



in brief
2020



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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 and Gardens, Libraries and Museums: Professor Anne Trefethen

Research: Professor Patrick Grant

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

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

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

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

Dr Rebecca Surender, Advocate for Equality and Diversity

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

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

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

Registrar: Gill Aitken MA (Oxon), CB

Heads of Academic Divisions:

Humanities: Professor Karen O'Brien

Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences: Professor Sam Howison

Medical Sciences: Professor Gavin Sreaton, FMedSci, FRCP

Social Sciences: Professor Sarah Whatmore, FBA

Proctors: Professor Simon Horobin, Professor Freya Johnston

Assessor: Dr Helen Swift

Bodley's Librarian: Richard Ovenden, OBE, 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

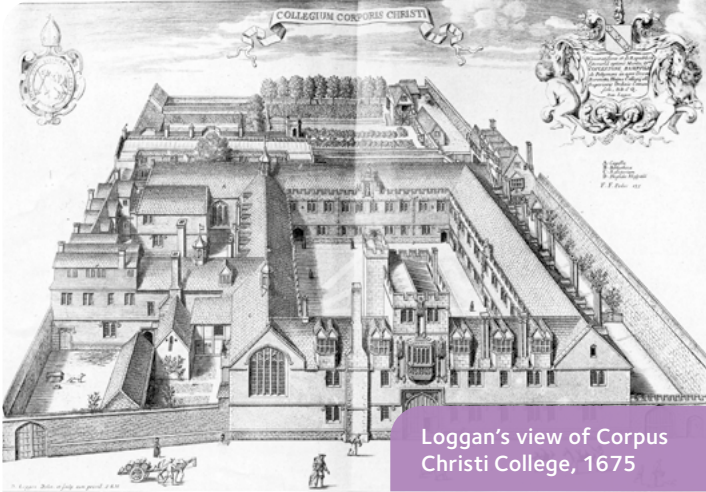
Director of the Department for Continuing Education:

Professor Jonathan Michie

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; it 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 (a university lecturer, especially at Oxford or Cambridge). 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. 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.

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.

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 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.

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 and since 2008, all colleges have admitted 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 **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 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.

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 a number of principal committees including Education, General Purposes, Personnel, Planning and Resource Allocation, Research and Innovation, and Finance.

Final responsibility for legislative matters rests with **Congregation**, which consists of more than 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 registrar. **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.



Members of Congregation await the start of a ceremony

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 and a Governing Body comprising 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 departments of the University. There are also six **Permanent Private Halls**, which were founded by different Christian denominations, and still which retain their religious character.

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, 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:

