



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

May 2020

Foreword

The University of Oxford has again been ranked the top university in the world in the Times Higher Education Rankings. Largely as a result of our reputation, our personalized education and our formidable research, but also due to our efforts to increase applications from students of under-represented backgrounds, competition for places has become very intense. While the number of undergraduate places has remained broadly constant for the past five years, the number of applications has increased by over 25%.

In this, our third annual Admissions Report, we provide details of these applications and their success rates. We provide information by subject and college applied to, but also information on the applicants and their educational, regional, racial and socio-economic background. The data presented clearly demonstrates steady progress towards diversifying the makeup of our student body. In the past five years, the percentage of state-educated students has increased from 55.6% to 62.3%. The percentage of students of Black and Minority Ethnic heritage has increased from 14.5% to 22.1%. Those from the most deprived areas have increased from 8.6% to 12.2% and those from areas with low progressions rates to university from 10.8% to 14%.

In an effort to accelerate the pace of change, last year we announced three initiatives to help us to realize our ambition of ensuring that in four years' time 25% of British undergraduates admitted to Oxford would be from low-income backgrounds. We increased the size of our UNIQ Summer School by 50%, to 1,350 students, last summer. The first cohort of students admitted via our Opportunity Oxford bridging programme will begin this September, and we will begin the roll-out of Foundation Oxford next year. It is too soon to see the impact of these initiatives on the figures presented here.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the deep education inequalities in our society. We are acutely conscious of the differential impact both on our current students and on those considering applying to Oxford. We have moved our UNIQ Summer programme online in an effort to support those pupils who aspire to apply to Oxford and other highly selective universities.

Notwithstanding the major challenge of adapting to the constraints posed by the pandemic, we fully intend to continue our progress towards ensuring that every talented, academically driven pupil in the country, wherever they come from, sees Oxford as a place for them.



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 2015 and 2019, 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 2017 to 2019. 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 around 3,300. In 2019, almost four fifths of those places (2,586) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2015 and 2019, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 55.6%¹ to 62.3%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 14.5% to 22.1%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 8.6% to 12.2%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education rose from 10.8% to 14.0%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 6.9% to 9.4%.
- The proportion of women rose from 47.5% to 54.4%.

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 around 3,300.
- Overall application numbers have risen annually, and by 25.3% since 2015.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2019	23,020	3,889	3,280
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

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2017–2019)²

COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Economics & Management	16.8	History & Politics	9.1
Computer Science	14.8	PPE*	9.0
Medicine	10.8	Mathematics	8.4
Biomedical Sciences	10.5	Law**	8.4
Maths & Computer Science	9.3	Physics	7.3

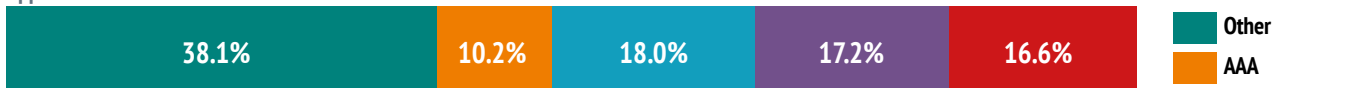
Note: This table contains aggregated figures for the period 2017–2019. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.

*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 (2019 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 85% of admitted students achieve A*AA or better at A-level.
- Almost 40% of admitted students achieve three A* grades or better at A-level.

Applications



Offers



Students admitted



[^]A-level bands are based on results data obtained from UCAS and include results from the 2019 and 2018 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 percentage 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 fell from 80.8% to 77.7% from 2015 to 2018, and rose to 78.8% in 2019.
- 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, 2015–2019

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2019	13,877	3,055	2,586	60.3%	78.8%
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%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2019	2,772	265	233	12.0%	7.1%
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%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2019	6,371	569	461	27.7%	14.1%
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%

Table 1.4: Countries/regions with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2017–2019

COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	39,473	UK	7,703
P R China	3,943	P R China	377
United States of America	2,179	Singapore	197
Singapore	1,459	United States of America	181
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,324	Hong Kong (SAR)	140
Germany	1,234	Romania	117
India	1,187	Germany	111
Poland	860	Poland	111
France	810	Korea (South)	60
Italy	742	Italy	52
Malaysia	742	India	49

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2017 intake)*

UK	EU	NON-EU
83.9%	5.6%	10.5%

Russell Group (2017 intake)*

UK	EU	NON-EU
75.7%	7.0%	17.4%

Oxford University (2019 intake)

UK	EU	NON-EU
78.8%	7.1%	14.1%

*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 39 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

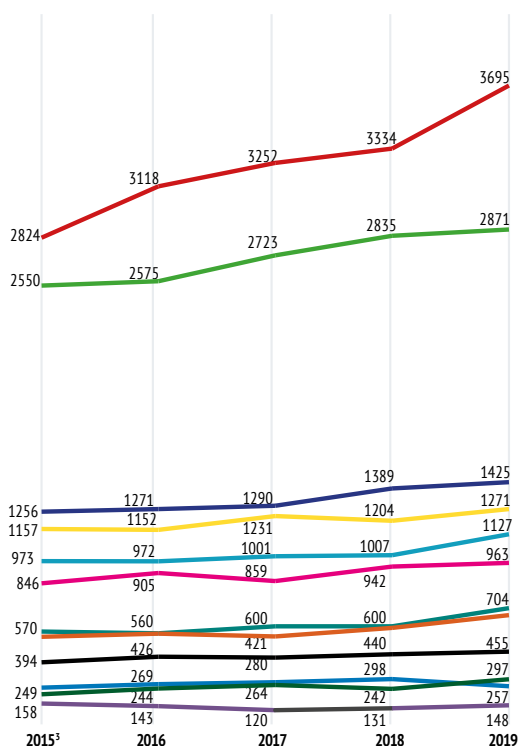
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer-holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 47.4% of UK applications between 2017 and 2019, and 49.0% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 52.6% of applications and 51.0% of students admitted.

