Oxford’s global reach

- 14% of Oxford’s full-time (FT) undergraduates are non-UK citizens
- 63% of Oxford’s FT postgraduates are non-UK citizens
- 40% of Oxford’s academic staff are non-UK citizens
- Oxford University Press has offices in over 50 countries
- 21% of Oxford’s research funding is now from international sources, making Oxford the largest recipient of overseas funding in the UK
- Half the philanthropic donations to Oxford University’s fundraising campaign come from outside the UK
- Oxford has 58,000 non-UK-based alumni, across 189 countries
- One in five people who learn English across the globe do so with an Oxford University resource

Oxford in the world

The University of Oxford is one of the UK’s truly global universities. Ranked second in the world\(^1\), Oxford’s presence is particularly strong in regions such as India, China and the Middle East. In addition to educating 26 British Prime Ministers, the University has also contributed to the education of 30 prime ministers and presidents worldwide, and centres such as the Blavatnik School of Government continue to produce the global policy-makers of tomorrow. Oxford is ranked first in the world in medicine\(^2\) and its research has impacts in every part of the populated world.

Students come to Oxford from over 140 countries and territories. The largest groups of international students come from the USA (1,513), China and Hong Kong (801), Germany (767), Canada (418), India (354), Australia (276), Italy (244), Ireland (228), France (221), and Singapore (206)\(^3\).

Oxford has more than a dozen centres and institutes specialising in the study of specific countries and regions.

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\(^1\) Times Higher Education world ranking 2012-13 has Oxford at equal second with Stanford, USA.
\(^3\) All figures current as of 2012.
China

Oxford is the leading centre for the study of China in Europe. In China, 14 million school children use Oxford books every year. At any one time there are normally around 800 Chinese students at Oxford; and there are over 3,000 Oxford alumni in China. Oxford’s medical collaborations with China date back 30 years to the early 1980s, and cover large-scale medical and public health studies involving thousands of people, which have already resulted in changes to clinical practice worldwide and helped save many tens of thousands of lives. Current collaborations include a study of common diseases in half a million Chinese people; the largest ever study in the world of the genetics of depression; and various projects on the world’s most major diseases, both chronic and infectious.

India

The first recorded Englishman to visit India, Father Thomas Stephens in 1579, was from New College, Oxford, and Oxford’s first students from India arrived in 1871. Currently 83 of the academic staff and 354 of the student body\(^1\) are from the Indian sub-continent. A thriving centre for the study of India, Oxford also has a number of academic collaborations with India, including the India-Oxford cancer research network and the Oxford-India Network in Theoretical and Physical Sciences.

The Middle East

Oxford founded its first Laudian professorship of Arabic in 1636. Since then it has established itself as one of the leading centres in the English-speaking world for the study of the Middle East, with more than 50 academics in Arabic language and literature, medieval and modern Near East history, Islamic Philosophy, Islamic Art and Archaeology and ancient Egypt and the Near East.

Research and technology transfer

Isis Innovation, Oxford University’s highly successful technology transfer company, has four international platforms, in Spain, Hong Kong, China and Japan, with a specialisation in pharmaceuticals, electronics and chemicals.

Oxford works in partnership with institutions around the globe to investigate, ‘on the ground’, some of the 21st century's leading causes of disease and death, and to develop health training and infrastructure. Oxford researchers are working in more than 30 different countries around the world on global health.

Oxford’s partnership work with the Wellcome Trust in Kenya, Vietnam and Thailand is making pioneering inroads in tropical diseases. Currently WHO-recommended treatments for malaria, dengue shock syndrome, typhoid, melioidosis, TB meningitis, diphtheria and leptospirosis are all based on work conducted by Oxford University.

Contact

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\(^1\) Figures correct as of 2012.