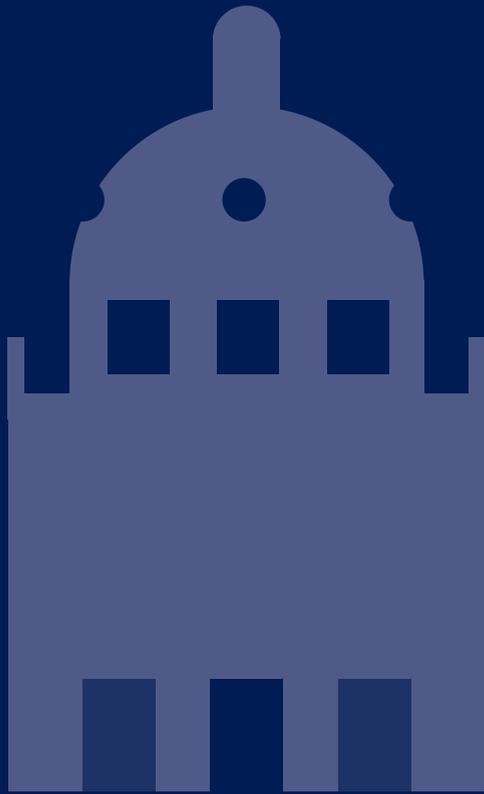


# OXFORD GUIDE 2021



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# INSTITUTION

In this section you can read about the history of Oxford University and how Oxford's distinctive collegiate structure operates in the present day. Find out how students and academics benefit from belonging both to the University, a large, internationally renowned institution, and to a college or hall.

## History

Oxford is a unique and historic institution. As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, it can lay claim to nine centuries of continuous existence. **Here's a timeline of key dates:**



### 1096 Evidence of teaching

There is no clear date of foundation but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096.



### 1167 A Paris ban

Oxford developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris following a quarrel with Thomas Becket.



### 1188 A notable visitor

In 1188, the historian Gerald of Wales gave a public reading to the assembled Oxford dons (university lecturers, especially at Oxford or Cambridge). As a royal clerk to the king and two archbishops, Gerald of Wales travelled widely and wrote extensively.



### 1190 First overseas student

In around 1190 the arrival of Emo of Friesland, the first known overseas student, set in motion the University's tradition of developing international scholarly links.



### 1201 The title of Chancellor

By 1201 the University was headed by a 'magister scholarum (head of an ecclesiastical school) Oxonie', on whom the title of Chancellor was later conferred in 1214, and in 1231 the Masters were recognised as a universitas or corporation.



### 1249 First colleges

During the 13th century, rioting between town and gown (townspeople and students) hastened the establishment of primitive halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as endowed houses or medieval halls of residence, under the supervision of a Master. Established between 1249 and 1264, University, Balliol and Merton Colleges are the oldest.





### **1355 Tributes from kings**

Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence above every other seat of learning, and won the praises of popes, kings and sages by virtue of its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges. In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning. He also commented on the services rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates.

### **14th–16th centuries Religious and political controversy**

Early on, Oxford became a centre for lively controversy with scholars involved in religious and political disputes. John Wyclif, a 14th-century Master of Balliol, campaigned for a Bible in English, against the wishes of the papacy. In the 16th century, Henry VIII forced the University to accept his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and the Anglican churchmen Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were later tried for heresy and burnt at the stake in the city. The University was Royalist during the Civil War and Charles I held a counter-Parliament in the University's Convocation House.

### **17th–18th centuries Scientific discovery and religious revival**



In the late 17th century, the Oxford philosopher John Locke, suspected of treason, was forced to flee the country, while the 18th century became an era of scientific discovery and religious revival. Edmond Halley, Professor of Geometry, predicted the return of the comet that bears his name; John and Charles Wesley's prayer meetings laid the foundations for the Methodist Society.

### **1833 The Oxford Movement**

From 1833 onwards, the Oxford Movement sought to revitalise the Catholic aspects of the Anglican Church. One of its leaders, John Henry Newman, became a Roman Catholic in 1845 and was later made a Cardinal. In 2019 he was canonised as a saint.



### **1860 A famous debate**

In 1860 the new University Museum was the scene of a famous debate between Thomas Huxley, champion of evolution, and Bishop Wilberforce.

### **1920 Women become members**

From 1878 academic halls were established for women, who became members of the University in 1920. By 1986, all of Oxford's male colleges had changed their statutes to admit women and, since 2008, all colleges have admitted men and women.

### **20th–21st centuries Major research capabilities**

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford established major new research capacities in the natural and applied sciences, including medicine. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role as an international focus for learning and a forum for intellectual debate.



### **2020 A life-saving vaccine**

During 2020, Oxford remained at the forefront of global efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, including the development of a vaccine, which, in 2021, continues to be approved and used around the world.



Oxford University's innovation has provided a beacon of hope to the world, through the development of an effective COVID vaccine in record time

## Who's Who

Chancellor The Rt Hon the Lord Patten of Barnes, CH

Vice-Chancellor Professor Louise Richardson, AAAS, AcSS, FRSE, RIIA

Pro-Vice-Chancellors

**Development and External Affairs:** Professor David Gann, CBE, CEng, FICE, FCGI

**Education:** Professor Martin Williams, CEng, FICE, FIStructE

**Innovation:** Professor Chas Bountra, OBE

**Planning and Resources:** Dr David Prout, CB

**People and Gardens, Libraries and Museums:** Professor Anne Trefethen, FREng

**Research:** Professor Patrick Grant, FREng

Rt Hon Dame Elish Angiolini, DBE, QC, FRSE, Principal of St Hugh's College

Sir Gordon Duff, FRCP, FRCPE, FMedSci, FRSE Principal of St Hilda's College

Professor Roger Goodman, FAcSS, Warden of St Antony's College

Professor Richard Hobbs, CBE, FMedSci, FRCP, FRCGP, FRCPE Head of Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences

The Very Reverend Professor Jane Shaw, Principal of Harris Manchester College

Dr Rebecca Surender, Advocate for Equality and Diversity

Professor Lionel Tarassenko, CBE, FREng, FMedSci, President of Reuben College

Professor Irene Tracey, FRCA, FMedSci, Warden of Merton College

Professor Sir Rick Trainor, KBE, FRHistS, Rector of Exeter College

Professor Katherine J Willis, CBE, FGS, Principal of St Edmund Hall

Registrar Gill Aitken, CB

Heads of Academic Divisions

**Humanities:** Professor Karen O'Brien

**Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences:** Professor Sam Howison

**Medical Sciences:** Professor Gavin Screatton, FMedSci, FRCP

**Social Sciences:** Professor Dame Sarah Whatmore, FBA, until July 31. Professor Timothy Power from October 2021 (interim: Professor Margaret Stevens, 1 August–30 September)

Proctors Ms Lucinda Rumsey, Dr David Johnson

Assessor Dr Bettina Lange

Bodley's Librarian Richard Ovenden, OBE, FRSA, FSA, FRHistS

Director of the Ashmolean Museum Dr Alexander Sturgis

Director of the Museum of the History of Science Dr Silke Ackermann

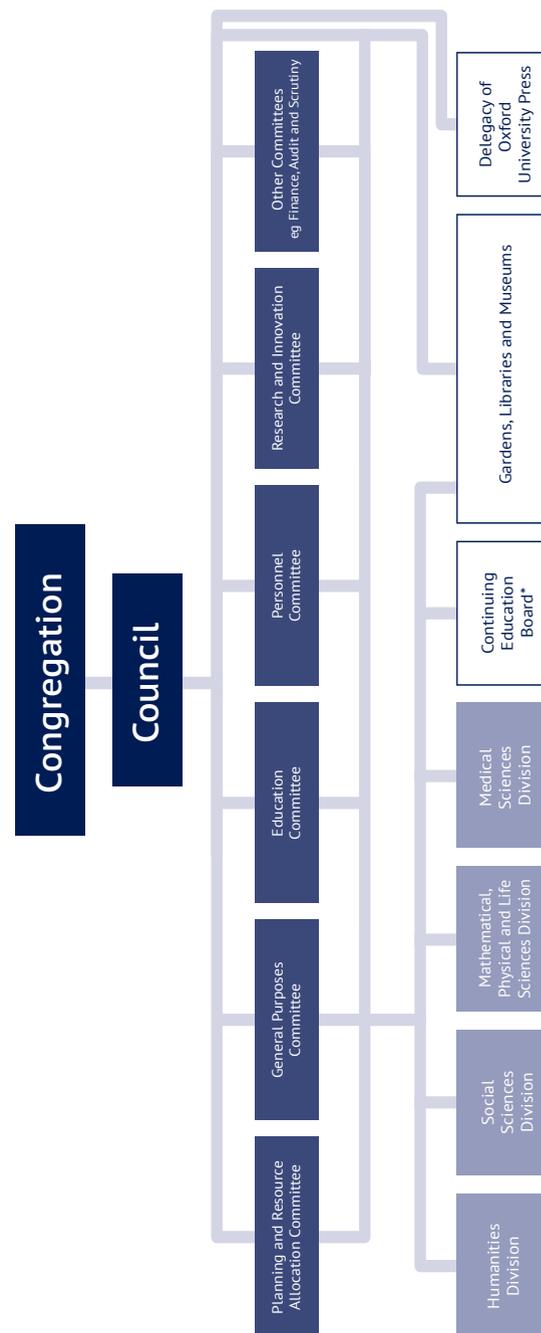
Director of the Pitt Rivers Museum Dr Laura Van Broekhoven

Director of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History Professor Paul Smith

Director of the Department for Continuing Education Professor Jonathan Michie

Chief Executive of Oxford University Press Nigel Portwood

## Governance structure of the University



\*Continuing Education Strategic Management Board from 01/10/21

## Structure of the University

Oxford is an independent and self-governing institution consisting of the University, its divisions, departments and faculties, and the colleges.

### The University

**Vice-Chancellor** – holds office for seven years and is the senior officer of the University.

**Pro-Vice-Chancellors** – six Pro-Vice-Chancellors have specific, functional responsibility for: Development and External Affairs; Education; People and Gardens, Libraries and Museums; Planning and Resources; Research; and Innovation.

**Pro-Vice-Chancellors without responsibility** – there are also up to ten Pro-Vice-Chancellors without portfolio who undertake a range of duties on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, including chairing electoral boards and presiding at degree ceremonies.

**Chancellor** – usually an eminent public figure elected for life, the Chancellor serves as the titular head of the University, presiding over all major ceremonies.

**Council of the University** – the principal policy-making body, Council has 26 members. These include those elected by Congregation, representatives of the colleges, and four members from outside the University. Council is responsible for the academic policy and strategic direction of the University and operates through a number of principal committees including Education, General Purposes, Personnel, Planning and Resource Allocation, Research and Innovation, and Finance.

**Congregation** – has final responsibility for legislative matters and consists of more than 5,000 members of the academic, senior research, library, museum and administrative staff.

**Academic divisions** – day-to-day decision-making in matters such as finance and planning is devolved to the University's four academic divisions: Humanities; Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences; Medical Sciences; and Social Sciences. Each division has a full-time divisional head, a divisional board, and a divisional registrar.

**Oxford University Press** – is a department of the University. The affairs of the Press are overseen by a group of delegates appointed from the academic staff of the University.

You can read more about the four academic divisions, Oxford University Press, and the Department for Continuing Education, which is the responsibility of a separate board, on pages 10–11.

## The colleges

The **36 colleges** and **three societies** are a core element of the University, to which they are related via a federal system. Each college is independent and self-governing, having a charter approved by the Privy Council, under which it is governed by a Head of House, elected and appointed by the governing body directly. The governing body comprises a number of Fellows, most of whom also hold University posts. The three societies – **Kellogg College, Reuben College and St Cross College** – operate very much like the other colleges but are considered departments of the University rather than independent colleges because, unlike the others, they do not have a royal charter. One of the main differences is that the governing body recommends a president, who is then appointed by Council. There are also **six Permanent Private Halls**, which were founded by different Christian denominations, and still retain their religious character today.