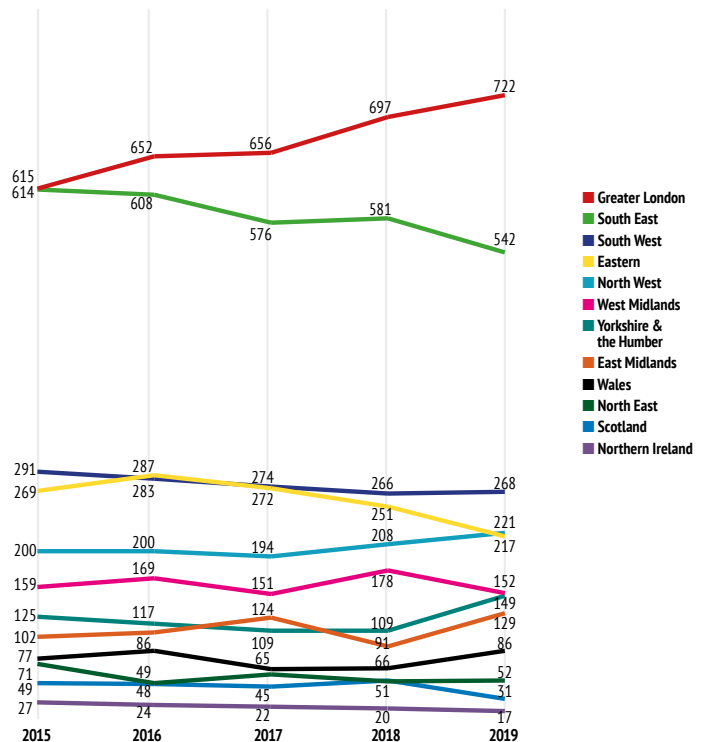
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ STUDENTS ⁴
North East	803	192	162	2.0%	2.1%	2.8%
North West	3,135	735	623	7.9%	8.1%	9.6%
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,904	436	367	4.8%	4.8%	6.4%
East Midlands	1,797	397	344	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%
West Midlands	2,764	576	481	7.0%	6.2%	6.7%
Eastern	3,706	859	740	9.4%	9.6%	10.0%
Greater London	10,281	2,406	2,075	26.0%	26.9%	18.8%
South East	8,429	1,934	1,699	21.4%	22.1%	18.3%
South West	4,104	949	808	10.4%	10.5%	8.3%
Wales	1,316	250	217	3.3%	2.8%	3.6%
Northern Ireland	399	68	59	1.0%	0.8%	4.6%
Scotland	835	141	128	2.1%	1.7%	4.9%
Total	39,473	8,943	7,703			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2015–2019



