

PART IV

POSTGRADUATES

307. In Part I the numbers of postgraduates were given, together with their distribution between subject groups and the various qualifications for which they were reading. Here attention is focused on their academic life, and on the non-academic matters which may affect the quality of their academic life.

THE POSTGRADUATE SURVEY

308. To collect information on these matters, the Commission carried out a sample survey of postgraduates early in Michaelmas Term 1964, and most of the material presented here is based on that survey. In order to achieve its aims, this survey could not be representative of all postgraduates. There was no point in including first-year postgraduates, who would not be able to give useful information on the supervision they received. Nor would they have had time to form views on the position of postgraduates. The great majority of postgraduates who spend at least two years at Oxford are those reading for higher degrees, most diploma courses lasting one year. Accordingly, the survey was restricted to postgraduates reading for higher degrees in their second and subsequent years. References to postgraduates in the following sections should be construed in this sense unless it is explicitly stated to the contrary.

309. A sample of 50 per cent. was taken and the response rate was high, 86 per cent. This figure may understate the true response since some of those who did not reply may not have been in residence. The total number of replies was 386. Further details about the survey and of the sample numbers in the main categories are given in Part VI.

BACKGROUND

University of previous study

310. In Table 175 postgraduates are classified according to whether they were graduates of Oxford, of other U.K. universities, or of universities overseas. The picture is complicated by the fact that 22 per cent. (mainly

Table 175. *Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Universities at which postgraduates obtained degrees	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
Oxford	28	57	43	
Oxford and another U.K. university	3	2	3	
Another U.K. university	16	16	16	
Other U.K. universities (two degrees)	2	1	2	
Overseas	23	13	18	
Overseas and Oxford	5	—	3	
Overseas and another U.K. university	1	1	1	
Overseas (two degrees)	21	8	14	
No degree	2	—	1	
All	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 176. *Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group (summary table)*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Universities at which postgraduates obtained degrees	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
Oxford	31	60	46	
Other U.K. universities	20	17	19	
Overseas universities	49	23	35	
All	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTES

1. Those with a degree at Oxford and another U.K. university are included under Oxford in this table.
2. Those with no degrees are included under other U.K. universities in this table.
3. All postgraduates with at least one degree at an overseas university are included under overseas universities in this table.

from overseas) had taken at least two degrees before embarking on post-graduate work at Oxford.¹ The proportion of Oxford graduates was much higher, and the proportion of overseas graduates much lower, in science and medicine than in arts and social studies. Over all, 35 per cent. had a degree from a university overseas. The proportion of graduates of other U.K. universities was about a fifth in each of the two subject groups. Table 176 gives the same information in the simplified form which is usually used below.

Table 177. *Universities at which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by college group*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies	All societies
Universities at which postgraduates obtained degrees				
Oxford	53	32	7	43
Oxford and another U.K. university	2	—	5	3
Another U.K. university	12	27	26	16
Other U.K. universities (two degrees)	2	2	—	2
Overseas	15	23	26	18
Overseas and Oxford	2	2	3	3
Overseas and another U.K. university	—	—	3	1
Overseas (two degrees)	12	11	28	14
No degree	—	2	2	1
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

311. Almost exactly half the sample had an Oxford degree, including 6 per cent. who also had a degree at another university. The proportion of Oxford graduates was considerably less in the women's colleges (about a third) and was only 15 per cent. in the graduate societies (Table 177). Over a quarter in the women's colleges and a third in the graduate societies were graduates of other U.K. universities, compared with 14 per cent. in the men's societies. There was a very high proportion of overseas graduates in the graduate societies (60 per cent.) compared with 29 per cent. at the men's societies and 36 per cent. at the women's colleges. (Postgraduates with degrees at more than one of the university groups have been counted twice in these figures.)

¹ This may be an understatement. Most of those with more than one degree had a higher degree of some kind, but the questionnaire asked for details of 'first degree'. It is possible that some interpreted this strictly to mean a bachelor's or undergraduate degree, and did not record their higher degree.

Table 178. *Country in which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by subject group*

	OXFORD							PERCENTAGE
	U.K.	Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa	Other Common- wealth countries	U.S.A.	Europe	Other countries	No degree	All
DEGREE 1								
Arts and social studies	49	21	3	16	3	6	2	100
Science and medicine	77	9	5	4	1	2	—	100
All subjects	64	15	4	10	2	4	1	100
DEGREE 2								
Arts and social studies	10	9	2	9	2	1	69	100
Science and medicine	5	4	2	2	—	—	87	100
All subjects	7	6	2	5	1	—	78	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTES

1. The subject group is that of the subject studied at Oxford.
2. Degree 1 and Degree 2 refer to degrees taken before embarking on postgraduate work at Oxford, in chronological order. They are referred to as 'first degrees' although some, particularly those under Degree 2, are not first (or undergraduate) degrees. A very small number in the sample had taken three degrees before becoming postgraduates at Oxford.

Country of previous study

312. The first degree (Degree 1 in Table 178) was taken overseas by 35 per cent. of postgraduates, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and the U.S.A. accounting for 25 per cent. Postgraduates who had studied in the U.S.A. were concentrated in arts and social studies. Under Degree 2 in Table 178 is shown the countries in which the 14 per cent. who had taken two degrees overseas obtained their second degree.

313. Table 179 gives a similar analysis by college group. The proportions from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and the U.S.A. did not vary greatly between the college groups. The proportion from Commonwealth countries other than Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, from Europe, and from other countries was higher for the graduate societies than for the other college groups.

Table 179. *Country in which postgraduates obtained their degrees, by college group*

	OXFORD							PERCENTAGE
	U.K.	Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa	Other Common- wealth countries	U.S.A.	Europe	Other countries	No degree	All
DEGREE 1								
Men's societies	70	14	3	10	1	1	—	100
Women's colleges	61	18	5	7	2	5	2	100
Graduate societies	36	16	10	11	8	16	2	100
All societies	64	15	4	10	2	4	1	100
DEGREE 2								
Men's societies	7	6	1	5	1	—	81	100
Women's colleges	5	7	2	—	2	—	84	100
Graduate societies	11	10	7	10	—	2	61	100
All societies	7	6	2	5	1	—	78	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: See notes to Table 178.

Marital status

314. Thirty-seven per cent. of postgraduates were married, and 33 per cent. had their husband or wife in Oxford (Table 180). 16 per cent. had children, and 15 per cent. had their children in Oxford. The proportion of married postgraduates was highest (45 per cent.) among overseas graduates, 21 per cent. of whom had children with them in Oxford. The proportion of graduates of U.K. universities other than Oxford who were married was low, but the proportion with children was average.

315. Table 181 shows that the proportion of postgraduates who were married was just over a third in the men's societies and in the women's colleges. In each case 13 per cent. had children. In the graduate societies half were married, and 37 per cent. had children (though only 30 per cent. had their children with them in Oxford).

Age

316. An undergraduate who enters university at 18 could begin postgraduate work after a three-year degree course at 21, and would be 22 in his second year. He would be up to 25 in his fourth postgraduate year if he had entered at 19, or spent four years on his first degree. 75 per cent. of

Table 180. *Marital status of postgraduates, by university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	Postgraduates with first degrees from			PERCENTAGE All universities
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
	Single	65	73		55	63
Married, husband or wife not in Oxford	2	1	2	2
Married with children, family not in Oxford	1	4	2	2
Married, husband or wife in Oxford	22	9	20	19
Married with children, family in Oxford	10	13	21	15
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 181. *Marital status of postgraduates, by college group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies	All societies
Single	65	64	51	63
Married, husband or wife not in Oxford	1	7	2	2
Married with children, family not in Oxford	1	2	7	2
Married, husband or wife in Oxford	21	16	11	19
Married with children, family in Oxford	12	11	30	15
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 182. *Age of postgraduates, by university of first degrees and number of degrees held. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Age	OXFORD			PERCENTAGE		
	Postgraduates with first degrees from			Postgraduates with		All post-graduates
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	One or no degree	Two degrees	
Under 22	1	—	1	1	—	1
22-25	75	51	46	66	40	60
26-29	22	22	31	22	37	25
30 and over	2	26	21	11	23	13
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Oxford graduates were in this age group, most of the remainder being aged 26-29. Graduates of overseas universities may be expected to be older, since the normal age of graduation is often higher than in the U.K. and because many had two degrees. This was so (Table 182), and just over half were 26 and over. Graduates of other U.K. universities rather surprisingly had the highest average age: 51 per cent. were under 26 and 26 per cent. were 30 and over. This group included a number of post-graduates who had interrupted a career later in life to work for a higher degree. Not surprisingly, those with two degrees were older than those with only one.