Undergraduates are admitted to 33 of the colleges and permanent private halls. All colleges accept applications from mature students, while Harris Manchester College is solely for mature students. Campion Hall and Green Templeton, Kellogg, Linacre, Nuffield, Reuben, St Antony's, St Cross and Wolfson Colleges admit only postgraduate students. All Souls is unique among Oxford colleges because it has no student members; all are Fellows, except the Warden. University, Balliol, and Merton Colleges are the oldest and were established by the 13th century. Green Templeton, which came into existence in 2008 following the merger of Green and Templeton Colleges, is the University's newest college, and Reuben College, which was founded by the University in 2019, is the newest society.

### Roles of the University and colleges

#### Colleges, societies and halls:

- select and admit undergraduate students, and select postgraduate students after they are admitted by the University
- provide accommodation, meals, common rooms, libraries, sports and social facilities, and pastoral care for their students
- are responsible for students' undergraduate tutorial teaching and welfare

#### The University:

- determines the content of the courses within which college teaching takes place
- organises lectures and seminars
- provides a wide range of resources for teaching and learning in the form of libraries, laboratories, museums, computing facilities, etc
- admits and supervises postgraduate students
- examines theses
- sets and marks examinations
- awards degrees

## Divisions, departments and GLAM

Oxford University is divided into four academic divisions. Within these divisions are numerous departments, faculties and schools. Oxford's museums, libraries and collections provide an outstanding resource for the University and work closely with divisions to deliver teaching and provide students with access to important material for their study.

Oxford University Press, one of the largest and most successful university print presses in the world, is also a department of the University, while the Department for Continuing Education exists to enable Oxford to reach students beyond the full-time student body.

### Academic Divisions

There are four academic divisions within Oxford University:

Humanities	Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences	Medical Sciences	Social Sciences
------------	--	------------------	-----------------

All have a full-time divisional head and an elected divisional board.

The **Humanities Division** brings together nine faculties and the Ruskin School of Art. The faculties are among the largest in the world, enabling Oxford to offer an education in arts and humanities from music and fine art to ancient and modern languages.

The **Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division** is home to the non-medical sciences at Oxford. The 10 academic departments in the division span the full spectrum of mathematical, computational, physical, engineering and life sciences, and undertake both research and cutting-edge applied work.

The **Medical Sciences Division** is the largest of the four academic divisions within the University and is internationally recognised as a centre of excellence for biomedical and clinical research and teaching. In the *Times Higher Education* subject rankings for 2020, Oxford was, for the ninth year running, ranked first in the world for Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Health subjects.

The **Social Sciences Division** brings together departments, faculties and schools committed to tackling some of the major challenges facing humanity, such as sustainable resource management, migration, global governance, justice, poverty and development. The *Times Higher Education* subject rankings placed the University of Oxford as number one in the world for Social Sciences in 2018 and 2019, and number one in the UK and Europe in 2020.

You can read more about the research and innovation work of all four academic divisions in Section Three.

## GLAM

Gardens, Libraries And Museums of Oxford University are collectively known by the acronym GLAM, and form one of the greatest concentrations of university collections in the world. Comprising over 20 million objects, specimens and printed items, they constitute one of the largest and most important research repositories, enabling GLAM to work closely with academic departments to deliver teaching and provide students access to important material for their study, as well as drawing scholars from all over the world.



You can read more about Oxford's libraries, museums and collections on pages 20–22, how GLAM supports the research and innovation work of all four academic divisions in Section Three, and how it contributes to community and culture in Section Four.

### Oxford University Press

Oxford University Press is the largest and most successful university press in the world and publishes for all audiences, from preschool to secondary-level schoolchildren, students to academics, general readers to researchers, individuals to institutions. Oxford University Press is a department of Oxford University and publishes thousands of titles each year, in countries across the globe, in more than 100 languages.

Find out more about how Oxford University Press plays a vital role in furthering the University's objectives of excellence in scholarship and education in Section Two and research in Section Three.

### Department for Continuing Education

The Department for Continuing Education is one of the largest providers of continuing adult education for lifelong learning in the UK. It enrolls more than 15,000 students from all over the world on hundreds of part-time programmes each year, including undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications, from certificates and diplomas to masters' and doctoral degrees, online courses, short courses, day schools, lectures and weekend events, continuing professional development courses, and summer programmes.

You can read more about the Department for Continuing Education on page 31.

## Finance and funding

The University of Oxford's funding comes from four main sources.

<b>51%</b>	Other income – relating to activity other than teaching and research: educational publishing, the commercialisation of research, philanthropic support and investment income from the University's endowments.
<b>25%</b>	The University's largest single source of UK income is research funding from bodies such as charities, foundations, research councils, trusts and industry. Oxford consistently has the highest external research income of any university in the UK.
<b>16%</b>	Tuition fees, from both undergraduates and postgraduates, and education contracts.
<b>8%</b>	Government grants through the Office for Students and Research England.

### Consolidated income and expenditure account 2019/20

University income	£m
Tuition fees and education contracts	392.5
Funding body grants	209.8
Research grants and contracts	633.6
Publishing services	754.8
Other income	274.5
Investment income	106.4
Donations and endowments	163.6
Donation of heritage assets (eg works of art, historical antiquities)	1.2
<b>Total income</b>	<b>2,536.4</b>



University expenditure	£m
Staff costs	1,104.2
Staff costs – movement in pensions provision	(216.5)
Operating expenditure	1,103.7
Depreciation/amortisation	112.1
Interest and other finance costs	42.0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,145.5</b>

Surplus before other gains	390.9
Investment losses	(93.7)
Share of surplus/(deficit) on joint ventures	(2.1)
Taxation	(11.9)
Other comprehensive income	(55.9)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>227.3</b>

### College funding

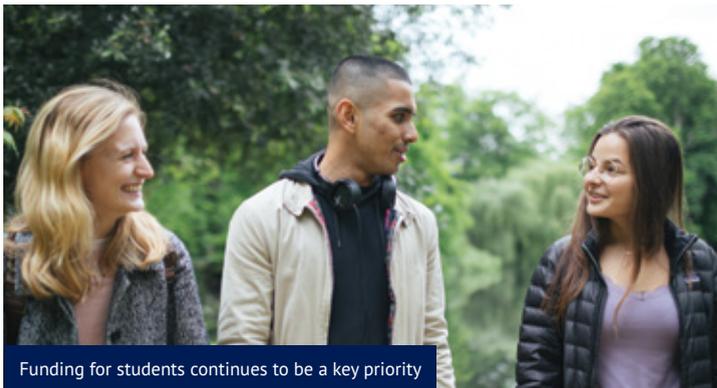
The colleges of Oxford University (apart from Kellogg, St Cross and Reuben) are financially autonomous. In 2019/20, the aggregate annual incoming resources (including donations for capital projects or endowment) of these **36 colleges amounted to £480m**.

The **three main sources** of income are (percentages of the aggregate income):



Other income derives mostly from trading activity such as vacation conferences.

Total resources expended amounted to about £450 million in 2019/20; 85% of this expenditure was directly attributed to core activities, including teaching, research and residential services. The balance is split between the costs of fundraising, running trading activities such as conferences and tourism, and investment management costs.



Funding for students continues to be a key priority

## Income streams

Oxford has a range of income streams leaving it less exposed to a drop in a single funding source, such as government funding. This strategy includes fundraising which is led by the University Development Office.

The Development Office is helping to generate philanthropic donations across three broad priority areas:

- **Supporting students:** expanding and enhancing the University's portfolio of scholarships and bursaries to ensure Oxford continues to attract the brightest and those with the greatest potential from around the world, while aspiring to remove financial barriers to access
- **Supporting academic posts and programmes of research:** endowing existing posts and securing new positions at all levels to enable Oxford to attract the world's finest academic talent to undertake pioneering work to tackle the global challenges of the 21st century
- **Supporting buildings and infrastructure:** a world-leading university requires excellent facilities to enable its students and academics to realise their full potential.

Achievements in 2020/21 include a £100 million donation from Ineos, one of the world's largest manufacturing companies. Together, Ineos and the University of Oxford are launching a new world-leading institute to combat the growing global issue of antimicrobial resistance, which currently causes an estimated 1.5 million excess deaths each year, and could cause over 10 million deaths per year by 2050. It is bacterial resistance, caused by overuse and misuse of antibiotics, which arguably poses the broadest threat to global populations.

Funding for students at both the graduate and undergraduate level continues to be a key priority and numerous donations have been received in the past year for scholarships, bursaries and student hardship. Support for graduate scholarships in areas such as marine conservation, Armenian studies, and AI, robotics, cyber-physical systems and human-centred computing has created opportunities for the very best students to pursue their research at Oxford, regardless of their financial background.

A range of academic posts have also been supported by donors in 2020/21. In the field of vaccine research two professorial positions have been endowed, and the Schwarz–Taylor Professorship of the German Language and Literature has also been secured for the future. Donations continue to play a key role in enhancing the work of GLAM. Last year, the Japanese collections at the Ashmolean Museum received a major funding boost and, in January 2021, the curatorship of Hebraica and Judaica at the Bodleian Libraries was endowed.

## Oxford University recognition

- Oxford was ranked first in the world in the *Times Higher Education World University Rankings* for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
- Oxford is ranked the number one university in the UK in *Complete University Guide's 2022* league table with an overall score of 100%.
- For a second time, Oxford University received the University of the Year award from *The Times and Sunday Times Good University Guide 2021*.
- Oxford University topped The Best UK Universities 2021 league table in *The Guardian*.

Read more about Oxford awards for research and innovation in Section Three.



Oxford was ranked first in the world in the *Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2017-2021*



## EDUCATION: STUDENTS

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In the next section you can read all about the student body and resources at Oxford University for learning. You can also find out more about how Oxford engages more broadly through departments such as the Department for Continuing Education and Oxford University Press.

## Education – Introduction

**The University of Oxford provides an exceptional education.** Oxford has some of the best undergraduate and postgraduate students in the world. They are attracted by the opportunity to study at an internationally renowned university with a centuries-old reputation for innovation and outstanding academic achievement, excellent facilities and resources in world-famous libraries, laboratories and museums, and to work alongside pre-eminent researchers.

### Unparalleled experience

Students are members both of a college and of the University. The collegiate system is at the heart of the University's success, giving students the benefits of belonging both to a large institution and to a small, interdisciplinary academic community. You can read more about the different roles of the University and colleges in student life on page 9.

At undergraduate level, the tutorial system forms the heart of the educational experience. In a tutorial, two or three students spend an hour discussing a topic in depth with their tutor. This offers an unparalleled experience of highly personalised educational development and close, regular contact with someone at the forefront of the field. Tutorials challenge students to prepare rigorously, offer evidence for their conclusions and engage in debate.

At times during the pandemic, it has been necessary to move teaching online with a mixture of live-streamed lectures, tutorials and classes, pre-recorded videos and online activities. However, the commitment has remained to maintaining the highest possible standards of education, still with a focus on personalised teaching and supervision from leading academics.



Students are members both of a college and of the University

### Oxford's degrees

Oxford offers around **50 undergraduate degrees**, most of which are three or four years long. Some **250 different combinations** of subjects are offered. Oxford also offers more than **350 postgraduate courses**, both taught and research degrees, ranging from one to three or more years in length. At postgraduate level, students make a major contribution to Oxford's research endeavour.

Research and development is at the heart of the knowledge economy. Oxford's provision of postgraduate research opportunities plays an important role in training future generations of researchers, educators and business leaders.

