



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

May 2023

Foreword

In this, our sixth Annual Admissions Report, and my first as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, we provide details of the success rate of UK undergraduate applicants by education, region, ethnicity and socio-economic background, as well as by course and college. It is encouraging to see that steady progress continues to be made to ensure that those with the highest academic potential, from all backgrounds, can realise their aspirations to study here – despite admissions continuing to be increasingly competitive.

3,271 students were admitted in 2022, of which 79.4% were from the UK, 3.8% from the EU, and 16.8% from other countries. UK-domiciled applicants remain substantially more likely to receive an offer of a place to study at Oxford than students from outside the UK.

Since we first published this Report, students from a wider range of backgrounds than ever have joined the University. In 2022, 22.9% of UK undergraduates admitted to Oxford came from the least advantaged backgrounds (up from 13.3% in 2018), including talented students from areas of social and economic disadvantage and from areas of low progression to higher education; 7.3% were eligible for Free School Meals. More than one quarter of UK undergraduate students admitted in 2022 identified as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME).

This year we have supported UK undergraduates who continue to feel the impact of the pandemic on their education and wellbeing, including through our academic bridging programme, Opportunity Oxford. In 2022, this provided 188 students from the least advantaged socio-economic backgrounds with support to realise the best possible start to their academic studies. We have also made the first offers to 35 UK state school students for the Astrophoria Foundation Year, which will get underway in 2023. A fully funded, supportive and academically challenging one-year course, the Foundation Year is open to students who have experienced disadvantage or disruption during their education.

Our students reflect the UK's diversity in many respects, and we want to maintain long-term progress in this area. To support this ambition, we will continue to innovate and to build on the success of our existing outreach initiatives to increase our engagement with people across the UK and support, inspire, and motivate bright students to realise their academic potential and aspirations, and – we hope – to foster a love of learning and consider Oxford as a place truly for them.



Professor Irene Tracey
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 2018 and 2022, 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 2020 to 2022. 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 2022 remained at the usual level, at 3,271. Approximately four fifths of those places (2,596) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2018 and 2022, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 60.5%¹ to 68.1%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 18.3%² to 27.8%.
- The proportion identifying as Asian rose from 8.3% to 13.9%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 11.3% to 15.5%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education rose from 13.1% to 16.6%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 9.3% to 12.8%.
- The proportion of women rose from 51.2% to 53.1%.

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 2022 was 3,271, in line with pre-pandemic levels.
- The number of applications dropped slightly in 2022, though remain above pre-pandemic levels.
- Applications have increased by over 10% since 2018.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2022	23,819	3,645	3,271
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

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2020–2022)³

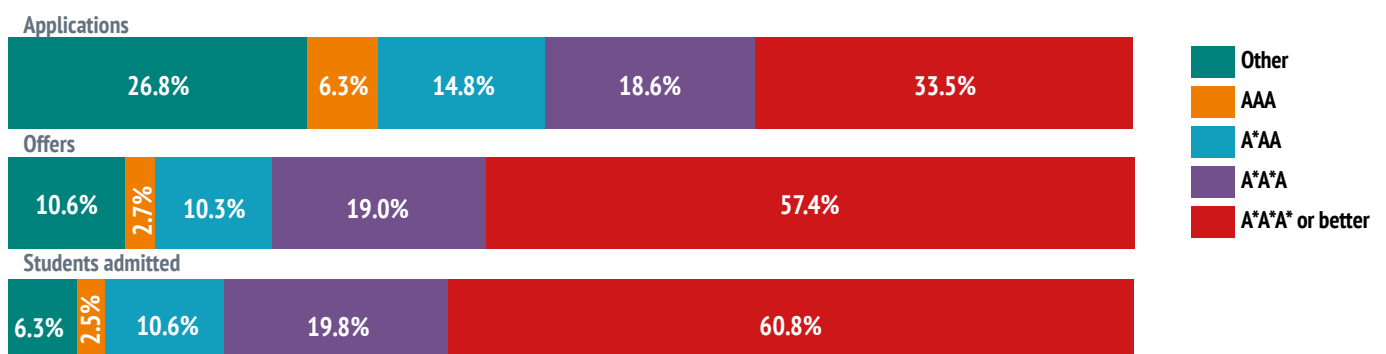
COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Computer Science	20.2	Mathematics	10.3
Economics and Management	18.9	Physics	9.1
Mathematics and Computer Science	13.6	History and Politics	9.1
Medicine	12.3	PPE*	9
Biomedical Sciences	11.2	Law**	8.3

*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 (2022 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 66.9% of applicants and almost 91.2% of admitted students were awarded A*AA or better at A-level.
- 60.8% of admitted students achieved three A* grades or better at A-level.

Note: Table 1.2 contains aggregated figures for the period 2020–2022. 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 2022 and 2021 examination rounds. Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

BREAKDOWN BY DOMICILE

- Since 2018, 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.
- Since 2018, the proportion of students admitted who are from the UK has risen to 79.4% from 77.6%, whilst the proportion from non-EU countries has increased to 16.8% from 14.1%.
- The proportion of students who applied from the EU fell to 7.5% in 2022 from 12.5% in 2018.
- 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, 2018–2022

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2022	14,569	2,806	2,596	61.2%	79.4%
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%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2022	1,787	163	124	7.5%	3.8%
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%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2022	7,463	676	551	31.3%	16.8%
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%

Table 1.4: Countries/regions with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2020–2022

COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	43,072	UK	8,237
PR China	6,558	PR China	500
United States of America	2,706	Singapore	221
India	1,820	United States of America	164
Singapore	1,682	Hong Kong	150
Hong Kong	1,318	Poland	74
Germany	967	Germany	67
Canada	821	India	65
Malaysia	811	Romania	61
France	694	Australia	55
Poland	683	France	53

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2020 intake)*



Russell Group (2020 intake)*



Oxford University (2022 intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 39 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