Table 183. *Age of postgraduates, by marital status. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Age	OXFORD			PERCENTAGE	
	Single	Married without children	Married with children	All	
Under 22	1	1	—	1	
22-25	70	63	21	60	
26-29	20	29	41	25	
30 and over	9	8	38	13	
All	100	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

317. Table 183 shows that there was not a great deal of difference between the age distributions for single postgraduates, and for those who were married without children. Those with children were older, 38 per cent. being 30 and over.

Table 184. *Type of degree held by postgraduates, by subject group*

	OXFORD				PERCENTAGE
	Type of degree				All
	Bachelor's	Master's	Other	None	
DEGREE 1					
Arts and social studies	91	5	2	2	100
Science and medicine	95	2	3	—	100
All	93	4	3	1	100
DEGREE 2					
Arts and social studies	8	16	7	69	100
Science and medicine	3	7	2	87	100
All	6	11	5	78	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: Three members of the sample who already possessed a doctorate are included under 'master's'.

Degrees held

318. It is difficult to fit degrees into a simple classification because of the great variety of degrees and of their nomenclature. In Table 184 they are classified broadly as bachelor's (or undergraduate) and master's (i.e. degrees below doctorates and usually taken after one or two years of post-graduate work) degrees. The great majority of first degrees were bachelor's. Some were recorded as master's. Confusing nomenclature and a failure of some holding two degrees to record their bachelor's degree are likely explanations. Half those holding two degrees had a master's degree or its equivalent, a quarter had a second bachelor's degree (mainly an Oxford B.A.), and the remainder had other types of degrees, or degrees which could not be classified.

319. Table 185 shows the class of degree held. Bachelor's degrees are, in general, the only degrees which are classed, and for many of these (particularly in the U.S.A.) a class is not awarded. This accounts for the large proportion under 'others' for Degree 1 in Table 185. Very few in this category held lower second- or third-class degrees. In arts and social studies there were more firsts than upper seconds,¹ the position was reversed in science and medicine.

¹ Under Degree 1.

Table 185. *Class of degree held by postgraduates, by subject group*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			All
	Class of degree			
	First	Upper second	Other degrees	
DEGREE 1				
Arts and social studies	41	31	29	100
Science and medicine	36	52	12	100
All subjects	38	42	20	100
DEGREE 2				
Arts and social studies	8	3	89	100
Science and medicine	1	1	97	100
All subjects	5	2	93	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: Undivided seconds are included under 'upper second'.

Subject

COURSE TAKEN AT OXFORD

320. Postgraduates in the sample were roughly equally divided between arts and social studies on the one hand, and science and medicine on the other (Table 186). There were 37 per cent. in arts and 11 per cent. in social studies. This may be compared with Table 15 which shows that of all postgraduates in 1964-5 (including diploma students and first-year postgraduates) 41 per cent. were in arts, 19 per cent. in social studies, and 40 per cent. in science. There was also a marked difference in the subject groups of postgraduates in their second year and those in subsequent years. Among the second year, 39 per cent. were in science and medicine, compared with 65 per cent. in subsequent years. The proportions in arts and in social studies declined accordingly. There are two explanations of this. First, degrees other than the doctorate, which can be earned in a shorter time, are more frequently taken in arts and social studies than in science and medicine. Secondly, wastage is less in science and medicine (see paras. 379-82 below).

321. As already noted, a higher than average proportion (68 per cent.) of Oxford graduates were in science and medicine. This proportion was lowest for graduates of universities overseas of whom twice the average proportion were in social studies.

Table 186. *Subject group of postgraduates, by year and university of first degrees. Michaelmas Term 1964*

	OXFORD		PERCENTAGE			All post-graduates
	Postgraduates in their 2nd year	Postgraduates in their 3rd and subsequent years	Postgraduates with first degrees from Oxford	Postgraduates with first degrees from Other U.K. universities	Postgraduates with first degrees from Overseas universities	
Arts	46	28	29	43	45	37
Social studies	15	7	3	8	21	11
Arts and social studies	61	35	32	51	66	48
Science and medicine	39	65	68	49	34	52
All subjects	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 187. *Year of postgraduates, by subject group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Year of postgraduate work	OXFORD					All subjects
	Arts	Social studies	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine		
Second	62	68	63	37		50
Third	28	27	28	43		36
Fourth	7	5	6	14		10
Fifth and subsequent	3	—	3	5		4
All years	100	100	100	100		100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

322. Table 187 shows the same position in a different way. In arts and social studies 63 per cent. were in their second year, but only 28 per cent. in their third year. In science and medicine the two proportions were roughly equal.¹

Degree

323. The degrees other than the D.Phil. are the B.Litt. and B.Sc. (research degrees) and the B.Phil. and B.C.L. (examination degrees).² The per-

¹ Sampling fluctuations are probably the explanation of a slightly higher proportion in the third year.

² The B.Mus. and B.D. are also higher degrees, but the numbers reading them are very small, and there was no one reading them in the sample.

centages aiming at these degrees, by subject group, are given in Table 188. Here an important distinction must be made. Postgraduates reading for the degrees of B.Litt., B.Sc., B.Phil., and D.Phil. must apply to a faculty board or the Committee for Advanced Studies for permission to read for one of these degrees.¹ But a student is not necessarily admitted in the first instance to read for the degree he hopes eventually to take. In arts and social studies a student aiming at a D.Phil. must initially be registered as a Probationer B.Litt. student (unless he already holds a B.Litt., B.Sc., B.Phil., or Diploma in Law), and can proceed to D.Phil. status only after serving a probationary period. Table 188 is in terms of the degree postgraduates stated they were aiming at, not the degree for which they were registered. In arts and social studies, 16 per cent. were aiming for a B.Litt., and 17 per cent. for examination degrees. Two-thirds were aiming at a D.Phil., compared with 97 per cent. in science and medicine.

Table 188. *Degree aimed at by postgraduates, by subject group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE			
Degree aimed at	Arts	Social studies	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
B.Litt.	15	20	16	—	8
B.Sc.	—	—	—	3	2
B.Phil.	17	10	15	—	7
B.C.L.	—	7	2	—	1
D.Phil.	68	63	67	97	82
All degrees	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 189. *Degree aimed at by postgraduates, by university of first degrees. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE		
Degree aimed at	Postgraduates with first degrees from			All postgraduates
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
B.Litt. and B.Sc.	6	13	13	10
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	3	11	13	8
D.Phil.	90	76	75	82
All degrees	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

¹ Candidates for the B.C.L., other than Oxford graduates with first- or second-class degrees in Jurisprudence, must be admitted by the faculty board to read for the degree.

324. The results in Table 189, showing the degree aimed at according to university of first degree, are implied in what has been shown above: that a high proportion of Oxford graduates were doing postgraduate work in science and medicine, and the proportion aiming at a D.Phil. was very high in science and medicine. 90 per cent. of Oxford graduates were aiming at a D.Phil. For others the proportion was about three-quarters.

