



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

in brief
2019



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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: Dr Robert Easton

Education: Professor Martin Williams

Innovation: Professor Chas Bountra

Planning and Resources: Dr David Prout

People & Gardens, Libraries and Museums: Professor Anne Trefethen

Research: Professor Patrick Grant

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

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

Professor Paul Madden, FRS, FRSE, Provost of The Queen's College

The Very Rev'd Professor Jane Shaw, Principal of
Harris Manchester College

Dr Rebecca Surender, Advocate for Equality and Diversity

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

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

Registrar: Mrs Gill Aitken, CB

Heads of Academic Divisions:

Humanities: Professor Karen O'Brien

Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences: Professor Sam Howison (interim)

Medical Sciences: Professor Gavin Screaton, FMedSci, FRCP

Social Sciences: Professor Sarah Whatmore, FBA

Department for Continuing Education: Professor Jonathan Michie

Proctors: Professor Martin Maiden, Professor Sophie Marnette

Assessor: The Reverend Professor William Whyte

Bodley's Librarian: Richard Ovenden, FRSA, FSA

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

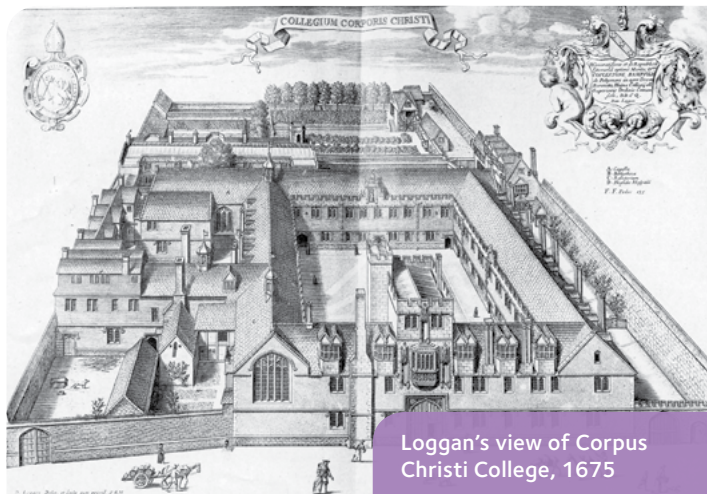
Director of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History:

Professor Paul Smith

Chief Executive of Oxford University Press:

Nigel Portwood

History of the University



Loggan's view of Corpus Christi College, 1675

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. There is no clear date of foundation but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096; and developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

In 1188, the historian, Gerald of Wales, gave a public reading to the assembled Oxford dons. In around 1190 the arrival of Emo of Friesland, the first known overseas student, set in motion the University's tradition of international scholarly links. By 1201 the University was headed by a *magister scholarum Oxonie*, on whom the title of Chancellor was conferred in 1214, and in 1231 the masters were recognised as a *universitas* or corporation.

In 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.

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.



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 Katherine of Aragon, and the Anglican churchmen Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were tried for heresy and burnt at the stake in Oxford. The University was Royalist in the Civil War, and Charles I held a counter-Parliament in the University's Convocation House.

In the late 17th century the Oxford philosopher John Locke, suspected of treason, was forced to flee the country. The 18th century, when Oxford was said to have forsaken port for politics, was also 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.

The University assumed a leading role in the Victorian era, notably in religious controversy. 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 1860 the new University Museum was the scene of a famous debate between Thomas Huxley, champion of evolution, and Bishop Wilberforce.

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. Since 2008, all colleges have admitted both men and women.

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford has 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.

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

The **Vice-Chancellor**, who holds office for seven years, is the senior officer of the University. Six full-time **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. There are also up to eight 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.

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

The principal policy-making body is the **Council of the University**, which 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 five major committees: Education, General Purposes, Personnel, Planning and Resource Allocation, and Research and Innovation.

Final responsibility for legislative matters rests with **Congregation**, which consists of over 5,000 members of the academic, senior research, library, museum and administrative staff.

Day-to-day decision-making in matters such as a 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 secretary. **Continuing Education** is the responsibility of a separate board.

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.



The colleges

The 38 colleges, though independent and self-governing, are a core element of the University, to which they are related in a federal system. In time, each college is granted a charter approved by the Privy Council, under which it is governed by a Head of House and a Governing Body comprising a number of Fellows, most of whom also hold University posts. There are also six Permanent Private Halls, which were founded by different Christian denominations, and still retain their religious character.

30 colleges and all permanent private halls admit undergraduates, and all colleges accept both men and women. All colleges accept applications from mature students, and Harris Manchester College is solely for mature students. Campion Hall, Green Templeton, Kellogg, Linacre, Nuffield, 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.

Roles of the University and colleges

Colleges and halls:

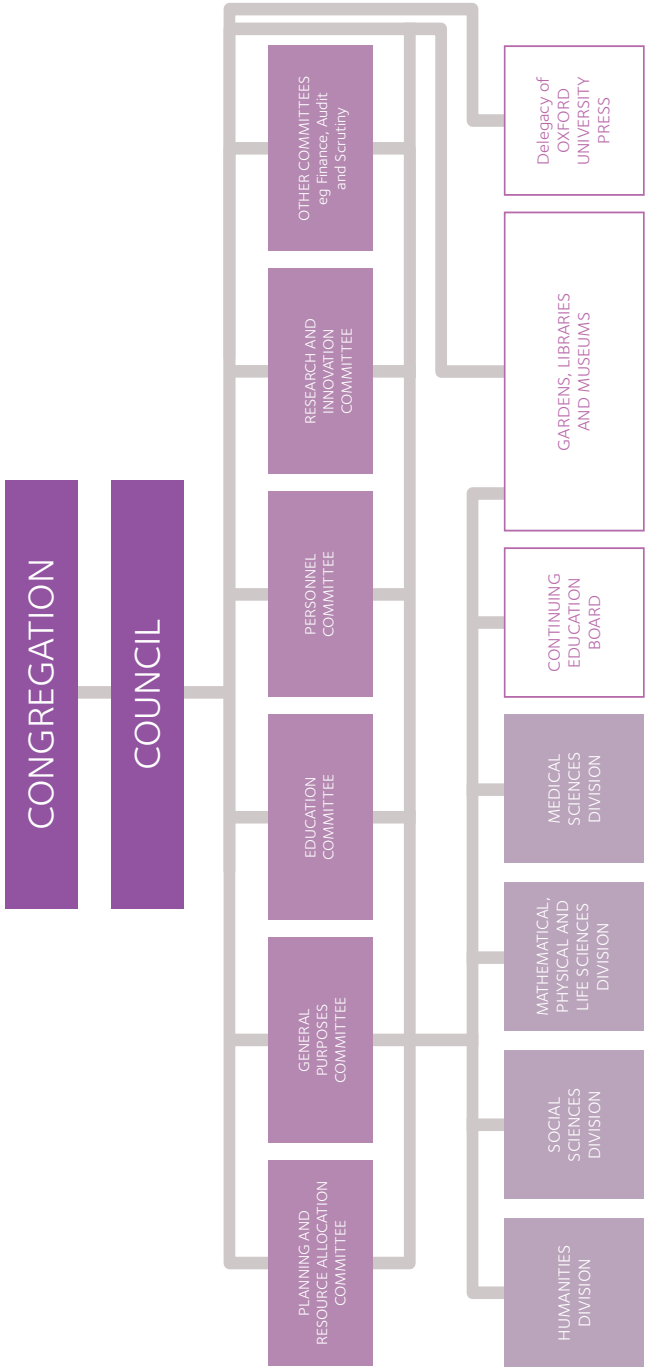
- ♦ select and admit undergraduate students, and select postgraduate students after they are admitted by the University
- ♦ provide accommodation, meals, common rooms, libraries, sports and social facilities, and pastoral care for their students
- ♦ are responsible for students' undergraduate tutorial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



