



TRACER STUDY RESULTS OF INDONESIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Introduction

- Ministry of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia (MEC-RI) launched grant scheme targeted to Indonesian universities to provide starting fund for tracer study implementation at university level.
- This fund is an attempt to encourage the implementation of a more regular and standardized graduate survey conducted by Indonesian universities.
- It is expected that data produced by tracer study at the university level conducted in a standardized method could provide national figures for important variables on the relevance of higher education to the world of work, which was non-existent prior to the start of tracer study grant project.



Method

- In 2014, 24 universities received the grant:
 - 7 state universities
 - 3 state polytechnics, and
 - 14 private universities
- They conducted their tracer studies using same questionnaire and design.
- The questionnaire was a shortened INDOTRACE standard questionnaire contained 84 variables on transition, work situation, matching, and competencies.
- Method: census, cohort 2 years after graduation

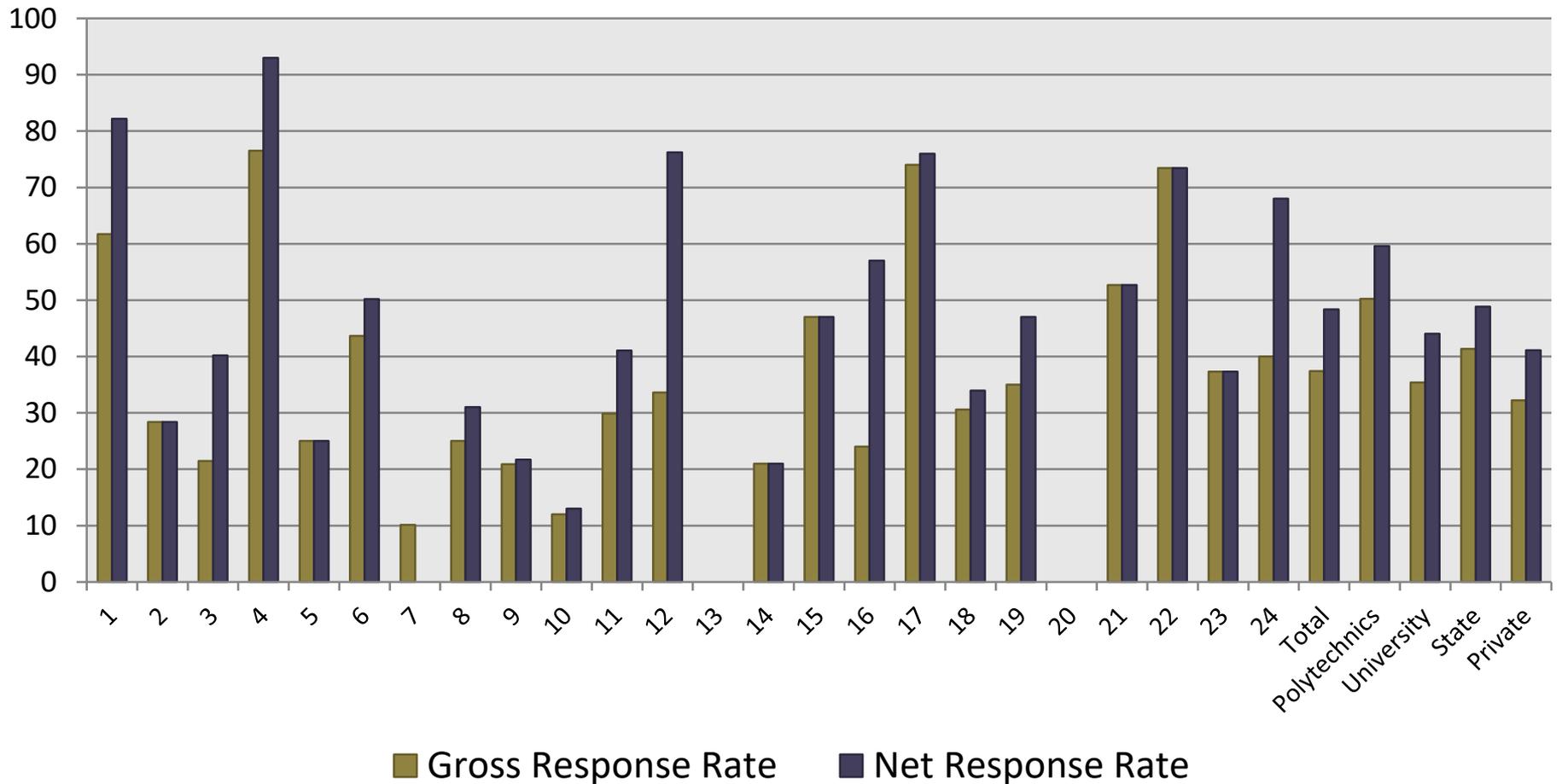


Method

- Total number of population (cohort graduated two years prior to survey) was 37049,
- Number of respondent 10756,
- Gross response rates were 29.0% and
- Net response rates were 33.6%.



Response rates by institution (%)



