



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

# ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

June 2026

# Foreword

At Oxford, we are committed to creating an environment in which academic excellence and potential can thrive. In 2025, we were pleased to be named the world's number one university by *Times Higher Education* for a record-breaking tenth consecutive year. Oxford was also placed first in the *QS World University Rankings: Europe 2026*, first in the world for arts and humanities, and first in four individual subjects.

In our Annual Admissions Statistical Report, we publish information on the success rates of UK undergraduate applicants by region, socio-economic background, education, gender, and ethnicity, as well as by course and college.

In 2025, we welcomed 3,302 students to begin their undergraduate studies, 79% of whom were from the UK. Of UK students admitted, 20.9% came from the most socio-economically disadvantaged areas as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), a proportion which is in line with the 20.8% of that population at UK universities achieving AAA or better at A-level. 6.6% of students admitted had been eligible for Free School Meals, a figure close to the 7.2% of these students achieving AAA or better nationwide.

An Oxford undergraduate degree, shaped by our distinctive tutorial system, is academically demanding. Among UK students admitted in 2025, 87.2% achieved A\*AA or better at A-level and 47.1% achieved three A\* grades or better.

We remain committed to ensuring that students with exceptional academic potential, from all backgrounds, think about applying to Oxford, and we recognise the financial pressures many students face when considering university. Oxford continues to provide generous financial support to its students; around one in four UK full-time undergraduates here currently receives a non-repayable annual bursary of up to £6,150.

Over the past five years, the University has expanded its work with schools, teachers, and students across the UK to support attainment and aspiration. Our new Access and Participation Plan, approved by the Office for Students and introduced this academic year, sets out how we will attract the most academically talented students from all backgrounds.

In 2025, 1,200 students from local state schools in Bradford and Warrington took part in the Oxplore Festival, which encourages young people to think about higher education and Oxford through interactive workshops and exhibitions. This year also saw admissions staff travel across the country to meet participants on our flagship access programme, UNIQ, helping them build confidence and familiarity with Oxford before their summer residentials.

This report provides an important picture of undergraduate admissions at Oxford and reflects our continuing commitment to attracting and admitting students with the highest academic potential from all backgrounds.



**Professor Irene Tracey, CBE, FRS, FMedSci**  
Vice-Chancellor



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# About this report

This report presents undergraduate admissions statistics for the University of Oxford over five admissions years between 2021 and 2025, 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 2023 to 2025. 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](https://ox.ac.uk/adstats).

The report also provides some national context for Oxford's data, based on figures from UCAS. This includes information on the numbers of students achieving Oxford's minimum standard offer: three A grades or better at A-level or 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.

In the past we have used HESA and UCAS data to provide this picture, however this year it was not possible to source the HESA data in time for inclusion in this report. Therefore all data, including historical data, have been sourced from UCAS. The change in data source means that the benchmark data is now UK universities' UK-domiciled main admissions scheme acceptances. This is in contrast with our previous HESA benchmark data that included all first-year, first-degree UK-domiciled undergraduates. Further info on UCAS data can be found on p39.

The report now uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) metric for measuring socio-economic disadvantage. IMD is a postcode level measure of relative deprivation that is used to complement FSM data to track socio-economic disadvantage. This measure is used in the University's new Access and Participation Plan (APP) for 2025–26 to 2028–29. ACORN and POLAR metrics were used for measuring socio-economic advantage in the University's previous APP. Further info on IMD can be found on pages 36–37.

A summary of Oxford's admissions process can be found on page 40.

Bars and charts in the report are only for illustration and are not perfectly accurate to the numbers.

Students completing the Astrophoria Foundation Year (AFY), which launched in 2023, and progressing into Undergraduate Degree Courses at Oxford are included in these figures for the year in which they progress, rather than the year in which they enter AFY. Please visit the AFY website for more information about this programme: <https://foundationyear.ox.ac.uk/>.

## Key points

The number of students admitted in 2025 was 3,302. Approximately four-fifths of those places (2,609) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2021 and 2025, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools decreased slightly from 68.2%<sup>1</sup> to 66.5%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) increased from 24.6%<sup>2</sup> to 30.0%.
- The proportion identifying as Mixed Heritage increased from 8.2% in 2021 to 10.5% in 2025.
- The proportion eligible for Free School meals increased from 5.3% to 6.6%.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas, as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), fell slightly from 21.1% to 20.9%.
- The proportion declaring a disability increased from 11.6% to 19.5%.
- The proportion of women decreased from 55.2% to 50.6%.

<sup>1</sup> Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal place.

<sup>2</sup> Some figures may be slightly different from those presented in previous editions of this report following data changes.

# 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 2025 was 3,302.

**Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2021–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2025	23,329	3,891	3,302
2024	23,061	3,793	3,245
2023	23,211	3,721	3,219
2022	23,819	3,645	3,271
2021	24,338	3,555	3,298

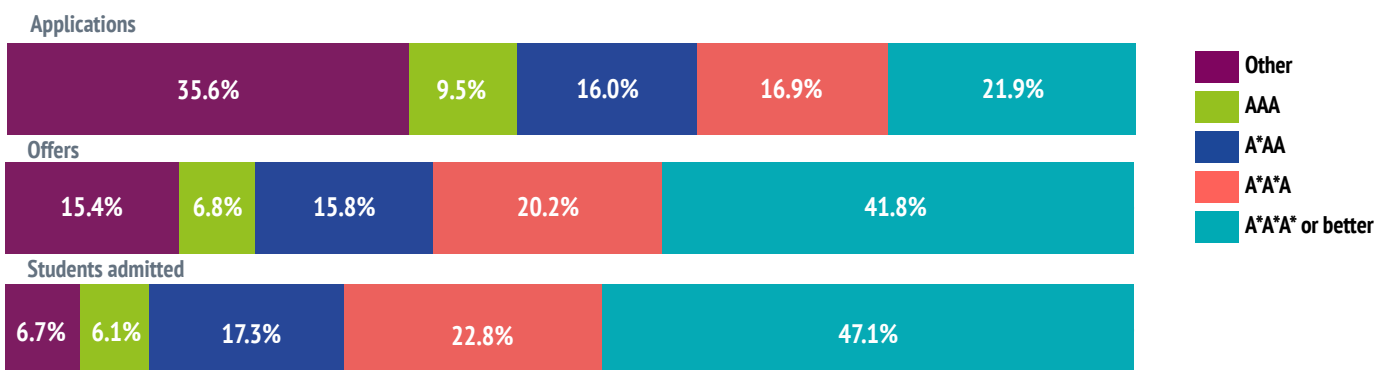
**Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2023–2025)<sup>3</sup>**

COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Economics & Management	18.8	Law <sup>4</sup>	10.0
Computer Science	14.8	Medicine	9.4
Biomedical Sciences	12.0	Physics	9.0
Mathematics	10.4	Biochemistry	9.0
Mathematics & Computer Science	10.3	Experimental Psychology	8.6

### A-level grade profile of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and being admitted to Oxford (2025 UK intake)<sup>5</sup>

- 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.
- 54.8% of applicants and 87.2% of admitted students were awarded A\*AA or better at A-level.
- 47.1% of admitted students achieved three A\* grades or better at A-level.

*Note: Table 1.2 contains aggregated figures for the period 2023–2025. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.*



<sup>3</sup> Table based on 25 largest courses.

<sup>4</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

<sup>5</sup> A-level bands include results from the 2023 and 2024 examination rounds. Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

## BREAKDOWN BY DOMICILE

- Since 2021, applications from the UK and applications from EU students have fallen. Exceptionally, this year, Non-EU applications showed an increase.
- 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 2021, the proportion of students admitted who are from the UK has fallen to 79.0% from 81.6% whilst the proportion from non-EU countries has increased to 18.5% from 14.5%.
- The proportion of students who applied from the EU fell to 6.0% in 2025 from 8.8% in 2021.
- 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 country of domicile of the largest number of overseas applications and admitted students was the People's Republic of China.

