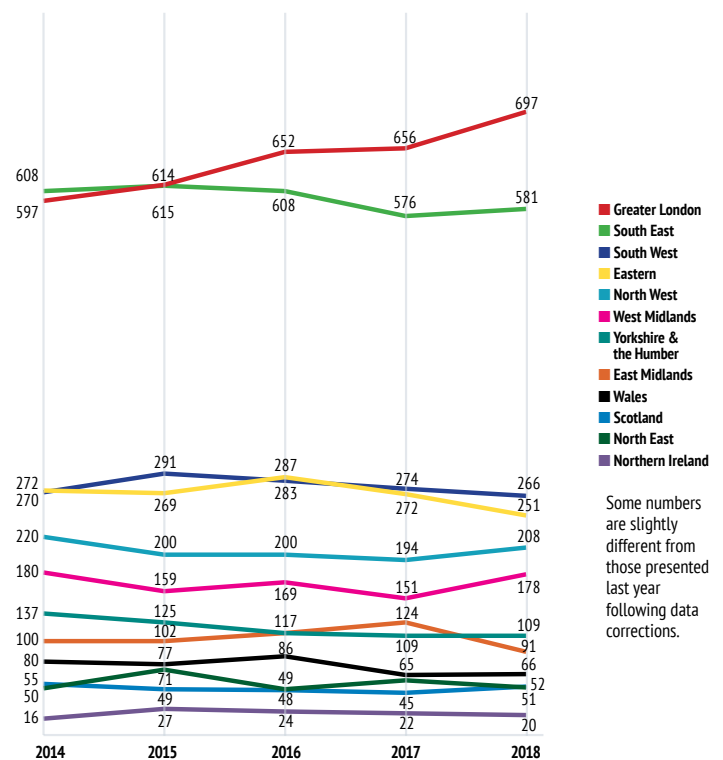
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ STUDENTS ⁴
North East	750	183	159	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%
North West	2,980	702	602	7.9%	7.8%	9.8%
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,760	399	335	4.7%	4.3%	6.3%
East Midlands	1,691	371	322	4.5%	4.2%	5.6%
West Midlands	2,706	578	498	7.2%	6.4%	6.9%
Eastern	3,587	905	810	9.5%	10.5%	10.0%
Greater London	9,704	2,325	2,005	25.7%	25.9%	18.3%
South East	8,133	1,982	1,765	21.5%	22.8%	19.1%
South West	3,950	952	823	10.5%	10.6%	8.4%
Wales	1,287	254	217	3.4%	2.8%	3.4%
Northern Ireland	394	73	66	1.0%	0.9%	4.4%
Scotland	847	153	145	2.2%	1.9%	5.0%
Total	37,789	8,877	7,747			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2014–2018



