



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

May 2022

Foreword

This year Oxford has continued to maintain its position as the top ranked University in the world in the Times Higher Education Global Ranking. Partly as a consequence, competition for places remains intense. Applications have risen by 22% in the past five years. In this, our fifth Annual Admissions Report, we provide details of the success rate of UK undergraduate applicants by education, region, race and socio-economic background, as well as by course and college. We do so in an effort to track our progress and to be transparent about our practices.



Almost 3,300 undergraduates were admitted in 2021, a return to the norm of previous years after the anomalies of 2020 when, due to the exceptional arrangements for awarding qualifications in response to the pandemic, a much larger cohort was admitted. Most of those admitted in 2021 also suffered severe disruption to their education and are to be congratulated for doing so well in difficult circumstances.

The data that follows illustrates that over the past five years the proportion of students from state schools rose from 58% to 68%. Those identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic rose from 18% to 25%. Those from the most socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 11% to 17% and those from areas with low progression to higher education rose from 13% to 17%. Those declaring a disability rose from 8% to 12% and the proportion of women rose from 50% to 55%. We have set ourselves a target that by 2023 25% of the British students we admit will be from deprived backgrounds. In the past four years that number has risen from 13% to 21%.

The changing profile of our undergraduate student body is the result of hard work and dedication by a wide range of people; the students who work hard and the parents and teachers who support them, the admissions teams across the university who treat every single application with personal attention, those who run our outreach and access programs, and the generous donors who support our work. We have extended the reach of our flagship UNIQ programme by transferring it online and we have grown our bridging program, Opportunity Oxford, from 116 offers in 2020 to 231 offers in 2022. This year we will launch the Astrophoria Foundation Year, a new university wide foundation year for those with high potential whose education has been severely disrupted.

On a less positive note, these pages also reveal the steep decline in students from the EU. This decline was expected as a result of the changing fee regime occasioned by Brexit but it is stark. The numbers admitted from the EU had dropped in half, from 8% to 4% and from an average of over 260 for the past four years, to 128 this year. The number of British students has increased slightly to 82%, as compared to a Russell group average of 73%.

We have made significant progress over the past five years in ensuring that the brightest, most academically driven pupils in the country, no matter their background, aspire to study at Oxford and have a fair chance of admission. We are committed to continuing this work.

Professor Louise Richardson
Vice-Chancellor

Contents

page 4	Section 1. Overall numbers, including domicile	page 22	Section 6. Ethnicity
page 7	Section 2. Nation and region	page 34	Section 7. Disability
page 10	Section 3. Disadvantage	page 35	Glossary
page 16	Section 4. School type	page 38	Guide to the Oxford admissions process
page 19	Section 5. Gender	page 39	Note on HESA data

About this report

This report presents undergraduate admissions statistics for the University of Oxford over five admissions years between 2017 and 2021, 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 2019 to 2021. 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 admitted in 2021 was back to the usual level, at 3,298. Over four fifths of those places (2,691) went to students living in the UK. The intake in 2020 was higher than normal following the exceptional arrangements for awarding A-levels and other qualifications in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Between 2017 and 2021, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 58.2%¹ to 68.2%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 17.8%² to 24.6%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 10.6% to 17.3%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education rose from 12.9% to 17.0%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 7.8% to 11.6%.
- The proportion of women rose from 50.0% to 55.2%.

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

² Some figures are slightly different from those presented in previous editions of this report following data corrections.

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 number of students admitted in 2021 was back to the usual level. The intake in 2020 was higher than normal following the exceptional arrangements for awarding A-levels and other qualifications in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Overall application numbers have risen annually, and by 22.0% since 2017.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2021	24,338	3,555	3,298
2020	23,414	3,932	3,695
2019	23,026	3,895	3,286
2018	21,516	3,841	3,310
2017	19,953	3,786	3,285

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2019–2021)³

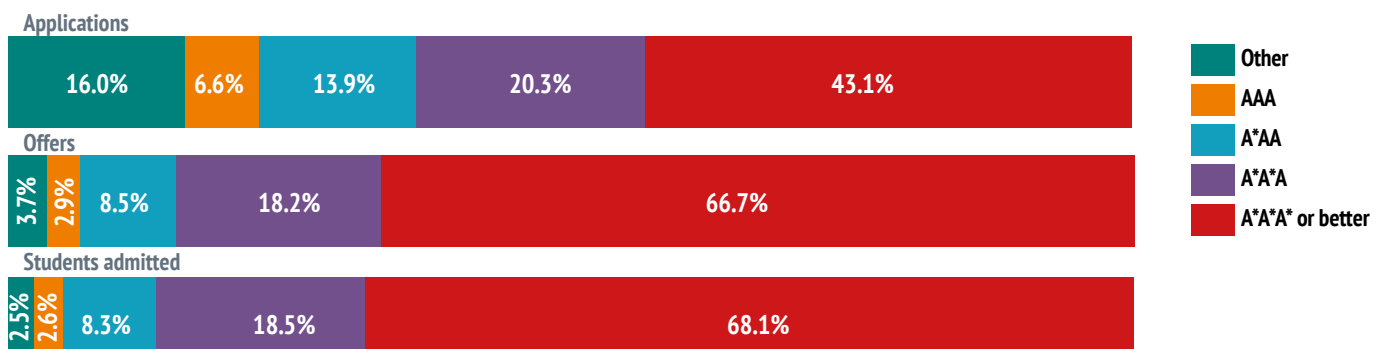
COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Computer Science	18.6	Mathematics	9.7
Economics & Management	18.1	PPE*	9.4
Mathematics & Computer Science	12.5	History & Politics	9.4
Medicine	11.8	Physics	8.8
Biomedical Sciences	10.9	Law**	8.1

*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 (2021 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 77% of applicants and almost 95% of admitted students were awarded A*AA or better at A-level.
- 68.1% of admitted students achieved three A* grades or better at A-level.

Note: Table 1.2 contains aggregated figures for the period 2019–2021. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.



³ Table based on 25 largest courses.

