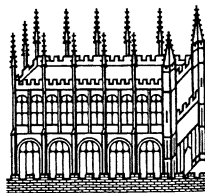


SCANNED BY

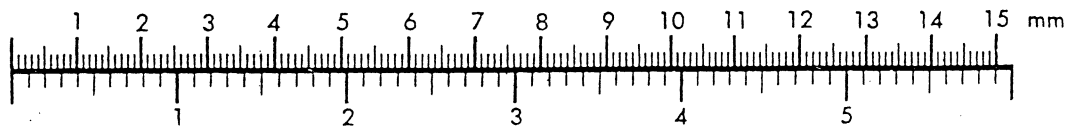
**OXFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
IMAGING SERVICE**

FROM THE COLLECTIONS IN

**THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**



Centimeter



Inches

G.A. Oxon $4^{\circ} \frac{819}{2}$

S Ed H $15 \frac{1}{2}$

**REPORT OF
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

REPORT OF
COMMISSION OF
INQUIRY

II · STATISTICAL APPENDIX



OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

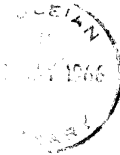
1966

Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W. 1

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
CAPE TOWN SALISBURY IBADAN NAIROBI LUSAKA ADDIS ABABA
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
KUALA LUMPUR HONG KONG

© *Oxford University Press* 1966

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN



CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|----------------|--------|
| List of Tables | xii |
| Figures | xxvii |
| Definitions | xxviii |
| Notes | xxxii |

PART I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD SINCE 1923

| | |
|---|----|
| OXFORD IN 1923-4 AND IN 1963-4 | 3 |
| Students | 3 |
| Income | 6 |
| Academic staff | 7 |
| Colleges | 7 |
| THE PRESENT ACADEMIC STRUCTURE OF OXFORD | 8 |
| THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD 1923-4 TO 1964-5 | 11 |
| Students | 11 |
| Undergraduates | 16 |
| Medical students | 19 |
| Postgraduates | 19 |
| Overseas students | 25 |
| Non-matriculated students | 25 |
| Financial assistance for students | 26 |
| Colleges | 28 |
| Accommodation in colleges for students | 33 |
| Academic staff | 36 |
| FUTURE STUDENT NUMBERS | 40 |
| Undergraduates | 40 |
| Postgraduates | 40 |
| Implications of the projected student numbers | 42 |

PART II

UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSIONS

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| MATRICULATIONS 1938-9 TO 1964-5 | 44 |
| Award holders | 45 |
| Type of school | 46 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Home address | 49 |
| Analyses by subject group | 49 |
| Home address and type of school | 55 |
| THE ADMISSIONS COMPETITIONS FOR ENTRY IN 1965-6 | 56 |
| Men | 57 |
| Men: type of school | 60 |
| Men: subject | 62 |
| Men: schools submitting candidates | 64 |
| Men: time in sixth form | 64 |
| Men: GCE qualifications | 67 |
| Women | 74 |
| Women: type of school | 76 |
| Women: subject | 77 |
| Women: GCE qualifications | 78 |
| THE ACADEMIC EFFICIENCY OF OXFORD ADMISSIONS | 78 |
| Region | 79 |
| Sex | 81 |
| Type of school | 85 |
| SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS | 106 |

PART III

UNDERGRADUATES

| | |
|---|-----|
| TEACHING | 109 |
| Background | 109 |
| Average amounts of teaching received | 112 |
| Tutorials attended | 114 |
| Persons giving tutorials | 122 |
| Tutorial teaching at Cambridge | 128 |
| Classes and seminars | 130 |
| College classes and seminars | 137 |
| Inter-college classes and seminars | 144 |
| Teaching arrangements in Oriental Studies | 148 |
| Written work by undergraduates | 148 |
| Lectures | 151 |
| Practicals | 151 |
| Collections | 152 |

CONTENTS

| | vii |
|---|------|
| | PAGE |
| WASTAGE AND CHANGE OF COURSE | 155 |
| Wastage | 155 |
| Change of course | 160 |
| Preliminary Examinations | 163 |
| Undergraduates taking over three years | 163 |
| DEGREE PERFORMANCE | 166 |
| Differences between subjects | 173 |
| Factors affecting degree performance | 173 |
| Change of course | 174 |
| Scholars, exhibitioners, and commoners | 174 |
| Sex | 175 |
| Type of school | 176 |
| Comparisons with other universities | 178 |
| AWARDS HELD BY UNDERGRADUATES | 183 |
| UNDERGRADUATES WHO SUBSEQUENTLY READ FOR ADVANCED DEGREES | 184 |
| USE OF LIBRARIES AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS | 184 |
| SUBSEQUENT CAREERS | 184 |
| PART IV | |
| POSTGRADUATES | |
| THE POSTGRADUATE SURVEY | 195 |
| BACKGROUND | 195 |
| University of previous study | 195 |
| Country of previous study | 198 |
| Marital status | 199 |
| Age | 199 |
| Degrees held | 202 |
| COURSE TAKEN AT OXFORD | 203 |
| Subject | 203 |
| Degree | 204 |
| RESIDENCE IN OXFORD | 206 |
| TEACHING RECEIVED BY POSTGRADUATES | 206 |
| Supervision | 208 |
| Other teaching | 213 |
| Tutorials | 215 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Seminars and classes | 217 |
| Lectures | 217 |
| Opinions on teaching adequacy | 217 |
| OTHER ACADEMIC MATTERS | 218 |
| Preparation for postgraduate work | 218 |
| Opportunities to meet staff and students | 221 |
| TEACHING GIVEN BY POSTGRADUATES | 223 |
| POSTS HELD BY POSTGRADUATES | 228 |
| ADVICE ON NON-ACADEMIC MATTERS | 228 |
| POSTGRADUATES AND THE COLLEGES | 231 |
| College accommodation | 231 |
| College facilities | 231 |
| Preferences for college organization | 235 |
| AWARDS HELD BY POSTGRADUATES | 239 |
| PERFORMANCE AND WASTAGE OF POSTGRADUATES | 243 |

PART V

THE ACADEMIC STAFF

| | |
|---|-----|
| THE STRUCTURE OF POSTS | 244 |
| University posts | 244 |
| College posts | 246 |
| Professors | 247 |
| Readers and first assistants | 247 |
| University lecturers and senior research officers | 248 |
| Lecturers in clinical medicine | 249 |
| Departmental demonstrators | 250 |
| CUF lecturers | 250 |
| Special lecturers | 251 |
| Faculty lecturers | 251 |
| College emoluments | 251 |
| Outside grants staff | 251 |
| ACADEMIC STAFF NUMBERS | 252 |
| Comparisons with other universities | 254 |

CONTENTS

ix

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| STUDENT/STAFF RATIOS | 259 |
| THE ACADEMIC STAFF SURVEY | 264 |
| BACKGROUND | 264 |
| Age | 264 |
| Length of service | 264 |
| College fellowships | 272 |
| Appointments 1961-5 | 273 |
| TEACHING | 281 |
| Teaching for undergraduates (average hours) | 286 |
| Teaching for postgraduates (average hours) | 286 |
| The distribution of teaching | 286 |
| Tutorial teaching | 290 |
| Classes and seminars, lectures, and practicals | 295 |
| Postgraduate supervision | 300 |
| Teaching by faculty lecturers | 304 |
| Teaching in medicine | 304 |
| Teaching by outside grants staff | 308 |
| Other teaching | 310 |
| Comparisons with other estimates | 310 |
| OPINIONS ON TEACHING | 311 |
| ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN TEACHING | 322 |
| The validity of the estimates | 322 |
| Regular administration | 325 |
| Work in term | 327 |
| Work in vacations | 331 |
| PUBLICATIONS | 333 |
| Publications during 1959-64 | 333 |
| Comparisons with other universities | 339 |
| LEAVE OF ABSENCE | 341 |
| EMOLUMENTS | 348 |
| Types of emolument | 351 |
| University stipend | 351 |
| College fellowship stipend | 353 |
| College lecturership stipend or retaining fee | 354 |
| Supervision and other teaching for the University | 354 |

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| College housing benefits | 354 |
| Other college benefits | 355 |
| University examining | 355 |
| University offices and allowances | 355 |
| College offices | 355 |
| College piece-rate teaching | 356 |
| Total emoluments in 1964-5 | 356 |
| The estimation of salary distributions for 1964-5 | 358 |
| The Oxford and national salary distributions | 360 |
| The effects of differences in age | 364 |
| Variability between other universities | 365 |
| The distribution of regular and total emoluments | 365 |
| Differences between fellows and non-fellows | 368 |
| Staff on clinical scales | 371 |
| Details of college emoluments | 371 |
| Heads of houses | 372 |
| Scales for tutorial fellows | 372 |
| Allowances for tutorial fellows | 379 |
| College offices | 379 |
| Piece-rate teaching | 379 |
| College teaching norms | 387 |
| Research fellows | 387 |
| College lecturers | 387 |
| LOCATION OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF | 391 |
| ANNEX | 398 |
| Replies by colleges to questions 16 and 17 of the questionnaire about emoluments (salary scales) | 398 |
| Replies by colleges to question 24 of the questionnaire about emoluments (provision of housing accommodation) | 404 |
| Questionnaire to colleges about emoluments | 407 |
| PART VI | |
| THE MAIN SOURCES OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION | |
| UNIVERSITY RECORDS | 411 |
| COLLEGE ADMISSIONS | 413 |
| THE COMMISSION'S SURVEYS | 413 |
| THE TUTORIAL ORGANIZERS SURVEY | 414 |

CONTENTS

xi

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| THE ACADEMIC STAFF SURVEY | 414 |
| THE UNDERGRADUATE SURVEY | 418 |
| THE POSTGRADUATE SURVEY | 424 |
| COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE SURVEY RESULTS AND OTHER SOURCES | 426 |
| Student numbers | 426 |
| Tutorials | 430 |
| Classes and seminars | 430 |
| Postgraduate supervision | 432 |
| ANNEX | 433 |
| Matriculation form used in 1964-5 | 434 |
| Record card (general) | 435 |
| Record card (B.Litt., B.Sc., and D.Phil.) | 436 |
| Form for Michaelmas Term returns of student numbers from colleges | 437 |
| Form for annual returns of student numbers from colleges | 438 |
| List of subjects for returns of student numbers | 442 |
| Record card used by Admissions Office | 443 |
| Covering letter and questionnaire for Tutorial Organizers Survey | 444 |
| Questionnaire for Academic Staff Survey | 448 |
| Questionnaire for Undergraduate Survey | 455 |
| Questionnaire for Postgraduate Survey | 458 |
| Questionnaire for Schools Survey | 463 |

PART VII

OPINIONS OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF AND OF POSTGRADUATES

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| ACADEMIC STAFF | 465 |
| POSTGRADUATES | 477 |

LIST OF TABLES

NOTES

1. An asterisk indicates tables which do *not* relate to Oxford alone.
2. Michaelmas Term and Trinity Term are abbreviated to M.T. and T.T. respectively.

PART I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD SINCE 1923

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 1. *Student numbers in 1923-4 and 1963-4 | 4 |
| 2. *The distribution of students in 1923-4 and 1963-4 | 5 |
| 3. Income and staff of Oxford | 6 |
| 4. Student numbers at Oxford | 12 |
| 5. The distribution of students at Oxford | 13 |
| 6. Undergraduates and postgraduates by subject group 1948-9 to 1965-6 | 14 |
| 7. Undergraduates and postgraduates by subject group and sex | 15 |
| 8. Social studies at Oxford | 16 |
| 9. *Percentage change in student numbers 1958-9 to 1963-4 | 16 |
| 10. Honour School of first-degree students (numbers) | 17 |
| 11. Honour School of first-degree students (percentages) | 18 |
| 12. Honour School of first-degree students by sex, 1964-5 | 20 |
| 13. First-degree students in Animal Physiology and in Medicine | 21 |
| 14. *Postgraduates as percentage of all students | 23 |
| 15. Subjects studied by postgraduates | 23 |
| 16. Course taken by postgraduates | 24 |
| 17. Overseas students 1964-5 | 25 |
| 18. Non-matriculated students 1964-5 | 26 |
| 19. Type of financial assistance for students 1964-5 | 27 |
| 20. Amount of financial assistance for students 1964-5 | 27 |
| 21. Student numbers by college group, sex, and whether undergraduates or postgraduates | 29 |
| 22. Students by college | 30 |
| 23. College fellows | 32 |
| 24. Students per tutorial fellow by colleges | 34 |
| 25. *The size of Oxford and Cambridge colleges 1963-4. Undergraduate colleges | 35 |
| 26. Accommodation for students in colleges | 35 |
| 27. Student accommodation 1965 | 37 |
| 28. Student accommodation which came into use 1955-65 | 38 |
| 29. Academic staff | 39 |

LIST OF TABLES

xiii

PART II

| UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSIONS | | PAGE |
|--------------------------|--|------|
| 30. | Status as award holder, commoner, or graduate by sex. Entrants to read for first degrees | 46 |
| 31. | Type of school of entrants to read for first degrees. Men: non-graduates | 47 |
| 32. | Type of school of entrants to read for first degrees. Women: non-graduates | 47 |
| 33. | Holders of entrance awards as percentage of all entrants to read for first degrees by type of school. Men: non-graduates | 48 |
| 34. | Holders of entrance awards as percentage of all entrants to read for first degrees by type of school. Women: non-graduates | 49 |
| 35. | Home address of entrants to read for first degrees by sex. Non-graduates | 50 |
| 36. | Type of school of entrants to read for first degrees by subject group. Men: non-graduates | 51 |
| 37. | Type of school of entrants to read for first degrees by subject group. Women: non-graduates | 52 |
| 38. | Graduates as percentage of all entrants to read for first degrees by subject group. Men | 53 |
| 39. | Graduates as percentage of all entrants to read for first degrees by subject group. Women | 54 |
| 40. | Award holders as percentage of all entrants to read for first degrees by subject group and sex. Non-graduates | 54 |
| 41. | Type of school by home address. Men non-graduate entrants to read for first degrees | 55 |
| 42. | Type of school by home address. Women non-graduate entrants to read for first degrees | 56 |
| 43. | Type of school of applicants and admissions. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1964-5 to read for first degrees | 58 |
| 44. | Type of school of applicants and admissions. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 59 |
| 45. | Type of school of applicants by college. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 61 |
| 46. | Type of school of admissions by college. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 62 |
| 47. | Proposed Honour School of applicants and admissions. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 63 |
| 48. | Schools submitting candidates and gaining places. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 63 |
| 49. | Number of schools with a stated number of pupils accepted by type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 65 |
| 50. | Time in sixth form of applicants by type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 66 |
| 51. | Time in sixth form of admissions by type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 66 |
| 52. | Average age by time in sixth form and type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 67 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 53. GCE A level rating of applicants by type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 68 |
| 54. GCE A level rating of admissions by type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 69 |
| 55. GCE S level rating of applicants by type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 70 |
| 56. GCE S level rating of admissions by type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 71 |
| 57. GCE A level rating by subject group. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 71 |
| 58. GCE S level rating by subject group. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 72 |
| 59. Open scholars and all award holders as percentage of all admissions by type of school. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 73 |
| 60. Open scholars and all award holders as percentage of all admissions by GCE A level rating and subject group. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 73 |
| 61. Open scholars and all award holders as percentage of all admissions by GCE S level rating and subject group. Men non-graduate admissions in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 74 |
| 62. Type of school of applicants and admissions. Women non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 75 |
| 63. Type of school of applicants and admissions by college. Women non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 76 |
| 64. Proposed Honour School of applicants and admissions. Women non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 77 |
| 65. GCE A level qualifications. Women non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 78 |
| 66. *Number of entrants to read for first degrees, 1964-5, per 1,000 pupils in sixth forms by region and type of school. Men non-graduates from England and Wales | 80 |
| 67. *Number of entrants to read for first degrees, 1964-5, per 1,000 pupils in sixth forms by region and type of school. Women non-graduates from England and Wales | 80 |
| 68. Percentage of those graduating who gained first- and second-class honours | 82 |
| 69. *Applicants and admissions through UCCA for entry to universities in October 1964 by A level qualifications, subject group, and sex | 83 |
| 70. Applicants and admissions for entry to read first degrees at Oxford in October 1965 by subject. Women non-graduates | 84 |
| 71. *Applicants and admissions through UCCA for entry to universities in October 1964 by subject. Women | 84 |
| 72. *Type of school of school leavers in 1963-4 who intended going on to university. England and Wales | 86 |
| 73. Percentage of those having three complete years in the sixth form who sat A or S levels a second time at end of third year, by sex and type of school. Undergraduates entering in October 1962 | 88 |