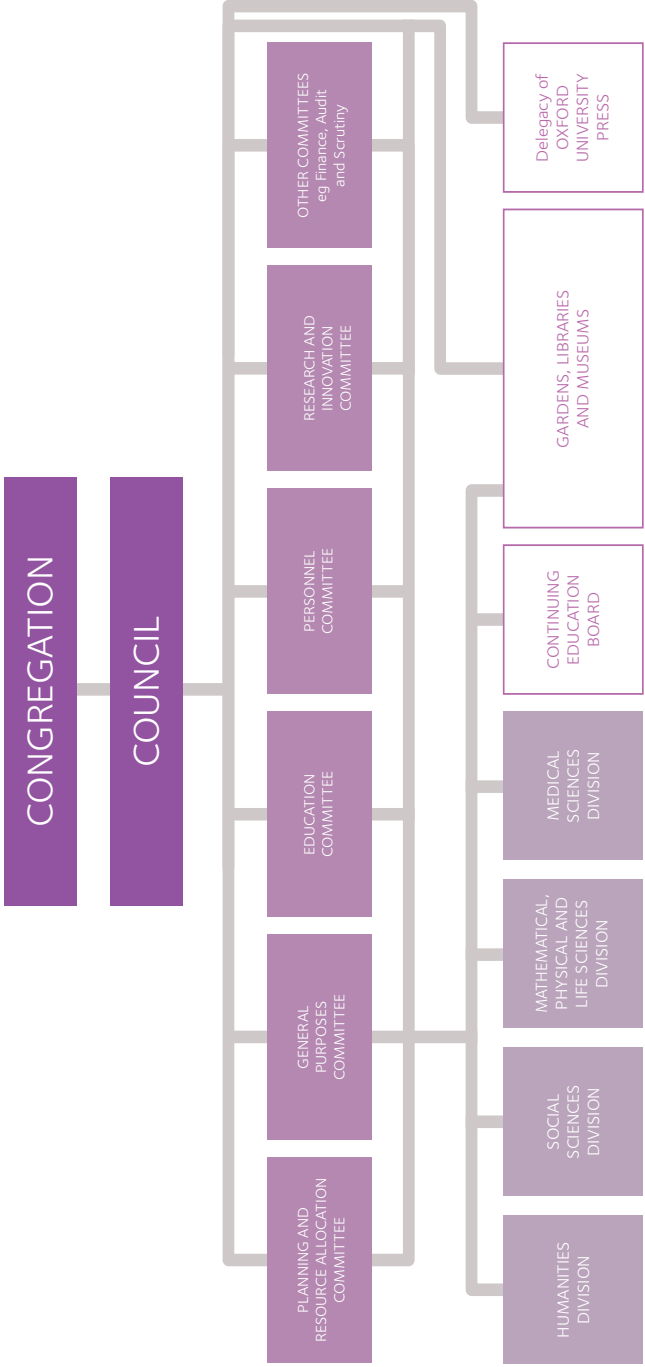
- ◆ select and admit undergraduate students, and select postgraduate students after they are admitted by the University
- ◆ provide accommodation, meals, common rooms, libraries, sports and social facilities, and pastoral care for their students
- ◆ are responsible for students' undergraduate tutorial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



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 (52%).
4. Academic fees, from both undergraduates and postgraduates (14%).

Consolidated income and expenditure account 2018–19

University income	£m
Tuition fees and education contracts	354.0
Funding body grants	193.1
Research grants and contracts	624.8
Publishing services	809.2
Other income	251.8
Investment income	104.6
Donations and endowments	97.7
Donation of heritage assets (eg works of art, historical antiquities)	14.9
Total income	2,450.1
University expenditure	£m
Staff costs	1,051.2
Staff costs – movement in pensions provision	285.9
Operating expenditure	1066.8
Depreciation/amortisation	145.2
Interest and other finance costs	33.1
Total expenditure	2,582.2
Surplus before other gains	(132.1)
Investment gains	237.1
Share of surplus/(deficit) on joint ventures:	(2.4)
Surplus before tax	102.6
Taxation	(5.4)
Total comprehensive income	96.4

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 out of the University Development Office.

The University and the colleges have recently concluded the £3 billion Oxford Thinking fundraising campaign. Having successfully raised more than £3.3 billion, this was the largest university fundraising campaign in Europe.

Fundraising continues apace and the Development Office is helping to generate philanthropic support across three broad priority areas:

- ◆ 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 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.

Recent achievements include a gift of £150 million from Stephen A Schwarzman to establish the Stephen A Schwarzman Centre for the Humanities. The centre will bring together the Faculties of English, History, Linguistics, Philology and Phonetics, Medieval and Modern Languages, Music, Philosophy, and Theology and Religion to enable cross-disciplinary and collaborative study. The building will include performing arts and exhibition venues designed to engage the Oxford community and the public at large, and bring in new audiences. Modern amenities and digital capabilities will allow Oxford to share the full breadth of its unparalleled collections and research in the humanities. Further donations are being sought towards the completion of the capital project and in support of the cultural programme, endowed posts and graduate scholarships.

The University also received a landmark £80 million donation from the Reuben Foundation. This support will provide a substantial endowment for Oxford's newest college (founded as Parks College), which will be named Reuben College in recognition of the donor. The gift will also expand the Reuben Scholarship Programme for disadvantaged undergraduate students and will support graduate scholarships at Reuben College.