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2015–2019



FOOTNOTES

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

4. See page 8

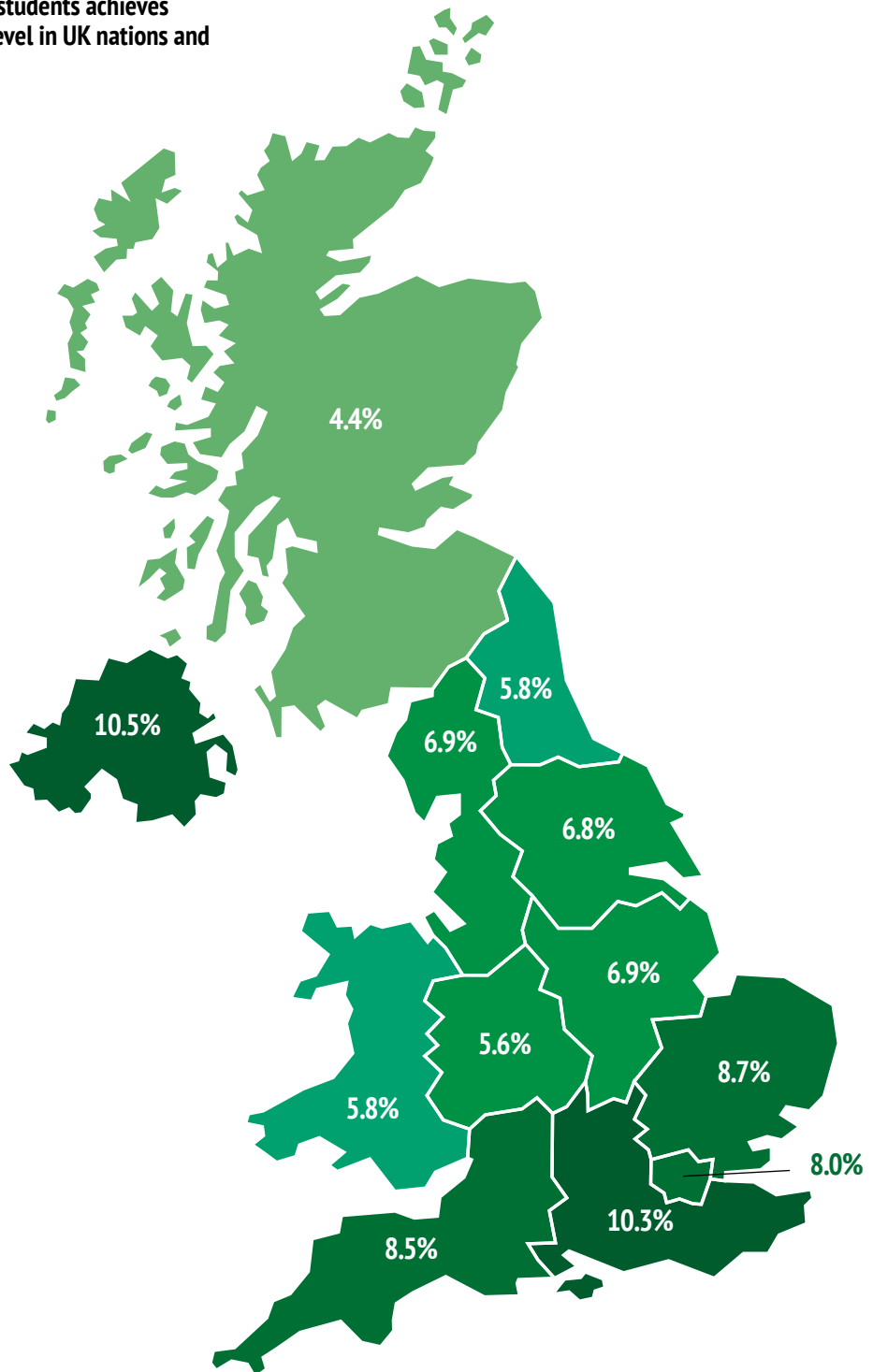
CONTEXT

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 2017/18. 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 2017/18. 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 2019, 12.2% 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 3.6 percentage points from 2015.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2019	2,097	418	313	12.2%
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%

- In 2019, 14.0% 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 3.2 percentage points from 2015.

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, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2019	2,079	471	355	14.0%
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%

FOOTNOTES

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

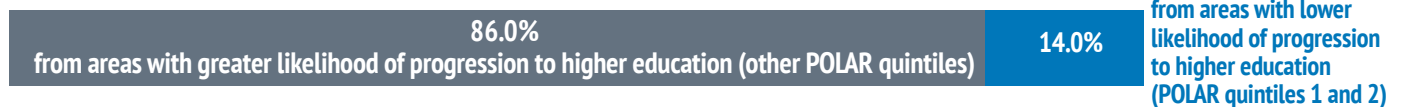
6. This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

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, 2017 UK intake)***Oxford University (2019 UK intake)****

*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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, 2017 UK intake)***Oxford University (2019 UK intake)****

*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2017 to 2019.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 5.8% and 19.2% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 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 2017–2019

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	178	42	31	919	232	216	12.6%
Biology	151	55	34	1,032	297	237	12.5%
Biomedical Sciences	112	15	11	564	90	77	12.5%
Chemistry	148	56	42	1,054	457	381	9.9%
Classics	58	25	19	690	315	292	6.1%
Computer Science	165	8	7	617	45	39	15.2%
Earth Sciences	21	7	5	228	94	81	5.8%
Economics & Management	254	38	26	1,756	176	157	14.2%
Engineering Science	220	56	43	1,180	353	305	12.4%
English	274	94	77	2,147	636	563	12.0%
Experimental Psychology	110	37	22	477	126	102	17.7%
Geography	87	22	14	935	255	204	6.4%
History	262	82	64	2,439	616	538	10.6%
History & Politics	118	24	19	634	94	80	19.2%
Law*	587	108	81	2,380	424	359	18.4%
Materials Science	31	10	7	204	82	69	9.2%
Mathematics	481	50	38	2,471	331	306	11.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	99	8	7	432	51	49	12.5%
Medicine	669	54	50	2,498	411	377	11.7%
Modern Languages	111	55	42	1,027	441	393	9.7%
Music	41	19	14	462	220	177	7.3%
Oriental Studies	61	19	14	296	104	78	15.2%
PPE**	357	63	47	2,509	492	452	9.4%
Physics	459	51	48	2,295	311	304	13.6%
Theology and Religion	29	13	10	216	81	66	13.2%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 5.5% and 22.7% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 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 2017–2019

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	160	47	41	925	226	205	16.7%
Biology	174	59	35	998	289	233	13.1%
Biomedical Sciences	124	24	19	546	80	68	21.8%
Chemistry	157	64	51	1,031	439	366	12.2%
Classics	63	29	25	677	310	285	8.1%
Computer Science	151	9	8	619	44	38	17.4%
Earth Sciences	31	19	16	214	81	69	18.8%
Economics & Management	209	28	20	1,767	180	159	11.2%
Engineering Science	197	53	42	1,187	350	300	12.3%
English	339	120	101	2,057	603	535	15.9%
Experimental Psychology	97	32	21	485	130	102	17.1%
Geography	77	20	12	939	257	206	5.5%
History	286	84	70	2,389	610	530	11.7%
History & Politics	109	16	12	625	101	86	12.2%
Law*	593	98	75	2,320	428	359	17.3%
Materials Science	31	14	7	201	75	66	9.6%
Mathematics	498	62	52	2,424	315	288	15.3%
Mathematics & Computer Science	99	11	10	427	48	46	17.9%
Medicine	584	70	58	2,530	392	366	13.7%
Modern Languages	116	50	40	1,010	441	391	9.3%
Music	52	27	21	447	211	169	11.1%
Oriental Studies	42	14	9	309	108	82	9.9%
PPE**	340	67	50	2,488	483	444	10.1%
Physics	494	61	56	2,228	299	294	16.0%
Theology and Religion	35	22	17	207	71	58	22.7%

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

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 2017 to 2019.