LIST OF TABLES

xv

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 74. Degree performance and holders of awards by type of school. Men non-graduates | 90 |
| 75. Degree performance and holders of awards by type of school. Women non-graduates | 91 |
| 76. Candidates for admission in 1965-6 who failed to gain a place and who reapplied for admission in 1966-7 by type of school and subject group. Men non-graduates | 93 |
| 77. Acceptance rate by GCE A level rating and type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 95 |
| 78. Acceptance rate by GCE S level rating and type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 96 |
| 79. Acceptance rates by time in sixth form and type of school. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 97 |
| 80. Acceptance rate by GCE A level rating and subject group. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 98 |
| 81. Acceptance rate by GCE S level rating and subject group. Men non-graduate candidates for admission in 1965-6 to read for first degrees | 98 |
| 82. Entrants from the second-year sixth form as percentage of all entrants by sex | 99 |
| 83. *Results from the survey of schools. Autumn Term 1964 | 101 |
| 84. *Schools with sixth forms and with third-year sixth forms by type of school. England and Wales, January 1965 | 102 |
| 85. *Number of pupils in sixth forms by type of school. England and Wales, January 1965 | 102 |
| 86. *Schools with third-year sixth forms as percentage of all schools with sixth form by type of school. England and Wales, January 1965 | 103 |
| 87. *Sixth-form pupils at schools with third-year sixth form as percentage of all sixth-form pupils by type of school. England and Wales, January 1965 | 103 |
| 88. *Schools with sixth forms, submitting candidates for Oxford and gaining places by type of school. Men: schools in England and Wales | 105 |
| 89. Degree performance by status as scholar, exhibitioner, or commoner | 107 |
| 90. Open and closed college entrance awards. Awards made for entry in 1965-6 to men's colleges | 108 |

PART III

UNDERGRADUATES

| | |
|---|-----|
| 91. Undergraduates by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 110 |
| 92. Examination undergraduates were working for by year. M.T. 1964 | 110 |
| 93. Undergraduates by subject group and type of society. M.T. 1964 | 111 |
| 94. Undergraduates in their second and third years with Senior Status by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 112 |
| 95. Average per week of teaching received by undergraduates by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 113 |
| 96. Number of tutorials attended by undergraduates per week by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 114 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 97. Number of undergraduates attending tutorials by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 115 |
| 98. Number of tutorials attended alone by undergraduates per week by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 116 |
| 99. Percentage of tutorials attended by undergraduates in pairs or threes which were attended by members of one college or one sex only. M.T. 1964 | 117 |
| 100. Tutorials attended by undergraduates by subject. M.T. 1964 | 118 |
| 101. Number, college, and sex of undergraduates attending tutorials by subject. M.T. 1964 | 119 |
| 102. Tutorials attended by undergraduates by college. M.T. 1964 | 120 |
| 103. Number, college, and sex of undergraduates attending tutorials by college. M.T. 1964 | 121 |
| 104. Persons giving tutorials to undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) by subject group and sex of undergraduates. Tutorial hours: M.T. 1964 | 123 |
| 105. Reason for out-college tutorial teaching by subject group and sex. Undergraduate out-college tutorials except at Permanent Private Halls. M.T. 1964 | 124 |
| 106. Reason for out-college tutorial teaching included under 'other reasons' in Table 105. Tutorial organizers except those at Permanent Private Halls: M.T. 1964 | 125 |
| 107. Persons giving tutorials to undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) by year of undergraduates. Tutorial hours: M.T. 1964 | 126 |
| 108. Persons giving tutorials to undergraduates in Permanent Private Halls by year of undergraduates. Tutorial hours: M.T. 1964 | 127 |
| 109. Reason for out-college tutorial teaching for undergraduates in Permanent Private Halls. Undergraduate out-college tutorials at Permanent Private Halls: M.T. 1964 | 127 |
| 110. Persons giving tutorials to undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls), by subject of undergraduates. Tutorial hours: M.T. 1964 | 129 |
| 111. Reason for out-college tutorial teaching by subject. All undergraduate out-college tutorials except at Permanent Private Halls: M.T. 1964 | 130 |
| 112. Persons giving tutorials to undergraduates by college of undergraduates. Tutorial hours: M.T. 1964 | 131 |
| 113. Reason for out-college tutorial teaching by college. Undergraduate out-college tutorials: M.T. 1964 | 132 |
| 114. *Persons giving supervisions in certain subjects at Cambridge. 1961-2 | 132 |
| 115. Number of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates per week by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 133 |
| 116. Size of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 134 |
| 117. Type of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 135 |
| 118. Type of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates shown as attending classes or seminars for 'other purposes' in Table 117 by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 136 |

LIST OF TABLES

xvii

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 119. Percentage of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates which were attended by members of one college or one sex only by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 137 |
| 120. Classes or seminars attended by undergraduates per week by subject. M.T. 1964 | 138 |
| 121. Classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (number, college, and sex of those attending) by subject. M.T. 1964 | 139 |
| 122. Type of classes or seminars attended by undergraduates by subject. M.T. 1964 | 140 |
| 123. Classes or seminars attended by undergraduates per week by college. M.T. 1964 | 141 |
| 124. Classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (number, college, and sex of those attending) by college. M.T. 1964 | 142 |
| 125. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) from one college only, by subject group of undergraduates. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 143 |
| 126. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) from one college only, by year of undergraduates. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 144 |
| 127. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) from one college only, by sex of undergraduates. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 145 |
| 128. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates at Permanent Private Halls, from one society only, by year of undergraduates. M.T. 1964 | 145 |
| 129. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) from one college only, by subject of undergraduates. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 146 |
| 130. Persons giving college classes or seminars attended by undergraduates from one college only, by college of undergraduates. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 147 |
| 131. Persons giving college classes and seminars attended by undergraduates (except those at Permanent Private Halls) of more than one college. Teachers' hours: M.T. 1964 | 149 |
| 132. Tutorial and class arrangements in Oriental Studies. M.T. 1964 | 150 |
| 133. Average number of essays and other exercises written by undergraduates per week by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 151 |
| 134. Average number of essays and other exercises written by undergraduates per week by subject. M.T. 1964 | 152 |
| 135. Average number of essays and other exercises written by undergraduates per week by college. M.T. 1964 | 153 |
| 136. Number of lectures attended by undergraduates per week by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 154 |
| 137. Number of lectures attended by undergraduates per week by subject. M.T. 1964 | 155 |
| 138. Average number of hours per week spent by undergraduates doing practical work in laboratories by subject. M.T. 1964 | 156 |
| 139. Use made of Collections. M.T. 1964 | 156 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 140. Reasons for wastage by subject group and sex. First-degree students entering in October 1952 | 157 |
| 141. Reasons for wastage by subject group and sex. First-degree students entering in October 1957 | 158 |
| 142. Wastage and change of course by subject group, sex, and type of school. Undergraduates entering in 1958-9 | 159 |
| 143. Original and final subject of undergraduates who changed course. Undergraduates entering in 1958-9 | 161 |
| 144. Change of course by undergraduates by subject group. Undergraduates in residence in M.T. 1964 | 162 |
| 145. Original subject and changed subject of undergraduates who had changed course, or who intended to change. Undergraduates in residence in M.T. 1964 | 164 |
| 146. Subject and desired subject of undergraduates who wished to change course but could not. Undergraduates in residence in M.T. 1964 | 165 |
| 147. Number of times Preliminary Examinations were taken. Undergraduates who matriculated in 1958-9 and who took a Preliminary Examination | 166 |
| 148. Percentage of first-degree students in more than their third year by course and sex. 1963-4 | 167 |
| 149. Percentage of those classed gaining first- or second-class honours | 168 |
| 150. Class of degree by Honour School. Undergraduates classed in 1955-9 | 168 |
| 151. Class of degree by Honour School. Undergraduates classed in 1960-4 | 170 |
| 152. Result of Second Public Examination by Honour School. Undergraduates taking Second Public Examination in 1960-4 | 171 |
| 153. Result of Second Public Examination by Honour School. Undergraduates taking Second Public Examination in 1960-4. (Summary) | 172 |
| 154. Degree performance by change of course. All undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 174 |
| 155. Degree performance by subject group and status as scholar, exhibitioner, or commoner. All undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 175 |
| 156. Degree performance by status as scholar, exhibitioner, or commoner, and sex. Undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 176 |
| 157. Degree performance by type of school and status as scholar, exhibitioner, or commoner. Men undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 177 |
| 158. Degree performance by type of school. Women undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 178 |
| 159. Degree performance by type of school and status as scholar, exhibitioner, or commoner. All undergraduates entering in 1958-9 who obtained a degree | 179 |
| 160. *Class of degree of undergraduates receiving honours degrees by subject group and university group. England, 1959 | 180 |
| 161. Awards held by undergraduates in 1964 | 182 |
| 162. Oxford graduates who read for advanced degrees as percentage of all graduating. Undergraduates matriculating in 1958-9 | 183 |

LIST OF TABLES

xix

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 163. Percentage of undergraduates using the Bodleian Library by subject and year. Third week, M.T. 1964 | 185 |
| 164. Percentage of undergraduates using departmental and faculty libraries by subject and year. Third week, M.T. 1964 | 186 |
| 165. Percentage of undergraduates using college libraries by subject and year. Third week, M.T. 1964 | 187 |
| 166. Percentage of undergraduates using City and other libraries by subject. Third week, M.T. 1964 | 188 |
| 167. Average number of books bought by undergraduates by subject group and year. First three weeks of M.T. 1964 | 189 |
| 168. Average expenditure by undergraduates on books by subject group and year. First three weeks of M.T. 1964 | 190 |
| 169. First occupation of graduates by subject. Men who entered in 1958-9 | 191 |
| 170. First occupation of graduates by degree performance. Men who entered in 1958-9 | 191 |
| 171. Type of employer by subject. Men entering in 1958-9 who entered employment on graduation | 192 |
| 172. Type of employer by degree performance. Men entering in 1958-9 who entered employment on graduation | 193 |
| 173. Type of work by subject. Men entering in 1958-9 who entered employment on graduation | 193 |
| 174. Type of work by degree performance. Men entering in 1958-9 who entered employment on graduation | 194 |

PART IV

POSTGRADUATES

| | |
|---|-----|
| 175. Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group | 196 |
| 176. Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group (summary table) | 196 |
| 177. Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by college group | 197 |
| 178. Country in which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group | 198 |
| 179. Country in which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by college group | 199 |
| 180. Marital status of postgraduates, by university of first degrees. M.T. 1964 | 200 |
| 181. Marital status of postgraduates, by college group. M.T. 1964 | 200 |
| 182. Age of postgraduates, by university of first degrees and number of degrees held. M.T. 1964 | 201 |
| 183. Age of postgraduates, by marital status. M.T. 1964 | 201 |
| 184. Type of degree held by postgraduates, by subject group | 202 |
| 185. Class of degree held by postgraduates, by subject group | 203 |
| 186. Subject group of postgraduates, by year and university of first degrees. M.T. 1964 | 204 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 187. Year of postgraduates, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 204 |
| 188. Degree aimed at by postgraduates, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 205 |
| 189. Degree aimed at by postgraduates, by university of first degrees. M.T. 1964 | 205 |
| 190. Degree registered for, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 206 |
| 191. Number of weeks postgraduates were in residence, by subject group, year, and university of first degree. October 1963–September 1964 | 207 |
| 192. Frequency of visits to faculty supervisor, by subject group and year. T.T. 1964 | 209 |
| 193. Time spent with faculty supervisor, by subject group and year. T.T. 1964 | 210 |
| 194. Supervision received by postgraduates, by type of degree aimed at. T.T. 1964 | 211 |
| 195. Time spent with faculty supervisor, by frequency of visits to faculty supervisor. T.T. 1964 | 212 |
| 196. Percentage of postgraduates who were satisfied with the amount of supervision received. T.T. 1964 | 212 |
| 197. Percentage of postgraduates who were satisfied with the amount of supervision received, by subject group and frequency of visits to faculty supervisor. T.T. 1964 | 213 |
| 198. Supervision during vacations, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Vacations October 1963–September 1964 | 214 |
| 199. Average number of tutorials, seminars and classes, and lectures attended by postgraduates per week, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 215 |
| 200. Tutorials received by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. T.T. 1964 | 215 |
| 201. Number attending tutorials, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. T.T. 1964 | 216 |
| 202. Percentage of postgraduates who would prefer more tutorials, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. T.T. 1964 | 216 |
| 203. Seminars and classes attended by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 217 |
| 204. Lectures attended by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 218 |
| 205. Opinions of postgraduates on adequacy of seminars, classes, and lectures, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 219 |
| 206. Instruction for postgraduate work needed subsequent to first degree, by subject group and degree aimed at | 220 |
| 207. Instruction for postgraduate work needed subsequent to first degree, by university of first degree | 220 |
| 208. Instruction in research methods and sources received at Oxford, by subject group and degree aimed at | 221 |
| 209. Senior members (other than faculty supervisor) whom postgraduates consult about their work, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 222 |

LIST OF TABLES

xxi

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 210. Percentage of postgraduates considering that opportunities to meet members of the academic staff and other students in their fields are adequate, by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 223 |
| 211. Total teaching given by postgraduates, by subject group, and year. M.T. 1964 | 224 |
| 212. Total teaching given by postgraduates, by degree aimed at, and university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 224 |
| 213. Average hours of teaching given by postgraduates per week, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 225 |
| 214. Tutorials and classes given by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. M.T. 1964 | 226 |
| 215. Demonstrating in laboratories by postgraduates, by year. Postgraduates in science and medicine. M.T. 1964 | 227 |
| 216. Teaching outside the University by postgraduates, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 227 |
| 217. Type of teaching given outside the University by postgraduates, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 228 |
| 218. Posts held by postgraduates. M.T. 1964 | 229 |
| 219. Persons postgraduates can consult (other than their supervisor) for non-academic advice, by year and university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 230 |
| 220. Persons postgraduates can consult (other than their supervisor) for non-academic advice, by college group. M.T. 1964 | 230 |
| 221. College group of postgraduates, by subject group, year, and university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 232 |
| 222. Where postgraduates live in Oxford, by college group and university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 232 |
| 223. Where postgraduates live in Oxford, by year and marital status. M.T. 1964 | 233 |
| 224. College facilities specified by postgraduates, by college group. M.T. 1964 | 233 |
| 225. College facilities specified by postgraduates, by university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 234 |
| 226. College facilities used by postgraduates, by facilities specified. M.T. 1964 | 235 |
| 227. College facilities used by postgraduates, by where living and university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 236 |
| 228. College facilities used by postgraduates, by marital status. M.T. 1964 | 237 |
| 229. Postgraduates' preferences for college organization, by college group and where living. M.T. 1964 | 238 |
| 230. Postgraduates' preferences for college organization, by subject group and year. M.T. 1964 | 239 |
| 231. Postgraduates' preferences for college organization by university of first degree. M.T. 1964 | 240 |
| 232. Awards held by postgraduates in 1964 | 240 |
| 233. Time taken for, and proportion completing, research degrees. Postgraduates admitted in 1953-4 | 241 |
| 234. Time taken for, and proportion completing, advanced courses. Graduates of other universities matriculating in 1958-9 | 242 |

LIST OF TABLES

PART V

THE ACADEMIC STAFF

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 235. Academic staff by university and college post held. 1 January 1965 | 253 |
| 236. Academic staff by post and subject group. 1 January 1965 | 255 |
| 237. Holders of posts on outside grants. 1 October 1964 | 256 |
| 238. Members of the academic staff holding college lecturerships. 1 January 1965 | 257 |
| 239. Persons holding college lecturerships by number held. 1 January 1965 | 258 |
| 240. *Academic staff by grades. Oxford and all universities in Great Britain: 1964-5 | 258 |
| 241. *Academic staff at certain universities and colleges by grades. 1963-4 | 259 |
| 242. *Student/staff ratios (unweighted) for certain universities in Great Britain. Autumn Term 1964 | 260 |
| 243. *Student/staff ratios (weighted) for certain universities in Great Britain. Autumn Term 1964 | 261 |
| 244. Student/staff ratios for Oxford. 1964-5 | 262 |
| 245. Academic staff needed for Oxford to achieve the national student/staff ratios. 1964-5 | 263 |
| 246. Average age of academic staff (including outside grants staff) by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 265 |
| 247. Age of academic staff (including outside grants staff) by post. M.T. 1964 | 266 |
| 248. Age of academic staff (including outside grants staff) by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 267 |
| 249. Average years in academic life and at Oxford by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 268 |
| 250. Years in academic life by post. M.T. 1964 | 269 |
| 251. Years in academic life by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 270 |
| 252. Years in academic life by age. M.T. 1964 | 270 |
| 253. Years in academic post at Oxford by post. M.T. 1964 | 271 |
| 254. Years in academic post at Oxford by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 272 |
| 255. Years in academic post at Oxford by years in academic life. M.T. 1964 | 273 |
| 256. Percentage holding college fellowships by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 274 |
| 257. Years college fellows have held a fellowship by post. College fellows: M.T. 1964 | 275 |
| 258. Years college fellows have held a fellowship by subject group. College fellows: M.T. 1964 | 276 |
| 259. Previous experience of professors and readers by subject group. Professors and readers appointed October 1961-January 1965 | 276 |
| 260. Previous experience of recruits by post, subject group, and age. Lecturers and tutorial fellows appointed October 1961-January 1965 | 278 |