Support for graduate scholarships remains a key priority. During 2019, the University received a donation from DeepMind, renewing and expanding its support for scholarships for under-represented groups in the fields of computer science and engineering science. Elsewhere, the Dulverton Trust renewed its commitment to supporting graduate students through the Dulverton and Michael Wills Scholarship Scheme.

A number of academic posts have also received support from donors. For example, a generous gift from The Sir John Ritblat Family Foundation established a new Professorship in Mindfulness and Psychological Science.

Donations also play a vital role in displays and public engagement across Gardens, Libraries and Museums (GLAM). Thanks to support from the National Heritage Lottery Fund, the HOPE for the Future project at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History will safeguard its nationally-significant British insect collections, create new public spaces, and undertake a major programme of community outreach and education.

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 39 investors choose to invest in the Oxford Endowment Fund, which has in excess of £4bn 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, St Cross and Reuben) are financially autonomous. In 2018–19, the aggregate annual incoming resources (including donations for capital projects or endowment) of these 36 colleges amounted to £517m. The three main sources of income are teaching, research and residential (41% of the aggregate income), legacies and donations (23%), and investment income (27%). Other income derives mostly from trading activity such as vacation conferences.

Total resources expended amounted to about £512m in 2018/19; 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.

Oxford offers around 50 undergraduate degrees and more than 250 postgraduate programmes, both taught and research degrees. At postgraduate level, students make a major contribution to Oxford's research endeavour.



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 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.

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, postgraduates 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 250 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.

There are more than 24,000 students at Oxford. In addition, more than 15,000 enrol in the Department for Continuing Education's part-time programmes each year



The student body

There are more than 24,000 students at Oxford, including 11,955 undergraduates and 12,010 postgraduates. In addition, more than 15,000 students enrol in the Department for Continuing Education's part-time programmes each year.

Around 10,900 students – 45% of the total student body – are citizens of foreign countries, including 23% of undergraduates and 64% of postgraduates.

Students come to Oxford from more than 160 countries and territories. Currently, the largest groups of international students come from the USA (1,730), China (1,238), Germany (703), Canada (383), Hong Kong (342), Australia (340), Singapore (338), India (308), Italy (293), France (238) and Switzerland (197).

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 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 has evolved into the Legal Deposit Act and is still in existence today. The Bodleian Libraries receive more than 4,900 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 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, 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 which makes available resources across all the University's libraries, and digital.bodleian, which is 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. 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.



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

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 musical instruments in the western classical tradition, from the medieval period to the present day.

The Ashmolean University Engagement Programme (UEP), which was established in 2012 with funding from the Andrew W Mellon Foundation, works to grow and diversify the range of the museum's academic engagement with the University by integrating object-based learning into the curriculum, training early-career researchers in object-centred teaching, and providing opportunities for academics to develop museum-focused courses through the Ashmolean Faculty Fellows scheme. As a result of the UEP's work, in 2018-19 the Ashmolean offered nearly 600 classes to almost 6,000 participants, in subjects ranging from English to Neurology.



Founded in 1621, the Botanic Garden is the oldest botanic garden in Britain

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 2020 entry, over 69% of UK offers went to students from state schools – up 4.6% from last year, 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 £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 – almost all schools field candidates capable of making a competitive application to Oxford.
- ◆ Oxford holds more than 3,000 outreach activities each year 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 8,000 state school students have taken part and more than 2,000 have gone on to be offered a place at Oxford. UNIQ applicants have an average success rate of nearly 36%, significantly above the average success rate for all candidates, which is around 22%.

Entry to Oxford is very competitive: for entry in 2019, around 23,000 people applied for around 3,300 undergraduate places and almost 31,000 applications were received for some 5,800 postgraduate places. Of the latter, more than 27,500 applications were for full-time courses and 3,000 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 20,000 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 financial support packages for eligible undergraduates from the lowest-income backgrounds.