Governance structure of the University



Finance and funding

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

1. External research funding – which accounts for 26% of total income – comes from bodies such as research councils, charities, trusts, foundations and industry. Oxford consistently has the highest external research income of any university in the UK.
2. 8% comes from government grants for teaching and research, through the Office for Students and Research England.
3. Other income includes academic publishing, income from the commercialisation of research, philanthropic support and investment income (51%).
4. Academic fees, from both undergraduates and postgraduates (15%).

Consolidated income and expenditure account 2017/18

University income	£m
Tuition fees and education contracts	332.5
Funding body grants	186.9
Research grants and contracts	579.1
Publishing services	798.0
Other income	227.8
Investment income	18.3
Donations and endowments	93.2
Donation of heritage assets (eg works of art, historical antiquities)	1.2
Total income	2,237.0
University expenditure	£m
Staff costs	1,001.0
Staff costs – movement in pensions provision	(18.7)
Operating expenditure	1,024.0
Depreciation/amortisation	145.5
Interest and other finance costs	28.6
Total expenditure	2,180.4
Surplus before other gains	56.6
Investment gains	308.3
Share of surplus/(deficit) on Joint Ventures:	1.3
Surplus before tax	366.2
Taxation	11.3
Total comprehensive income	389.9



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 the *Oxford Thinking Campaign*, which was launched publicly in 2008 and is the biggest university fundraising campaign in Europe.

The *Oxford Thinking Campaign* generates philanthropic support for three broad priorities:

- ◆ supporting students: expanding and enhancing the University's portfolio of scholarships and bursaries, to ensure that Oxford continues to attract the brightest and those with the greatest potential from around the world, and aspiring to remove financial barriers to access;
- ◆ supporting academic posts: securing both new and existing academic posts at all levels of the career ladder, to enable Oxford to continue to attract the world's finest academic talent, capable of tackling 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.

Recent achievements include the official opening of the Beecroft Building at the Department of Physics. The new building brings together 200 researchers from experimental and theoretical physics whilst advancing the University's research into areas such as quantum science and technology, the fundamental laws of nature, and atomic-level experiments developing quantum computers. Over £10 million has been donated by alumni and other supporters from around the world.

A number of donations for graduate scholarships have been received. Baillie Gifford, an investment management company, are supporting a scholarship programme in the Humanities. The European supermarket chain Lidl are providing funding for students of German in the Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages at graduate and undergraduate level.

A range of academic posts have been supported including the Richard Blackwell Pharsalia Professorship in Colorectal Surgery in the Medical Sciences Division, and a chair in Celtic Studies at Jesus College. In Social Sciences, the Rangoonwala Foundation have endowed a visiting fellowship programme for Pakistani academics and professionals at the Oxford School of Global and Area Studies.

Donations also play a vital role in displays and public engagement across the Gardens, Libraries and Museums (GLAM). Examples include the acquisition and display of the long-necked plesiosaur at the Oxford University Museum

of Natural History, while the Ashmolean has raised funds via a public appeal to help engage older visitors with its collections.

The campaign has raised more than £2.9bn towards a goal of £3bn, making *Oxford Thinking* the largest campaign of its kind in Europe. Much of the University's support has come from people who have not been students here, but who give because they want to make a difference in the world and see Oxford as the best place to achieve that.


The Oxford Endowment Fund exists to collectively invest charitable money. The Fund is managed by Oxford University Endowment Management, a regulated investment manager which is wholly owned by the University. Currently the central University and 36 investors choose to invest in the Oxford Endowment Fund, which has in excess of £3.5bn assets under management.

Often the collegiate endowments invested in the Oxford Endowment Fund have been built up over many years, and play an important role in supporting academic and student activity across the University. They include gifts and donations given for a range of purposes, from benefiting a college generally to supporting a specific scholarship or academic post.

College funding

The colleges of Oxford University (apart from Kellogg and St Cross) are financially autonomous. In 2017–18, the aggregate annual incoming resources (including donations for capital projects or endowment) of these 36 colleges amounted to £493m. The three main sources of income are teaching, research and residential (41% of the aggregate income), legacies and donations (24%), and investment income (26%). Other income derives mostly from trading activity such as vacation conferences.

Total resources expended amounted to about £437m in 2017/18. 84% 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.



The University has endowment assets of £1161m. Individual colleges have their own endowment assets, which amount to more than £4.9bn.

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



Education

The University of Oxford aims to provide an exceptional education, distinguished by the close contact of students with leading scholars in supportive collegiate and departmental communities.

Oxford students are among the best undergraduate and post-graduate students in the world. They are attracted by the chance 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 the opportunity to work alongside pre-eminent researchers.

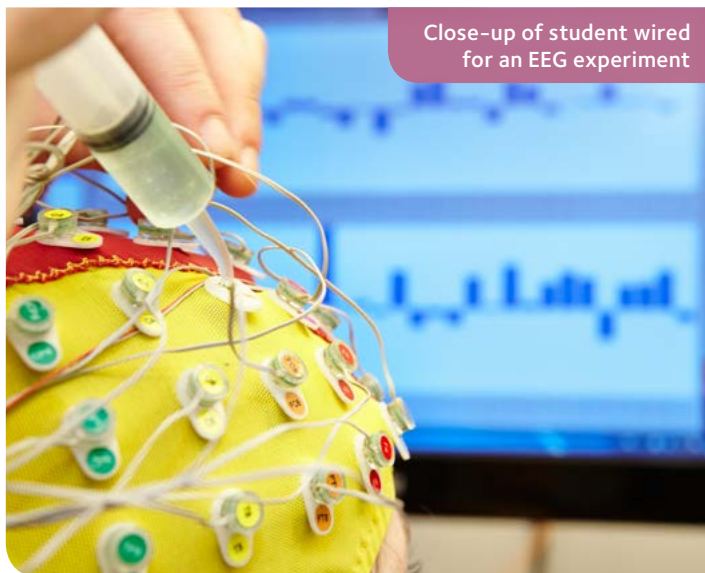
Students are members both of a college and of the University. The collegiate system is at the heart of the University's success, giving students the benefits of belonging both to a large, internationally renowned institution and to a small, interdisciplinary academic community. In college, students mix with undergraduates, post-graduates and academics studying many other subjects, encouraging them to think beyond the boundaries of their own disciplines. Colleges provide accommodation and meals, as well as academic, welfare and social facilities.