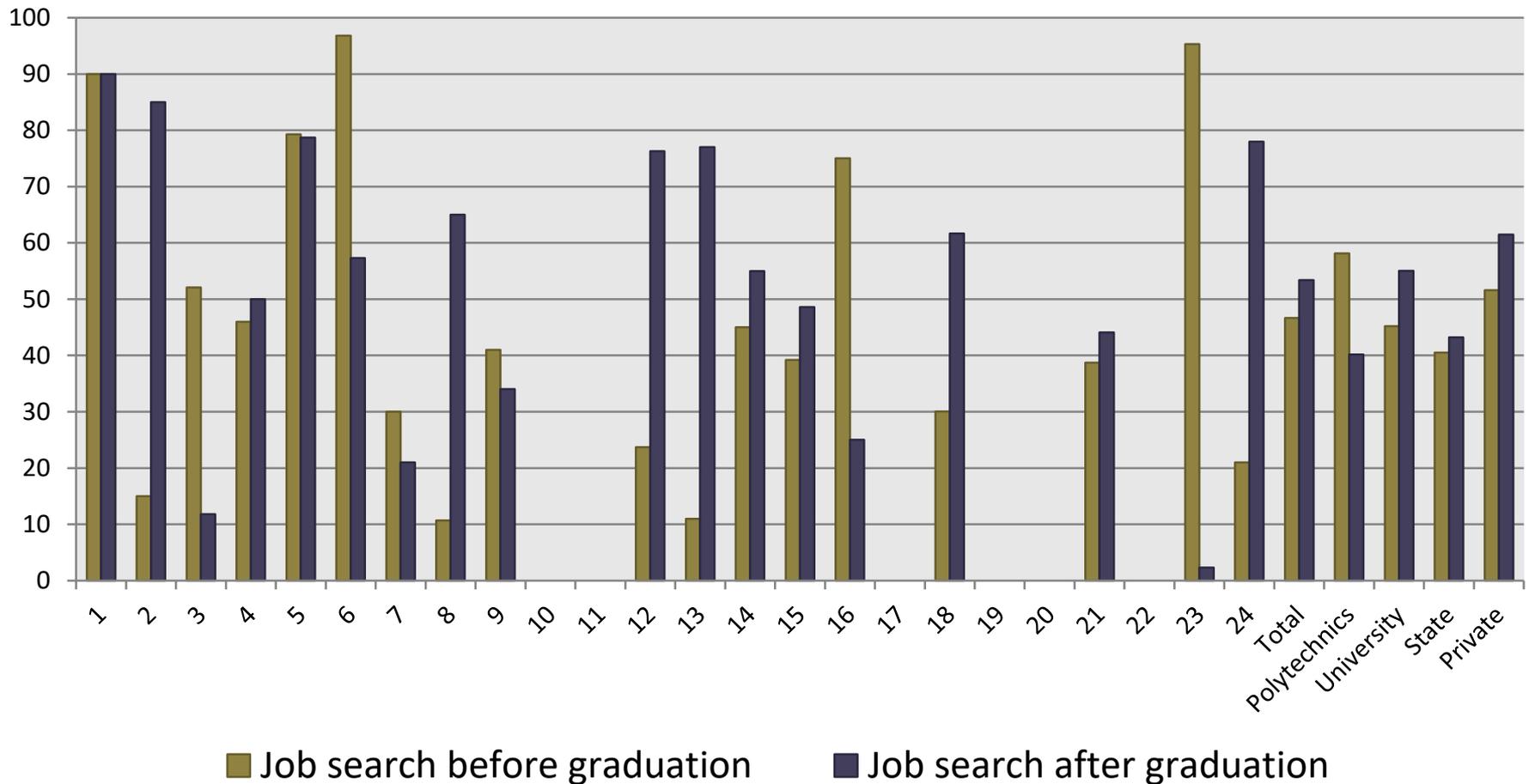


Job search

- Regarding transition to work, 46.6% started to find job before graduation.
- Average job searching time was 2.8 months.
- There was no significant difference between graduates from state universities (median: 3.0 months) and graduates from private universities (median: 2.9 months).
- No difference was found for length of job search between graduates from universities and graduates from polytechnics (median: 2.9 months and 3.1 months, respectively)
- Some HEIs had very high proportion of job search before graduation
- Private HEIs > State HEIs
- Polytechnics > Universities