In addition, all degree courses at Oxford are open to mature students, and all colleges consider applications from mature students. Harris Manchester College caters exclusively to mature students, offering full-time study opportunities to people who may have missed out on a university education the first time around and to those who, having finished one career, wish to retrain for a new one. Kellogg College places special emphasis on part-time study, supporting an increasing number of part-time postgraduate courses.

The quality of an Oxford education is regularly reflected through high scores in student satisfaction surveys and by one of the lowest non-continuation rates in the country.

### The student body

<b>15,000</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>12,510</b>
Department for Continuing Education	Postgraduates	Undergraduates

There are more than **25,000 students** at Oxford, including **12,510 undergraduates** and **13,044 postgraduates**. In addition, more than **15,000 students** enrol in the Department for Continuing Education's part-time programmes each year – see page 31.

Around **11,500 students** – **45%** of the total student body – are citizens of foreign countries, including **23%** of undergraduates and **65%** of postgraduates.

Students come to Oxford from **more than 160 countries** and territories. Currently, the largest groups of international students come from the USA (1,606), China (1,556), Germany (747), Canada (427), Hong Kong (366), India (335), Singapore (309), Australia (299), Italy (285), France (260) and Poland (203).

Data taken from Student Statistics 1 December 2020.

## Resources for learning

Oxford students benefit from fantastic resources, such as outstanding libraries and museums and excellent IT and language-learning facilities.

### Libraries

Oxford University has **the largest library system in the UK**, with more than **100 libraries**.



The Bodleian Libraries consist of 28 research and departmental libraries with more than 13 million printed items, in addition to 80,000 e-journals and a huge number of manuscripts, maps, music and other materials.

In 1610 Sir Thomas Bodley, after whom the Libraries are named, made a historic agreement with the Stationers' Company to claim a copy of every book and periodical published in print in this country.

This evolved into the Legal Deposit Act and is still in existence today. Because of this, the Bodleian Libraries receive almost 5,000 print and electronic books every week via Legal Deposit.

The Bodleian Libraries' priceless collections started in 1602 and are considered to be among the greatest in the world. They include:

- A Gutenberg Bible;
- The earliest surviving book written wholly in English;
- A quarter of the world's original copies (officially called engrossments) of the Magna Carta;
- Almost 10,000 western medieval and renaissance manuscripts.

At the beginning of 2021, businessman and philanthropist Sir Victor Blank, generously agreed to endow the curatorship of the Bodleian Libraries' Hebrew and Yiddish collections for the next 25 years jointly with the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe. The curator role is guardian of one of the most significant collections of Hebrew manuscripts in the world, alongside a collection of early Hebrew and Yiddish printed books.

## Libraries: Accessing resources

The Bodleian Libraries include iconic reading rooms in historic buildings, such as the Old Bodleian and the Taylor Institution Library. Its newer developments include the refurbished Weston Library, the Knowledge Centre (for medical sciences), the Bodleian Social Science Library and the Bodleian Law Library – the largest law library in the UK.

Incredible digital resources include the online catalogue SOLO – Search Oxford Libraries Online – at [solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk](http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk), which makes available resources across all the University's libraries, and Digital Bodleian at [digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk](http://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk), a repository of all the Libraries' images. In addition to the Bodleian Libraries and other subject-based University libraries, every college also has its own library for use by college members.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, libraries worked hard to respond and adapt quickly to changing government guidance, such as enhancing digital resources and remote services like scan and deliver and click and collect so that students could continue to benefit from these outstanding resources. (Scan and deliver scans items on-site and provides them as digital copies, and click and collect is a service where books can be ordered online and picked up at collection sites across the Libraries).

### Language learning

The Oxford University Language Centre is the hub for all students and staff who want to improve their language skills, offering teaching across 11 modern languages and academic English. The centre helps thousands of people of different ages and abilities advance their languages each year. Academic English courses help improve academic writing and communication for those whose first language isn't English. The Language Centre website provides many online resources to enhance language learning, and courses moved online during the pandemic.

### The Oxford Foundry

The Oxford Foundry entrepreneurship centre provides support, training and a working space for students interested in a creative entrepreneurial community.

## Museums and collections

Oxford's museums and collections are of national and international importance. They provide an outstanding resource for both the University and the public. All work closely with academic departments to deliver teaching and provide students with access to important material for their study:



The Ashmolean Museum, which opened in 1683, is the University's museum of art and archaeology. Its rich and diverse collections range from classical sculpture to the Pre-Raphaelites and modern art.



The History of Science Museum contains the world's finest collection of medieval and early modern scientific instruments, and the most important collection of astronomical instruments from the Islamic world.



The Museum of Natural History, founded in 1860 as the centre for scientific study at the University, holds internationally significant collections of geological and zoological specimens, as well as a substantial archive.



The Pitt Rivers Museum holds one of the world's finest collections of anthropology and archaeology, with objects from every continent and from all periods of human existence.



The Botanic Garden, founded in 1621, is the oldest botanic garden in Britain. It forms the most compact yet diverse collection of plants in the world.



The Bate Collection, part of the Faculty of Music, celebrates the history and development of musical instruments in the western classical tradition, from the medieval period to the present day.



As well as being a working library and research centre, public event and exhibition space, the Weston Library is also the home of the Bodleian Libraries' special collections.

## Recruitment and selection

Oxford seeks to recruit the very best students nationally and internationally through an impartial process based on academic achievement and potential. The University is committed to increasing the diversity of its student body and believes strongly that this approach not only enhances the Oxford student experience but is an important component of the University's success and reputation.

### Undergraduate

Some achievements include:

- The majority of Oxford's UK undergraduates come from state schools. In 2020, over 69% of UK offers went to students from state schools – up 4.6% from 2019, and the largest increase the University has ever seen. Around 10% of Oxford undergraduates come from a household with an income under £16,000 – the threshold for eligibility for free school meals.
- Oxford spends more than £7 million each year on undergraduate outreach activities, in addition to the £8 million it spends on undergraduate student financial support.
- Oxford, through its outreach work, reaches more than 75% of UK schools with post-16 provision – almost all schools field candidates capable of making a competitive application to Oxford.
- Oxford typically holds more than 3,000 outreach activities each year with groups from primary age upwards in Oxford, in local regions and online. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, face-to-face outreach activities had to be suspended. To sustain its commitment and continue to provide educational opportunities and admissions support to all potential applicants, during 2020 Oxford developed an extensive range of digital outreach experiences, including a Digital Resource Hub which collates some of the best educational resources available from the departments and colleges. Last year also saw the successful introduction of Virtual Open Days which were attended by tens of thousands of students from across the world.

**Explore** is an engaging digital resource for students aged 11–18 years designed to stimulate and challenge with debates and ideas that go beyond what's covered in the classroom. Each Explore 'Big Question' is a set of resources including videos, short articles and lists across a wide range of subjects, designed to introduce and encourage the kind of critical thinking students would undertake at university. Pupils can also post comments and take part in quizzes, and even participate in regular livestream events engaging with researchers.

**UNIQ** – Oxford’s flagship access programme – is a free mentoring programme for academically talented UK state school students from under-represented groups. Since its launch in 2010, just over 10,000 UK state school students have taken part and nearly 2,000 have gone on to be offered a place at Oxford.

The average application success rate of UNIQ participants is 36%, significantly above the average success rate for all Oxford undergraduate candidates, which is around 22%. In 2020, the University responded to the pandemic by moving the UNIQ residential school online, running over 30 academic courses for 1,187 participants. Of these, 180 participants received offers, with a further 51 receiving offers following participation on the separate UNIQ Digital programme. The University looks forward to welcoming them as Oxford undergraduates in September 2021.

UNIQ 2021 will build on the successes of previous years, merging UNIQ Digital with the newly created online programme to offer the UNIQ experience to 2,300 students. For the first time UNIQ will offer sustained mentoring for all participants up until successful undergraduate applicants begin their studies at Oxford.

Entry to undergraduate courses at Oxford continues to be very competitive: there are usually only around 3,300 places, and over 23,000 people applied to start in 2020.



Undergraduate academic ability and potential is assessed through a range of measures, including predicted and actual exam grades, teacher’s reference, aptitude tests (for many courses) and interviews. Wherever possible, students’ prior academic attainment is viewed within the context of their socio-economic and educational opportunities. Circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic meant there were some changes to the admissions process in 2020, including interviews being held online.

The University conducts around 20,000 interviews with around 10,000 applicants over the two-week interview period in December. Undergraduate admissions decisions are announced in the following January.

## Postgraduate

Oxford offers more than 350 graduate courses across a very wide range of disciplines, with courses opening in new areas every year. This includes taught and research courses available for full-time and part-time study, from diplomas to doctorates.

For 2020/21 entry, over 34,500 applications were received for some 6,675 postgraduate places. More than 30,500 applications were for full-time courses and almost 4,000 for part-time study. Close to 21,000 applications were received from candidates domiciled outside the UK.



Oxford seeks to recruit the very best students, nationally and internationally

Our information for international applicants provides general guidance on the types of qualifications and grades from countries outside the UK that would usually be considered to meet its minimum entry requirements (undergraduate and postgraduate).

Decisions are made in gathered fields after each application deadline on the basis of the entry requirements for the course and the strength of the application pool. Some departments may interview as part of the assessment process.

Recruitment activities for potential postgraduate students include attending fairs, organising online events such as Q&A sessions, and running social media, video and email campaigns. The Graduate Admissions website receives over six million visits each year and responds to over 21,000 enquiries.

The University has introduced a number of pioneering initiatives to widen participation and improve access to graduate study, under the Graduate Access Working Group:

- In 2019, Oxford launched the UNIQ+ programme that provides paid research internships for prospective students from under-represented and disadvantaged groups. The programme offers students the opportunity to experience graduate study at Oxford and receive a range of skills training and information sessions.
- In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an alternative online programme, UNIQ+ Digital, was run to provide an insight into research at DPhil level and support and encouragement in preparing a competitive graduate application through a programme of mentoring, events and digital content.
- Students from low-income countries (as defined by the World Bank) and UK applicants from low-income backgrounds can access our application fee waiver scheme.
- A pilot assessment procedure to address conscious and unconscious bias in the selection of graduate applications has been initiated with a limited number of courses.



Oxford offers around 50 undergraduate degrees and more than 350 postgraduate courses

## Student support

Oxford is committed to ensuring that students with the ability and potential to succeed at the University are able to take up their places, regardless of financial circumstances. Securing funding for student support is a strategic priority for the University.

### Support for undergraduates

Oxford offers one of the most generous financial support packages for UK undergraduates from the lowest-income backgrounds.

- In addition to the Oxford Bursaries provided by the collegiate University is the Crankstart Scholarship Programme. Since its inception in 2012 the programme has supported more than 1,000 students from across the University. Following an expansion in 2020 all new UK undergraduates with a household income of £27,500 or less who are commencing their first degree are offered a Crankstart Scholarship worth between £4,200 and £5,000 per year. Crankstart Scholars also benefit from funded internships, networking events and volunteering activities. The transformative programme was founded on a £75 million commitment from alumnus Sir Michael Moritz and novelist Ms Harriet Heyman.
- 2020 also saw the launch of the University's first scholarship programme for UK undergraduates of Black African and Caribbean heritage who come from disadvantaged backgrounds, which was funded by the generosity of Arlan Hamilton, an international entrepreneur assisting under-represented business founders. The Oxford–Arlan Hamilton & Earline Butler Sims Scholarship – named in part as a living tribute to Arlan's mother – provides a full non-repayable scholarship covering fees and living costs for one undergraduate student per year for three years. Each beneficiary will also be provided with an internship grant of £3,000 to enhance their employability.

### Scholarships for postgraduates

Up to 1,000 full and partial scholarships are available for new postgraduate students in 2021, including awards from major UK research funders such as the UKRI Research Councils. Oxford scholarships include:

- The Clarendon Fund is Oxford's flagship scholarship scheme, providing fully funded scholarships to more than 400 on-course scholars across all disciplines. Oxford University Press provides the core funding for these scholarships each year, with several million pounds of additional funding coming from partnerships with many colleges, departments and external organisations.