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. Students have at least one tutorial a week in each subject they are studying. 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.

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 programmes, 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.

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



Close-up of student wired for an EEG experiment

The student body

There are more than 24,000 students at Oxford, including 11,930 undergraduates and 11,813 postgraduates. In addition, more than 14,000 students enrol on the Department for Continuing Education's part-time programmes each year.

Around 9,800 students – 40% of the total student body – are citizens of foreign countries, including 25% of undergraduates and 69% of postgraduates.

Students come to Oxford from more than 160 countries and territories. Currently, the largest groups of international students come from the USA (1,736), China (1,068), Germany (739), Canada (418), Australia (360), Singapore (348), Italy (310), India (307), France (251) and Ireland (139).

Resources for learning

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

Libraries

Oxford University has the largest library system in the United Kingdom, with more than 100 libraries.

The Bodleian Libraries consist of 28 research and departmental libraries, that contain more than 13m printed items, in addition to 80,000 e-journals and vast quantities 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 has evolved into the Legal Deposit Act and is still in existence today. The Bodleian Libraries receive more than 4,200 new 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 the papers of seven British prime ministers; a Gutenberg Bible; the earliest surviving book written wholly in English; a quarter of the world's original copies of the Magna Carta; and almost 10,000 western medieval and renaissance manuscripts.

The Bodleian Libraries include iconic reading rooms in historic buildings, such as the Old Bodleian, the Radcliffe Camera, the Radcliffe Science Library 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.

In addition to the Bodleian Libraries and other subject-based University libraries, every college also has its own library for use by college members. College libraries stock core course material and offer generous lending arrangements, long opening hours and professional support.

Language learning

The University's Language Centre is the hub for all students and staff who want to improve their language skills. It offers weekly classes in academic English and a wide range of modern languages, summer English courses for incoming international students and a learners' language exchange.



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 Egyptian mummies and 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 the musical instruments in the western classical tradition from the medieval period to the present day.

The Ashmolean University Engagement Programme, funded by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation, works to expand and diversify the Museum's academic engagement with the University. This is done by integrating object-based learning into the curriculum, training Early-Career Researchers in object-centred teaching and providing opportunities for faculty members to develop new, museum-focused courses such as Ashmolean Faculty Fellows. In 2017–18 the programme taught over 500 classes to more than 4,000 students in subjects ranging from English to Neurology.



The Body Arts display at the Pitt Rivers Museum

Recruitment and selection

Oxford recruits the very best students nationally and internationally through an equitable process based on academic achievement and potential. The University is committed to increasing the diversity of its student body. Some achievements include:

- ◆ The majority of Oxford's UK undergraduates come from state schools. For 2018 entry, over 60% of UK offers went to students from state schools – the highest in at least four decades. Around 10% of Oxford undergraduates come from a household with an income of under £16,190 – the threshold for eligibility for free school meals.
- ◆ Oxford spends more than £7m each year on undergraduate outreach activities, in addition to the £8m it spends on undergraduate student financial support.
- ◆ Oxford, through its outreach work, reaches more than 75% of UK schools with post-16 provision – virtually all schools field candidates capable of making a competitive application to Oxford.
- ◆ Oxford holds more than 3,000 outreach activities annually with groups from primary age upwards, including summer schools, school visits, student shadowing schemes, e-mentoring, aspiration days and events for teachers.
- ◆ Oxford's flagship access programme is the UNIQ Summer Schools, a programme of free residentials for bright state school students from under-represented groups. Since its launch in 2010, nearly 7,200 state school students have taken part and nearly 1,400 have gone on to be offered a place at Oxford. UNIQ applicants have an average success rate of nearly 40%: significantly above the average success rate for all candidates, which is around 20%.

Entry to Oxford is very competitive: for entry in 2018, around 21,500 people applied for around 3,200 undergraduate places and almost 29,000 applications were received for some 5,800 postgraduate places. Of the latter, over 26,000 applications were for full-time courses and 2,800 for part-time study.

Undergraduate academic ability and potential is assessed through a range of measures, including predicted and actual exam grades, teacher's reference, aptitude tests (in many subjects) and at least two interviews. The University conducts around 25,000 interviews with around 10,000 applicants over the two-week interview period in December.

All postgraduate applications are assessed first against the entry criteria for that programme, then relatively in terms of the quality of previous academic excellence and future potential, and then in comparison with applications received from other candidates for that programme.

Student support

Compared to other universities in the country, Oxford has one of the most generous no-strings-attached financial support packages for UK and EU undergraduates from the lowest-income backgrounds. Students from the lowest-income families receive financial support totalling at least £3,700 every year.

- ◆ In addition to the core support provided by the University is the Moritz–Heyman Scholarship Programme. Established in 2012 by the biggest philanthropic gift for undergraduate financial support in European history, it currently supports over 650 undergraduates from low-income backgrounds. An expansion of the programme from the 2018/19 academic year has enabled all new UK resident undergraduates with a household income of £16,000 or less, commencing their first degree, to be offered a Moritz–Heyman Scholarship. This will continue in 2019/20. Moritz–Heyman Scholars receive financial support totalling £6,700 per year, benefit from funded internships, and also enjoy opportunities to take part in networking events and volunteering activities. The transformative programme is founded on a £75m commitment from alumnus Sir Michael Moritz and novelist Ms Harriet Heyman which, with a matched funding challenge to the collegiate University, seeks to generate an unprecedented total of £300m to support UK undergraduates from lower-income backgrounds.

Over 1,000 fully funded scholarships are available for new postgraduate students in 2019/20. They include:

- ◆ The Oxford Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund has secured over £200m in an endowed fund, which currently supports 300 scholars. Each scholarship is 60% funded from philanthropic donations, with the University providing the remaining 40%.
 - ◆ The Clarendon Fund is one of Oxford's biggest graduate scholarship schemes, providing fully funded scholarships to over 400 on-course scholars across all disciplines. Oxford University Press provides the core funding of over £7m each year, with several million pounds of additional funding coming from partnerships with many colleges and external organisations.
 - ◆ The Mica and Ahmet Ertegun Graduate Scholarship Programme in the Humanities funds around 15 graduate scholarships a year.
 - ◆ Established in 1903, the Rhodes Scholarships are perhaps the oldest and most prestigious international graduate scholarships in the world. Over 100 scholarships are awarded each year to students who demonstrate strong propensity to emerge as future leaders and to stand up for the world.
-



Over 1,000 fully funded scholarships are available to new postgraduate students in 2019/20

Oxford is committed to ensuring that all 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 one of the priorities of the *Oxford Thinking Campaign*.

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

Specific support is in place for students with disabilities and those who are parents.