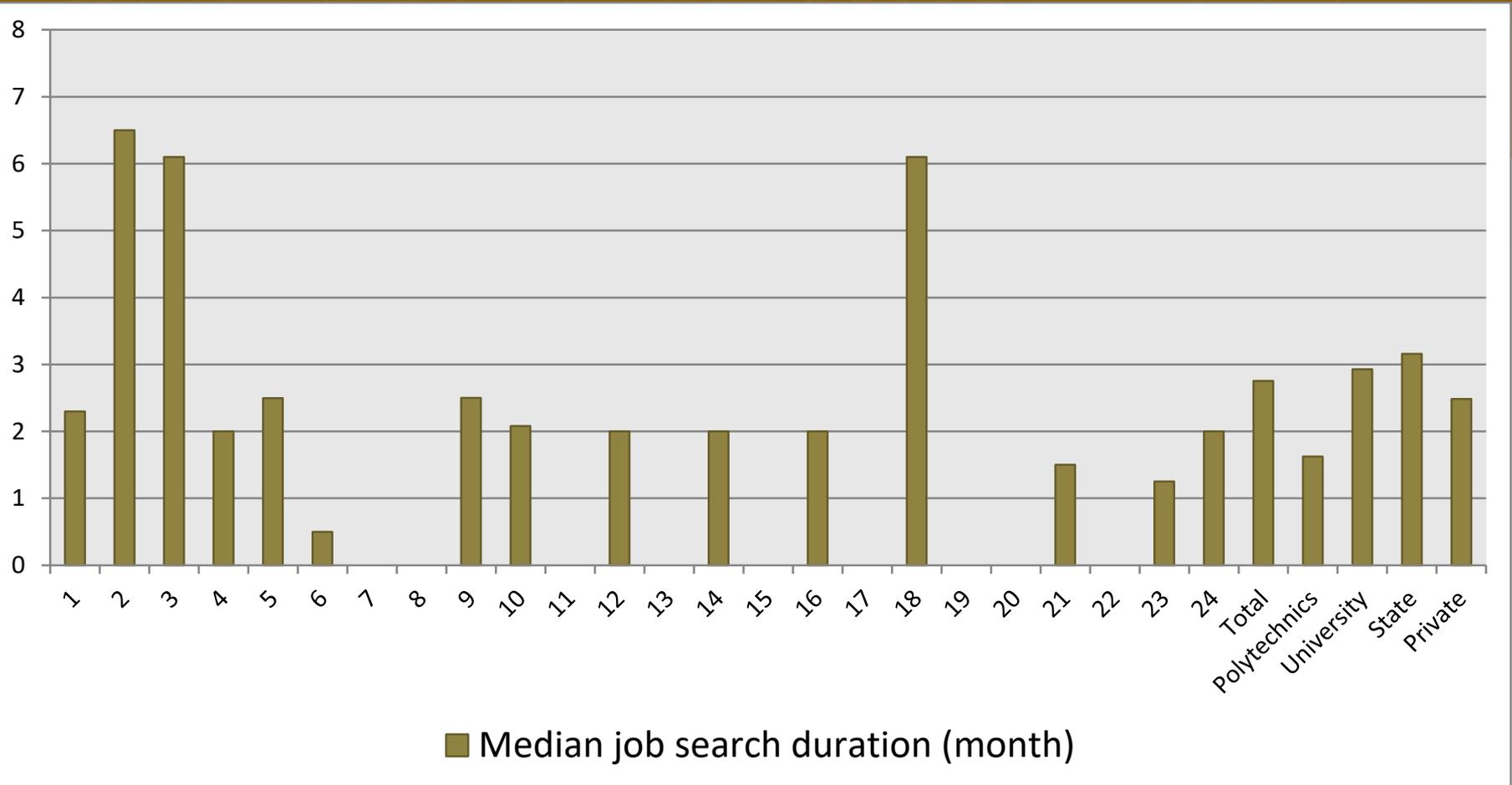


Time to start job searching by institution (%)