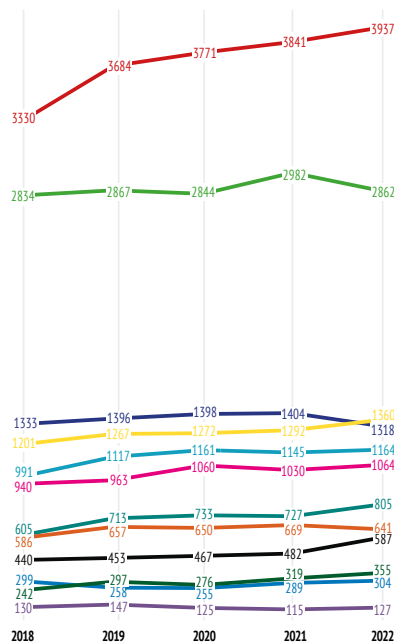
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

- 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 2020 and 2022, and 47.6% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 52.8% of applications and 52.4% of students admitted.

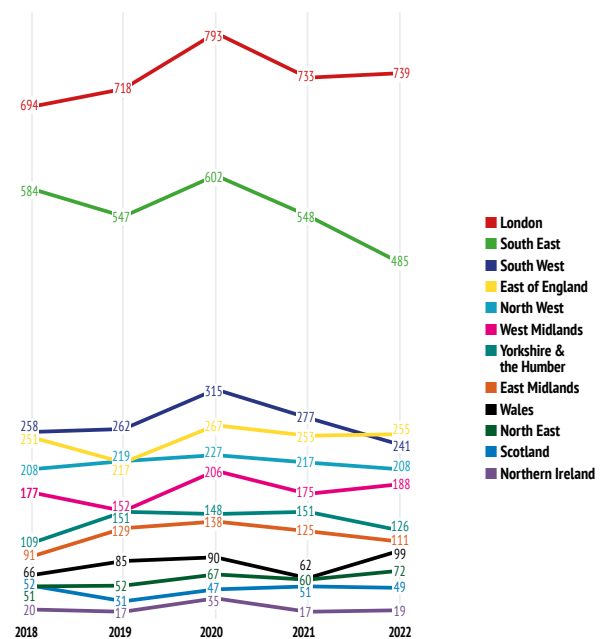
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ STUDENTS ⁴
North East	950	208	199	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%
North West	3,470	682	652	8.1%	8.0%	9.4%
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,265	447	425	5.3%	5.2%	6.4%
East Midlands	1,960	396	374	4.6%	4.6%	5.9%
West Midlands	3,154	608	569	7.4%	6.9%	7.3%
East of England	3,924	811	775	9.2%	9.5%	10.0%
London	11,549	2,370	2,265	27.0%	27.6%	19.5%
South East	8,688	1,709	1,635	20.3%	19.9%	17.6%
South West	4,120	880	833	9.6%	10.2%	7.9%
Wales	1,536	264	251	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%
Northern Ireland	367	72	71	0.9%	0.9%	4.3%
Scotland	848	156	147	2.0%	1.8%	4.8%
Total	42,831	8,603	8,196			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2018–2022



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2018–2022



⁴ See page 8

Regions are now based upon home and correspondence postcodes provided on the application rather than Area of Permanent Residence (APR) supplied by UCAS. The Crown Dependencies have now been excluded from the analysis.