[▲] A-level bands are based on results data obtained from UCAS and include results from the 2021 and 2020 examination rounds. Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

BREAKDOWN BY DOMICILE

- Applications from UK students and non-EU students have risen, and applications from EU students have fallen.
- 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 students admitted who are from the UK has risen to 81.6%.
- 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, 2017–2021

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2021	14,401	2,781	2,691	59.2%	81.6%
2020	14,102	3,059	2,950	60.2%	79.8%
2019	13,881	3,059	2,590	60.3%	78.8%
2018	13,013	2,960	2,570	60.5%	77.6%
2017	12,596	2,941	2,560	63.1%	77.9%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2021	2,136	166	128	8.8%	3.9%
2020	2,746	292	266	11.7%	7.2%
2019	2,773	266	234	12.0%	7.1%
2018	2,687	307	273	12.5%	8.2%
2017	2,431	302	273	12.2%	8.3%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2021	7,801	608	479	32.1%	14.5%
2020	6,566	581	479	28.0%	13.0%
2019	6,372	570	462	27.7%	14.1%
2018	5,816	574	467	27.0%	14.1%
2017	4,926	543	452	24.7%	13.8%

Table 1.4: Countries/regions with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2019–2021

COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	42,384	UK	8,231
P R China	5,915	P R China	459
United States of America	2,648	Singapore	193
India	1,634	United States of America	164
Singapore	1,623	Hong Kong (SAR)	139
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,324	Poland	102
Germany	1,101	Romania	98
Poland	892	Germany	79
Malaysia	816	Australia	53
France	790	India	50
Canada	765	France	46

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2019 intake)*



Russell Group (2019 intake)*



Oxford University (2021 intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 39 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

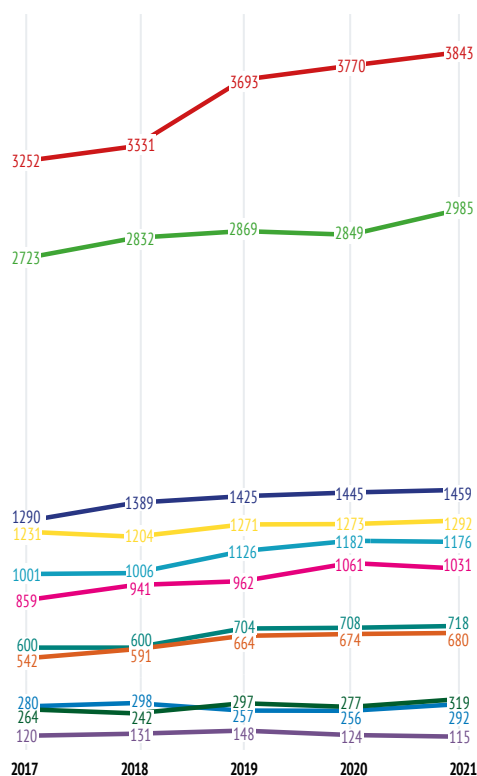
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 47.2% of UK applications between 2019 and 2021, and 47.9% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 52.8% of applications and 52.1% of students admitted.

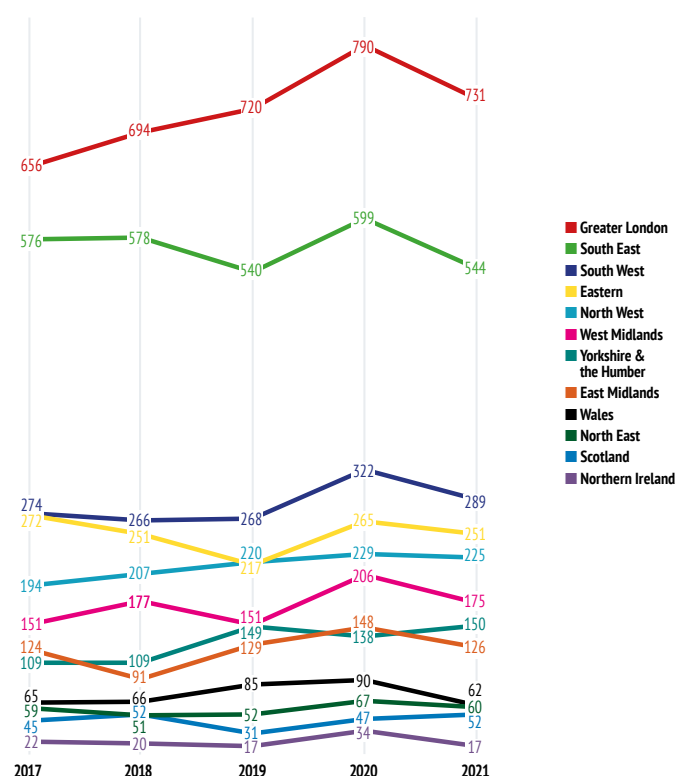
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ STUDENTS ⁴
North East	893	197	179	2.1%	2.2%	2.7%
North West	3,484	729	674	8.2%	8.2%	9.1%
Yorkshire & the Humber	2,130	471	437	5.0%	5.3%	6.4%
East Midlands	2,018	430	403	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%
West Midlands	3,054	584	532	7.2%	6.5%	6.6%
Eastern	3,836	806	733	9.1%	8.9%	10.2%
Greater London	11,306	2,407	2,241	26.7%	27.3%	19.3%
South East	8,703	1,809	1,683	20.6%	20.5%	18.3%
South West	4,329	959	879	10.2%	10.7%	8.0%
Wales	1,404	258	237	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%
Northern Ireland	387	74	68	0.9%	0.8%	4.4%
Scotland	805	140	130	1.9%	1.6%	5.3%
Total	42,349	8,864	8,196			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2017–2021