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2014–2018



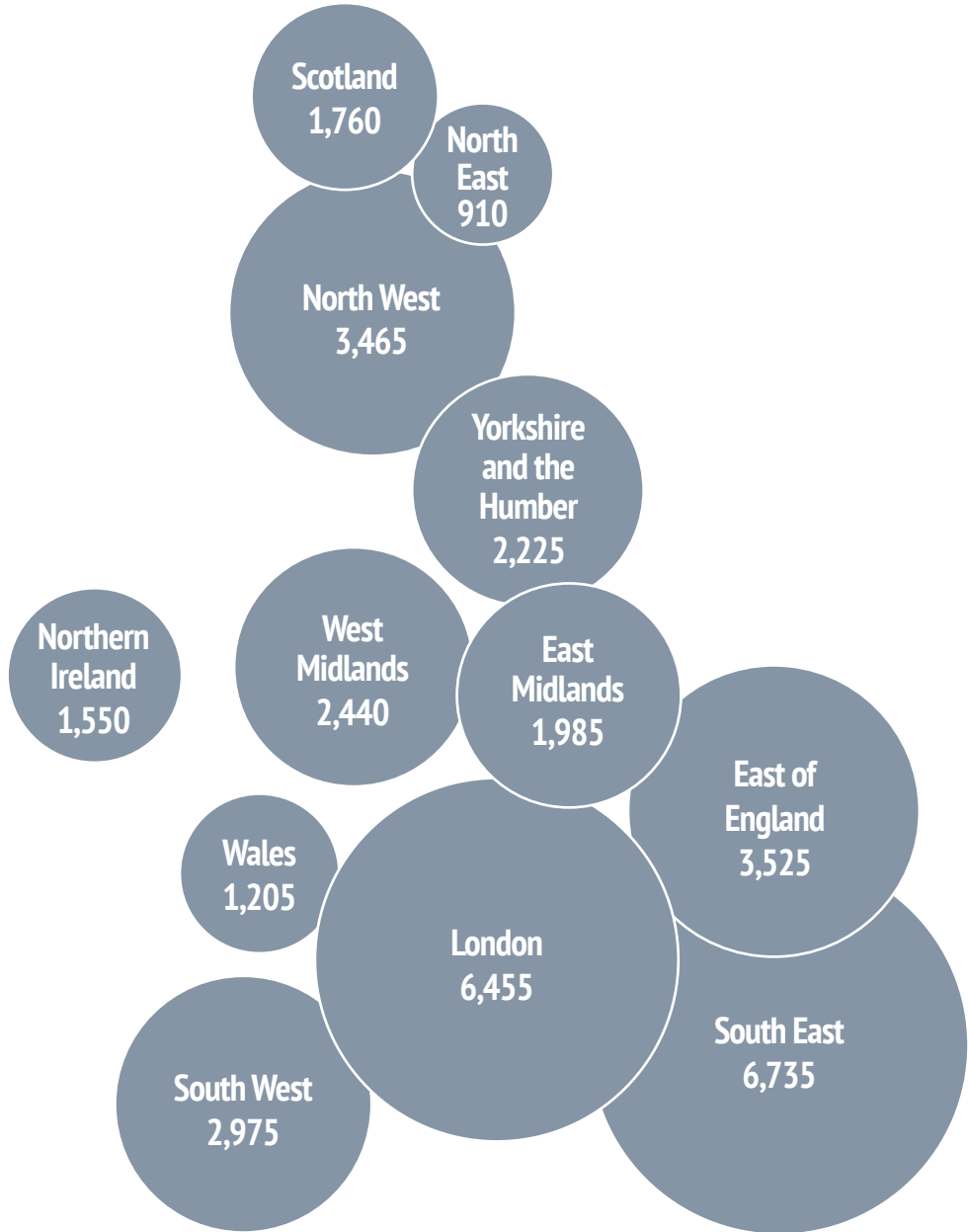
FOOTNOTES

3. One application was submitted from a student whose UK region was not known. This application has been excluded.

4. See page 8

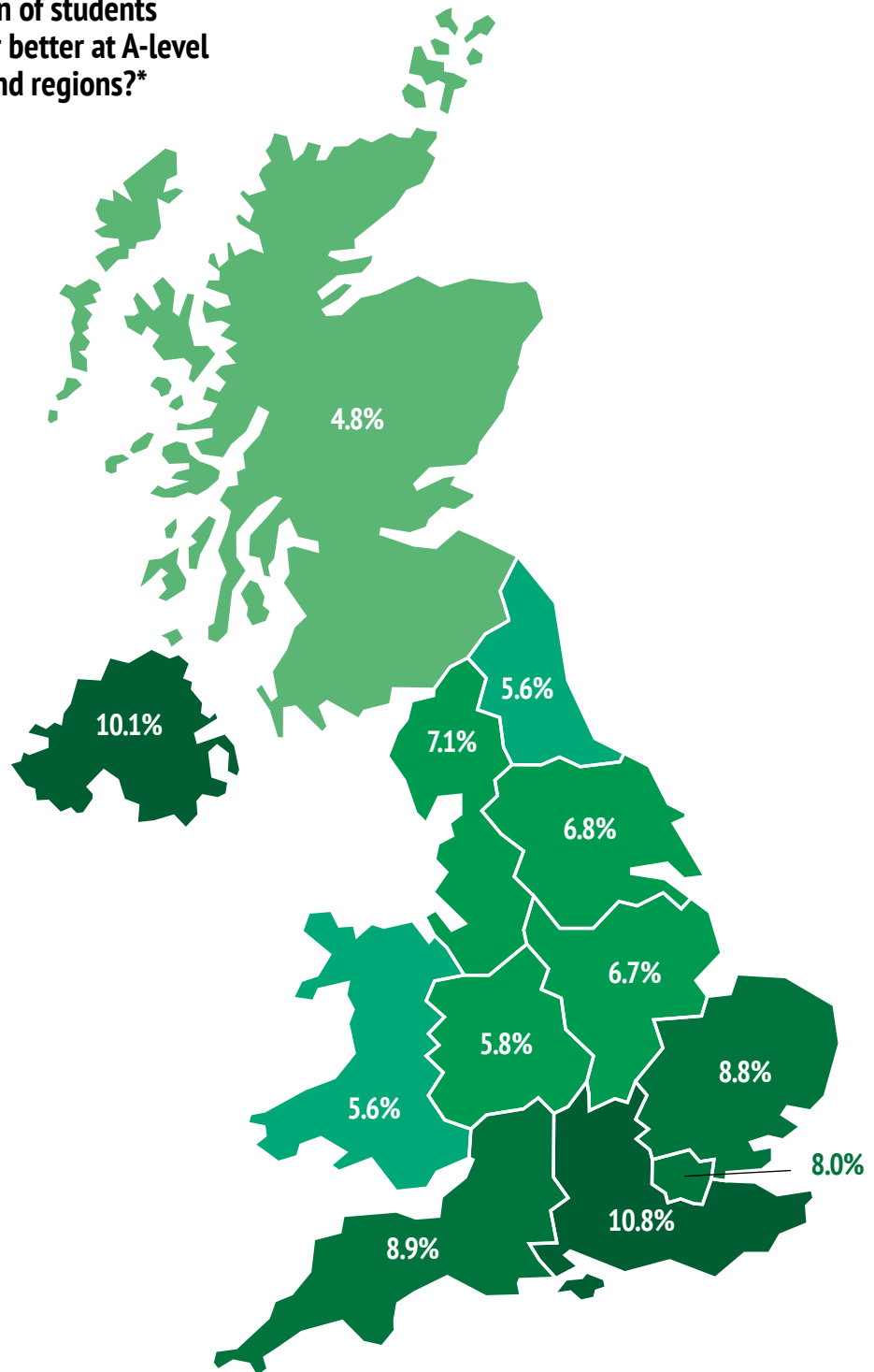
CONTEXT

Number of students achieving AAA or better at A-level, broken down by UK nation and region*



*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

What proportion of students achieves AAA or better at A-level in UK nations and regions?*



*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

3. Disadvantage

This section focuses on the backgrounds of UK-domiciled students who apply to Oxford, are made offers, and are admitted. The figures relate to differing levels of socio-economic advantage and progression to higher education across the UK, and are derived from the ACORN and POLAR⁵ demographic systems.

ACORN is a postcode-based tool that categorises the UK's population by level of socio-economic advantage. POLAR is a similar tool that measures how likely young people are to participate in higher education based on where they live. The ACORN and POLAR systems are widely recognised measures used by the regulator to set admissions targets for universities including Oxford.

These systems are explained in more detail in the glossary to this report.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

The tables below show the number of applications, offers and students admitted from the two most socio-economically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) and the two groups of young people least likely to progress to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2).

- In 2018, 11.3% of UK students admitted to Oxford came from the two most socio-economically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶). This is an increase of two percentage points from 2014.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2018	1,872	379	289	11.3%
2017	1,660	349	269	10.6%
2016	1,351	272	216	8.2%
2015	1,351	252	221	8.6%
2014	1,286	288	241	9.3%

- In 2018, 13.1% of UK students admitted to Oxford were from the two groups with lowest progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2). This is an increase of almost three percentage points from 2014.

Table 3.2: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2018	1,853	404	330	13.1%
2017	1,702	405	324	12.9%
2016	1,499	352	299	11.4%
2015	1,459	322	279	10.8%
2014	1,446	312	262	10.2%

FOOTNOTES

5. POLAR classification is periodically reviewed; POLAR3 classification is used throughout this report.

6. This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

7. Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level by socio-economic group (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)**

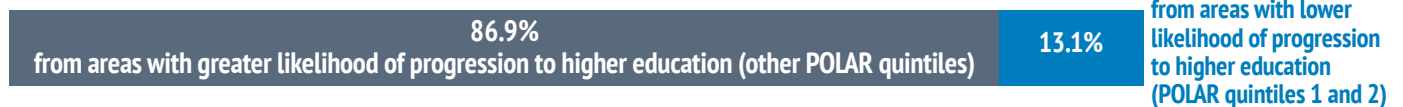


*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose ACORN status is not known. Excludes Type 34 from ACORN category 4 – Type 34 appears in 'other ACORN categories'. See page 39 for full citation.

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level, by areas with different likelihood of progression to higher education (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)**



*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose POLAR status is not known. See page 39 for full citation.

**Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

DATA BY COURSE

These tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 4.7% and 19.5% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.3: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	136	37	29	921	230	221	11.6%
Biological Sciences	118	44	28	971	306	253	10.0%
Biomedical Sciences	81	10	8	535	92	79	9.2%
Chemistry	141	54	39	1,111	471	396	9.0%
Classics	53	24	18	736	318	295	5.8%
Computer Science	128	9	8	522	39	33	19.5%
Earth Sciences	16	7	5	234	96	80	5.9%
Economics & Management	206	32	24	1,609	178	156	13.3%
Engineering Science	202	51	40	1,134	347	305	11.6%
English	259	86	70	2,149	641	582	10.7%
Experimental Psychology	88	32	17	400	119	94	15.3%
Geography	73	25	16	824	241	190	7.8%
History	230	81	63	2,390	618	552	10.2%
History & Politics	98	16	14	653	107	92	13.2%
Law*	499	83	61	2,321	455	398	13.3%
Materials Science	31	9	7	210	83	70	9.1%
Mathematics	448	39	30	2,422	352	327	8.4%
Maths & Computer Science	80	9	8	359	51	48	14.3%
Medicine	564	47	44	2,478	412	376	10.5%
Modern Languages	95	43	36	1,089	446	394	8.4%
Music	33	13	9	447	217	183	4.7%
Oriental Studies	57	19	14	272	102	80	14.9%
Physics	395	45	42	2,271	334	329	11.3%
PPE**	305	58	47	2,375	495	455	9.4%
PPL***	31	5	4	218	64	51	7.3%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTES

6. This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

7. Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

Areas of low progression to higher education

- UK-domiciled students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) made up between 6.8% and 19.8% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.4: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	147	42	39	902	225	211	15.6%
Biological Sciences	145	49	35	936	298	244	12.5%
Biomedical Sciences	107	20	17	503	81	69	19.8%
Chemistry	160	64	53	1,082	455	378	12.3%
Classics	55	27	25	728	315	288	8.0%
Computer Science	121	9	8	521	39	33	19.5%
Earth Sciences	28	16	12	218	86	72	14.3%
Economics & Management	181	22	16	1,613	183	160	9.1%
Engineering Science	156	40	36	1,164	354	306	10.5%
English	292	101	88	2,100	622	561	13.6%
Experimental Psychology	77	30	17	408	120	93	15.5%
Geography	68	21	14	822	245	192	6.8%
History	272	87	76	2,333	609	537	12.4%
History & Politics	98	17	13	641	106	93	12.3%
Law*	528	91	72	2,255	442	382	15.9%
Materials Science	29	12	6	211	79	70	7.9%
Mathematics	499	66	57	2,353	322	297	16.1%
Maths & Computer Science	74	9	8	360	51	48	14.3%
Medicine	487	60	53	2,515	396	364	12.7%
Modern Languages	107	47	36	1,066	438	391	8.4%
Music	48	26	20	430	204	172	10.4%
Oriental Studies	39	12	8	285	108	85	8.6%
Physics	454	60	56	2,186	317	313	15.2%
PPE**	304	67	54	2,352	485	447	10.8%
PPL***	30	7	6	213	62	49	10.9%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe **Philosophy, Politics and Economics ***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTE

7. Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables – and similar tables throughout this report – include figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

Note: Oxford's colleges vary in size and subject provision, admitting between around 50 and 120 UK-domiciled students each year. Permanent Private Halls (which have a different status to colleges and generally admit small numbers of students for a limited range of courses) and Harris Manchester College (which admits only mature students) have been excluded. Application numbers to individual colleges vary year on year, as does the prior academic achievement of those applicants, which can lead to fluctuations in admissions figures between colleges and among particular groups of students. Applicants to a particular college may be reallocated and eventually admitted to another college as part of Oxford's admissions process. An explanation of this system appears on page 38.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- From 2016 to 2018, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 6.8% to 15.9%.

Table 3.5: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 & 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	213	29	24	1,345	255	222	9.8%
Brasenose College	226	31	23	2,287	268	244	8.6%
Christ Church	185	37	30	1,270	332	293	9.3%
Corpus Christi College	112	22	19	582	169	146	11.5%
Exeter College	111	24	19	899	243	221	7.9%
Hertford College	178	41	31	1,176	296	260	10.7%
Jesus College	145	36	25	997	246	221	10.2%
Keble College	225	34	25	1,868	332	292	7.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	199	47	38	984	299	259	12.8%
Lincoln College	122	23	18	917	232	207	8.0%
Magdalen College	199	31	24	1,199	275	240	9.1%
Mansfield College	113	44	29	574	178	153	15.9%
Merton College	126	24	19	926	196	180	9.5%
New College	132	24	22	1,431	312	289	7.1%
Oriel College	147	27	23	920	210	191	10.7%
Pembroke College	157	38	28	1,096	247	214	11.6%
Somerville College	142	34	24	840	282	247	8.9%
St Anne's College	136	38	31	833	288	248	11.1%
St Catherine's College	201	41	29	1,297	347	299	8.8%
St Edmund Hall	102	22	17	855	266	233	6.8%
St Hilda's College	141	34	24	674	275	229	9.5%
St Hugh's College	149	32	23	804	276	239	8.8%
St John's College	322	38	31	1,559	261	231	11.8%
St Peter's College	107	32	26	842	236	214	10.8%
The Queen's College	116	29	18	922	239	216	7.7%
Trinity College	101	21	15	849	207	189	7.4%
University College	188	40	34	1,057	255	229	12.9%
Wadham College	234	40	34	1,312	327	289	10.5%
Worcester College	236	43	35	1,916	298	281	11.1%
University total (2016–18)⁸	4,883	1,000	774	32,651	7,831	6,930	10.0%

FOOTNOTES

6. This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

7. Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

Areas of low progression to higher education

- From 2016 to 2018, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 7.1% to 20.3%.

Table 3.6: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	192	39	33	1,352	245	213	13.4%
Brasenose College	283	35	32	2,209	263	234	12.0%
Christ Church	186	37	28	1,247	330	294	8.7%
Corpus Christi College	100	31	27	586	158	136	16.6%
Exeter College	96	29	22	905	236	216	9.2%
Hertford College	190	44	38	1,154	293	253	13.1%
Jesus College	162	40	33	970	242	213	13.4%
Keble College	274	53	40	1,801	309	274	12.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	173	47	36	1,001	297	260	12.2%
Lincoln College	110	25	22	918	227	201	9.9%
Magdalen College	206	30	23	1,178	274	240	8.7%
Mansfield College	133	47	37	551	175	145	20.3%
Merton College	155	33	31	893	187	168	15.6%
New College	153	42	38	1,398	291	270	12.3%
Oriel College	137	31	26	925	206	188	12.1%
Pembroke College	138	29	17	1,102	252	223	7.1%
Somerville College	147	35	29	826	280	241	10.7%
St Anne's College	173	53	43	786	273	236	15.4%
St Catherine's College	216	55	39	1,264	328	285	12.0%
St Edmund Hall	112	26	22	840	260	226	8.9%
St Hilda's College	154	48	38	658	258	212	15.2%
St Hugh's College	149	53	43	793	254	218	16.5%
St John's College	314	34	29	1,550	263	231	11.2%
St Peter's College	99	26	21	839	237	214	8.9%
The Queen's College	104	32	24	923	235	209	10.3%
Trinity College	122	29	21	811	196	180	10.4%
University College	181	43	37	1,043	252	226	14.1%
Wadham College	204	52	46	1,328	311	273	14.4%
Worcester College	307	49	48	1,828	291	268	15.2%
University total (2016–18)⁸	5,054	1,161	953	32,123	7,616	6,706	12.4%

FOOTNOTES

7. Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

4. School type

This section shows the number of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and admitted to Oxford by the type of school they attended: state or independent.

UK-domiciled students applying from other types of school have been excluded from the tables below. This is because the group is small, constituting only 4.4% of applications (1,643) between 2016 and 2018, and includes students from overseas or unknown schools, making it difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the numbers.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- The proportion of students admitted to Oxford from the UK state sector has risen for the past three years, reaching 60.5% in 2018. This is the highest figure since the University began recording detailed admissions statistics.
- The proportion of UK students admitted from the independent sector has decreased in each of the past three years.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2014–2018

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2018	8,207	1,789	1,502	4,265	1,069	981	60.5%
2017	7,765	1,683	1,431	4,242	1,148	1,029	58.2%
2016	7,454	1,718	1,483	4,213	1,188	1,075	58.0%
2015	7,027	1,596	1,404	4,216	1,219	1,122	55.6%
2014	6,881	1,611	1,423	4,084	1,196	1,105	56.3%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)⁹



*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes unknown school type. See page 39 for full citation.