**Table 1.3: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by area of domicile, 2021–2025**

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2025	14,340	3,006	2,609	61.5%	79.0%
2024	14,694	2,996	2,612	63.7%	80.5%
2023	14,636	2,905	2,560	63.1%	79.5%
2022	14,569	2,806	2,596	61.2%	79.4%
2021	14,401	2,781	2,691	59.2%	81.6%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2025	1,389	101	82	6.0%	2.5%
2024	1,492	125	103	6.5%	3.2%
2023	1,572	150	119	6.8%	3.7%
2022	1,787	163	124	7.5%	3.8%
2021	2,136	166	128	8.8%	3.9%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2025	7,600	784	611	32.6%	18.5%
2024	6,875	672	530	29.8%	16.3%
2023	7,003	666	540	30.2%	16.8%
2022	7,463	676	551	31.3%	16.8%
2021	7,801	608	479	32.1%	14.5%

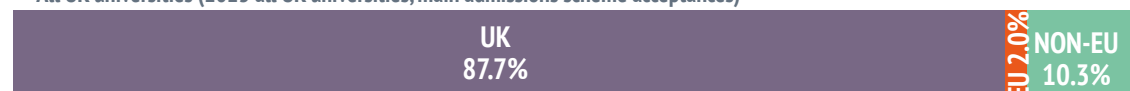
**Table 1.4: Countries/regions with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2023–2025**

COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	43,670	UK	7,781
China	6,025	China	559
United States of America	2,891	Singapore	252
Singapore	1,821	United States of America	202
India	1,719	Hong Kong	150
Hong Kong	1,267	India	70
Canada	864	Australia	62
Germany	752	Canada	52
Malaysia	593	Germany	51
France	560	France	40
Spain	490	Malaysia	37

## CONTEXT

### UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2025 all UK universities, main admissions scheme acceptances)



Russell Group (2025 all Russell Group universities, main admissions scheme acceptances)



Oxford University (2025 intake)



# 2. Nation and region

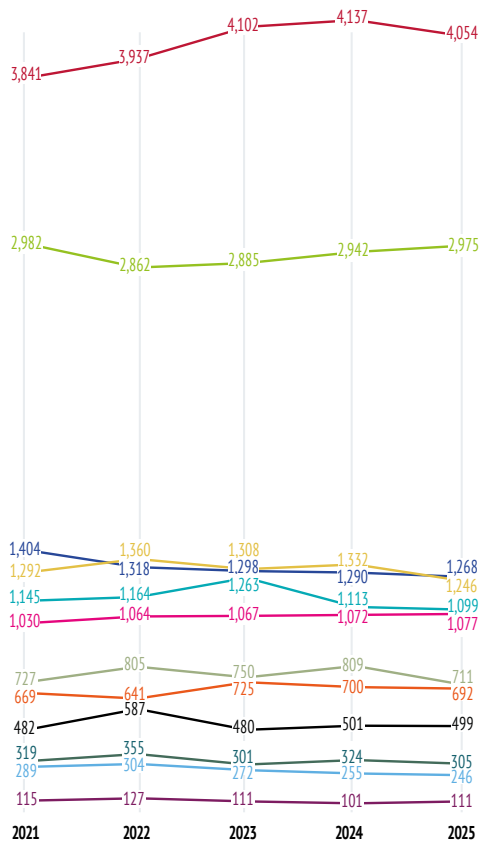
This section breaks down Oxford’s UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University’s applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 48.6% of UK applications between 2023 and 2025, and 50.4% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 51.4% of applications and 49.6% of students admitted.

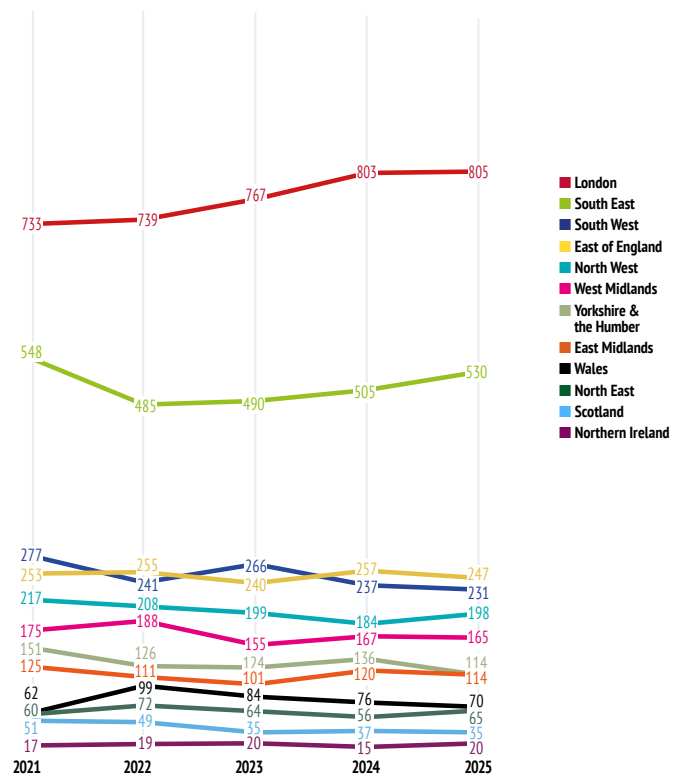
**Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ APPLICANTS <sup>6</sup>
East Midlands	2,117	398	335	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%
East of England	3,886	836	744	8.9%	9.6%	9.6%
London	12,293	2,694	2,375	28.3%	30.7%	29.0%
North East	930	214	185	2.1%	2.4%	2.0%
North West	3,475	677	581	8.0%	7.5%	7.7%
Northern Ireland	323	60	55	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Scotland	773	115	107	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%
South East	8,802	1,715	1,525	20.3%	19.7%	21.1%
South West	3,856	853	734	8.9%	9.5%	8.9%
Wales	1,480	259	230	3.4%	3.0%	3.8%
West Midlands	3,216	577	487	7.4%	6.3%	6.9%
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,270	452	374	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,421</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>7,732</b>			

**Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2021–2025**



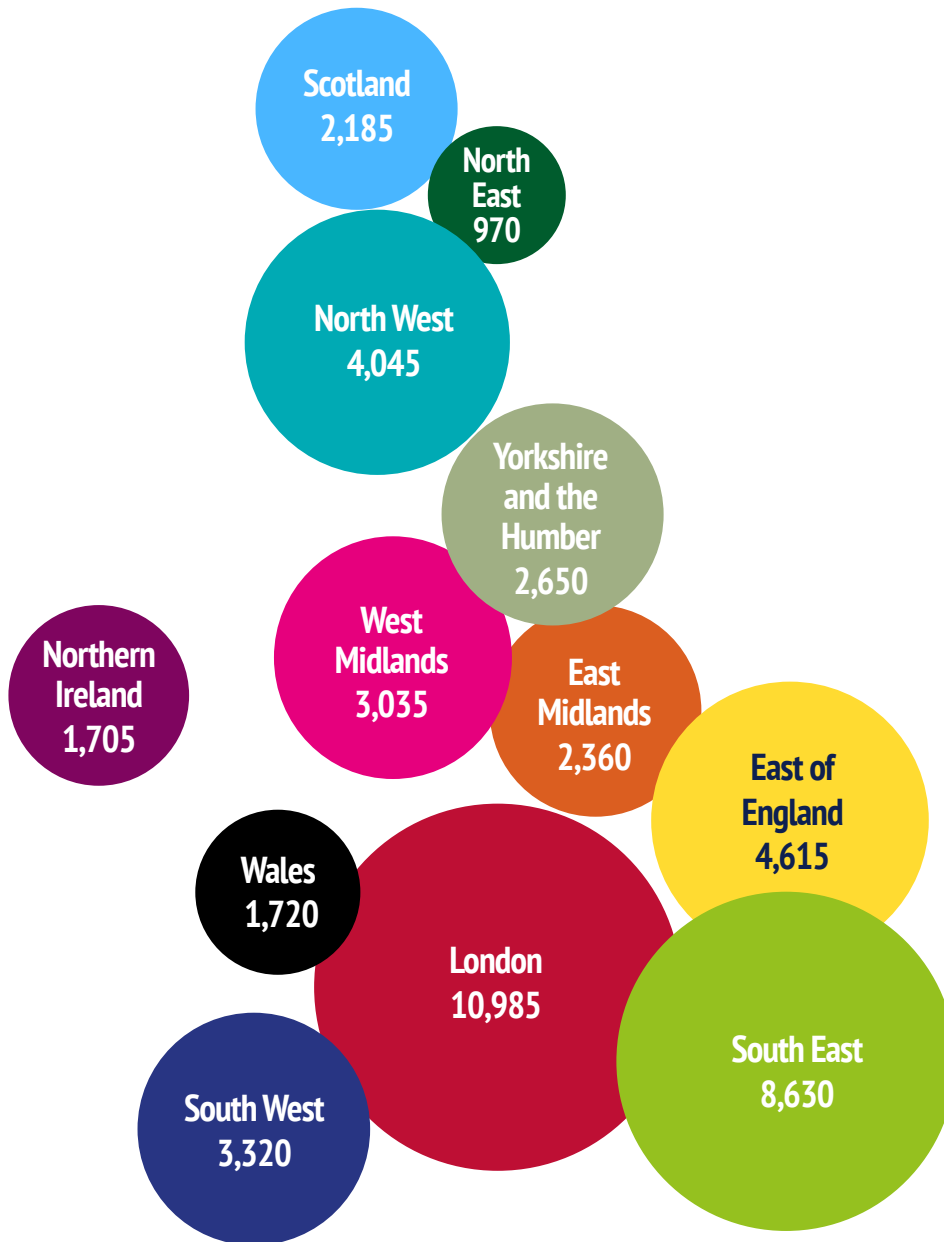
**Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2021–2025**