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 2017 to 2019, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 7.2% to 19.6%.

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 2017–2019

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 & 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	216	36	31	1,241	242	216	12.6%
Brasenose College	275	43	35	2,355	269	239	12.8%
Christ Church	202	37	29	1,321	315	274	9.6%
Corpus Christi College	117	27	22	582	166	143	13.3%
Exeter College	110	23	17	982	249	220	7.2%
Hertford College	193	46	33	1,159	291	252	11.6%
Jesus College	167	40	31	980	245	215	12.6%
Keble College	271	32	23	1,979	339	286	7.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	273	53	43	1,087	287	247	14.8%
Lincoln College	136	22	16	909	232	205	7.2%
Magdalen College	205	28	22	1,190	259	223	9.0%
Mansfield College	127	52	36	621	171	148	19.6%
Merton College	149	31	24	975	190	175	12.1%
New College	155	34	27	1,384	311	286	8.6%
Oriel College	167	33	25	931	204	188	11.7%
Pembroke College	180	40	28	1,171	253	215	11.5%
Somerville College	181	42	28	862	285	245	10.3%
St Anne's College	149	47	36	892	291	252	12.5%
St Catherine's College	237	52	37	1,328	346	299	11.0%
St Edmund Hall	130	29	26	851	249	215	10.8%
St Hilda's College	155	33	23	699	275	243	8.6%
St Hugh's College	168	31	22	795	292	240	8.4%
St John's College	322	44	30	1,404	253	225	11.8%
St Peter's College	129	35	28	866	226	201	12.2%
The Queen's College	145	33	21	998	242	209	9.1%
Trinity College	139	34	24	834	200	178	11.9%
University College	220	46	37	1,081	252	227	14.0%
Wadham College	262	47	40	1,308	316	268	13.0%
Worcester College	334	48	41	2,367	296	279	12.8%
University total (2017–19)⁸	5,629	1,146	871	33,554	7,744	6,780	11.4%

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 2017 to 2019, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 7.9% to 19.7%.

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 2017–2019

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	196	40	35	1,246	238	212	14.2%
Brasenose College	355	51	43	2,248	260	230	15.8%
Christ Church	202	40	30	1,290	308	270	10.0%
Corpus Christi College	95	31	28	593	158	133	17.4%
Exeter College	112	28	20	964	240	215	8.5%
Hertford College	197	45	33	1,141	289	250	11.7%
Jesus College	188	46	37	945	239	209	15.0%
Keble College	322	49	33	1,897	317	272	10.8%
Lady Margaret Hall	236	58	45	1,110	278	243	15.6%
Lincoln College	123	28	20	910	223	198	9.2%
Magdalen College	216	36	26	1,155	249	218	10.7%
Mansfield College	143	50	36	597	172	147	19.7%
Merton College	178	38	34	936	182	164	17.2%
New College	171	46	41	1,355	295	269	13.2%
Oriel College	147	35	29	943	202	184	13.6%
Pembroke College	158	34	19	1,172	253	221	7.9%
Somerville College	146	34	26	886	292	246	9.6%
St Anne's College	185	56	48	842	281	239	16.7%
St Catherine's College	222	62	48	1,324	331	285	14.4%
St Edmund Hall	133	33	27	839	241	210	11.4%
St Hilda's College	154	49	40	691	258	225	15.1%
St Hugh's College	145	49	30	803	272	230	11.5%
St John's College	281	37	29	1,426	256	222	11.6%
St Peter's College	115	27	22	857	226	200	9.9%
The Queen's College	128	33	26	1,002	241	203	11.4%
Trinity College	140	41	28	812	188	169	14.2%
University College	224	55	44	1,051	243	220	16.7%
Wadham College	228	55	47	1,324	305	258	15.4%
Worcester College	403	51	49	2,271	291	270	15.4%
University total (2017–19)⁸	5,634	1,280	1,009	33,045	7,528	6,576	13.3%

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 4.2% of applications (1,677) between 2017 and 2019, 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 four years, reaching 62.3% in 2019. 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 four years.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2015–2019

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2019	8,914	1,908	1,557	4,403	1,050	942	62.3%
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%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)⁹



*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2017 to 2019.

- State-educated UK students represented between 28.6% and 80.4% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 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, 38% of state applications between 2017 and 2019 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 13% of state applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2017–2019

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	714	172	149	357	100	96	60.8%
Biology	744	222	163	408	123	102	61.5%
Biomedical Sciences	457	66	55	199	37	32	63.2%
Chemistry	788	295	230	399	212	188	55.0%
Classics	231	104	84	482	219	210	28.6%
Computer Science	613	37	33	141	15	12	73.3%
Earth Sciences	177	74	63	72	27	23	73.3%
Economics & Management	1,133	119	100	816	94	82	54.9%
Engineering Science	869	226	188	514	180	157	54.5%
English	1,443	444	379	871	253	231	62.1%
Experimental Psychology	400	113	84	162	43	35	70.6%
Geography	554	173	132	455	102	85	60.8%
History	1,521	412	341	1,115	267	243	58.4%
History & Politics	528	81	67	209	35	31	68.4%
Law*	2,118	381	309	616	119	103	75.0%
Materials Science	150	63	50	82	28	25	66.7%
Mathematics	2,356	293	259	573	89	86	75.1%
Mathematics & Computer Science	425	46	45	95	12	11	80.4%
Medicine	2,095	308	280	940	154	144	66.0%
Modern Languages	579	266	221	542	223	209	51.4%
Music	265	127	95	223	104	89	51.6%
Oriental Studies	194	71	49	141	50	40	55.1%
PPE**	1,680	334	292	1,035	204	194	60.1%
Physics	2,115	250	241	583	101	100	70.7%
Theology and Religion	87	43	33	131	42	36	47.8%

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

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 2017 to 2019.