LIST OF TABLES

xxiii

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 261. Order of appointment to university and college post by subject group and age at appointment. Tutorial fellows (other than CUF lecturers) appointed to a 'career' post between 1 October 1961 and 1 January 1965 | 280 |
| 262. Recruits October 1961-January 1965 as percentage of all in post at 1 January 1965 | 280 |
| 263. Average hours per week spent on teaching for undergraduates by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 282 |
| 264. Average hours per week spent on teaching for postgraduates (except supervision) by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 283 |
| 265. Time spent on teaching (excluding postgraduate supervision) by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 284 |
| 266. Time spent on teaching for undergraduates by post. M.T. 1964 | 287 |
| 267. Time spent on teaching for undergraduates by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 288 |
| 268. Time spent on teaching for postgraduates (excluding supervision) by post. M.T. 1964 | 289 |
| 269. Time spent on teaching for postgraduates (excluding supervision) by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 290 |
| 270. Percentage of academic staff teaching undergraduates, postgraduates, or both by post. M.T. 1964 | 291 |
| 271. Percentage of academic staff teaching undergraduates, postgraduates, or both by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 292 |
| 272. Time spent giving tutorials to undergraduates by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 293 |
| 273. Time spent giving tutorials by post. M.T. 1964 | 294 |
| 274. Time spent giving tutorials by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 295 |
| 275. Number attending tutorials for undergraduates given by academic staff by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 296 |
| 276. Reasons for giving tutorials to pairs and threes by post. Academic staff (including outside grants staff) who gave tutorials. M.T. 1964 | 297 |
| 277. Reasons for giving tutorials to pairs and threes by subject group. Academic staff (including outside grants staff) who gave tutorials. M.T. 1964 | 298 |
| 278. *Average hours of supervision per week given by those giving some supervision to undergraduates in certain subjects at Cambridge. 1961-2 | 298 |
| 279. Time spent on teaching other than tutorials and postgraduate supervision by post. M.T. 1964 | 299 |
| 280. Time spent on teaching other than tutorials and postgraduate supervision by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 300 |
| 281. Time spent giving classes and seminars by post. M.T. 1964 | 301 |
| 282. Time spent giving classes and seminars by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 302 |
| 283. Time spent giving lectures by post. M.T. 1964 | 303 |
| 284. Time spent giving lectures by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 304 |
| 285. Time spent giving practical instruction by post. M.T. 1964 | 305 |
| 286. Average number of postgraduates supervised by post and subject group. T.T. 1964 | 306 |
| 287. Number of postgraduates supervised by post. T.T. 1964 | 307 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 288. Number of postgraduates supervised by subject group. T.T. 1964 | 308 |
| 289. Amount of supervision given to postgraduates by post and subject group. T.T. 1964 | 309 |
| 290. Time spent teaching non-members of the University working for university examinations or teaching for the Delegacy of Extra-mural Studies by post and subject group. M.T. 1964 | 310 |
| 291. Answers to question on role of lectures, etc., as complement to tutorials, by post. M.T. 1964 | 312 |
| 292. Answers to question on role of lectures, etc., as complement to tutorials, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 313 |
| 293. Answers to question on role of lectures, etc., as complement to tutorials, by years in academic post at Oxford. M.T. 1964 | 314 |
| 294. Answers to question on whether lectures, etc., complementing or replacing tutorials should be compulsory, by post. M.T. 1964 | 315 |
| 295. Answers to question on whether lectures, etc., complementing or replacing tutorials should be compulsory, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 316 |
| 296. Answers to question on whether lectures, etc., complementing or replacing tutorials should be compulsory, by years in academic post at Oxford. M.T. 1964 | 316 |
| 297. Answers to question on whether the number of lectures should be reduced, and if so, how, by post. M.T. 1964 | 317 |
| 298. Answers to question on whether the number of lectures should be reduced, and if so, how, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 318 |
| 299. Answers to question on whether the number of lectures should be reduced, and if so, how, by years in academic post at Oxford. M.T. 1964 | 318 |
| 300. Answers to questions on whether undergraduates would benefit from residence in vacation, by post. M.T. 1964 | 319 |
| 301. Answers to questions on whether undergraduates would benefit from residence in vacation, by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 320 |
| 302. Answers to questions on whether undergraduates would benefit from residence in vacation, by years in academic post at Oxford. M.T. 1964 | 321 |
| 303. Extent to which hours of work were ascertained, 1963-4 | 324 |
| 304. Average hours per week spent on regular administration during term by post. M.T. 1964 | 326 |
| 305. Average hours per week spent on regular administration during term by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 327 |
| 306. Percentage of academic staff spending time on regular administration by post. M.T. 1964 | 328 |
| 307. Percentage of academic staff spending time on regular administration by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 329 |
| 308. Time spent on regular administration by post. M.T. 1964 | 330 |
| 309. Time spent on regular administration by subject group. M.T. 1964 | 331 |
| 310. Average hours of work in term by post. 1963-4 | 332 |
| 311. Average hours of work in term by subject group. 1963-4 | 333 |
| 312. Percentage of academic staff spending time on certain professional activities in term by post. 1963-4 | 334 |

LIST OF TABLES

xxv

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 313. Percentage of academic staff spending time on certain professional activities in term by subject group. 1963-4 | 335 |
| 314. Time spent on preparing teaching, administration, etc., in term by post. 1963-4 | 336 |
| 315. Time spent on preparing teaching, administration, etc., in term by subject group. 1963-4 | 337 |
| 316. Average hours of work in vacation by post. 1963-4 | 338 |
| 317. Average hours of work in vacation by subject group. 1963-4 | 339 |
| 318. Percentage of academic staff spending time on certain professional activities in vacation by post. 1963-4 | 340 |
| 319. Percentage of academic staff spending time on certain professional activities in vacation by subject group. 1963-4 | 341 |
| 320. Time spent on preparing teaching, administration, etc., in vacation by post. 1963-4 | 342 |
| 321. Time spent on preparing teaching, administration, etc., in vacation by subject group. 1963-4 | 343 |
| 322. Average number of publications during 1959-64 by post and subject group | 344 |
| 323. Average number of publications during 1959-64 by subject group and years in academic life | 345 |
| 324. Average number of publications during 1959-64 by years in academic life and years at Oxford | 346 |
| 325. Articles and reviews published during 1959-64 by post | 347 |
| 326. Articles and reviews published during 1959-64 by subject group | 348 |
| 327. Books published during 1959-64 by post | 349 |
| 328. Books published during 1959-64 by subject group | 350 |
| 329. Publications during 1959-64 by years in academic life | 350 |
| 330. *Publications by academic staff of certain universities | 351 |
| 331. *Publications in certain science subjects by post and subject. Academic staff at lecturer level and above. 1962-3 | 352 |
| 332. Leave of absence 1961-4 and Michaelmas Term 1964 | 352 |
| 333. *Leave of absence | 353 |
| 334. Sources of emoluments at Oxford. 1964-5 (estimated) | 357 |
| 335. Salaries of Oxford academic staff by age. All academic staff except those on clinical scales. 1964-5 (estimated) | 361 |
| 336. *Salaries of academic staff at all universities in Great Britain by age. All academic staff except those in clinical medicine, dentistry, and veterinary science. October 1964 (estimated) | 362 |
| 337. *The distribution of academic staff within salary ranges. 1964-5 (estimated) | 363 |
| 338. *Salary distributions adjusted for age distributions. 1964-5 (estimated) | 365 |
| 339. Regular emoluments of Oxford academic staff by age. All academic staff except those on clinical scales. 1964-5 (estimated) | 366 |
| 340. Total emoluments of Oxford academic staff by age. All academic staff except those on clinical scales. 1964-5 (estimated) | 367 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 341. Non-tutorial fellows. 1 January 1965 | 369 |
| 342. Average emoluments for tutorial fellows, and for others who were readers, university lecturers (full-time or part-time), senior research officers, and equivalent. 1964-5 (estimated) | 369 |
| 343. Average emoluments for tutorial fellows (other than readers) and for others who were university lecturers (full-time or part-time), senior research officers, and equivalent. 1964-5 (estimated) | 370 |
| 344. Emoluments of Oxford academic staff on clinical scales. 1964-5 (estimated) | 371 |
| 345. Heads of houses. 1 January 1965 | 373 |
| 346. Scales for tutorial fellows by age. Combined college and university stipend. 1 January 1965 | 374 |
| 347. Salary scales for tutorial fellows which are not age scales. 1 January 1965 | 378 |
| 348. Allowances (and other benefits) for tutorial fellows. 1 January 1965 | 382 |
| 349. Housing (tutorial fellows). 1 January 1965 | 384 |
| 350. Payments for college offices. 1 January 1965 | 388 |
| 351. Piece-rate teaching payments in 1964 | 390 |
| 352. Teaching norms for tutorial fellows. 1 January 1965 | 392 |
| 353. Distance of residence from work-place. 1964-5 | 394 |
| 354. Percentage of academic staff living within various distances from work-place. 1964-5 | 395 |
| 355. District in which academic staff live. 1964-5 | 396 |
| 356. Age of tutorial fellows living in college and out of college. 1964-5 | 397 |

PART VI

THE MAIN SOURCES OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|-----|
| 357. Details of response in Academic Staff Survey | 416 |
| 358. Numbers in Academic Staff Survey by post and subject group | 417 |
| 359. Numbers in Academic Staff Survey by subject group, years in academic life, and years at Oxford | 418 |
| 360. Percentage of academic staff for whom hours of work in term were ascertained, by post. 1963-4 | 419 |
| 361. Percentage of academic staff for whom work in term was ascertained, by subject group. 1963-4 | 420 |
| 362. Percentage of academic staff for whom hours of work in vacation were ascertained, by post. 1963-4 | 421 |
| 363. Percentage of academic staff for whom hours of work in vacation were ascertained, by subject group. 1963-4 | 422 |
| 364. Details of response in Undergraduate Survey | 423 |
| 365. Numbers in Undergraduate Survey by subject group and year | 423 |
| 366. Details of response in Postgraduate Survey | 425 |

LIST OF TABLES

xxvii

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 367. Numbers in Postgraduate Survey by subject group, year, and degree aimed at | 426 |
| 368. Numbers in Postgraduate Survey by college group, first degrees, and marital status | 427 |
| 369. Numbers in Postgraduate Survey by age | 427 |
| 370. Estimates of undergraduates numbers from different sources. M.T. 1964 | 428 |
| 371. Estimates from different sources of tutorial hours given to undergraduates. M.T. 1964 | 429 |
| 372. Estimates from different sources of the amount of supervision post-graduates receive, by subject group. T.T. 1964 | 431 |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Combined university and college stipend scales for CUF lecturers by age for 22 men's and 3 women's colleges | 380 |
| 2. Combined university and college stipend scales for university lecturers by age for 21 men's colleges | 381 |

DEFINITIONS

1. **UNIVERSITIES.** These are defined as universities and university colleges in receipt of Exchequer grant, but excluding the former colleges of advanced technology and the Heriot-Watt University. By *Oxford* is meant the University of Oxford and its colleges and other societies.

2. **ACADEMIC YEAR.** Dates expressed as 1964-5, etc., refer to the academic year October-September. At Oxford the three terms of the academic year (in order) are known as Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, and Trinity Term. References to term at Oxford apply to Full Term which in each case lasts 8 weeks.

3. **SOCIETIES** is a generic term used only in relation to Oxford. It includes the colleges, Permanent Private Halls, and other societies (i.e. Linacre College, St. Cross College, and Iffley College) of Oxford. The colleges may be divided into the *men's colleges*, the *women's colleges*, and the *graduate colleges*. The men's colleges and women's colleges are referred to as the *traditional colleges* (or sometimes as the *undergraduate colleges*). Where the context does not require a distinction to be drawn between colleges and other societies, the term 'colleges' may be used and should be construed to include other societies where appropriate.

4. **ACADEMIC STAFF.** For universities other than Oxford, all full-time teaching and research staff paid directly from university funds financed by Exchequer grants to universities are included. These are the staff included in university returns to the University Grants Committee. For Oxford, in addition to the above, full-time teaching and research staff at the colleges and other societies are included, as are those holding part-time teaching and research posts with both the University and a college or other society. See para. 407 for further details. For some purposes a wider definition of *academic staff (including outside grants staff)* is adopted for Oxford. This comprises the academic staff as defined above together with others holding research posts who are paid through grants from outside bodies which are formally accepted by, and channelled through, the University.

5. **ACADEMIC COMMUNITY.** This term is used in respect of Oxford only. The academic community includes, besides the academic staff, others employed in Oxford who are members of the FSSU. They include heads of houses, library and museum staff, and administrative staff both in the University and in colleges. Members of the academic community are usually also members of Congregation.

6. **STUDENTS** are classified as *undergraduates* or *postgraduates* (except that for universities other than Oxford—and for Oxford in earlier years—some

students cannot be allocated to either group). All students at Oxford are full-time. In the statistics relating to other universities, full-time students only are included. For Oxford, matriculated students only are included, except that in Part I, para. 47 and Table 18 details are given of non-matriculated students and some are included in calculations of student/staff ratios in Part V.

7. UNDERGRADUATES. These comprise full-time students following courses for first degrees and diplomas. For universities other than Oxford the statistics are those returned by universities to the UGC, part-time students being excluded throughout. For Oxford, undergraduates comprise matriculated students in residence reading for a B.A. or B.M. (except Part II chemists and metallurgists); those reading for a second Honour School; and those taking an Overseas Service Course.

8. POSTGRADUATES. For universities other than Oxford postgraduates are defined as full-time students returned by universities to the UGC as taking advanced courses (for which a first degree is normally a necessary qualification) leading to higher degrees and diplomas, or doing advanced work not leading to a degree or diploma. Students reading for a fourth-year Certificate or Diploma in Education are included. For Oxford, all matriculated students in residence other than undergraduates are postgraduates.

9. GRADUATES. Students having a first degree are described as graduates. They may have obtained the degree at Oxford or elsewhere, and at Oxford they may be undergraduates or postgraduates.

10. OVERSEAS STUDENTS are students whose permanent home residence is outside the United Kingdom.

11. SUBJECT GROUP. The practice of the UGC until 1964-5 is followed. (The subject groupings adopted by the UGC for 1965-6 are different.) The UGC distinguished eight faculties thus:

- Arts (including Education)
- Social studies
- Pure science
- Applied science
- Agriculture
- Medicine
- Dentistry
- Veterinary medicine

For universities other than Oxford the division of subjects into faculties is that adopted for returns to the UGC. It is known that in some cases the

allocation is made differently in different universities. For Oxford the subjects are divided thus:

- (a) *Arts* include Philosophy, Theology, Languages and Literature, Oriental Studies, History, Geography, Music, and Education;
- (b) *Social studies* include Law, Economics, Politics, Sociology, and Anthropology;
- (c) *Pure science* includes Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Psychology;
- (d) *Applied science* includes Engineering and Metallurgy;
- (e) *Agriculture* includes Agriculture and Forestry;
- (f) *Medicine* includes Pre-clinical and Clinical Medicine;
- (g) *Dentistry* and *veterinary medicine* are not taught at Oxford.

For almost all purposes a less-detailed classification is used thus:

Arts

Social studies

Science, comprising pure science, applied science, and agriculture

Medicine (including dentistry and veterinary medicine where appropriate).

Posts are classified according to the faculty within which they are held for those with university appointments (posts in the Faculty of Anthropology and Geography being divided according to subject), and according to subject for others. Undergraduates are classified according to the Honour School for which they are reading (all those reading for the Pass School are allocated to arts since full details of their subjects are not available, and those taking Overseas Service Courses are also included under arts), except that in some tables in Part I undergraduates reading for the B.M. are shown under medicine. The Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics is included under social studies, and the Honour Schools of Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology and of Engineering Science and Economics are included under science. Postgraduates are classified according to the faculty board under which they are registered (or by subject for those under the Committee for Advanced Studies, or under arts for those not reading for a degree or diploma).

12. **ACCEPTANCE RATE.** In Part II the number of candidates for admission who are given places expressed as a percentage of all applicants in the appropriate group is termed the *acceptance rate*.

13. **TYPES OF TEACHING.** Teaching at Oxford is divided into five categories: tutorials; classes and seminars; lectures; practicals; and post-graduate supervision. For statistical purposes tutorials are defined as teaching for groups of up to three students, while classes and seminars include teaching for larger groups (but excluding lectures and practicals).

DEFINITIONS

xxxi

Tutorials are normally given on behalf of a college (or other society) but classes and seminars may be organized on a college or a university basis. *Practicals* include practical instruction given to regular classes; this type of instruction is also referred to as *demonstrating*. Postgraduate supervision includes informal teaching for postgraduates, and discussion with postgraduates of their work.

NOTES

1. In the tables each figure is rounded separately. Totals may not, therefore, be exactly equal to the sum of their components.
2. Dates expressed as 1964-5, etc., refer to the academic year.
3. The following symbols are used:

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Nil or negligible | — |
| Not applicable | . |
| Not available | .. |
4. The annual publication of the University Grants Committee, *Returns from universities and university colleges in receipt of Exchequer [Treasury until 1961-2] grant*, is referred to as 'UGC Returns'.

**STATISTICAL
APPENDIX**

PART I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD SINCE 1923

OXFORD IN 1923-4 AND IN 1963-4*

Students

1. In 1923-4 Oxford had about 4,000 students, of whom almost 90 per cent. were undergraduates, and four-fifths were reading arts and social studies subjects. By 1963-4 the size of the University, in terms of student numbers, had more than doubled; the proportion of undergraduates had dropped to four-fifths; and the proportion reading arts and social studies had dropped to two-thirds.