6 See pages 5–6. Regions are based upon home and correspondence postcodes provided on the application rather than Area of Permanent Residence (APR) supplied by UCAS. The Crown Dependencies have been excluded from the analysis.

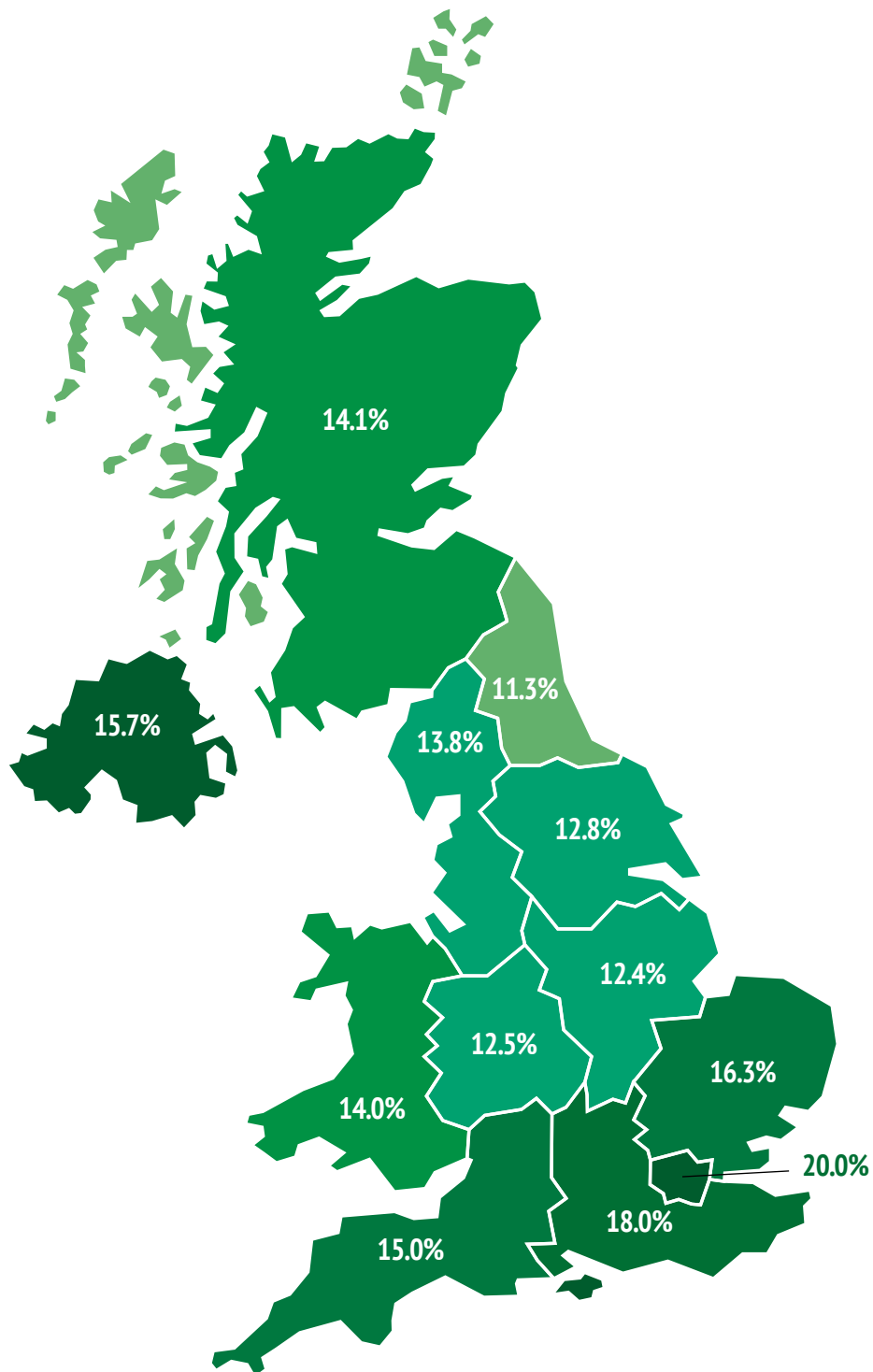
## CONTEXT

Number of students achieving AAA or better at A-level, broken down by UK nation and region<sup>7</sup>



<sup>7</sup> UK-domiciled 2025 main scheme accepts with AAA+ A Levels or both AAAAB+ SQA Highers and AA+ SQA Advanced Highers.

What proportion of students achieves AAA or better at A-level in UK nations and regions?<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> UK-domiciled 2025 main scheme accepts with AAA+ A Levels or both AAAAB+ SQA Highers and AA+ SQA Advanced Highers.

### 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 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>9</sup> indicators. Information on Free School Meals is also included.

The IMD is a postcode-based measure of relative deprivation in England, produced by the UK Government. It combines information across seven domains – income, employment, education, health, crime, housing & local services, and living environment – to provide an overall assessment of deprivation for small geographic areas.

Each area is ranked from most to least deprived and grouped into quintiles or deciles, with IMD quintile 1 representing the most deprived areas and quintile 5 the least deprived. IMD is commonly used in social policy and higher education research as an area-level indicator of socio-economic disadvantage.

As IMD is based on geographic areas rather than individuals, it does not capture all aspects of personal disadvantage, but it provides a consistent and widely used measure for comparing relative deprivation across England. Equivalent Indices of Multiple Deprivation are used in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and have been included in the report data.

The IMD flag used in the tables of this report refers to candidates from geographical areas that are grouped in IMD Quintiles 1 & 2.

#### UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

The tables below show the number of applications, offers and students admitted from the two most relatively deprived groups (IMD quintiles 1 and 2).

- In 2025, 20.9% of UK students admitted to Oxford came from the two most socioeconomically disadvantaged groups, as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).
- The University used IMD fully in the 2025 admissions round. This meant that tutors were able to see a candidate's IMD quintile when reviewing applications. Admitted students' IMD quintile distribution for 2021–2024 has been calculated retrospectively.

**Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, from the two most relatively deprived groups (IMD quintiles 1 and 2), 2021–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	IMD QUINTILES 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED
2025	3,258	652	541	20.9%
2024	3,410	623	501	19.3%
2023	3,477	615	499	19.6%
2022	3,334	631	561	21.6%
2021	3,152	590	563	21.1%

<sup>9</sup> For more info on IMD and equivalent indices:

[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release)

[www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-index-guidance](http://www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-index-guidance)

[www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/](http://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/)

[www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017) These systems are explained in more detail in the glossary to this report, on pages 36–37.

## UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

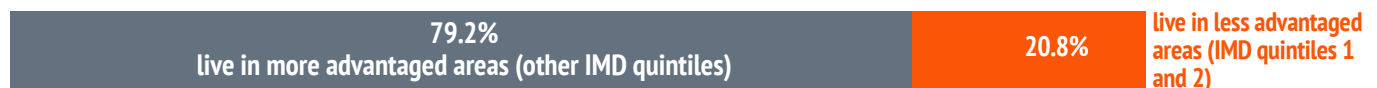
- In 2025, 6.6% of UK students admitted to Oxford were entitled to Free School Meals (FSM). This is an increase of 1.3 percentage points since 2021.