- ◆ In addition to the Oxford Bursaries provided by the collegiate University is the Crankstart Scholarship Programme (formerly the Moritz-Heyman Programme). Established in 2012 by the biggest philanthropic gift for undergraduate financial support in European history, it currently supports more than 750 undergraduates from low-income backgrounds. An expansion of the programme from the 2020 academic year will enable all new UK resident undergraduates with a household income of £27,500 or less, commencing their first degree, to be 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 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.
- ◆ 2020 will also see 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 - will provide a full non-repayable scholarship covering fees and living costs for one undergraduate student per year, for three years beginning in 2020. Each beneficiary will also be provided with an internship grant of £3,000 to enhance their employability.

More than 1,000 scholarships are available for new postgraduate students in 2020, including awards from major UK research funders such as the UKRI Research Councils. Oxford scholarships include:

- ◆ The Clarendon Fund is one of Oxford's largest graduate scholarship schemes, providing fully funded scholarships to more than 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, departments and external organisations
 - ◆ The Oxford Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund ran from 2012 to 2018 and secured nearly £230m of endowed funding, supporting around 750 scholars to date. Each scholarship is 60% funded from philanthropic donations, with the University providing the remaining
-



More than 1,000 scholarships are available for new postgraduate students in 2020

40%. The University is launching a new scheme in 2020 to further increase its endowed scholarship funding

- ◆ 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 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.

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 a strategic priority for the University.

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 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:

- ◆ more than 60 part-time undergraduate and postgraduate **Oxford qualifications**, from certificates and diplomas to masters' and doctoral degrees

- ◆ more than 100 **online and distance learning accredited courses**, most of which last between five and ten weeks
- ◆ more than 450 accredited **weekly classes**, lasting between ten and 20 weeks, held in Oxford and the surrounding region
- ◆ more than 160 **day and weekend events**
- ◆ nearly 250 **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 more than 120 modules to choose from.

Continuing Education enrolls more than 15,000 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 in every field of human endeavour.

Among Oxford's well-known alumni are 28 Nobel Prize winners and nearly 60 presidents and prime ministers around the world. 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, 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 and internships; guidance sessions and workshops; 15 recruitment fairs and more than 250 employer presentations each year; innovative learning programmes for students including Step Forward for Women and Insight courses into Teaching/Medicine/Business/Academia/Publishing/Pharmaceuticals; 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; and specific career development programmes for postgraduates and postdoctoral researchers. Three 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 almost 350,000 Oxford alumni around the world, and more than 150 regional alumni groups in over 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 Meeting Minds series 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 (OUP) 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 OUP in the UK and internationally is publishing for schools. Millions of children around the world learn from the educational resources OUP that publishes. Last year, OUP trained approximately 400,000 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 millions of students use its English language teaching materials to learn English.

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

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





More than 1,900 academic staff, over 5,800 research and research support staff and more than 6,300 postgraduate research students, assisted by Oxford's research administrators, 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 2020*

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 such as 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 1,900 academic staff, over 5,800 research and research support staff and more than 6,300 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, 53% 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 11 major research programmes such as Environmental Humanities, Race and Resistance, and Digital Humanities, and has 27 active research networks including Climate Crisis Thinking in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Futures Thinking, and Gender and Authority.

Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences

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. 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 autonomous vehicles. Its academics 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. They play a leading role in many major national and international research projects such as the UKRI EPSRC Hub in Quantum Computing and Simulation, the Rosalind Franklin Institute, the Faraday Institution, international telescope developments, such as the Square Kilometre Array and the European Extremely Large Telescope, and UK and European Space Agency missions. 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.



Medical Sciences

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 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.