Table 190. *Degree registered for, by subject group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Degree registered for	OXFORD					PERCENTAGE
	Arts	Social studies	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects	
Probationer B.Litt.	7	17	9	—	5	
B.Litt.	37	39	37	—	18	
B.Sc.	1	—	1	13	7	
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	19	20	19	—	9	
D.Phil.	36	24	34	86	61	
All degrees	100	100	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

325. The degree for which postgraduates were registered is given in Table 190. Before being registered for a B.Litt. (which may itself be only a stage before transferring to D.Phil. status) there is a probationer stage. Comparing this table with Table 188, it can be seen that in science and medicine about 10 per cent. were registered for a B.Sc. but were aiming at a D.Phil. In arts and social studies 33 per cent. (half those aiming for a D.Phil.) were aiming at a D.Phil. but registered for a lower degree. The proportion was higher in social studies than in arts. A very small number registered for a B.Phil. (or admitted to read for a B.C.L.) were aiming at a D.Phil.

RESIDENCE IN OXFORD

326. A third of the postgraduates in the survey had spent virtually the whole of the previous academic year (at least 47 weeks) in Oxford, and three-quarters had spent at least 38 weeks. On average, those in science and medicine spent 6 weeks more in Oxford than those in arts and social studies. There was a difference in the average of 3 weeks between the first and subsequent years (see Table 191).

TEACHING RECEIVED BY POSTGRADUATES

327. The faculty board or the Committee for Advanced Studies appoints a supervisor (sometimes described here as a faculty supervisor to

POSTGRADUATES

Table 191. Number of weeks postgraduates were in residence, by subject group, year, and university of first degree. October 1963-September 1964

Number of weeks residence in the year	OXFORD										All post-graduates
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates with first degrees from			All post-graduates			
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	1st year	2nd and subsequent years	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities				
24 or less	15	3	8	9	8	10	8	8			8
25-28	8	—	7	1	2	1	7	4			4
29-37	19	7	19	7	8	17	17	13			13
38-46	30	56	43	44	53	46	30	44			44
47-52	29	34	23	40	30	26	38	32			32
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			100
Average number of weeks of residence	38	44	40	43	42	40	41	41			41

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

distinguish him from the college supervisor appointed by some colleges) for each postgraduate reading for higher degrees other than the B.C.L., B.D., and B.Mus.¹ The supervisor's duties are to direct and superintend the postgraduate's work (though not to give systematic instruction), and to make a report on his progress to the faculty board each term and at any other time when the board requests or he deems it expedient.

328. Postgraduates reading for the examination degrees (B.Phil. and B.C.L.) often receive regular tuition in the form of tutorials, and attend seminars which are organized to meet their needs.

329. Postgraduates reading for the research degrees are much less likely to have tutorials (those who do may be filling in particular gaps in their knowledge), but they quite frequently attend seminars.

330. Lectures are also provided for postgraduates. Some are on research methods and techniques. Others are on advanced topics.

Supervision

331. The system of supervision is the most important element in postgraduate training, for the research degrees at least. There are great variations in the amount and form of supervision given, and the picture given here, based on supervision in Trinity Term 1964, is far from a complete one. In particular, it does not bring out the stages a postgraduate goes through, and the differing needs for supervision in these stages. In arts and social studies, at the beginning he will be deciding on his topic, doing a lot of reading, and probably needing frequent consultation with his supervisor. There may follow a lengthy period of assembling his material, during which he will have less contact with his supervisor. But when he comes to develop and clarify his ideas he may spend long sessions with his supervisor discussing them. While he is writing his thesis he will want his supervisor's criticisms as each chapter is written, and when he is putting the finishing touches to his thesis he may be in very frequent contact with him. There are two important differences in science. First, there will be a laboratory where the postgraduate will work alongside other postgraduates and members of the academic staff including his supervisor. Much of his supervision may take place through this day-to-day contact and the amount of supervision is very difficult to estimate. Secondly, the piece of research undertaken is more likely to form part of the department's general scheme of research, and it may well be closely related to the supervisor's own research.

¹ The appointment of a supervisor for candidates for the B.Phil. is not obligatory, but one is normally appointed.

332. The differences in the pattern of supervision between arts and social studies, and science and medicine are brought out by the statistics. But the variations over a postgraduate's career are not brought out clearly, and the Trinity Term is not representative of the whole year (for example, few postgraduates would have been at the beginning of their research). To a certain extent the variation in the amount of supervision received reflects the differing needs of postgraduates, but it also reflects the fact that some postgraduates received less supervision than they would have liked.

Table 192. *Frequency of visits to faculty supervisor, by subject group and year. Trinity Term 1964*

Subject group	Visits to faculty supervisor during the term	Postgraduates in their		All years
		1st year	2nd and subsequent years	
Arts and social studies	None	6	18	10
	One	21	16	19
	Monthly	23	40	29
	Fortnightly	33	22	29
	Weekly	13	3	9
	In day-to-day contact	4	1	3
	All	100	100	100
Science and medicine	None	3	5	4
	One	5	6	6
	Monthly	8	8	8
	Fortnightly	14	5	8
	Weekly	27	20	22
	In day-to-day contact	43	56	52
	All	100	100	100
All subjects	None	5	9	7
	One	15	10	12
	Monthly	17	19	18
	Fortnightly	25	11	18
	Weekly	19	14	16
	In day-to-day contact	20	37	28
	All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

333. In arts and social studies postgraduates in their first year received more supervision than those in their second and subsequent years (Table 192). But even in the first year 27 per cent. had not visited their supervisors more than once. The corresponding figure for later years was 34 per cent., with 18 per cent. having had no visits. The most usual arrangements were monthly or fortnightly visits.

334. In science and medicine about half were in day-to-day contact with their supervisors, and three-quarters met them to discuss their work at least weekly.

Table 193. *Time spent with faculty supervisor, by subject group and year. Trinity Term 1964*

Subject group	Time spent with faculty supervisor during the term	PERCENTAGE		
		Postgraduates in their		All years
		1st year	2nd and subsequent years	
Arts and social studies	Under 4 hours	55	56	55
	4 but under 8 hours	25	25	25
	8 but under 16 hours	14	12	13
	16 hours and over	2	6	3
	In day-to-day contact	4	1	3
	All	100	100	100
Science and medicine	Under 4 hours	18	20	19
	4 but under 8 hours	18	17	17
	8 but under 16 hours	12	4	7
	16 hours and over	9	6	7
	In day-to-day contact	43	53	50
	All	100	100	100
All subjects	Under 4 hours	40	32	36
	4 but under 8 hours	22	20	21
	8 but under 16 hours	13	7	10
	16 hours and over	5	6	5
	In day-to-day contact	20	35	27
	All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: The proportions in day-to-day contact are slightly different from those in Table 192 since a few in that position gave an estimate of the hours involved.

335. The time spent with the supervisor is more difficult to estimate, and Table 193 may be less accurate than Table 192.¹ It shows less difference between the first and subsequent years in terms of time than was found in frequency of visits. It is quite plausible that postgraduates in their first year made more frequent, but shorter, visits than those in their second year, many of whom would have been settling on the main lines of argument for their theses. Assuming that day-to-day contact amounts to a fairly high number of hours over a term, postgraduates in science and medicine spent considerably longer with their supervisors than did those in arts and social studies, over half of whom spent under four hours.

¹ Estimates of the amount of postgraduate supervision from the Academic Staff Survey were higher than those from the Postgraduate Survey. See Part VI, para. 627.