**Table 3.2: Free School Meals: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, relating to students eligible for Free school meals, 2021–2025**

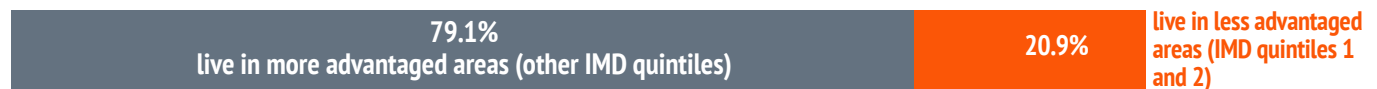
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	FSM ELIGIBLE PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>10</sup>
2025	914	203	159	6.6%
2024	974	243	193	8.1%
2023	984	228	178	7.6%
2022	792	186	159	7.3%
2021	770	129	121	5.3%

## CONTEXT

### Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level by socio-economic group (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)<sup>11</sup>



### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>12</sup>



### Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level, by FSM eligibility (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)<sup>13</sup>



### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>14</sup>



<sup>10</sup> Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

<sup>11</sup> See pages 36–7, 39 for definitions.

<sup>12</sup> Excluding students whose IMD status is not known.

<sup>13</sup> See page 37 for definition of UCAS cycle.

<sup>14</sup> Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

## DATA BY COURSE

These tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2023–2025.

### Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (IMD) made up between 12.8% and 31.1% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

**Table 3.3: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from IMD quintiles 1 and 2<sup>15</sup> by course, three-year total 2023–2025**

	IMD QUINTILES 1 AND 2			OTHER IMD QUINTILES (3,4 AND 5)			IMD QUINTILES 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED*
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	363	74	58	1,101	219	202	22.3%
Biology	227	69	54	943	277	250	17.8%
Biomedical Sciences	207	19	18	685	79	76	19.1%
Chemistry	340	93	72	1496	395	348	17.1%
Classics	123	48	36	675	284	245	12.8%
Computer Science	428	25	24	961	96	92	20.7%
Economics & Management	517	32	24	1,911	156	142	14.5%
Engineering Science	430	84	68	1,228	295	260	20.7%
English Language & Literature	479	148	122	1,744	511	450	21.3%
Experimental Psychology	225	35	25	559	110	84	22.9%
Geography	137	46	34	658	207	169	16.7%
History	415	152	121	1,925	530	465	20.6%
History and Politics	157	34	32	531	83	71	31.1%
Law <sup>17</sup>	1,216	161	128	2,922	395	342	27.2%
Materials Science	45	14	11	197	73	69	13.8%
Mathematics	724	78	74	2,698	316	302	19.7%
Mathematics & Computer Science	316	23	23	716	66	66	25.8%
Medicine	1,041	119	101	2,001	359	337	23.1%
Modern Languages	129	73	61	736	398	338	15.3%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	56	32	24	184	90	79	23.3%
Music	55	34	28	396	218	179	13.5%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	646	124	104	2,262	408	375	21.7%
Physics	729	65	58	2,348	281	275	17.4%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	107	19	16	320	70	56	22.2%
Theology and Religion	77	37	30	227	84	76	28.3%

Between 2023 and 2025, 12.0% of all applicants from the most socioeconomically disadvantaged areas (IMD quintiles 1 and 2) applied to Law compared with 8.8% of other applicants, while for Medicine the corresponding figures were 10.3% and 6.0%.

<sup>15</sup> Excluding students whose IMD quintile status is not known.

<sup>16</sup> Excluding students whose IMD quintile status is not known.

<sup>17</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables – and similar tables throughout this report – include figures for 30 of Oxford’s undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2023–2025.

*Note: Oxford’s colleges vary in size and subject provision, admitting between around 50 and 120 UK-domiciled students each year. Harris Manchester College (which admits only mature students) and most Private Permanent Halls (which have a different status to colleges and generally admit small numbers of students for a limited range of courses) have been excluded. Regent’s Park College, which is a Permanent Private Hall that admits a larger number of students has been included. 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 40.*

### Socio-economic disadvantage

- From 2023 to 2025, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (IMD) ranged by college from 13% to 25.5%.

**Table 3.4: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from IMD quintiles 1 and 2<sup>18</sup> by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	IMD QUINTILES 1 AND 2			OTHER IMD QUINTILES (3,4 AND 5)			IMD QUINTILES 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	427	61	51	1,618	245	230	18.1%
Brasenose College	418	50	37	1,980	274	248	13.0%
Christ Church	517	80	67	1,467	306	268	20.0%
Corpus Christi College	177	43	36	522	132	120	23.1%
Exeter College	260	58	45	978	217	186	19.5%
Hertford College	342	79	68	1,016	233	206	24.8%
Jesus College	348	77	62	1,045	223	200	23.7%
Keble College	571	68	59	1,941	276	245	19.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	270	68	61	767	227	213	22.3%
Lincoln College	288	57	48	987	193	174	21.6%
Magdalen College	600	62	52	1,938	233	206	20.2%
Mansfield College	245	58	48	582	154	140	25.5%
Merton College	282	52	38	1,020	214	196	16.2%
New College	420	65	53	1,865	301	285	15.7%
Oriel College	196	43	37	704	188	161	18.7%
Pembroke College	307	65	50	995	246	206	19.5%
Regent’s Park College	74	25	16	191	73	72	18.2%
Somerville College	266	57	45	998	267	237	16.0%
St Anne’s College	273	73	64	745	248	217	22.8%
St Catherine’s College	350	82	64	997	279	236	21.3%
St Edmund Hall	217	50	41	780	223	204	16.7%
St Hilda’s College	274	58	39	801	266	237	14.1%
St Hugh’s College	244	57	43	865	258	215	16.7%
St John’s College	550	81	68	1,602	253	213	24.2%
St Peter’s College	228	60	52	751	218	201	20.6%
The Queen’s College	274	61	52	990	202	182	22.2%
Trinity College	318	59	48	1,009	180	160	23.1%
University College	336	73	57	783	239	200	22.2%
Wadham College	341	81	68	1,039	270	239	22.1%
Worcester College	658	75	64	2,247	267	243	20.8%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>10,145</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>33,352</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>19.9%</b>

<sup>18</sup> Excluding students whose IMD quintile status is not known.

<sup>19</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility

- Free School Meal (FSM) eligible students made up between 2.6% and 13.2% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

**Table 3.5: Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2023–2025**

	FSM ELIGIBLE			NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FSM			FSM PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>20</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	96	30	22	1,232	254	230	8.7%
Biology	47	22	18	998	289	256	6.6%
Biomedical Sciences	51	6	4	756	89	87	4.4%
Chemistry	90	37	28	1,608	427	374	7.0%
Classics	31	14	11	682	281	234	4.5%
Computer Science	140	16	14	1,080	95	92	13.2%
Economics & Management	139	22	17	2,030	159	143	10.6%
Engineering Science	113	27	20	1,343	328	287	6.5%
English Language & Literature	129	50	36	1,916	570	501	6.7%
Experimental Psychology	76	15	10	617	122	91	9.9%
Geography	30	10	5	694	227	184	2.6%
History	105	53	45	2,058	587	503	8.2%
History and Politics	38	12	11	589	102	89	11.0%
Law <sup>21</sup>	450	64	47	3,150	425	368	11.3%
Materials Science	14	7	6	201	71	67	8.2%
Mathematics	200	31	30	2,928	338	323	8.5%
Mathematics & Computer Science	91	9	9	789	72	72	11.1%
Medicine	327	53	45	2,294	383	357	11.2%
Modern Languages	31	22	16	755	417	357	4.3%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	10	9	8	204	104	87	8.4%
Music	16	10	5	379	214	181	2.7%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	168	49	39	2,379	437	398	8.9%
Physics	199	25	23	2,609	299	288	7.4%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	27	7	5	346	69	57	8.1%
Theology and Religion	19	8	5	230	84	74	6.3%

Between 2023 and 2025, 15.7% of FSM-eligible applicants applied to Law compared with 8.8% of non-FSM applicants, while for Medicine the corresponding figures were 11.4% and 6.4%.