- In 2020 the University launched the Graduate Endowment Matched Scholarship Scheme. This matched funding scheme builds on the success of the Oxford Graduate Scholarships Matched Fund (OGSMF), which created an endowment of over £200 million for graduate scholarships, and has supported more than 750 scholars to date. GEMS demonstrates the University's ongoing commitment to graduate scholarships, supporting delivery of the Strategic Plan priority to create 300 new graduate scholarships by 2023.
- In 2021 the University will be selecting the first cohort of students to receive Academic Futures scholarships, beginning with up to ten Black Academic Futures scholarships available to UK-resident students of Black or Mixed-Black ethnicity who are applying to a postgraduate research degree at the University. Academic Futures is a series of scholarship programmes that will address under-representation and help improve equality, diversity and inclusion in our graduate student body.
- The Ertegun Graduate Scholarship Programme in the Humanities funds around 15 graduate scholarships a year.
- Established in 1903, the Rhodes Scholarships are perhaps the oldest prestigious international graduate scholarships in the world. More than 100 scholarships are awarded each year to students who demonstrate strong propensity to emerge as future leaders and to have a global impact.

In addition to its financial help, Oxford provides extensive welfare support including a professional University Counselling Service and dedicated pastoral assistance. Students also provide a helpful network via the Oxford SU, college common room officers, and trained peer support.

Specific support is in place for care leavers, estranged students, those who are parents and students with disabilities. The University also launched a Mental Health Task Force to consider the needs of students during the COVID-19 pandemic.



## After Oxford

Oxford graduates go on to succeed in all walks of life, all over the world, and in every field of human endeavour.

Among Oxford's well-known alumni are 29 Nobel Prize winners and numerous eminent politicians around the world. Hundreds have participated and many more have been at the heart of helping to stage the modern Olympics. More than 160 Olympic medals have won by our alumni on behalf of many nations.

In addition to the famous faces, thousands of Oxonians are using the knowledge and skills they acquired at the University to shape the world for the better in every field, including education, science, public service, medicine, local government, charities, non-governmental organisations, business, the arts and entertainment, law, economics, and the media.

Employers consistently report that they find Oxford students better or much better than the average UK student at key employability skills such as problem-solving, leadership and communication.

## Careers Service

Oxford University's Careers Service launched a new website in 2020 and provides guidance to all undergraduates, postgraduates and researchers at Oxford, and to all alumni for life, helping them make informed decisions about their careers.

During the pandemic the Careers Service was able to quickly respond and move all its services online, including seven careers fairs and even new activities such as the Creative Careers Week, and saw engagement increase.

Services include a comprehensive open-access website with information on occupations and career skills, listings for thousands of vacancies and internships, guidance sessions and workshops, recruitment fairs and employer presentations, as well as building the annual Oxford Guide to Careers.

The Careers Service runs innovative learning programmes for students and researchers, including:

- Insight courses into Strategy and Management, Teaching, Medicine, Academia, Publishing, and Pharma/Biotech;
- The Oxford Strategy Challenge, the Student Consultancy and Researcher Strategy Consultancy, in which more than 1,000 students and researchers complete over 8,000 hours annually of voluntary work, solving real business problems for local

organisations. For example, over the past year the Oxford Strategy Challenge has run a one-week online stratathon every month, for teams of six undergraduate and postgraduate students, training and working with clients all over the UK on real business issues;

- Career Design and Development, a programme for DPhil students and research staff.

Three Internship Programmes offer over 1,000 research and professional experiences every year all over the world. Shorter-term five-day internships are voluntary and part of the learning and development programmes, while longer internships are all financially supported.

### Oxford alumni

There are almost 350,000 Oxford alumni around the world, and the University's Alumni Office offers a wide range of benefits and services to help graduates stay in touch with Oxford and with their fellow alumni.

These include more than 150 regional alumni groups in over 90 countries; stimulating gatherings featuring Oxford academics, such as the Meeting Minds series of in-person and online events; professional networking opportunities; regular communications via email and social media; electronic journals via JSTOR; life-long learning resources such as a dedicated book club and access to courses; and discounts on a range of hand-picked partners.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Alumni Office responded rapidly to open up more access to enhanced digital benefits and services.

For example, Meeting Minds events, which have been hosted in, among others, Oxford, Tokyo, Vienna, Paris, Madrid and Singapore, have transitioned into an interactive digital space.



## EDUCATION: ENGAGEMENT

As well as the matriculated undergraduate and postgraduate students who become members of the University, Oxford is also one of the largest providers of adult education in the country through its Department for Continuing Education. In addition, Saïd Business School works in partnership with global business, industry and governments to offer Executive Education programmes and Oxford University Press plays a vital role in furthering the University's objective of excellence in education, engaging a global audience.

### Department for Continuing Education

Oxford's Department for Continuing Education is one of the oldest providers of part-time adult education, having been founded in 1878 at the forefront of the University Extension movement. Today, it is one of the largest providers of continuing adult education for lifelong learning in the UK.

It enrolls more than 15,000 students on hundreds of part-time programmes each year. Students range in age from 18 to nearly 100, and study subjects across the humanities, social sciences, health sciences and technology.

The range of courses includes:

- more than 60 part-time undergraduate and postgraduate Oxford qualifications, from certificates and diplomas to masters' and doctoral degrees
- more than 450 accredited short courses, lasting between one and 20 weeks, and offered face to face or online, including a rich selection of summer programmes usually held at Oxford's historic colleges
- nearly 250 continuing professional development courses, from day schools and short refresher courses to full degree programmes
- online lecture series, combining recorded lectures and live, interactive Q&A sessions with speakers
- dozens of day schools, lectures and weekend events, held in Oxford and online, are planned to commence in 2021.

Responding to increased demand for part-time educational opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic, the department moved its in-Oxford short courses into the virtual classroom as 'Weekly Oxford Worldwide' (WOW), a programme of interactive, fully tutored

weekly classes. Additionally, an all-new 'fourth term' of accredited online courses was put into play during summer 2020. Both measures proved extremely popular, attracting a rich diversity of students from around the world – so much so that the virtual classroom and a year-round offering of online courses have become a permanent part of the department's teaching.

## Saïd Business School

In addition to its degree and diploma courses for undergraduate and postgraduate students, Oxford University's Saïd Business School works in partnership with global business, industry and governments to offer Executive Education programmes to individuals and organisations from around the world. Executive Education programmes are delivered in person in Oxford, online and internationally. However, Saïd Business School adapted rapidly to the COVID-19 pandemic to be able to offer programmes virtually. The school's focus is on tackling complex world-scale challenges and preparing business leaders for the task of making the world a better and more equitable place.



Oxford University's Saïd Business School focuses on tackling complex world-scale challenges and preparing business leaders for the task of making the world a better and more equitable place

## Oxford University Press

For many people around the world, reading an Oxford University Press (OUP) book is the first time they will come into contact with Oxford University. OUP publishes for all audiences, from preschool to secondary-level schoolchildren, students to academics, general readers to researchers, individuals to institutions.

The Press publishes thousands of titles each year, has offices in more than 50 countries with a presence in many more, and publishes in countries around the world, including some of the most vulnerable, in some 100 languages. A major activity of OUP in the UK and internationally is publishing for schools. Millions of children learn from the educational resources that OUP publishes. Last year, OUP also trained over 450,000 teachers around the world through online programmes.

## English Language

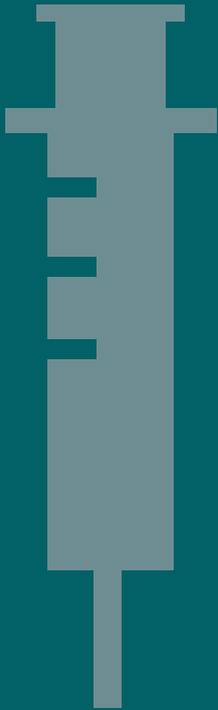
For many, Oxford University Press defines and is the world's authority on the English language, including being synonymous with the Oxford English Dictionary.

Every year millions of students also use its English Language Teaching (ELT) materials to learn English and OUP is the world's leading publisher of ELT materials.

- Oxford Reading Tree is the UK's most successful reading scheme. 80% of children in the UK learn to read using it, and it is exported to more than 130 countries across the world.
- The Headway series is now in its 35th year, and 91% of teachers trust that Headway delivers the learning outcomes that support students to move to the next level of study. It is OUP's most successful adult series, and its authors received MBEs in recognition of the contribution they have made to the learning and teaching of English.

The Oxford Global Languages programme is a major, community-led initiative aiming to transform the experience of millions of people worldwide by making their language available in digital form.

Since the programme's launch in 2015, Oxford Languages has been working with native speakers of languages with limited digital presence to build quality lexical data and resources which can be used by developers and technology companies to create websites, apps, and other digital products.



## RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

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In the next section you will read all about the global impact of research and innovation at Oxford University across all four academic divisions and how that research is made possible by our gardens, libraries and museums and state of the art facilities, as well as ways in which the University prioritises public engagement in research and health.

### Research and innovation – Introduction

For the intensity, breadth, quality and impact of its research, the University of Oxford has few peers anywhere in the world.

Oxford's research activity extends from the study of the formation of the universe to the development of early civilisations, through to high-performance computing and the latest breakthroughs in medical science, such as developing a vaccine for COVID-19.

The University's staff and postgraduate researchers use innovative techniques and modern technology to examine problems of the modern world and to better understand the ancient one. The depth of its discipline-specific work provides an ideal foundation for the development of new interdisciplinary research initiatives.

#### Research objectives

The University's overarching research objectives are to lead internationally and make significant contributions to society. Oxford aims to maximise the benefits of research by advancing fundamental knowledge, contributing to better public policy, improved health outcomes, economic prosperity, social cohesion, international development, community identity, the arts, culture and quality of life.

Oxford has long adopted a global perspective in the extent of its research, and today its researchers are confronting some of the major challenges that face the 21st-century world, including the prevention and treatment of major killers around the world such as COVID-19, bacterial resistance, tuberculosis, malaria, HIV, cancer and heart disease. They also consider the causes and consequences of poverty, globalisation, climate change, migration, and problems posed by factors such as ageing populations and increasing pressures on natural resources and biodiversity.

#### The highest potential

Oxford recruits researchers of the highest potential and distinction, attracts the very best research students from around the world, and provides a supportive research environment in which researchers at every stage of their career can flourish.

The University fosters research collaborations regionally, nationally and internationally, and builds partnerships with other research institutions, research agencies, funding bodies, industrial and commercial partners, sponsors and benefactors.

## Responding to a global crisis

Oxford has been at the centre of the global COVID-19 response from the very onset of the coronavirus crisis. Since that time, the University has been at the forefront of global efforts to combat the disease and to mitigate its many effects.

The University is particularly well-placed to respond to the global COVID-19 challenge. Oxford's world-class academic expertise, ground-breaking research, and national and international partnerships – combined with Oxford's unique structure – have enabled rapid reaction during this unprecedented time.

At Oxford, some of the world's brightest minds are coming together, working in innovative ways, to deliver world-class research that is having an impact on the frontline of this crisis. The research undertaken in response to the pandemic includes critical themes across a breadth of often interdisciplinary areas such as pandemic preparedness, vaccines, treatments, testing, modelling and increased understanding of the virus through advanced diagnostic, detection, characterisation and computational science.

This rapid research response has endeavoured to better the situation of humanity and society from almost every angle. This includes analysis of non-pharmaceutical interventions, the development of mental health interventions, practical resources for families who are isolating, mitigating the impacts to education, analysis of the actions taken by governments across the world as they respond to the crisis, and what measures could be taken by leaders to build a better and greener future.