Table 194. *Supervision received by postgraduates, by type of degree aimed at. Trinity Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Postgraduates reading for			
	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	All degrees
VISITS TO FACULTY SUPERVISOR DURING THE TERM				
None	8	13	6	7
One	14	26	11	12
Monthly	27	26	17	18
Fortnightly	27	26	16	18
Weekly	5	10	18	16
In day-to-day contact	19	—	32	28
All	100	100	100	100
TIME SPENT WITH FACULTY SUPER- VISOR DURING THE TERM				
Under 4 hours	46	68	32	36
4 but under 8 hours	35	23	19	21
8 but under 16 hours	3	10	11	10
16 hours and over	3	—	6	5
In day-to-day contact	14	—	32	27
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

336. Candidates for the B.Phil. and B.C.L. received less supervision than those reading for research degrees, but more provision of other forms of teaching is made for them. The differences in Table 194 between the B.Litt. and B.Sc., and the D.Phil. are largely a result of the concentration of the former in arts and social studies, and of the latter in science and medicine. There were very few B.Sc. students and all received supervision at least weekly. And there were no significant differences between B.Litt. candidates and D.Phil. candidates in arts and social studies.

337. From Table 195 it can be seen that the duration of visits to supervisors was very variable. If the subject groups are considered separately, there was a tendency for the average length of visit, at a given frequency, to be slightly lower in science and medicine than in arts and social studies.

338. The degree of satisfaction with the amount of supervision was high, but was related to the amount received. Of the whole sample, 77 per cent. were satisfied (Table 196). There was a higher level of satisfaction in

Table 195. *Time spent with faculty supervisor, by frequency of visits to faculty supervisor. Trinity Term 1964*

Time spent with faculty supervisor	OXFORD						PERCENTAGE
	Visits to faculty supervisor during the term						
	None or one	Monthly	Fort- nightly	Weekly	In day-to- day contact	All	
Under 4 hours	93	67	25	11	—	37	
4 but under 8 hours	7	29	54	26	2	21	
8 but under 16 hours	—	4	14	37	2	10	
16 hours and over	—	—	7	24	1	5	
In day-to-day contact	—	—	—	2	95	27	
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: A few postgraduates in day-to-day contact with their supervisor gave an estimate of the total number of hours spent with him.

Table 196. *Percentage of postgraduates who were satisfied with the amount of supervision received. Trinity Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE
	Percentage of postgraduates satisfied with amount of supervision received
Arts and social studies	76
Science and medicine	79
1st year	79
2nd and subsequent years	76
B.Litt. and B.Sc.	78
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	65
D.Phil.	79
Oxford graduates	80
Graduates of other universities in U.K.	77
Graduates of overseas universities	75
All postgraduates	77

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: The degree is that aimed at.

science and medicine than in arts and social studies; among the first year than among later years; among candidates for research degrees than among candidates for examination degrees; and among Oxford graduates than among the graduates of other universities.

Table 197. *Percentage of postgraduates who were satisfied with the amount of supervision received, by subject group and frequency of visits to faculty supervisor. Trinity Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE		
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
Visits to faculty supervisor during the term			
None or one	54	35	49
Monthly	84	53	76
Fortnightly	79	81	80
Weekly	100	69	77
In day-to-day contact	100	96	96
All	76	79	77

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

339. Only half those with no more than one visit to their supervisor during the term were satisfied, whereas 96 per cent. of those in day-to-day contact were satisfied (Table 197). Between these two extremes the average level of satisfaction was in the region of 75-80 per cent. At each frequency except one the level of satisfaction was lower in science and medicine than in arts and social studies. (The higher over-all level of satisfaction in science and medicine is not inconsistent with this finding, since the average amount of supervision was higher in science and medicine than in arts and social studies.)

340. It was shown in Table 191 that many postgraduates spend much of the vacations in Oxford. Table 198 shows that many also receive supervision during vacations. 50 per cent. received at least 5 hours' supervision during vacations. D.Phil. students received a comparatively large amount of vacation supervision, 26 per cent. receiving 20 hours or more. Candidates for the B.Phil. and B.C.L. received comparatively little. Those in their first year received less than others, and there was a very marked difference between the subject groups. 63 per cent. in science and medicine received 10 hours or more, against 10 per cent. in arts and social studies.

Other teaching

341. Table 199 summarizes the other forms of teaching received, tutorials, seminars and classes, and lectures, giving averages per week.

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Table 198. Supervision during vacations, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Vacations October 1963-September 1964

Hours spent with faculty supervisor during vacations	OXFORD										All post- graduates
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for			All			
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	1st year	2nd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	100	100	100	
Less than 1	43	7	34	14	43	65	18	24			
1 but less than 5	33	20	25	28	38	23	26	26			
5 but less than 10	15	10	13	12	5	13	13	13			
10 but less than 20	8	22	14	16	8	—	17	15			
20 or more	2	41	14	30	5	—	26	22			
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 199. *Average number of tutorials, seminars and classes, and lectures attended by postgraduates per week, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964*

	OXFORD							NUMBER
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for			
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
Tutorials	0.20	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.52	0.07	0.11
Seminars and classes	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.7
Lectures	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	3.2	0.7	1.0

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: The number of tutorials relates to Trinity Term 1964.

Table 200. *Tutorials received by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Trinity Term 1964*

	OXFORD				PERCENTAGE			
	Frequency of tutorials							
	Not at all	Fortnightly	Weekly	All	Not at all	Fortnightly	Weekly	All
Arts and social studies	77	11	11	100				
Science and medicine	97	1	2	100				
1st year	80	9	11	100				
2nd and subsequent years	94	3	3	100				
B.Litt. and B.Sc.	86	8	5	100				
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	45	23	32	100				
D.Phil.	91	4	4	100				
All postgraduates	87	6	7	100				

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Tutorials

342. Tutorials were very rare in science and medicine (Table 200). 23 per cent. had regular tutorials in arts and social studies, and a majority of those reading for the B.Phil. and B.C.L. had regular tutorials, a third having them weekly. A slightly higher proportion of those reading for the B.Litt. and B.Sc. had regular tutorials than among doctoral students.

Table 201. *Number attending tutorials, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Trinity Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	Number attending tutorials		No tutorials attended	All
	1	2 or more		
Arts and social studies	17	5	77	100
Science and medicine	2	1	97	100
1st year	14	6	80	100
2nd and subsequent years	6	—	94	100
B.Litt. and B.Sc.	14	—	86	100
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	39	16	45	100
D.Phil.	6	2	91	100
All postgraduates	10	3	87	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

343. Table 201 shows that about three-quarters of the tutorials were given singly.

Table 202. *Percentage of postgraduates who would prefer more tutorials, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Trinity Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE
	Percentage of postgraduates who would prefer more tutorials than they received in Trinity Term 1964
Arts and social studies	14
Science and medicine	14
1st year	15
2nd and subsequent years	13
B.Litt and B.Sc.	19
B.Phil. and B.C.L.	35
D.Phil.	11
All postgraduates	14

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

344. Table 202 shows that 14 per cent. would have preferred more tutorials (a further 1 per cent. would have preferred fewer). There was no difference between subject groups, despite the wide difference in the proportions receiving tutorials. But there were differences between the different degrees. 35 per cent. of those reading for the B.Phil. and B.C.L. would have preferred more tutorials.

Table 203. *Seminars and classes attended by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Number of seminars and classes attended per week	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for			All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
None	55	63	54	64	68	23	62	59
1	22	23	20	24	19	23	23	22
2	14	11	16	8	8	39	10	12
3	8	3	7	3	3	10	5	5
4 or more	2	1	2	1	3	6	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Seminars and classes

345. Forty-one per cent. of the sample had attended at least one seminar or class in the week before the survey. Attendance at seminars and classes was rather higher in arts and social studies than in science and medicine; in the second year than in subsequent years; and was much higher (77 per cent.) for B.Phil. and B.C.L. candidates.¹ Table 203 gives details.

Lectures

346. The pattern for lecture attendances was very similar to that for seminars and classes (Table 204) but the average number attended was slightly higher (see Table 199).

Opinions on teaching adequacy

347. When asked about the adequacy of seminars, classes, and lectures, about a third expressed a need for more teaching in these forms (Table 205). The main demand was for more seminars. There was less satisfaction in arts and social studies than in science and medicine, and those reading for the B.Phil. and B.C.L. were less satisfied than others.