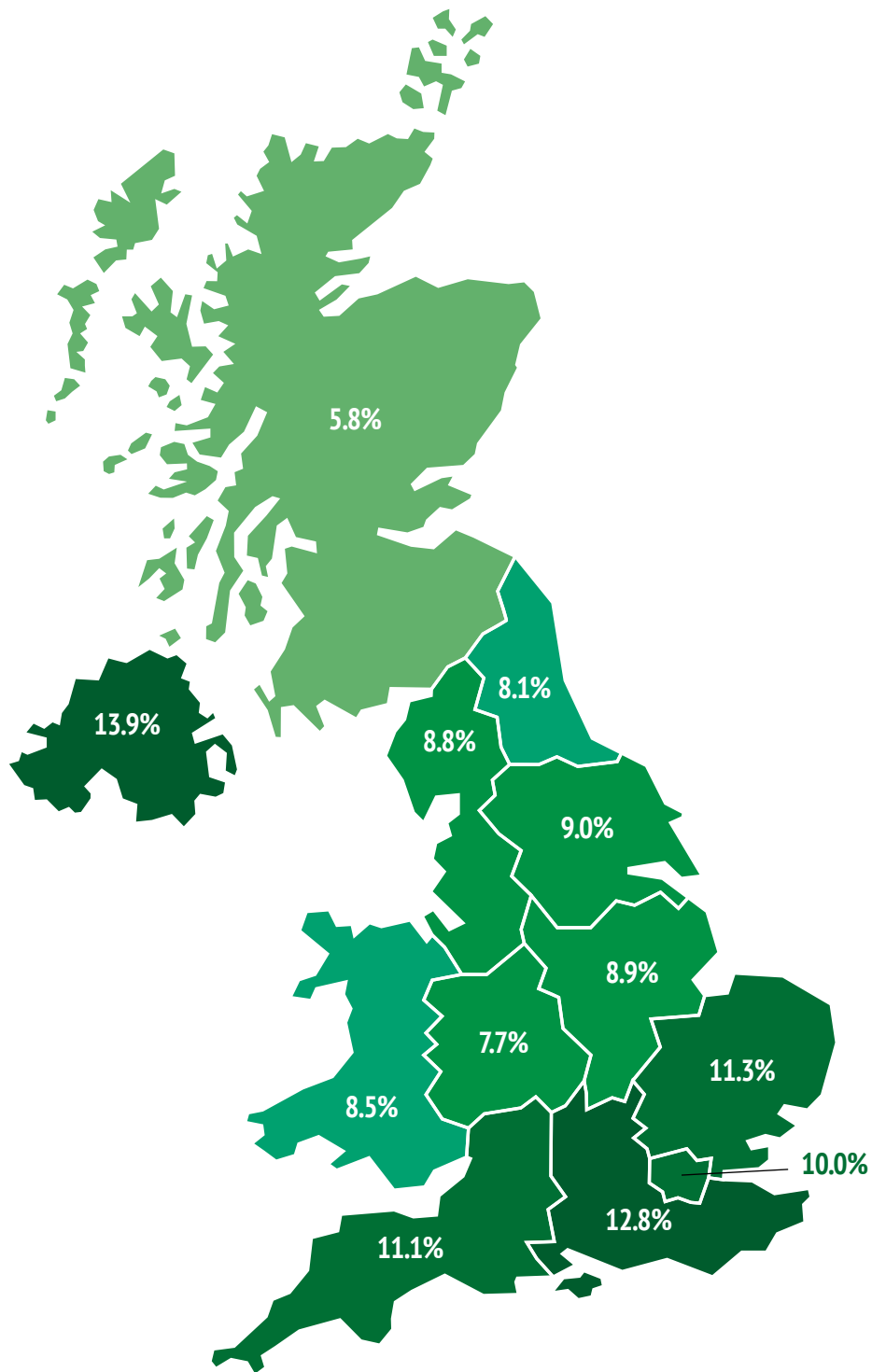
CONTEXT

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 2020/21. 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 2020/21. 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. This year information on Free Schools Meals has also been included.

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.

Free school meal (FSM)[▲] eligibility is a measure of household income, widely used in social policy research as an individual indicator of potential disadvantage. Verified information regarding the FSM eligibility of Oxford applicants for 2021 and 2022 cycles is provided by UCAS.

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 2022, 15.5% of UK students admitted to Oxford came from the two most socioeconomically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶). This is an increase of 4.2 percentage points from 2018.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2022	2,492	466	401	15.5%
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%

- In 2022, 16.6% 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 3.5 percentage points from 2018.

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, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2022	2,376	481	426	16.6%
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%

[▲] UCAS defines FSM eligibility as whether the applicant is known to have been eligible for Free School Meals at any time in the 6 years prior to the census day of their final KS4 year, and is only available for English 18 and 19 year olds.

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.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- In 2022, 7.3% of UK students admitted to Oxford were eligible for Free School Meals. This is an increase of 2 percentage points since 2021. (No FSM data is available for previous years.)

Table 3.3: Free school meals: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, relating to students eligible for Free school meals, 2021–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	FSM ELIGIBLE PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED [▲]
2022	792	186	159	7.3%
2021	770	129	121	5.3%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level by socio-economic group (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)**

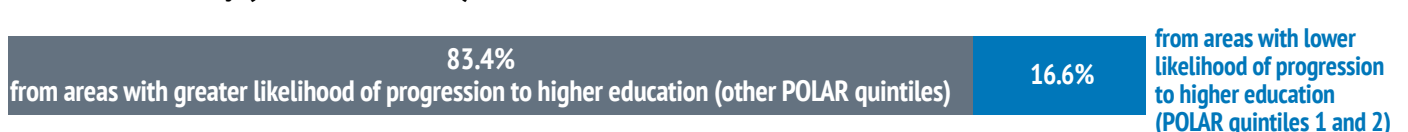


*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21 AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose ACORN status is not known. Excludes Type 34 from ACORN category 4 – Type 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, 2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)**



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21 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.

[▲] Excluding students whose FSM eligibility is not known.

DATA BY COURSE

These tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2020 to 2022.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 9.3% and 23.7% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.4: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by course, three-year total 2020–2022

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	46	23	21	254	92	83	20.2%
Biochemistry	225	52	49	961	221	211	18.8%
Biology	166	75	61	1,003	248	234	20.7%
Biomedical Sciences	153	10	10	696	98	97	9.3%
Chemistry	210	77	74	1,239	403	386	16.1%
Classics	74	50	46	586	264	253	15.4%
Computer Science	282	13	12	861	54	53	18.5%
Earth Sciences	31	19	18	206	85	78	18.8%
Economics & Management	364	40	37	1,982	163	159	18.9%
Engineering Science	246	47	41	1,251	348	330	11.1%
English	343	109	102	1,853	547	530	16.1%
Experimental Psychology	150	34	30	606	117	109	21.6%
Geography	101	39	33	884	212	196	14.4%
History	288	111	102	2,137	573	550	15.6%
History & Politics	128	28	24	698	92	90	21.1%
Law*	785	130	124	2,735	409	399	23.7%
Materials Science	30	12	9	170	76	72	11.1%
Mathematics	589	60	59	2,536	285	282	17.3%
Mathematics & Computer Science	157	11	11	713	56	56	16.4%
Medicine	974	89	78	2,778	368	359	17.8%
Modern Languages	115	61	56	926	405	389	12.6%
Music	36	26	23	363	209	190	10.8%
PPE**	430	85	81	2,590	433	421	16.1%
Physics	535	53	49	2,737	310	305	13.8%
Theology and Religion	30	12	12	223	89	83	12.6%

*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 9.2% and 26.2% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.5: 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 2020–2022

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	36	14	12	262	100	91	11.7%
Biochemistry	198	55	52	985	217	207	20.1%
Biology	154	69	59	1,009	253	235	20.1%
Biomedical Sciences	176	25	25	672	83	82	23.4%
Chemistry	248	101	95	1,195	377	363	20.7%
Classics	74	41	36	584	273	263	12.0%
Computer Science	238	17	17	904	50	48	26.2%
Earth Sciences	38	24	21	199	80	75	21.9%
Economics & Management	269	33	32	2,070	170	164	16.3%
Engineering Science	204	42	34	1,287	351	335	9.2%
English	349	103	93	1,844	552	538	14.7%
Experimental Psychology	157	46	44	597	104	94	31.9%
Geography	113	36	34	871	215	195	14.8%
History	275	90	85	2,144	592	565	13.1%
History & Politics	117	29	26	705	91	88	22.8%
Law*	773	128	121	2,727	409	400	23.2%
Materials Science	24	11	9	174	77	72	11.1%
Mathematics	554	57	56	2,562	286	283	16.5%
Mathematics & Computer Science	136	11	11	732	55	55	16.7%
Medicine	748	79	73	2,983	375	361	16.8%
Modern Languages	134	68	58	907	398	387	13.0%
Music	42	28	26	355	205	185	12.3%
PPE**	390	82	74	2,616	434	426	14.8%
Physics	599	52	51	2,667	311	303	14.4%
Theology and Religion	37	17	16	215	84	79	16.8%

*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 2020 to 2022.