2. During the same period, the student population at other universities in Great Britain trebled;¹ there was a substantial increase in the proportion of postgraduates;² but there was no significant change in the proportion of students in arts and social studies (two-fifths) which was, and is, much lower than at Oxford.

3. Tables 1 and 2 set out the comparison of student numbers in more detail. They show that, at Oxford, the number of undergraduates has doubled and the number of postgraduates quadrupled. Comparable figures for other universities are not available since a large number of students in 1923-4 cannot be classified on the basis of current definitions, but the proportion of postgraduates in 1963-4 was rather higher at Oxford (20.6 per cent.) than at other universities (17.8 per cent.).

* In this and other sections where comparisons are made between Oxford and other universities in Great Britain, the comparisons are generally with the *average* of the other universities; there may also be considerable variations amongst them. The latest available data for other universities are for 1963-4. Where comparisons are made the latest year given is therefore 1963-4. Where no such comparisons are involved, statistics are given for Oxford in 1964-5 (and sometimes 1965-6) wherever available.

¹ The number of universities has also increased but the universities established since 1923-4 accounted for only 5.1 per cent. of all students in 1963-4. See Note 5 to Table 1.

² The proportion in 1923-4 cannot be calculated accurately, but it was only 10 per cent. in 1948-9 (Table 14).

Table 1. Student numbers in 1923-4 and 1963-4

| | NUMBER | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--|---|---------|--|
| | Oxford | | | All universities in Great Britain except Oxford | | |
| | 1923-4 | 1963-4 | Column (2) as percentage of column (1) | 1923-4 | 1963-4 | Column (5) as percentage of column (4) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Undergraduates | 3,709 | 7,118 | 192 | 29,840 | 95,781 | . |
| Postgraduates | 439 | 1,845 | 420 | 1,789 | 20,743 | . |
| Not classifiable | 15 | — | . | 7,100 | 958 | . |
| Men | 3,422 | 7,558 | 221 | 26,530 | 85,078 | 321 |
| Women | 741 | 1,405 | 190 | 12,199 | 32,404 | 266 |
| Arts | } 3,342 | 4,288 | } 176 | } 15,534 | 34,770 | } 313 |
| Social studies | | 1,601 | | | 13,870 | |
| Pure science | 536 | 2,363 | 441 | 7,011 | 31,952 | 456 |
| Applied science | 43 | 244 | 567 | 4,666 | 18,249 | 391 |
| Agriculture | 127 | 75 | 59 | 729 | 1,952 | 268 |
| Medicine | 115 | 392 | 341 | } 10,709 | 12,449 | } 156 |
| Dentistry | — | — | — | | 2,998 | |
| Veterinary science | — | — | — | | 1,242 | |
| Overseas students | 603 | 1,102 | 183 | 3,086 | 12,684 | 411 |
| All students | 4,163 | 8,963 | 215 | 38,729 | 117,482 | 303 |

SOURCE: UGC Returns for 1923-4 and 1963-4; Registry.

NOTES

1. So far as possible the current definitions have been used in compiling the 1923-4 figures. But diploma students at universities other than Oxford and a few students at Oxford cannot be classified as undergraduates or postgraduates. Where percentages would be misleading for this reason, they are omitted.
2. For Oxford, in 1923-4, Part II chemists are included with undergraduates.
3. For Oxford, the distinction between science and medicine is not clear cut since medical students (concurrently with work for the First B.M.) read an Honour School, almost invariably in science, and usually Animal Physiology, before proceeding to work for the Second B.M. All candidates for the B.M. and postgraduates in medicine are included under medicine. All candidates for the B.M. are included with undergraduates, despite the fact that candidates for the Second B.M. have a first degree. This follows current UGC practice. See Table 13 for further details of medical students.
4. For 1923-4 the numbers are those in residence (in attendance at other universities) in the third term of the academic year. For 1963-4 they are of those in residence at any time during the academic year.
5. Institutions in receipt of grant through the UGC in 1963-4, but not in 1923-4, were the Universities of East Anglia, Essex, Hull, Keele, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Sussex, Warwick, and York, and (indirectly via University College, Cardiff) St. David's College, Lampeter. Of these the Universities of Essex, Kent, Lancaster, and Warwick were not yet generally open to students. The universities established since 1923-4 accounted for 5.1 per cent. of all full-time university students in 1963-4.
6. In 1923-4 there were 80 students at universities other than Oxford who cannot be classified by subject group.

Table 2. *The distribution of students in 1923-4 and 1963-4*

| | PERCENTAGE | | | |
|---|------------|--------|---|--------|
| | Oxford | | All universities in Great Britain except Oxford | |
| | 1923-4 | 1963-4 | 1923-4 | 1963-4 |
| Arts | } 80.3 | 47.8 | } 40.2 | 29.6 |
| Social studies | | 17.9 | | 11.8 |
| Pure science | 12.9 | 26.4 | 18.1 | 27.2 |
| Applied science | 1.0 | 2.7 | 12.1 | 15.5 |
| Agriculture | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Medicine | 2.8 | 4.4 | } 27.7 | 10.6 |
| Dentistry | — | — | | 2.6 |
| Veterinary science | — | — | | 1.1 |
| All subjects | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Postgraduates as percentage of undergraduates plus postgraduates | 10.6 | 20.6 | .. | 17.8 |
| Women as percentage of all students | 17.8 | 15.7 | 31.5 | 27.6 |
| Overseas students as percentage of all students | 14.5 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 10.8 |
| Oxford students as percentage of all university students in Great Britain | 9.7 | 7.1 | | |

SOURCE: Table 1.

4. Oxford has grown less rapidly than other universities, and the proportion of Oxford students among all university students has fallen from 9.7 per cent. to 7.1 per cent.

5. The fastest-growing subjects both at Oxford, and nationally, have been those comprising pure and applied science. In both these groups, the proportionate increase in relation to the over-all increase has been greater at Oxford than at other universities, and as a result the distribution of Oxford students between subject groups is now much closer to the distribution at other universities than in 1923-4. In fact, the proportion reading pure science at Oxford, 26.4 per cent., is almost the same as that elsewhere, 27.2 per cent. The concentration at Oxford on arts and social studies is balanced by the small proportions reading applied science and medicine.

6 THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD SINCE 1923

6. Both at Oxford and at other universities the proportion of women students has fallen since 1923-4,¹ but the proportion at Oxford, 15.7 per cent. in 1963-4, is substantially less than the 27.6 per cent. at other universities.

7. In 1923-4, 14.5 per cent. of Oxford students came from overseas, against 8.0 per cent. at other universities. Since then, the proportion at Oxford has fallen, and that at other universities has risen, so that there is now little difference.

Table 3. *Income and staff of Oxford*

| OXFORD | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 1920 | 1963-4 | Col. (2) as percentage of col. (1) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Income of University (£) | 260,000 | 6,328,000 | 2,433 |
| Income of colleges (£) | 565,000 | 4,168,000 | 738 |
| Total income (£) | 825,000 | 10,496,000 | 1,272 |
| University income as percentage of total | 31.5 | 60.3 | |
| Members of Congregation | 502 | 1,358 | 271 |
| Members of Congregation holding university posts | 166 | 986 | 594 |

SOURCE: 1920 income: Report of 1922 Royal Commission.
1963-4 income: Table I.
Members of Congregation: Registry.

NOTES

1. The details of Congregation relate to 1922 and 1962.
2. The income of colleges shown against 1963-4 is that for 1963.
3. Included as income of colleges are board and lodging and similar fees (except that for 1920 some of these fees cannot be included, so that the figures for the two dates are not strictly comparable). In 1963 they amounted to £1,832,000. If they are excluded, university income was 73 per cent. of total income.

Income

8. Some idea of the change in the relative roles of the University and colleges can be obtained from Table 3. Between 1920 and 1963-4 the income of the University increased approximately twenty-fourfold (the income of other universities, except Cambridge, increased about thirtyfold

¹ But the proportion at both Oxford and other universities has been increasing since 1959-60.

in the same period). The income of the colleges increased only sevenfold, and the total income of Oxford increased thirteenfold. It is difficult to gauge how much of the increase in income has been necessary to keep pace with rising prices. But academic salaries account for approaching half the expenditure of universities, and the University Grants Committee Returns for 1923-4 give details of academic salaries in that year. The average salary of professors was £977 per annum; that of assistant professors, readers, and independent heads of departments was £582 per annum; and that of lecturers £444 per annum. This suggests that academic salaries (nationally, not necessarily at Oxford) have increased by a factor of $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5, and that real expenditure in other universities increased about sixfold.

Academic staff

9. Only an approximate measure of the change in the numbers of academic staff can be obtained, and the membership of Congregation provides the most convenient. As well as members of the academic staff, Congregation includes other members of the academic community such as heads of houses, and senior library, museum, and administrative staff. It also includes some who are not members of the academic community, but who are members by virtue of membership of a university board or committee. And some members of the academic staff will not be members either because they have not sufficient standing to qualify for the M.A. degree, or because they hold junior posts. The membership of Congregation has increased approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ times and the academic staff must have increased by a similar factor.

10. Less than a third of the members of Congregation in 1922 held university posts, whereas in 1962-3 nearly three-quarters held at least a part-time university post.

Colleges

11. Oxford has changed in other ways as well as in numbers of students and staff. The principal change in the collegiate structure has been the founding of the two graduate colleges, Nuffield and St. Antony's, and the establishment of three graduate societies, Linacre, St. Cross, and Iffley Colleges; the last two of which were established in 1965 and initially had senior members only. Among undergraduate societies, St. Peter's was established as a Permanent Private Hall in 1929 and achieved full college status in 1961, and three other Permanent Private Halls have been established since 1923-4. In addition, eight of the present undergraduate colleges have achieved full collegiate status since 1923-4. They are: Keble College; St. Edmund Hall; the five women's colleges, Lady Margaret Hall, and Somerville, St. Hugh's, St. Hilda's, and St. Anne's Colleges; and St. Catherine's College.

12. Other changes affecting the academic life of Oxford have been the increase in the number of faculties and departments, and of Honour Schools and of courses open to postgraduates.

THE PRESENT ACADEMIC STRUCTURE OF OXFORD

13. There are three annual publications of the University which set out its constitution and academic structure. They are the *Statuta et Decreta Universitatis Oxoniensis* (referred to as *Statuta*) which gives the statutes (other than those regulating examinations) and some of the decrees currently in force; the *Examination Statutes* which give the statutes and regulations concerning examinations; and the *Oxford University Calendar* which gives, *inter alia*, details of university boards and committees, academic staff, university institutions, examination results, details of colleges and other societies and their members, and an alphabetical list of members of the University. In addition the *Oxford University Gazette* is published regularly through the academic year. It gives details of legislation before the University, and notices by faculty boards; professors, readers, and university lecturers; colleges and other societies; and other bodies. Published as supplements to the *Gazette* are examination entries and results, accounts, details of scholarships and prizes, the University's annual report, including an oration by the Vice-Chancellor, annual reports by other university bodies, statistics on student numbers, and other matters. In the following paragraphs some of the most important aspects of the academic structure in 1965-6 are set out.

14. In order to become a member of the University a person must become a member of a college or other society and be presented as a candidate for matriculation. All students reading for a degree, and almost all other students, must matriculate. It is possible to be a member of the academic staff without being a member of the University, but such a person could not be a member of a faculty¹ or of Congregation, the governing body of the University. In practice almost all members of the academic staff at the level of lecturer and above and many below that level are members of the University.

15. The colleges and other societies whose members may become members of the University comprise the colleges proper, the three new societies (which have power to admit postgraduates subject to regulation by the University), and the five Permanent Private Halls. The colleges proper comprise the traditional colleges (23 for men and 5 for women) which admit undergraduate and postgraduate students, two colleges for postgraduates, and All Souls College. The societies are:

¹ Here, and below, minor exceptions exist to the rules as set out. Reference should be made to the *Statuta* for full details.

Men's colleges

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| University College | Magdalen College | Pembroke College |
| Balliol College | Brasenose College | Worcester College |
| Merton College | Corpus Christi College | Hertford College |
| Exeter College | Christ Church | Keble College |
| Oriel College | Trinity College | St. Edmund Hall |
| Queen's College | St. John's College | St. Peter's College |
| New College | Jesus College | St. Catherine's College |
| Lincoln College | Wadham College | |

Women's colleges

Lady Margaret Hall
Somerville College
St. Hugh's College
St. Hilda's College
St. Anne's College

Graduate colleges

All Souls College
Nuffield College
St. Antony's College

Other societies

Linacre College
St. Cross College
Iffley College

Permanent Private Halls

Campion Hall
St. Benet's Hall
Mansfield College
Regent's Park College
Greyfriars

(Within each group, societies are shown in order of foundation.)

16. The principal governing body of the University is Congregation. Its membership is drawn from a wider body, Convocation, which comprises all holders of the Oxford degree of Master of Arts. Congregation consists of those members of the academic community who are members of Convocation.¹ There were 1,620 members at 31 December 1965. Members of the academic staff at the level of lecturer and above (and other members of the academic community) who are not Oxford graduates are on appointment granted an M.A. by decree (or by incorporation if graduates of Cambridge or Trinity College, Dublin) to qualify them for membership of Congregation and, where appropriate, of a faculty.

¹ Some other persons, such as external examiners and members of electoral boards (if Oxford M.A.s) are also members.

17. The studies of the University are organized in sixteen faculties. In order of creation they are:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Theology | Oriental Studies |
| Law | Physical Sciences |
| Medicine | Biological Sciences |
| Literae Humaniores | Social Studies |
| Modern History | Anthropology and Geography |
| English Language and Literature | Music |
| Medieval and Modern European Languages and Literature other than English | Agriculture and Forestry |
| | Psychological Studies |
| | Mathematics |

The membership of a faculty consists mainly of teachers in the subject who are members of Convocation. All members of the academic staff who are members of Convocation are normally members of a faculty (some of more than one) except for some holders of junior posts. The administrative body in each faculty is the faculty board with (ordinarily) up to nineteen members.

18. There are two first degrees for which undergraduates may read: the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Medicine. The requirements for the B.A. are to keep residence for at least nine terms and to pass a First and Second Public Examination. (Or to keep six terms and to pass a Second Public Examination if a graduate of another university or in certain other circumstances.) Candidates for the B.M. are required to take a B.A. degree at Oxford. They are required to pass the First B.M. Examination, which also counts as a First Public Examination, and the Second B.M. Examination. In certain circumstances honours graduates of other universities who have passed an examination equivalent to the First B.M. can be admitted to read for the Second B.M.

19. The parts of the First Public Examination are five Honour Moderations (in which a class is awarded); Law Moderations; and fourteen Preliminary Examinations. Details are:

Honour Moderations

Greek and Latin Literature
 Mathematics
 Theology
 Biochemistry
 Physics, Mathematics, and Engineering Science

Law Moderations

Preliminary Examinations

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Natural Science | Modern Languages |
| Geography | Modern History |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| English Language and Literature | Music |
| Oriental Studies | Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology |
| Classical (Greek and Latin) Languages | Physiology |
| Theology | Biology |
| Philosophy, Politics, and Economics | Geology |

20. The parts of the Second Public Examination are sixteen Honour Schools (in which a class is awarded) and the Pass School. The Honour Schools are:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Literae Humaniores | Modern History |
| Mathematics | Theology |
| Natural Science | Oriental Studies |
| Physics | English Language and Literature |
| Chemistry | Modern Languages |
| Animal Physiology | Philosophy, Politics, and Economics |
| Zoology | Geography |
| Botany | Agriculture |
| Geology | Forestry |
| Engineering Science | Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology |
| Biochemistry | Music |
| Metallurgy | Engineering Science and Economics |
| Jurisprudence | |

21. Postgraduates may read for a research degree, including the Doctorate of Philosophy; for an advanced degree by examination; or for a certificate or diploma. The degrees are described below in paras. 40-42. Details of the certificates and diplomas are given in the *Examination Statutes*.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD 1923-4 TO 1964-5

Students

22. In this section the changes in student numbers at Oxford outlined in the first section are analysed in more detail. Seven periods, at ten-year intervals except for the earliest and latest periods, are used to illustrate the long-term trends. But the trends have by no means been regular, particularly since 1948-9, and no particular significance attaches to the years chosen. Where there have been important changes which are not apparent from the long-term trends, they are noted.

23. The main statistical sources which are drawn on are, for universities other than Oxford, the University Grants Committee Returns; and for Oxford, the Registry records on which Oxford's returns to the UGC have been based, but which give more detail than is published by the UGC, and which in turn are based on returns made by the colleges and other societies to the University.

