



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

May 2018

Foreword

Oxford is one of the world's great universities. Indeed we have been ranked the best university in the world by the Times Higher Education Global Ranking for the past two years. Partly for this reason and partly, I expect, because of its place in English history for almost 900 years, Oxford has come to be used as a symbol in vigorous arguments about the United Kingdom; debates about the nature of British society, about class, opportunity, and equality.

In these debates emotion often trumps evidence, the facts are often overlooked. That is why it is so important that we set the facts out clearly, whether or not they reflect well on us. This Annual Admissions Report, our first, aims to do just that.

The answers to many of the questions so often asked of Oxford are contained in the pages that follow: How diverse is the University? How well do students from state schools, from the regions of the UK, from ethnic minorities, from deprived backgrounds, fare in the admissions process? How does a university composed of so many different colleges and departments build a coherent system which admits students fairly, transparently, and based on academic merit, regardless of background?

As this Admissions Report makes clear, Oxford reflects the inequalities – socio-economic, ethnic and regional – that exist in British society. The picture that emerges from the statistics is of a university which is changing; evolving fast for an institution of its age and standing, but perhaps too slowly to meet public expectations. It is a picture of progress on a great many fronts, but with work remaining to be done.

There are aspects of Oxford which the statistics alone cannot reveal but which are as important as any data. By showing clearly who comes to Oxford as an undergraduate today, I hope that this report will help us find common ground on one central tenet: it is profoundly in the interests of the country, and of generations of students to come, that Oxford remains one of the top universities in the world – a university for exceptional, academically motivated students from all backgrounds. We are committed to that ideal and we hope that those who read this report, whether they are parents, teachers or commentators, will join us in this endeavour by encouraging the smartest students they know to apply to study at the University of 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 2013 and 2017, 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 2015 to 2017. 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 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 remained steady at around 3,200. In 2017, almost four-fifths of those places (2,547) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2013 and 2017, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 56.8%¹ to 58.2%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 13.9% to 17.9%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 6.8% to 10.6%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education rose from 9.5% to 12.9%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 5.6% to 7.7%.
- The mix of men and women has fluctuated, with men outnumbering women in most years but more women admitted than men in 2017.

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 remained broadly steady for many years, at around 3,200 each year.
- Overall application numbers have risen annually, and by 15.8% since 2013.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
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
2013	17,216	3,544	3,201

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2015–2017)²

COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Economics & Management	14.2	PPE*	7.5
Computer Science	12.3	Law**	7.4
Medicine	10.2	Mathematics	7.0
Biomedical Sciences	9.1	Physics	6.2
History & Politics	7.9	Biochemistry	5.8

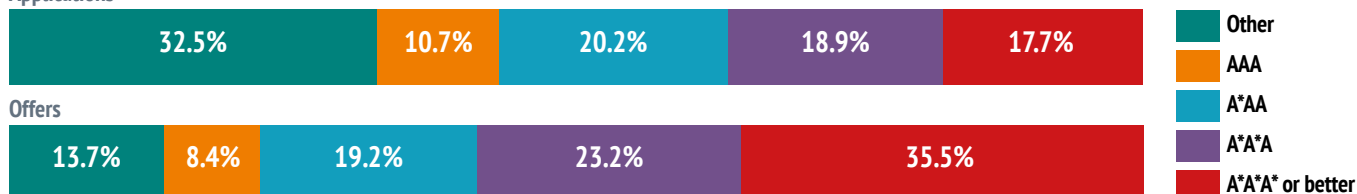
*Philosophy, Politics and Economics **Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

Note: This table contains aggregated figures for the period 2015-2017. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.

A-level grade profile of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and being admitted to Oxford (2017 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 2017 and 2016 examination rounds. Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

FOOTNOTE

2. Table based on 25 largest courses.

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 82.6% to 77.9% since 2013.
- 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, 2013–2017

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
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%
2013	11,556	2,863	2,645	67.1%	82.6%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
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%
2013	1,950	204	180	11.3%	5.6%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
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%
2013	3,710	477	376	21.5%	11.7%

Table 1.4: Countries with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2015–2017

COUNTRY OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	36,505	UK	7,776
PR China	2,644	PR China	267
USA	1,781	Singapore	207
Singapore	1,381	USA	136
Germany	1,111	Hong Kong	135
Hong Kong	1,102	Germany	116
India	830	Romania	94
France	711	Poland	87
Poland	706	France	64
Malaysia	699	Australia	59
Italy	696	Italy	55

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2015 intake)*

UK 84.4%	EU 5.3%	NON-EU 10.4%
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Russell Group (2015 intake)*

UK 77.1%	EU 6.5%	NON-EU 16.4%
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Oxford University (2017 intake)

UK 77.9%	EU 8.3%	NON-EU 13.8%
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*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 39 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

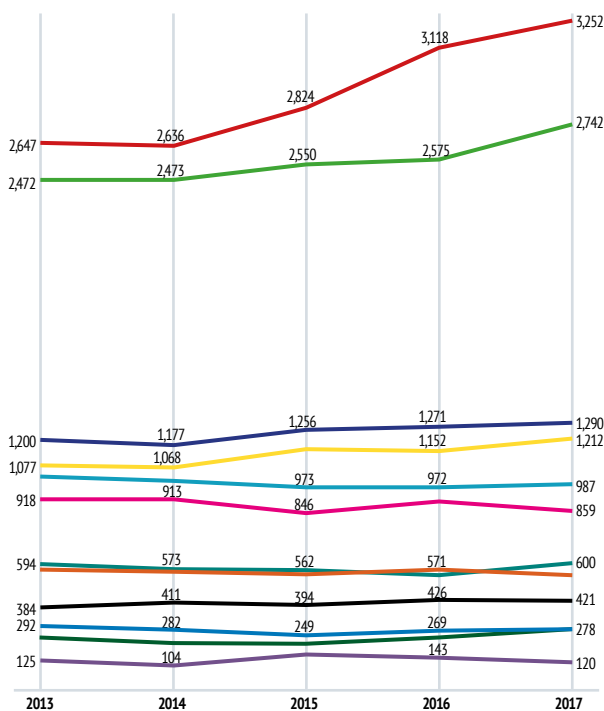
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school, and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 46.7% of UK applications between 2015 and 2017, and 47.9% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 53.3% of applications and 52.1% of students admitted.