Note: Oxford's colleges vary in size and subject provision, admitting between around 50 and 150 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 2020 to 2022, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 10.4% to 25.5%.

Table 3.6: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by college, three-year total 2020–2022

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 & 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	268	43	39	1,475	231	222	14.9%
Brasenose College	287	51	46	1,586	238	225	17.0%
Christ Church	295	64	60	1,331	278	265	18.5%
Corpus Christi College	148	38	36	626	149	143	20.1%
Exeter College	144	44	39	1,230	218	211	15.6%
Hertford College	269	57	52	1,500	278	266	16.4%
Jesus College	227	43	38	1,160	238	234	14.0%
Keble College	348	59	57	1,971	296	293	16.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	333	56	51	1,112	249	235	17.8%
Lincoln College	158	24	23	958	206	199	10.4%
Magdalen College	367	60	57	1,792	232	222	20.4%
Mansfield College	179	58	50	697	156	146	25.5%
Merton College	199	30	27	1,046	187	178	13.2%
New College	215	44	42	1,404	307	294	12.5%
Oriel College	127	26	24	840	196	191	11.2%
Pembroke College	206	44	40	1,137	241	232	14.7%
Somerville College	178	47	42	1,059	268	265	13.7%
St Anne's College	265	62	57	1,051	275	259	18.0%
St Catherine's College	329	49	45	1,480	330	308	12.7%
St Edmund Hall	165	37	35	966	249	235	13.0%
St Hilda's College	170	45	39	776	253	238	14.1%
St Hugh's College	238	48	44	867	254	243	15.3%
St John's College	420	61	58	1,656	238	226	20.4%
St Peter's College	145	32	29	891	231	223	11.5%
The Queen's College	157	44	41	919	206	201	16.9%
Trinity College	195	28	25	941	193	189	11.7%
University College	300	66	58	1,069	228	221	20.8%
Wadham College	271	61	57	1,187	276	266	17.6%
Worcester College	457	88	84	2,429	261	256	24.7%
University total (2020–22)⁸	7,183	1,446	1,328	35,565	7,120	6,831	16.3%

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 2020 to 2022, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 8.7% to 28.6%.

Table 3.7: 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 2020–2022

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	244	50	45	1,493	224	216	17.2%
Brasenose College	305	54	49	1,568	235	222	18.1%
Christ Church	266	50	46	1,351	291	278	14.2%
Corpus Christi College	135	34	33	634	152	145	18.5%
Exeter College	154	48	44	1,218	213	205	17.7%
Hertford College	245	56	51	1,522	279	267	16.0%
Jesus College	219	43	41	1,164	238	231	15.1%
Keble College	335	64	63	1,982	291	287	18.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	273	65	58	1,166	240	228	20.3%
Lincoln College	173	30	30	937	199	191	13.6%
Magdalen College	353	48	48	1,803	243	230	17.3%
Mansfield College	177	60	56	695	154	140	28.6%
Merton College	196	40	40	1,045	175	163	19.7%
New College	191	48	46	1,426	302	289	13.7%
Oriel College	140	29	28	825	193	187	13.0%
Pembroke College	179	39	39	1,154	243	230	14.5%
Somerville College	182	48	45	1,049	265	260	14.8%
St Anne's College	237	54	52	1,070	280	261	16.6%
St Catherine's College	309	60	50	1,493	318	302	14.2%
St Edmund Hall	168	44	38	960	241	231	14.1%
St Hilda's College	126	31	24	814	265	251	8.7%
St Hugh's College	200	50	45	901	251	241	15.7%
St John's College	377	49	46	1,693	250	238	16.2%
St Peter's College	145	35	32	884	228	220	12.7%
The Queen's College	150	39	36	920	209	204	15.0%
Trinity College	180	35	31	949	186	183	14.5%
University College	276	68	64	1,087	225	214	23.0%
Wadham College	243	48	44	1,211	288	278	13.7%
Worcester College	503	86	82	2,378	263	258	24.1%
University total (2020–22)⁸	6,787	1,435	1,330	35,817	7,106	6,804	16.4%

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 4.8% of applications (2,069) between 2020 and 2022 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 remained stable in 2022 at 68.1%. This is an increase of 7.6 percentage points from 2018.
- The proportion of UK students admitted from the independent sector has decreased between 2018 and 2022.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2018 – 2022

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2022	9,965	1,851	1,678	3,855	815	785	68.1%
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%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)⁹



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. 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 2020 to 2022.