24. Tables 4 and 5 show that between 1923-4 and 1938-9 the number of

Table 4. Student numbers at Oxford

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | | | | | | Percentage change | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 | 1958-9 to 1964-5 | 1963-4 to 1964-5 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Undergraduates | 3,799 | 4,116 | 4,391 | 6,159 | 7,436 | 7,118 | 7,297 | -2 | 2.5 |
| Postgraduates | 439 | 357 | 536 | 1,071 | 1,263 | 1,845 | 2,153 | 70 | 16.7 |
| Not classifiable | 15 | 86 | 96 | 64 | | | | | |
| Arts | 3,342 | 3,797 | 4,090 | 5,460 | 6,325 | 4,288 | 4,395 | -3 | 2.5 |
| Social studies | 706 | 652 | 701 | 1,480 | 2,072 | 1,601 | 1,747 | 39 | 9.1 |
| Science | 115 | 110 | 232 | 354 | 302 | 2,682 | 426 | 41 | 7.5 |
| Medicine | | | | | | 392 | | 41 | 8.7 |
| Postgraduates in science | 63 | 47 | 142 | 343 | 369 | 684 | 790 | 114 | 15.5 |
| Men | 3,422 | 3,728 | 4,147 | 6,218 | 7,492 | 7,558 | 7,936 | 6 | 5.0 |
| Women | 741 | 831 | 876 | 1,076 | 1,207 | 1,405 | 1,514 | 25 | 7.8 |
| All students | 4,163 | 4,559 | 5,023 | 7,294 | 8,699 | 8,963 | 9,450 | 9 | 5.4 |

SOURCE: UGC Returns; Registry.

NOTES

1. Before 1954-5 those not reading for a degree or diploma cannot be classified as undergraduates or postgraduates.
2. In 1923-4, 1928-9, and 1938-9 Part II chemists are included with undergraduates.
3. Those reading for pass degrees, and those not reading for a degree or diploma are included in arts.
4. See Note 3 to Table 1.
5. Because of adjustments to make figures for each period as comparable as possible, the figures in the table do not all agree with those published by the UGC.
6. For 1923-4 to 1948-9 the numbers are of those in residence in Trinity Term. For 1958-9 and later years the numbers are of those in residence at any time during the academic year. Despite this change in the figures (which took effect in 1950-1, and was the result of a change in the requirements of the UGC), it is believed that some college returns to the University, on which the numbers are based, continued to be made on the earlier definition after 1950-1.

students increased fairly slowly (by 21 per cent. over the period of 15 years), and that there was no great change in the balance of subjects.

25. By 1948-9 student numbers had increased to 45 per cent. above the 1938-9 figure; there was a marked increase to 15 per cent. in the proportion of postgraduates; and there was a substantial increase in the proportion of science students and a fall in the proportion reading arts and social studies.

Table 5. *The distribution of students at Oxford*

| | OXFORD | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | PERCENTAGE | | | | | | |
| | 1923-4 | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| Undergraduates | 89 | 92 | 89 | 85 | 85 | 79 | 77 |
| Postgraduates | 11 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| Arts | } 80 | 83 | 81 | 75 | 73 | 48 | 47 |
| Social studies | | | | | | 18 | 18 |
| Science | 17 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| Medicine | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Men | 82 | 82 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 84 |
| Women | 18 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| All students | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

SOURCE: Table 4.

26. Between 1948-9 and 1958-9 numbers grew by 19 per cent., but there was no great change in the distribution of students. Table 6 shows that the number of undergraduates reached a peak in 1949-50 and dropped thereafter, as the number of ex-service undergraduates decreased. But by 1954-5 undergraduate numbers were increasing, and there were very large increases in 1956-7 to 1958-9 as national service ended. Postgraduate numbers were around 1,100 until 1957-8, since which year they have increased steadily.

27. Between 1923-4 and 1958-9 there had been a gradual decline in the proportion of women students. It was in 1957 that the statutory limitation on the size of the women's colleges was removed, and since 1959-60 the proportion of women has increased. Table 7 gives details of student numbers in 1948-9, 1958-9, and the three most recent years showing men and women separately.

28. In the five years 1958-9 to 1963-4, total numbers increased very slowly (by 3 per cent.), but there were substantial changes in the distribution of students. Undergraduate numbers declined after the end of national service

Table 6. *Undergraduates and postgraduates by subject group 1948-9 to 1965-6*

| | Undergraduates | | | Postgraduates | | | All students | | | NUMBER |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Arts and social studies | Science and medicine | All subjects | Arts and social studies | Science and medicine | All subjects | Arts and social studies | Science and medicine | All subjects | |
| | 1948-9 | 4,679 | 1,480 | 6,159 | 717 | 354 | 1,071 | 5,460 | 1,834 | |
| 1949-50 | 4,664 | 1,497 | 6,161 | 729 | 382 | 1,111 | 5,444 | 1,879 | 7,323 | |
| 1950-1 | 4,505 | 1,463 | 5,968 | 755 | 379 | 1,134 | 5,305 | 1,842 | 7,207 | |
| 1951-2 | 4,483 | 1,400 | 5,883 | 702 | 397 | 1,099 | 5,296 | 1,797 | 7,093 | |
| 1952-3 | 4,400 | 1,292 | 5,692 | 683 | 409 | 1,092 | 5,177 | 1,701 | 6,878 | |
| 1953-4 | 4,504 | 1,393 | 5,897 | 685 | 396 | 1,081 | 5,248 | 1,789 | 7,037 | |
| 1954-5 | 4,655 | 1,424 | 6,079 | 707 | 401 | 1,108 | 5,362 | 1,825 | 7,187 | |
| 1955-6 | 4,736 | 1,517 | 6,253 | 720 | 373 | 1,093 | 5,456 | 1,890 | 7,346 | |
| 1956-7 | 4,942 | 1,608 | 6,550 | 785 | 373 | 1,158 | 5,727 | 1,981 | 7,708 | |
| 1957-8 | 5,215 | 1,818 | 7,033 | 820 | 381 | 1,201 | 6,035 | 2,199 | 8,234 | |
| 1958-9 | 5,471 | 1,965 | 7,436 | 854 | 409 | 1,263 | 6,325 | 2,374 | 8,699 | |
| 1959-60 | 5,488 | 2,039 | 7,527 | 921 | 445 | 1,366 | 6,409 | 2,484 | 8,893 | |
| 1960-1 | 5,383 | 2,056 | 7,439 | 988 | 548 | 1,536 | 6,371 | 2,604 | 8,975 | |
| 1961-2 | 5,059 | 2,116 | 7,175 | 996 | 631 | 1,627 | 6,055 | 2,747 | 8,802 | |
| 1962-3 | 4,844 | 2,191 | 7,035 | 1,031 | 723 | 1,754 | 5,875 | 2,914 | 8,789 | |
| 1963-4 | 4,703 | 2,325 | 7,028 | 1,006 | 749 | 1,755 | 5,889 | 3,074 | 8,963 | |
| 1964-5 | 4,850 | 2,447 | 7,297 | 1,292 | 861 | 2,153 | 6,142 | 3,308 | 9,450 | |
| 1965-6 | 5,080 | 2,518 | 7,598 | 1,235 | 991 | 2,226 | 6,315 | 3,509 | 9,824 | |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTES

1. See Notes 1, 3-6 to Table 4.
2. For the years 1948-9 to 1953-4 the difference between the total of undergraduates and postgraduates, and the figure for all students is the number of students who cannot be classified as undergraduates or postgraduates.
3. The figures for 1965-6 are provisional, being based on the Michaelmas Term 1965 returns from colleges.
4. The maximum figure in each column is in bold type.

and the proportion of postgraduates reached 21 per cent. by 1963-4, when 30 per cent. of all students were reading science. The very large increase in the number of science postgraduates and the decline in the number of undergraduates¹ are the main explanations of the change in the subject balance.

29. Between 1963-4 and 1964-5 total numbers increased by 5.4 per cent., the largest percentage increase since 1958-9. Postgraduate numbers were up by 17 per cent. against 2.5 per cent. for undergraduates, and the proportion of postgraduates rose to 23 per cent. Students in social studies increased by 9 per cent., and those in science and medicine by 8 per cent.

Table 7. *Undergraduates and postgraduates by subject group and sex*

| | OXFORD | | | | | | | | | NUMBER | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|
| | Arts and social studies | | | Science and medicine | | | All subjects | | | Men | Women | All |
| | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | | | |
| UNDERGRADUATES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948-9 | 3,909 | 770 | 4,679 | 1,318 | 162 | 1,480 | 5,227 | 932 | 6,159 | | | |
| 1958-9 | 4,692 | 779 | 5,471 | 1,704 | 261 | 1,965 | 6,396 | 1,040 | 7,436 | | | |
| 1963-4 | 3,960 | 833 | 4,793 | 1,997 | 328 | 2,325 | 5,957 | 1,161 | 7,118 | | | |
| 1964-5 | 3,995 | 855 | 4,850 | 2,112 | 335 | 2,447 | 6,107 | 1,190 | 7,297 | | | |
| 1965-6 | 4,168 | 912 | 5,080 | 2,152 | 366 | 2,518 | 6,320 | 1,278 | 7,598 | | | |
| POSTGRADUATES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948-9 | 609 | 108 | 717 | 320 | 34 | 354 | 929 | 142 | 1,071 | | | |
| 1958-9 | 722 | 132 | 854 | 374 | 35 | 409 | 1,096 | 167 | 1,263 | | | |
| 1963-4 | 904 | 192 | 1,096 | 697 | 52 | 749 | 1,601 | 244 | 1,845 | | | |
| 1964-5 | 1,048 | 244 | 1,292 | 781 | 80 | 861 | 1,829 | 324 | 2,153 | | | |
| 1965-6 | 983 | 252 | 1,235 | 893 | 98 | 991 | 1,876 | 350 | 2,226 | | | |
| ALL STUDENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948-9 | 4,580 | 880 | 5,460 | 1,638 | 196 | 1,834 | 6,218 | 1,076 | 7,294 | | | |
| 1958-9 | 5,414 | 911 | 6,325 | 2,078 | 296 | 2,374 | 7,492 | 1,207 | 8,699 | | | |
| 1963-4 | 4,864 | 1,025 | 5,889 | 2,694 | 380 | 3,074 | 7,558 | 1,405 | 8,963 | | | |
| 1964-5 | 5,043 | 1,099 | 6,142 | 2,893 | 415 | 3,308 | 7,936 | 1,514 | 9,450 | | | |
| 1965-6 | 5,151 | 1,164 | 6,315 | 3,045 | 464 | 3,509 | 8,196 | 1,628 | 9,824 | | | |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: See Notes 1-3 to Table 6.

30. Taking the period 1958-65, total numbers increased by 9 per cent. While undergraduate numbers declined slightly (by 2 per cent.), postgraduates increased by 70 per cent. Students in science and medicine increased by 39 per cent., while arts and social studies declined by 3 per cent. Separate figures are not available for arts and social studies up to 1958-9, but a comparison of 1959-60 with 1964-5 shows that (Table 8) the decline

¹ The proportion reading science subjects is lower among undergraduates than among postgraduates. See below, Tables 11 and 15.

in the proportion reading arts and social studies has been mainly at the expense of arts, and that the proportion for social studies has been increasing since 1962-3.

Table 8. *Social studies at Oxford*

OXFORD

| | 1959-60 | 1960-1 | 1961-2 | 1962-3 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of students reading social studies | 1,736 | 1,721 | 1,648 | 1,530 | 1,601 | 1,747 |
| Students reading social studies as percentage of all students | 19.5 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 18.5 |

SOURCE: UGC Returns; Registry.

Table 9. *Percentage change in student numbers 1958-9 to 1963-4*

| University | PERCENTAGE | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Undergraduates | Postgraduates | All students |
| Oxford | -4.3 | 46.1 | 3.0 |
| Cambridge | -2.4 | 44.8 | 3.7 |
| London | 6.5 | 40.1 | 14.1 |
| England, except Oxford | 21.7 | 53.0 | 27.2 |
| G.B., except Oxford | 23.8 | 52.5 | 28.4 |

SOURCE: Oxford: Table 4.

Other universities: UGC Returns 1958-9 and 1963-4.

31. Table 9 compares the rates of growth for Oxford with those at Cambridge, London, other universities in England, and other universities in Great Britain. The percentage increase in postgraduate numbers at other universities generally was somewhat higher than at Oxford, but Cambridge showed about the same increase as Oxford, and London (which already had a very high proportion of postgraduates) had a smaller increase. Undergraduate numbers increased by less than postgraduates, and declined at Oxford and Cambridge.

Undergraduates

32. Tables 10 and 11 give numbers and distributions of first-degree students (i.e. all undergraduates other than those taking Overseas Service Courses) by subject group and Honour School.¹ Table 11 shows a sharp fall in the proportion reading *Literae Humaniores* in 1948-9 (7.4 per cent.) compared

¹ Details for each year from 1951-2 to 1962-3 are given in *Gazette*, vol. xciv, pp. 306-7.

Table 10. *Honour School of first-degree students*

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| Literae Humaniores | 543 | 611 | 584 | 454 | 774 | 605 | 559 |
| Theology | 107 | 121 | 143 | 146 | 179 | 160 | 180 |
| Modern History | 849 | 889 | 869 | 1,148 | 1,150 | 930 | 939 |
| English | 412 | 393 | 360 | 722 | 700 | 690 | 685 |
| Modern Languages | 221 | 284 | 463 | 673 | 782 | 684 | 718 |
| Oriental Studies | 12 | 4 | 9 | 31 | 52 | 64 | 68 |
| Geography | . | . | 102 | 150 | 233 | 233 | 216 |
| Music | . | . | . | . | 48 | 71 | 80 |
| Arts | 2,144 | 2,302 | 2,530 | 3,324 | 3,918 | 3,446 | 3,445 |
| Jurisprudence | 382 | 509 | 464 | 535 | 703 | 535 | 581 |
| PPE | 178 | 350 | 495 | 798 | 751 | 740 | 761 |
| Social studies | 560 | 859 | 959 | 1,333 | 1,454 | 1,275 | 1,342 |
| Mathematics | 113 | 121 | 138 | 194 | 307 | 391 | 419 |
| Physics | 57 | 57 | 52 | 181 | 397 | 444 | 440 |
| Chemistry | 232 | 200 | 162 | 315 | 469 | 508 | 528 |
| Biochemistry | . | . | . | . | 50 | 83 | 74 |
| Physiology (other than B.M.) | 40 | 42 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 24 | 24 |
| Zoology | 19 | 28 | 33 | 53 | 78 | 119 | 105 |
| Botany | 17 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 54 |
| Geology | 12 | 6 | 7 | 43 | 61 | 38 | 27 |
| PPP | . | . | . | 34 | 56 | 97 | 137 |
| Pure science | 490 | 472 | 442 | 878 | 1,485 | 1,745 | 1,808 |
| Engineering Science | 43 | 33 | 40 | 79 | 141 | 174 | 190 |
| Engineering and Economics | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 12 |
| Metallurgy | . | . | . | . | 6 | 31 | 34 |
| Applied science | 43 | 33 | 40 | 79 | 147 | 206 | 236 |
| Agriculture | 110 | 100 | 77 | 180 | 26 | 29 | 29 |
| Forestry | . | . | . | . | 45 | 18 | 19 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 110 | 100 | 77 | 180 | 71 | 47 | 48 |
| Medicine (B.M.) | 115 | 109 | 226 | 343 | 262 | 327 | 355 |
| All Honours and B.M. | 3,462 | 3,875 | 4,274 | 6,137 | 7,337 | 7,046 | 7,234 |
| Pass School | 247 | 241 | 117 | 22 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| All first-degree students | 3,709 | 4,116 | 4,391 | 6,159 | 7,370 | 7,078 | 7,267 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTES

1. First degrees comprise B.A. and B.M. Only those reading an Honour School and the B.M. can be classified by subject.
2. In 1958-9 Metallurgy was called 'Science of Metals'.
3. See Notes 2 and 6 to Table 4.

Table 11. *Honour School of first-degree students*

| OXFORD | PERCENTAGE | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| Literae Humaniores | 14.6 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 7.7 |
| Theology | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Modern History | 22.9 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 12.9 |
| English | 11.1 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| Modern Languages | 5.9 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Oriental Studies | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Geography | . | . | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Music | . | . | . | . | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Arts | 57.8 | 55.9 | 57.6 | 54.0 | 53.2 | 48.7 | 47.4 |
| Jurisprudence | 10.3 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 8.0 |
| PPE | 4.8 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Social studies | 15.1 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 18.5 |
| Mathematics | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Physics | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Chemistry | 6.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Biochemistry | . | . | . | . | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Physiology (other than B.M.) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Zoology | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Botany | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Geology | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| PPP | . | . | . | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Pure science | 13.2 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 20.1 | 24.7 | 24.9 |
| Engineering Science | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Engineering and Economics | . | . | . | . | . | — | 0.2 |
| Metallurgy | . | . | . | . | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Applied science | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Agriculture | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Forestry | . | . | . | . | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Medicine (B.M.) | 3.1 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| All Honours and B.M. | 93.3 | 94.1 | 97.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| Pass School | 6.7 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| All first-degree students | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: See notes to Table 10.

with 1938-9 (13.3 per cent.). Since 1948-9 arts subjects whose share of undergraduates has increased are Oriental Studies and Geography. The swing to science subjects is strongest in the largest Honour Schools, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, and in Zoology, the Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology (PPP), and the applied sciences. Those in Agriculture and Forestry have declined to little more than a quarter of the number in 1948-9.

33. There was a steady fall in the proportion reading for pass degrees up to 1948-9, since when it has been about 0.5 per cent.

34. The distribution by subject is different for men and women. Table 12 gives details for 1964-5. Subjects which are read by a relatively large proportion of women are English, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the Biological Sciences. Those which are read by relatively few women are Theology, Oriental Studies, Jurisprudence, Physical Sciences, Geology, PPP, Applied Sciences, and Agriculture. The higher than average proportion of women reading Mathematics is not a freak for 1964-5, as the same held in 1948-9, 1958-9, and 1963-4.