Continuing education

Oxford's Department for Continuing Education is one of the largest providers of continuing education in the UK. It offers more than 1,000 courses every year including:

- ♦ over 50 part-time undergraduate and postgraduate **Oxford qualifications**, from certificates and diplomas to masters' and doctoral degrees
- ♦ over 90 **online and distance learning accredited courses**, most of which last between 5 and 10 weeks
- ♦ approximately 350 accredited **weekly classes**, lasting between 10 and 20 weeks, held in Oxford and the surrounding region
- ♦ more than 150 **day and weekend events**
- ♦ 200 **continuing professional development courses**, from day schools and short refresher courses to full degree programmes

- ♦ **summer schools** offering accredited and non-accredited courses of between one and three weeks' duration, with over 120 modules to choose from.

Continuing Education enrolls more than 14,000 students on its part-time programmes each year. They range in age from 18 to well over 90, and study subjects across the humanities, social sciences, health sciences and technology.

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.

After Oxford

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

Among Oxford's well-known alumni are 27 Nobel Prize winners, 27 British prime ministers and at least 30 international leaders. 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 – from unsung positions to high-profile roles in every field, including education, science, public service, medicine, local government, charities, non-governmental organisations, business, the arts and entertainment, the 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.

The University's Careers Service provides guidance to all undergraduates, postgraduates and researchers at Oxford, and to all alumni for life; and helps them to make informed decisions about their career. Its services include a comprehensive open-access website with information on occupations and career skills; listings for thousands of vacancies; guidance sessions and workshops; 15 recruitment fairs and more than 250 employer presentations annually; innovative learning programmes for students including Springboard for Women and Insight into Teaching/Medicine/Business/Academia/Pharmaceuticals; the Student Consultancy and Researcher Consultancy, in which more than 500 students and researchers complete over 8,000 hours annually of voluntary work solving real business problems for local organisations; and specific career development programmes for postgraduates and postdoctoral

researchers. Four Internship Programmes offer over 1,000 financially supported research and professional experiences every year all over the world.

Graduate destinations 2011/12–2016/17
Six months after leaving Oxford

	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Overall
Work only	52.7%	71.6%	62.0%
Study only	36.4%	21.1%	28.9%
Looking for work	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%
Unavailable for work	6.6%	3.6%	5.1%

There are more than 304,000 Oxford alumni around the world, and over 210 alumni groups in more than 90 countries. The University's Alumni Office offers a wide range of benefits and services that help graduates stay in touch with Oxford and with their fellow alumni. These include stimulating gatherings featuring Oxford academics, such as the Alumni Weekends held in Oxford and overseas; professional networking (events and online platform); electronic journals via JSTOR; discounts on Department for Continuing Education courses; educational tours led by expert scholars; and ongoing careers support.

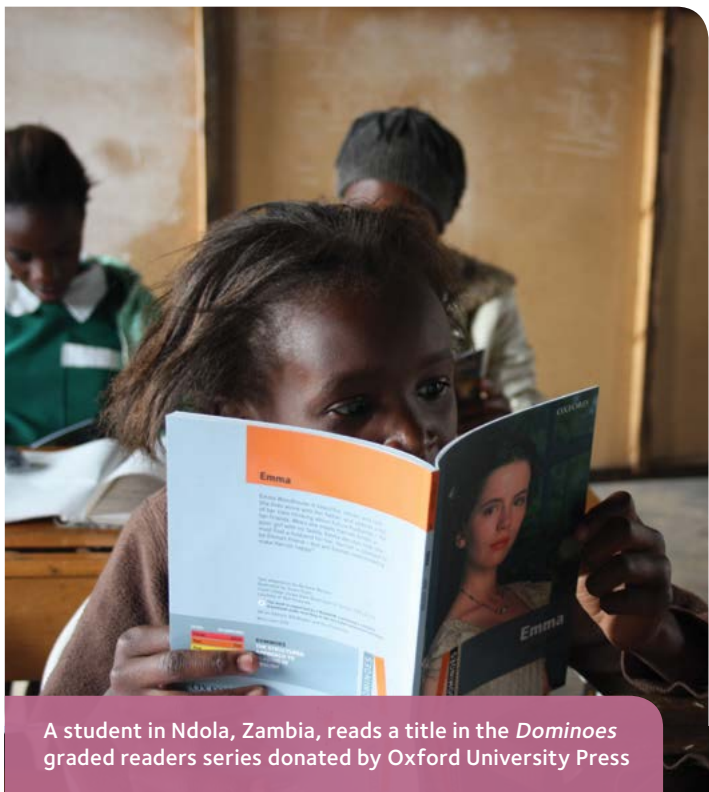


Taking Oxford's education mission worldwide

Oxford University Press, a department of the University, publishes for all audiences, from pre-school to secondary-level schoolchildren, students to academics, general readers to researchers, individuals to institutions. It has a vital role to play in furthering the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship and education.

A major activity of Oxford University Press in the UK and internationally is publishing for schools. Millions of children around the world learn from the educational resources OUP publishes. Last year, OUP trained more than 440,000 teachers around the world through face-to-face and online programmes. Synonymous with the Oxford English Dictionary, OUP is the world's authority on the English language. Every year more than 33 million students use its English language teaching materials to learn English.

OUP publishes in countries around the world in almost 100 languages, including some of the world's most vulnerable.



A student in Ndola, Zambia, reads a title in the *Dominoes* graded readers series donated by Oxford University Press



Almost 13,500 academic staff, research and research support staff, and postgraduate research students are involved in Oxford's research activity

Research and innovation

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. 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.

The University's overarching research objectives are to lead the international research agenda across the disciplinary spectrum through interdisciplinary initiatives, and to make significant contributions to society through its research. 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 was ranked first in the world in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2018–2019

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 causes and consequences of poverty; the prevention and treatment of major global killers like tuberculosis, malaria, HIV, cancer and heart disease; globalisation; climate change; migration; and the problems posed by factors such as ageing populations and increasing pressures on natural resources and biodiversity.

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. Oxford's research is consistently in the top rankings nationally and internationally.

Oxford has the largest volume of world-leading research in the UK



Scope of research

More than 1,800 academic staff, over 5,600 research and research support staff and over 6,100 postgraduate research students, assisted by Oxford's research administrators, are involved in Oxford's research activity.

- ◆ Oxford has the largest volume of world-leading research in the UK, according to the national Research Excellence Framework 2014.
- ◆ At postgraduate level, 54% of students are studying for a higher degree by research.

Research at Oxford is carried out across the four academic divisions.

Humanities

The Humanities Division comprises the Ruskin School of Art; 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 and the Voltaire Foundation. The depth and diversity of its research stretches from ancient and classical civilisations to the intersection between humanities and neuroscience, and it is at the forefront of research in the humanities internationally.

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 projects, involving groups of researchers and support by large research grants or donations. Some major projects,

such as Modern Languages' *Creative Multilingualism* also involve a large number of external partner organisations. In addition, 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 currently sponsors 12 major research programmes such as 'Medical Humanities' and 'Race and Resistance' and has 47 research networks covering subjects as diverse as comic books, medieval mysticism and the apocalypse.

Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences

The Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division includes the Departments of Chemistry, Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Engineering Science, Materials, Physics, Plant Sciences, Statistics, and Zoology; the Mathematical Institute; and Begbroke Science Park. Expertise stretches from the fundamental study of the structure of matter and the origins of life to applied work in areas such as biomedical engineering, next-generation solar cells and drug discovery. Its academics undertake world-leading fundamental and applied research into the major societal challenges of the day – including the development of new energy solutions, the physical sciences underpinning biomedical research, data science and artificial intelligence, quantum science and technologies, and preserving biodiversity. They play a leading role in many major national and international research projects, including the Oxford Suzhou Centre for Advanced Research (OSCAR), major telescope developments such as the Square Kilometre Array, the European Extremely Large Telescope, and the Networked Quantum Information Technologies Hub. In 2018, the University of Oxford became the first UK institution to top the Times Higher Education Computer Science and Engineering and Technology global subject rankings.

Researchers test lunar rock in the Department of Earth Sciences



Medical Sciences

The Medical Sciences Division encompasses the Department of Biochemistry, the Nuffield Department of Medicine, the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, the Department of Experimental Psychology, the Radcliffe Department of Medicine, the Nuffield Department of Women's & Reproductive Health, 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 and the Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences.

The Medical Sciences Division is one of the largest biomedical research centres in Europe and, from the genetic and molecular basis of disease to new vaccines for major diseases, is at the forefront of medical research. It has one of the largest clinical trial portfolios in the UK and great expertise in taking discoveries from the lab into the clinic. Partnerships with the local NHS Trusts enable patients to benefit from close links between medical research and healthcare delivery. A great strength of Oxford medicine is its longstanding network of clinical research units in Asia and Africa, enabling world-leading research on the most pressing global health challenges such as malaria, TB and HIV. Oxford is also renowned for its large-scale studies which examine the role of factors such as smoking, alcohol and diet on cancer, heart disease and other conditions.

The Da Vinci Surgical System is operated by a surgeon to make small incisions to insert surgical instruments and a HD 3D camera.





Archaeologists
examining a tool used for
the decontamination
of bone fragments

Social Sciences

The Social Sciences Division consists of the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, the School of Archaeology, the Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, the Saïd Business School, the Department of Economics, the Department of Education, the School of Geography and the Environment, 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.

Oxford's social scientists deliver world-leading research that challenges current ideas and theories. They explore new ways to think about and benefit society. Core characteristics of the division's work include its global nature and its significant impact. Its researchers tackle many of the challenges facing the world today, with particular strengths in aid; poverty and development; big data; conflict; justice and crime; environment; climate change and resource management; future cities; global economic performance and management; governance; and migration and population. Such research not only helps to shape academic discourse but also has a significant impact on public policy.

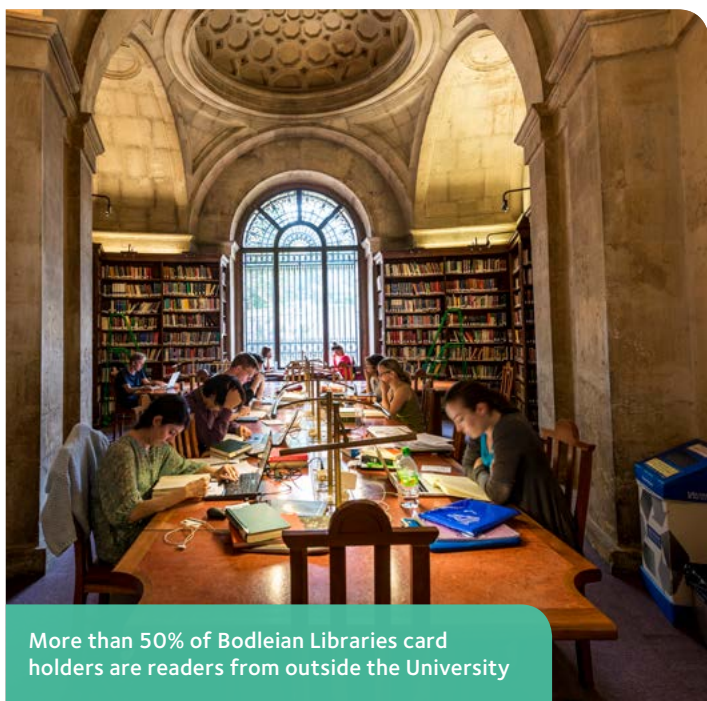
The colleges

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

Oxford's outstanding gardens, libraries and museums form one of the greatest concentrations of university collections in the world. The tens of millions of artefacts and specimens they hold constitute one of the world's largest and most important research repositories, drawing scholars from all over the world to the University.

The Bodleian Libraries work to provide services that anticipate and respond to the needs of 21st-century scholars across subject disciplines. They aim to increase the speed of access to information by providing direct access to high-demand print collections, increasing online access to materials and providing access to resources beyond their own vast collections. 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. 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.



More than 50% of Bodleian Libraries card holders are readers from outside the University



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 Museum of Natural History's Contemporary Science and Society exhibition series draws together material from the museum's collections and University research to explore natural environment topics which impact society today. The Pitt Rivers' exhibition *Kwibuka Rwanda*, which ran from April to September 2018, was based on the research of Dr Julia Viebach from the Faculty of Law into memory and justice in Rwanda. The Botanic Garden has been working with researchers from the Universities of Oxford, Bristol, Naples and Catania to study the evolution and adaptation of high- and low-altitude ragwort species.

As well as its museums and collections, the University makes significant and ongoing investment in state-of-the-art facilities. New developments that opened in 2018 include:

- ◆ The Beecroft Building, which hosts researchers working on theoretical and experimental physics over seven floors, including two below ground-level. These basement labs provide an environment with very low vibration levels and exceptional temperature control to be isolated from external influences.
- ◆ The Innovation Building at Old Road Campus, which holds the BioEscalator innovation and research commercialisation centre as well as space for Danish healthcare company Novo Nordisk, which has entered into a £115m collaboration with the University to create a dedicated diabetes research centre.

Major projects expected to conclude in 2019 include a new neuroscience research facility at the John Radcliffe Hospital. This will include purpose-built facilities for the Wolfson Centre for the Prevention of Stroke and Dementia, as well as research space for the Wellcome Centre for Integrative Neuroimaging. The *Oxford Thinking* Campaign continues to seek financial support for new facilities to house Oxford's world-class research across the city.

Recognition of research

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

Oxford's academic community includes some 80 Fellows of the Royal Society and around 100 Fellows of the British Academy, as well as Fellows of the Royal Academy of Engineering, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Social Sciences, and many international learned societies.

52 Nobel prizes have been won by alumni and staff of the University of Oxford.

The University itself has won ten prestigious Queen's Anniversary Prizes for Higher Education, more than any other university. The most recent winner was the Institute of Biomedical Engineering in 2015.