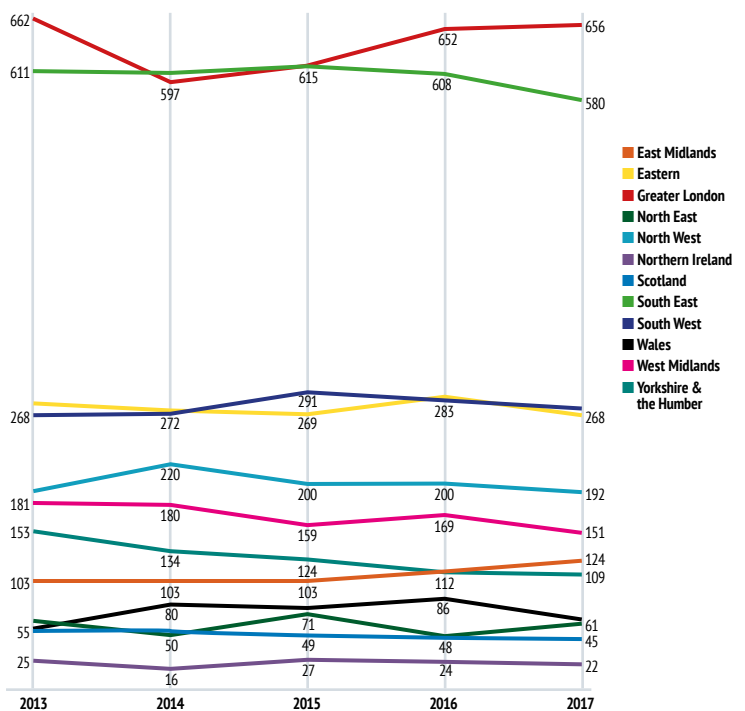
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS ³	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF UK POPULATION ⁴
North East	733	204	181	2.0%	2.3%	4.1%
North West	2,932	677	592	8.0%	7.6%	11.1%
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,709	402	345	4.7%	4.4%	8.4%
East Midlands	1,661	384	339	4.6%	4.4%	7.2%
West Midlands	2,610	557	479	7.1%	6.2%	8.9%
Eastern	3,521	913	824	9.6%	10.6%	9.3%
Greater London	9,194	2,205	1,923	25.2%	24.7%	12.9%
South East	7,867	1,996	1,802	21.6%	23.2%	13.7%
South West	3,817	964	848	10.5%	10.9%	8.4%
Wales	1,241	271	228	3.4%	2.9%	4.8%
Northern Ireland	421	81	73	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%
Scotland	798	154	142	2.2%	1.8%	8.4%
Total	36,504	8,808	7,776			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2013–2017



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2013–2017



FOOTNOTES

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

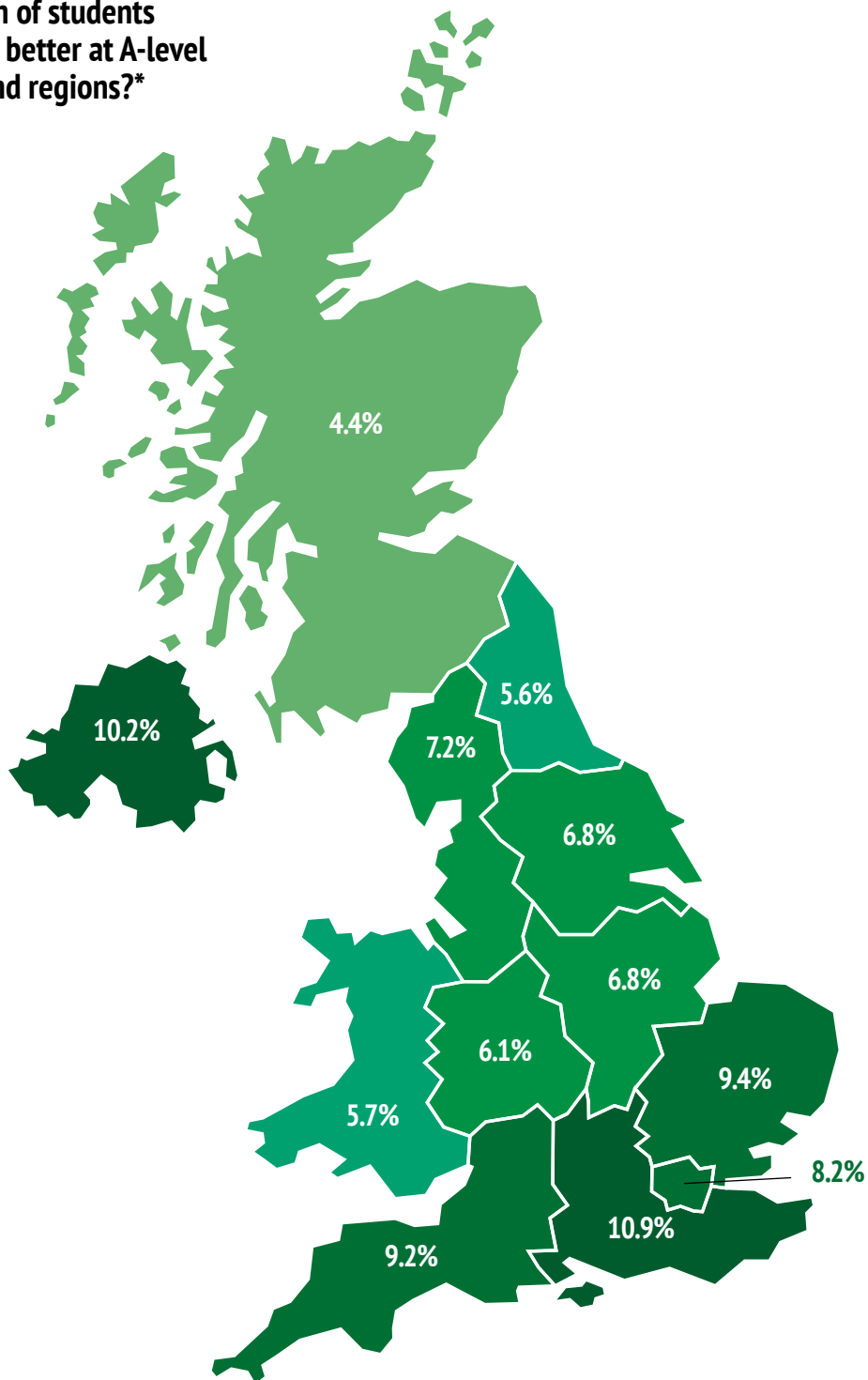
4. 2011 UK census. Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