FOOTNOTE

9. Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

DATA BY COURSE

This table includes figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

- State-educated UK students represented between 29.2% and 76.8% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Some courses attract more applications per available place than others, and UK state students apply disproportionately for the most oversubscribed subjects.
- On average, 37% of state applications between 2016 and 2018 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Economics & Management, Medicine, PPE**, Law*, and Mathematics), compared with 31% of independent applications.
- In contrast, 20% of independent applications were for five of the least oversubscribed subjects (Classics, Music, Modern Languages, Chemistry, and English), compared with 14% of state applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2016–2018

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	698	168	156	335	98	94	62.4%
Biological Sciences	666	204	154	391	134	117	56.8%
Biomedical Sciences	416	63	54	183	36	31	63.5%
Chemistry	831	317	254	398	203	177	58.9%
Classics	238	105	87	513	221	211	29.2%
Computer Science	491	33	29	134	12	9	76.3%
Earth Sciences	179	72	59	68	30	25	70.2%
Economics & Management	1,004	108	93	755	100	85	52.2%
Engineering Science	799	207	172	521	185	167	50.7%
English	1,432	423	374	876	274	251	59.8%
Experimental Psychology	321	98	68	147	46	39	63.6%
Geography	460	149	110	429	116	95	53.7%
History	1,429	392	329	1,137	291	270	54.9%
History & Politics	520	84	70	216	39	35	66.7%
Law*	1,956	373	316	638	134	116	73.1%
Materials Science	129	52	41	111	40	36	53.2%
Mathematics	2,302	290	261	543	100	95	73.3%
Maths & Computer Science	336	44	43	93	15	13	76.8%
Medicine	1,928	298	266	972	161	154	63.3%
Modern Languages	627	280	235	542	205	192	55.0%
Music	253	121	99	214	102	87	53.2%
Oriental Studies	178	71	54	132	47	38	58.7%
Physics	2,045	257	250	575	112	111	69.3%
PPE**	1,551	322	284	980	214	204	58.2%
PPL***	126	34	26	107	35	29	47.3%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTE

9. Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

- Individual colleges receive varying numbers and proportions of applicants from the state and independent sectors. For some colleges, this split is close to 50:50, while others receive several times more applications from state-educated students.
- The state-educated share of UK students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 48.3% to 90.1% from 2016 to 2018.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2016–2018

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,037	178	153	468	99	86	64.0%
Brasenose College	1,584	187	163	873	110	102	61.5%
Christ Church	813	187	159	561	174	156	50.5%
Corpus Christi College	451	116	103	225	73	60	63.2%
Exeter College	521	150	132	452	113	104	55.9%
Hertford College	926	236	198	386	95	88	69.2%
Jesus College	734	162	136	375	113	103	56.9%
Keble College	1,233	184	156	807	175	155	50.2%
Lady Margaret Hall	790	222	190	350	113	98	66.0%
Lincoln College	640	150	128	378	102	94	57.7%
Magdalen College	896	157	130	436	142	128	50.4%
Mansfield College	564	195	163	104	25	18	90.1%
Merton College	735	135	120	296	80	74	61.9%
New College	849	181	166	663	149	140	54.2%
Oriel College	620	144	129	418	87	80	61.7%
Pembroke College	644	150	121	567	130	117	50.8%
Somerville College	642	191	157	320	121	110	58.8%
St Anne's College	679	206	172	252	112	102	62.8%
St Catherine's College	972	231	189	477	146	130	59.2%
St Edmund Hall	514	158	131	391	123	113	53.7%
St Hilda's College	563	179	139	222	119	104	57.2%
St Hugh's College	570	170	141	316	125	114	55.3%
St John's College	1,321	179	152	501	115	105	59.1%
St Peter's College	536	140	125	400	125	112	52.7%
The Queen's College	567	136	114	444	127	114	50.0%
Trinity College	510	117	97	413	108	104	48.3%
University College	762	188	162	431	102	96	62.8%
Wadham College	1,169	249	211	327	110	105	66.8%
Worcester College	1,342	218	201	775	120	113	64.0%
University total (2016–18)⁸	23,426	5,190	4,416	12,720	3,405	3,085	58.9%

FOOTNOTES

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

9. Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

5. Gender

This section breaks down Oxford's group of UK-domiciled applicants, offer-holders and admitted students by gender declared on application¹⁰.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- The female proportion of UK-domiciled undergraduate students admitted to Oxford has risen every year for the past four admissions cycles.
- In 2017 and 2018, Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2014–2018

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2018	6,342	1,543	1,317	6,671	1,417	1,253	51.2%
2017	6,139	1,502	1,275	6,444	1,426	1,272	50.1%
2016	6,007	1,476	1,283	6,186	1,513	1,347	48.8%
2015	5,746	1,402	1,234	5,983	1,489	1,365	47.5%
2014	5,528	1,364	1,201	5,890	1,508	1,384	46.5%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2016 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

^Other gender: percentages are too small to represent in diagram.

FOOTNOTE

10. This report uses the binary male/female options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants.

DATA BY COURSE

This table includes figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

- The female-to-male ratio of applications varies by course. This is reflected in the wide variations by course in the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted.
- This proportion ranged from 9.8% to 79.3% between 2016 and 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 5.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and course, three-year total 2016–2018

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	608	139	128	454	130	124	50.8%
Biological Sciences	631	201	160	464	150	122	56.7%
Biomedical Sciences	455	77	65	167	25	22	74.7%
Chemistry	556	231	181	698	296	256	41.4%
Classics	420	184	159	372	159	155	50.6%
Computer Science	97	4	4	557	44	37	9.8%
Earth Sciences	117	50	43	134	53	42	50.6%
Economics & Management	529	63	50	1,296	149	132	27.5%
Engineering Science	306	91	70	1,041	308	276	20.2%
English	1,799	524	471	621	204	182	72.1%
Experimental Psychology	396	120	88	96	31	23	79.3%
Geography	530	145	111	375	122	96	53.6%
History	1,292	355	313	1,351	347	304	50.7%
History & Politics	334	56	47	429	68	59	44.3%
Law*	1,792	334	286	1,054	207	176	61.9%
Materials Science	66	34	26	177	59	52	33.3%
Mathematics	897	112	103	1,995	283	258	28.5%
Maths & Computer Science	82	10	9	360	51	48	15.8%
Medicine	1,836	277	257	1,214	185	166	60.8%
Modern Languages	787	326	287	403	164	144	66.6%
Music	256	113	88	230	118	105	45.6%
Oriental Studies	210	77	60	126	47	36	62.5%
Physics	661	72	68	2,019	308	304	18.3%
PPE**	863	187	170	1,836	369	335	33.7%
PPL***	165	46	37	88	23	18	67.3%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

- From 2016 to 2018, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 38.7% to 57.9%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2016–2018