Analysing muscle sections in the Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, trying to find an effective treatment for a devastating muscle disorder

During 2020, Oxford has been at the forefront of global efforts to combat the SARS-CoV-2 virus and mitigate its many effects. The University is particularly well-placed to respond to the COVID-19 challenge, Oxford's world-class academic expertise, national and international partnerships combined with Oxford's unique structure has enabled rapid reaction to address challenges of global significance. During this time, some of the world's brightest minds are coming together, working in unprecedented ways to deliver world-class research that is having an impact on the frontline of this crisis.

While many research projects support critical themes like vaccines, therapeutic drugs and antibody testing, the University has been working on a wide range of projects including the development of mental health interventions for NHS staff experiencing trauma, the impacts of this crisis for parents and practical resources for families who are isolating, novel virus detection methods, as well as analysis of the actions taken by governments across the world as they respond to this crisis and what measures could be taken to build back better and greener.

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.

The 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, the Social Sciences Division 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 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. 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 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.

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 *Lande: The Calais 'Jungle' and Beyond*, which ran from April to November 2019, was the result of a joint research project led by Professor Dan Hicks at the Pitt Rivers and Dr Tom Scott-Smith at the Refugee Studies Centre, and brought together experts in forced displacement, archaeology,



The Bodleian Libraries provide services that respond to the needs of 21st-century scholars



anthropology and architecture to study refugee shelters across six countries. 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.

As well as its museums and collections, the University makes significant and ongoing investment in state-of-the-art facilities. Key developments in 2019 include:

- ◆ The completion of a new neuroscience research facility at the John Radcliffe Hospital, including 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.
- ◆ Throughout 2019 and into 2020, plans to redevelop the Tinbergen building to create a world-class new centre for life and mind sciences have continued at pace. By June 2020, the existing building's demolition was almost complete, and its replacement, the provisionally-named Life and Mind Building, will be the largest construction project the University has ever undertaken. It 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 also announced a strategic partnership with Legal & General, which will provide up to £4bn of funding over the next ten years to create world-class science and innovation districts at Begbroke and Osney Mead, with modern workspace and research facilities, as well as delivering the University's ambitious target of building 1,000 new subsidised staff homes and 1,000 new graduate accommodation units.

Major current projects include the Institute for Developmental and Regenerative Medicine, 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.

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 85 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.

55 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.



Preparing samples of lunar rock

Research income

Oxford's total research income is consistently the highest of any UK university. In 2018–19 the University earned £624.8m in external research funding. When the block grant for research from Research England is added, the University's research income totals £770.7m.

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 2018–19	£m
Research councils	162.0
UK charities	154.5
UK government and health authorities	77.7

UK industry and commerce	27.3
European Commission and other EU government bodies	65.1
EU-based charities, industry and commerce	30.2
Other international governments, charities, industry and commerce	108.0
Total	624.8
Research England – block grant	145.9
Overall total research income*	770.7

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



Oxford University Press

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

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

- ◆ More than 400 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 636,000 words from the last 1,000 years, and 3.7 million quotations.

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.

*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 has pioneered the successful commercial exploitation of academic research. 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 launched LAB10x, an accelerator to turn data-driven healthcare research into reality at pace, and saw its biggest exit ever when Nightstar was bought by Biogen for \$877m.

Oxford University through OUI is the UK leader in generating spinout companies, creating 19 for the academic year 2018–19. Overall, it has created over 190 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 1,002 commercial deals, deployed 338 academic consultants, and returned £9.2m to researchers and the University.



Children can explore, play and learn together at the Little Ashmoles, a regular family event 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, climate, 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 participating in debate on our Futuremakers podcast to visiting the University's outstanding gardens, libraries and museums. A recent example saw researchers from across the institution working with the Oxford University Museum of Natural History on its 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 enabled 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, 35,000 people from Oxfordshire and further afield make more than 110,000 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 more than 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 2019 more than 103,000 people took part in on-site and outreach events, and 130,000 schoolchildren took part in formal learning sessions. Major projects for 2019 included:

- ◆ *Multaka-Oxford* – an award-winning 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 and which uses the collections as a meeting point to bring people together
- ◆ *A Nice Cup of Tea?* – a contemporary art installation in the Ashmolean's European Ceramics Gallery, created by Enam Gbewonyo and Lois Muddiman and developed in collaboration with Oxford's African-Caribbean community, which tells hidden stories of empire, trade and transatlantic slavery

- ◆ *Beyond the Binary* – a project working with LGBTQ+ stakeholders at the Pitt Rivers Museum to explore the diversity of sexual and gender identities by offering alternative understandings from people with different identities and identifying human histories that are unrepresented as a result of intolerance
- ◆ *Tomorrow's Oxford Heads* – a joint project between the History of Science Museum and the School of Geography and the Environment, which used temporary sculptures outside the museum to open a dialogue on how public sculpture can better represent the modern Oxford community.

A joint project between the History of Science Museum and the School of Geography and the Environment used temporary sculptures to open a dialogue on how public sculpture can better represent the modern Oxford community.

The museums and collections also enable University researchers and staff to engage with the public. *Super Science Saturdays* at the Museum of Natural History are twice-yearly events led by University researchers, museum staff and volunteers to introduce family visitors to current research. They are aimed at making 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 more than 50,000 jobs. Every £1 of 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 more than £1.2bn. More than £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
- ◆ On average, some 7m tourists visit Oxford each year, spending £600m and supporting more than 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 global business, industry and governments. 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, sustainable urban development and diplomatic studies.

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 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.

The **Student Consultancy and the Researcher Strategy Consultancy**, run by the Careers Service, provide 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. There are also 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 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 help older people with basic IT skills or in day centres, volunteer on environmental projects or help run activity days for children experiencing social and economic disadvantage. 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 more than 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. Eighty per cent 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 34th 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; 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 presences to build quality lexical data and resources which can be used by developers and technology companies to create websites, apps, and other digital products.
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Reference

All figures pp 45–49 as at 1 December 2019.

Total students

	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduates	5,998	5,957	11,955
Postgraduates	6,580	5,430	12,010
Visiting, recognised and other students	224	326	550
Total	12,802	11,713	24,515

Students by nationality

	UK	EU	Non-EU	Unknown	Total
Undergraduates	9,229	1,206	1,519	1	11,955
Postgraduates	4,309	2,831	4,864	6	12,010
Visiting, recognised and other students	16	59	475	0	550
Total	13,554	4,096	6,858	7	24,515

Postgraduates by academic division

	Taught	Research	Total
Humanities	767	1,054	1,821
Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences	701	2,511	3,212
Medical Sciences	293	1,450	1,743
Social Sciences	3,041	1,234	4,275
Continuing Education	852	107	959
Total	5,654	6,356	12,010

Undergraduates by subject

Ancient and Modern History	68
Archaeology and Anthropology	65
Biological Sciences	225
Biology	103
Biomedical Sciences	81
Cell and Systems Biology	23
Chemistry	685
Classical Archaeology and Ancient History	57
Classics and English	44
Classics and Modern Languages	26
Classics and Oriental Studies	32
Computer Science	135
Computer Science and Philosophy	42
Earth Sciences	128
Economics and Management	249
Engineering Science	651
English and Modern Languages	84
English Language and Literature	673
European and Middle Eastern Languages	50
Experimental Psychology	155
Geography	242
History	667
History and Economics	53
History and English	39
History and Modern Languages	84
History and Politics	137
History of Art	39
Human Sciences	91
Law	664
Literae Humaniores	420
Materials Science	152
Mathematical and Theoretical Physics	29
Mathematics	582
Mathematics and Computer Science	136
Mathematics and Philosophy	54
Mathematics and Statistics	117
Medical Sciences	452
Medicine (Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Graduate Entry)	524
Modern Languages	626
Modern Languages and Linguistics	114
Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry	405
Music	209
Neuroscience	17
Oriental Studies	156
Philosophy and Modern Languages	77
Philosophy and Theology	90
Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)	736
Physics	643
Physics and Philosophy	51
Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics (PPL)	94
Religion and Oriental Studies	4
Theology and Oriental Studies	1
Theology and Religion	106
Other undergraduates	
Continuing Education Certificates and Diplomas including Theology/ Pastoral Studies (BTh, Cert, Dip)	568
Total	11,955