¹ All B.Phil. candidates in social studies attended at least one seminar.

Table 204. Lectures attended by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964

Number of lectures attended per week	OXFORD							PERCENTAGE
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for			All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
None	56	61	48	70	49	13	65	50
1-2	25	28	29	24	27	32	26	27
3-5	13	10	17	6	19	35	8	11
6-9	5	1	6	1	5	19	1	3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

OTHER ACADEMIC MATTERS

Preparation for postgraduate work

348. Postgraduates were asked whether they had needed any instruction for postgraduate work subsequent to their first degrees. Because a considerable proportion had taken a second degree before coming to Oxford, some of the answers were difficult to interpret. So far as possible Tables 206 and 207 are based on the needs for further instruction on commencing postgraduate work at Oxford. A majority considered they needed no further instruction, and of those who felt some need the most important single one was for instruction in research methods, particularly in arts and social studies. In science and medicine there was a need for instruction in special subjects.

349. A larger proportion of Oxford graduates than of graduates of other universities expressed a need for further instruction. In part, but only in part, this is due to the concentration of Oxford graduates in science and medicine. Graduates of universities overseas expressed the least need for further instruction.

350. When asked whether they had received any instruction in research methods and sources at Oxford,¹ 45 per cent. said they had received none, but had not needed any. A further 25 per cent. had received none, and most of these had expressed some need. The 30 per cent. who had received some instruction specified it in various ways, some by the form of instruction, and some by the subject-matter (Table 208). For scientists, the

¹ The question was framed in this way, but it is possible that some respondents interpreted it in a wider sense and included, for instance, instruction in special subjects.

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Table 205. *Opinions of postgraduates on adequacy of seminars, classes, and lectures, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Opinion on adequacy of seminars, classes, and lectures	OXFORD				PERCENTAGE			
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for			All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
Adequate	40	53	50	44	49	39	47	47
Fairly adequate	22	18	20	20	19	19	20	20
Lectures inadequate	7	8	7	8	11	6	7	8
More general seminars needed	16	14	13	18	14	19	15	15
More advanced seminars needed	10	5	6	8	5	6	8	7
More individual tuition needed	3	—	3	1	—	6	1	2
More ancillary teaching needed	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 206. *Instruction for postgraduate work needed subsequent to first degree, by subject group and degree aimed at*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE				
Instruction needed	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates reading for			All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
None needed	61	57	57	81	57	59
Some needed	9	16	14	6	13	13
Needed in special subjects	5	15	14	—	11	10
Needed in research methods	19	7	14	13	13	13
Needed to catch up with other students	1	2	—	—	2	2
Needed because embarked on new subject	4	2	3	—	4	3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 207. *Instruction for postgraduate work needed subsequent to first degree, by university of first degree*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE		
Instruction needed	Graduates of			All post-graduates
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
None needed	51	57	71	59
Some needed	13	16	11	13
Needed in special subjects	16	13	1	10
Needed in research methods	16	9	11	13
Needed to catch up with other students	—	—	4	2
Needed because embarked on new subject	3	6	1	3
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 208. *Instruction in research methods and sources received at Oxford, by subject group and degree aimed at*

Instruction in research methods and sources received at Oxford	OXFORD		PERCENTAGE			
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates reading for			All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
None	20	29	19	13	27	25
None needed or received	49	41	43	74	42	45
Informal instruction	3	10	11	—	7	7
Lectures	7	8	5	6	8	7
Classes	7	3	3	—	6	5
Other instruction	3	3	3	—	3	3
In research methods	11	5	16	6	7	8
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

informal instruction resulting from working alongside experienced researchers was an important component. In arts and social studies 11 per cent. had received instruction in research methods, but some of the 14 per cent. attending lectures and classes almost certainly also received such instruction. There was no difference between the subject groups in the proportion receiving some instruction.

Opportunities to meet staff and students

351. Postgraduates were asked whether there were senior members other than their faculty supervisor whom they consulted about their work. Only 40 per cent. stated that there were any, the proportion being higher in science and medicine than in arts and social studies, and slightly higher in the third and subsequent years than in the second year.¹ The proportion was particularly low (22 per cent.) among candidates for the B.Litt. and B.Sc. Table 209 gives an indication of how many, and how often senior members were consulted, but the figures should be treated cautiously, as many of the replies were difficult to interpret. For example, 1 per cent. specifically mentioned their college supervisor and are shown accordingly. But it does not follow that only 1 per cent. had a college supervisor, as some may not have mentioned him specifically.

¹ In arts and social studies it was higher (43 per cent.) for those in their third and subsequent years than for those in their second year (33 per cent.). But in science and medicine it was slightly higher (46 per cent. compared with 40 per cent.) for those in their second year.

Table 209. Senior members (other than faculty supervisor) whom postgraduates consult about their work, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964

Senior members (other than faculty supervisor) consulted about work	OXFORD										All post-graduates
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for				All post-graduates		
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	and year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.				
None	63	58	62	59	78	55	59	60			
One sometimes	5	5	5	5	8	6	5	5			
One regularly	8	12	11	10	11	16	10	10			
Two or more sometimes	14	12	10	15	3	10	14	13			
Two or more regularly	7	13	10	10	—	6	11	10			
College supervisor	3	—	2	1	—	6	1	1			
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 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. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Those considering adequate opportunities exist to meet	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	
Academic staff in their field	49	76	57	69	63
Other students in their field	56	81	63	74	69

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

352. Table 210 shows the extent to which postgraduates considered they had sufficient opportunities to meet academic staff and other students in their field. About two-thirds were satisfied, with rather more of them satisfied with opportunities to meet students than with opportunities to meet staff. Over three-quarters in science and medicine were satisfied with opportunities to meet academic staff, against half in arts and social studies. Those who had spent longer in Oxford had more contacts, and were more satisfied.¹

TEACHING GIVEN BY POSTGRADUATES

353. Postgraduates give university teaching in the form of tutorials and classes for undergraduates and, in science, assist with demonstrating in laboratories. In addition, some give various forms of teaching outside the University.

354. Table 211 shows that 37 per cent. of postgraduates in the survey gave some teaching,² 16 per cent. giving up to 3 hours a week, 17 per cent. giving 4–6 hours a week, and 5 per cent. giving over 6 hours a week. There was a big difference between the proportion teaching in arts and social studies and in science and medicine, and also between those in their second year and those in subsequent years.

355. There was a striking difference between the proportion of Oxford graduates teaching and that for other graduates. The proportion of students who taught was higher among D.Phil. students than among candidates for the other degrees (Table 212).

¹ If the subject groups are considered separately, however, it is seen that in arts and social studies the proportion who were satisfied was lower for postgraduates in their second year than for those in subsequent years, but in science and medicine there was no significant difference.

² The proportion among all postgraduates, including those in their first year, would doubtless be considerably less.

Table 211. *Total teaching given by postgraduates, by subject group and year. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Total hours of teaching given per week by post-graduates	OXFORD		PERCENTAGE		
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	
None	75	52	74	53	63
1-3	13	18	13	18	16
4-6	9	23	11	23	17
7 and over	3	6	3	6	5
All	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 212. *Total teaching given by postgraduates, by degree aimed at and university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Total hours of teaching given per week	OXFORD			PERCENTAGE			
	Postgraduates reading for			Postgraduates with first degrees from			All post-graduates
	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
None	78	71	61	47	74	79	63
1-3	8	19	16	25	7	7	16
4-6	11	10	18	23	13	10	17
7 and over	3	—	5	5	6	4	5
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

356. The way in which the total teaching was made up is given in Table 213. Tables 214-17 give details of the various components.