Job search duration by institution



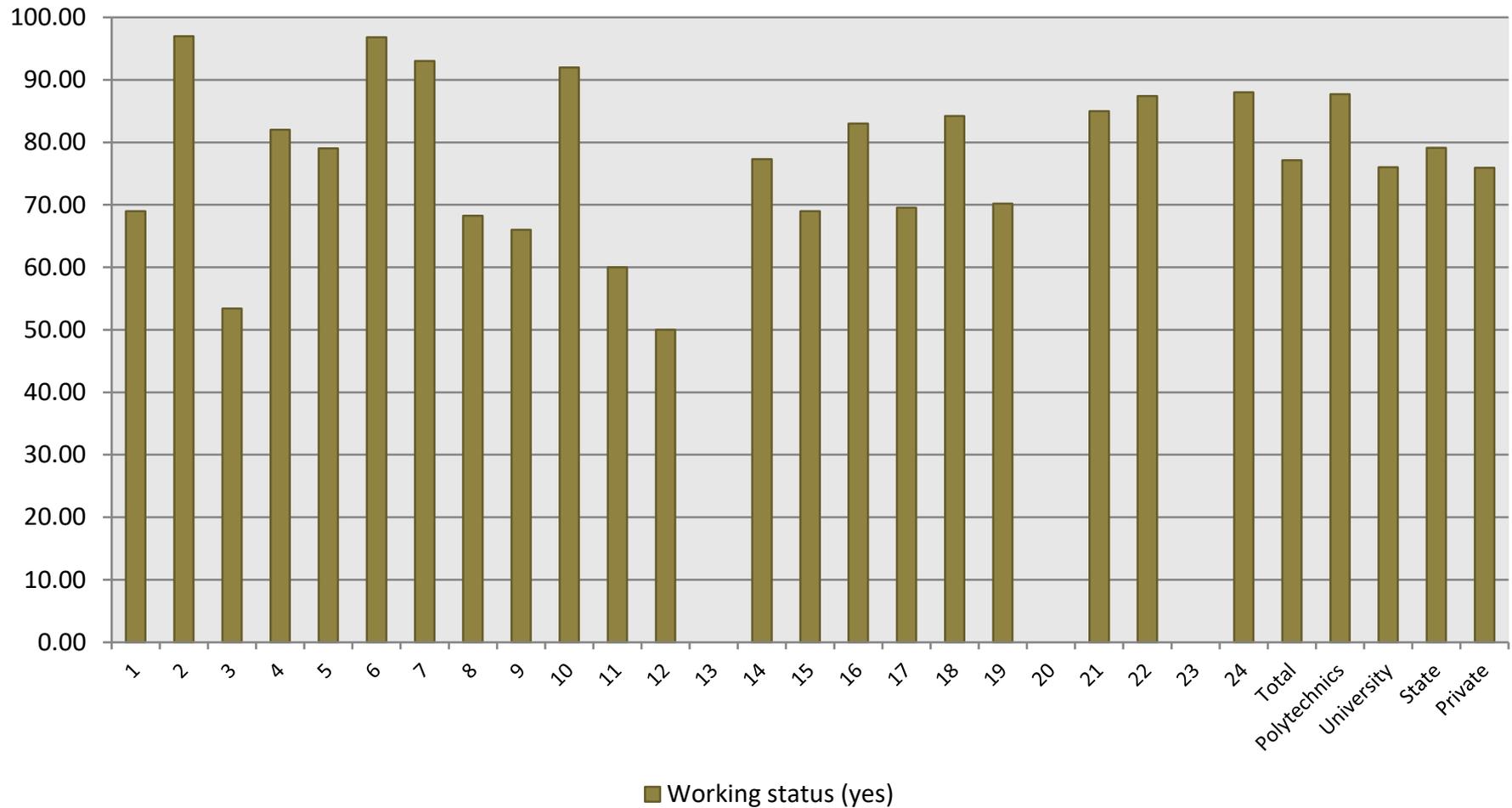


Working place

- At the time of survey 72.2% worked, those who were not working mostly stated that they were continuing study (29.5%), followed by did not have job (20.6%), and busy with family/marriage life (18.3%).
- Around 21.6% graduates worked in government sector, 59.5% worked in private sector, and 10.9% opened their own businesses.
- Around 22% of respondent was actively seeking for job in the last 4 weeks.