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2017–2021



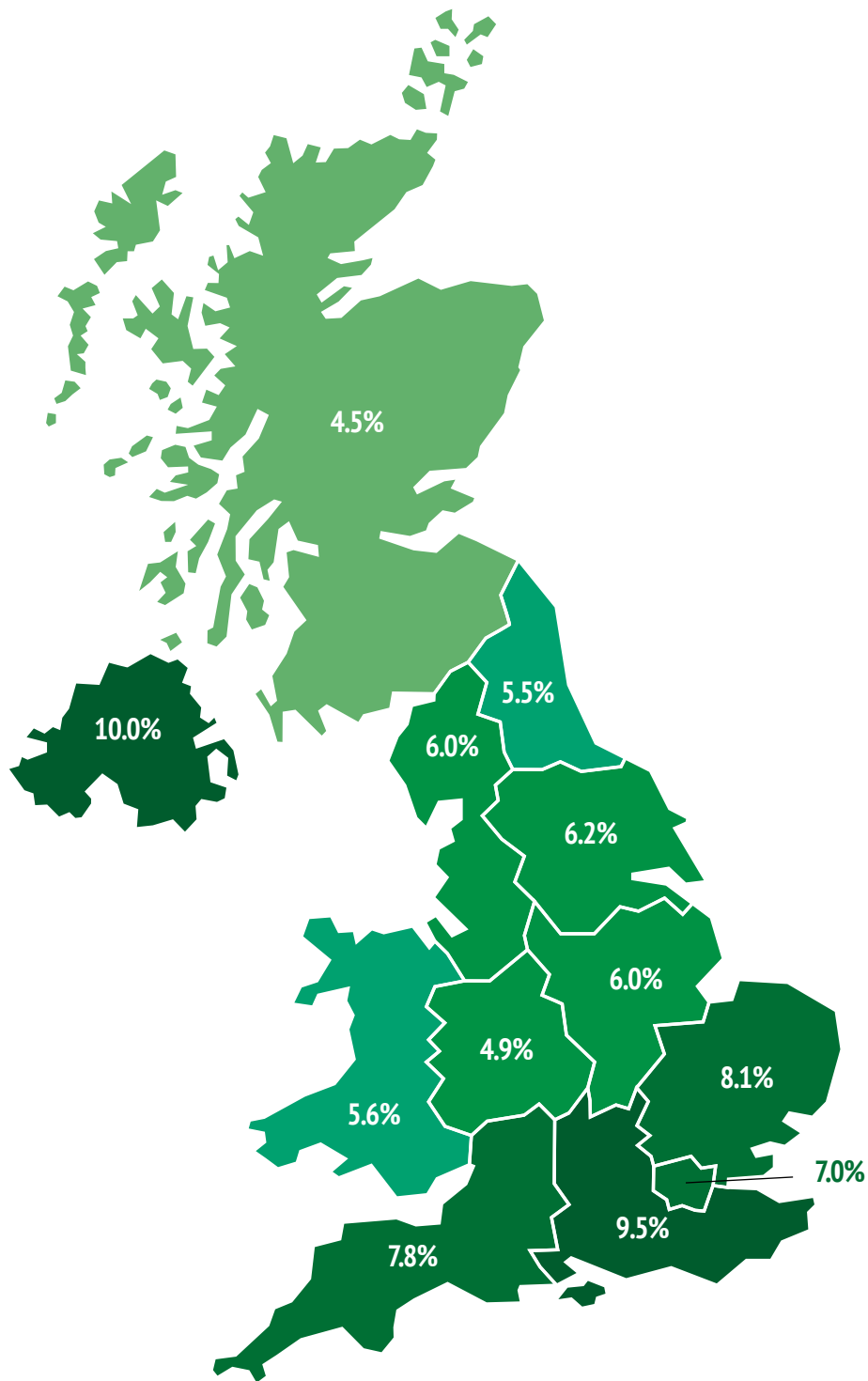
CONTEXT

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 2019/20. 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 2019/20. 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 2021, 17.3% of UK students admitted to Oxford came from the two most socioeconomically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶). This is an increase of 6.7 percentage points from 2017.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2021	2,375	485	460	17.3%
2020	2,316	495	467	16.0%
2019	2,097	418	313	12.2%
2018	1,872	379	289	11.3%
2017	1,660	349	269	10.6%

- In 2021, 17.0% 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 4.1 percentage points from 2017.

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, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2021	2,288	476	450	17.0%
2020	2,123	478	454	15.6%
2019	2,079	471	355	14.0%
2018	1,853	404	330	13.1%
2017	1,702	405	324	12.9%

⁵ POLAR classification is periodically reviewed. See page 37 for classifications used in 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, 2019 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)**

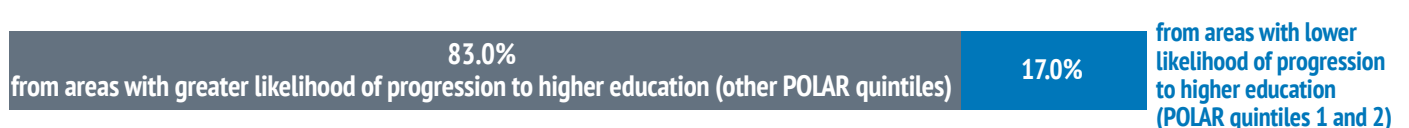


*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose ACORN status is not known. Excludes Type 34 from ACORN category 4 – Type 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, 2019 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)**



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. 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 2019 to 2021.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 9.1% and 26.8% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 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 2019–2021

	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	215	51	46	886	225	208	18.1%
Biology	179	71	52	1,096	262	234	18.2%
Biomedical Sciences	151	17	14	641	98	92	13.2%
Chemistry	198	68	66	1,175	422	385	14.6%
Classics	70	44	42	593	286	270	13.5%
Computer Science	235	8	7	782	56	53	11.7%
Earth Sciences	28	14	13	204	90	82	13.7%
Economics & Management	322	40	34	1,928	177	172	16.5%
Engineering Science	240	57	47	1,258	358	320	12.8%
English	328	103	95	1,987	581	542	14.9%
Experimental Psychology	142	38	32	622	129	117	21.5%
Geography	120	37	31	1,018	238	211	12.8%
History	286	100	92	2,339	590	553	14.3%
History & Politics	127	35	30	648	88	82	26.8%
Law*	723	140	128	2,509	423	384	25.0%
Materials Science	30	10	8	195	84	80	9.1%
Mathematics	545	63	58	2,518	295	285	16.9%
Mathematics & Computer Science	130	8	8	605	53	53	13.1%
Medicine	911	78	71	2,755	386	375	15.9%
Modern Languages	115	66	56	972	428	403	12.2%
Music	43	27	23	391	210	186	11.0%
Oriental Studies	50	21	18	294	97	83	17.8%
PPE**	423	78	67	2,609	466	450	13.0%
Physics	524	49	46	2,560	314	306	13.1%
Theology and Religion	31	10	9	223	91	81	10.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 8.0% and 28.6% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 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 2019–2021