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 2015/16. 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 2015/16. 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 2017, 10.6% 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 almost four percentage points from 2013.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
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%
2013	1,070	204	179	6.8%

- In 2017, 12.9% 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 more than three percentage points from 2013.

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, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
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%
2013	1,319	274	251	9.5%

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, 2015 UK intake)***Oxford University (2017 UK intake)****

*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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, 2015 UK intake)***Oxford University (2017 UK intake)****

*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2015 to 2017.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 5.2% and 15.8% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 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 2015–2017

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	122	28	22	897	235	220	9.1%
Biological Sciences	105	41	28	997	319	264	9.6%
Biomedical Sciences	67	11	9	470	91	74	10.8%
Chemistry	139	43	33	1,253	484	415	7.4%
Classics	41	19	16	720	313	290	5.2%
Computer Science	103	7	6	430	39	32	15.8%
Earth Sciences	18	8	6	222	95	76	7.3%
Economics & Management	170	27	20	1,475	185	166	10.8%
Engineering Science	176	38	31	1,172	350	303	9.3%
English	268	68	57	2,175	630	578	9.0%
Experimental Psychology	57	22	14	380	116	90	13.5%
Geography	66	22	15	845	243	190	7.3%
History	207	71	57	2,417	619	567	9.1%
History & Politics	88	12	11	624	107	92	10.7%
Law*	436	72	55	2,224	463	403	12.0%
Materials Science	26	7	7	225	86	73	8.8%
Mathematics	376	37	32	2,281	373	348	8.4%
Medicine	528	36	33	2,358	422	390	7.8%
Modern Languages	97	41	34	1,149	452	407	7.7%
Music	37	17	14	432	203	178	7.3%
Oriental Studies	54	16	11	279	107	88	11.1%
Physics	369	55	52	2,215	365	353	12.8%
PPE**	261	54	45	2,184	502	468	8.8%
PPL***	35	6	5	186	59	48	9.4%
Theology and Religion	28	13	9	233	96	77	10.5%

*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 5.2% and 19.5% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 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 2015–2017

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	138	38	31	876	224	210	12.9%
Biological Sciences	140	47	38	958	312	253	13.1%
Biomedical Sciences	98	21	16	436	80	66	19.5%
Chemistry	170	65	54	1,214	459	392	12.1%
Classics	50	27	23	708	305	283	7.5%
Computer Science	97	9	6	431	37	32	15.8%
Earth Sciences	31	16	12	206	86	69	14.8%
Economics & Management	157	23	18	1,475	187	166	9.8%
Engineering Science	140	31	27	1,197	355	306	8.1%
English	300	87	76	2,133	610	558	12.0%
Experimental Psychology	60	23	14	374	114	89	13.6%
Geography	71	19	12	834	245	192	5.9%
History	254	74	65	2,356	613	557	10.5%
History & Politics	90	14	11	615	105	92	10.7%
Law*	464	81	63	2,171	449	390	13.9%
Materials Science	33	12	7	217	80	72	8.9%
Mathematics	409	61	54	2,240	348	325	14.2%
Medicine	448	53	49	2,410	404	373	11.6%
Modern Languages	129	56	45	1,112	435	395	10.2%
Music	50	24	20	419	196	172	10.4%
Oriental Studies	37	7	5	291	114	92	5.2%
Physics	427	77	72	2,141	342	332	17.8%
PPE**	268	59	50	2,163	496	462	9.8%
PPL***	28	6	5	189	58	48	9.4%
Theology and Religion	32	15	12	229	94	74	14.0%

*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 2015 to 2017.

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 2015 to 2017, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 5.9% to 12.9%.