- 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 50.2% to 94.0% from 2017 to 2019.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2017–2019

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	982	163	147	420	108	93	61.3%
Brasenose College	1,696	211	180	873	97	90	66.7%
Christ Church	861	180	148	584	164	147	50.2%
Corpus Christi College	460	112	98	220	73	60	62.0%
Exeter College	564	155	130	497	111	101	56.3%
Hertford College	930	239	196	378	92	84	70.0%
Jesus College	748	151	125	357	123	110	53.2%
Keble College	1,364	210	169	841	152	133	56.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	952	229	195	365	100	86	69.4%
Lincoln College	630	145	121	399	107	98	55.3%
Magdalen College	889	159	130	448	129	116	52.8%
Mansfield College	634	208	172	95	13	11	94.0%
Merton College	803	140	123	296	77	72	63.1%
New College	846	193	173	645	147	136	56.0%
Oriel College	659	144	125	402	88	83	60.1%
Pembroke College	685	154	120	632	134	118	50.4%
Somerville College	699	211	168	318	111	100	62.7%
St Anne's College	735	222	184	259	103	93	66.4%
St Catherine's College	1,039	243	197	476	147	133	59.7%
St Edmund Hall	539	160	130	389	111	104	55.6%
St Hilda's College	573	181	149	250	115	105	58.7%
St Hugh's College	601	183	147	296	132	113	56.5%
St John's College	1,210	184	148	462	107	102	59.2%
St Peter's College	549	136	120	427	120	105	53.3%
The Queen's College	630	145	113	480	123	109	50.9%
Trinity College	567	133	106	385	98	94	53.0%
University College	835	201	172	414	93	89	65.9%
Wadham College	1,209	251	204	308	104	96	68.0%
Worcester College	1,762	225	210	904	116	107	66.2%
University total (2017–19)⁸	24,886	5,380	4,490	12,910	3,267	2,952	60.3%

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, 2018 and 2019 Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2015–2019

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2019	7,144	1,677	1,406	6,733	1,378	1,180	54.4%
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%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2017 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2017 to 2019.

- 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 14.0% to 77.3% between 2017 and 2019 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 2017–2019

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	630	155	139	472	121	110	55.8%
Biology	709	218	168	480	135	104	61.8%
Biomedical Sciences	505	80	68	177	25	20	77.3%
Chemistry	556	233	180	651	282	245	42.4%
Classics	410	189	166	339	151	145	53.4%
Computer Science	119	9	7	665	44	39	15.2%
Earth Sciences	122	55	46	129	46	40	53.5%
Economics & Management	593	66	55	1,432	151	131	29.6%
Engineering Science	344	104	84	1,075	308	267	23.9%
English	1,857	528	460	576	203	181	71.8%
Experimental Psychology	471	121	91	120	42	33	73.4%
Geography	619	157	127	411	121	92	58.0%
History	1,358	371	324	1,364	330	281	53.6%
History & Politics	346	66	56	418	52	43	56.6%
Law*	1,930	334	277	1,060	200	165	62.7%
Materials Science	88	43	32	149	50	45	41.6%
Mathematics	963	119	105	2,018	266	243	30.2%
Mathematics & Computer Science	97	8	8	440	52	49	14.0%
Medicine	1,980	289	270	1,203	179	160	62.8%
Modern Languages	731	328	283	413	169	153	64.9%
Music	252	116	91	256	124	101	47.4%
Oriental Studies	218	75	55	144	51	39	58.5%
PPE**	964	207	187	1,922	350	314	37.3%
Physics	712	68	64	2,053	294	288	18.2%
Theology and Religion	125	56	45	135	52	45	50.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2017 to 2019.

- From 2017 to 2019, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 44.7% to 59.6%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2017–2019

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	668	128	112	797	151	136	45.2%
Brasenose College	1,430	166	145	1,214	146	129	52.9%
Christ Church	718	172	141	814	181	163	46.4%
Corpus Christi College	336	98	82	366	97	85	49.1%
Exeter College	594	161	138	508	111	99	58.2%
Hertford College	632	194	165	732	144	121	57.7%
Jesus College	544	137	114	612	149	133	46.2%
Keble College	1,003	174	143	1,263	200	169	45.8%
Lady Margaret Hall	847	204	172	523	136	118	59.3%
Lincoln College	538	135	119	515	119	102	53.8%
Magdalen College	732	139	119	678	151	129	48.0%
Mansfield College	370	130	103	383	94	82	55.7%
Merton College	550	123	110	580	98	89	55.3%
New College	804	160	142	746	186	172	45.2%
Oriel College	510	111	96	595	128	119	44.7%
Pembroke College	640	141	110	720	152	133	45.3%
Somerville College	541	176	143	513	153	132	52.0%
St Anne's College	491	196	166	555	143	123	57.4%
St Catherine's College	702	193	162	873	206	175	48.1%
St Edmund Hall	451	138	117	539	143	127	48.0%
St Hilda's College	469	184	156	399	127	113	58.0%
St Hugh's College	488	179	145	481	148	121	54.5%
St John's College	812	160	135	925	139	122	52.5%
St Peter's College	454	123	109	555	140	122	47.2%
The Queen's College	651	169	137	502	107	93	59.6%
Trinity College	469	123	103	510	112	100	50.7%
University College	676	161	142	633	138	123	53.6%
Wadham College	902	211	177	673	152	131	57.5%
Worcester College	1,365	199	182	1,350	146	139	56.7%
University total (2017–19)⁸	19,625	4,722	3,998	19,848	4,221	3,705	51.9%