- State-educated UK students represented between 45.1% and 83% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 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, 38.9% of state applications between 2020 and 2022 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Economics & Management, Medicine, PPE**, Law*, and Mathematics), compared with 31.7% of independent applications.
- In contrast, 17.6% of independent applications were for five of the least oversubscribed subjects (Classics, Music, Modern Languages, Chemistry, and English), compared with 12% of state applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2020–2022

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	151	56	49	129	51	49	50.0%
Biochemistry	821	192	181	328	79	78	69.9%
Biology	743	220	196	371	86	82	70.5%
Biomedical Sciences	627	81	80	194	23	23	77.7%
Chemistry	997	338	319	441	140	139	69.7%
Classics	251	142	129	389	160	157	45.1%
Computer Science	931	47	46	183	17	16	74.2%
Earth Sciences	171	85	78	57	17	16	83.0%
Economics & Management	1,470	123	119	803	74	71	62.6%
Engineering Science	1,009	245	223	453	140	139	61.6%
English	1,429	444	424	683	179	177	70.5%
Experimental Psychology	566	117	105	150	29	29	78.4%
Geography	588	180	161	380	67	64	71.6%
History	1,452	466	441	899	200	195	69.3%
History & Politics	581	92	85	206	20	20	81.0%
Law*	2,632	397	385	668	119	117	76.7%
Materials Science	124	66	61	76	23	21	74.4%
Mathematics	2,483	257	254	567	70	70	78.4%
Mathematics & Computer Science	683	47	47	139	13	13	78.3%
Medicine	2,773	355	338	820	96	94	78.2%
Modern Languages	586	277	258	438	180	178	59.2%
Music	219	135	116	164	91	88	56.9%
PPE**	1,904	335	321	955	156	155	67.4%
Physics	2,539	252	247	651	103	99	71.4%
Theology and Religion	115	54	52	112	36	36	59.1%

*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 2020 to 2022.

- Individual colleges receive varying numbers and proportions of applicants from the state and independent sectors.
- The state-educated share of UK students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 55.4% to 93.2% from 2020 to 2022.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2020–2022

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,242	199	188	434	73	71	72.6%
Brasenose College	1,358	226	212	466	55	51	80.6%
Christ Church	1,035	203	190	502	127	123	60.7%
Corpus Christi College	526	113	106	220	68	67	61.3%
Exeter College	768	154	147	551	93	90	62.0%
Hertford College	1,327	258	244	402	70	67	78.5%
Jesus College	898	175	166	429	91	91	64.6%
Keble College	1,528	238	237	726	106	104	69.5%
Lady Margaret Hall	1,105	208	193	277	79	76	71.7%
Lincoln College	672	143	136	415	86	85	61.5%
Magdalen College	1,475	184	174	588	102	99	63.7%
Mansfield College	764	193	178	80	15	13	93.2%
Merton College	893	154	143	323	60	59	70.8%
New College	954	194	181	614	147	146	55.4%
Oriel College	579	133	126	349	76	76	62.4%
Pembroke College	822	173	164	474	108	104	61.2%
Somerville College	860	218	211	335	87	86	71.0%
St Anne's College	967	233	215	300	84	83	72.1%
St Catherine's College	1,301	267	246	441	101	96	71.9%
St Edmund Hall	648	181	168	416	92	91	64.9%
St Hilda's College	609	194	177	281	95	92	65.8%
St Hugh's College	703	181	170	342	116	112	60.3%
St John's College	1,548	210	197	463	76	74	72.7%
St Peter's College	610	154	147	389	106	103	58.8%
The Queen's College	623	160	154	409	80	78	66.4%
Trinity College	713	136	129	387	79	79	62.0%
University College	957	209	194	330	79	78	71.3%
Wadham College	1,081	237	224	328	94	93	70.7%
Worcester College	2,169	285	277	641	53	52	84.2%
University total (2020–22)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 2022 Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2018–2022

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2022	7,383	1,495	1,379	7,186	1,311	1,217	53.1%
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%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2020 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)¹⁰



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

¹⁰Other 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 2020 to 2022.

- 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.
- The proportion of female students ranged from 18.5% to 80% between 2020 and 2022 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 2020–2022

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	182	71	65	120	44	39	62.5%
Biochemistry	727	162	154	469	114	109	58.6%
Biology	735	198	179	441	126	117	60.5%
Biomedical Sciences	626	76	75	229	32	32	70.1%
Chemistry	669	213	203	793	270	260	43.8%
Classics	385	190	180	279	127	121	59.8%
Computer Science	231	12	12	923	55	53	18.5%
Earth Sciences	132	56	52	106	49	45	53.6%
Economics & Management	776	68	67	1,588	135	129	34.2%
Engineering Science	372	103	96	1,138	298	281	25.5%
English	1,743	507	485	471	152	150	76.4%
Experimental Psychology	618	124	112	141	28	28	80.0%
Geography	637	174	159	356	79	72	68.8%
History	1,291	382	366	1,147	304	288	56.0%
History & Politics	381	65	61	452	56	53	53.5%
Law*	2,385	335	328	1,166	208	199	62.2%
Materials Science	68	30	28	133	59	54	34.1%
Mathematics	952	97	95	2,195	249	247	27.8%
Mathematics & Computer Science	187	13	13	686	54	54	19.4%
Medicine	2,350	269	261	1,421	190	178	59.5%
Modern Languages	731	321	306	314	147	141	68.5%
Music	215	120	108	190	117	107	50.2%
PPE**	1,183	228	219	1,856	291	284	43.5%
Physics	854	71	67	2,439	294	289	18.8%
Theology and Religion	154	66	64	133	68	64	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 2020 to 2022.

- From 2020 to 2022, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 46.4% to 62.3%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2020–2022.

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	773	129	123	985	149	142	46.4%
Brasenose College	1,074	156	148	808	133	123	54.6%
Christ Church	819	177	165	813	166	161	50.6%
Corpus Christi College	384	88	85	401	101	96	47.0%
Exeter College	804	146	143	578	117	108	57.0%
Hertford College	907	202	192	878	136	129	59.8%
Jesus College	664	141	135	729	140	137	49.6%
Keble College	1,062	182	180	1,275	175	172	51.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	985	193	180	466	115	109	62.3%
Lincoln College	609	126	120	516	106	104	53.6%
Magdalen College	1,224	160	153	945	134	128	54.4%
Mansfield College	463	126	112	416	89	85	56.9%
Merton College	604	121	115	654	98	92	55.6%
New College	864	187	176	761	164	160	52.4%
Oriel College	450	107	104	521	115	111	48.4%
Pembroke College	624	156	151	731	132	124	54.9%
Somerville College	650	198	193	597	121	118	62.1%
St Anne's College	674	192	179	656	145	137	56.6%
St Catherine's College	762	187	173	1,052	192	180	49.0%
St Edmund Hall	558	154	148	582	135	125	54.2%
St Hilda's College	531	163	151	423	136	127	54.3%
St Hugh's College	538	159	152	572	144	136	52.8%
St John's College	921	155	144	1,173	145	141	50.5%
St Peter's College	513	151	142	539	115	113	55.7%
The Queen's College	638	144	140	443	106	102	57.9%
Trinity College	525	115	111	624	106	103	51.9%
University College	672	156	145	705	141	136	51.6%
Wadham College	807	203	194	661	138	132	59.5%
Worcester College	1,543	200	196	1,358	150	145	57.5%
University total (2020–22)⁸	21,904	4,698	4,463	21,168	3,948	3,774	54.2%