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 2015–2017

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	190	29	22	1,361	256	227	8.8%
Brasenose College	195	23	20	2,317	271	248	7.5%
Christ Church	173	35	31	1,179	319	284	9.8%
Corpus Christi College	92	16	14	573	179	160	8.0%
Exeter College	97	16	13	776	236	209	5.9%
Hertford College	162	32	27	1,212	298	263	9.3%
Jesus College	120	37	27	962	242	218	11.0%
Keble College	225	26	20	1,800	335	295	6.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	160	40	34	940	302	259	11.6%
Lincoln College	110	21	16	871	234	216	6.9%
Magdalen College	178	32	26	1,151	276	246	9.6%
Mansfield College	105	32	22	574	177	149	12.9%
Merton College	138	22	18	940	200	183	9.0%
New College	125	25	23	1,418	325	303	7.1%
Oriel College	123	23	22	869	211	193	10.2%
Pembroke College	135	33	23	1,070	261	230	9.1%
Somerville College	112	28	22	852	278	240	8.4%
St Anne's College	132	26	22	823	301	264	7.7%
St Catherine's College	195	36	29	1,315	355	309	8.6%
St Edmund Hall	93	23	19	889	273	244	7.2%
St Hilda's College	129	36	27	634	263	222	10.8%
St Hugh's College	137	30	22	800	278	243	8.3%
St John's College	299	38	33	1,628	270	236	12.3%
St Peter's College	105	29	25	801	238	211	10.6%
The Queen's College	102	25	16	887	237	218	6.8%
Trinity College	82	16	12	802	205	187	6.0%
University College	163	38	31	1,025	263	237	11.6%
Wadham College	209	40	32	1,322	313	285	10.1%
Worcester College	172	35	29	1,746	312	292	9.0%
University total (2015–17)⁸	4,362	873	706	31,905	7,894	7,032	9.1%

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 2015 to 2017, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 7.0% to 19.2%.

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 2015–2017

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	197	38	31	1,344	247	218	12.4%
Brasenose College	259	31	30	2,240	261	236	11.3%
Christ Church	172	35	29	1,166	319	286	9.2%
Corpus Christi College	98	24	20	563	169	152	11.6%
Exeter College	91	31	23	778	220	198	10.4%
Hertford College	177	43	40	1,187	285	248	13.9%
Jesus College	142	37	33	934	242	212	13.5%
Keble College	254	44	32	1,758	316	282	10.2%
Lady Margaret Hall	165	49	40	928	292	253	13.7%
Lincoln College	116	27	24	859	225	206	10.4%
Magdalen College	186	29	24	1,133	277	247	8.9%
Mansfield College	121	36	29	557	173	142	17.0%
Merton College	163	24	22	913	198	179	10.9%
New College	150	41	38	1,386	308	287	11.7%
Oriel College	110	26	23	878	208	192	10.7%
Pembroke College	125	29	21	1,068	260	230	8.4%
Somerville College	129	34	29	829	271	232	11.1%
St Anne's College	150	45	36	798	281	249	12.6%
St Catherine's College	211	51	39	1,291	338	297	11.6%
St Edmund Hall	113	31	26	865	264	236	9.9%
St Hilda's College	126	43	34	635	253	212	13.8%
St Hugh's College	149	62	51	785	246	214	19.2%
St John's College	306	42	37	1,606	265	231	13.8%
St Peter's College	101	34	26	799	231	208	11.1%
The Queen's College	106	25	19	876	237	215	8.1%
Trinity College	98	22	14	776	199	185	7.0%
University College	147	28	25	1,028	273	243	9.3%
Wadham College	192	50	44	1,328	301	271	14.0%
Worcester College	234	46	45	1,676	301	276	14.0%
University total (2015–17)⁸	4,660	1,079	902	31,375	7,653	6,807	11.7%

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 4.3% of applications (1,588) between 2015 and 2017, 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 two years, reaching 58.2% in 2017. 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 two years.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2013–2017

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
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%
2013	6,974	1,612	1,464	4,125	1,178	1,115	56.8%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)⁹



*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2015 to 2017.

- State-educated UK students represented between 28.9% and 77.8% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 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, 35% of state applications between 2015 and 2017 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Economics & Management, Medicine, PPE**, Law*, and Mathematics), compared with 29.8% of independent applications.
- In contrast, 21% of independent applications were for five of the least oversubscribed subjects (Classics, Music, Modern Languages, Chemistry, and English), compared with 16% of state applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2015–2017

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	680	162	149	323	100	93	61.6%
Biological Sciences	683	214	168	392	136	116	59.2%
Biomedical Sciences	372	62	49	150	36	31	61.3%
Chemistry	916	317	263	453	206	182	59.1%
Classics	237	102	86	499	221	212	28.9%
Computer Science	415	34	28	101	10	8	77.8%
Earth Sciences	168	75	60	67	29	23	72.3%
Economics & Management	874	106	95	721	105	90	51.4%
Engineering Science	799	209	173	534	175	157	52.4%
English	1,439	391	349	903	280	260	57.3%
Experimental Psychology	280	87	61	141	46	39	61.0%
Geography	463	138	102	445	127	103	49.8%
History	1,406	366	314	1,166	308	293	51.7%
History & Politics	481	79	66	208	38	34	66.0%
Law*	1,819	361	310	617	148	126	71.1%
Materials Science	129	51	42	119	41	37	53.2%
Mathematics	2,112	294	270	525	114	108	71.4%
Medicine	1,834	285	258	922	171	163	61.3%
Modern Languages	643	261	226	591	225	208	52.1%
Music	251	106	90	208	109	97	48.1%
Oriental Studies	180	68	54	132	51	42	56.3%
Physics	1,933	277	264	613	137	135	66.2%
PPE**	1,396	319	288	907	224	215	57.3%
PPL***	103	29	23	105	37	31	42.6%
Theology and Religion	86	35	29	150	64	49	37.2%

*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 2015 to 2017.