Oxford's innovation has provided a beacon of hope to the world, through the development of an effective vaccine in record time.



Oxford's world-class academic expertise, ground-breaking research, and national and international partnerships enabled rapid reaction to the pandemic

Simultaneously the University and its spinouts have mobilised in a major way to tackle the COVID threat, developing rapid diagnostic tests, DNA sequencing and tracking, automated X-ray diagnostics and web-based applications to improve efficiencies in hospitals.

Through the Oxford Foundry COVID-19 Rapid Solutions Builder Programme, Oxford's entrepreneurial students and alumni have mobilised through the formation of start-up companies that are building practical solutions to the secondary and tertiary problems presented by the crisis, such as food scarcity, supply chain breakdown, coping with trauma and the remote delivery of education.

The University of Oxford's research response to the coronavirus pandemic and ensuing crisis has been world leading and at the heart of this response has been its people. Researchers, support staff, students, alumni and partners have collaborated, supported and united with one another during this exceptional time in the University's 900-year history.

## Scope of research



More than 1,900 academic staff, over 5,800 research and research support staff and more than 6,800 postgraduate research students, assisted by Oxford's research administrators, are involved in Oxford's research activity. At postgraduate level, 52% of students are studying for a higher degree by research.

Research at Oxford is carried out across the four academic divisions – find out more on the following pages.



## Humanities

### Research expertise

Oxford is at the forefront of humanities research internationally. The depth and diversity of research stretches from ancient and classical civilisations to the intersection between humanities and

neuroscience. Historically, the Oxford research community has been founded upon the work of the independent scholar, and individual research remains important to humanities research. Alongside this work is an increasing range of collaborative, interdisciplinary projects, involving groups of researchers and support from large research grants or donations. Some major projects, such as Modern Languages' Creative Multilingualism and the division's National Trust Partnership, also involve a large number of external partner organisations.

## Key highlights

The Institute for Ethics in AI in the Philosophy Faculty brings together philosophers and other experts in the humanities with the technical developers and users of AI in academia, business and government. The institute held a public launch event in February 2020 and aims to confront the most pressing ethical challenges which are posed by this fast-growing technology, from face recognition and voter profiling to AI's impact on employment.

Launched in 2020 after a major ERC grant, the CHANGE project in the Classics Faculty is investigating the origins and development of coinage as a medium of monetary exchange. The project uses digital methods to gather evidence for the development of the monetary economy in ancient Anatolia (which made up the majority of modern-day Turkey) for the first time. The project will chart developments from the invention of coinage there in the late 7th century BC to the absorption of the region by Rome in c30 BC.

A research project to study urban soundscapes also began in the Music Faculty in 2020, funded by a significant grant from the ERC. SONCITIES is investigating these soundscapes with a view to better understanding how they are produced, managed, controlled and experienced.

The five-year project, led by Professor Gascia Ouzounian, will involve working with architects and urban designers to help shape the way their designs impact on the sounds of cities around the world.

The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities (TORCH) stimulates, supports and promotes high-quality humanities research that transcends disciplinary boundaries and engages with a wide audience. It sponsors major research programmes into areas including environmental humanities, medieval studies, and race and resistance.

TORCH's digital engagement strategy during the lockdowns brought its events to tens of thousands of online viewers around the world. One event discussed research in the History Faculty into how previous pandemics have ended.

The Humanities Division comprises the Faculties of Classics; English Language and Literature; History; Linguistics, Philology and Phonetics; Medieval and Modern Languages; Music; Oriental Studies; Philosophy; Theology and Religion; the Rothermere American Institute; the Ruskin School of Art; and the Voltaire Foundation.

## Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences

### Research expertise

Academics in the Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division undertake world-leading fundamental and applied research into the major societal challenges of the day – including the development of low-carbon energy systems, novel imaging techniques to enhance our understanding of biology and medicine, data science and artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, and preserving biodiversity. Expertise stretches from the structure of matter and the origins of life to applied work in areas such as biomedical engineering, next-generation solar cells and autonomous vehicles. Other current research themes include the world's changing climate, technologies for the space sector and food security.

### Key highlights

In early 2020 a team of researchers from the Department of Engineering Science and OSCAR (the Oxford Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research) developed a rapid test for COVID-19 in record time. The test, OxLAMP, can accurately detect the virus in just 20 minutes without the use of traditional laboratories, and has been put into use at airports globally, including at London Heathrow.



Academics continue to play a leading role in many major national and international research projects including international telescope developments, such as the Square Kilometre Array and the European Extremely Large Telescope, and with UK and European Space Agency and NASA missions, such as the recent InSight mission to Mars. More than 50 spinouts have been formed from MPLS research since 2016, including Oxbotica and Oxford Nanopore.

In 2019, the University of Oxford became the first UK institution to top the *Times Higher Education* Computer Science and Engineering and Technology global subject rankings.

The Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division comprises ten departments (Chemistry, Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Engineering Science, Materials, the Mathematical Institute, Physics, Plant Sciences, Statistics, and Zoology), an interdisciplinary Doctoral Training Centre, and the Oxford University Begbroke Science Park.

## Social Sciences

### Research expertise

The Social Sciences Division's academic and research staff and students are international thought leaders, generating new evidence, insights and policy tools with which to address some of the major global challenges facing humanity, such as sustainable resource management, poverty and forced migration, effective governance and justice. As well as active interdisciplinary links with researchers in other divisions at Oxford, Social Sciences engages and collaborates extensively with other universities and a wide range of governmental and non-governmental practitioner communities such as law, business, public health and welfare, international development and education around the world. The division will launch an MSc in Sustainability, Enterprise and the Environment in October 2021.



### Key highlights

Significant research in the Social Sciences Division on climate and the environment included recent findings that net zero targets now cover two-thirds of the global economy. However, despite this rapid progress, the study revealed that only 20% of these targets currently meet quality tests. Research also identified four key issues responsible for unintended consequences of climate change adaptation projects that, despite good intentions and benefits to some groups, often had negative consequences for already marginalised communities.

Early 2021 also saw a major report published by the Royal Society, which recommended a series of fundamental issues that needed to be addressed before a COVID-19 vaccine passport system could be introduced.

The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker led by the Blavatnik School of Government, which launched in early 2020, became the primary information source worldwide for comparative information of what governments are doing in response to the virus. Its open data is used by policymakers, researchers and journalists. The tracker currently records measures adopted by governments across 19

policy areas in more than 180 countries. The freely available Oxford COVID-19 'Supertracker' also launched in 2020 as an online platform established to help policymakers around the world navigate the policy responses to tackling the pandemic and its aftermath.

Research into the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic exposed how COVID-19 is affecting children with imprisoned parents, sharing findings that thousands of children in the UK have not seen their parents for a year.

Another report revealed in June 2020 that the gender inequality gap remained firm during lockdown, and recommended three key measures: 'To prevent the long-term decline in women's economic power, spikes in poverty among single-parent households in particular and the resulting child poverty.'

The Social Sciences Division consists of the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, the School of Archaeology, the Saïd Business School, the Department of Economics, the Department of Education, the School of Geography and the Environment, the Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, the Blavatnik School of Government, the Department of International Development, the Oxford Internet Institute, the Faculty of Law, the Department of Politics and International Relations, the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, the Department of Sociology, and the Oxford Martin School.



## Medical Sciences

### Research expertise

The Medical Sciences Division is an internationally recognised centre of excellence for biomedical and clinical research and teaching and is the largest of the four academic divisions within the University of Oxford with a thriving, multidisciplinary community of over 8,500 academics, staff, students and clinicians.

The division's research spans the full spectrum of biomedical sciences from basic discovery to implementation. Scientific breadth, depth and scale allow the division to remain agile, respond flexibly and deliver research that has global impact, as has been evident throughout 2020/21 by the response to COVID-19.

The ability to forge connections between diverse disciplines enables researchers to build multidisciplinary and international partnerships to drive advances in knowledge, and to address some of the most significant problems facing the world today such as malaria, TB and HIV.

The division is closely aligned, both physically and through research aims, with the two local NHS partners, and this is exemplified by shared NIHR Biomedical Research Centres. These partnerships, alongside involvement in the Oxford Academic Health Science Centre and the Oxford Academic Health Sciences Network, offer many benefits. Patients receive high-quality care underpinned by world-leading research, medical students gain experience in one of the leading medical centres in the UK, and discoveries in basic and applied biomedical research quickly result in improvements in healthcare and medical innovations.

Medical Sciences at Oxford aims to be the best university biomedical institution in Europe and among the best five biomedical institutions in the world, and has been ranked number one for the last ten years in the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings by subject for clinical, pre-clinical and health sciences.



### Key highlights

Many researchers from across the Medical Sciences Division have reset their research activity to focus on the COVID-19 pandemic. In a relatively short time, research developments have had significant global impact and are saving lives.



Researchers have developed an effective COVID-19 vaccine, which can be produced at low cost, and stored and shipped easily, and identified the first effective treatment (dexamethasone) during the world's largest COVID-19 clinical trial, RECOVERY. Figures published in March 2021 revealed that dexamethasone use had saved 22,000 lives in the UK and an estimated one million lives worldwide. In February 2021 it was also announced RECOVERY had demonstrated that the anti-inflammatory treatment tocilizumab reduces the risk of death when given to hospitalised patients with severe COVID-19. The study also showed that tocilizumab shortens the time until patients are successfully discharged from hospital.

Another major trial launched in 2020 focuses on a range of potential treatments for COVID-19 suitable for use in the community, to help people recover more quickly and prevent the need for hospital admission. In April 2021, PRINCIPLE reported inhaled budesonide as the first widely available, inexpensive drug found to shorten recovery times in patients aged over 50.

Further large-scale research into COVID-19 includes the Com-COV study, launched earlier in 2021 to explore whether the COVID-19 vaccines available can be used more flexibly, with different vaccines being used for the first and second dose. A human challenge trial to look at what kind of immune response can stop people from becoming re-infected and how the immune system reacts second time round also launched in 2021.

Researchers also uncovered a higher risk to pregnant women from COVID-19 than previously recognised.

Furthermore, extensive and wide-ranging research is being conducted in behavioural, psychological, societal and economic impacts of the pandemic. Co-SPACE study (COVID-19: Supporting Parents, Adolescents, and Children in Epidemics) continued to share findings into the mental health impact of the pandemic, while another study revealed one in three COVID-19 survivors received a neurological or psychiatric diagnosis within six months of infection.

The largest-ever study of COVID-19 vaccine messaging reported that emphasising the personal benefits of vaccination may be the most effective way to persuade people who are sceptical about the jab.

Beyond COVID, researchers reported findings from a trial of a candidate malaria vaccine – the first to meet the World Health Organization's Malaria Vaccine Technology Roadmap goal of a vaccine with at least 75% efficacy. New research from the Medical Sciences Division also showed that people who suffer from recurrent abdominal pain in childhood may be more likely to have disordered eating as teenagers, while two other new studies shared findings that there is no upper threshold to the benefits of exercise in reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease, and that targeting arterial stiffening earlier in a person's lifespan could provide cognitive benefits in older age and may help to delay the onset of dementia. Scientists also discovered that obesity can increase the chances of someone developing kidney disease.

In another new study, neuroscientists found that raised blood pressure and diabetes in mid-life alter brain structure to slow thinking speed and memory. In 2021, the Medical Sciences Division also launched the 100 Women of Oxford Medical Sciences project, aimed at showcasing the diversity of roles that women have across the division – 100 women were asked to reflect on their journeys, their place in Medical Sciences and their vision for the next 100 years.

The Medical Sciences Division encompasses the Department of Biochemistry, the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, the Department of Experimental Psychology, the Radcliffe Department of Medicine, the Department of Oncology, the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences, the Department of Paediatrics, the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, the Department of Pharmacology, the Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, the Nuffield Department of Population Health, the Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, the Department of Psychiatry, the Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences and the Nuffield Department of Women's & Reproductive Health.