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. 5% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,148 students between 2020 and 2022) 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 2020/21 academic year (2020 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 2022/23 academic year (2022 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, 2020 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2020 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)***



* 2021 UK census. Source: Office for National Statistics. Ethnic group by age and sex in England and Wales.

**Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. 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 2018, 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 18.3% in 2018 to 27.8% in 2022.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2018–2022

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2022	4,610	773	708	9,119	1,952	1,835	27.8%
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%

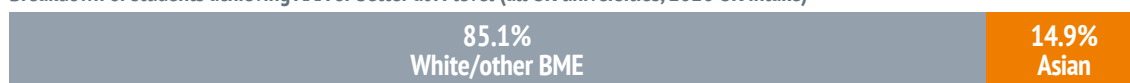
Asian students

- Since 2018, 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 8.3% in 2018 to 13.9% in 2022.

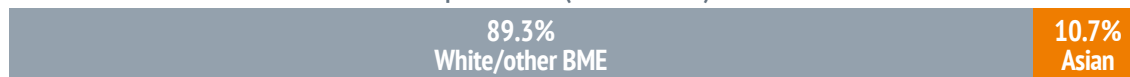
Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2022	2,490	381	354	13.9%
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%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2020 UK intake)*

Oxford University (2022 UK intake)¹¹

*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. 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 2018, 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 1.6% in 2018 to 3.5% in 2022.

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, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2022	680	98	88	3.5%
2021	630	82	75	2.8%
2020	618	66	59	2.0%
2019	532	67	53	2.1%
2018	443	52	41	1.6%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 39 for full citation.

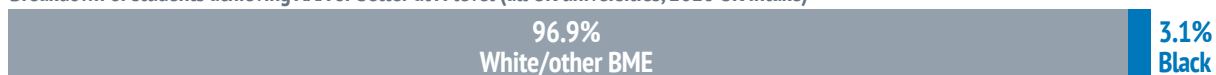
Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- The numbers of UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage applying to Oxford, receiving offers and being admitted have increased from 2018 to 2022.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black has risen from 2.6% in 2018 to 3.3% in 2022.

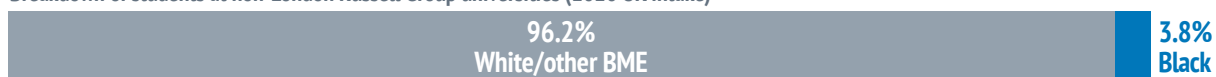
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2022	618	100	85	3.3%
2021	597	95	92	3.5%
2020	564	109	106	3.7%
2019	498	107	80	3.2%
2018	424	86	65	2.6%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2020 UK intake)**



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)¹¹



**Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. 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.

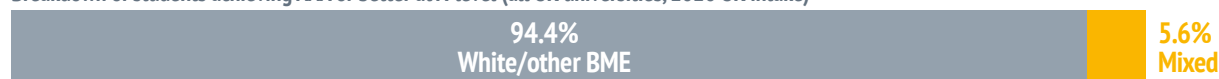
Mixed Heritage students

- 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 6.5% in 2018 to 8.8% in 2022.

Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2018–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2022	1,186	242	223	8.8%
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%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2020 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21. 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 2020 to 2022.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2020 and 2022, 38.2% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹² and 26.1% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted 12.9% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 14.6% and 44.2% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 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 49 to 2,044 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 2020–2022

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	92	36	33	199	78	70	32.0%
Biochemistry	365	64	61	789	209	200	23.4%
Biology	219	70	65	908	246	226	22.3%
Biomedical Sciences	272	15	15	553	89	88	14.6%
Chemistry	375	105	101	1,034	369	354	22.2%
Classics	124	69	65	489	239	227	22.3%
Computer Science	468	17	16	616	44	43	27.1%
Earth Sciences	49	18	18	183	86	78	18.8%
Economics and Management	1,067	89	83	1,184	114	113	42.3%
Engineering Science	555	127	120	881	258	243	33.1%
English	423	129	124	1,666	516	500	19.9%
Experimental Psychology	196	32	29	532	119	110	20.9%
Geography	154	46	42	790	204	188	18.3%
History	398	145	139	1,906	526	504	21.6%
History and Politics	165	27	26	627	91	86	23.2%
Law*	1,321	173	170	2,097	363	351	32.6%
Materials Science	60	22	19	134	67	63	23.2%
Mathematics	914	98	95	2,139	244	243	28.1%
Mathematics & Computer Science	317	23	23	507	43	43	34.8%
Medicine	2,044	207	193	1,529	249	244	44.2%
Modern Languages	152	70	66	848	384	370	15.1%
Music	63	36	32	319	193	178	15.2%
PPE**	1,025	145	141	1,767	355	346	29.0%
Physics	775	84	83	2,400	267	261	24.1%
Theology and Religion	50	26	25	214	103	102	19.7%

*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 4.1% and 27.7% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 53.7% of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2020 to 2022 were for five highly competitive courses: Medicine, Law*, PPE, Economics & Management, and Mathematics, as compared to 33.5% of other students.