- 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 41.1% to 88.2% from 2015 to 2017.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2015–2017

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,025	182	158	478	99	87	64.5%
Brasenose College	1,511	177	158	934	112	105	60.1%
Christ Church	756	176	153	518	168	152	50.2%
Corpus Christi College	437	116	104	209	79	69	60.1%
Exeter College	437	129	109	411	123	113	49.1%
Hertford College	931	227	198	409	99	89	69.0%
Jesus College	682	161	138	372	114	103	57.3%
Keble College	1,177	181	154	799	177	158	49.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	702	203	171	355	129	114	60.0%
Lincoln College	600	147	131	359	105	98	57.2%
Magdalen College	817	150	125	447	150	140	47.2%
Mansfield College	539	176	149	121	31	20	88.2%
Merton College	735	135	118	322	83	79	59.9%
New College	848	187	171	643	158	150	53.3%
Oriel College	583	142	131	382	87	80	62.1%
Pembroke College	626	151	128	542	138	121	51.4%
Somerville College	611	177	146	329	124	111	56.8%
St Anne's College	678	200	171	244	119	110	60.9%
St Catherine's College	993	235	199	470	148	131	60.3%
St Edmund Hall	490	152	131	433	136	125	51.2%
St Hilda's College	519	174	143	208	114	96	59.8%
St Hugh's College	562	166	138	319	128	117	54.1%
St John's College	1,372	184	157	504	122	110	58.8%
St Peter's College	496	133	115	391	129	116	49.8%
The Queen's College	513	129	112	444	128	116	49.1%
Trinity College	457	98	81	404	121	116	41.1%
University College	685	180	157	450	118	107	59.5%
Wadham College	1,137	242	213	353	105	99	68.3%
Worcester College	1,146	210	191	742	134	128	59.9%
University total (2015–17)⁸	22,246	4,997	4,318	12,671	3,555	3,226	57.2%

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 ranged over the past five admissions years from 46.5% to 50.1%.
- In 2017, Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2013–2017

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
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%
2013	5,665	1,397	1,281	5,891	1,466	1,364	48.4%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2015 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2015 to 2017.

- 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 7.9% to 80.8% between 2015 and 2017 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 2015–2017

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	609	139	125	416	126	119	51.2%
Biological Sciences	653	209	167	457	153	127	56.8%
Biomedical Sciences	395	77	63	148	26	21	75.0%
Chemistry	600	221	178	794	306	270	39.7%
Classics	386	175	153	383	160	156	49.5%
Computer Science	83	3	3	454	43	35	7.9%
Earth Sciences	102	48	39	140	57	45	46.4%
Economics & Management	478	65	53	1,173	148	134	28.3%
Engineering Science	278	77	58	1,078	312	277	17.3%
English	1,788	489	445	668	211	192	69.9%
Experimental Psychology	356	112	84	84	26	20	80.8%
Geography	555	151	110	364	116	97	53.1%
History	1,342	370	334	1,304	322	291	53.4%
History & Politics	294	46	40	426	74	63	38.8%
Law*	1,629	312	267	1,051	224	192	58.2%
Materials Science	64	29	23	187	64	57	28.8%
Mathematics	833	113	102	1,843	301	282	26.6%
Medicine	1,727	266	246	1,170	195	180	57.7%
Modern Languages	841	323	291	414	172	152	65.7%
Music	250	108	90	224	113	103	46.6%
Oriental Studies	209	75	61	130	50	39	61.0%
Physics	629	87	80	1,969	334	326	19.7%
PPE**	811	192	181	1,651	368	336	35.0%
PPL***	146	38	32	78	28	22	59.3%
Theology and Religion	119	47	39	144	62	47	45.3%

*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 2015 to 2017.

- From 2015 to 2017, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 39.6% to 55.2%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2015–2017

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	701	114	99	864	173	152	39.4%
Brasenose College	1,393	150	135	1,129	145	134	50.2%
Christ Church	667	178	152	696	178	165	47.9%
Corpus Christi College	327	87	78	341	110	97	44.6%
Exeter College	441	129	113	441	126	112	50.2%
Hertford College	711	190	160	673	142	132	54.8%
Jesus College	494	129	111	593	152	136	44.9%
Keble College	932	175	153	1,106	189	165	48.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	623	179	150	487	164	144	51.0%
Lincoln College	485	132	120	499	123	112	51.7%
Magdalen College	646	137	119	692	173	155	43.4%
Mansfield College	331	116	91	352	93	80	53.2%
Merton College	498	114	104	583	108	97	51.7%
New College	743	151	136	811	200	191	41.6%
Oriel College	472	117	105	527	118	111	48.6%
Pembroke College	587	165	137	624	129	116	54.2%
Somerville College	480	159	132	492	150	133	49.8%
St Anne's College	463	186	159	497	144	130	55.0%
St Catherine's College	679	180	153	844	212	186	45.1%
St Edmund Hall	438	124	112	550	174	153	42.3%
St Hilda's College	411	164	138	358	138	114	54.8%
St Hugh's College	464	153	129	477	156	137	48.5%
St John's College	870	162	139	1,074	148	132	51.3%
St Peter's College	422	128	111	490	140	126	46.8%
The Queen's College	553	145	124	443	118	110	53.0%
Trinity College	417	112	97	472	109	102	48.7%
University College	604	134	119	594	168	149	44.4%
Wadham College	848	188	164	692	165	153	51.7%
Worcester College	975	174	158	952	174	164	49.1%
University total (2015–17)⁸	17,892	4,380	3,792	18,613	4,428	3,984	48.8%

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% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,250 students between 2013 and 2017) 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.