## The colleges

Alongside the divisions, the colleges have a vital role to play in Oxford's research activity, through the provision of natural multidisciplinary communities that facilitate and foster research activities, the funding of posts and, where appropriate, the provision of space and support to specialist research institutes.

## Resources for research – GLAM

Oxford's outstanding gardens, libraries and museums form one of the greatest concentrations of university collections in the world. Comprising over 20 million objects, specimens and printed items, they constitute one of the world's largest and most important research repositories, drawing scholars from all over the world.

**The Bodleian Libraries** work to provide services that anticipate and respond to the needs of 21st-century scholars across subject disciplines. The Libraries have invested heavily in increased digital access and have taken the lead in the digitisation of manuscripts, searchable text archives and image databases, which has proved invaluable during the COVID-19 pandemic. They aim to increase the speed of access to other information as well, including high-demand print collections and resources beyond their own vast collections. Academic subject librarians provide research training, support and assist in accessing the rich resources available.



**The Bodleian Libraries' special collections** comprise one of the largest collections of western manuscripts, rare books, maps and music in the world, and some of the world's greatest written treasures. Access to the special collections for research forms an important and unique element of Oxford's academic offering.

All of the museums and collections engage in externally funded research projects and collaborate as partners on research projects in Oxford and with universities around the world. For example:

- The Ashmolean is leading a four-year project focusing on the museum's major collection of Italian drawings to produce an authoritative, comprehensive collections catalogue, inform interpretation and promote the significance of studies of provenance and studies in the history of collecting.
- The Botanic Garden has been working with botanists around the world to develop conservation plant collections of species from biodiversity hotspots, with research focused on the Mediterranean Basin, Ethiopian and Japanese floristic regions.
- A research project across the Gardens, Libraries and Museums is exploring the role of the cultural sector for older people in the COVID-19 pandemic and specifically looking at optimising cultural provision to improve older people's wellbeing through social prescribing.



## Resources for research – state-of-the-art facilities

As well as its museums and collections, the University makes significant and ongoing investment in state-of-the-art facilities.

### Key developments over the last year include:

- Finishing the Biochemistry Completion project, providing superb new lab facilities for the Department of Biochemistry and other research units, as well as space designed to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration.
- Plans to redevelop the site of the now-demolished Tinbergen Building to create a world-class new centre for life and mind sciences have continued at pace, and the project

received planning consent in late 2020. The new building will significantly improve teaching, research and public engagement in psychological and biological science at Oxford, helping scientists to solve some of our major global challenges. It will be home to the Department of Experimental Psychology and a new Department of Biology, combining the existing Departments of Plant Sciences and Zoology.

- The University has continued to move forward with its strategic partnership with Legal & General, which will provide up to £4 billion of funding over ten years to create world-class science and innovation districts at Begbroke and Osney Mead, as well as delivering the University's ambitious target of building 1,000 new subsidised staff homes and 1,000 new graduate accommodation units. The first project to begin construction under the partnership is likely to be the redevelopment of graduate accommodation at Court Place Gardens in Iffley.

Other major current projects include the Institute for Developmental and Regenerative Medicine, currently under construction at Old Road Campus, which will house around 200 researchers seeking to draw on the human body's self-repair abilities to create new drugs and treatments, and the proposed Institute of Global Health, also at Old Road, which was the subject of a public consultation in early 2021.

### Oxfordshire City Deal

The University is a partner in the Oxfordshire City Deal which brings with it investment in innovation and infrastructure worth more than £1.2 billion. More than £30 million has been invested in two University innovation centres: the Begbroke Innovation Accelerator at Begbroke Science Park and the Oxford BioEscalator at the Old Road Campus. Both work to bring cutting-edge scientific research to the global marketplace and to support high-tech start-ups as they develop into larger companies.

### Begbroke Science Park

Begbroke Science Park is a fully integrated research and development facility, where world-class University scientists work with industry decision-makers and entrepreneurs to turn cutting-edge research into commercial opportunities. It is home to more than 20 research groups in engineering, materials and life sciences as well as around 30 high-tech companies. The park hosts innovation and enterprise initiatives and provides a space where academic theory is converted into business practice by nurturing up-and-coming science-based industries.

## Oxford University Press

Oxford University Press (OUP) furthers the University's objective of excellence in research through its publishing worldwide. It is the largest and most successful university press in the world.



### The highest quality

OUP publishes the highest-quality journals and delivers this research to the widest-possible audience, working closely with society partners, authors and subscribers in order to provide publishing services that support their research needs. More than 450 journals are published in the humanities, social sciences, law, science and medicine. Two-thirds of these are published with learned and professional societies.

The Oxford English Dictionary is one of the UK's largest humanities projects, with regular online updates. It now contains more than 600,000 words from the last 1,000 years and 3.5 million quotations.

### Major reference works

OUP has a series of major reference works in both digital and print formats – from the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, a partnership with the University that features over 60,000 biographies of influential figures who have shaped British history, to the Oxford Research Encyclopedias, a continuously updated digital resource that features an expanding set of original long-form overview articles written and peer reviewed by experts from around the globe.

**Oxford University Press publishes more than 6,000 titles a year worldwide in a variety of formats. The range includes dictionaries, English language teaching materials, children's books, journals, scholarly monographs, printed music, higher education textbooks and school books. You can read more about OUP's work to further the University's objective of excellence in scholarship and education on page 33.**

## Oxford University Innovation

Oxford University is committed to ensuring that innovative and entrepreneurial staff are supported to develop commercial impact from their research through licensing of technologies, consulting and company creation. Oxford University Innovation (OUI) helps academics turn their research into positive societal and economic impact, such as jobs and wealth, improving and saving lives, and offering solutions to the world's greatest problems. OUI provides support to researchers seeking to protect, develop or commercialise intellectual property, or to apply their expertise more widely through academic consultancy. OUI brings together academics, investors and industry, and has pioneered the successful commercial exploitation of academic research.

### Key highlights

Licences and spinouts managed by OUI generate impact from University research, with returns to academics, departments and the University to support the next generation of entrepreneurial academics. In the past year, OUI has supported the vaccine and other COVID-19 technologies emerging from the University, created 28 new companies in 2020, and saw record levels of investment (over £1 billion) into Oxford University spinouts.

**Oxford University through OUI is the UK leader in generating spinout companies, creating 18 for the academic year 2019/20, plus many more startups and social enterprises. Overall, it has created 219 spinouts, more than any other UK institution. OUI is also the most prolific university filer of patent in the UK and receives more income from intellectual property than UK peers. In the past financial year, OUI completed 846 commercial deals, signed 529 academic consultancy deals, and returned £16.6 million to researchers and the University.**

## Oxford Sciences Innovation

Since 2015, Oxford Sciences Innovation (OSI) has worked with over 200 of Oxford's leading academics to build a portfolio of more than 100 companies, worth over \$2 billion (around £1.4 billion), all based on Oxford science. This unique partnership with Oxford's academics, research and intellectual property within the Medical Sciences and Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences divisions has identified cutting-edge research, scientific breakthroughs and advances in technology capable of changing the world and turning ideas into business. From breakthroughs in quantum computing, nuclear fusion and advanced medical diagnostics, OSI companies positively impact lives on a global scale.

# RESEARCH AND INNOVATION: ENGAGEMENT

## Recognition of research

The strength of research at Oxford is regularly recognised by the award of international prizes to its academics.

The 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics was jointly awarded to Roger Penrose, Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez for their work on black holes. Sir Roger Penrose is Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, and emeritus fellow of Wadham College. In total, 56 Nobel Prizes have been won by alumni and staff of the University.

In 2021, six Oxford professors were also elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society, which means Oxford's academic community now includes more than 90 Fellows of the Royal Society. There are also more than 100 Fellows of the British Academy, including ten Oxford academics from the Humanities and Social Sciences Divisions who were awarded fellowships in 2020. In addition, our academic community includes Fellows of the Royal Academy of Engineering, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Social Sciences, and many international learned societies. The University itself has won ten prestigious Queen's Anniversary Prizes for Higher Education, more than any other university.

## Research income

Oxford's total research income is consistently the highest of any UK university. In 2019/20 the University earned £633.6 million in external research funding. When the block grant for research from Research England is added, the University's research income totals £783.8 million. Oxford's largest and most important competitive research funders over the past ten years have been the Wellcome Trust, the UK Research Councils and the European Commission.

Research income 2019/20	£m
Research councils	147.1
UK charities	153.9
UK government and health authorities	95.9
UK industry and commerce	26.5
European Commission and other EU government bodies	62.6
EU-based charities, industry and commerce	41.5
Other international governments, charities, industry and commerce	106.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>633.6</b>
Research England – block grant	150.2
<b>Overall total research income*</b>	<b>783.8</b>

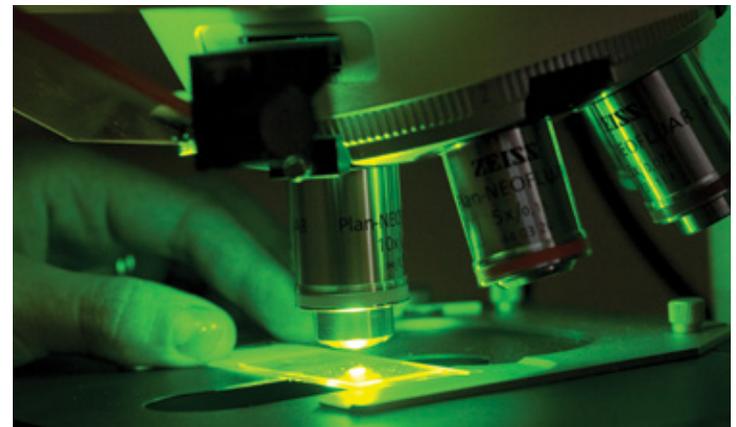
\*not including college research income

Oxford's research raises debate and solves real-world problems on topics such as religion, politics, emerging technologies, health, climate, the arts and more. One of the core priorities of the University is to widen engagement with society, including fostering public engagement with research and contributing to an improved quality of life for people in Oxford and throughout the world through research-led engagement in healthcare.

## Public engagement with research

The University believes that researchers can and should be inspired by learning from those outside academia. Through public engagement we can stimulate debate on important issues, ignite the imagination, build trust and enrich citizenship. The benefits allow researchers to gain from fresh insights and the expertise of the public.

The University tries to provide as many opportunities as possible for the public to meet and interact with researchers.



## Come together

People have many opportunities to participate in research at Oxford. In fact, research is made possible by hundreds of thousands of volunteers from around the world who come together to assist professional researchers – many volunteers have participated in various COVID-19 trials and studies, enabling scientific advancement and helping to save lives.

The digital platform Zooniverse allows people to contribute to real discoveries in fields ranging from astronomy to zoology.

Other projects work collaboratively with communities on specific challenges, such as how best to address flood risk. The Knowledge Exchange Fellowships scheme, hosted by The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities (TORCH), enables researchers to build partnerships with local organisations that will benefit from and inform their research.



Curiosity Carnival - Oxford's European Researchers' Night - took place in 2018 and attracted more than 9,000 people, engaging 493 researchers, DPhil students and academics from over 60 departments and faculties across the University

## Sharing findings

University researchers share their findings in many other ways: participating in debate on our Futuremakers podcast, holding seminars and lectures the public can attend, and hosting events which enable young people and adults to engage directly with the researchers involved.

The museums and collections also enable University researchers and staff to engage with the public in numerous events and activities.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many such events and activities have successfully moved online.

## Public engagement in health

The University makes a major contribution to improving the quality of life for people in Oxford and throughout the world through its research-led engagement in healthcare.

## National Health Service

A longstanding partnership between the University and the local National Health Service (NHS) in research, training and treatment offers patients tangible benefits.