Table 6.7: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	31	9	8	7.8%
Biochemistry	189	31	28	10.7%
Biology	91	33	30	10.3%
Biomedical Sciences	150	6	6	5.8%
Chemistry	202	45	44	9.7%
Classics	32	21	20	6.8%
Computer Science	290	9	8	13.6%
Earth Sciences	28	8	8	8.3%
Economics and Management	707	56	54	27.6%
Engineering Science	337	73	68	18.7%
English	155	42	41	6.6%
Experimental Psychology	95	14	12	8.6%
Geography	67	21	18	7.8%
History	145	44	41	6.4%
History and Politics	60	9	9	8.0%
Law*	645	86	84	16.1%
Materials Science	39	15	12	14.6%
Mathematics	574	62	60	17.8%
Mathematics & Computer Science	199	14	14	21.2%
Medicine	1,261	127	121	27.7%
Modern Languages	37	18	18	4.1%
Music	21	11	9	4.3%
PPE**	511	62	62	12.7%
Physics	435	46	45	13.1%
Theology and Religion	28	15	15	11.8%

*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 6.7% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 38.2% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2020 to 2022 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted 12.9% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Six of Oxford's 25 largest courses each received ten applications or fewer from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2020 to 2022, 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 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	9	6	4	3.9%
Biochemistry	45	11	11	4.2%
Biology	13	2	2	0.7%
Biomedical Sciences	39	0	0	0.0%
Chemistry	36	16	16	3.5%
Classics	14	8	8	2.7%
Computer Science	70	2	2	3.4%
Earth Sciences	2	1	1	1.0%
Economics and Management	142	15	12	6.1%
Engineering Science	63	16	15	4.1%
English	58	21	20	3.2%
Experimental Psychology	24	3	3	2.2%
Geography	8	4	3	1.3%
History	49	28	28	4.4%
History and Politics	26	4	3	2.7%
Law*	276	36	35	6.7%
Materials Science	8	3	3	3.7%
Mathematics	75	7	7	2.1%
Mathematics and Computer Science	35	1	1	1.5%
Medicine	403	29	26	5.9%
Modern Languages	16	8	7	1.6%
Music	4	3	2	1.0%
PPE**	169	29	26	5.3%
Physics	50	4	4	1.2%
Theology and Religion	8	6	6	4.7%

*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 3.1% and 17.5% of UK intakes from 2020 to 2022 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 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	45	18	18	17.5%
Biochemistry	110	20	20	7.7%
Biology	105	33	31	10.7%
Biomedical Sciences	65	7	7	6.8%
Chemistry	113	33	30	6.6%
Classics	70	35	32	11.0%
Computer Science	74	4	4	6.8%
Earth Sciences	16	8	8	8.3%
Economics and Management	171	17	17	8.7%
Engineering Science	121	31	30	8.3%
English	170	54	51	8.2%
Experimental Psychology	62	10	10	7.2%
Geography	70	18	18	7.8%
History	165	60	57	8.9%
History and Politics	59	11	11	9.8%
Law*	299	40	40	7.7%
Materials Science	10	3	3	3.7%
Mathematics	216	28	27	8.0%
Mathematics and Computer Science	65	8	8	12.1%
Medicine	236	31	28	6.4%
Modern Languages	90	40	37	8.5%
Music	38	22	21	10.0%
PPE**	270	43	42	8.6%
Physics	241	28	28	8.1%
Theology and Religion	12	5	4	3.1%

*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 2020 to 2022.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 19.9% and 32.7% of colleges' UK intakes from 2020 to 2022.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2020–2022

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	525	70	68	1,136	199	191	26.3%
Brasenose College	458	64	58	1,337	222	210	21.6%
Christ Church	550	113	108	1,003	222	211	33.9%
Corpus Christi College	244	49	46	494	131	128	26.4%
Exeter College	334	70	65	976	186	180	26.5%
Hertford College	505	78	74	1,208	254	242	23.4%
Jesus College	376	71	68	946	206	200	25.4%
Keble College	781	84	83	1,439	260	258	24.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	487	79	75	903	222	209	26.4%
Lincoln College	288	47	45	762	177	172	20.7%
Magdalen College	580	63	61	1,452	225	214	22.2%
Mansfield College	272	63	60	572	148	137	30.5%
Merton College	319	46	43	868	170	162	21.0%
New College	471	76	72	1,059	264	254	22.1%
Oriel College	278	57	53	627	159	156	25.4%
Pembroke College	439	76	70	840	211	204	25.5%
Somerville College	380	70	67	813	244	239	21.9%
St Anne's College	452	88	82	831	243	228	26.5%
St Catherine's College	601	86	81	1,140	281	264	23.5%
St Edmund Hall	297	62	61	771	221	207	22.8%
St Hilda's College	316	67	63	601	227	212	22.9%
St Hugh's College	375	87	82	676	205	197	29.4%
St John's College	664	72	66	1,326	221	213	23.7%
St Peter's College	320	69	65	673	188	183	26.2%
The Queen's College	307	51	47	723	193	189	19.9%
Trinity College	349	53	51	740	164	159	24.3%
University College	476	75	72	847	215	205	26.0%
Wadham College	459	99	94	943	237	228	29.2%
Worcester College	827	113	111	1,972	234	228	32.7%
University total (2020–22)⁸	12,888	2,149	2,040	28,036	6,294	6,036	25.3%