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. 6.0% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,351 students between 2017 and 2019) 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

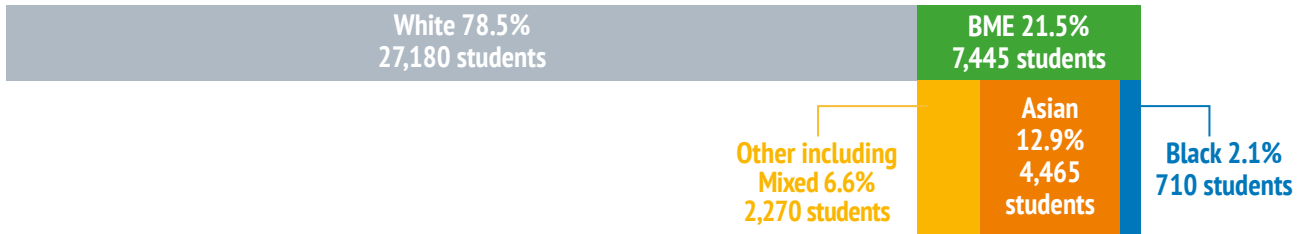
The following graphics provide context for Oxford's figures, showing the BME share of the England and Wales population, the A-level achievement of BME students, and the proportion of BME students in different parts of the UK university sector.

Note: Figures for the 2017/18 academic year (2017 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 2019/20 academic year (2019 intake).

England and Wales population now aged 19–26*



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2017 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)***



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

**Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2015, 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 14.5% in 2015 to 22.1% in 2019.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2015–2019

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2019	3,596	669	558	9,574	2,297	1,969	22.1%
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%

Asian students

- Since 2015, 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 6.4% in 2015 to 9.6% in 2019.

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2019	1,901	279	243	9.6%
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%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*

87.1% White/other BME	12.9% Asian
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Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2017 UK intake)*

90.7% White/other BME	9.3% Asian
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Oxford University (2019 UK intake)¹¹

90.4% White/other BME	9.6% Asian
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*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2015 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 0.7% in 2015 to 2.1% in 2019.

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, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2019	532	67	53	2.1%
2018	443	52	41	1.6%
2017	384	55	43	1.7%
2016	299	48	36	1.4%
2015	283	22	19	0.7%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2017 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2015 to 2019.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black has risen from 1.5% in 2015 to 3.2% in 2019.

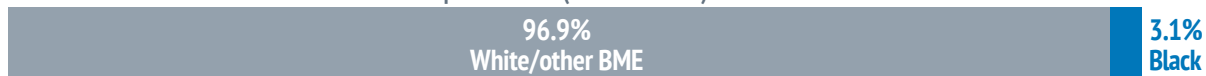
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2019	498	107	80	3.2%
2018	424	86	65	2.6%
2017	396	65	48	1.9%
2016	328	54	34	1.3%
2015	281	49	38	1.5%

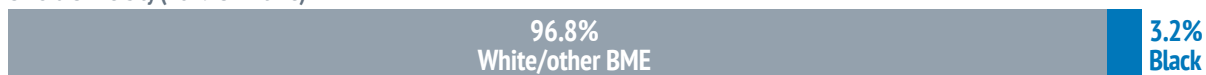
Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2017 UK intake)**



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)¹¹



**Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2015, 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 6.0% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2019.

Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2015–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2019	969	247	206	8.2%
2018	816	191	162	6.5%
2017	768	180	164	6.6%
2016	733	186	167	6.5%
2015	645	169	153	6.0%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2017 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2017 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

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 2017 to 2019.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2017 and 2019 37.4% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹² and 27.2% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted 11.9% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 10.5% and 36.0% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 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 38 to 1,616 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 2017–2019