Most Oxfordshire patients will come into contact with a University medic at some point. Many are on joint NHS appointments, while many NHS consultants and GPs contribute to University research and to the teaching of medical students.

## Major collaborations

The Medical Sciences Division is involved in a number of major collaborations.

Such collaborations facilitate the rapid movement of scientific discoveries from the lab to the ward, operating theatre and general practice, meaning patients benefit from innovative new treatments.

Combining strengths in world-class science, translational research, training and clinical expertise allow us to address 21st-century healthcare challenges.

## Collaborations include:

- The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)-funded Oxford Biomedical Research Centre;
- Partnership with the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, and the Oxford Health Biomedical Research Centre in partnership with Health NHS Foundation Trust;
- Collaborations with the Oxford Academic Health Sciences Network (OAHSN) and the Academic Health Sciences Centre (AHSC).



Major collaborations mean patients benefit rapidly from innovative new treatments



## COMMUNITY AND CULTURE

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In the next section you can read how the University makes a major contribution to the local community, its social life and economy, and the vibrant culture of Oxford city and wider region.

## Community and culture – Introduction

Oxford is one of the world's most influential and international universities – part of a local, national and global community.

The previous section explains how the University's work in research and innovation impacts and engages people all across the globe, including in Oxfordshire.

Oxford University also contributes to the economy, social life and vibrant culture of our local community. That engagement extends from making accessible spaces such as libraries, gardens and museums or supporting local events to the work of student volunteers with Oxford charities.

### Cultural and social life

The collegiate University makes a major contribution to the social and cultural life of the city and region. Departments, faculties and schools of the four academic divisions regularly host events to which everyone is welcome, while the Oxford Philharmonic Orchestra, the University's orchestra-in-residence, runs concerts open to all. The University is also a major financial supporter of the Oxford Playhouse.

### Oxford Open Doors

The University partners with the Oxford Preservation Trust for the annual Oxford Open Doors weekend in September. In 2020, the event was hosted slightly differently because of COVID-19, and became Oxford Open Doors 'Goes Outside' with outdoor events, self-guided walks and a virtual programme.

Since launching in 2007, the event has gone on to become incredibly successful, welcoming more than 35,000 visitors annually, which makes it one of the largest heritage open days in the country. Oxford Preservation Trust has announced the return of Oxford Open Doors for 2021 on 11 and 12 September.

### Gardens, libraries and museums

Oxford University's gardens, libraries and museums welcomed 3,311,764 visitors in 2019, according to figures from the Association of Leading Visitor Attractions.

Each site hosts an extensive programme of events for all ages, including children, young people, adults and community groups. Many such events were successfully hosted virtually when government COVID-19 restrictions made that necessary; making them even more accessible to a much wider audience.

## Major projects and exhibitions for 2021

### Throughout 2021 a range of exhibitions are taking place:

- **Mirror of the Stars** at the History of Science Museum provides an introduction to the museum's famous astrolabes, and how they help us find our place in a moving universe.
- **Roots to Seeds**: 400 years of Oxford's Botanic Garden at the Weston Library looks back at 400 years of botanical research and teaching at the University of Oxford as the UK's oldest botanic garden celebrates its 400th anniversary.
- **Meat The Future** at the Museum of Natural History serves up serious food for thought about how the consumption of meat affects our health and the planet. Features Cain and Abel (1994), Damien Hirst's famous artwork of two calves suspended in formaldehyde solution.
- **Owning the Past** explores how the borders of the state of Iraq were established following the First World War when British control of the region included a fascination with its ancient past – one that led to a colonisation of Mesopotamian antiquity as much as the living communities.
- **Beyond the Binary** at the Pitt Rivers Museum looks at gender identities and alternative understandings of gender from people with different identities, as well as identifying human histories that are unrepresented as a result of intolerance. The exhibition was developed through a project working with LGBTQ+ stakeholders to explore the diversity of sexual and gender identities.

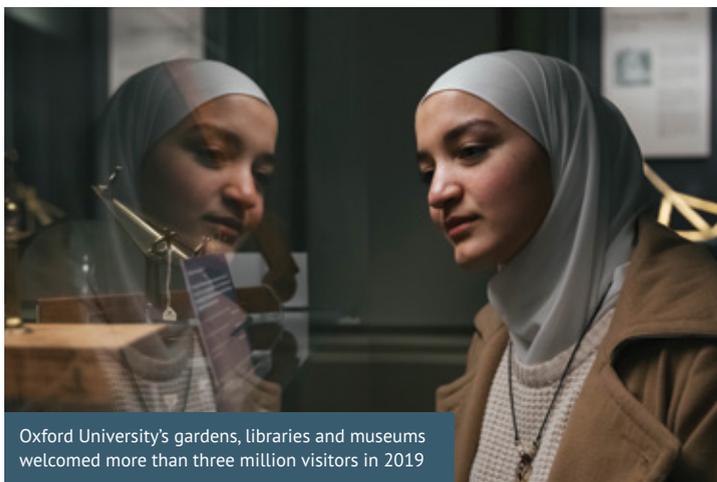
### Major projects for 2021:

- **Strategy** - Gardens, Libraries and Museums launched its new strategy in early 2021. The strategy covers the period 2020/21 to 2022/23 and, at just over two years in length, it's very much a response to the past year and the impact of COVID-19. The strategy takes into account new ways of working and focuses on the critical priorities that will allow the Gardens, Libraries and Museums to grow its capabilities and build back better from this period of the pandemic.



○ **Digital Strategy** – the Digital Strategy provides a vision of how the Gardens, Libraries and Museums can harness technology to engage the public locally, nationally and internationally with Oxford University’s globally significant collections, as well as support research and teaching and enhance the management and preservation of the collections through digital means. Work delivering the GLAM Digital Strategy saw the rollout of Digital Asset Management Systems and a Collections Management System for a number of the GLAM museums. These systems help to achieve our aim of making our unique collections discoverable online to preserve and safeguard them for future generations.

○ **Collecting the living scientific history of COVID at Oxford University** – the History of Science Museum (HSM) and Bodleian Libraries are playing a critical role in capturing and preserving the history of the global pandemic by collaborating with colleagues across the University on ‘Collecting COVID’. Working with the Medical Science and Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Divisions, the initiative will be collecting objects, documents and oral histories from colleagues involved in the response to COVID-19. For now, the collection is being gathered behind the scenes, and will include ephemera of daily life, such as a bottle of a beer that a local brewery created especially for the Oxford Vaccine Group. Thanks to external funding, a new COVID curator at HSM will work in close partnership with a dedicated archivist at the Bodleian Libraries in continuing to identify, collate and catalogue the stories of COVID-19 to inspire and encourage the widest possible use of Oxford’s research findings and expertise, and make these accessible to everyone.



Oxford University’s gardens, libraries and museums welcomed more than three million visitors in 2019

## Economic engagement

The University plays an integral role in the economic life of the city of Oxford and its surrounding region, and has long been a major driver in the growth of the area’s economy. Oxfordshire is one of Europe’s leading centres of enterprise and innovation, with particular strengths in biosciences and new technologies, and many of the region’s high-tech companies have links with the University.

A 2017 study carried out by BiGGAR Economics – Economic Impact of the University of Oxford – measured the University’s impact regionally, nationally and globally. It was calculated that nationally the University contributes £5.8 billion to the UK economy, with a global impact of £7.1 billion, supporting more than 50,000 jobs. Every £1 of University income was estimated to return £3.30 to the national economy. Regionally, the University contributed £2.3 billion annually to Oxfordshire’s economy supporting 33,700 jobs – 28,800 in the city of Oxford alone. On average, some seven million tourists were visiting Oxford each year, spending £600 million and supporting more than 13,000 jobs. Surveys identifying top tourist attractions consistently highlight buildings, gardens and green spaces belonging to the collegiate University. The report also calculated that the commercialisation of University research and innovation through licence agreements and the creation of spinout companies contributed £320 million to the UK economy and supported 5,700 jobs. Much of this activity is sited in Oxfordshire, where it generated £147 million and supported 2,400 jobs.

### Community Funding

COVID response funding: the University provided £10,000 to the Oxford Hub and Oxfordshire Community Foundation to fund their Oxford Together and Resilience Fund initiatives in 2020. Small Community Grants Scheme: Oxford University gives £50,000 annually to community projects and events in the city of Oxford.

A few of the projects benefiting in 2020 include:

- Winter food parcel schemes run by Oxford Mutual Aid and Ark-T, together supporting 242 families in the city
- The Gateway’s takeaway cafe and home delivery service for homeless people and the vulnerably housed
- A maths support project and an online programme of activities and workshops for schoolchildren in east Oxford
- A bursary scheme for disadvantaged children attending Blackbird Leys Amateur Boxing Club
- A new commercial-grade oven for the Yellow Submarine’s Park End cafe, to be used as part of a project helping people with learning disabilities and autism



Oxford's students are committed to giving something back

## Student engagement

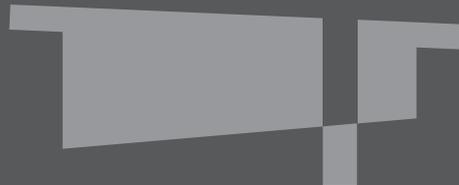
Many of Oxford's students are committed to giving something back to the community through volunteering and charity work.

Oxford Student Union's Raise and Give (RAG), for example, raises money for charities chosen by students.

Oxford Hub connects students with volunteering opportunities and many students have also become involved in the local COVID-19 response through the community-based charity. They may be keeping older people company with friendly phone calls, volunteering on environmental projects or helping to run activity days or tutoring for children experiencing social and economic disadvantage. During the pandemic, students have also organised social check-ins for people unable to leave home, and helped with shopping and delivering medicine, along with using their talents to deliver online tutorials for local schoolchildren to help prevent them from falling behind with their work.

In partnership with the Oxford Faculty of Law and a local solicitors' firm, law students have been part of a legal aid clinic providing immigration and asylum advice to prison inmates. More widely, there are student groups working to support education and community projects in the developing world.

The Oxford Strategy Challenge, the Student Consultancy and the Researcher Strategy Consultancy, run by Oxford University's Careers Service, provide free consultancy services to local Oxfordshire businesses and organisations. Undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral researchers from all disciplines work in teams to address a real strategic issue or business problem affecting the organisation. The programme provides an opportunity for local, small and medium-sized companies, charities and community organisations to access free consultancy services, and for students to gain valuable job skills and work experience.



## REFERENCE

In the next section you can find out more about Oxford's student body including the numbers of postgraduates by academic division, undergraduates by subject, and students by nationality. You can also read more about the number of staff at Oxford and find reference information about the 39 colleges and six permanent private halls.

All student figures as at 1 December 2020.