357. The total hours of teaching were about equally divided between tutorials and classes, demonstrating, and teaching outside the University. Demonstrating only applies in science and medicine, and accounts for the higher average in these subjects compared with arts and social studies. Postgraduates in their third and subsequent years did twice as much teaching as those in their second year, but, again, the difference in demonstrating accounted for much of the difference. D.Phil. students did about twice as much teaching as others.

Table 213. *Average hours of teaching given by postgraduates per week, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964*

	OXFORD		HOURS					
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for		All post-graduates	
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.		D.Phil.
Tutorials and classes	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Demonstrating	—	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	—	0.6	0.6
Teaching outside the University	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
All teaching	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

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Table 214. *Tutorials and classes given by postgraduates, by subject group, year, and degree aimed at. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Hours giving tutorials and classes per week	OXFORD						All post- graduates
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates reading for		
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd and 3rd and year subsequent years	B.Litt. and B.Sc.	B.Phil. and B.C.L.	D.Phil.	
None	83	82	85	80	95	77	81
1-3	9	13	10	12	3	19	11
4-6	6	4	4	6	3	3	6
7-10	2	1	1	2	—	—	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

358. Tutorials were given by 17 per cent., there being little difference between the two subject groups, or between second and subsequent years.¹ Very few candidates for the B.Litt. or B.Sc. gave tutorials (Table 214).

Table 215. *Demonstrating in laboratories by postgraduates, by year. Postgraduates in science and medicine. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE		
	Hours of demonstrating in laboratories per week	Postgraduates in science and medicine in	
	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	All years
None	89	71	77
1-3	1	6	5
4-6	9	23	18
All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

359. In science and medicine, 23 per cent. did demonstrating, the proportion being higher (29 per cent.) for those in their third and subsequent years.

Table 216. *Teaching outside the University by postgraduates, by subject group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE		
	Hours teaching outside the University per week	Postgraduates in	
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
None	91	83	87
1-3	5	10	7
4 or more	4	7	6
All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

¹ But in science and medicine there was no significant difference between the proportion giving tutorials in the second year, and in subsequent years; whereas in arts and social studies it was 11 per cent. in the second year, and 28 per cent. for subsequent years.

360. Teaching outside the University was done by 13 per cent. The proportion was higher in science and medicine (17 per cent.) than in arts and social studies (9 per cent.). There were no significant differences between postgraduates in different years, or taking different degrees.

361. Table 217 shows the type of teaching given outside the University. The most frequent type of teaching was private tuition, and this was more frequent in science and medicine than in arts and social studies.

Table 217. *Type of teaching given outside the University by postgraduates, by subject group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD Type of teaching given outside the University	PERCENTAGE		
	Postgraduates in		
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	All subjects
None	90	83	87
Schools	1	2	1
Technical colleges	2	2	2
LEA evening classes	—	1	1
WEA evening classes	1	2	1
Private tuition	2	7	5
Other	4	4	4
All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

POSTS HELD BY POSTGRADUATES

362. There is a certain amount of overlapping between the academic staff and postgraduates registered as reading for a higher degree, and details are given in Part VI, para. 602. Anyone in the original sample for the Postgraduate Survey who was a full-time teacher (such as university lecturer, CUF lecturer, or full-time departmental demonstrator) was excluded from the tabulations. But included in the survey were research fellows of colleges, holders of departmental research and similar posts, and part-time departmental demonstrators. 10 per cent. of the sample held such posts, the proportion being 14 per cent. in science, and 15 per cent. for those in their third and subsequent years. Table 218 gives details.

ADVICE ON NON-ACADEMIC MATTERS

363. Only 18 per cent. of postgraduates considered they had no one to turn to with problems of a non-academic nature. This proportion was lowest for Oxford graduates, and highest (24 per cent.) for graduates of overseas

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Table 218. Posts held by postgraduates, *Michaelmas Term 1964*

	PERCENTAGE									
	OXFORD		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates with first degrees from		All post-graduates			
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities			
No post	96	86	96	85	88	90	94			90
Research fellow	2	1	1	3	2	1	1			2
Part-time departmental demonstrator	—	10	2	9	10	1	2			5
Research assistant	1	3	2	2	1	7	1			2
Other posts	2	—	—	2	1	—	1			1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: The graduates of overseas universities holding research fellowships were also graduates of Oxford.

universities. Nearly a quarter mentioned someone in his college as being available, and 9 per cent. mentioned someone elsewhere (in departments, friends outside the University, etc.). Half the sample said there was someone, but did not specify who it was. There was little difference between postgraduates in different years (and even less between subject groups). (See Tables 219 and 220.)

Table 219. *Persons postgraduates can consult (other than their supervisor) for non-academic advice, by year and university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE				
Persons post-graduates can consult (other than their supervisor) on non-academic problems	Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates with first degrees from			All post-graduates
	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Over-seas universities	
No one	19	18	14	17	24	18
Someone (not specified)	53	47	48	53	52	50
Someone in college	23	22	26	26	17	22
Someone elsewhere	5	13	12	4	7	9
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 220. *Persons postgraduates can consult (other than their supervisor) for non-academic advice, by college group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD		PERCENTAGE			
Persons postgraduates can consult (other than their supervisor) on non-academic problems	Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies	All societies	
No one	19	20	15	18	
Someone (not specified)	48	45	64	50	
Someone in college	24	25	15	22	
Someone elsewhere	10	9	7	9	
All	100	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

POSTGRADUATES AND THE COLLEGES

364. All postgraduates must matriculate and must therefore become members of a college or other society.¹ Postgraduates in the survey were asked a number of questions about the provisions their college made for them, and about their preferences for different forms of college organization.

365. The distribution of postgraduates in the sample between the different types of society is given in Table 221. Nearly three-quarters were in the men's societies, a tenth in the women's colleges, and a sixth in the graduate societies. (In 1964-5 the distribution of all postgraduates was 73.9 per cent. at the men's societies, 12.6 per cent. at the women's colleges, and 13.5 per cent. at the graduate societies.) In science and medicine there were 84 per cent. at the men's societies. The proportion at the men's societies was lower for second than for subsequent years. Of Oxford graduates, 88 per cent. were at the men's societies. Nearly a fifth of other postgraduates were at Linacre College (Table 221).

College accommodation

366. Colleges provided accommodation for 15 per cent. of the postgraduates. This is the figure for a particular year, and since few postgraduates spend all their time at Oxford in college accommodation, the proportion of postgraduates spending at least a year in college accommodation will be considerably higher. A majority of colleges have adopted a policy of giving unmarried postgraduates from other, and especially overseas, universities their first year at Oxford in college. Hence the figure of 15 per cent. would certainly have been higher if first-year postgraduates could have been included. 38 per cent. of postgraduates at the graduate societies were in college accommodation, these being almost all at Nuffield College and St. Antony's College. The least accommodation was provided by the women's colleges. Colleges made more provision for graduates of overseas universities than for those from the U.K. (See Table 222.)

367. The proportion in college or college accommodation was higher for postgraduates in their second than for those in subsequent years (Table 223). None of those who were married with their family in Oxford was in college, but 6 per cent. lived in college accommodation.

College facilities

368. Postgraduates were asked what facilities their college provided for them and how much they used the facilities. The answers are tabulated in

¹ Except for certain diploma students who were not included in the Postgraduate Survey.

Table 221. *College group of postgraduates, by subject group, year, and university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE						
	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates with first degrees from		
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities
Men's societies	61	84	69	76	88	57	61
Women's colleges	16	7	13	10	8	19	12
Nuffield and St. Antony's	12	—	7	5	4	4	9
Linacre	11	9	10	9	—	19	18
Graduate societies	23	9	18	14	4	24	27
All societies	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 222. *Where postgraduates live in Oxford, by college group and university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE						
	Postgraduates living			Postgraduates with first degrees from			All post-graduates
	Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
In college	10	5	23	9	7	16	11
In college accommodation	2	—	15	2	—	7	4
Elsewhere	89	95	62	89	93	76	85
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Table 223. *Where postgraduates live in Oxford, by year and marital status. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE				
	Postgraduates living	Postgraduates in their		Postgraduates who were	All post-graduates
	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	Single or married, family not in Oxford	Married, family in Oxford	
In college	13	9	16	—	11
In college accommodation	5	2	3	6	4
Elsewhere	82	89	81	94	85
All	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

Tables 224–8. The facilities are as the postgraduates recorded them, not necessarily the facilities actually provided. It was clear from inspection of the replies that some did not record facilities which were recorded by others at the same college, and which therefore presumably existed. This could be because the person was not aware of the facilities, or because he did not think they amounted to anything worth recording.