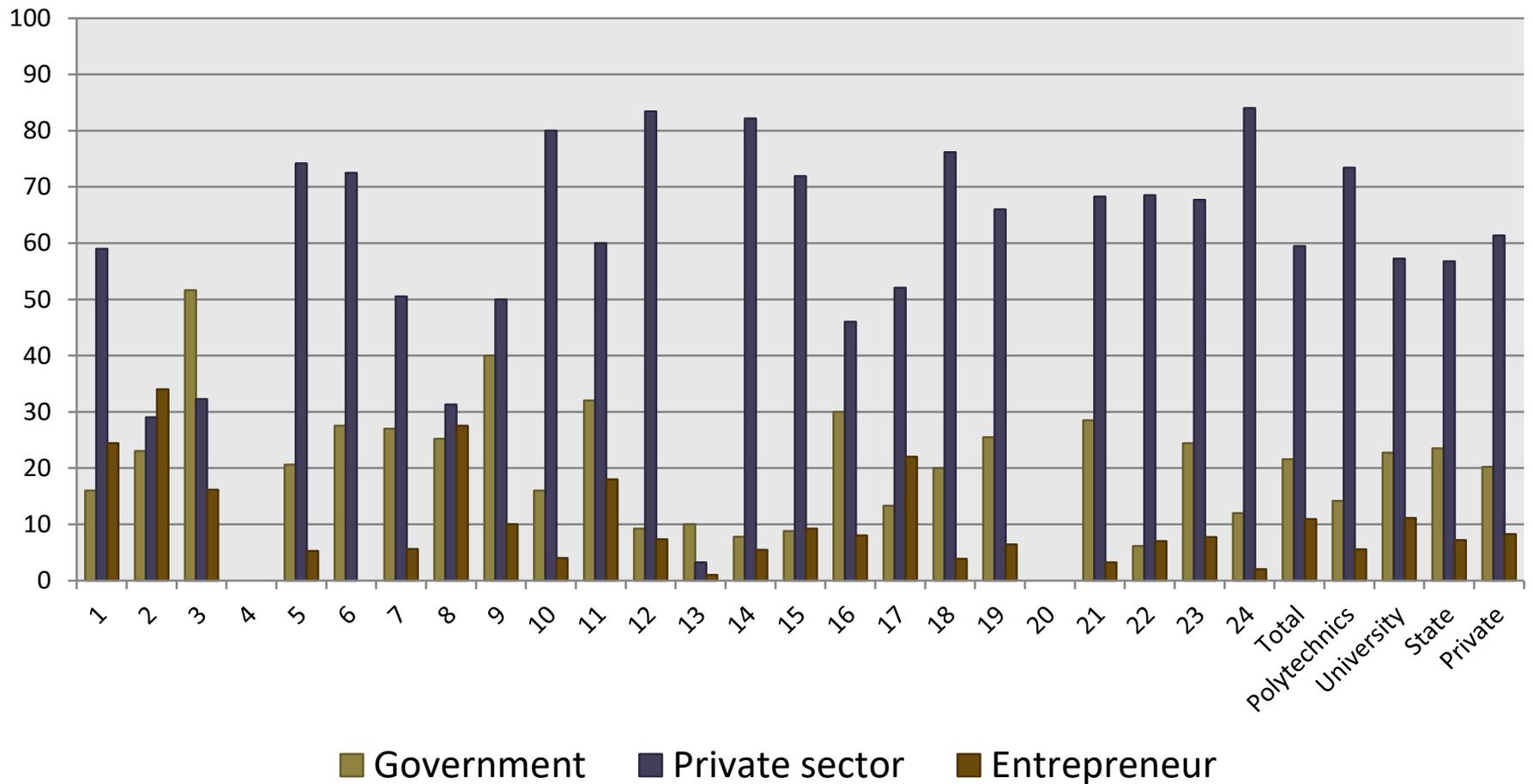


Working status (working in %) by institution





Types of work place (%) by institution



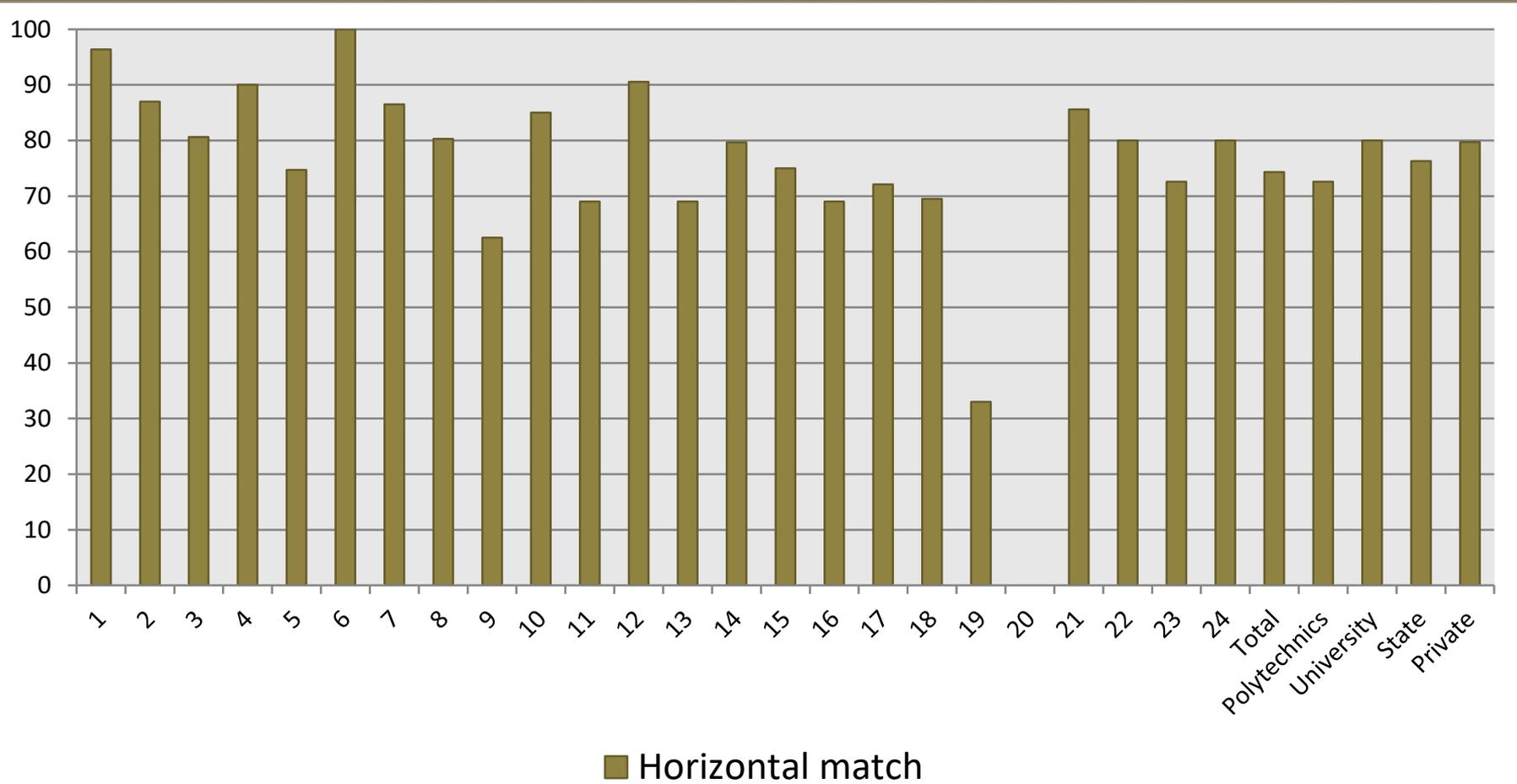


Matching situation

- The horizontal match situation was 74.3% matched, while vertical match was 66.5%.
- No differences were found for both horizontal and vertical matching between graduates from state universities and graduates from private universities (horizontally matched: 76.3% among state university graduates, 79.7% among private university graduates; vertically matched: 68.4% among state university graduates, 65.1% among private university graduates).
- Percentage of graduates from universities who was horizontally matched was significantly ($\alpha=0.05$) higher (80.0%) than that of graduates from polytechnics (72.6%), but no difference was found for vertical matching (68.4% and 66.4%, respectively).

