Today, Oxford University is publishing its first Annual Admissions Statistical Report, drawing together data about undergraduate admissions for the University as a whole, and for individual colleges and subjects. The report presents undergraduate admissions statistics for the University over five admissions cycles between 2013 and 2017; it also includes information for Oxford’s colleges, on the University’s largest courses and some data on the national context for Oxford’s UK student admissions.

The University is publishing the information to improve understanding of who studies at Oxford and from where they come. Public interest in this report is likely to focus on questions concerning the under-representation of certain groups at Oxford. This report demonstrates that the University and the colleges are heading in the right direction, and it should do much to encourage young people who think that Oxford is not for them to apply. The University and the colleges are aware that there is much more to do and, in parallel with the report’s publication, the University is announcing a substantial expansion of its flagship UNIQ summer school for UK state school students, increasing the number of places available by 500.

Overall, the report tells a story of progress for UK students from under-represented backgrounds applying to Oxford between 2013 and 2017:

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

The figures for the same categories at Lincoln are:

• The proportion from state schools in 2017 is 58.1% (58.3% in 2013).
• The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) has risen from 6.8% in 2013 to 23.3% in 2017.
• The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 6.7% in 2013 to 10.7% in 2017.
• The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education has fluctuated, from 5.6% to 14.7%. It was 9.6% in 2017.
• The proportion declaring a disability rose from 5.8% to 8.2%.
• The proportion of women rose from 44% in 2013 to 50.7% in 2017.

The College hopes that you will take the opportunity to read the full report.