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	705	113	96	864	173	152	38.7%
Brasenose College	1,382	157	142	1,145	143	126	53.0%
Christ Church	706	185	154	759	185	170	47.5%
Corpus Christi College	339	94	80	360	100	87	47.9%
Exeter College	517	146	131	499	121	109	54.6%
Hertford College	653	194	163	712	144	129	55.8%
Jesus College	537	136	115	614	148	133	46.4%
Keble College	930	171	149	1,173	196	169	46.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	707	205	172	486	141	125	57.9%
Lincoln College	509	133	116	536	122	109	51.6%
Magdalen College	695	140	118	714	168	148	44.4%
Mansfield College	329	125	99	362	98	84	54.1%
Merton College	508	117	104	548	103	95	52.3%
New College	775	142	127	798	195	185	40.7%
Oriel College	505	120	106	570	119	110	49.1%
Pembroke College	593	148	121	667	137	121	50.0%
Somerville College	497	164	136	496	155	138	49.6%
St Anne's College	454	185	157	520	144	125	55.7%
St Catherine's College	656	182	152	851	207	177	46.2%
St Edmund Hall	427	130	114	537	161	139	45.1%
St Hilda's College	434	177	146	392	135	110	57.0%
St Hugh's College	471	151	128	487	159	136	48.5%
St John's College	865	163	143	1,029	137	120	54.4%
St Peter's College	433	128	116	527	142	126	47.9%
The Queen's College	568	150	126	478	119	108	53.8%
Trinity College	463	117	103	492	111	101	50.5%
University College	650	141	123	603	156	141	46.6%
Wadham College	868	204	173	684	163	150	53.6%
Worcester College	1,062	184	166	1,097	157	150	52.5%
University total (2016–18)⁸	18,488	4,521	3,875	19,301	4,356	3,872	50.0%

FOOTNOTE

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

6. Ethnicity

This section sets out what is known about the ethnicity of UK-domiciled applicants to Oxford. Just over 6.3% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,389 students between 2016 and 2018) choose not to declare their ethnicity in their UCAS application. It is therefore not possible to make any statements in relation to their ethnicity and admissions status, and for that reason they have not been included in the tables below.

UK-domiciled Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) students include those who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black (including African, Caribbean and other Black background), Asian (including Bangladeshi, Indian, Pakistani, Chinese and other Asian background), Mixed Heritage (including White & Asian, White & Black African, White & Black Caribbean and other Mixed background), Arab or any other ethnicity except White.

CONTEXT

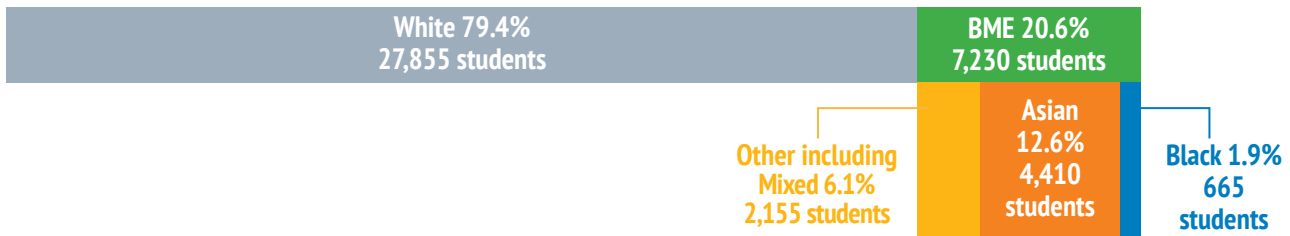
The following graphics provide context for Oxford’s figures, showing the BME share of the England and Wales population, the A-level achievement of BME students, and the proportion of BME students in different parts of the UK university sector.

Note: Figures for the 2016/17 academic year (2016 intake) are the most recent available from HESA and have therefore been used in these graphics. The most recent figures available for Oxford are for the 2018/19 academic year (2018 intake).

England and Wales population now aged 18–25*



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2016 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)***



*2011 UK census. Source: Office for National Statistics.

**Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

***Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

BME students

- The number of UK-domiciled BME applicants to Oxford has increased since 2014, as have the numbers of students receiving offers and being admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as BME has risen from 13.6% in 2014 to 18.3% in 2018.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2014–2018

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2018	3,097	551	457	9,048	2,305	2,045	18.3%
2017	2,899	519	446	8,908	2,311	2,044	17.9%
2016	2,547	492	411	8,901	2,425	2,178	15.9%
2015	2,332	407	367	8,668	2,391	2,169	14.5%
2014	2,131	395	345	8,634	2,412	2,201	13.6%

Asian students

- Since 2014, applications from UK-domiciled Asian students have been increasing annually, as have offers received and students admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Asian has risen from 6.0% in 2014 to 8.3% in 2018.

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2018	1,687	249	208	8.3%
2017	1,539	241	206	8.3%
2016	1,326	227	188	7.3%
2015	1,278	175	162	6.4%
2014	1,131	166	153	6.0%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*

87.4% White/other BME	12.6% Asian
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Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2016 UK intake)*

91.3% White/other BME	8.7% Asian
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Oxford University (2018 UK intake)¹¹

91.7% White/other BME	8.3% Asian
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*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

FOOTNOTE

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Bangladeshi and Pakistani students

- Since 2014, the numbers of UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students applying to Oxford, being made offers and being admitted have risen substantially.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Bangladeshi or Pakistani rose from 0.8% in 2014 to 1.7% in 2017, and fell to 1.6% in 2018.

Note: Within the British Asian group, Bangladeshi and Pakistani students are considered under-represented at highly selective universities, hence their inclusion as a separate group at University level in this report.

Table 6.3: UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2018	443	52	41	1.6%
2017	384	55	43	1.7%
2016	299	48	36	1.4%
2015	283	22	19	0.7%
2014	229	21	20	0.8%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2016 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- The numbers of UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage applying to Oxford, receiving offers and being admitted have increased from 2014 to 2018.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black has risen from 1.1% in 2014 to 2.6% in 2018.

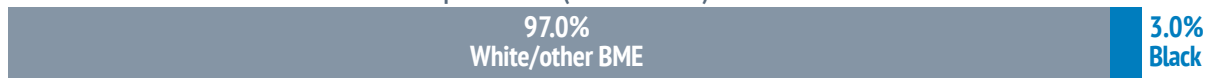
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2018	424	86	65	2.6%
2017	396	65	48	1.9%
2016	328	54	34	1.3%
2015	281	49	38	1.5%
2014	260	44	27	1.1%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2016 UK intake)**



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)¹¹



**Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

FOOTNOTES

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.
12. This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Mixed Heritage students

- The number of UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage applicants to Oxford has risen since 2014, as have the numbers of students receiving offers and being admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Mixed Heritage rose from 5.7% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2017 and fell to 6.5% in 2018.

Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2014–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2018	816	191	162	6.5%
2017	768	180	164	6.6%
2016	733	186	167	6.5%
2015	645	169	153	6.0%
2014	605	163	145	5.7%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2016 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2016 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2018 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 59 for full citation.

**National data does not include Mixed ethnicity as a separate category; it only provides 'other including Mixed' where 'other' includes all ethnicities that do not fall into any subcategories of White, Asian or Black ethnic groups.