CONTEXT

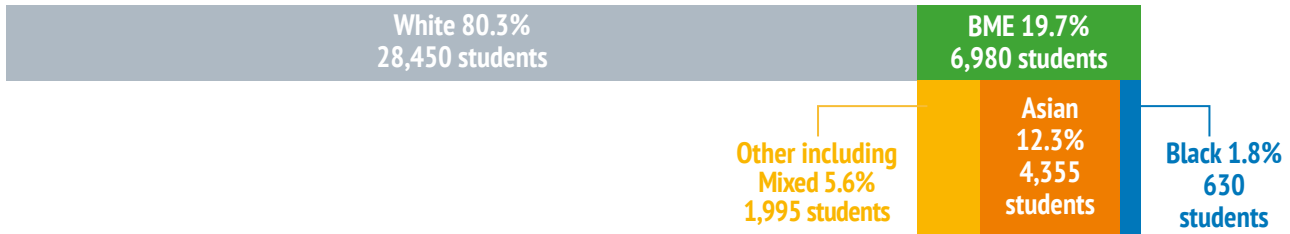
The following graphics provide context for Oxford's figures, showing the BME share of the England and Wales population, the A-level achievement of BME students, and the proportion of BME students in different parts of the UK university sector.

Note: Figures for the 2015/16 academic year (2015 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 2017/18 academic year (2017 intake).

England and Wales population now aged 17–24*



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2015 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)***



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

**Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2013, 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 13.9% in 2013 to 17.9% in 2017.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2013–2017

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
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%
2013	2,101	396	360	8,783	2,392	2,234	13.9%

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 6.7% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2017.

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
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%
2013	1,186	191	174	6.7%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*

87.7% White/other BME	12.3% Asian
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Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2015 UK intake)*

91.5% White/other BME	8.5% Asian
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Oxford University (2017 UK intake)¹¹

91.7% White/other BME	8.3% Asian
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*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2013, 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 has risen from 0.6% in 2013 to 1.7% in 2017.

Table 6.3: UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2017	384	55	43	1.7%
2016	299	48	36	1.4%
2015	283	22	19	0.7%
2014	229	21	20	0.8%
2013	245	20	16	0.6%

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.

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2015 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

Black students

- The numbers of UK-domiciled Black students applying to Oxford, receiving offers and being admitted have increased from 2013 to 2017.
- 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 2013 to 1.9% in 2017.

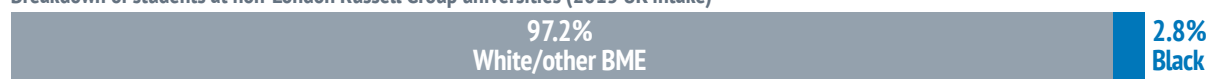
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2017	396	65	48	1.9%
2016	328	54	34	1.3%
2015	281	49	38	1.5%
2014	260	44	27	1.1%
2013	218	32	29	1.1%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2015 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

FOOTNOTE

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Mixed Heritage students

- The number of UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage applicants to Oxford has risen since 2013, 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 has risen from 5.5% in 2013 to 6.6% in 2017.

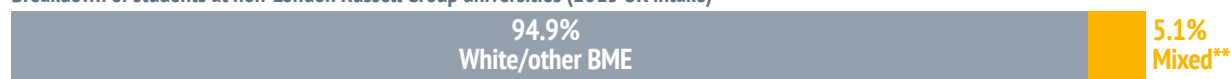
Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2013–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2017	768	180	164	6.6%
2016	733	186	167	6.5%
2015	645	169	153	6.0%
2014	605	163	145	5.7%
2013	584	155	143	5.5%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2015 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2015 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2017 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2015 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 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 2015 to 2017.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2015 and 2017, 41% of applications from UK-domiciled Black students, and 28% of total UK-domiciled BME applications, were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted around 12% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 3.6% and 32.1% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 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 27 to 1,351 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 2015–2017

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	180	33	29	798	226	211	12.1%
Biological Sciences	130	34	23	929	322	269	7.9%
Biomedical Sciences	106	9	9	418	91	74	10.8%
Chemistry	241	86	70	1,103	429	371	15.9%
Classics	100	46	40	593	280	261	13.3%
Computer Science	163	11	9	351	33	28	24.3%
Earth Sciences	27	5	3	206	100	81	3.6%
Economics & Management	566	60	52	986	148	134	28.0%
Engineering Science	369	86	71	923	296	260	21.5%
English	325	92	84	1,959	585	539	13.5%
Experimental Psychology	86	22	14	336	111	88	13.7%
Geography	104	22	13	746	233	187	6.5%
History	288	90	78	2,140	580	531	12.8%
History & Politics	90	16	15	578	99	85	15.0%
Law*	812	129	103	1,736	394	349	22.8%
Materials Science	46	14	13	191	74	63	17.1%
Mathematics	573	72	70	1,985	336	308	18.5%
Medicine	1,352	142	134	1,396	308	284	32.1%
Modern Languages	159	66	53	1,019	410	377	12.3%
Music	47	21	19	393	191	168	10.2%
Oriental Studies	79	20	17	234	96	78	17.9%
Physics	501	71	68	1,991	345	334	16.9%
PPE**	568	88	79	1,661	449	424	15.7%
PPL***	45	12	9	164	51	44	17.0%
Theology and Religion	28	12	8	215	92	77	9.4%

*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.

Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 1.2% and 19.4% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Almost half of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2015 to 2017 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 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	92	14	12	5.0%
Biological Sciences	53	12	8	2.7%
Biomedical Sciences	61	3	3	3.6%
Chemistry	134	47	36	8.2%
Classics	41	14	12	4.0%
Computer Science	103	6	6	16.2%
Earth Sciences	11	1	1	1.2%
Economics & Management	387	42	36	19.4%
Engineering Science	223	53	45	13.6%
English	118	30	27	4.3%
Experimental Psychology	38	10	6	5.9%
Geography	38	8	4	2.0%
History	110	32	26	4.3%
History & Politics	41	3	3	3.0%
Law*	399	68	56	12.4%
Materials Science	29	8	7	9.2%
Mathematics	380	49	47	12.4%
Medicine	831	75	70	16.7%
Modern Languages	46	18	16	3.7%
Music	17	5	5	2.7%
Oriental Studies	30	9	7	7.4%
Physics	278	42	40	10.0%
PPE**	299	38	36	7.2%
PPL***	22	4	3	5.7%
Theology and Religion	9	5	4	4.7%

*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.

Black students

- UK-domiciled Black students comprised up to 4.3% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 40.6% of applications from UK-domiciled Black students from 2015 to 2017 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted around 12% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Seven of Oxford's 25 largest courses received fewer than ten applications each from Black students from 2015 to 2017, and as a result admitted only very small numbers.

Table 6.8: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	17	5	4	1.7%
Biological Sciences	10	4	3	1.0%
Biomedical Sciences	5	0	0	0.0%
Chemistry	21	6	3	0.7%
Classics	7	5	4	1.3%
Computer Science	18	1	0	0.0%
Earth Sciences	2	0	0	0.0%
Economics & Management	56	4	4	2.2%
Engineering Science	51	8	5	1.5%
English	30	9	6	1.0%
Experimental Psychology	12	3	0	0.0%
Geography	13	2	1	0.5%
History	28	9	8	1.3%
History & Politics	16	2	1	1.0%
Law*	194	22	11	2.8%
Materials Science	5	2	2	2.6%
Mathematics	45	4	4	1.1%
Medicine	214	19	18	4.3%
Modern Languages	17	7	3	0.7%
Music	2	1	1	0.5%
Oriental Studies	10	4	3	3.2%
Physics	44	6	6	1.5%
PPE**	93	15	10	2.0%
PPL***	4	2	0	0.0%
Theology and Religion	5	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.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 2.4% and 11.3% of UK intakes from 2015 to 2017 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 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	58	12	12	5.0%
Biological Sciences	60	18	12	4.1%
Biomedical Sciences	33	6	6	7.2%
Chemistry	77	29	28	6.3%
Classics	47	25	23	7.6%
Computer Science	28	4	3	8.1%
Earth Sciences	13	4	2	2.4%
Economics & Management	98	14	12	6.5%
Engineering Science	68	22	18	5.4%
English	149	47	45	7.2%
Experimental Psychology	30	6	6	5.9%
Geography	47	11	7	3.5%
History	128	40	37	6.1%
History & Politics	27	8	8	8.0%
Law*	174	35	32	7.1%
Materials Science	12	4	4	5.3%
Mathematics	131	19	19	5.0%
Medicine	212	36	35	8.4%
Modern Languages	85	38	31	7.2%
Music	27	15	13	7.0%
Oriental Studies	34	7	7	7.4%
Physics	153	22	21	5.2%
PPE**	129	28	26	5.2%
PPL***	14	6	6	11.3%
Theology and Religion	11	6	4	4.7%

*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 2015 to 2017.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 10.8% and 20.3% of colleges' UK intakes from 2015-2017.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2015–2017

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	330	53	45	1,138	227	200	18.4%
Brasenose College	441	47	43	1,930	236	218	16.5%
Christ Church	309	69	57	953	275	250	18.6%
Corpus Christi College	139	26	25	493	163	144	14.8%
Exeter College	155	33	28	673	217	193	12.7%
Hertford College	264	54	47	1,035	266	236	16.6%
Jesus College	227	44	37	794	229	206	15.2%
Keble College	458	68	63	1,458	284	248	20.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	268	66	57	776	265	229	19.9%
Lincoln College	186	50	43	741	197	184	18.9%
Magdalen College	283	41	33	963	261	238	12.2%
Mansfield College	154	37	33	501	166	138	19.3%
Merton College	194	36	32	823	180	165	16.2%
New College	308	63	57	1,145	282	267	17.6%
Oriel College	195	32	29	736	199	184	13.6%
Pembroke College	255	47	40	881	239	208	16.1%
Somerville College	218	56	48	701	246	212	18.5%
St Anne's College	255	40	35	658	284	250	12.3%
St Catherine's College	381	67	60	1,044	312	271	18.1%
St Edmund Hall	210	32	28	721	256	231	10.8%
St Hilda's College	188	50	41	541	243	208	16.5%
St Hugh's College	229	55	39	661	250	225	14.8%
St John's College	490	56	45	1,341	240	217	17.2%
St Peter's College	208	43	33	648	220	200	14.2%
The Queen's College	203	51	43	721	201	185	18.9%
Trinity College	209	30	29	620	183	164	15.0%
University College	256	50	44	873	242	220	16.7%
Wadham College	350	55	49	1,096	289	262	15.8%
Worcester College	318	41	37	1,484	293	275	11.9%
University total (2015–17)⁸	7,778	1,418	1,224	26,477	7,127	6,391	16.1%