35. Women formed 16 per cent. of all first-degree students in 1964-5. This is the same as their proportion of all students; there being little difference in the proportion of women for undergraduates and postgraduates. (For the latter the proportion was 15 per cent. in 1964-5.)

Medical students

36. At Oxford medical students also read an Honour School (usually Animal Physiology) during the first three years of the course. In Tables 10 and 11 all such students are shown as undergraduates in medicine. Also shown under this head are students reading for the Second B.M. who will have already taken a first degree; this is in accordance with the practice of the UGC. Table 13 shows the various categories of medical student separately and also shows the actual size of the Animal Physiology School.

Postgraduates

37. The effects of the changes in undergraduate and postgraduate numbers given in Table 9 on the proportion of all students who are postgraduates are set out in Table 14. London has the highest proportion of postgraduates (many of whom are in exclusively or predominantly postgraduate institutions), and this proportion reached 28 per cent. in 1963-4. The proportion at Oxford is slightly higher than at Cambridge, and, in 1963-4, than the average for all universities in England except Oxford. The proportion is lower for all universities in Great Britain than for universities in England. Figures for 1964-5 and 1965-6 are available for Oxford only. They show a

Table 12. *Honour School of first-degree students by sex, 1964-5*

OXFORD

| | Men | | Women | | Women as percentage of total |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|------------------------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | |
| Literae Humaniores | 469 | 7.7 | 90 | 7.6 | 16 |
| Theology | 166 | 2.7 | 14 | 1.2 | 8 |
| Modern History | 768 | 12.6 | 171 | 14.4 | 18 |
| English | 472 | 7.8 | 213 | 17.9 | 31 |
| Modern Languages | 544 | 9.0 | 174 | 14.6 | 24 |
| Oriental Studies | 60 | 1.0 | 8 | 0.7 | 12 |
| Geography | 183 | 3.0 | 33 | 2.8 | 15 |
| Music | 70 | 1.2 | 10 | 0.8 | 13 |
| Arts | 2,732 | 45.0 | 713 | 60.0 | 21 |
| Jurisprudence | 547 | 9.0 | 34 | 2.9 | 6 |
| PPE | 654 | 10.8 | 107 | 9.0 | 14 |
| Social studies | 1,201 | 19.8 | 141 | 11.9 | 11 |
| Mathematics | 334 | 5.5 | 85 | 7.1 | 20 |
| Physics | 404 | 6.6 | 36 | 3.0 | 8 |
| Chemistry | 474 | 8.0 | 54 | 4.5 | 10 |
| Biochemistry | 60 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.2 | 19 |
| Physiology (other than B.M.) | 15 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.8 | 38 |
| Zoology | 67 | 1.1 | 38 | 3.2 | 36 |
| Botany | 36 | 0.6 | 18 | 1.5 | 33 |
| Geology | 25 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.2 | 7 |
| PPP | 124 | 2.0 | 13 | 1.1 | 9 |
| Pure science | 1,539 | 25.3 | 269 | 22.6 | 15 |
| Engineering Science | 190 | 3.1 | — | — | — |
| Engineering and Economics | 12 | 0.2 | — | — | — |
| Metallurgy | 34 | 0.6 | — | — | — |
| Applied science | 236 | 3.9 | — | — | — |
| Agriculture | 25 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.3 | 14 |
| Forestry | 19 | 0.3 | — | — | — |
| Agriculture and forestry | 44 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.3 | 8 |
| Medicine (B.M.) | 293 | 4.8 | 62 | 5.2 | 17 |
| All Honours and B.M. | 6,045 | 99.5 | 1,189 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Pass School | 33 | 0.5 | — | — | — |
| All first-degree students | 6,078 | 100.0 | 1,189 | 100.0 | 16 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: See notes to Table 10.

Table 13. *First-degree students in Animal Physiology and in Medicine*

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY | | | | |
| B.M. students | 172 | 202 | 250 | 259 |
| Others | 30 | 32 | 24 | 24 |
| All Animal Physiology | 202 | 234 | 274 | 283 |
| MEDICINE—B.M. STUDENTS | | | | |
| Reading for Honour School | 188 | 206 | 229 | 260 |
| Taking courses in General Pathology, Bacteriology, and Pharmacology | .. | 53 | 69 | 50 |
| Reading for Second B.M. in the Clinical School | 45 | 42 | 60 | 63 |
| Average number of B.M. students (see Note 8) | .. | 275 | 324 | 348 |
| OTHER CLINICAL STUDENTS | | | | |
| Matriculated | 1 | 17 | 12 | 7 |
| Not matriculated | — | — | 5 | 8 |

SOURCE: Medical School; Registry.

NOTES

- The numbers in Animal Physiology are those returned by colleges to the Registry.
- The numbers in Medicine are based on the records of the Medical School, which keeps a Register of Medical Students; except that the figure for medical students reading for an Honour School in 1948-9 is that returned by colleges to the Registry.
- Medical students take courses in General Pathology, Bacteriology, and Pharmacology during the first half of the academic year following their taking an Honour School. They then proceed either to the Oxford Clinical School, or to clinical schools in other universities.
- There are two intakes to the Clinical School each year and the numbers consequently fluctuate during the year. The table gives the average for the four quarters of the academic year.
- Shown against 'other clinical students' are students taking clinical courses in Oxford for a medical qualification of another university.
- Oxford B.M. students taking clinical courses in other universities are not included.
- The figures for B.M. students reading Animal Physiology and medical students reading for an Honour School in 1963-4 are not consistent. The explanation is presumably that colleges classified as B.M. students some undergraduates reading Animal Physiology who were not B.M. students.
- The totals of the first-degree students shown in this table as reading for the B.M. do not agree with the figures in Table 10 for three reasons:
 - Because the two sets of figures were compiled in different ways. In particular the college returns do not distinguish B.M. students reading for Honour Schools other than Animal Physiology (and Chemistry in 1948-9); see also Note 7.
 - Because there is double counting of those who take the six-month courses in General Pathology, Bacteriology, and Pharmacology and then enter the Clinical School. The line in the table giving the average number of B.M. students is calculated as those reading for an Honour School plus half those taking courses in General Pathology, Bacteriology, and Pharmacology, plus those reading for the Second B.M. in the Clinical School.
 - Because Table 10 includes matriculated clinical students not reading for the B.M.

significant increase in the proportion between 1963-4 and 1964-5, but there was a very slight fall between 1964-5 and 1965-6.

38. Students taking a university teacher training course are included among postgraduates. They are not, however, doing advanced work in the subject of their first degrees. Some calculations for Oxford, London, and all universities in Great Britain except Oxford are therefore presented in Table 14 from which postgraduates in education are excluded.¹ The proportions are all reduced, but those for Oxford are reduced by less than for other universities.

39. The distribution of postgraduates by subject group is given in Table 15. Compared with undergraduates (Table 11) postgraduates are more concentrated in pure science, and over the past forty years the trend of the proportion in science has been strongly upward. It reached 37 per cent. in 1963-4 and 1964-5.²

40. Postgraduates may work for a research (thesis) degree, for an advanced degree involving an examination and perhaps the preparation of a thesis, or they may take an examination for an advanced diploma (or certificate).

41. The research degrees (apart from the higher doctorates) are, first, the D.Phil., involving a minimum of two years and in practice usually at least three years research. Candidates for the D.Phil. are known as Advanced Students. Secondly there is the B.Litt. (in arts) or B.Sc. (in science) which involves a minimum of one year and in practice usually at least two years research. Undergraduates reading Chemistry and Metallurgy take an examination (Part I) after three years on the result of which unclassified honours are awarded and the B.A. degree may be taken. They carry out a piece of research in the fourth year for Part II of the examination, and it is only after this has been examined that they are awarded a class on the results of both parts. Special arrangements exist whereby they may submit their Part II research for the B.Sc. degree and Part II candidates are classified as postgraduates.

42. The principal advanced degree not based solely on a thesis is the B.Phil. which was introduced in 1946. The B.Phil. can be taken in a number of arts and social studies subjects. It is awarded after an examination usually taken after two years. A short thesis is obligatory in most subjects and optional in the others. Three other degrees in particular subjects are included in advanced courses. They are the B.C.L. in Law, the B.D. in

¹ They are excluded from both the number of postgraduates and the total number of students on which the percentages are based. It is likely that some who are excluded were, in fact, doing advanced work.

² There was in fact a slight fall in the proportion in 1964-5. This may be an effect of the increasing popularity of the B.Phil., which is not available in science subjects.

Table 14. *Postgraduates as percentage of all students*

| | PERCENTAGE | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 | 1965-6 |
| INCLUDING EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Oxford | 14.8 | 14.5 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 22.7 |
| Cambridge | .. | 14.3 | 19.8 | .. | .. |
| London | 16.0 | 22.8 | 28.0 | .. | .. |
| England, excluding Oxford | 12.3 | 16.4 | 19.8 | .. | .. |
| G.B., excluding Oxford | 10.0 | 15.0 | 17.8 | .. | .. |
| EXCLUDING EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Oxford | 12.6 | 12.9 | 18.7 | 21.0 | .. |
| London | 13.0 | 19.1 | 25.1 | .. | .. |
| G.B., excluding Oxford | 7.6 | 11.4 | 14.5 | .. | .. |

SOURCE: Oxford: Registry and Table 4.

Other universities: UGC Returns

NOTES

- Those who cannot be classified as undergraduates or postgraduates have been excluded.
- Postgraduates in Education have been excluded from the calculations for the lower panel of the table. Details of those excluded are as follows:
Oxford: Matriculated students taking the Diploma in Education for teacher training.
London: Students at the Institute of Education.
G.B.: Advanced students in Education, as in Table 7 of UGC Returns (1958-9 and 1963-4); students taking teacher-training courses (1948-9) (but some such students in Scotland could not be excluded).
- The figure for Oxford in 1965-6 is provisional, being based on the Michaelmas Term 1965 returns from colleges.

Table 15. *Subjects studied by postgraduates*

| | PERCENTAGE | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| OXFORD | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| Arts | 86.6 | 72.4 | 66.9 | 67.6 | 41.7 | 41.2 |
| Social studies | | | | | 17.7 | 18.8 |
| Pure science | 11.8 | 23.5 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 33.5 | 31.9 |
| Applied science | — | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Agriculture | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Medicine | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| All subjects | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| <i>Number</i> | 357 | 536 | 1,071 | 1,263 | 1,845 | 2,153 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: See notes to Table 4.

Theology, and the B.Mus. in Music. The B.C.L. is an examination degree, the B.D. involves a thesis and a qualifying examination (from which some candidates may be dispensed). The B.Mus. is open to Oxford graduates with a first- or second-class degree in Music, and involves an examination and a musical composition.

Table 16. *Course taken by postgraduates*

| OXFORD | PERCENTAGE | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1928-9 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1963-4 | 1964-5 |
| D.Phil. | 12.1 | 15.1 | 22.6 | 34.2 | .. | 39.8 | 36.1 |
| B.Litt. | 22.6 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 21.5 | .. | 20.9 | 21.4 |
| B.Sc. (with Part II) | .. | .. | .. | 5.8 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| B.Sc. (other) | 10.5 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 4.1 | .. | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| All research degrees | 45.1 | 40.3 | 54.9 | 65.5 | 72.8 | 72.0 | 69.1 |
| B.C.L. | 6.4 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | .. | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| B.D. | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| B.Mus. | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | .. | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| B.Phil. | . | . | . | 4.1 | .. | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| All advanced courses | 11.4 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| Diploma in Education | 13.4 | 27.2 | 22.6 | 17.1 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 10.2 |
| Other diplomas | 30.1 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| No degree or diploma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| All postgraduates | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| <i>Number</i> | 439 | 357 | 536 | 1,071 | 1,263 | 1,845 | 2,153 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTES

1. See notes to Table 4.
2. For the years in which the number reading for Part II Chemistry or not reading for any degree or diploma cannot be determined, the percentages are based on the number of postgraduates excluding these categories.

43. Table 16 sets out the distribution of postgraduates according to the course taken. It should be noted that (except for most diplomas and the B.C.L., B.D., and B.Mus.), though a student is at any time registered as a candidate for one or other of the degrees, and is included under this degree in the statistics, all would-be D.Phil. candidates in arts and social studies and some in science are not admitted initially to this status. They become Probationer B.Litt. or B.Sc. candidates and subsequently transfer if their work is satisfactory. Table 16 therefore understates the proportion of postgraduates who may be aiming at a D.Phil.

44. The proportion of postgraduates working for research degrees increased very considerably between the twenties and 1958-9. Since then it has declined somewhat as the B.Phil. has become established and popular. Among the research degrees, the D.Phil. appears to have increased in popularity relative to the B.Litt. and B.Sc. But for the reasons given in the previous paragraph, the results in Table 16 may reflect changes in practice by faculty boards as well as genuine changes in the proportions taking each degree.

45. There is a marked difference between the proportion of men and of women working for the D.Phil. In 1964-5, 39 per cent. of men postgraduates were working for the D.Phil. For women the figure was 19 per cent.

Table 17. *Overseas students 1964-5*

| OXFORD | PERCENTAGE | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|---|
| | Overseas students from | | | All overseas students | Number | Percentage of total | Overseas students as percentage of all students |
| | Commonwealth | U.S.A. | Other countries | | | | |
| Undergraduates | 47 | 33 | 19 | 100 | 430 | 40.4 | 5.9 |
| Postgraduates | 48 | 28 | 24 | 100 | 634 | 59.6 | 29.4 |
| Arts | 45 | 41 | 14 | 100 | 402 | 37.8 | 9.1 |
| Social studies | 45 | 28 | 27 | 100 | 390 | 36.7 | 22.3 |
| Science | 57 | 18 | 25 | 100 | 225 | 21.1 | 7.8 |
| Medicine | 47 | 19 | 34 | 100 | 47 | 4.4 | 11.0 |
| All overseas students | 48 | 30 | 22 | 100 | 1,064 | 100.0 | 11.3 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: This table relates to the number of overseas students at 31 October 1964.

Overseas students

46. In 1964-5, 11 per cent. of students were from overseas. Nearly half the overseas students were from Commonwealth countries, and a further 30 per cent. were from the U.S.A. (Table 17). The proportion from the Commonwealth was highest in science, and that from the U.S.A. was highest in arts. 60 per cent. of overseas students were postgraduates; 29 per cent. of all postgraduates being from overseas.

Non-matriculated students

47. In order to matriculate, and thus become a member of the University, a student must be a member of a college or other society. Only matriculated students may take a degree, but certain diplomas are open to specific classes

of non-matriculated students (as well as to matriculated students) and in addition non-matriculated students working for medical qualifications of other universities may be accepted to take the course in Clinical Medicine. Details for 1964-5 are given in Table 18. Elsewhere in this Appendix, unless specified to the contrary, non-matriculated students are excluded. Rather more than half the non-matriculated students were at Ruskin College and Plater College (formerly Catholic Workers' College) which are not constituent societies of the University, and which make their own provision for much of the teaching for their students.

Table 18. *Non-matriculated students 1964-5*

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Number of non-matriculated students | | |
| Course for which non-matriculated students may be accepted | Men | Women | All |
| Diploma in Philology (Professor of Comparative Philology) | — | — | — |
| Certificate in Fine Art (Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art) | 10 | 38 | 48 |
| Diploma in Education (Department of Education) | 21 | 40 | 61 |
| Diploma in Economics and Political Science (Ruskin College and Plater College) | 124 | 7 | 131 |
| Diploma in Public and Social Administration (Department of Social and Administrative Studies) | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| (Ruskin College and Plater College) | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| Diplomas in Human Biology, Prehistoric Archaeology, Ethnology, and Social Anthropology (Institute of Social Anthropology) | — | — | — |
| Diploma in Forestry (Department of Forestry) | 4 | — | 4 |
| Clinical Medicine (Clinical Medical School) | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| All non-matriculated students | 179 | 115 | 294 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTE: The department or institution to which the students are attached is shown in brackets.

Financial assistance for students

48. The great majority of students in 1964-5 received some form of financial assistance other than from their family, relatives, or friends (Tables 19 and 20). Among undergraduates, 94 per cent. had some assistance, 29 per cent. having a college award (usually supplemented by the state), and 50 per cent. having a Local Education Authority award. For 82 per cent. the amount of the award was £75 and over per annum, while 12 per cent.

Table 19. *Type of financial assistance for students 1964-5*

| Source of financial assistance | OXFORD | | | | | | PERCENTAGE | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--|--|
| | Undergraduates | | | Postgraduates | | | | | |
| | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | | | |
| A college scholarship or exhibition and a State Scholarship or LEA award | 28.4 | 20.2 | 27.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | | | |
| A college scholarship or exhibition | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | | | |
| A Local Education Authority award | 48.4 | 55.7 | 49.6 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 13.5 | | | |
| A State Scholarship | 8.4 | 15.8 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 3.8 | | | |
| A State Studentship | — | — | — | 14.0 | 18.5 | 14.7 | | | |
| A DSIR Studentship | — | — | — | 13.8 | 8.6 | 13.0 | | | |
| Any other type of award or grant (other than contributions from family, relatives, or friends) | 6.9 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 34.3 | 25.9 | 33.0 | | | |
| No assistance (other than from family, relatives, or friends) | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 14.2 | 27.2 | 16.1 | | | |
| All in residence | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | |
| <i>Number in residence</i> | <i>6,107</i> | <i>1,190</i> | <i>7,297</i> | <i>1,829</i> | <i>324</i> | <i>2,153</i> | | | |

SOURCE: *Gazette*, No. 3259, of 9 December 1965, pp. 419-20.