Prof Catherine Harmer, Neuroscientist, preparing solutions to enable the visualisation of individual cells in brain slices

Research income

Oxford's total research income is consistently the highest of any UK university. In 2017–2018 the University earned £579.1m in external research funding. When the block grant for research from Research England is added, the University's research income totals £721.3m.

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 2017–18	£m
Research councils	153.2
UK charities	153.2
UK government and health authorities	77.2
UK industry and commerce	25.3
European Commission and other EU government bodies	62.6

EU-based charities, industry and commerce	19.0
Other international governments, charities, industry and commerce	88.6
Total	579.1
Research England – block grant	142.2
Overall total research income*	721.3

Oxford University Press

Oxford University Press is one of the largest and most successful university presses in the world



Oxford University Press furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide.

It is the 24th largest publisher globally, and is the largest and most successful university press in the world.

- ◆ Over 400 journals are published in the humanities, social sciences, law, science, and medicine. Two-thirds of which are published with learned and professional societies.
- ◆ The *Oxford English Dictionary* is one of the UK's largest humanities projects, with 70 full-time lexicographers working on constant online updates. It now contains more than 623,000 words from the last 1,000 years, and 3million quotations.

Oxford University Press 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 continuous resource that features more than 12,000 original, long-form, overview articles written and peer-reviews by experts in 25 subject areas.

*not including college research income

Commercialisation of research



Oxford University is committed to ensuring that innovative and entrepreneurial staff are supported to develop commercial impact from their research. Successful exploitation of new ideas creates innovative products, new skills, jobs and wealth, for the benefit of society, the University and researchers.

Oxford University Innovation (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 pioneered the successful commercial exploitation of academic research. Licences and spin-outs managed by OUI generate impact from University research, with returns to academics, departments and the University to support next generation of entrepreneurial academics. In the past year, OUI began creating social enterprises from research, leading to the creation of its first social enterprise spinout sOPHla, a platform for fighting multi-dimensional poverty.

Oxford University through OUI is the UK leader in generating spinout companies, creating 24 in 2018, a record both for the University and the UK. Overall, it has created over 175 spinouts, more than any other UK institution. OUI is also the most prolific university patent filer in the UK and receives more income from intellectual property than UK peers. In the last financial year, OUI completed 694 commercial deals, deployed 335 academic consultants, and returned £8.9m to researchers and the University.



Little Ashmoles Pirate Adventure
at the Ashmolean Museum

Engagement

Oxford is one of the world's most influential and international universities. Part of a local, national and global community, its engagement extends from the work of student volunteers with Oxford charities, to Oxford University Press's support for the Research4Life initiative, giving researchers in more than 100 developing countries access to its research resources free or at a reduced price.

Public engagement with research

Oxford's research raises debate on issues such as religion, politics, emerging technologies, health, the arts and more. One of the core priorities of the University's strategic plan is to widen engagement with society.

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.

Every year there are hundreds of opportunities for the public to meet and interact with researchers. The University's researchers foster public engagement by taking part in events such as the *Being Human Festival* of the Humanities and the *Cowley Road Carnival*.

People have many opportunities to participate in research at Oxford. The digital platform, *Zooniverse*, provides opportunities for people to contribute to real discoveries in fields ranging from astronomy to zoology. This research is made possible by hundreds of thousands of volunteers around the world who come together to assist professional researchers. 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.

University researchers share the findings of their research in many other ways; from creating animations on the Oxford Sparks website to to visiting the University's outstanding gardens, libraries and museums. Researchers from across the institution worked with the Oxford University Museum of Natural History on their exhibition *Bacterial World*. Incorporating more than 55 exhibits – spanning monumental art, geological and deep-sea specimens, film, and digital interactives – *Bacterial World* demonstrated how these tiny organisms wield a huge influence over the world, shaping the past, present and future of life on the planet. A live programme of events also enable young people and adults to engage directly with the researchers involved.



Children learning about shadow puppets at Pitt Rivers Museum

Cultural engagement

The collegiate University makes a major contribution to the social and cultural life of the city and region. The Faculty of Music hosts events to which everyone is welcome, while the Oxford Philharmonic Orchestra, the University's orchestra-in-residence, runs a season of concerts open to all. It also offers education and community programmes in schools, hospitals and community centres. The University is also a major financial supporter of the Oxford Playhouse.

The University partners with Oxford Preservation Trust for the annual *Oxford Open Doors* weekend in September. Each year, people from Oxfordshire and further afield make more than 60,000 visits to the Open Doors weekend, making it one of the largest heritage open days in the country.

The University's gardens, libraries and museums collectively receive over 3.3 million visitors a year, with extensive programmes of events held for all ages, from students and researchers to children, young people and community groups. In 2018 over 94,000 people took part in onsite events, 15,000 were engaged through outreach activity, and 120,000 schoolchildren received formal learning sessions. Major projects for 2018 included:

- ♦ *Multaka-Oxford* – a two-year project at the History of Science Museum and Pitt Rivers Museum, which creates volunteering opportunities for people who have recently arrived in Oxford as forced migrants. Multaka, which means meeting point in Arabic, aims to bring multiple voices to interpret collections and public engagement, while also giving people who have recently arrived in the UK valuable work experience to help build their self-confidence.
- ♦ *Messy Realities* – a project at the Pitt Rivers Museum, in which people from varied backgrounds and with different life experiences came together to investigate the relevance of technology to their everyday lives.

- ♦ The opening of the *Herbarium Room* – a mini museum at the Botanic Garden, which showcases some of the globally important plant specimens from the Oxford Herbaria.
- ♦ *Shout out for Women* – a trail across the University collections to celebrate female achievement in the centenary year of Votes for Women. The trail used a range of objects, artefacts and specimens to tell the stories of some of the inspirational women represented within the collections and the buildings in which the collections are housed.

The museums and collections also enable University researchers and staff to engage with the public. *Super Science Saturdays* at the Museum of

The Ashmolean's podcast series, 'Thinking with Things', offers a closer look at some of the Museum's treasures. Leading academics from across the University discuss an object that relates to their research, revealing a world of ideas behind a single artefact.

Natural History are twice-yearly events led by University researchers, museum staff and volunteers to introduce family visitors to current research. They are aimed to make science accessible, engaging and fun. Big Weekends at the Ashmolean, Library Lates at the Bodleian, and late-night events at the Museum of Natural History and Pitt Rivers Museum bring together thousands of participants from Oxford and beyond to engage with the collections.

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.

- ♦ Nationally it is calculated that the University contributes £5.8bn to the UK economy, with a global impact of £7.1bn, and supports 56,000 jobs. Every £1 of the University income is estimated to return £3.30 to the national economy.
- ♦ Regionally, the University contributes £2.3bn annually to Oxfordshire's economy and supports 33,700 jobs – 28,800 in the city of Oxford alone.
- ♦ The University is a partner in the **Oxfordshire City Deal** which brings with it investment in innovation and infrastructure worth over £1.2bn. Over £30m 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.