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 4.1% and 10.1% of colleges' UK intakes from 2015 to 2017.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	174	27	23	9.4%
Brasenose College	236	18	17	6.5%
Christ Church	171	30	27	8.8%
Corpus Christi College	66	16	15	8.9%
Exeter College	86	13	10	4.5%
Hertford College	136	24	19	6.7%
Jesus College	113	18	14	5.8%
Keble College	263	32	31	10.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	157	31	27	9.4%
Lincoln College	112	24	19	8.4%
Magdalen College	144	24	19	7.0%
Mansfield College	78	15	11	6.4%
Merton College	91	16	14	7.1%
New College	166	34	30	9.3%
Oriel College	101	18	15	7.0%
Pembroke College	142	22	19	7.7%
Somerville College	120	23	18	6.9%
St Anne's College	136	22	19	6.7%
St Catherine's College	203	29	27	8.2%
St Edmund Hall	124	22	19	7.3%
St Hilda's College	97	20	17	6.8%
St Hugh's College	125	18	15	5.7%
St John's College	261	21	18	6.9%
St Peter's College	113	15	12	5.2%
The Queen's College	111	27	23	10.1%
Trinity College	121	8	8	4.1%
University College	136	26	23	8.7%
Wadham College	155	22	19	6.1%
Worcester College	160	16	16	5.1%
University total (2015–17)⁸	4,143	643	556	7.3%

FOOTNOTES

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

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Black students

- UK-domiciled Black students made up between 0.6% and 3.5% of colleges' UK intakes from 2015 to 2017.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	46	4	2	0.8%
Brasenose College	33	4	3	1.1%
Christ Church	37	8	3	1.0%
Corpus Christi College	12	1	1	0.6%
Exeter College	19	2	2	0.9%
Hertford College	39	5	4	1.4%
Jesus College	38	3	2	0.8%
Keble College	66	10	6	1.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	34	6	5	1.7%
Lincoln College	19	7	6	2.6%
Magdalen College	29	4	2	0.7%
Mansfield College	21	6	6	3.5%
Merton College	24	7	6	3.0%
New College	28	3	2	0.6%
Oriel College	24	4	4	1.9%
Pembroke College	34	10	7	2.8%
Somerville College	30	8	6	2.3%
St Anne's College	41	4	4	1.4%
St Catherine's College	74	9	7	2.1%
St Edmund Hall	16	3	3	1.2%
St Hilda's College	36	5	4	1.6%
St Hugh's College	34	9	4	1.5%
St John's College	58	9	6	2.3%
St Peter's College	24	8	6	2.6%
The Queen's College	21	8	6	2.6%
Trinity College	19	4	4	2.1%
University College	35	5	2	0.8%
Wadham College	52	6	4	1.3%
Worcester College	42	4	2	0.6%
University total (2015–17)⁸	1,005	168	120	1.6%

FOOTNOTES

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

11. Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 2.3% and 8.5% of colleges' UK intakes from 2015 to 2017.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ACCEPTANCES	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	89	20	18	7.3%
Brasenose College	146	19	17	6.5%
Christ Church	86	29	25	8.1%
Corpus Christi College	50	7	7	4.1%
Exeter College	42	17	16	7.2%
Hertford College	74	23	23	8.1%
Jesus College	64	21	19	7.8%
Keble College	99	23	23	7.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	67	28	24	8.4%
Lincoln College	42	14	13	5.7%
Magdalen College	86	12	11	4.1%
Mansfield College	43	12	12	7.0%
Merton College	67	10	9	4.6%
New College	95	23	22	6.8%
Oriel College	56	9	9	4.2%
Pembroke College	60	12	11	4.4%
Somerville College	51	22	22	8.5%
St Anne's College	60	13	12	4.2%
St Catherine's College	80	25	23	6.9%
St Edmund Hall	59	7	6	2.3%
St Hilda's College	37	20	16	6.4%
St Hugh's College	58	27	19	7.2%
St John's College	140	24	19	7.3%
St Peter's College	58	19	14	6.0%
The Queen's College	62	12	12	5.3%
Trinity College	58	16	15	7.8%
University College	68	18	18	6.8%
Wadham College	125	22	21	6.8%
Worcester College	103	19	17	5.4%
University total (2015–17)⁸	2,146	535	484	6.4%

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, and the number of those students receiving offers and being admitted, has been increasing year on year since 2013.
- In 2017, 7.7% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, against 5.6% in 2013.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2013–2017

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
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%
2013	771	166	149	10,785	2,697	2,496	5.6%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2015–2017

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic disorder	251	66	58	0.7%
Blind/partial sight	40	12	11	0.1%
Deaf/partial hearing	52	15	15	0.2%
Learning difficulty*	1,140	237	210	2.7%
Longstanding illness	281	69	59	0.8%
Mental health	525	132	103	1.3%
Multiple disabilities	153	38	34	0.4%
Other disability	354	84	69	0.9%
Wheelchair/mobility	58	7	7	0.1%
Total with declared disabilities	2,854	660	566	7.3%
No declared disability	33,651	8,148	7,210	92.7%
Total	36,505	8,808	7,776	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2015 UK intake)*

87.0%
no known disability

13.0%
disability

Russell Group (2015 UK intake)*

89.0%
no known disability

11.0%
disability

Oxford University (2017 UK intake)

92.3%
no known disability

7.7%
disability

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 2015/16. 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% 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 '2017' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications to Oxford were made by 15 October 2016, mostly for entry in October 2017 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have chosen to defer entry until October 2018).

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2015/16. 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 2015/16 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2015/16 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 2015/16.

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