	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	174	57	51	920	217	201	20.2%
Biology	173	71	53	1,094	261	232	18.6%
Biomedical Sciences	165	26	23	625	89	83	21.7%
Chemistry	231	91	84	1,131	393	363	18.8%
Classics	68	40	36	590	289	275	11.6%
Computer Science	195	12	11	815	52	49	18.3%
Earth Sciences	29	20	18	203	84	77	18.9%
Economics & Management	231	35	31	2,000	181	175	15.0%
Engineering Science	219	54	40	1,270	358	324	11.0%
English	370	115	102	1,929	565	533	16.1%
Experimental Psychology	141	44	42	617	121	105	28.6%
Geography	122	30	25	1,015	245	217	10.3%
History	278	73	68	2,328	614	575	10.6%
History & Politics	117	31	27	648	91	84	24.3%
Law*	701	127	114	2,496	432	394	22.4%
Materials Science	29	12	9	192	80	77	10.5%
Mathematics	517	53	51	2,525	302	289	15.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	127	12	12	606	49	49	19.7%
Medicine	732	78	71	2,895	384	373	16.0%
Modern Languages	137	71	62	947	422	396	13.5%
Music	42	26	23	389	209	184	11.1%
Oriental Studies	37	12	8	303	105	92	8.0%
PPE**	395	79	69	2,606	460	443	13.5%
Physics	571	52	51	2,496	310	300	14.5%
Theology and Religion	39	20	17	211	80	72	19.1%

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

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 2019 to 2021.

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 2019 to 2021, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 7.2% to 23.2%.

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 2019–2021

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 & 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	248	42	38	1,359	233	220	14.7%
Brasenose College	298	51	47	1,935	245	232	16.8%
Christ Church	249	50	47	1,303	280	259	15.4%
Corpus Christi College	119	35	32	599	156	147	17.9%
Exeter College	129	42	37	1,174	229	213	14.8%
Hertford College	241	60	52	1,357	285	262	16.6%
Jesus College	196	40	36	1,048	248	235	13.3%
Keble College	362	53	49	2,145	322	294	14.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	355	61	57	1,169	261	242	19.1%
Lincoln College	154	18	16	899	217	206	7.2%
Magdalen College	290	52	50	1,476	231	214	18.9%
Mansfield College	173	56	46	702	171	152	23.2%
Merton College	185	28	23	1,068	195	185	11.1%
New College	198	50	45	1,354	310	292	13.4%
Oriel College	137	29	24	845	198	189	11.3%
Pembroke College	195	44	40	1,169	249	229	14.9%
Somerville College	199	55	45	1,017	279	260	14.8%
St Anne's College	228	57	50	1,040	295	272	15.5%
St Catherine's College	316	50	42	1,430	339	315	11.8%
St Edmund Hall	152	38	38	894	237	218	14.8%
St Hilda's College	181	41	33	702	253	241	12.0%
St Hugh's College	207	43	39	820	275	247	13.6%
St John's College	384	53	45	1,581	252	231	16.3%
St Peter's College	147	35	29	900	222	207	12.3%
The Queen's College	175	43	39	990	221	206	15.9%
Trinity College	190	34	29	895	201	189	13.3%
University College	242	60	51	1,062	246	236	17.8%
Wadham College	268	61	54	1,190	295	270	16.7%
Worcester College	458	80	76	2,711	275	269	22.0%
University total (2019–21)⁸	6,788	1,398	1,240	35,231	7,417	6,907	15.2%

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 2019 to 2021, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 9.5% to 23.9%

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 2019–2021

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	230	48	43	1,366	227	215	16.7%
Brasenose College	367	58	51	1,857	238	228	18.3%
Christ Church	226	43	38	1,309	284	265	12.5%
Corpus Christi College	119	30	30	591	159	147	16.9%
Exeter College	152	38	33	1,141	230	216	13.3%
Hertford College	226	58	47	1,366	284	265	15.1%
Jesus College	212	45	42	1,023	243	229	15.5%
Keble College	358	66	57	2,131	308	285	16.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	296	70	64	1,219	250	234	21.5%
Lincoln College	155	31	26	889	202	194	11.8%
Magdalen College	289	55	50	1,461	226	212	19.1%
Mansfield College	172	54	47	695	172	150	23.9%
Merton College	187	37	35	1,055	183	170	17.1%
New College	181	50	47	1,366	308	289	14.0%
Oriel College	137	33	30	839	194	183	14.1%
Pembroke College	181	42	36	1,165	248	231	13.5%
Somerville College	165	42	36	1,044	291	268	11.8%
St Anne's College	216	54	51	1,036	294	267	16.0%
St Catherine's College	296	58	51	1,438	329	305	14.3%
St Edmund Hall	151	38	35	886	234	218	13.8%
St Hilda's College	126	33	26	745	260	247	9.5%
St Hugh's College	177	53	40	841	264	245	14.0%
St John's College	336	44	38	1,617	259	236	13.9%
St Peter's College	133	34	28	897	220	206	12.0%
The Queen's College	156	35	34	1,002	228	210	13.9%
Trinity College	171	38	31	903	195	185	14.4%
University College	245	71	64	1,046	235	223	22.3%
Wadham College	242	51	45	1,208	304	278	13.9%
Worcester College	496	77	73	2,656	277	271	21.2%
University total (2019–21)⁸	6,490	1,425	1,259	35,206	7,339	6,845	15.5%

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

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

4. School type

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

UK-domiciled students applying from other types of school have been excluded from the tables below. This is because the group is small, constituting only 4.4% of applications (1,884) between 2019 and 2021, 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 fell in 2021 following the exceptional intake in 2020 but remains higher than in all previous years since the University began recording detailed admissions statistics.
- The proportion of UK students admitted from the independent sector has decreased between 2017 and 2021.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2017–2021

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2021	9,608	1,829	1,760	4,104	833	819	68.2%
2020	9,411	2,021	1,937	4,060	902	886	68.6%
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%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*

76.9% State	23.1% Independent/other
----------------	----------------------------

Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*

73.7% State	26.3% Independent/other
----------------	----------------------------

Oxford University (2021 UK intake)⁹

68.2% State	31.8% Independent
----------------	----------------------

*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes unknown school type. See page 39 for full citation.

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 2019 to 2021.