FOOTNOTE

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

DATA BY COURSE

The following tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2016 and 2018 39% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹² and 28% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted 12% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 4.7% and 34.2% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Application numbers vary widely between courses, both in the broad BME group and within individual ethnic groups.
- Applications from UK-domiciled BME students ranged from 30 to 1,465 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 6.6: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	195	41	37	821	223	212	14.9%
Biological Sciences	134	33	21	916	315	259	7.5%
Biomedical Sciences	128	12	11	467	88	75	12.8%
Chemistry	244	95	73	965	420	357	17.0%
Classics	108	47	38	607	285	267	12.5%
Computer Science	220	8	7	404	39	34	17.1%
Earth Sciences	30	7	4	215	96	81	4.7%
Economics & Management	642	68	57	1,064	135	120	32.2%
Engineering Science	404	106	92	871	285	251	26.8%
English	333	96	83	1,920	605	553	13.1%
Experimental Psychology	110	29	17	362	117	92	15.6%
Geography	120	32	22	727	228	181	10.8%
History	314	100	84	2,095	578	517	14.0%
History & Politics	99	17	16	614	101	86	15.7%
Law*	896	139	112	1,778	386	340	24.8%
Materials Science	57	19	16	173	71	60	21.1%
Mathematics	627	73	66	2,115	316	291	18.5%
Maths & Computer Science	128	13	11	277	45	43	20.4%
Medicine	1,465	154	142	1,445	298	273	34.2%
Modern Languages	154	75	60	961	400	361	14.3%
Music	52	27	21	394	197	168	11.1%
Oriental Studies	79	23	18	227	92	76	19.1%
Physics	541	67	65	2,038	309	303	17.7%
PPE**	649	92	80	1,794	437	409	16.4%
PPL***	47	10	8	188	55	46	14.8%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTES

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

12. This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black - Caribbean, Black - African or Black - other background.

Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 0.0% and 20.3% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Almost half of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2016 to 2018 were for four highly competitive courses: Medicine, Law*, Economics & Management, and Mathematics.

Table 6.7: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	103	15	13	5.2%
Biological Sciences	58	14	8	2.9%
Biomedical Sciences	72	3	2	2.3%
Chemistry	140	51	37	8.6%
Classics	44	16	14	4.5%
Computer Science	138	4	4	9.8%
Earth Sciences	19	4	3	3.5%
Economics & Management	438	44	36	20.3%
Engineering Science	246	61	53	15.5%
English	123	30	26	4.1%
Experimental Psychology	42	10	6	5.5%
Geography	49	14	9	4.4%
History	132	43	34	5.7%
History & Politics	43	5	5	4.9%
Law*	430	76	61	13.5%
Materials Science	35	10	8	10.5%
Mathematics	400	44	40	11.2%
Maths & Computer Science	78	6	4	7.4%
Medicine	888	87	77	18.6%
Modern Languages	46	22	20	4.8%
Music	15	6	6	3.1%
Oriental Studies	30	9	6	6.4%
Physics	313	41	39	10.6%
PPE**	329	40	39	8.0%
PPL***	20	1	0	0.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTE

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage comprised up to 4.5% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 39.2% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2016 to 2018 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted 12.0% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Seven of Oxford's 25 largest courses received fewer than ten applications each from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2016 to 2018, and as a result admitted only very small numbers.

Table 6.8: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	19	5	4	1.6%
Biological Sciences	8	0	0	0.0%
Biomedical Sciences	9	0	0	0.0%
Chemistry	25	10	7	1.6%
Classics	10	8	5	1.6%
Computer Science	27	2	1	2.4%
Earth Sciences	1	0	0	0.0%
Economics & Management	70	8	8	4.5%
Engineering Science	50	11	9	2.6%
English	36	15	8	1.3%
Experimental Psychology	22	8	2	1.8%
Geography	9	2	1	0.5%
History	36	12	9	1.5%
History & Politics	18	3	2	2.0%
Law*	212	22	12	2.7%
Materials Science	6	4	3	3.9%
Mathematics	42	7	6	1.7%
Maths & Computer Science	17	1	1	1.9%
Medicine	238	18	18	4.3%
Modern Languages	18	11	5	1.2%
Music	4	2	1	0.5%
Oriental Studies	12	5	4	4.3%
Physics	43	2	2	0.5%
PPE**	115	18	13	2.7%
PPL***	3	1	0	0.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTES

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

12. This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 1.2% and 13.0% of UK intakes from 2016 to 2018 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 6.9: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	58	19	19	7.6%
Biological Sciences	60	19	13	4.6%
Biomedical Sciences	42	9	9	10.5%
Chemistry	67	30	27	6.3%
Classics	49	20	17	5.4%
Computer Science	41	2	2	4.9%
Earth Sciences	10	3	1	1.2%
Economics & Management	105	16	13	7.3%
Engineering Science	87	30	27	7.9%
English	146	44	42	6.6%
Experimental Psychology	38	8	7	6.4%
Geography	57	15	11	5.4%
History	125	32	31	5.2%
History & Politics	31	7	7	6.9%
Law*	195	36	34	7.5%
Materials Science	15	5	5	6.6%
Mathematics	157	21	19	5.3%
Maths & Computer Science	28	5	5	9.3%
Medicine	244	35	34	8.2%
Modern Languages	79	40	33	7.8%
Music	31	18	13	6.7%
Oriental Studies	31	8	7	7.4%
Physics	150	22	22	6.0%
PPE**	151	28	22	4.5%
PPL**	18	7	7	13.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

***Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

FOOTNOTE

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables include figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2016 to 2018.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 10.8% and 23.1% of colleges' UK intakes from 2016 to 2018.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	348	59	48	1,118	215	190	20.2%
Brasenose College	461	45	42	1,916	241	219	16.1%
Christ Church	349	76	64	999	279	251	20.3%
Corpus Christi College	153	27	25	507	160	138	15.3%
Exeter College	194	39	33	753	222	202	14.0%
Hertford College	296	60	46	992	270	241	16.0%
Jesus College	269	47	38	817	229	205	15.6%
Keble College	499	72	67	1,480	282	246	21.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	306	75	64	818	265	229	21.8%
Lincoln College	216	47	37	756	199	181	17.0%
Magdalen College	294	39	28	1,031	258	232	10.8%
Mansfield College	159	49	42	501	168	140	23.1%
Merton College	193	37	32	793	175	163	16.4%
New College	321	65	58	1,140	263	246	19.1%
Oriel College	249	40	34	750	191	175	16.3%
Pembroke College	306	53	44	880	222	192	18.6%
Somerville College	252	64	54	682	249	215	20.1%
St Anne's College	261	51	40	666	273	240	14.3%
St Catherine's College	407	73	62	1,013	307	261	19.2%
St Edmund Hall	204	35	30	698	247	220	12.0%
St Hilda's College	219	55	43	565	248	208	17.1%
St Hugh's College	244	58	40	655	246	219	15.4%
St John's College	493	59	50	1,288	227	204	19.7%
St Peter's College	232	57	46	666	207	191	19.4%
The Queen's College	208	53	46	767	210	186	19.8%
Trinity College	228	34	30	654	185	168	15.2%
University College	293	54	49	882	234	211	18.8%
Wadham College	380	60	53	1,088	297	265	16.7%
Worcester College	389	44	40	1,615	285	267	13.0%
University total (2016–18)⁸	8,543	1,562	1,314	26,857	7,041	6,267	17.3%