## Total students

	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduates	6,118	6,392	12,510
Postgraduates	7,018	6,026	13,044
Visiting, recognised and other students	97	169	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,233</b>	<b>12,587</b>	<b>25,820</b>

## Students by nationality

	UK	EU	Non-EU	Unknown	Total
Undergraduates	9,643	1,283	1,583	1	12,510
Postgraduates	4,618	3,046	5,377	3	13,044
Visiting, recognised and other students	37	41	188	0	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,298</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25,820</b>

## Postgraduates by academic division

	Taught	Research	Total
Humanities	902	1,117	2,019
Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences	746	2,703	3,449
Medical Sciences	384	1,578	1,962
Social Sciences	3,336	1,322	4,658
Continuing Education	850	106	956
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>13,044</b>

## Undergraduates by subject

Ancient and Modern History	60
Archaeology and Anthropology	68
Biological Sciences	109
Biology	221
Biomedical Sciences	89
Cell and Systems Biology	25
Chemistry	728
Classical Archaeology and Ancient History	67
Classics and English	48
Classics and Modern Languages	28
Classics and Oriental Studies	35
Computer Science	153
Computer Science and Philosophy	46
Earth Sciences	135
Economics and Management	263
Engineering Science	674
English Language and Literature	689
English and Modern Languages	96
European and Middle Eastern Languages	55
Experimental Psychology	180
Fine Art	78
Geography	262
Geology	1
History	711
History and Economics	49
History and English	38
History and Modern Languages	86
History and Politics	139
History of Art	43
Human Sciences	95
Law	718
Literae Humaniores	423
Materials Science	162
Mathematical and Theoretical Physics	34
Mathematics	594
Mathematics and Computer Science	155
Mathematics and Philosophy	65
Mathematics and Statistics	115
Medicine (Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Graduate Entry)	1,024
Modern Languages	641
Modern Languages and Linguistics	114
Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry	415
Music	229
Neuroscience	21
Oriental Studies	149
Philosophy and Modern Languages	77
Philosophy and Theology	85
Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)	731
Physics	630
Physics and Philosophy	59
Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics (PPL)	96
Religion and Oriental Studies	6
Theology	23
Theology and Religion	121
<b>Other undergraduates</b>	
Continuing Education Certificates and Diplomas including Theology/Pastoral Studies (BTh, Cert, Dip)	552
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,510</b>

## Students by college/permanent private hall

	Undergraduates	Postgraduates	Visiting, recognised and other students	Total
All Souls	0	6	0	6
Balliol	374	377	2	753
Blackfriars Hall	1	27	3	31
Brasenose	375	239	0	614
Campion Hall	0	17	0	17
Christ Church	462	256	0	718
Corpus Christi	279	91	2	372
Exeter	366	266	25	657
Green Templeton	88	486	1	575
Harris Manchester	113	212	0	325
Hertford	416	251	14	681
Jesus	389	243	1	633
Keble	449	466	3	918
Kellogg	0	1,137	0	1,137
Lady Margaret Hall	422	292	3	717
Linacre	0	631	0	631
Lincoln	323	338	3	664
Magdalen	435	174	3	612
Mansfield	255	206	28	489
Merton	321	225	0	546
New College	427	329	11	767
Nuffield	0	93	0	93
Oriel	338	191	2	531
Pembroke	400	235	21	656
The Queen's	360	192	1	553
Regent's Park	131	94	12	237
St Anne's	452	367	11	830
St Antony's	0	505	0	505
St Benet's Hall	79	49	0	128
St Catherine's	528	385	37	950
St Cross	0	572	0	572
St Edmund Hall	394	326	3	723
St Hilda's	416	201	0	617
St Hugh's	452	440	0	892
St John's	416	260	2	678
St Peter's	374	232	12	618
St Stephen's House	4	71	0	75
Somerville	437	235	0	672
Trinity	298	131	0	429
University College	425	221	0	646
Wadham	484	243	24	751
Wolfson	0	775	0	775
Worcester	455	192	14	661
Wycliffe Hall	51	37	0	88

All staff number figures as at 31 July 2020.

## Staff numbers

### Full-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,231	562	1,793
Research	2,328	1,805	4,133
Teaching and research support	269	413	682
Administrative	746	1,758	2,504
Finance	149	259	408
Computing	568	135	703
Library	100	168	268
Museum	23	40	63
Technical and crafts	180	317	497
Ancillary	319	124	443
<b>Total full-time staff</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>11,494</b>

### Part-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	117	60	177
Research	323	442	765
Teaching and research support	67	226	293
Administrative	126	966	1,092
Finance	11	104	115
Computing	62	74	136
Library	54	185	239
Museum	22	56	78
Technical and crafts	37	60	97
Ancillary	83	98	181
<b>Total part-time staff</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>3,173</b>

### All staff

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,348	622	1,970
Research	2,651	2,247	4,898
Teaching and research support	336	639	975
Administrative	872	2,724	3,596
Finance	160	363	523
Computing	630	209	839
Library	154	353	507
Museum	45	96	141
Technical and crafts	354	240	594
Ancillary	402	222	624
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>14,667</b>

These figures do not include those employed solely by the colleges or those employed by Oxford University Press, casual workers and those on variable hours contracts.

## Colleges and permanent private halls



The dialling code for Oxford is **01865**

The international dialling code for the UK is **+44**

College foundation date in brackets

### Colleges

#### All Souls College (1438)

Warden: Prof Sir John Vickers, FBA  
Tel: 279379 www.asc.ox.ac.uk

#### Balliol College (1263)

Master: Dame Helen Ghosh, DCB  
Tel: 277777 www.balliol.ox.ac.uk

#### Brasenose College (1509)

Principal: John Bowers, QC  
Tel: 277830 www.bnc.ox.ac.uk

#### Christ Church (1546<sup>1</sup>)

Dean: The Very Revd Prof Martyn Percy  
Tel: 276150 www.chch.ox.ac.uk

#### Corpus Christi College (1517)

President: Dr Helen Moore  
Tel: 276700 www.ccc.ox.ac.uk

#### Exeter College (1314)

Rector: Prof Sir Rick Trainor, KBE, FRHistS, FAcSS  
Tel: 279600 www.exeter.ox.ac.uk

#### \* Green Templeton College (2008)

Principal: Sir Michael Dixon  
Tel: 274770 www.gtc.ox.ac.uk

#### \*\* Harris Manchester College (1889<sup>ii</sup>)

Principal: Prof Jane Shaw, FRHistS  
Tel: 271006 www.hmc.ox.ac.uk

#### Hertford College (1740)

Principal: Tom Fletcher, CMG  
Tel: 279400 www.hertford.ox.ac.uk

#### Jesus College (1571)

Principal: Prof Sir Nigel Shadbolt, FEng  
Tel: 279700 www.jesus.ox.ac.uk

#### Keble College (1870)

Warden: Sir Jonathan Phillips, KCB  
Tel: 272727 www.keble.ox.ac.uk

#### \* Kellogg College (1990)

President: Prof Jonathan Michie  
Tel: 612000 www.kellogg.ox.ac.uk

#### Lady Margaret Hall (1879)

Principal: Alan Rusbridger until 30 September 2021; Professor Christine Gerrard (acting Principal), 1 October 2021–September 2022.  
Tel: 274300 www.lmh.ox.ac.uk

#### \* Linacre College (1962)

Principal: Dr Nick Brown  
Tel: 271650 www.linacre.ox.ac.uk

#### Lincoln College (1427)

Rector: Prof Henry Woudhuysen, FBA  
Tel: 279800 www.lincoln.ox.ac.uk

#### Magdalen College (1458)

President: Dinah Rose, QC  
Tel: 276000 www.magd.ox.ac.uk

#### Mansfield College (1886)

Principal: Helen Mountfield, QC  
Tel: 270999 www.mansfield.ox.ac.uk

#### Merton College (1264)

Warden: Prof Irene Tracey  
Tel: 276310 www.merton.ox.ac.uk

#### New College (1379)

Warden: Miles Young  
Tel: 279555 www.new.ox.ac.uk

#### \* Nuffield College (1958)

Warden: Sir Andrew Dilnot, CBE  
Tel: 278500 www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk

#### Oriel College (1326)

Provost: Lord Mendoza of King's Reach  
Tel: 276555 www.oriel.ox.ac.uk

#### Pembroke College (1624)

Master: The Rt Hon Sir Ernest Ryder PC, Kt  
Tel: 276444 www.pmb.ox.ac.uk

#### The Queen's College (1341)

Provost: Dr Claire Craig CBE  
Tel: 279120 www.queens.ox.ac.uk

#### \* Reuben College (2019)

President: Professor Lionel Tarassenko, CBE, FEng, FMedSci  
Tel: 616459 www.reuben.ox.ac.uk

#### St Anne's College (1879<sup>iii</sup>)

Principal: Helen King, QPM  
Tel: 274800 www.st-annes.ox.ac.uk

#### \* St Antony's College (1953)

Warden: Prof Roger Goodman  
Tel: 284700 www.sant.ox.ac.uk

#### St Catherine's College (1963)

Master: Prof Kersti Börjars  
Tel: 271700 www.stcatz.ox.ac.uk

#### \* St Cross College (1965)

Master: Carole Souter, CBE  
Tel: 278490 www.stx.ox.ac.uk

#### St Edmund Hall (c1278)

Principal: Prof Katherine Willis, CBE  
Tel: 279000 www.seh.ox.ac.uk

#### St Hilda's College (1893)

Principal: Prof Sir Gordon Duff, FRCP, FRCP, FMedSci, FRSE  
Tel: 276884 www.sthildas.ox.ac.uk

#### St Hugh's College (1886)

Principal: The Rt Hon Dame Elish Angiolini, DBE, QC, FRSE  
Tel: 274900 www.st-hughs.ox.ac.uk

\* Graduate-only college \*\* For mature students (aged 21 and over)

<sup>i</sup> Cardinal Wolsey founded his 'Cardinal College' in 1525 but then the institution was re-founded as Christ Church by Henry VIII in 1546 | <sup>ii</sup> Founded in Manchester, 1786; moved to Oxford 1889

\* Graduate-only college

<sup>iii</sup> Founded 1879 as the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, later known as The Society of Oxford Home Students

**St John's College (1555)**

President: Prof Margaret Snowling, CBE,  
FBA, FMedSci

Tel: 277300 [www.sjc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.sjc.ox.ac.uk)

**St Peter's College (1929)**

Master: Prof Judith Buchanan

Tel: 278900 [www.spc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.spc.ox.ac.uk)

**Somerville College (1879)**

Principal: Baroness Royall of Blaisdon

Tel: 270600 [www.some.ox.ac.uk](http://www.some.ox.ac.uk)

**Trinity College (1555)**

President: Dame Hilary Boulding, DBE

Tel: 279900 [www.trinity.ox.ac.uk](http://www.trinity.ox.ac.uk)

**University College (1249)**

Master: Baroness Valerie Amos, CH, PC

Tel: 276602 [www.univ.ox.ac.uk](http://www.univ.ox.ac.uk)

**Wadham College (1610)**

Warden: Lord Macdonald of River Glaven,  
QC, until August 2021. New warden from  
September 2021; please visit website for  
further details.

Tel: 277900 [www.wadham.ox.ac.uk](http://www.wadham.ox.ac.uk)

**\* Wolfson College (1966)**

President: Sir Tim Hitchens, KCVO, CMG

Tel: 274100 [www.wolfson.ox.ac.uk](http://www.wolfson.ox.ac.uk)

**Worcester College (1714)**

Provost: David Isaac, CBE, from July 2021

Tel: 278300 [www.worc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.worc.ox.ac.uk)

**Permanent Private Halls****Blackfriars Hall (1221)**

Regent of Studies: The Very Revd Dr John  
O'Connor, OP

Tel: 278400 [www.bfriars.ox.ac.uk](http://www.bfriars.ox.ac.uk)

**Campion Hall (1896)**

Master: The Revd Dr Nicholas Austin, SJ

Tel: 286100 [www.campion.ox.ac.uk](http://www.campion.ox.ac.uk)

**Regent's Park College (1810<sup>iiii</sup>)**

Principal: The Revd Dr Robert Ellis

Tel: 288120 [www.rpc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.rpc.ox.ac.uk)

**St Benet's Hall (1897)**

Master: Prof Richard Cooper

Tel: 280556 [www.st-benets.ox.ac.uk](http://www.st-benets.ox.ac.uk)

**St Stephen's House (1876)**

Principal: The Revd Canon Dr Robin Ward

Tel: 613500 [www.ssho.ox.ac.uk](http://www.ssho.ox.ac.uk)

**Wycliffe Hall (1877)**

Principal: The Revd Michael Lloyd

Tel: 274200 [www.wycliffe.ox.ac.uk](http://www.wycliffe.ox.ac.uk)



\* Graduate-only college

iiii Founded in London 1810; moved to Oxford 1927

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University Offices  
Wellington Square  
Oxford OX1 2JD  
+44 (0)1865 270010  
information.office@admin.ox.ac.uk

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