- State-educated UK students represented between 40.9% and 83.6% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 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, 38.2% of state applications between 2019 and 2021 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Economics & Management, Medicine, PPE**, Law*, and Mathematics), compared with 31.4% of independent applications.
- In contrast, 18.1% of independent applications were for five of the least oversubscribed subjects (Classics, Music, Modern Languages, Chemistry, and English), compared with 12.3% of state applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2019–2021

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	752	191	171	312	81	80	68.1%
Biology	817	228	192	413	92	81	70.3%
Biomedical Sciences	573	82	73	197	29	29	71.6%
Chemistry	930	326	295	434	159	152	66.0%
Classics	231	136	123	413	183	178	40.9%
Computer Science	828	44	41	164	19	18	69.5%
Earth Sciences	162	83	74	65	21	21	77.9%
Economics & Management	1,351	128	120	836	84	81	59.7%
Engineering Science	1,002	265	230	468	147	135	63.0%
English	1,453	444	406	768	207	200	67.0%
Experimental Psychology	558	128	112	169	33	31	78.3%
Geography	679	197	173	442	74	66	72.4%
History	1,553	453	419	1,005	221	212	66.4%
History & Politics	546	92	85	195	22	19	81.7%
Law*	2,398	413	375	622	128	119	75.9%
Materials Science	152	74	69	71	20	19	78.4%
Mathematics	2,411	272	259	590	74	72	78.2%
Mathematics & Computer Science	587	46	46	112	9	9	83.6%
Medicine	2,651	350	338	893	111	105	76.3%
Modern Languages	593	279	253	480	206	198	56.1%
Music	242	135	114	182	97	90	55.9%
Oriental Studies	181	62	49	140	49	47	51.0%
PPE**	1,873	348	326	1,006	170	167	66.1%
Physics	2,382	258	250	638	98	95	72.5%
Theology and Religion	110	55	48	117	38	36	57.1%

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

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 2019 to 2021.

- 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 55.6% to 94.8% from 2019 to 2021.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2019–2021

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁸
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,136	184	172	411	89	84	67.2%
Brasenose College	1,546	231	215	637	58	57	79.0%
Christ Church	944	182	165	527	137	130	55.9%
Corpus Christi College	490	117	109	203	67	63	63.4%
Exeter College	688	157	143	566	99	94	60.3%
Hertford College	1,171	262	239	385	77	69	77.6%
Jesus College	811	168	158	383	104	97	62.0%
Keble College	1,594	248	226	863	119	111	67.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	1,144	222	204	325	89	84	70.8%
Lincoln College	637	144	134	394	91	88	60.4%
Magdalen College	1,170	179	163	530	102	99	62.2%
Mansfield College	764	208	183	83	13	10	94.8%
Merton College	898	153	139	330	68	67	67.5%
New College	898	208	190	602	148	143	57.1%
Oriel College	587	135	124	359	79	76	62.0%
Pembroke College	795	172	156	533	117	109	58.9%
Somerville College	829	237	210	346	90	88	70.5%
St Anne's College	938	242	219	285	95	90	70.9%
St Catherine's College	1,250	266	240	442	117	111	68.4%
St Edmund Hall	579	172	157	402	93	91	63.3%
St Hilda's College	572	193	177	271	94	90	66.3%
St Hugh's College	672	183	165	297	131	118	58.3%
St John's College	1,434	205	181	464	88	84	68.3%
St Peter's College	588	142	129	425	109	103	55.6%
The Queen's College	655	164	150	470	91	86	63.6%
Trinity College	687	144	129	375	87	86	60.0%
University College	881	216	198	373	89	88	69.2%
Wadham College	1,083	251	224	325	99	94	70.4%
Worcester College	2,261	271	266	853	75	70	79.2%
University total (2019–21)⁸	27,933	5,758	5,254	12,567	2,785	2,647	66.5%

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 over the past five admissions cycles.
- In each year from 2018 to 2021 Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2017–2021

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2021	7,411	1,542	1,486	6,990	1,239	1,205	55.2%
2020	7,110	1,661	1,598	6,992	1,398	1,352	54.2%
2019	7,145	1,678	1,407	6,736	1,381	1,183	54.3%
2018	6,342	1,543	1,317	6,671	1,417	1,253	51.2%
2017	6,144	1,507	1,280	6,452	1,434	1,280	50.0%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2019 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)¹⁰



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

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

¹⁰ Oxford University data in 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 2019 to 2021.

- 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 14.8% to 75.5% between 2019 and 2021 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 2019–2021

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	666	169	157	444	110	100	61.1%
Biology	804	212	180	478	122	107	62.7%
Biomedical Sciences	588	81	76	209	34	30	71.7%
Chemistry	629	215	193	757	277	260	42.6%
Classics	380	195	184	287	137	130	58.6%
Computer Science	201	13	11	826	51	49	18.3%
Earth Sciences	127	58	52	107	47	44	54.2%
Economics & Management	722	75	72	1,551	143	135	34.8%
Engineering Science	372	113	102	1,144	309	272	27.3%
English	1,844	524	484	489	164	157	75.5%
Experimental Psychology	607	124	111	160	44	39	74.0%
Geography	743	192	171	405	85	73	70.1%
History	1,411	397	370	1,231	296	278	57.1%
History & Politics	363	68	63	417	55	49	56.3%
Law*	2,169	353	325	1,089	213	190	63.1%
Materials Science	85	34	31	141	61	58	34.8%
Mathematics	981	102	95	2,108	257	249	27.6%
Mathematics & Computer Science	164	9	9	576	52	52	14.8%
Medicine	2,321	283	273	1,372	184	176	60.8%
Modern Languages	735	334	309	359	163	153	66.9%
Music	231	118	108	210	121	103	51.2%
Oriental Studies	201	71	59	145	47	42	58.4%
PPE**	1,155	239	226	1,897	305	291	43.7%
Physics	808	77	75	2,300	288	279	21.2%
Theology and Religion	146	72	64	143	62	59	52.0%

*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 2019 to 2021.

- From 2019 to 2021, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 47.5% to 61.8%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2019–2021.