<sup>20</sup> Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

<sup>21</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility

- From 2023 to 2025, the proportion of admitted students eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) ranged by college from 3.2% to 13.1%.

**Table 3.6: Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	FSM ELIGIBLE			NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FSM			FSM PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>22</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	106	16	14	1,724	269	250	5.3%
Brasenose College	118	19	15	2,081	287	252	5.6%
Christ Church	170	31	26	1,564	321	281	8.5%
Corpus Christi College	58	9	7	566	147	133	5.0%
Exeter College	69	28	15	1,047	235	205	6.8%
Hertford College	87	17	14	1,133	263	235	5.6%
Jesus College	101	32	18	1,138	245	225	7.4%
Keble College	152	28	29	2,138	295	258	10.1%
Lady Margaret Hall	83	17	18	848	256	230	7.3%
Lincoln College	78	24	18	1,087	210	191	8.6%
Magdalen College	178	22	16	2,090	257	227	6.6%
Mansfield College	56	29	23	706	171	153	13.1%
Merton College	75	20	14	1,078	223	200	6.5%
New College	130	29	25	1,947	316	294	7.8%
Oriel College	49	15	13	738	195	168	7.2%
Pembroke College	67	17	13	1,106	271	226	5.4%
Regent's Park College	23	11	9	204	78	72	11.1%
Somerville College	77	25	18	1,059	272	240	7.0%
St Anne's College	73	25	23	837	270	240	8.7%
St Catherine's College	101	27	21	1,079	310	260	7.5%
St Edmund Hall	59	12	7	808	232	212	3.2%
St Hilda's College	77	19	13	876	284	244	5.1%
St Hugh's College	74	29	21	905	264	218	8.8%
St John's College	160	20	18	1,777	284	237	7.1%
St Peter's College	58	20	14	812	234	217	6.1%
The Queen's College	78	29	25	1,047	215	191	11.6%
Trinity College	88	13	13	1,080	199	172	7.0%
University College	95	27	17	851	269	226	7.0%
Wadham College	112	36	30	1,125	283	248	10.8%
Worcester College	201	26	22	2,447	296	267	7.6%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>35,940</b>	<b>7,467</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

<sup>22</sup> Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

<sup>23</sup> 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 4.5% of applications (1,948) between 2023 and 2025 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 in 2025 was 66.5%. This is a decrease of 1.7 percentage points from 2021.
- The proportion of UK students admitted from the independent sector has increased between 2021 and 2025.

**Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2021–2025**

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>24</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2025	9,959	1,971	1,671	3,706	932	842	66.5%
2024	10,258	1,964	1,668	3,852	933	851	66.2%
2023	10,150	1,935	1,662	3,797	858	796	67.6%
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%

### CONTEXT

#### Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



#### Breakdown of students achieving A\*A\*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



#### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>25</sup>



<sup>24</sup> Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

<sup>25</sup> 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 2023 to 2025.

- State-educated UK students represented between 41.9% and 84.8% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Some courses attract more applications per available place than others, and in general UK state students apply disproportionately for the most oversubscribed subjects.
- 40.9% of state applications between 2023 and 2025 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Law; Medicine; Mathematics; Physics; and Philosophy, Politics & Economics), compared with 30.5% of independent applications.

**Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2023–2025**

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>26</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	1,037	208	185	368	78	68	73.1%
Biology	783	228	200	333	108	94	68.0%
Biomedical Sciences	670	71	68	191	25	24	73.9%
Chemistry	1,227	292	236	574	189	178	57.0%
Classics	347	146	113	423	174	157	41.9%
Computer Science	1,123	89	85	228	33	32	72.6%
Economics & Management	1,613	119	105	731	62	55	65.6%
Engineering Science	1,153	244	208	467	130	114	64.6%
English Language & Literature	1,490	430	359	646	208	194	64.9%
Experimental Psychology	618	120	89	135	21	16	84.8%
Geography	524	177	135	243	67	59	69.6%
History	1,444	466	391	824	201	181	68.4%
History and Politics	512	95	83	146	20	19	81.4%
Law <sup>27</sup>	3,171	408	333	701	109	101	76.7%
Materials Science	154	57	52	84	30	28	65.0%
Mathematics	2,718	296	282	632	91	87	76.4%
Mathematics & Computer Science	829	68	68	167	23	23	74.7%
Medicine	2,220	328	295	643	138	133	68.9%
Modern Languages	520	298	242	323	163	147	62.2%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	170	87	69	64	33	32	68.3%
Music	226	137	106	206	108	96	52.5%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	1,899	372	330	879	144	135	71.0%
Physics	2,418	250	238	609	95	94	71.7%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	297	61	45	103	25	24	65.2%
Theology and Religion	147	62	53	119	38	34	60.9%

Between 2023 and 2025, Law and Medicine accounted for 10.4% and 7.3% of state school applications, compared with 6.2% and 5.7% of independent school applications respectively.

<sup>26</sup> Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

<sup>27</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 30 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2023 to 2025.

- 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 51.3% to 94.7% from 2023 to 2025.

**Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>28</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,456	204	186	517	100	93	66.7%
Brasenose College	1,855	258	226	481	62	54	80.7%
Christ Church	1,310	248	218	560	125	107	67.1%
Corpus Christi College	472	113	97	206	62	59	62.2%
Exeter College	781	175	141	422	93	83	62.9%
Hertford College	1,072	237	204	240	67	61	77.0%
Jesus College	933	201	174	376	88	78	69.0%
Keble College	1,791	222	194	652	108	98	66.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	779	180	161	218	110	105	60.5%
Lincoln College	802	155	129	429	91	90	58.9%
Magdalen College	1,816	189	161	619	104	94	63.1%
Mansfield College	745	203	177	61	9	10	94.7%
Merton College	937	177	150	333	85	81	64.9%
New College	1,375	210	189	837	148	141	57.3%
Oriel College	506	114	98	348	109	93	51.3%
Pembroke College	797	169	130	464	127	112	53.7%
Regent's Park College	187	68	60	58	28	25	70.6%
Somerville College	907	233	195	324	80	76	72.0%
St Anne's College	753	228	195	214	80	74	72.5%
St Catherine's College	975	242	191	319	110	101	65.4%
St Edmund Hall	611	177	152	330	87	83	64.7%
St Hilda's College	720	221	185	313	106	94	66.3%
St Hugh's College	717	185	137	335	118	109	55.7%
St John's College	1,588	227	188	487	98	84	69.1%
St Peter's College	571	183	163	370	93	88	64.9%
The Queen's College	809	161	140	428	99	92	60.3%
Trinity College	840	137	121	433	95	82	59.6%
University College	778	206	159	256	98	92	63.3%
Wadham College	1,085	247	213	254	98	89	70.5%
Worcester College	2,348	288	256	469	44	41	86.2%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>30,367</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>66.8%</b>

<sup>28</sup> Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

<sup>29</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## 5. Gender

Until 2023 Oxford University data used the binary male/female options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants. From 2024, applicants have been able to select 'I use another term' or 'I prefer not to say'; in 2025 3% of applicants (359) selected these options.

### UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- In each year from 2021 to 2025 Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2021–2025

	I PREFER NOT TO SAY/ I USE ANOTHER TERM			FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2025	359	95	78	7,072	1,557	1,319	6,909	1,354	1,212	50.6%
2024	385	95	77	7,162	1,571	1,355	7,147	1,330	1,180	51.9%
2023	no available data			7,444	1,551	1,337	7,192	1,354	1,223	52.2%
2022	no available data			7,383	1,495	1,379	7,186	1,311	1,217	53.1%
2021	no available data			7,411	1,542	1,486	6,990	1,239	1,205	55.2%

### CONTEXT

#### Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

All UK universities



Russell Group (2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



#### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)



#### Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



## DATA BY COURSE

This table includes figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2023 to 2025.