- ♦ The commercialisation of University research and innovation through licence agreements and the creation of spin-out companies contributes £320m to the UK economy and supports 5,700 jobs. Much of this activity is sited in Oxfordshire, where it generates £147m and supports 2,400 jobs.
- ♦ Almost 7m tourists visit Oxford each year, spending £600m and supporting over 13,000 jobs. Surveys identifying top tourist attractions consistently highlight buildings, gardens and green spaces belonging to the collegiate University.



Saïd Business School

The **Saïd Business School** works in partnership with business, industry and governments globally. In addition to its degree courses the School offers executive education programmes in Oxford, internationally, and online. The Oxford Foundry entrepreneurship centre is open to anyone from the University and provides support, training and a working space for students interested in a creative entrepreneurial community.

Oxford's **Department for Continuing Education** offers flexible, part-time programmes specially designed for busy professionals. It runs more than 200 programmes, short courses and conferences in subjects as diverse as nanotechnology, international wildlife conservation, public policy and vaccinology.

The **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 over 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.

The **Student Consultancy**, run by the Careers Service, provides free consultancy services to local Oxfordshire businesses and organisations. Undergraduate and graduate students, and Post-Doctoral 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.

Engagement in health

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

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, whilst many NHS consultants and GPs contribute to University research and to the teaching of medical students.

The Medical Sciences Division is involved in a number of major collaborations. These include the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)-funded Oxford Biomedical Research Centre; a partnership with the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, and the Oxford Health Biomedical Research Centre in partnership with Health NHS Foundation Trust. As well as collaborations with the Oxford Academic Health Sciences Network (OAHSN) and the Academic Health Sciences Centre (AHSC).

Such collaborations combine individual institutions' strengths in world-class basic science, translational research, training and clinical expertise to address 21st-century healthcare challenges. They facilitate the rapid movement of scientific discoveries from the lab to the ward, operating



A patient undergoing tests as part of Parkinson's research

theatre and general practice, meaning patients benefit from innovative new treatments.

Student engagement

Many of Oxford's students are committed to giving something back through volunteering and charity work. Oxford SU's Raise and Give (RAG), for example, raises money for charities chosen by students. Oxford Hub connects students with volunteering opportunities, supporting 600 student volunteers in the local community. They may mentor young people in local schools; support older people in their own homes; work with OxGrow, a sustainable food-growing project; or help run activity days and social events for disadvantaged local children and for young people with special needs. In partnership with the Oxford Faculty of Law, a local solicitors' firm and the Citizens Advice Bureau, law students also provide needy and vulnerable clients with legal assistance. More widely, there are student groups working to support education and community projects in the developing world.

Oxford University Press

For many across the world Oxford defines the English language, thanks to the reach of Oxford University Press (OUP), the world's leading publisher of English Language Teaching (ELT) materials. OUP has offices in over 50 countries and a presence in many more. It publishes thousands of titles each year, in more than 100 languages. For many people around the world, reading an OUP book is the first time they will come into contact with Oxford.

- ♦ *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.
 - ♦ Now in its 32nd year, the *Headway* series has helped 100 million students in over 127 countries learn English, and is OUP's most successful adult series; its authors received MBEs in recognition of the contribution they have made to the learning and teaching of English.
 - ♦ The Oxford Global Languages initiative provides records how living languages like Indonesian, isiZulu and Latvian, and their variants and dialects, are used today. This ambitious project will eventually create a vast store of data for 100 languages, including many that are under-represented online.
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Reference

All figures pp 45–49 as at 1 December 2018.

Total students

	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduates	6,127	5,803	11,930
Postgraduates	6,603	5,210	11,813
Visiting, recognised and other students	222	334	556
Total	12,907	11,347	24,254

Students by nationality

	UK	EU	Non-EU	Unknown	Total
Undergraduates	9,290	1,180	1,459	1	11,930
Postgraduates	5,083	1,895	4,835	0	11,813
Visiting, recognised and other students	11	67	478	0	556
Total	14,384	3,142	6,772	4	24,302

Postgraduates by academic division

	Taught	Research	Total
Humanities	795	1,099	1,894
Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences	665	2,497	3,162
Medical Sciences	277	1,447	1,724
Social Sciences	2,905	1,220	4,125
Continuing Education	815	93	908
Total	5,457	6,356	11,813

Undergraduates by subject

Ancient and Modern History	63
Archaeology and Anthropology	68
Biochemistry	389
Biological Sciences	328
Biomedical Sciences	86
Cell and Systems Biology	26
Chemistry	690
Classical Archaeology and Ancient History	62
Classics	430
Classics and English	36
Classics and Modern Languages	26
Classics and Oriental Studies	23
Computer Science	115
Computer Science and Philosophy	38
Earth Sciences	112
Economics and Management	254
Engineering Science	633
English	694
English and Modern Languages	87
European and Middle Eastern Languages	48
Experimental Psychology	162
Fine Art	83
Geography	223
History	676
History and Economics	47
History and English	40
History and Modern Languages	82
History and Politics	142
History of Art	41
Human Sciences	92
Law	696
Materials Science	134
Mathematical and Theoretical Physics	35
Mathematics	602
Mathematics and Computer Science	136
Mathematics and Philosophy	59
Mathematics and Statistics	101
Medicine (Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Graduate Entry)	961
Modern Languages	643
Modern Languages and Linguistics	103
Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry	389
Music	207
Neuroscience	10
Oriental Studies	154
Philosophy and Modern Languages	70
Philosophy and Theology	85
Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)	737
Physics	610
Physics and Philosophy	40
Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics (PPL)	96
Theology	27
Theology and Oriental Studies	5
Theology and Religion	110
Other undergraduates	
Continuing Education Certificates and Diplomas including Theology/ Pastoral Studies (BTh, Cert, Dip)	481
Total	11,930

Students by college/permanent private hall

	Undergraduates	Postgraduates	Visiting, recognised and other students	Total
All Souls	0	9	0	9
Balliol	385	343	1	729
Blackfriars Hall	3	33	9	44
Brasenose	360	234	3	597
Campion Hall	0	12	0	12
Christ Church	442	203	0	645
Corpus Christi	258	98	2	358
Exeter	343	233	26	602
Green Templeton	90	439	0	529
Harris Manchester	115	150	0	265
Hertford	410	236	31	677
Jesus	358	189	1	548
Keble	422	369	4	795
Kellogg	0	1,155	0	1,155
Lady Margaret Hall	405	212	24	641
Linacre	0	497	0	497
Lincoln	312	302	3	617
Magdalen	390	178	7	575
Mansfield	239	173	40	452
Merton	302	222	2	536
New College	418	295	10	723
Nuffield	0	95	0	95
Oriel	323	200	5	528
Pembroke	378	240	29	627
Queen's	336	177	1	514
Regent's Park	127	67	16	210
Somerville	425	209	0	634
St Anne's	439	352	37	828
St Antony's	0	443	0	443
St Benet's Hall	65	25	0	90
St Catherine's	505	428	50	983
St Cross	0	545	0	545
St Edmund Hall	396	296	40	732
St Hilda's	399	183	0	580
St Hugh's	425	366	1	792
St John's	395	236	3	634
St Peter's	356	215	21	592
St Stephen's House	5	61	0	66
Trinity	299	135	0	434
University College	394	224	0	618
Wadham	466	208	30	704
Wolfson	0	581	0	581
Worcester	483	179	30	647
Wycliffe Hall	65	40	53	158