Students by college/permanent private hall

	Undergraduates	Postgraduates	Visiting, recognised and other students	Total
All Souls	0	10	0	10
Balliol	383	369	2	754
Blackfriars Hall	2	26	9	37
Brasenose	356	204	0	560
Campion Hall	0	12	0	12
Christ Church	443	216	0	659
Corpus Christi	267	93	3	363
Exeter	346	227	26	599
Green Templeton	89	437	0	526
Harris Manchester	115	142	1	258
Hertford	418	239	31	688
Jesus	357	200	1	558
Keble	423	426	5	854
Kellogg	0	1,193	0	1,193
Lady Margaret Hall	404	259	28	691
Linacre	0	511	0	511
Lincoln	304	298	1	603
Magdalen	408	178	5	591
Mansfield	241	164	37	442
Merton	302	223	2	527
New College	415	295	17	727
Nuffield	0	89	0	89
Oriel	327	198	5	530
Pembroke	363	203	31	597
Queen's	343	173	1	517
Regent's Park	132	69	12	213
Somerville	425	212	0	637
St Anne's	437	339	41	817
St Antony's	0	476	0	476
St Benet's Hall	76	40	0	116
St Catherine's	495	364	49	908
St Cross	0	547	0	547
St Edmund Hall	391	299	31	721
St Hilda's	398	187	0	585
St Hugh's	426	381	0	807
St John's	406	242	1	649
St Peter's	359	196	23	578
St Stephen's House	4	62	0	66
Trinity	297	128	0	425
University College	410	227	1	638
Wadham	474	215	32	721
Wolfson	0	584	0	584
Worcester	437	176	28	641
Wycliffe Hall	50	38	50	138

International students

Afghanistan	2	Denmark	57
Albania	3	Ecuador	10
Algeria	1	Egypt	26
Angola	12	El Salvador	2
Argentina	14	Eritrea	1
Armenia	9	Estonia	15
Australia	340	Ethiopia	4
Austria	100	Finland	41
Azerbaijan	7	France	238
Bahamas	1	Gambia	2
Bahrain	6	Georgia	2
Bangladesh	29	Germany	703
Barbados	1	Ghana	29
Belarus	1	Gibraltar	3
Belgium	98	Greece	106
Burmuda	5	Grenada	1
Bhutan	2	Guam	1
Bolivia	6	Guatemala	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	Guernsey	17
Botswana	7	Guinea	1
Brazil	82	Haiti	1
British Virgin Islands	1	Hong Kong	342
Brunei	8	Hungary	38
Bulgaria	63	Iceland	17
Burma (Myanmar)	8	India	308
Burundi	1	Indonesia	66
Cameroon	6	Iran	17
Canada	383	Ireland	149
Cayman Islands	3	Isle of Man	7
Chile	37	Israel	45
China	1,238	Italy	293
Colombia	29	Ivory Coast	1
Congo (Democratic Republic)	2	Jamaica	5
Congo (Republic of)	1	Japan	105
Costa Rica	4	Jersey	24
Croatia	9	Jordan	9
Cyprus (European Union)	27	Kazakhstan	13
Czech Republic	49	Kenya	42
		Korea, DPR of (North)	2