- The female-to-male ratio of applications varies by course. This is reflected in the wide variations by course in the proportion of admitted UK-domiciled female students.
- The proportion of female students ranged from 15.4% to 83.6% between 2023 and 2025 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 2023–2025**

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	914	184	166	541	106	91	63.6%
Biology	713	215	189	431	124	112	62.0%
Biomedical Sciences	670	73	70	218	25	24	73.7%
Chemistry	865	200	163	951	282	253	38.6%
Classics	480	204	168	295	117	103	59.8%
Computer Science	259	29	28	1,108	91	87	23.9%
Economics & Management	810	77	68	1,610	110	97	41.0%
Engineering Science	386	83	65	1,264	292	259	19.7%
English Language & Literature	1,756	480	415	424	164	144	72.4%
Experimental Psychology	641	114	92	129	27	16	83.6%
Geography	457	155	126	336	98	79	61.5%
History	1,177	371	311	1,132	298	265	52.8%
History and Politics	321	61	55	355	54	46	53.4%
Law <sup>30</sup>	2,777	347	299	1,340	206	170	63.5%
Materials Science	78	27	23	160	60	57	28.4%
Mathematics	932	106	102	2,437	281	267	26.9%
Mathematics & Computer Science	192	14	14	828	73	73	15.4%
Medicine	1,895	268	241	1,137	211	198	54.6%
Modern Languages	598	328	273	263	140	123	68.3%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	156	80	65	74	37	33	62.5%
Music	222	123	93	224	124	111	44.3%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	1,083	215	196	1,783	313	279	40.7%
Physics	856	82	79	2,184	261	253	23.4%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	310	63	48	99	21	19	66.7%
Theology and Religion	157	69	57	143	56	53	49.6%

<sup>30</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 30 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2023 to 2025.

- From 2023 to 2025, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 42.9% to 60.8%.

**Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	857	141	126	1157	161	151	44.5%
Brasenose College	1,385	171	147	979	147	134	51.2%
Christ Church	971	189	163	991	190	165	48.7%
Corpus Christi College	357	82	70	328	89	82	44.6%
Exeter College	687	155	129	543	117	100	55.4%
Hertford College	654	175	147	687	134	125	53.1%
Jesus College	602	150	128	776	147	133	48.9%
Keble College	1,079	168	141	1,415	168	158	46.4%
Lady Margaret Hall	636	165	150	389	124	119	54.5%
Lincoln College	705	138	119	560	113	104	52.9%
Magdalen College	1,521	165	142	971	122	112	54.4%
Mansfield College	413	131	111	406	81	75	58.4%
Merton College	653	152	134	628	107	95	57.3%
New College	1,166	167	152	1,091	193	181	45.0%
Oriel College	385	109	96	501	117	97	48.5%
Pembroke College	603	167	132	687	137	121	51.4%
Regent's Park College	159	65	53	95	31	34	59.6%
Somerville College	665	192	162	567	125	114	57.4%
St Anne's College	510	183	164	499	136	114	57.7%
St Catherine's College	593	178	150	744	176	143	49.8%
St Edmund Hall	465	131	112	520	138	130	45.5%
St Hilda's College	583	181	151	480	142	125	53.7%
St Hugh's College	538	156	127	544	151	125	49.2%
St John's College	958	182	146	1,166	146	130	52.0%
St Peter's College	390	144	131	575	128	116	51.6%
The Queen's College	715	137	125	539	121	106	52.7%
Trinity College	624	121	104	692	115	103	49.8%
University College	486	170	139	627	140	116	53.7%
Wadham College	721	195	169	616	147	129	54.9%
Worcester College	1,501	193	172	1,362	143	131	55.7%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>31</sup></b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>21,248</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>51.5%</b>

<sup>31</sup> 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. 4.6% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,003 students between 2023 and 2025) 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.

#### England and Wales population now aged 19 to 25<sup>32</sup>



#### Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)<sup>33</sup>



#### Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)<sup>34</sup>

##### All UK universities



##### Russell Group



##### Russell Group outside London



#### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>35</sup>



<sup>32</sup> 2021 UK census. Source: Office for National Statistics. Ethnic group by age and sex in England and Wales.

<sup>33</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>34</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>35</sup> 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 2021, 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 24.6% in 2021 to 30.0% in 2025.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2021–2025

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>36</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2025	5,028	877	759	8,543	2,027	1,769	30.0%
2024	5,289	895	787	8,777	2,032	1,774	30.7%
2023	4,995	846	722	9,035	1,989	1,783	28.8%
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%

## Asian students

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2021–2025

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>37</sup>
2025	2,700	413	359	14.2%
2024	2,843	413	370	14.4%
2023	2,731	372	327	13.1%
2022	2,490	381	354	13.9%
2021	2,258	308	295	11.2%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

78.5% White/other BME	21.5% Asian
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Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

85.8% White/other BME	14.2% Asian
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Oxford University (2025 UK intake)

85.8% White/other BME	14.2% Asian
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36 Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

37 Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not known.

## Bangladeshi and Pakistani students

- Compared to 2021, the numbers of UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students applying to Oxford and being made offers has increased, while accepts have fluctuated.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Bangladeshi or Pakistani has remained stable at around 3% from 2021 to 2025.

*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, 2021–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>38</sup>
2025	661	84	71	2.8%
2024	741	92	83	3.2%
2023	751	92	76	3.0%
2022	680	98	88	3.5%
2021	630	82	75	2.8%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

94.9%  
White/other BME

5.1%  
Bangladeshi/Pakistani

Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

95.9%  
White/other BME

4.1%  
Bangladeshi/Pakistani

Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>39</sup>

97.2%  
White/other BME

2.8%  
Bangladeshi/Pakistani

## Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage<sup>40</sup>

**Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2021–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>41</sup>
2025	617	103	82	3.2%
2024	729	122	97	3.8%
2023	699	122	91	3.6%
2022	618	100	85	3.3%
2021	597	95	92	3.5%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

96.3%  
White/other BME

3.7%  
Black

Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

94.7%  
White/other BME

5.3%  
Black

Oxford University (2025 UK intake)

96.8%  
White/other BME

3.2%  
Black

<sup>38</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>39</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is now known.

<sup>40</sup> This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

<sup>41</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is now known.

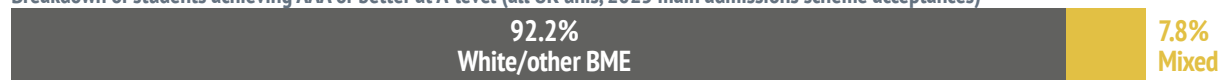
## Mixed Heritage students

- The number of UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage applicants to Oxford has risen since 2021, as have the numbers of students receiving offers.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Mixed Heritage rose from 8.2% in 2021 to 10.5% in 2025.

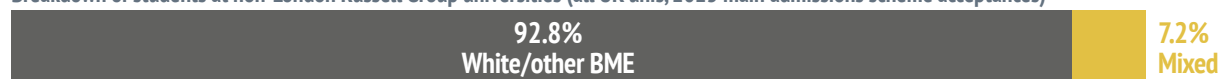
**Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2021–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>42</sup>
2025	1,315	297	265	10.5%
2024	1,310	285	256	10.0%
2023	1,202	287	246	9.8%
2022	1,186	242	223	8.8%
2021	1,126	223	217	8.2%

### Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



### Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)



### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)<sup>43</sup>



<sup>42</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>43</sup> 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 2023 to 2025.

### BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2023 and 2025, 16.6% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage<sup>44</sup> and 12.8% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for Medicine.
- By comparison, Medicine attracted 3.7% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 16.8% and 57.3% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 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 57 to 1,953 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 2023–2025**

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>c</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Biochemistry	494	95	84	918	193	172	32.8%
Biology	309	75	67	819	264	233	22.3%
Biomedical Sciences	334	21	18	520	75	74	19.6%
Chemistry	612	141	119	1,175	337	294	28.8%
Classics	161	67	52	574	251	217	19.3%
Computer Science	666	43	40	665	78	76	34.5%
Economics & Management	1,165	82	70	1,135	100	91	43.5%
Engineering Science	761	152	126	839	219	195	39.3%
English Language & Literature	504	143	121	1,650	506	445	21.4%
Experimental Psychology	258	37	29	501	107	79	26.9%
Geography	169	58	48	602	190	152	24.0%
History	492	185	155	1,751	480	417	27.1%
History and Politics	151	38	34	493	77	67	33.7%
Law <sup>46</sup>	1,704	195	160	2,278	345	299	34.9%
Materials Science	116	35	32	118	52	48	40.0%
Mathematics	1,142	118	113	2,147	267	256	30.6%
Mathematics & Computer Science	488	36	36	492	52	52	40.9%
Medicine	1,953	264	246	968	202	183	57.3%
Modern Languages	138	77	65	696	379	322	16.8%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	57	33	26	180	89	77	25.2%
Music	99	45	36	333	203	168	17.6%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	1,148	193	173	1,585	328	296	36.9%
Physics	893	106	105	2,066	231	221	32.2%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	139	31	24	267	54	44	35.3%
Theology and Religion	76	31	27	222	95	85	24.1%

<sup>44</sup> This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

<sup>45</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>46</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 3.6% and 32.4% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 14.5% of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2023 to 2025 were for Medicine.