FOOTNOTES

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 5.9% and 11.2% of colleges' UK intakes from 2016 to 2018.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	184	26	21	8.8%
Brasenose College	244	19	18	6.9%
Christ Church	192	37	34	10.8%
Corpus Christi College	67	15	13	8.0%
Exeter College	99	17	14	6.0%
Hertford College	161	27	18	6.3%
Jesus College	135	21	17	7.0%
Keble College	288	36	35	11.2%
Lady Margaret Hall	167	34	30	10.2%
Lincoln College	127	18	13	6.0%
Magdalen College	148	22	16	6.2%
Mansfield College	87	20	14	7.7%
Merton College	98	17	14	7.2%
New College	167	32	28	9.2%
Oriel College	128	24	18	8.6%
Pembroke College	177	30	25	10.6%
Somerville College	137	27	21	7.8%
St Anne's College	138	28	22	7.9%
St Catherine's College	203	29	25	7.7%
St Edmund Hall	128	23	20	8.0%
St Hilda's College	120	27	22	8.8%
St Hugh's College	143	22	19	7.3%
St John's College	247	19	17	6.7%
St Peter's College	129	23	19	8.0%
The Queen's College	118	24	21	9.1%
Trinity College	135	15	12	6.1%
University College	157	26	23	8.8%
Wadham College	171	26	22	6.9%
Worcester College	206	19	18	5.9%
University total (2016–18)⁸	4,552	717	602	7.9%

FOOTNOTES

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage made up between 0.4% and 3.8% of colleges' UK intakes from 2016 to 2018.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	51	9	4	1.7%
Brasenose College	45	2	1	0.4%
Christ Church	48	10	6	1.9%
Corpus Christi College	19	3	3	1.8%
Exeter College	23	2	1	0.4%
Hertford College	40	6	4	1.4%
Jesus College	42	6	5	2.1%
Keble College	75	10	6	1.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	53	13	10	3.4%
Lincoln College	23	9	7	3.2%
Magdalen College	33	5	2	0.8%
Mansfield College	17	7	6	3.3%
Merton College	20	5	4	2.1%
New College	27	3	2	0.7%
Oriel College	31	6	6	2.9%
Pembroke College	35	8	6	2.5%
Somerville College	37	9	7	2.6%
St Anne's College	41	5	4	1.4%
St Catherine's College	79	9	6	1.9%
St Edmund Hall	21	4	4	1.6%
St Hilda's College	35	4	2	0.8%
St Hugh's College	30	7	3	1.2%
St John's College	63	8	7	2.8%
St Peter's College	26	11	9	3.8%
The Queen's College	21	10	8	3.4%
Trinity College	21	5	5	2.5%
University College	40	8	6	2.3%
Wadham College	72	10	8	2.5%
Worcester College	53	5	3	1.0%
University total (2016–18)⁸	1,148	205	147	1.9%

FOOTNOTES

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

12. This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 2.4% and 9.4% of colleges' UK intakes from 2016 to 2018.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	93	20	19	8.0%
Brasenose College	139	20	19	7.3%
Christ Church	94	27	23	7.3%
Corpus Christi College	58	8	8	4.9%
Exeter College	61	18	17	7.2%
Hertford College	81	25	23	8.0%
Jesus College	77	19	15	6.2%
Keble College	107	24	24	7.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	71	23	19	6.5%
Lincoln College	49	16	13	6.0%
Magdalen College	82	11	9	3.5%
Mansfield College	42	17	17	9.3%
Merton College	66	11	10	5.1%
New College	108	27	25	8.2%
Oriel College	70	9	9	4.3%
Pembroke College	68	13	11	4.7%
Somerville College	62	22	21	7.8%
St Anne's College	65	16	13	4.6%
St Catherine's College	101	29	26	8.0%
St Edmund Hall	46	8	6	2.4%
St Hilda's College	44	19	16	6.4%
St Hugh's College	60	27	16	6.2%
St John's College	148	30	24	9.4%
St Peter's College	62	22	17	7.2%
The Queen's College	59	15	15	6.5%
Trinity College	59	13	12	6.1%
University College	76	18	18	6.9%
Wadham College	120	19	19	6.0%
Worcester College	117	18	17	5.5%
University total (2016–18)⁸	2,317	557	493	6.5%

FOOTNOTES

8. Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

7. Disability

This section sets out the number and proportion of UK-domiciled students who declare a disability on application to Oxford.

- The number of students declaring a disability on application, the number of those students receiving offers and the number being admitted, has been increasing year on year since 2014.
- In 2018, 9.2% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, against 6.0% in 2014.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2014–2018

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2018	1,201	290	237	11,812	2,670	2,333	9.2%
2017	1,080	238	196	11,503	2,690	2,351	7.7%
2016	930	225	190	11,263	2,764	2,440	7.2%
2015	844	197	180	10,885	2,694	2,419	6.9%
2014	775	176	155	10,643	2,696	2,430	6.0%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2016–2018

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic spectrum disorder	287	80	68	0.9%
Blind/partial sight	47	18	15	0.2%
Deaf/partial hearing	58	15	15	0.2%
Learning difficulty*	1,188	268	224	2.9%
Longstanding illness	284	57	49	0.6%
Mental health	651	160	118	1.5%
Multiple disabilities	197	46	38	0.5%
Other disability	419	94	81	1.0%
Wheelchair/mobility	80	15	15	0.2%
Total with declared disabilities	3,211	753	623	8.0%
No declared disability	34,578	8,124	7,124	92.0%
Total	37,789	8,877	7,747	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2016 UK intake)*

86.3%
no known disability

13.7%
disability

Russell Group (2016 UK intake)*

88.1%
no known disability

11.9%
disability

Oxford University (2018 UK intake)

90.8%
no known disability

9.2%
disability

*Most recent available national data covers 2016 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

Glossary

ACORN

ACORN is a postcode-based tool that categorises the UK's population by level of socio-economic advantage. ACORN uses a range of data – such as accommodation type, household income, population density and lifestyle habits – to produce estimates of the characteristics of each individual household and postcode. Category 4 is described as 'financially stretched'; category 5 as 'urban adversity'. Both groups are characterised by lower-than-average household incomes. ACORN categories 4 and 5 represent around 11% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities*.

Admitted

'Students admitted' refers to students who have been made an offer of a place at Oxford, met any conditions of that offer, and indicated that they intend to take up their place.

Applications

'Applications' refers to students who submit a UCAS application by the 15 October deadline for an undergraduate course at Oxford.

Applications by college

In tables that feature application numbers by college, the figures include those applicants who indicated a college of preference on their application, and anyone who made an open application who was then allocated to that college. Applicants considered by one college may still receive an offer from another college.

Colleges

Oxford University is made up of over 30 colleges and halls. It is these colleges that admit undergraduate students to the University. All colleges have signed up to a Common Framework for Admissions which means the same application process for each course at every college. The colleges work together during the admissions process to ensure that the best applicants are successful, regardless of the college that initially considers their application.

Most colleges offer most courses but the exact mix – and the number of places on each course – does vary between colleges. For more information about colleges, please see ox.ac.uk/ugcolls.

Courses

'Courses' refers to Oxford's undergraduate degree programmes. Students apply for these courses through UCAS. Some of these courses are in single subjects (eg History or Geography), while others are joint courses combining two or more subjects (eg Mathematics and Computer Science). Most courses are three or four years long and lead to a BA Honours degree or a Master's degree (eg MEarthSci or MMath). For more information, please see ox.ac.uk/courses.