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 8.5% and 15.6% of colleges' UK intakes from 2020 to 2022.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	280	28	26	10.0%
Brasenose College	226	27	25	9.3%
Christ Church	272	47	44	13.8%
Corpus Christi College	131	24	21	12.1%
Exeter College	183	33	30	12.2%
Hertford College	273	35	33	10.4%
Jesus College	184	40	38	14.2%
Keble College	458	42	41	12.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	260	34	33	11.6%
Lincoln College	160	25	25	11.5%
Magdalen College	302	31	30	10.9%
Mansfield College	130	28	27	13.7%
Merton College	170	19	18	8.8%
New College	258	34	31	9.5%
Oriel College	176	28	26	12.4%
Pembroke College	237	37	36	13.1%
Somerville College	225	29	26	8.5%
St Anne's College	231	37	35	11.3%
St Catherine's College	310	39	37	10.7%
St Edmund Hall	158	33	33	12.3%
St Hilda's College	171	33	30	10.9%
St Hugh's College	229	41	39	14.0%
St John's College	341	30	28	10.0%
St Peter's College	173	36	35	14.1%
The Queen's College	160	23	21	8.9%
Trinity College	199	21	21	10.0%
University College	246	29	28	10.1%
Wadham College	231	44	40	12.4%
Worcester College	427	54	53	15.6%
University total (2020–22)⁸	6,883	978	926	11.5%

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 1.1% and 5.6% of colleges' UK intakes from 2020 to 2022.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	48	9	9	3.5%
Brasenose College	50	7	6	2.2%
Christ Church	72	13	13	4.1%
Corpus Christi College	34	7	7	4.0%
Exeter College	34	10	10	4.1%
Hertford College	51	10	9	2.8%
Jesus College	55	3	3	1.1%
Keble College	98	12	12	3.5%
Lady Margaret Hall	104	18	16	5.6%
Lincoln College	29	5	4	1.8%
Magdalen College	59	9	9	3.3%
Mansfield College	49	11	10	5.1%
Merton College	30	5	5	2.4%
New College	52	11	11	3.4%
Oriel College	31	7	6	2.9%
Pembroke College	62	9	6	2.2%
Somerville College	38	9	9	2.9%
St Anne's College	90	15	15	4.8%
St Catherine's College	120	12	10	2.9%
St Edmund Hall	39	5	5	1.9%
St Hilda's College	51	7	7	2.5%
St Hugh's College	55	15	14	5.0%
St John's College	118	13	12	4.3%
St Peter's College	46	10	8	3.2%
The Queen's College	29	9	8	3.4%
Trinity College	47	12	10	4.8%
University College	71	11	10	3.6%
Wadham College	59	10	10	3.1%
Worcester College	144	19	19	5.6%
University total (2020–22)⁸	1,779	304	283	3.5%

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 5.9% and 12.9% of colleges' UK intakes from 2020 to 2022.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	157	28	28	10.8%
Brasenose College	148	24	22	8.2%
Christ Church	161	43	41	12.9%
Corpus Christi College	60	13	13	7.5%
Exeter College	83	22	20	8.2%
Hertford College	158	30	29	9.2%
Jesus College	107	23	22	8.2%
Keble College	173	25	25	7.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	99	25	24	8.5%
Lincoln College	81	15	14	6.5%
Magdalen College	172	20	19	6.9%
Mansfield College	75	18	17	8.6%
Merton College	93	14	13	6.3%
New College	135	27	26	8.0%
Oriel College	60	20	19	9.1%
Pembroke College	113	24	22	8.0%
Somerville College	95	26	26	8.5%
St Anne's College	105	30	28	9.0%
St Catherine's College	135	33	32	9.3%
St Edmund Hall	76	20	19	7.1%
St Hilda's College	76	22	21	7.6%
St Hugh's College	72	26	24	8.6%
St John's College	163	25	23	8.2%
St Peter's College	76	20	19	7.7%
The Queen's College	99	15	14	5.9%
Trinity College	82	16	16	7.6%
University College	113	31	30	10.8%
Wadham College	139	38	37	11.5%
Worcester College	211	35	34	10.0%
University total (2020–22)⁸	3,365	727	696	8.6%

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 2018.
- In 2022, 12.8% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, 3.5 percentage points higher than in 2018.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2018–2022

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2022	1,833	374	333	12,736	2,432	2,263	12.8%
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%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2020–2022

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic spectrum disorder	598	126	118	1.4%
Blind/partial sight	69	21	20	0.2%
Deaf/partial hearing	90	17	17	0.2%
Learning difficulty*	1,489	261	243	3.0%
Longstanding illness	368	95	91	1.1%
Mental health	1,138	240	216	2.6%
Multiple disabilities	483	107	101	1.2%
Other disability	608	127	115	1.4%
Wheelchair/mobility	104	31	30	0.4%
Total with declared disability	4,947	1,025	951	11.5%
No declared disability	38,125	7,621	7,286	88.5%
Total	43,072	8,646	8,237	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2020 UK intake)*



Russell Group (2020 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2022 UK intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2020 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2020/21 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 15.7% 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 2020/21. 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 (5% of applicants in the three years 2020–22). Ethnicity data is not available to universities during the admissions process: UCAS shares this data after all the admissions decisions have been made.

Free School Meals

Free school meals (FSM) eligibility is a measure of household income widely used in social policy research as an individual indicator of potential disadvantage.

FSM data is collected through UCAS's Modernized Contextual Data Service for English 18 and 19 year olds (as determined on 31 August of application cycle) using the National Pupil Database, and indicates whether or not the applicant is known to have been eligible for Free School Meals at any time in the 6 years prior to the census day of their final KS4 year.

Verified information regarding the FSM eligibility of Oxford applicants for 2021 and 2022 cycles is provided by UCAS. We hope to include information on the proportions of FSM-eligible high achieving students who apply to all UK universities, when this becomes available. We already include similar benchmarks for our ACORN and POLAR admissions statistics.

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 16.6% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities.

The POLAR classification is continuously developed and updated. 2020-22 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 '2022' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications to Oxford were made by 15 October 2021, mostly for entry in October 2022 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have deferred entry to October 2023).

Guide to the Oxford admissions process

- Candidates apply to Oxford through UCAS. The Oxford deadline is 15 October, except where this falls on a weekend. In 2023 the deadline will be 16 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 2020/21 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2020/21 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, FSM eligibility, 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 2020/21.

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