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	235	45	39	820	224	206	15.9%
Biology	172	46	32	959	299	235	12.0%
Biomedical Sciences	152	12	9	498	90	77	10.5%
Chemistry	241	103	80	923	403	338	19.1%
Classics	108	54	46	570	274	256	15.2%
Computer Science	269	8	7	477	45	39	15.2%
Earth Sciences	40	12	10	204	88	75	11.8%
Economics & Management	736	73	61	1,154	134	119	33.9%
Engineering Science	429	104	93	915	299	254	26.8%
English	334	103	89	1,929	599	532	14.3%
Experimental Psychology	138	32	21	432	128	102	17.1%
Geography	150	37	27	823	233	188	12.6%
History	377	111	88	2,136	563	501	14.9%
History & Politics	114	20	17	599	93	78	17.9%
Law*	992	156	126	1,845	364	308	29.0%
Materials Science	68	23	19	157	67	56	25.3%
Mathematics	703	77	69	2,134	300	275	20.1%
Mathematics & Computer Science	161	14	13	334	42	40	24.5%
Medicine	1,616	166	152	1,440	292	270	36.0%
Modern Languages	168	90	71	905	392	352	16.8%
Music	64	33	26	407	198	161	13.9%
Oriental Studies	100	32	25	234	86	68	26.9%
PPE**	773	112	99	1,876	418	387	20.4%
Physics	568	63	62	2,087	293	284	17.9%
Theology and Religion	38	15	13	191	82	69	15.9%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 3.5% and 21.1% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Almost half of applications (46.8%) from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2017 to 2019 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 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	127	19	15	6.1%
Biology	81	20	12	4.5%
Biomedical Sciences	87	4	3	3.5%
Chemistry	143	54	42	10.0%
Classics	49	22	21	7.0%
Computer Science	160	4	4	8.7%
Earth Sciences	22	6	5	5.9%
Economics & Management	498	46	38	21.1%
Engineering Science	253	52	48	13.8%
English	121	32	28	4.5%
Experimental Psychology	56	11	8	6.5%
Geography	70	15	9	4.2%
History	156	49	38	6.5%
History & Politics	50	6	6	6.3%
Law*	462	81	67	15.4%
Materials Science	48	13	11	14.7%
Mathematics	448	40	36	10.5%
Mathematics & Computer Science	106	6	5	9.4%
Medicine	991	97	86	20.4%
Modern Languages	43	21	19	4.5%
Music	18	8	7	3.7%
Oriental Studies	38	10	8	8.6%
PPE**	393	46	45	9.3%
Physics	335	36	35	10.1%
Theology and Religion	15	8	7	8.5%

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

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 5.3% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 37.4% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2017 to 2019 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted 11.9% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Seven of Oxford's 25 largest courses each received ten applications or fewer from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2017 to 2019, 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 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	30	7	6	2.4%
Biology	10	2	1	0.4%
Biomedical Sciences	17	2	1	1.2%
Chemistry	22	11	8	1.9%
Classics	10	9	7	2.3%
Computer Science	39	2	2	4.3%
Earth Sciences	3	1	1	1.2%
Economics & Management	90	11	9	5.0%
Engineering Science	57	15	12	3.5%
English	41	15	9	1.4%
Experimental Psychology	25	9	4	3.3%
Geography	9	1	0	0.0%
History	49	15	11	1.9%
History & Politics	18	3	2	2.1%
Law*	229	31	20	4.6%
Materials Science	7	6	4	5.3%
Mathematics	50	8	7	2.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	16	1	1	1.9%
Medicine	264	21	20	4.7%
Modern Languages	20	17	11	2.6%
Music	5	3	1	0.5%
Oriental Studies	11	4	3	3.2%
PPE**	135	24	18	3.7%
Physics	40	4	4	1.2%
Theology and Religion	8	2	1	1.2%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 2.2% and 12.9% of UK intakes from 2017 to 2019 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 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	58	17	16	6.5%
Biology	68	23	18	6.7%
Biomedical Sciences	42	6	5	5.8%
Chemistry	62	31	27	6.5%
Classics	46	21	17	5.6%
Computer Science	53	2	1	2.2%
Earth Sciences	15	5	4	4.7%
Economics & Management	118	15	13	7.2%
Engineering Science	99	33	30	8.6%
English	151	49	45	7.2%
Experimental Psychology	51	11	8	6.5%
Geography	65	18	15	7.0%
History	145	34	30	5.1%
History & Politics	37	7	6	6.3%
Law*	220	37	32	7.4%
Materials Science	12	4	4	5.3%
Mathematics	176	26	24	7.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	31	5	5	9.4%
Medicine	257	39	37	8.8%
Modern Languages	95	49	38	9.0%
Music	38	21	17	9.1%
Oriental Studies	45	16	12	12.9%
PPE**	181	35	30	6.2%
Physics	159	20	20	5.8%
Theology and Religion	15	5	5	6.1%

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

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 2017 to 2019.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 13.8% and 26.6% of colleges' UK intakes from 2017 to 2019.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2017–2019

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	346	64	53	1,018	203	186	22.2%
Brasenose College	515	50	46	1,980	247	220	17.3%
Christ Church	371	74	61	1,048	269	238	20.4%
Corpus Christi College	163	35	32	505	152	130	19.8%
Exeter College	210	43	36	824	222	196	15.5%
Hertford College	313	68	55	986	263	226	19.6%
Jesus College	309	58	50	787	223	194	20.5%
Keble College	604	77	69	1,546	286	238	22.5%
Lady Margaret Hall	412	77	64	888	256	223	22.3%
Lincoln College	232	47	38	751	198	175	17.8%
Magdalen College	307	52	44	1,023	224	195	18.4%
Mansfield College	180	55	49	536	163	135	26.6%
Merton College	207	33	29	855	182	167	14.8%
New College	333	70	59	1,106	265	246	19.3%
Oriel College	278	46	39	758	187	170	18.7%
Pembroke College	366	58	44	917	228	195	18.4%
Somerville College	275	64	52	713	253	213	19.6%
St Anne's College	284	68	54	718	269	234	18.8%
St Catherine's College	450	87	76	1,041	303	255	23.0%
St Edmund Hall	236	50	41	691	221	199	17.1%
St Hilda's College	247	52	43	576	246	216	16.6%
St Hugh's College	279	56	41	645	263	219	15.8%
St John's College	474	64	56	1,160	219	191	22.7%
St Peter's College	258	70	59	684	187	167	26.1%
The Queen's College	275	60	48	804	206	178	21.2%
Trinity College	253	44	34	657	181	162	17.3%
University College	317	52	49	898	236	211	18.8%
Wadham College	417	71	57	1,078	281	245	18.9%
Worcester College	547	46	43	1,992	289	269	13.8%
University total (2017–19)⁸	9,592	1,739	1,461	27,530	6,913	6,058	19.4%