International students

Afghanistan	2	Egypt	26
Albania	4	Estonia	17
Algeria	1	Ethiopia	4
Angola	19	Fiji	1
Argentina	11	Finland	35
Armenia	9	France	251
Australia	360	Gambia	3
Austria	89	Georgia	6
Azerbaijan	6	Germany	739
Bahamas	3	Ghana	36
Bahrain	11	Greece	96
Bangladesh	24	Guatemala	1
Barbados	2	Guernsey	14
Belarus	3	Hungary	44
Belgium	92	Iceland	11
Bhutan	1	India	307
Bolivia	3	Indonesia	58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	Iran	16
Botswana	3	Iraq	3
Brazil	82	Ireland	139
Brunei	4	Isle of Man	3
Bulgaria	54	Israel	36
Burma	6	Italy	310
Cameroon	5	Jamaica	14
Canada	418	Japan	103
Chile	39	Jersey	19
China	1,068	Jordan	11
Colombia	28	Kazakhstan	9
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	Kenya	37
Costa Rica	3	Korea, South	131
Croatia	7	Kuwait	5
Cyprus	19	Kyrgyzstan	2
Czech Republic	44	Laos	2
Denmark	57	Latvia	7
Dominican Republic	1	Lebanon	12
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	1	Liberia	2
Ecuador	7	Lithuania	32
		Luxembourg	24

Macedonia	5	Sierra Leone	1
Malawi	5	Singapore	348
Malaysia	112	Slovakia	27
Maldives	1	Slovenia	18
Mali	1	Somalia	1
Malta	14	South Africa	140
Mauritius	8	Spain	144
Mexico	64	Sri Lanka	16
Mongolia	3	St Lucia	1
Montenegro	2	Sudan	4
Morocco	10	Sweden	65
Mozambique	2	Switzerland	186
Namibia	2	Syria	4
Nepal	8	Taiwan	44
Netherlands	197	Tanzania	4
New Zealand	86	Thailand	73
Nigeria	49	Togo	1
Norway	66	Trinidad and Tobago	10
Oman	5	Tunisia	1
Pakistan	71	Turkey	74
Palestinian Territory	8	Turkmenistan	1
Peru	10	Uganda	8
Philippines	23	Ukraine	20
Poland	170	United Arab Emirates	68
Portugal	40	Uruguay	3
Qatar	13	USA	1,736
Romania	152	Venezuela	5
Russia	85	Vietnam	22
Rwanda	4	Zambia	15
Saudi Arabia	44	Zimbabwe	14
Serbia	19		

Staff numbers

Full-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,207	475	1,682
Research	2,391	1,776	4,167
Teaching and research support	237	372	609
Administrative	672	1,601	2,273
Finance	141	240	381
Computing	558	125	683
Library	100	167	267
Museum	28	51	77
Technical and crafts	326	186	512
Ancillary	297	108	405
Total full-time staff	5,957	5,101	11,058

Part-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	109	50	159
Research	272	402	674
Teaching and research support	59	172	231
Administrative	95	902	997
Finance	12	99	111
Computing	69	67	136
Library	55	192	247
Museum	39	46	85
Technical and crafts	35	64	99
Ancillary	80	100	180
Total part-time staff	825	2,094	2,919

All staff

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,316	525	1,841
Research	2,663	2,178	4,841
Teaching and research support	296	544	840
Administrative	767	2,503	3,270
Finance	153	339	492
Computing	627	192	819
Library	155	359	514
Museum	67	97	164
Technical and crafts	361	250	611
Ancillary	377	208	585
Total staff	6,782	7,195	13,977

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.all-souls.ox.ac.uk

Balliol College (1263–8)

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)

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: Prof Denise Lievesley, CBE, FACSS

Tel: 274770 www.gtc.ox.ac.uk

** Harris Manchester College (1889)

Principal: Prof Jane Shaw

Tel: 271006 www.hmc.ox.ac.uk

Hertford College (1740)

Principal: Will Hutton

Tel: 279400 www.hertford.ox.ac.uk

Jesus College (1571)

Principal: Prof Sir Nigel Shadbolt, FREng

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 (1878)

Principal: Alan Rusbridger

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: Prof David Clary, FRSS

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 Steven Gunn (until September 2019) Prof Irene Tracey (from October 2019)

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: Neil Mendoza
Tel: 276555 www.oriel.ox.ac.uk

Pembroke College (1624)

Master: Dame Lynne Brindley, DBE, FRSA
Tel: 276444 www.pmb.ox.ac.uk

The Queen's College (1341)

Provost: Prof Paul Madden, FRS, FRSE
Tel: 279120 www.queens.ox.ac.uk

St Anne's College (1878ⁱⁱ)

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 Peter Battle
(until September 2019)
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,
FRCPE, FMedSci, FRSE
Tel: 276884 www.sthildas.ox.ac.uk

St Hugh's College (1886)

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

St John's College (1555)

President: Prof Margaret Snowling, FBA,
CBE
Tel: 277300 www.sjc.ox.ac.uk

St Peter's College (1929)

Master: Mark Damazer, CBE
Tel: 278900 www.spc.ox.ac.uk

Somerville College (1879)

Principal: Baroness Royall of Blaisdon
Tel: 270600 www.some.ox.ac.uk

Trinity College (1554–5)

President: Dame Hilary Boulding, DBE
Tel: 279900 www.trinity.ox.ac.uk

University College (1249)

Master: Sir Ivor Crewe, DL
Tel: 276602 www.univ.ox.ac.uk

Wadham College (1610)

Warden: Lord Macdonald of River
Glaven, QC
Tel: 277900 www.wadham.ox.ac.uk

*** Wolfson College** (1981)

President: Tim Hitchens, CMG, LVOTel:
274100 www.wolfson.ox.ac.uk

Worcester College (1714)

Provost: Prof Sir Jonathan Bate, CBE,
FBA, FRSL
Tel: 278300 www.worc.ox.ac.uk

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

Regent of Studies: The Very Revd Dr
Simon Gaine, OP
Tel: 278400 www.bfriars.ox.ac.uk

Campion Hall (1896)

Master: The Revd James Hanvey
Tel: 286100 www.campion.ox.ac.uk

Regent's Park College (1810ⁱⁱⁱ)

Principal: The Revd Dr Robert Ellis
Tel: 288120 www.rpc.ox.ac.uk

St Benet's Hall (1897)

Master: Prof Richard Cooper
Tel: 280556 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

Wycliffe Hall (1877)

Principal: The Revd Michael Lloyd
Tel: 274200 www.wycliffe.ox.ac.uk

* Graduate-only college

** For mature students (aged 21 and over)

www.ox.ac.uk/about

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