Disability

Data in this report refer to disabilities that students have declared on their UCAS application. Students may also declare disabilities at later stages of the application process, or at any point during their course. For more information about the support available to disabled students, please see ox.ac.uk/disability.

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

Disadvantage

Oxford uses various measures of disadvantage when considering applications, from various sources of available data. The main measures are:

- Educational disadvantage, which looks at the average performance of schools at GCSE and A-level.
- Socio-economic disadvantage, which looks at ACORN and POLAR data for the applicant's home postcode.

Oxford is also aware of students who have been in care, based on information provided in the UCAS application. For more information, please see ox.ac.uk/context.

Domicile

A student's domicile refers to their country of permanent residence, as provided on their UCAS application. This is not necessarily their nationality, but it is the country where they usually live.

For example, 'UK-domiciled students' includes students with non-British nationality who are permanently resident in the UK (not just here for the purposes of education). It does not include UK students who live permanently outside the UK.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic origin of UK students, as declared on the UCAS application. Our data includes only those applicants who have indicated their ethnicity, so it does not include those who choose not to say (around 6.7% of applicants). Ethnicity data is not available to universities during the admissions process: UCAS shares this data after all the admissions decisions have been made.

Gender

This report uses the binary female/male options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants. The University welcomes students who wish to take, or have taken, steps to change the gender identity they were assigned at birth, and those who do not identify with a permanent binary gender identity. For more information, please see www.admin.ox.ac.uk/eop/transgender.

Offers

Applications to Oxford are all considered together, and then shortlisted applicants are invited to interview. Around a third of those who are interviewed are then made an offer of a place. Most offers have conditions attached, such as achieving a particular set of grades at A-level, as specified for an applicant's chosen course. 'Offers' in this report includes all those students who receive an offer.

The number of offers for any particular college may be higher than their application numbers as students may be moved between colleges during the application process. This is to ensure that the best applicants are successful, regardless of the college that initially considers their application.

Open application

Applicants can indicate a college of preference when they complete their UCAS application or they can make an open application. Open applicants are then allocated to a college. After this allocation, colleges review all their applications in exactly the same way: they make no distinction between direct and open applicants.

POLAR

POLAR is a postcode-based tool that measures how likely young people are to participate in higher education based on where they live. POLAR quintiles are calculated by dividing the number of young people in local areas who enter higher education aged 18 or 19 by the overall young population in those areas. POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 represent around 13% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities*. The POLAR classification is continuously developed and updated. Data in this report are from POLAR3.

School type

Data on school type use the standard UCAS school type categories, as declared by schools and colleges. These school types are grouped as follows:

School group	School sub-group	Notes
State	Academy	
	Comprehensive	
	FE institutions	Tertiary colleges and all types of further education college
	Grammar	
	Sixth form college	
	Other maintained	Other secondary schools, special schools and city technology colleges.
Independent	Independent	
Other	Individual/Unknown	Those applicants who applied online through UCAS without applying via a UCAS apply base (usually their school or college), or those where their apply base's school type is unknown
	Other UK institutions	Mainly comprises language schools and HE institutions, but also includes a few other UK institutions that are not classified as either state or independent
	Overseas schools	

UCAS cycle

When tables or text in this report refer to an individual year, that year relates to a UCAS 'cycle'. For example, data labelled '2018' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications to Oxford were made by 15 October 2017, mostly for entry in October 2018 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have chosen to defer entry until October 2019).

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2016/17. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

Guide to the Oxford admissions process

- Candidates apply to Oxford through UCAS. The Oxford deadline is 15 October.
- As part of their application, students can specify a college, but nearly a fifth of candidates make an 'open' application. Open applications are automatically allocated to a college with a lower number of direct applicants for the course, ensuring that candidates are distributed as equally as possible.
- Typically, Oxford aims to interview three candidates for every place. Shortlisting for interview is done to a centrally agreed set of criteria for each course and takes into account all the information from the UCAS form, including any factors that might provide context to past or predicted grades.
- During shortlisting, many courses reallocate candidates from one college to another. This ensures that the best candidates University-wide are selected for interview by an Oxford college, even if it is not the college to which they originally applied.
- Shortlisted candidates are interviewed in early December by the college to which they applied, or the one to which they were reallocated. Some courses, for example Medicine, only consider college preferences once the shortlisted candidates have been chosen.
- Candidates' interview performance adds to the information already gathered, and decisions are then made as to who should receive an offer. Again, this is discussed at course level to ensure the overall best candidates are selected. As a result of open applications and reallocations, around a third of successful candidates get an offer from a college they didn't initially select.
- Offers go out to candidates in January. The number of offers exceeds the number of places available, to allow for candidates who decline their offer, withdraw, or fail to meet their offer conditions.
- Competition for places is high for all Oxford undergraduate courses, but some courses have many more applicants per available place than others. This is one reason why offer and admission rates vary noticeably between courses.
- Success rates are also influenced by the fixed number of undergraduates admitted annually by each college, and by the courses offered at any given college. As some colleges receive far more direct applications than others, the reallocation process described above is used to move candidates between colleges and ensure fair chances regardless of where candidates originally applied.

Further information on this process and how to apply is available at www.ox.ac.uk/study.

Note on HESA data

Data

The data presented in Section 1 ('Overall numbers, including domicile') have been restricted to all first-year, first-degree undergraduate students in academic year 2016/17 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2016/17 in the UK. NB: This includes students domiciled in Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man.

The AAA+ A-level pool comprises students who achieved at least AAA at GCE/VCE A-level (excluding General Studies and Critical Thinking), or at least AA at Scottish Advanced Higher and at least AAAAB at Scottish Higher. Students with equivalent qualifications, eg equivalent in IB points, are removed from this pool. When the AAA+ A-level pool is broken down into its constituent categories (A*AA, A*A*A, A*A*A*), candidates obtaining at least AA at Scottish Advanced Higher and at least AAAAB at Scottish Higher are included in every category.

ACORN categories 4 and 5 presented here do not include Type 34 ('Student flats and halls of residence'), which falls within category 4. This type is included within the remaining ACORN categories.

The information available for school type is: state school, other school, unknown. It is assumed that 'other school' comprises predominantly independent schools.

The data provided for gender records the sex of the student, as opposed to the gender with which they identify. 'Other' is included for students whose sex aligns with terms such as intersex, androgyne, intergender, ambigender, gender fluid, polygender and gender queer. Further details are available here: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/support/definitions/students>.

Students with unknown ACORN, POLAR, school type, domicile, region and ethnicity status are excluded from the relevant analyses.

'Russell Group excluding London universities' comprises the following subset of the Russell Group:

University of Birmingham	University of Glasgow	Queen's University Belfast
University of Bristol	University of Leeds	University of Sheffield
University of Cambridge	University of Liverpool	University of Southampton
Cardiff University	University of Manchester	University of Warwick
Durham University	Newcastle University	University of York
University of Edinburgh	University of Nottingham	
University of Exeter	University of Oxford	

Rounding Policy

The data presented adhere to HESA's rounding methodology:

- 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0.
- All other numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.
- Percentages based on fewer than 22.5 individuals are suppressed.
- Averages based on 7 or fewer individuals are suppressed.

Source

HESA Student Record 2016/17.

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