NOTE: A student is included once only, in the highest appropriate category.

Table 20. *Amount of financial assistance for students 1964-5*

| Amount of financial assistance (other than from family, relatives, or friends) (£ per annum) | OXFORD | | | | | | | | | PERCENTAGE | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--|--|
| | Undergraduates | | | Postgraduates | | | All students | | | | | |
| | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | Men | Women | All | | | |
| None | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 14.2 | 27.2 | 16.1 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 8.2 | | | |
| 10 or less | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | | | |
| Over 10 but less than 75 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 10.7 | | | |
| 75 and over | 81.1 | 85.2 | 81.7 | 75.6 | 70.4 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 82.0 | 80.1 | | | |
| All in residence | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | |
| <i>Number in residence</i> | <i>6,107</i> | <i>1,190</i> | <i>7,297</i> | <i>1,829</i> | <i>324</i> | <i>2,153</i> | <i>7,936</i> | <i>1,514</i> | <i>9,450</i> | | | |

SOURCE: *Gazette*, No. 3259, of 9 December 1965, pp. 419-20.

received between £10 and £75. The proportion of postgraduates receiving assistance was somewhat less (84 per cent.). Local Education Awards, State Studentships, and DSIR Studentships each accounted for 13–15 per cent. College awards accounted for a further 6 per cent. and there was a large residual category (33 per cent.) consisting largely of students from overseas holding awards made by governments and other institutions in their home countries.

Colleges

49. As has been stated above, St. Peter's and the graduate societies are the only additions to the societies of Oxford since 1923–4,¹ and the main change affecting undergraduate societies has been that the societies which were not full colleges in 1923–4 have now achieved that status. It follows that student numbers per college must have increased considerably. No reliable data which give students in residence by college are available for the pre-war period. Table 21 gives a summary of student numbers by college groups since 1948–9. Table 22 gives details of student numbers, and the proportion of postgraduates, by colleges for 1948–9 and later years. The percentage change in numbers shows that since 1958–9 larger increases have been made by the less well-endowed colleges, and especially by the women's colleges. Nine men's colleges reduced their numbers. Of the increase of 890 in postgraduates, 221, or 25 per cent., were taken by the graduate societies. Linacre College, which was established in 1962, accounts for most of these.

50. Nearly all the undergraduate colleges have increased the proportion of postgraduates among their students since 1958–9. The undergraduate societies with the highest proportions (over 23 per cent.) in 1964–5 were Balliol, Jesus, Merton, New College, St. Catherine's, St. John's, Wadham, Greyfriars, Mansfield, and Somerville.

51. An approximate measure of the number of college fellows is given in Table 23. It is approximate because the published *Calendar* cannot be completely up to date, and because of difficulty in interpreting some entries in the *Calendar*, especially for the earlier years.²

52. The number of fellows at the undergraduate colleges has rather more than doubled since 1926. Over the same period the number of students has increased in about the same proportion. The proportional increase in fellows was rather higher at the women's colleges than at the men's.

¹ Except that the number of Permanent Private Halls has increased from two to five.

² It is likely that the number of fellows is understated. For instance, the total number of tutorial fellows for 1964–5 is given in the table as 497, whereas the number reported by the colleges at 1 January 1965 is 506. To a certain extent this is because of late elections which may have been exceptionally numerous in 1964–5 when colleges appointed an unusual number of non-fellows holding university posts during the course of the year.

Table 21. *Student numbers by college group, sex, and whether undergraduates or postgraduates*

| | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----|-------|--------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | Men's societies | | | | | Women's colleges | | | | | Graduate societies | |
| | Under-graduates | Post-graduates | All students | Under-graduates | Post-graduates | All students | Men | Women | All students | | | |
| 1948-9 | 5,258 | 960 | 6,218 | 933 | 143 | 1,076 | 87 | — | 87 | | | |
| 1958-9 | 6,394 | 1,011 | 7,405 | 1,040 | 167 | 1,207 | 233 | 39 | 272 | | | |
| 1963-4 | 5,934 | 1,391 | 7,325 | 1,155 | 211 | 1,366 | 256 | 52 | 308 | | | |
| 1964-5 | 6,090 | 1,590 | 7,680 | 1,190 | 272 | 1,462 | 229 | 57 | 286 | | | |
| 1965-6 | 6,303 | 1,664 | 7,967 | 1,278 | 293 | 1,571 | | | | | | |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTES

1. Undergraduates included under graduate societies are as follows:

- 1958-9 2 men
- 1963-4 23 men, 6 women
- 1964-5 17 men
- 1965-6 17 men

2. For 1948-9 students who cannot be classified as undergraduates and postgraduates have been divided equally between the two categories.

3. See Notes 1 and 3 to Table 6.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFORD SINCE 1923

Table 22. *Students by college*

| | 1948-9 | | 1958-9 | | 1963-4 | | 1964-5 | | Percentage change in numbers 1958-9 to 1964-5 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|---|
| | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | |
| Balliol | 350 | 15.7 | 436 | 17.7 | 410 | 22.4 | 415 | 28.7 | -4.8 |
| Brasenose | 356 | 16.5 | 354 | 11.6 | 336 | 21.1 | 348 | 22.7 | -1.7 |
| Christ Church | 337 | 12.9 | 454 | 8.4 | 429 | 11.9 | 429 | 12.1 | -5.5 |
| Corpus Christi | 135 | 3.8 | 183 | 9.3 | 192 | 16.7 | 202 | 18.8 | 10.4 |
| Exeter | 305 | 17.8 | 312 | 12.2 | 292 | 17.5 | 309 | 19.7 | -1.0 |
| Hertford | 175 | 11.4 | 178 | 7.9 | 196 | 8.7 | 210 | 15.7 | 18.0 |
| Jesus | 266 | 20.0 | 266 | 18.8 | 278 | 23.4 | 295 | 26.1 | 10.9 |
| Keeble | 200 | 13.7 | 360 | 9.7 | 366 | 13.4 | 380 | 16.1 | 5.6 |
| Lincoln | 268 | 20.2 | 305 | 11.8 | 246 | 19.5 | 271 | 20.7 | -11.1 |
| Magdalen | 340 | 16.3 | 441 | 15.9 | 366 | 23.2 | 376 | 22.6 | -14.7 |
| Merton | 237 | 18.5 | 202 | 17.5 | 271 | 28.4 | 279 | 24.7 | -4.5 |
| New College | 390 | 16.4 | 308 | 0.8 | 368 | 21.9 | 426 | 23.2 | 7.0 |
| Oriel | 260 | 17.0 | 263 | 13.3 | 281 | 18.7 | 266 | 17.7 | 1.1 |
| Pembroke | 159 | 10.1 | 245 | 7.3 | 311 | 10.9 | 318 | 16.4 | 20.8 |
| Queen's | 289 | 16.5 | 320 | 10.6 | 304 | 17.4 | 314 | 21.7 | -4.6 |
| St. Catherine's | 344 | 26.0 | 360 | 27.5 | 371 | 20.5 | 415 | 24.3 | 15.3 |
| St. Edmund Hall | 220 | 14.8 | 348 | 0.5 | 386 | 19.9 | 382 | 21.7 | 9.8 |
| St. John's | 218 | 11.5 | 295 | 13.9 | 309 | 24.3 | 313 | 24.3 | 6.1 |
| St. Peter's | 133 | 11.5 | 234 | 11.5 | 257 | 16.7 | 278 | 19.4 | 18.8 |
| Trinity | 270 | 5.3 | 246 | 15.4 | 220 | 14.5 | 235 | 14.7 | -6.6 |
| University | 281 | 17.2 | 338 | 44.5 | 322 | 17.1 | 361 | 15.5 | 6.8 |
| Wadham | 336 | 12.3 | 329 | 23.1 | 311 | 20.9 | 335 | 27.2 | 1.8 |
| Worcester | 212 | 4.3 | 291 | 0.5 | 327 | 15.9 | 334 | 16.8 | 14.8 |
| Ment's colleges | 6,180 | 15.1 | 7,252 | 13.4 | 7,149 | 19.1 | 7,481 | 20.7 | 3.2 |

[continued]

Table 22 (continued). Students by college

| | 1948-9 | | 1958-9 | | 1963-4 | | 1964-5 | | Percentage change in numbers 1958-9 to 1964-5 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|---|
| | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | No. of students | Post-graduates as percentage of all students | |
| Campion Hall | 30 | 21.4 | 52 | 13.5 | 41 | 19.5 | 45 | 22.2 | -13.5 |
| Greyfriars | . | . | 13 | 15.4 | 20 | 25.0 | 16 | 31.3 | 23.1 |
| Mansfield | . | . | 39 | 35.9 | 54 | 10.7 | 73 | 26.0 | 87.2 |
| Regent's Park | . | . | 27 | 37.0 | 43 | 14.0 | 44 | 18.2 | 63.0 |
| St. Benet's Hall | 8 | — | 22 | 13.6 | 18 | 5.6 | 21 | 9.5 | -4.5 |
| Permanent Private Halls | 38 | 16.7 | 153 | 23.5 | 176 | 16.5 | 199 | 22.1 | 30.1 |
| Men's societies | 6,218 | 15.1 | 7,495 | 13.7 | 7,325 | 19.0 | 7,680 | 20.7 | 3.7 |
| Lady Margaret Hall | 226 | 17.3 | 239 | 12.6 | 202 | 16.1 | 304 | 21.1 | 27.2 |
| St. Anne's | 277 | 11.0 | 277 | 11.9 | 207 | 15.8 | 306 | 16.5 | 11.6 |
| St. Hilda's | 185 | 17.3 | 229 | 15.3 | 259 | 10.4 | 282 | 13.1 | 23.1 |
| St. Hugh's | 107 | 7.2 | 268 | 8.7 | 254 | 17.3 | 283 | 17.3 | 36.1 |
| Somerville | 221 | 12.3 | 254 | 20.1 | 204 | 17.4 | 284 | 25.0 | 11.8 |
| Women's colleges | 1,076 | 13.2 | 1,207 | 13.8 | 1,366 | 15.4 | 1,462 | 18.6 | 21.1 |
| All undergraduate societies | 7,294 | 14.8 | 8,612 | 13.7 | 8,691 | 18.4 | 9,142 | 20.4 | 6.2 |
| Linacre | . | . | . | . | 178 | 84.3 | 195 | 91.3 | . |
| Nuffield | . | . | 35 | 100.0 | 41 | 100.0 | 49 | 100.0 | 40.0 |
| St. Antony's | . | . | 52 | 96.2 | 53 | 98.1 | 64 | 100.0 | 23.1 |
| Graduate societies | . | . | 87 | 97.7 | 272 | 89.3 | 308 | 94.5 | 254.0 |
| All societies | 7,294 | 14.8 | 8,699 | 14.5 | 8,963 | 20.6 | 9,450 | 22.8 | 8.6 |

SOURCE: Registry.

NOTES

1. For 1948-9 students not reading for a degree or diploma are excluded from the calculation of postgraduates as a percentage of all students.
2. Nuffield College did not matriculate its students until 1958 when it received its Charter of Incorporation. For 1948-9, therefore, students at Nuffield are included under the college through which they were matriculated. They were about 14 in number.

Table 23. *College fellows*

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | 1925-6 All fellows on academic staff | 1948-9 | | 1958-9 | | 1964-5 | |
| | | Tutorial fellows | All fellows on academic staff | Tutorial fellows | All fellows on academic staff | Tutorial fellows | All fellows on academic staff |
| Balliol | 17 | 19 | 25 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 45 |
| Brasenose | 14 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 22 |
| Christ Church | 27 | 17 | 30 | 24 | 34 | 26 | 39 |
| Corpus Christi | 10 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 19 |
| Exeter | 10 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 20 |
| Hertford | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| Jesus | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 25 |
| Keble | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 20 |
| Lincoln | 7 | 7 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 22 |
| Magdalen | 28 | 20 | 39 | 22 | 40 | 26 | 46 |
| Merton | 18 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 25 | 17 | 20 |
| New College | 26 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 28 | 20 | 35 |
| Oriel | 14 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 23 |
| Pembroke | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| Queen's | 20 | 11 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 34 |
| St. Catherine's | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| St. Edmund Hall | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 20 |
| St. John's | 15 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 33 |
| St. Peter's | . | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 |
| Trinity | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 21 |
| University | 14 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 29 |
| Wadham | 9 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 21 |
| Worcester | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 25 |
| Men's colleges | 291 | 225 | 357 | 306 | 443 | 408 | 607 |
| Lady Margaret Hall | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 21 |
| St. Anne's | 12 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 19 |
| St. Hilda's | 5 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| St. Hugh's | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| Somerville | 10 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 24 |
| Women's colleges | 44 | 39 | 49 | 54 | 68 | 70 | 101 |
| All Souls | 25 | — | .. | — | .. | — | 40 |
| Nuffield | . | 8 | 15 | 9 | 25 | 11 | 32 |
| St. Antony's | . | . | . | 3 | 19 | 8 | 29 |
| All colleges | 360 | 272 | .. | 372 | .. | 497 | 809 |

SOURCE: *Calendar*.

NOTES

1. The table is based on counts of names published in the *Calendar*, and should be regarded as approximate only. Besides the fact that some fellows are appointed too late to be included in the *Calendar* for their first year, the arrangement of the entries, and the terminology used, vary from college to college. It is therefore likely that complete consistency has not been achieved.
2. Fellows who are described as 'tutor' or 'lecturer' or the equivalent are counted as tutorial fellows; except that senior research fellows and supernumerary fellows also holding lecturerships are not included.
3. Some colleges which had not achieved that status at the earlier dates did not have fellows as such (e.g. St. Catherine's Society). In such cases the tutors and lecturers listed in the *Calendar* have been counted as fellows.

53. Since 1948-9 the number of fellows has increased by 70 per cent. at the men's colleges, and by 106 per cent. at the women's colleges. The corresponding percentages for tutorial fellows are 81 and 79 respectively. Over this period the number of students at the colleges has increased by 21 per cent. for men and by 36 per cent. for women.

54. Thus the number of tutorial fellows has increased faster than the number of students since 1948-9.¹ How this is reflected in a reduction in the number of students per tutorial fellow is shown in Table 24.

55. The only other university with a collegiate structure similar to Oxford's is Cambridge. But Cambridge is a slightly larger university with fewer colleges, and thus the colleges on average are larger. Including both fellows and students, no Oxford college is larger than 500 persons, whereas a quarter of Cambridge colleges are above that size, and two have over 700 persons. The median total size is about 325 for Oxford, and about 430 for Cambridge. Similar differences exist in terms of undergraduates, and of all students, as can be seen from Table 25.

Accommodation in colleges for students

56. In 1964-5 half of the men students and over two-thirds of the women lived in college or in a college hostel (Table 26). Separate figures for undergraduates and postgraduates are not available, but the proportion of undergraduates living in college is almost certain to be higher than for postgraduates. The policy of about two-thirds of the men's colleges is to give undergraduates two years in college, while the remainder usually give half their undergraduates one year and half two years in college. Where a choice has to be made, nearly all colleges give preference to scholars and exhibitioners, and then to secretaries of the main clubs; and preference against those who fail Preliminary Examinations. The women's colleges give nearly all their undergraduates three years in college. At least half the colleges try to give unmarried postgraduates (other than those who were undergraduates at the college) rooms in college for a year.

57. The proportion of students in college is lower than it was pre-war, though it is higher than in 1948-9. But because the proportion of postgraduates has increased, it does not follow that the average time that undergraduates can expect to spend in college is lower than it was pre-war.

58. The forms of college accommodation for students are shown in Table 27. In 1965 there were 5,100 accommodation units, providing for

¹ The number of undergraduates was high in 1948-9 because of the influx of ex-servicemen.

Table 24. *Students per tutorial fellow by colleges*

| OXFORD | RATIO | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1964-5 |
| Balliol | 18 | 20 | 15 |
| Brasenose | 32 | 27 | 23 |
| Christ Church | 20 | 19 | 17 |
| Corpus Christi | 27 | 20 | 17 |
| Exeter | 38 | 26 | 21 |
| Hertford | 29 | 25 | 18 |
| Jesus | 24 | 22 | 16 |
| Keble | 32 | 28 | 22 |
| Lincoln | 38 | 28 | 18 |
| Magdalen | 17 | 20 | 14 |
| Merton | 30 | 19 | 16 |
| New College | 28 | 27 | 21 |
| Oriel | 24 | 22 | 17 |
| Pembroke | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| Queen's | 26 | 16 | 14 |
| St. Catherine's | 43 | 36 | 22 |
| St. Edmund Hall | 76 | 29 | 22 |
| St. John's | 18 | 21 | 16 |
| St. Peter's | 33 | 39 | 25 |
| Trinity | 27 | 22 | 17 |
| University | 28 | 26 | 19 |
| Wadham | 48 | 27 | 21 |
| Worcester | 27 | 29 | 18 |
| Men's colleges | 27 | 24 | 18 |
| Lady Margaret Hall | 32 | 22 | 22 |
| St. Anne's | 35 | 23 | 19 |
| St. Hilda's | 23 | 33 | 22 |
| St. Hugh's | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| Somerville | 28 | 20 | 22 |
| Women's colleges | 28 | 22 | 21 |
| All undergraduate colleges | 28 | 23 | 19 |
| Nuffield | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Antony's | . | 17 | 8 |
| Graduate colleges | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| All colleges | 27 | 23 | 18 |

SOURCE: Tables 22 and 23.