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	738	138	129	885	140	132	49.4%
Brasenose College	1,260	163	149	985	133	130	53.4%
Christ Church	750	165	150	810	167	158	48.7%
Corpus Christi College	353	93	86	374	100	95	47.5%
Exeter College	766	154	142	549	118	109	56.6%
Hertford College	778	202	186	834	146	131	58.7%
Jesus College	584	140	131	669	148	140	48.3%
Keble College	1,146	190	174	1,385	189	173	50.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	1,024	197	184	506	128	118	60.9%
Lincoln College	590	128	121	473	109	103	54.0%
Magdalen College	1,000	156	147	780	129	119	55.3%
Mansfield College	465	132	112	413	95	86	56.6%
Merton College	620	129	120	647	96	90	57.1%
New College	853	192	179	707	168	158	53.1%
Oriel College	460	113	105	525	114	108	49.3%
Pembroke College	667	157	143	709	139	129	52.6%
Somerville College	643	204	188	584	134	121	60.8%
St Anne's College	647	206	189	635	146	133	58.7%
St Catherine's College	753	187	170	1,001	202	187	47.6%
St Edmund Hall	532	148	135	523	129	123	52.3%
St Hilda's College	501	171	157	397	125	119	56.9%
St Hugh's College	520	178	161	512	142	127	55.9%
St John's College	899	159	143	1,082	148	135	51.4%
St Peter's College	519	144	131	546	116	108	54.8%
The Queen's College	677	160	148	497	104	97	60.4%
Trinity College	506	126	115	593	110	104	52.5%
University College	670	169	158	642	139	131	54.7%
Wadham College	825	221	202	640	138	125	61.8%
Worcester College	1,685	213	207	1,505	144	140	59.7%
University total (2019–21)⁸	21,666	4,881	4,491	20,718	4,018	3,740	54.6%

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. 4.7% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,010 students between 2019 and 2021) 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

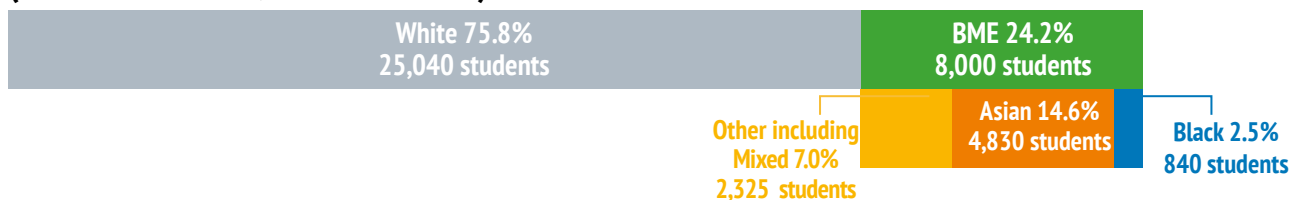
The following graphics provide context for Oxford's figures, showing the BME share of the England and Wales population, the A-level achievement of BME students, and the proportion of BME students in different parts of the UK university sector.

Note: Figures for the 2019/20 academic year (2019 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 2021/22 academic year (2021 intake).

England and Wales population now aged 19 to 25*



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2019 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)***



*2011 UK census. Source: Office for National Statistics. Ethnicity data from the 2021 census has not yet been published.

**Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. 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 2017, 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 17.8% in 2017 to 24.6% in 2021.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2017–2021

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2021	4,254	670	648	9,408	2,049	1,987	24.6%
2020	4,024	706	684	9,509	2,293	2,214	23.6%
2019	3,596	669	558	9,583	2,306	1,978	22.0%
2018	3,097	551	457	9,048	2,305	2,045	18.3%
2017	2,899	519	446	8,921	2,324	2,057	17.8%

Asian students

- Since 2017, 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 8.2% in 2017 to 11.2% in 2021.

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2021	2,258	308	295	11.2%
2020	2,135	289	277	9.6%
2019	1,901	279	243	9.6%
2018	1,687	249	208	8.3%
2017	1,539	241	206	8.2%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*

85.4% White/other BME	14.6% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2019 UK intake)*

89.7% White/other BME	10.3% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

Oxford University (2021 UK intake)¹¹

88.8% White/other BME	11.2% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Bangladeshi and Pakistani students

- Since 2017, 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 1.7% in 2017 to 2.8% in 2021.

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, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2021	630	82	75	2.8%
2020	618	66	59	2.0%
2019	532	67	53	2.1%
2018	443	52	41	1.6%
2017	384	55	43	1.7%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2019 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. 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 2017 to 2021.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black has risen from 1.9% in 2017 to 3.5% in 2021.

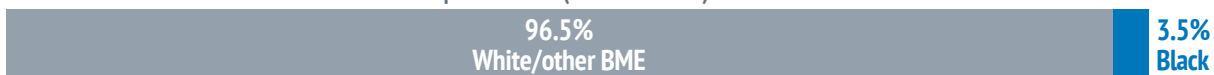
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2021	597	95	92	3.5%
2020	564	109	106	3.7%
2019	498	107	80	3.2%
2018	424	86	65	2.6%
2017	396	65	48	1.9%

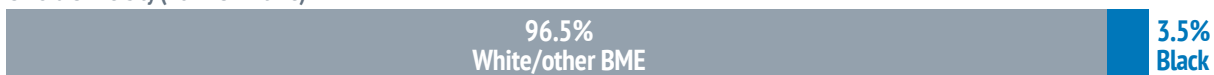
Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2019 UK intake)**



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)¹¹



**Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

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.

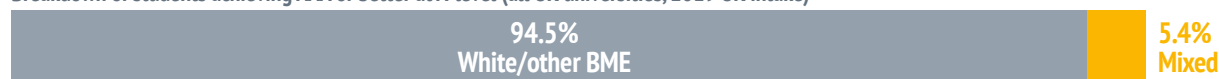
Mixed Heritage students

- The number of UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage applicants to Oxford has risen since 2017, 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 6.6% in 2017 to 8.2% in 2021.

Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2017–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2021	1,126	223	217	8.2%
2020	1,053	262	256	8.8%
2019	969	247	206	8.1%
2018	816	191	162	6.5%
2017	768	180	164	6.6%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2019 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2019 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

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 2019 to 2021.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2019 and 2021 36.1% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹² and 26.5% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted 12.4% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 12.5% and 40.4% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 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 42 to 1,987 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 2019–2021

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	301	58	55	770	217	200	21.6%
Biology	227	67	60	993	255	220	21.4%
Biomedical Sciences	226	15	13	543	98	91	12.5%
Chemistry	317	100	92	1,022	383	352	20.7%
Classics	126	68	65	494	253	239	21.4%
Computer Science	389	15	14	583	46	43	24.6%
Earth Sciences	45	17	17	183	86	77	18.1%
Economics & Management	944	80	76	1,225	135	130	36.9%
Engineering Science	508	113	102	942	295	261	28.1%
English	396	123	115	1,795	551	515	18.3%
Experimental Psychology	189	39	33	555	127	115	22.3%
Geography	182	45	40	916	227	202	16.5%
History	416	131	120	2,084	549	518	18.8%
History & Politics	156	33	30	580	88	80	27.3%
Law*	1,163	177	159	1,986	381	351	31.2%
Materials Science	71	22	20	148	72	68	22.7%
Mathematics	831	86	82	2,163	268	259	24.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	262	21	21	441	38	38	35.6%
Medicine	1,987	191	180	1,552	273	266	40.4%
Modern Languages	171	87	76	878	396	372	17.0%
Music	69	40	36	349	189	168	17.6%
Oriental Studies	102	37	32	231	81	69	31.7%
PPE**	958	143	137	1,872	380	364	27.3%
Physics	684	67	66	2,297	286	277	19.2%
Theology and Religion	42	17	16	226	115	107	13.0%

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

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 3.8% and 23.1% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 46.7% of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2019 to 2021 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 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	148	23	21	8.2%
Biology	97	31	26	9.3%
Biomedical Sciences	122	6	6	5.8%
Chemistry	173	46	44	9.9%
Classics	44	26	25	8.2%
Computer Science	232	8	8	14.0%
Earth Sciences	20	5	5	5.3%
Economics & Management	635	48	47	22.8%
Engineering Science	305	59	54	14.9%
English	135	34	31	4.9%
Experimental Psychology	94	18	16	10.8%
Geography	80	17	13	5.4%
History	154	40	35	5.5%
History & Politics	58	11	11	10.0%
Law*	561	88	80	15.7%
Materials Science	44	12	11	12.5%
Mathematics	520	49	47	13.8%
Mathematics & Computer Science	164	11	11	18.6%
Medicine	1,225	110	103	23.1%
Modern Languages	36	18	17	3.8%
Music	17	9	8	3.9%
Oriental Studies	34	12	11	10.9%
PPE**	482	62	61	12.2%
Physics	395	35	34	9.9%
Theology and Religion	23	9	9	7.3%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 6.1% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 36.1% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2019 to 2021 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted 12.4% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Five of Oxford's 25 largest courses each received ten applications or fewer from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2019 to 2021, 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 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	41	10	10	3.9%
Biology	17	4	3	1.1%
Biomedical Sciences	31	2	1	1.0%
Chemistry	31	12	11	2.5%
Classics	16	11	11	3.6%
Computer Science	59	2	2	3.5%
Earth Sciences	4	2	2	2.1%
Economics & Management	123	13	10	4.9%
Engineering Science	60	18	16	4.4%
English	54	18	17	2.7%
Experimental Psychology	26	5	4	2.7%
Geography	11	3	3	1.2%
History	58	27	25	3.9%
History & Politics	25	5	4	3.6%
Law*	235	36	31	6.1%
Materials Science	10	5	4	4.5%
Mathematics	74	6	6	1.8%
Mathematics & Computer Science	26	0	0	0.0%
Medicine	364	29	27	6.1%
Modern Languages	18	14	11	2.5%
Music	5	4	3	1.5%
Oriental Studies	8	5	4	4.0%
PPE**	170	30	27	5.4%
Physics	45	4	4	1.2%
Theology and Religion	8	4	4	3.3%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

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

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 2.4% and 15.8% of UK intakes from 2019 to 2021 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 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Biochemistry	87	21	20	7.8%
Biology	100	29	28	10.0%
Biomedical Sciences	60	5	4	3.8%
Chemistry	93	31	28	6.3%
Classics	62	28	26	8.6%
Computer Science	70	4	3	5.3%
Earth Sciences	18	9	9	9.6%
Economics & Management	148	18	18	8.7%
Engineering Science	115	31	27	7.4%
English	171	61	57	9.0%
Experimental Psychology	61	13	11	7.4%
Geography	80	20	19	7.9%
History	171	53	50	7.8%
History & Politics	57	13	12	10.9%
Law*	266	42	37	7.3%
Materials Science	15	4	4	4.5%
Mathematics	201	29	28	8.2%
Mathematics & Computer Science	55	9	9	15.3%
Medicine	258	39	37	8.3%
Modern Languages	108	50	43	9.6%
Music	45	27	25	12.3%
Oriental Studies	56	19	16	15.8%
PPE**	235	39	38	7.6%
Physics	207	25	25	7.3%
Theology and Religion	9	4	3	2.4%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

**Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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 2019 to 2021.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 16.1% and 28.5% of colleges' UK intakes from 2019 to 2021.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2019–2021

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	435	63	59	1,103	207	196	23.1%
Brasenose College	506	60	57	1,643	231	219	20.7%
Christ Church	494	93	86	991	231	216	28.5%
Corpus Christi College	196	46	43	490	138	131	24.7%
Exeter College	276	61	55	981	204	190	22.4%
Hertford College	430	81	77	1,123	260	235	24.7%
Jesus College	342	71	67	848	212	199	25.2%
Keble College	804	94	88	1,607	277	251	26.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	520	83	79	945	234	219	26.5%
Lincoln College	257	37	35	742	193	183	16.1%
Magdalen College	444	62	60	1,234	217	201	23.0%
Mansfield College	247	59	54	591	166	144	27.3%
Merton College	269	42	39	932	181	169	18.8%
New College	429	81	75	1,044	272	256	22.7%
Oriel College	269	54	50	664	169	159	23.9%
Pembroke College	419	72	64	888	224	208	23.5%
Somerville College	337	66	59	832	262	241	19.7%
St Anne's College	401	86	78	842	260	238	24.7%
St Catherine's College	546	89	82	1,134	292	269	23.4%
St Edmund Hall	274	61	56	717	206	194	22.4%
St Hilda's College	295	59	54	565	228	215	20.1%
St Hugh's College	332	69	65	657	242	215	23.2%
St John's College	597	69	62	1,291	230	210	22.8%
St Peter's College	315	71	62	693	180	168	27.0%
The Queen's College	338	59	51	782	196	187	21.4%
Trinity College	322	53	46	718	178	169	21.4%
University College	379	62	61	876	241	225	21.3%
Wadham College	448	96	85	955	254	236	26.5%
Worcester College	803	89	89	2,261	264	254	25.9%
University total (2019–21)⁸	11,874	2,045	1,890	28,500	6,648	6,179	23.4%