**Table 6.7: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>47</sup>
Biochemistry	265	41	36	14.1%
Biology	140	30	26	8.7%
Biomedical Sciences	180	8	7	7.6%
Chemistry	342	63	57	13.8%
Classics	54	22	15	5.6%
Computer Science	417	25	24	20.7%
Economics & Management	734	55	49	30.4%
Engineering Science	435	89	74	23.1%
English Language & Literature	193	51	44	7.8%
Experimental Psychology	148	15	11	10.2%
Geography	67	25	22	11.0%
History	190	69	57	10.0%
History and Politics	49	11	10	9.9%
Law <sup>48</sup>	867	89	76	16.6%
Materials Science	69	21	18	22.5%
Mathematics	750	70	66	17.9%
Mathematics & Computer Science	309	19	19	21.6%
Medicine	1,196	151	139	32.4%
Modern Languages	36	17	14	3.6%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	12	8	7	6.8%
Music	39	20	17	8.3%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	612	93	85	18.1%
Physics	530	65	64	19.6%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	54	11	9	13.2%
Theology & Religion	27	10	8	7.1%

<sup>47</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>48</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage<sup>49</sup>

- 33% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2023 to 2025 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law. By comparison, these courses attracted 12.3% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Two of Oxford's 25 largest courses each received fewer than ten applications from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2023 to 2025 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 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>50</sup>
Biochemistry	68	20	16	6.3%
Biology	25	7	6	2.0%
Biomedical Sciences	48	4	3	3.3%
Chemistry	56	21	11	2.7%
Classics	14	11	9	3.3%
Computer Science	104	2	1	0.9%
Economics & Management	168	9	6	3.7%
Engineering Science	98	13	10	3.1%
English Language & Literature	53	16	12	2.1%
Experimental Psychology	33	7	6	5.6%
Geography	13	3	3	1.5%
History	50	32	27	4.7%
History and Politics	30	10	7	6.9%
Law <sup>51</sup>	334	38	27	5.9%
Materials Science	11	3	3	3.8%
Mathematics	84	11	11	3.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	67	4	4	4.5%
Medicine	340	38	35	8.2%
Modern Languages	15	8	5	1.3%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	7	6	5	4.9%
Music	9	4	2	1.0%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	189	32	25	5.3%
Physics	51	3	3	0.9%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	16	4	3	4.4%
Theology & Religion	13	5	4	3.6%

<sup>49</sup> This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

<sup>50</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>51</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 6.9% and 14.9% of UK intakes from 2023 to 2025 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 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>52</sup>
Biochemistry	122	26	26	10.2%
Biology	116	34	31	10.3%
Biomedical Sciences	81	8	7	7.6%
Chemistry	172	47	44	10.7%
Classics	80	29	26	9.7%
Computer Science	95	9	8	6.9%
Economics & Management	191	14	12	7.5%
Engineering Science	164	43	37	11.5%
English Language & Literature	213	60	54	9.5%
Experimental Psychology	58	15	12	11.1%
Geography	79	27	22	11.0%
History	208	72	60	10.5%
History & Politics	62	15	15	14.9%
Law <sup>53</sup>	359	49	38	8.3%
Materials Science	31	10	10	12.5%
Mathematics	251	27	26	7.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	75	11	11	12.5%
Medicine	243	48	47	11.0%
Modern Languages	71	45	40	10.3%
Modern Languages & Linguistics	32	16	12	11.7%
Music	46	18	16	7.8%
Philosophy, Politics & Economics	272	56	51	10.9%
Physics	251	31	31	9.5%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	54	12	9	13.2%
Theology & Religion	29	13	12	10.7%

<sup>52</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>53</sup> Including Law/Law with Law Studies in Europe.

## DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables include figures for 30 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2023 to 2025.

### BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 23.8% and 39.6% of colleges' UK intakes from 2023 to 2025.

**Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>54</sup>
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	686	88	80	1,276	215	198	28.8%
Brasenose College	621	79	73	1,683	242	210	25.8%
Christ Church	773	121	105	1,095	256	222	32.1%
Corpus Christi College	228	53	49	435	113	101	32.7%
Exeter College	396	84	71	806	191	161	30.6%
Hertford College	496	98	86	816	212	185	31.7%
Jesus College	492	107	91	834	182	164	35.7%
Keble College	1,006	131	118	1,418	205	180	39.6%
Lady Margaret Hall	361	72	71	647	220	201	26.1%
Lincoln College	397	63	56	816	182	163	25.6%
Magdalen College	812	81	73	1,606	204	175	29.4%
Mansfield College	287	66	58	515	143	129	31.0%
Merton College	382	70	58	865	192	173	25.1%
New College	751	108	99	1,410	248	231	30.0%
Oriel College	324	59	50	518	157	135	27.0%
Pembroke College	505	101	83	737	206	170	32.8%
Regent's Park College	98	33	24	155	65	64	27.3%
Somerville College	435	73	66	790	245	211	23.8%
St Anne's College	395	102	87	588	216	192	31.2%
St Catherine's College	548	111	98	751	240	196	33.3%
St Edmund Hall	352	74	65	600	194	178	26.7%
St Hilda's College	435	98	83	598	221	190	30.4%
St Hugh's College	394	86	68	657	212	181	27.3%
St John's College	782	114	93	1,275	214	183	33.7%
St Peter's College	348	72	65	593	199	181	26.4%
The Queen's College	412	93	79	806	167	154	33.9%
Trinity College	521	78	64	736	150	139	31.5%
University College	446	94	79	631	213	173	31.3%
Wadham College	504	103	85	830	240	213	28.5%
Worcester College	1,057	95	82	1,756	244	222	27.0%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>55</sup></b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>26,355</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>29.9%</b>

<sup>54</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>55</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 9.1% and 19.5% of colleges' UK intakes from 2023 to 2025.

**Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>6</sup>
Balliol College	379	48	45	16.2%
Brasenose College	330	42	37	13.1%
Christ Church	420	60	56	17.1%
Corpus Christi College	133	23	19	12.7%
Exeter College	194	38	37	15.9%
Hertford College	275	50	43	15.9%
Jesus College	268	52	45	17.6%
Keble College	568	61	58	19.5%
Lady Margaret Hall	193	33	33	12.1%
Lincoln College	207	30	27	12.3%
Magdalen College	407	29	27	10.9%
Mansfield College	166	29	24	12.8%
Merton College	201	27	24	10.4%
New College	407	48	44	13.3%
Oriel College	187	26	21	11.4%
Pembroke College	276	43	34	13.4%
Regent's Park College	48	12	8	9.1%
Somerville College	250	31	28	10.1%
St Anne's College	216	44	38	13.6%
St Catherine's College	286	45	42	14.3%
St Edmund Hall	225	37	34	14.0%
St Hilda's College	243	51	45	16.5%
St Hugh's College	194	39	33	13.3%
St John's College	389	43	36	13.0%
St Peter's College	204	34	30	12.2%
The Queen's College	221	39	32	13.7%
Trinity College	288	41	36	17.7%
University College	234	44	34	13.5%
Wadham College	287	59	51	17.1%
Worcester College	542	35	30	9.9%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>57</sup></b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

<sup>56</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>57</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage<sup>58</sup>

- UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage made up between 1.8% and 6.4% of colleges' UK intakes from 2023 to 2025.

**Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>59</sup>
Balliol College	67	7	6	2.2%
Brasenose College	72	6	5	1.8%
Christ Church	102	8	6	1.8%
Corpus Christi College	33	9	9	6.0%
Exeter College	49	9	6	2.6%
Hertford College	58	8	6	2.2%
Jesus College	79	12	9	3.5%
Keble College	125	17	15	5.0%
Lady Margaret Hall	56	11	11	4.0%
Lincoln College	51	7	4	1.8%
Magdalen College	111	11	10	4.0%
Mansfield College	38	11	12	6.4%
Merton College	51	12	6	2.6%
New College	63	15	12	3.6%
Oriel College	35	9	7	3.8%
Pembroke College	69	15	10	4.0%
Regent's Park College	13	7	4	4.5%
Somerville College	57	10	8	2.9%
St Anne's College	64	14	9	3.2%
St Catherine's College	98	13	11	3.7%
St Edmund Hall	27	9	5	2.1%
St Hilda's College	61	16	12	4.4%
St Hugh's College	61	15	10	4.0%
St John's College	122	16	12	4.3%
St Peter's College	37	10	7	2.8%
The Queen's College	55	15	12	5.2%
Trinity College	74	11	8	3.9%
University College	63	18	14	5.6%
Wadham College	65	11	9	3.0%
Worcester College	177	14	14	4.6%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>60</sup></b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

<sup>58</sup> This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

<sup>59</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>60</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 5.7% and 14.1% of colleges' UK intakes from 2023 to 2025.

**Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED <sup>61</sup>
Balliol College	195	28	24	8.6%
Brasenose College	175	28	27	9.5%
Christ Church	189	42	35	10.7%
Corpus Christi College	41	19	18	12.0%
Exeter College	118	28	22	9.5%
Hertford College	132	38	35	12.9%
Jesus College	109	33	30	11.8%
Keble College	234	41	35	11.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	82	19	19	7.0%
Lincoln College	110	19	18	8.2%
Magdalen College	236	37	32	12.9%
Mansfield College	63	22	17	9.1%
Merton College	100	25	23	10.0%
New College	234	38	37	11.2%
Oriel College	80	21	19	10.3%
Pembroke College	116	36	33	13.0%
Regent's Park College	26	11	10	11.4%
Somerville College	105	25	24	8.7%
St Anne's College	90	32	29	10.4%
St Catherine's College	117	45	40	13.6%
St Edmund Hall	79	21	21	8.6%
St Hilda's College	96	26	21	7.7%
St Hugh's College	105	24	18	7.2%
St John's College	208	46	39	14.1%
St Peter's College	82	23	23	9.3%
The Queen's College	105	28	24	10.3%
Trinity College	120	22	16	7.9%
University College	98	29	28	11.1%
Wadham College	111	23	17	5.7%
Worcester College	260	38	32	10.5%
<b>University total (2023–25)<sup>62</sup></b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

<sup>61</sup> Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

<sup>62</sup> Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

## 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 2021.
- In 2025, 19.5% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, 7.9 percentage points higher than in 2021.

**Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2021–2025**

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2025	2,807	599	510	11,533	2,407	2,099	19.5%
2024	2,815	602	495	11,879	2,394	2,117	19.0%
2023	2,727	581	487	11,909	2,324	2,073	19.0%
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%

**Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2023–2025**

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic Disorder	1,028	240	202	2.6%
Blind/partial sight	161	30	28	0.4%
Deaf/partial hearing	189	44	38	0.5%
Learning difficulty <sup>63</sup>	1,781	344	290	3.7%
Longstanding illness	1,011	205	170	2.2%
Mental Health	2,365	480	403	5.2%
Multiple Disabilities	1,150	305	245	3.1%
Other disability	471	96	84	1.1%
Wheelchair/mobility	193	38	32	0.4%
<b>Declared disability Total</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
No known disability	35,321	7,125	6,289	80.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,670</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>7,781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### CONTEXT

#### Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

76.3%  
no known disability

23.7%  
disability

Russell Group (all UK unis, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances)

79.1%  
no known disability

20.9%  
disability

#### Oxford University (2025 UK intake)

80.5%  
no known disability

19.5%  
disability

<sup>63</sup> including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD.

# Glossary

## 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 permanent private 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](https://ox.ac.uk/ugcolls).

For the Common Framework, please see [ox.ac.uk/admissions/undergraduate/applying/guide-for-applicants/decisions/common-framework-for-admissions](https://ox.ac.uk/admissions/undergraduate/applying/guide-for-applicants/decisions/common-framework-for-admissions).

## 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/ugcourses](https://ox.ac.uk/ugcourses).

## 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](https://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 IMD 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](https://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 2023–25). 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 for 18 and 19 years olds, and indicates whether or not the applicant is known to have been eligible for Free School Meals at any time in their 6 years prior to the census day of their final KS4 year.

Verified information regarding the FSM eligibility of Oxford applicants for 2021–2025 cycles is provided by UCAS.

## Gender

Data in this report up to 2023 uses the binary female/male options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants. From 2024 UCAS has changed the question on gender to include the options 'I prefer not to say' and 'I use another term'. 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>.

## IMD

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a postcode-based measure of relative deprivation in England, produced by the UK Government. It combines information across seven domains – income, employment, education, health, crime, housing & local services, and living environment – to provide an overall assessment of deprivation for small geographic areas.

Each area is ranked from most to least deprived and grouped into quintiles or deciles, with IMD quintile 1 representing the most deprived areas and quintile 5 the least deprived. IMD is commonly used in social policy and higher education research as an area-level indicator of socio-economic disadvantage.

As IMD is based on geographic areas rather than individuals, it does not capture all aspects of personal disadvantage, but it provides a consistent and widely used measure for comparing relative deprivation across England. Equivalent Indices of Multiple Deprivation are used in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and have been included in the report data.

The IMD flag used in the tables of this report refers to candidates from geographical areas that are grouped in IMD Quintiles 1 & 2.

The report uses 2025 IMD data as its benchmark. In 2025, 20.8% of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2025 main admissions scheme acceptances) were from IMD quintiles 1 and 2 and 79.2% were from other IMD quintiles. For reference, these figures were 20.5% and 79.5% in 2024 IMD data and 20.3% and 79.7% in 2023 IMD data.

For more info on IMD and equivalent indices:

[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release)

[www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-index-guidance](https://www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-index-guidance)

[www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/](https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/)

[www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017).

## 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.

## School type

Data on school type is based on a customised approach that categorises UK schools as state, independent, or other. This approach relies on the applicant's UCAS Apply Centre and is partially based on school type data received from UCAS.

## 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 '2025' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications were made by 15 October 2024, mostly for entry in October 2025 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have deferred entry to October 2026).

# 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.
- 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](http://www.ox.ac.uk/study).

## Note on UCAS data

In the past we have used HESA and UCAS data to provide national context, however this year it was not possible to source the HESA data in time for inclusion in this report. Therefore all data, including historical data, have been sourced from UCAS. The change in data source means that the benchmark data is now UK universities' UK-domiciled main admissions scheme acceptances. This is in contrast with our previous HESA benchmark data that included all first-year, first-degree UK-domiciled undergraduates.

### Data

The data presented in Section 1 ('Overall numbers, including domicile') have been restricted to all undergraduate Main admissions scheme acceptances to UK universities via UCAS in the 2025 UCAS Cycle. In all other sections, the data comprise all UK-domiciled undergraduate Main admissions scheme acceptances to UK universities via UCAS.

The AAA+ A-level pool comprises students who achieved at least AAA at GCE/VCE A-level (excluding General Studies and Critical Thinking), the A\*A\*A+ pool comprises students who achieved at least A\*A\*A.

The report now uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) metric for measuring socio-economic advantage. IMD is a postcode level measure of relative deprivation that is used to complement FSM data to track socio-economic disadvantage, this measure is used in the University's new Access and Participation Plan (APP) for 2025–26 to 2028–29. ACORN and POLAR metrics were used for measuring socio-economic advantage in the University's previous APP plan. For further info on IMD, see pp36–37.

The maps of the UK on pp8–9 include students who achieved AAA+ A-level or at least AA at Scottish Advanced Higher and at least AAAAB at Scottish Higher.

The information available for school type is: state, independent, other.

The data provided for gender records the gender with which students identify. From 2024 applicants have been able to select were able to select 'woman', 'man', 'I use another term' or 'I prefer not to say' on their UCAS application. Further details are available here:

[www.ucas.com/gender-options-ucas-application](http://www.ucas.com/gender-options-ucas-application)

Students with unknown IMD, 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 have been derived from datasets using the UCAS rounding methodology:

- 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0.
- All other numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.

Some figures in this report have been produced from aggregated versions of these rounded datasets.

## Source

UCAS.

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available online at:  
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