NOTE: The figure for Nuffield in 1948-9 is based on the number of students (14) listed in the *Calendar* for 1949. These students are also included under the colleges through which they had matriculated.

Table 25. *The size of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, 1963-4. Under-graduate colleges*

| | Oxford | | | Cambridge | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Under-graduates | All students | Fellows and students | Under-graduates | All students | Fellows and students |
| Under 200 | 5 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 200-49 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 250-99 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 300-49 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 350-99 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 400-49 | — | 2 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 |
| 450-99 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 3 |
| 500-99 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 600-99 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 700-99 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 800-99 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 900-99 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| All | 28 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 23 | 23 |

SOURCE: Oxford: Students from college returns to the University.
Fellows from *Calendar*.

Cambridge: *Commonwealth Universities Year Book 1965*.

Table 26. *Accommodation for students in colleges*

| Year | OXFORD | | | PERCENTAGE |
|--------|--|-------|--------------|------------|
| | Students in college or college hostels as percentage of all students | | | |
| | Men | Women | All students | |
| 1923-4 | 57.9 | 52.4 | 56.9 | |
| 1928-9 | 56.0 | 67.4 | 58.1 | |
| 1938-9 | 57.9 | 74.4 | 60.8 | |
| 1948-9 | 47.5 | 57.3 | 49.0 | |
| 1958-9 | 46.2 | 71.7 | 49.7 | |
| 1963-4 | 52.8 | 72.7 | 55.9 | |
| 1964-5 | 50.4 | 69.7 | 53.5 | |

SOURCE: Registry (1964-5); UGC Returns (other years).

nearly 5,400 students. 56 per cent. of the units were bedsitters, and 37 per cent. were two-room sets. In the men's colleges, 43 per cent. were bedsitters, and 49 per cent. were two-room sets.

59. In the period 1955-65, 1,661 units of accommodation for students were brought into use by colleges.¹ The net increase was less than this since much of the accommodation was brought into use by conversions. Of the accommodation brought into use, 85 per cent. was in the form of bedsitters. 14 per cent. of the units were primarily for postgraduates. New building accounted for 996 of the units (60 per cent. of the total). The largest single item was the new St. Catherine's College which provided 285 bedsitters.

Academic staff

60. The structure of the academic staff is more complicated than at other universities (except perhaps for Cambridge) because of the existence of both university and college teaching posts. It is described in detail in Part V.

61. There are full-time university posts similar to those in other universities.² And there are college teaching posts which comprise tutorial fellowships and college lecturerships.³ Most members of the academic staff (80 per cent.) hold both a university and a college post. The main teaching duties attached to the university posts are lecturing and (where appropriate) demonstrating. Those attaching to college posts are the tutorial teaching and general academic welfare of undergraduates. The supervision of postgraduates on behalf of the University is not part of the formal duties of holders of university or college posts, and separate payment is made for such supervision. But holders of college posts may have responsibility for postgraduates within their college, and this is an important duty of official fellows at Nuffield and St. Antony's.

62. In addition to teaching posts, both the University and colleges have a number of research posts.

63. In 1922 most members of the academic staff held either a university post, or a college post, but not both. There were, however, 5 readers and 35 lecturers and equivalent holding fellowships. Since then, there has grown up a system of part-time university posts which are held in conjunction with college tutorial posts. The CUF lecturership is the chief example of such posts, but others are faculty lecturerships and special lecturerships.

¹ In addition the University has built Summertown House which provides 132 flats for postgraduates.

² Except that there is no grade of senior lecturer, and to compensate for this the lecturer scale has three increments above the national scale.

³ That is, lecturerships with which no fellowship is associated.

Table 27. Student accommodation, 1965

| Type of accommodation | Accommodation provided by | | | | | | NUMBER |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Men's colleges | Permanent Private Halls | Men's societies | Women's colleges | All undergraduate societies | Graduate societies | |
| In college | 3,250 | 165 | 3,415 | 945 | 4,360 | 31 | 4,391 |
| In <i>aedes amplexæ</i> and in other buildings | 478 | 7 | 485 | 130 | 615 | 94 | 709 |
| Bedsitters | 1,609 | 130 | 1,739 | 1,974 | 2,813 | 58 | 2,871 |
| Three-room sets for two students | 281 | 2 | 283 | — | 283 | — | 283 |
| Two-room sets | 1,828 | 40 | 1,868 | 1 | 1,869 | 43 | 1,912 |
| Flats | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | 24 | 34 |
| All units | 3,728 | 172 | 3,900 | 1,975 | 4,975 | 125 | 5,100 |

SOURCE: Colleges.

NOTE: The figures give the number of accommodation units, not the number of students who can be accommodated. The latter is greater by the number of three-room sets for two students.

Table 28. Student accommodation which came into use 1955-65

| | Accommodation provided by | | | | | | | NUMBER |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Men's colleges | Permanent Private Halls | Men's societies | Women's colleges | All under-graduate societies | Graduate societies | All societies | |
| <i>Bedditors brought into use 1955-65 by:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Conversion of double sets | 257 | — | 257 | — | 257 | — | 257 | 257 |
| Other conversions | 207 | 8 | 215 | 77 | 292 | 28 | 320 | 320 |
| New building | 612 | 33 | 645 | 176 | 821 | 7 | 828 | 828 |
| <i>Three-room sets for two students brought into use 1955-65 by:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Conversion of double sets | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 15 | 15 |
| Other conversions | 14 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | 14 | 14 |
| <i>Two-room sets brought into use 1955-65 by:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Conversions | 35 | — | 35 | — | 35 | 6 | 41 | 41 |
| New building | 94 | 38 | 132 | — | 132 | 26 | 158 | 158 |
| <i>Flats brought into use 1955-65 by:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Conversions | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | 8 | 18 | 18 |
| New building | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| <i>Accommodation brought into use 1955-65 primarily for postgraduates:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Bedditors | 84 | — | 84 | 31 | 115 | 35 | 150 | 150 |
| Three-room sets for two students | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | 4 |
| Two-room sets | 17 | — | 17 | — | 17 | 32 | 49 | 49 |
| Flats | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | 18 | 28 | 28 |
| All accommodation brought into use 1955-65 primarily for postgraduates | 115 | — | 115 | 31 | 146 | 85 | 231 | 231 |
| All student accommodation brought into use 1955-65 | 1,244 | 79 | 1,323 | 253 | 1,576 | 85 | 1,661 | 1,661 |

SOURCE: Colleges.

NOTE: See note to Table 27.

As a result, the proportion of the academic staff holding no university post decreased from over half in 1922 to 14 per cent. in 1964-5. If teaching staff only are included, the proportion in 1964-5 is 6 per cent. and at least half those with no university post are new appointees who may expect to receive one within one or two years of appointment. Thus the proportion of teachers with no university post in 1964-5 was insignificant. Although details are not available for earlier years, much the same probably applies to 1958-9 but not to 1948-9 or earlier.¹

Table 29. Academic staff

| OXFORD | NUMBER | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1922 | 1938-9 | 1948-9 | 1958-9 | 1964-5 |
| Professors | 66 | 74 | 84 | 93 | 104 |
| Readers and equivalent | 11 | 9 | 46 | 82 | 84 |
| Lecturers and equivalent | 64 | 421 | 136 | 275 | 332 |
| Part-time lecturers holding college teaching posts | — | | 152 | 314 | 350 |
| Other full-time university academic staff | 2 | | 155 | 78 | 103 |
| College tutorial fellows not holding a university post | 214 | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Other college academic staff not holding a university post | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 |
| All university staff | 143 | 504 | 573 | 842 | 973 |
| All academic staff | 357 | .. | .. | .. | 1,127 |

SOURCE

1922: An analysis of the membership of Congregation using university records and the *Calendar*.

1938-9, 1948-9, 1958-9: Staff returns made to the UGC and university records of part-time lecturers.

1964-5: Table 235.

NOTES

1. The figures for different years are not all comparable. Those for professors and readers should be comparable; so should those for lecturers except for 1938-9. The figures for part-time lecturers in 1948-9 and 1964-5 are reasonably comparable in coverage but a smaller proportion of tutorial fellows held such posts in 1948-9 than in 1964-5. The figure for 1958-9 includes only CUF lecturers. There were no such part-time posts in 1922, while the number in 1938-9 cannot be shown separately.
2. Canon professors are included among professors.
3. In 1948-9, eight senior lecturers are included among readers.
4. Holders of posts financed by outside grants are not included unless another qualifying post is held.

¹ To compile figures for earlier years would have involved the laborious collation of several sets of records. This has not been attempted, but an approximate method based on membership of Congregation has been applied to 1922.

64. It should be noted that there is a distinct contrast between posts in arts and social studies and in science subjects. In the former most posts are college tutorships (held with part-time lecturerships in more recent years) or professorships. In science subjects most teachers hold university posts, many in conjunction with a college post. The usual arrangement is for a full-time university post to be held with a 'part-time' college post which involves a lighter college teaching load than applies to tutors in arts subjects.

65. Table 29 presents some details of the academic staff. Full-time members of the academic staff holding a university post (full-time or part-time) increased over threefold between 1922 and 1938-9. Between 1948-9 and 1958-9 the increase was 47 per cent., and in the six years since 1958-9 it was 16 per cent., but in the latter period most of the growth represented a net expansion of the academic staff of Oxford, whereas in the earlier period part of the expansion in university posts represents the appointment of existing college tutors to CUF lecturerships. (There were 107 CUF lecturers in 1948-9 and 271 in 1958-9.)

66. The estimate of the total academic staff of Oxford for 1922 is 357; it is likely to be a slight underestimate as members of Congregation (who must be M.A.s) only are included, and some younger staff may not have achieved that status. By 1964-5 the total had grown to 1,127, a threefold increase.

FUTURE STUDENT NUMBERS

Undergraduates

67. Most of the evidence on future student numbers presented to the Commission envisaged a fairly static number of undergraduates, except for an increase in the number of women. The Commission endorses this position with the qualification that the number of undergraduates in applied science and clinical medicine should increase, and that there should be some increase in social studies and pure science probably at the expense of arts subjects. The number of undergraduates in 1964-5 was 7,300 and provisional figures for 1965-6 show a rise to 7,600. If the number reading applied science and clinical medicine increases by 400, and the number of women by 700, the total might be expected to grow to 8,500-9,000 in 15 to 20 years, of whom nearly a quarter would be women.

Postgraduates

68. Two approaches to the forecasting of postgraduate numbers suggest that over the next 15 years present trends might lead to an increase to about 3,500.

69. One is based on the statistics in the Robbins Report.¹ First, the output of graduates from Oxford and Cambridge might be taken at their present

¹ We are grateful to Professor C. A. Moser and Mr. P. R. G. Layard for the analysis in paras. 69-75.

level, while the output of graduates from other universities in Great Britain is forecast to increase by a factor of 2.2 by 1980.¹ The number of post-graduates coming from overseas is highly problematical, but it is assumed that overseas postgraduates will form a constant proportion of all post-graduates at Oxford.

70. Secondly, the proportion of graduates going on to postgraduate work must be estimated. This is about 20 per cent. and does not vary much between the university groups distinguished in the Robbins Report. It has increased from 18.4 per cent. in 1958 to 21.3 per cent. in 1962, and the increase has affected all the major subject groups.² Partly on this evidence and partly because it was thought to be intrinsically desirable the Robbins Committee recommended a figure of 30 per cent. for 1980, and this could be assumed to affect all universities alike.

71. Finally, the proportion of postgraduates going to Oxford must be estimated. The statistics produced by the Robbins Committee did not distinguish between Oxford and Cambridge, and what applies to the two universities together has been assumed to apply to them separately.

72. Of all postgraduates in Great Britain in 1961-2 who had graduated from Oxford or Cambridge, 61 per cent. were studying at the university from which they graduated and 5 per cent. had transferred to the 'other place' (Oxford or Cambridge as appropriate). In addition, 3.5 per cent. of post-graduates who had graduated at other universities in Great Britain were studying at Oxford or Cambridge. Taking account of the numbers at different university groups it follows that the percentage of postgraduates at Oxford and Cambridge in 1961-2 who graduated from the relevant university groups was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Same university | 51 |
| The 'other place' | 4 |
| Another university in Great Britain | 12 |
| Overseas | 33 |
| Total | <u>100</u> |

73. If it is assumed that the output of graduates from Oxford and Cambridge will not increase materially, but that the national trend for a larger proportion of graduates to go on to postgraduate work is followed, there will be an increase by a factor of 1.5 from graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

74. The output of graduates from other universities may rise by a factor of 2.2, and the proportion staying on as postgraduates may rise by a factor

¹ Robbins Report, Appendix One, Annex Table Z. 1. This table relates to all universities in Great Britain, but for present purposes it is necessary to distinguish Oxford and Cambridge.

² Robbins Report, Appendix Two (A), pp. 51 and 304.

of 1.5. Assuming that the same proportion go to Oxford as in 1961-2 the supply from this source will grow by a factor of $2.2 \times 1.5 = 3.3$.

75. Thus the number of home postgraduates at Oxford would rise by a weighted average which is equal to a factor of 1.8. Assuming that the proportion of overseas postgraduates remains the same, the factor of 1.8 would apply to all postgraduates. Applied to the 1963-4 number of postgraduates this would give some 3,300 in 1980. This projection rests on many assumptions which cannot be tested, and should not be taken as more than an order of magnitude of what might result from current trends and the projection by the Robbins Committee of undergraduate numbers in 1980.

76. The second approach consisted in asking the representatives of each faculty board to forecast likely numbers when they gave oral evidence to the Commission.¹ The answers are obviously no more than an assessment of probabilities, but in total they amounted to about 3,500 distributed roughly thus:²

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Arts | 1,200 |
| Social studies | 650 |
| Science | 1,500 |
| Medicine | 150 |
| Total | <u>3,500</u> |

77. These estimates are therefore comparable. The Commission recommends that deliberate attempts should be made to develop postgraduate studies, and recommends that a doubling of the present figure to 4,000-4,500 (including Recognized Students) in 1980-5 should be planned for. Included in this total would be 700 women—double the present figure. Given that the number of undergraduates is recommended to increase by over 1,000 rather than remain static, and that the time span is 15-20 years, the figure of 4,000-4,500 (including 500 or so Recognized Students not taking advanced courses) is broadly in line with the analysis in paras. 69-75.

Implications of the projected student numbers

78. In round figures, numbers in 1965-6 and those projected for 1980-5 are:

| | 1965-6 | 1980-5 |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Undergraduates | 7,600 | 8,750 |
| Postgraduates | <u>2,200</u> | <u>4,250</u> |
| All students | <u>9,800</u> | <u>13,000</u> |

and of the increase, some 1,050 would be women (700 undergraduates and 350 postgraduates). To avoid the danger of colleges growing too big the Commission considers the founding of a new undergraduate college, either for women or mixed, may be necessary over the next 15-20 years.

¹ See *Oral Evidence*, Part 45, pp. 13-16; Part 46, pp. 21-24; Part 47, pp. 28-29; Part 48, pp. 24-26; Part 50, pp. 31-33; Part 53, pp. 28-29.

² Certain students (such as those in Education) for whom faculty boards are not directly responsible are included in the figures.

79. Over-all, the proportion of postgraduates would rise from 23 per cent. to 33 per cent. However, the postgraduate societies (including St. Cross and Iffley) would account for some 1,100 assuming 300 at each of the new societies.¹ A further 500 included under postgraduates would be Recognized Students without college membership. This would give, say, 2,650 postgraduates at the traditional societies, i.e. 23 per cent. of all their students. The proportion would be higher in the men's societies and lower in the women's colleges. In 1964-5 the proportion of postgraduates at the traditional societies was 20 per cent. and for eight colleges it was over 23 per cent.

80. There would be over 10,000 men students altogether. Allowing for the postgraduate societies and the Recognized Students, the men's societies would have about 9,000 students. This is just over 1,000 more than in 1965-6, or an average of about 40 extra students for each of the men's colleges (assuming a small increase at the Permanent Private Halls). This would include 25-30 postgraduates and 10-15 undergraduates. The average number of students at the men's colleges would be about 375.

81. Postgraduates at the graduate societies would include up to 200 women (against 60 in 1965-6) if the proportion of women at these societies is to be similar to that among all postgraduates. The five existing women's colleges and the proposed undergraduate college would therefore have a total of about 2,400 students. This would lead to an average size for the six colleges of about 400 students.

82. The recommendations would thus not lead to excessive numbers or a substantial change in the balance of undergraduates and postgraduates in the traditional colleges.

¹ The Principal of Linacre College considers 250-350 as the optimum size for his own society. See *Oral Evidence*, Part 67, p. 6.