Table 224. *College facilities specified by postgraduates, by college group. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE			
	College facilities specified	Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies
None or same as for undergraduates	24	32	30	26
Middle Common Room, etc.	76	68	13	65
Graduate society	—	—	57	9
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

369. The facilities have been divided into three groups as in Table 224. The main provision made for postgraduates by the undergraduate colleges was a Middle Common Room. Because of the varying amount of detail it might be misleading to subdivide the facilities in the tables. But over all 54 per cent. simply mentioned a MCR; 5 per cent. mentioned a graduate

building (and perhaps a MCR also); 4 per cent. said facilities were planned;¹ and 3 per cent. mentioned academic facilities such as lectures, seminars, or a college supervisor (and perhaps a MCR also). Three-quarters of those at the men's societies specified a MCR and related facilities. The corresponding figure for the women's colleges was two-thirds. Only 57 per cent. at the graduate societies described the facilities in terms indicating facilities differing from those in traditional societies.²

Table 225. *College facilities specified by postgraduates, by university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD College facilities specified	PERCENTAGE			All post-graduates
	Postgraduates with first degrees from			
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
None or same as for undergraduates	20	26	33	26
Middle Common Room, etc.	77	60	54	65
Graduate society	3	14	13	9
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

370. When postgraduates are classified according to where they obtained their degrees, they show very differing assessments of the facilities provided. Oxford graduates were more aware of college facilities, or attached a greater value to them, than did graduates from other universities. Graduates of overseas universities reported fewest facilities.

371. Of postgraduates reporting no college facilities specifically for postgraduates, 11 per cent. used undergraduate facilities (often for sports), 5 per cent. regularly ate in college, and 2 per cent. used academic facilities (usually the college library). Of those reporting facilities for postgraduates, 37 per cent. made little or no use of the facilities, 56 per cent. made use of the MCR (or ate in college regularly), 31 per cent. doing so regularly.³ 4 per cent. used academic facilities. Of those stating their college was a graduate society and provided the corresponding facilities, 20 per cent. made little or no use of their college's facilities.⁴ (Table 226.)

¹ These are included as existing facilities, as respondents mentioning planned facilities indicated they were due to come into operation shortly after the survey.

² Postgraduates at Nuffield College and St. Antony's College almost all described their college's facilities in these terms.

³ i.e. where postgraduates described their use as regular, weekly, or in similar terms.

⁴ Almost all these 20 per cent. were at Linacre College.

Table 226. *College facilities used by postgraduates, by facilities specified. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Use of college facilities	Postgraduates specifying stated college facilities			All postgraduates
	None or same as for undergraduates	MCR etc.	Graduate college	
Little or no use	82	37	20	47
Use of undergraduate facilities	11	2	—	4
Some use of MCR	—	25	—	17
Regular use of MCR and/or regular meals	5	31	—	22
Use of academic facilities	2	4	—	3
Use of all facilities (graduate society)	—	—	80	7
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

372. A smaller than average proportion of those living in college accommodation made little or no use of their college's facilities, but this is largely because a considerable proportion of such postgraduates were at graduate societies. For the remainder there would be much less difference from those not living in college accommodation, except that where college facilities were used they were more likely to be used regularly. There was not a great deal of difference in the use of college facilities between Oxford and other graduates, except that overseas graduates were less likely to use their MCR regularly (Table 227). Married postgraduates with their families in Oxford were less likely to use their college facilities than were others, and when they used them were less likely to do so regularly (Table 228). Nevertheless, over two-fifths did use college facilities.

Preferences for college organization

373. Postgraduates were asked to state a preference between a number of alternative forms of college organization for postgraduates.¹ The results are in Tables 229-31. Rather less than half chose the existing system in which there is a choice of traditional societies, specialized (as to fields of study) graduate colleges (Nuffield and St. Antony's), and an unspecialized graduate society (Linacre), and in which college membership is obligatory.

¹ The question is reproduced in Part VI. It is question 27 in the Postgraduate Survey questionnaire.

POSTGRADUATES

Table 227. College facilities used by postgraduates, by where living and university of first degree, Michaelmas Term 1964

Use of college facilities	OXFORD				All postgraduates
	Postgraduates who live		Postgraduates with first degrees from		
	In college or college accommodation	Elsewhere	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	
Little or no use	33	50	45	43	47
Use of undergraduate facilities	2	5	7	3	4
Some use of MCR	7	18	16	16	17
Regular use of MCR and/or regular meals	25	21	28	27	22
Use of academic facilities	5	3	2	1	3
Use of all facilities (graduate society)	28	4	3	10	7
All	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

22 per cent. chose postgraduate societies, with the primary academic responsibility remaining (as it is now) with the University; 9 per cent. chose postgraduate societies with full academic responsibility; and 21 per cent. chose university academic responsibility with optional membership of a social centre (2 per cent.), a postgraduate society (8 per cent.), or a traditional society (11 per cent.). Of those preferring postgraduate societies, only a quarter wanted them specialized as to fields of study.

Table 228. *College facilities used by postgraduates, by marital status. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE		
Use of college facilities	Postgraduates who were		All postgraduates
	Single or married, family not in Oxford	Married, family in Oxford	
Little or none	44	54	47
Use of undergraduate facilities	5	2	4
Some use of MCR	15	20	17
Regular use of MCR and/or regular meals	26	12	22
Use of academic facilities	2	5	3
Use of all facilities (graduate society)	7	7	7
All	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

374. The chief features of Table 229 are that women were the least in favour of the existing situation, and voted heavily for postgraduate societies. It was amongst members of the graduate societies that the largest proportion were in favour of the primary academic responsibility being with the college rather than the University, but the proportion was only 16 per cent. For each of the college groups, about two-thirds were either in favour of the existing system, or of postgraduate societies, the University having the primary academic responsibility. A quarter of those at the men's societies chose the alternative under which college membership would be optional.

375. The main differences between the subject groups (see Table 230) were that there was a greater preference for postgraduate societies taking full academic responsibility in arts and social studies (the fact that students at Nuffield and St. Antony's were in these subjects explains some but not all of this), and for optional college membership in science and medicine.

Table 229. *Postgraduates' preferences for college organization, by college group and where living. Michaelmas Term 1964*

OXFORD	PERCENTAGE						
	Preference for college organization for postgraduates	Postgraduates in			Postgraduates living		All post-graduates
		Men's societies	Women's colleges	Graduate societies	In college or college accommodation	Else-where	
1. Existing choice	52	27	33	37	48	46	
2. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the University	16	43	34	28	21	22	
3. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the society	6	14	16	14	8	9	
4. All academic responsibility with the University and optional membership of:							
a social centre	2	5	3	2	2	2	
a postgraduate society	8	9	7	4	8	8	
a combined postgraduate and undergraduate society	14	—	2	14	10	11	
5. No answer	2	2	5	2	3	3	
Those preferring 2 or 3 who prefer postgraduate societies to be:							
specialized as to fields of study	5	16	13	12	6	7	
not specialized as to fields of study	16	39	31	25	20	21	
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: Some who chose 4 did not specify any of the three sub-groups. They have been allocated to these groups in the same proportion as others choosing 4.