Korea, Republic of (South)	119	Qatar	17
Kosovo	2	Romania	163
Kuwait	7	Russia	83
Laos	3	Rwanda	2
Latvia	8	Saudi Arabia	55
Lebanon	17	Senegal	2
Lesotho	1	Serbia	24
Liberia	3	Seychelles	1
Lithuania	32	Sierra Leone	2
Luxembourg	30	Singapore	338
Macao	11	Slovakia	29
Macedonia	7	Slovenia	14
Malawi	3	Somalia	2
Malaysia	108	South Africa	136
Maldives	2	Spain	145
Malta	4	Sri Lanka	15
Mauritius	12	St Lucia	1
Mexico	57	Sudan	3
Monaco	1	Swaziland	2
Mongolia	2	Sweden	58
Montenegro	1	Switzerland	197
Morocco	11	Syria	5
Mozambique	4	Taiwan	41
Namibia	4	Tanzania	4
Nepal	6	Thailand	72
Netherlands	188	Togo	1
New Zealand	74	Trinidad and Tobago	10
Nigeria	57	Turkey	77
Norway	68	Turkmenistan	1
Oman	7	Uganda	9
Pakistan	81	Ukraine	13
Palestinian Territory	6	United Arab Emirates	76
Panama	3	Uruguay	7
Papua New Guinea	1	USA	1,730
Paraguay	3	United States Virgin Islands	2
Peru	19	Uzbekistan	1
Philippines	24	Venezuela	3
Poland	167	Vietnam	22
Portugal	39	Zambia	11
Puerto Rico	1	Zimbabwe	20

Staff numbers

Full-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,228	521	1,749
Research	2,403	1,798	4,201
Teaching and research support	271	422	693
Administrative	706	1,695	2,401
Finance	149	247	396
Computing	560	139	699
Library	96	158	254
Museum	26	49	75
Technical and crafts	320	190	510
Ancillary	317	99	416
Total full-time staff	6,076	5,318	11,394

Part-time

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	117	45	162
Research	283	418	701
Teaching and research support	57	217	274
Administrative	115	954	1,069
Finance	17	107	124
Computing	70	76	146
Library	56	206	262
Museum	31	48	79
Technical and crafts	29	65	94
Ancillary	74	99	173
Total part-time staff	849	2,235	3,084

All staff

	Men	Women	Total
Academic	1,345	566	1,911
Research	2,686	2,216	4,902
Teaching and research support	328	639	967
Administrative	821	2,649	3,470
Finance	166	354	520
Computing	630	215	845
Library	152	364	516
Museum	57	97	154
Technical and crafts	349	255	604
Ancillary	391	198	589
Total staff	6,925	7,553	14,478

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)

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 (1546ⁱ)

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 (1889ⁱⁱ)

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, 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
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, FRS
Tel: 276000 www.magd.ox.ac.uk

Mansfield College (1886)

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

ⁱ Cardinal Wolsey founded his 'Cardinal College' in 1525 but then the institution was re-founded as Christ Church by Henry VIII in 1546

ⁱⁱ Founded in Manchester, 1786; moved to Oxford 1889

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

Reuben College (2019)

President: Professor Lionel Tarassenko, CBE, FREng, FMedSci
Tel: 616459 www.reuben.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: Dr Claire Craig CBE
Tel: 279120 www.queens.ox.ac.uk

St Anne's College (1879ⁱⁱ)

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, 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, CBE, FBA, FMedSci
Tel: 277300 www.sjc.ox.ac.uk

St Peter's College (1929)

Master: Prof Judith Buchanan
Tel: 278900 www.spc.ox.ac.uk

Somerville College (1879)

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

Trinity College (1555)

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

University College (1249)

Master: Sir Ivor Crewe, DL, FAcSS until 31 July 2020; Baroness Valerie Amos, CH, PC from 1 September 2020
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** (1966)

President: Sir Tim Hitchens, KCVO, CMG
Tel: 274100 www.wolfson.ox.ac.uk

Worcester College (1714)

Interim Provost elect: Prof Kate Tunstall
Tel: 278300 www.worc.ox.ac.uk

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

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

Campion Hall (1896)

Master: The Revd Dr Nicholas Austin, SJ
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)ⁱⁱ Founded 1879 as the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, later known as The Society of Oxford Home Students | ⁱⁱⁱ Founded in London 1810; moved to Oxford 1927

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Graduate Admissions

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