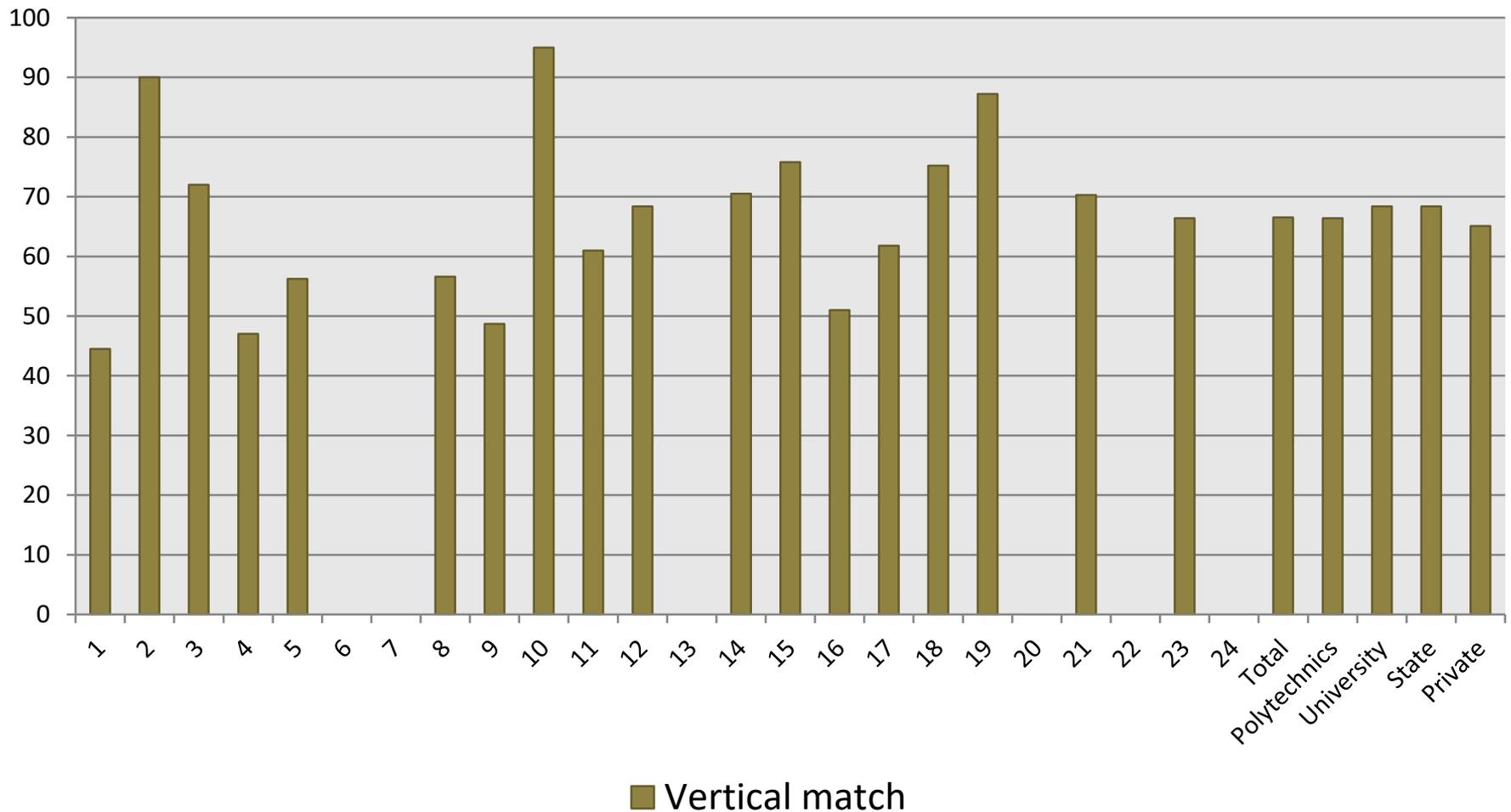


Horizontal match (%) by institution





Vertical match (%) by institution





Competences

- Regarding competencies, the highest perceived acquired competence was lifelong learning ability (mean: 3.93), followed by responsibility (mean: 3.91), and loyalty and integrity (mean: 3.91). The least perceived acquired competences were knowledge outside study discipline (mean: 3.51), research skills (mean: 3.52), and work under pressure (mean: 3.55).
- Competences that were highly contributed by university education included lifelong learning ability (mean: 3.91), teamwork (mean: 3.86), and responsibility (mean: 3.83).



Conclusion

- These are the first data of national tracer study, certainly there are limitations and weaknesses related to timing and duration of grant implementation, variation in HEI's capacity and capability, and re-adjustment to new system and structure in the ministry.
- Grantee HEIs might use the results to evaluate their position amongst other HEIs.
- Interpretation and elaboration of advance analysis should be paid sufficient attention as to produce a more reliably valid data.
- Tracer study grant is to be continued by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education and it is expected that in the future tracer study would be embodied as regular monitoring system of graduates in Indonesia and be optimally utilized to provide a more representative national data.

Thank You