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 7.3% and 12.6% of colleges' UK intakes from 2019 to 2021.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	246	24	21	8.2%
Brasenose College	246	25	24	8.7%
Christ Church	255	36	33	10.9%
Corpus Christi College	102	22	20	11.5%
Exeter College	137	25	22	9.0%
Hertford College	222	40	37	11.9%
Jesus College	164	31	29	10.9%
Keble College	451	46	42	12.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	296	39	37	12.4%
Lincoln College	151	19	19	8.7%
Magdalen College	220	23	23	8.8%
Mansfield College	116	26	25	12.6%
Merton College	148	21	20	9.6%
New College	233	32	31	9.4%
Oriel College	167	25	24	11.5%
Pembroke College	235	35	32	11.8%
Somerville College	191	26	22	7.3%
St Anne's College	209	35	30	9.5%
St Catherine's College	300	35	33	9.4%
St Edmund Hall	150	26	26	10.4%
St Hilda's College	161	27	24	8.9%
St Hugh's College	196	36	34	12.1%
St John's College	298	25	24	8.8%
St Peter's College	155	30	29	12.6%
The Queen's College	190	28	23	9.7%
Trinity College	181	22	20	9.3%
University College	193	22	21	7.3%
Wadham College	212	39	35	10.9%
Worcester College	393	36	36	10.5%
University total (2019–21)⁸	6,294	876	815	10.1%

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 1.5% and 5.7% of colleges' UK intakes from 2019 to 2021.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	41	10	9	3.5%
Brasenose College	62	10	9	3.3%
Christ Church	52	8	8	2.6%
Corpus Christi College	23	6	6	3.4%
Exeter College	33	16	14	5.7%
Hertford College	52	8	8	2.6%
Jesus College	51	4	4	1.5%
Keble College	115	14	13	3.8%
Lady Margaret Hall	101	18	17	5.7%
Lincoln College	27	5	4	1.8%
Magdalen College	47	9	9	3.4%
Mansfield College	46	11	10	5.1%
Merton College	23	4	4	1.9%
New College	44	13	11	3.3%
Oriel College	28	8	6	2.9%
Pembroke College	56	8	7	2.6%
Somerville College	41	11	11	3.7%
St Anne's College	79	15	14	4.4%
St Catherine's College	93	15	13	3.7%
St Edmund Hall	37	6	5	2.0%
St Hilda's College	47	6	6	2.2%
St Hugh's College	56	11	10	3.6%
St John's College	106	11	9	3.3%
St Peter's College	55	14	10	4.3%
The Queen's College	32	7	7	2.9%
Trinity College	41	10	7	3.3%
University College	48	10	10	3.5%
Wadham College	67	13	9	2.8%
Worcester College	139	17	17	5.0%
University total (2019–21)⁸	1,659	311	278	3.4%

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 4.8% and 12.9% of colleges' UK intakes from 2019 to 2021.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	120	26	26	10.2%
Brasenose College	167	21	20	7.2%
Christ Church	154	43	39	12.9%
Corpus Christi College	55	16	15	8.6%
Exeter College	84	17	16	6.5%
Hertford College	137	31	30	9.6%
Jesus College	102	30	28	10.5%
Keble College	188	27	27	8.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	94	22	21	7.0%
Lincoln College	63	12	11	5.0%
Magdalen College	140	25	24	9.2%
Mansfield College	66	17	14	7.1%
Merton College	77	12	10	4.8%
New College	120	30	28	8.5%
Oriel College	65	20	19	9.1%
Pembroke College	110	25	21	7.7%
Somerville College	81	23	21	7.0%
St Anne's College	90	32	30	9.5%
St Catherine's College	125	37	34	9.7%
St Edmund Hall	64	23	19	7.6%
St Hilda's College	65	21	19	7.1%
St Hugh's College	63	20	19	6.8%
St John's College	146	26	24	8.8%
St Peter's College	78	24	21	9.1%
The Queen's College	95	18	16	6.7%
Trinity College	84	20	18	8.4%
University College	100	25	25	8.7%
Wadham College	147	37	34	10.6%
Worcester College	228	30	30	8.7%
University total (2019–21)⁸	3,148	732	679	8.4%

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 2017.
- In 2021, 11.6% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, 3.8 percentage points higher than in 2017.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2017–2021

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2021	1,595	326	311	12,806	2,455	2,380	11.6%
2020	1,519	325	307	12,583	2,734	2,643	10.4%
2019	1,349	303	245	12,532	2,756	2,345	9.5%
2018	1,202	291	238	11,811	2,669	2,332	9.3%
2017	1,083	241	199	11,513	2,700	2,361	7.8%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2019–2021

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic spectrum disorder	519	109	101	1.2%
Blind/partial sight	66	19	19	0.2%
Deaf/partial hearing	73	15	15	0.2%
Learning difficulty*	1,428	261	237	2.9%
Longstanding illness	345	88	81	1.0%
Mental health	1,012	212	189	2.3%
Multiple disabilities	381	101	88	1.1%
Other disability	532	119	105	1.3%
Wheelchair/mobility	107	30	28	0.3%
Total with declared disability	4,463	954	863	10.5%
No declared disability	37,921	7,945	7,368	89.5%
Total	42,384	8,899	8,231	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2019 UK intake)*



Russell Group (2019 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2021 UK intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2019 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. 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 13.2% 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.

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

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.

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 (4.7% of applicants in the three years 2019-2021). 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 14.5% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities.

The POLAR classification is continuously developed and updated. 2020 and 2021 data in this report are from POLAR4. Previous years' data 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 '2021' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications to Oxford were made by 15 October 2020, mostly for entry in October 2021 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have deferred entry to October 2022).

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2019/20. 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 2019/20 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2019/20 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 2019/20.

Copyright Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited.

Neither the Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited nor HESA Services Limited can accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived by third parties from data or other information supplied by the Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited or HESA Services Limited.



This report is also
available online at:
ox.ac.uk/adstats