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 4.5% and 11.3% of colleges' UK intakes from 2017 to 2019.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	200	29	23	9.6%
Brasenose College	277	24	22	8.3%
Christ Church	197	36	32	10.7%
Corpus Christi College	77	15	13	8.0%
Exeter College	98	18	15	6.5%
Hertford College	166	34	27	9.6%
Jesus College	151	22	20	8.2%
Keble College	327	37	33	10.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	238	34	29	10.1%
Lincoln College	131	17	14	6.6%
Magdalen College	157	25	21	8.8%
Mansfield College	92	21	18	9.8%
Merton College	110	18	15	7.7%
New College	179	29	25	8.2%
Oriel College	152	22	18	8.6%
Pembroke College	213	31	24	10.0%
Somerville College	147	26	20	7.5%
St Anne's College	150	33	25	8.7%
St Catherine's College	240	31	28	8.5%
St Edmund Hall	142	30	27	11.3%
St Hilda's College	132	23	20	7.7%
St Hugh's College	159	25	21	8.1%
St John's College	242	22	21	8.5%
St Peter's College	135	26	24	10.6%
The Queen's College	162	28	22	9.7%
Trinity College	148	24	19	9.7%
University College	175	22	21	8.1%
Wadham College	193	34	29	9.6%
Worcester College	279	15	14	4.5%
University total (2017–19)⁸	5,127	769	657	8.7%

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 0.8% and 5.3% of colleges' UK intakes from 2017 to 2019.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	47	12	7	2.9%
Brasenose College	60	5	4	1.5%
Christ Church	45	9	6	2.0%
Corpus Christi College	22	5	5	3.1%
Exeter College	29	7	4	1.7%
Hertford College	39	6	4	1.4%
Jesus College	50	6	6	2.5%
Keble College	95	12	9	2.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	74	16	12	4.2%
Lincoln College	29	8	5	2.3%
Magdalen College	33	5	4	1.7%
Mansfield College	23	9	8	4.3%
Merton College	20	3	3	1.5%
New College	29	7	4	1.3%
Oriel College	33	8	6	2.9%
Pembroke College	47	8	6	2.5%
Somerville College	40	10	9	3.4%
St Anne's College	48	11	9	3.1%
St Catherine's College	73	16	12	3.6%
St Edmund Hall	30	6	5	2.1%
St Hilda's College	35	3	2	0.8%
St Hugh's College	37	7	4	1.5%
St John's College	66	8	7	2.8%
St Peter's College	37	14	12	5.3%
The Queen's College	25	8	7	3.1%
Trinity College	26	7	5	2.6%
University College	38	9	7	2.7%
Wadham College	78	15	9	3.0%
Worcester College	77	10	8	2.6%
University total (2017–19)⁸	1,318	258	193	2.6%

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 2.9% and 10.1% of colleges' UK intakes from 2017 to 2019.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	83	20	20	8.4%
Brasenose College	142	18	17	6.4%
Christ Church	107	26	21	7.0%
Corpus Christi College	57	15	14	8.6%
Exeter College	72	17	16	6.9%
Hertford College	96	27	24	8.5%
Jesus College	88	28	22	9.0%
Keble College	153	25	25	8.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	75	20	16	5.6%
Lincoln College	53	19	16	7.5%
Magdalen College	87	18	16	6.7%
Mansfield College	47	19	17	9.2%
Merton College	66	10	9	4.6%
New College	100	29	26	8.5%
Oriel College	75	15	14	6.7%
Pembroke College	84	16	11	4.6%
Somerville College	67	23	20	7.5%
St Anne's College	66	22	19	6.6%
St Catherine's College	116	34	30	9.1%
St Edmund Hall	50	12	7	2.9%
St Hilda's College	59	21	17	6.6%
St Hugh's College	68	22	14	5.4%
St John's College	130	30	25	10.1%
St Peter's College	67	28	22	9.7%
The Queen's College	73	19	17	7.5%
Trinity College	68	13	10	5.1%
University College	76	17	17	6.5%
Wadham College	132	19	17	5.6%
Worcester College	166	17	17	5.4%
University total (2017–19)⁸	2,553	618	532	7.1%

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 2015.
- In 2019, 9.4% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, 2.5 percentage points higher than in 2015.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2015–2019

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2019	1,348	302	244	12,529	2,753	2,342	9.4%
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%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2017–2019

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic spectrum disorder	348	95	80	1.0%
Blind/partial sight	49	16	14	0.2%
Deaf/partial hearing	59	16	16	0.2%
Learning difficulty*	1,287	278	228	3.0%
Longstanding illness	300	52	44	0.6%
Mental health	814	190	146	1.9%
Multiple disabilities	243	64	48	0.6%
Other disability	433	98	81	1.1%
Wheelchair/mobility	96	21	20	0.3%
Total with declared disability	3,629	830	677	8.8%
No declared disability	35,844	8,113	7,026	91.2%
Total	39,473	8,943	7,703	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2017 UK intake)*



Russell Group (2017 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2019 UK intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2017 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 12% 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 2017/18. 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 (6.0% of applicants in the three years 2017–2019). 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 <https://edu.admin.ox.ac.uk/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 14% 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 '2019' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications to Oxford were made by 15 October 2018, mostly for entry in October 2019 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have chosen to defer entry until October 2020).

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2017/18. 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 2017/18 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2017/18 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 2017/18.

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