376. A larger proportion of those in their third and subsequent years chose the existing situation, compared with second-year postgraduates, but this was partly due to those reading science and medicine being more strongly represented in the later years.¹

377. A high proportion of Oxford graduates chose the existing situation (59 per cent.). But Table 231 shows that the proportion choosing either this or postgraduate societies with the primary academic responsibility with the University was not so much above the average. Graduates of overseas universities were more strongly in favour of postgraduate societies carrying the primary academic responsibility than were graduates of Oxford or of other U.K. universities.

¹ There was a slightly smaller proportion in favour of optional college membership in the third and subsequent years. This is the opposite of what might have been expected in view of the greater concentration of scientists in these years.

Table 230. *Postgraduates' preferences for college organization, by subject group and year. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Preference for college organization for postgraduates	Postgraduates in		Postgraduates in their		All post-graduates
	Arts and social studies	Science and medicine	2nd year	3rd and subsequent years	
1. Existing choice	39	53	41	51	46
2. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the University	28	16	24	20	22
3. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the society	15	3	9	9	9
4. All academic responsibility with the University and optional membership of:					
a social centre	2	2	2	2	2
a postgraduate society	5	10	8	7	8
a combined postgraduate and undergraduate society	9	12	13	9	11
5. No answer	2	3	3	3	3
Those preferring 2 or 3 who prefer postgraduate societies to be:					
specialized as to fields of study	15	—	10	4	7
not specialized as to fields of study	27	16	21	21	21
All	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: See note to Table 229.

AWARDS HELD BY POSTGRADUATES

378. This paragraph is not based on the Postgraduate Survey, and refers to all postgraduates. The proportion of postgraduates who held awards (mainly from colleges) was small—about 10 per cent. of postgraduates other than Part II chemists and metallurgists in 1964—but the average value was high: £286 for college awards and £328 for university awards held by postgraduates other than Part II chemists and metallurgists. Table 232 gives details. The awards held by Part II chemists and metallurgists may be presumed to have been undergraduate awards extended for a fourth year, and had an average value of £60. (See Part III, para. 294 for details of undergraduate awards.)

Table 231. *Postgraduates' preferences for college organization by university of first degree. Michaelmas Term 1964*

Preference for college organization for postgraduates	OXFORD			PERCENTAGE
	Postgraduates with first degrees from			All post-graduates
	Oxford	Other U.K. universities	Overseas universities	
1. Existing choice	59	37	35	46
2. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the University	17	30	24	22
3. Postgraduate societies, with primary academic responsibility with the society	5	4	17	9
4. All academic responsibility with the University and optional membership of:				
a social centre	2	6	1	2
a postgraduate society	4	11	10	8
a combined postgraduate and undergraduate society	13	7	10	11
5. No answer	1	4	4	3
Those preferring 2 or 3 who prefer post-graduate societies to be:				
specialized as to fields of study	3	6	13	7
not specialized as to fields of study	17	29	23	21
All	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Postgraduate Survey.

NOTE: See note to Table 229.

Table 232. *Awards held by postgraduates in 1964*

Awards made by	OXFORD		Total amount paid in 1964 to postgraduates in respect of awards held		Amount derived from Trust Funds only £
	Number of postgraduates receiving financial benefit from awards in Michaelmas Term 1964		Part II chemists and metallurgists	Other post-graduates	
	Part II chemists and metallurgists	Other post-graduates			
Men's colleges	71	80	4,328	15,390	10,883
Permanent Private Halls	—	—	—	—	—
Men's societies	71	80	4,328	15,390	10,883
Women's colleges	4	13	156	1,595	1,725
Undergraduate societies	75	93	4,484	16,985	12,608
Graduate societies	—	47	—	23,006	4,335
All societies	75	140	4,484	39,991	16,943
University	—	32	—	10,498	10,498

SOURCE: Registry and colleges.

NOTE: For one college the amount derived from Trust Funds is an estimated figure.

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Table 233. Time taken for, and proportion completing, research degrees. Postgraduates admitted in 1953-4

Degree, subject, and university of first degree	Degree obtained in							Total obtaining degree	Obtained bachelor's degree	With-drawn or failed by 1960	Out-standing in 1960	All	Number	Per-centage of total
	PERCENTAGE													
	1st or 2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th or 7th year									
B.Litt.	6	13	9	4	5		37	—	61	3	100	112	32	
B.Sc.	13	27	9	—	5		54	—	46	—	100	42	6	
D.Phil.: arts and social studies	1	13	17	11	13		55	9	26	11	100	93	26	
D.Phil.: science and medicine	3	28	26	12	11		80	3	13	4	100	125	36	
Arts and social studies	4	13	13	7	9		45	4	45	6	100	205	58	
Science and medicine	5	28	23	10	10		76	3	18	3	100	147	42	
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..		61	2	33	4	100	166	47
Other U.K. universities	..	..	..	..	..		57	5	33	5	100	60	17
Overseas universities	..	..	..	..	..		55	4	35	6	100	126	36
All	4	19	17	8	9		58	3	34	5	100	352	100	

SOURCE: Report of the Committee on Postgraduate Studies, in Supplement* No. 2 to the *University Gazette* (February 1964), Annex B.
NOTE: The degree is that entered for.

POSTGRADUATES

Table 234. Time taken for, and proportion completing, advanced courses. Graduates of other universities matriculating in 1958-9
OXFORD

Degree and subject	Degree obtained in					Total obtaining degree by Sept. 1964	Not obtaining degree	All	Number in sample	Percentage of total
	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year					
B.Litt.	—	13	13	9	—	34	66	100	32	33
B.Sc.	20	20	—	40	—	80	20	100	5	5
B.Phil.	43	29	14	—	—	86	14	100	7	7
B.C.L.	33	67	—	—	—	100	—	100	3	3
D.Phil.: arts and social studies	—	5	5	11	21	42	58	100	19	20
D.Phil.: science and medicine	7	23	40	20	3	93	7	100	30	31
Arts and social studies	7	15	10	8	7	46	54	100	61	64
Science and medicine	9	23	34	23	3	91	9	100	35	36
All	7	18	19	14	5	63	38	100	96	100

SOURCE: 1958-9 matriculations sample.

NOTE: The degree is that obtained, not necessarily that entered for.

PERFORMANCE AND WASTAGE OF POSTGRADUATES

379. The University Committee on Postgraduate Studies compiled some statistics on postgraduates who were admitted to read for research degrees in 1953-4, and these are summarized in Table 233. The proportion who obtained the degree they were entered for by 1960 was 58 per cent., a further 3 per cent. having submitted for a doctorate being awarded a B.Litt. or B.Sc. The proportion obtaining a degree was much higher in science and medicine than in arts and social studies. This was partly because of the very low proportion obtaining the B.Litt., but there was also a large difference between the two subject groups when doctoral students only are considered. The proportion obtaining a degree was highest for Oxford graduates, and lowest for overseas graduates. But if the high concentration of Oxford graduates in science and medicine observed in the Postgraduate Survey held for postgraduates admitted in 1953-4, this could well explain the difference in the proportion obtaining a degree between Oxford and other graduates.

380. The average time taken to obtain a degree was shorter in science and medicine than in arts and social studies, for both the bachelor's degrees and the D.Phil.

381. Some similar data for 1958-9 entrants from universities other than Oxford are given in Table 234. They are derived from the sample of 1958-9 matriculations, and therefore do not include Oxford graduates beginning postgraduate work in 1958-9. Being a sample, and excluding Oxford graduates, the numbers are much smaller than in Table 233.

382. The main differences between Tables 233 and 234 are that the proportion obtaining a degree was higher in science and medicine for 1958-9 entrants than for 1953-4 entrants, while it fell a little in arts and social studies. The average time spent over a D.Phil. increased a little in arts and social studies, but remained steady in science and medicine. These results should be treated with caution, however, because the number of 1958-9 entrants is small, and the two sets of figures are not fully comparable.