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Est. 1849

# **COMPARISON OF MAIN RESULTS OF TRACER STUDY UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA 2010 AND 2011**

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# Introduction

- \* Since 2010, Tracer Study Universitas Indonesia (TSUI) has been conducted with specific characteristics:
  - \* censal (not sampling),
  - \* self-administered online data collection (no paper and interview),
  - \* standardized instrument (questionnaire), and
  - \* regular (implemented yearly)



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# Introduction

- \* Number of population:
  - TSUI 2010 was 5276 graduates
  - TSUI 2011 was 5564 graduates
- \* The number of undelivered cases:
  - TSUI 2010 was 6%
  - TSUI 2011 was 13%
- \* Response rate:
  - TSUI 2010 was 55% (net)
  - TSUI 2011 was 48%
- \* Data completeness:
  - TSUI 2010 was 74%
  - TSUI 2011 was 78%



# Introduction

- \* Themes covered in TSUI include socio-biographic aspect, learning experiences, transition to work, employment situation, and competencies and work.
- \* Selected variables in each theme are presented in this paper.
- \* Variable selection was based on current issues in higher education especially in Indonesia.
- \* Due to different questionnaires used in the studies (TSUI 2011 used International Core Questionnaire developed by Unitrace), not all variables could be compared.

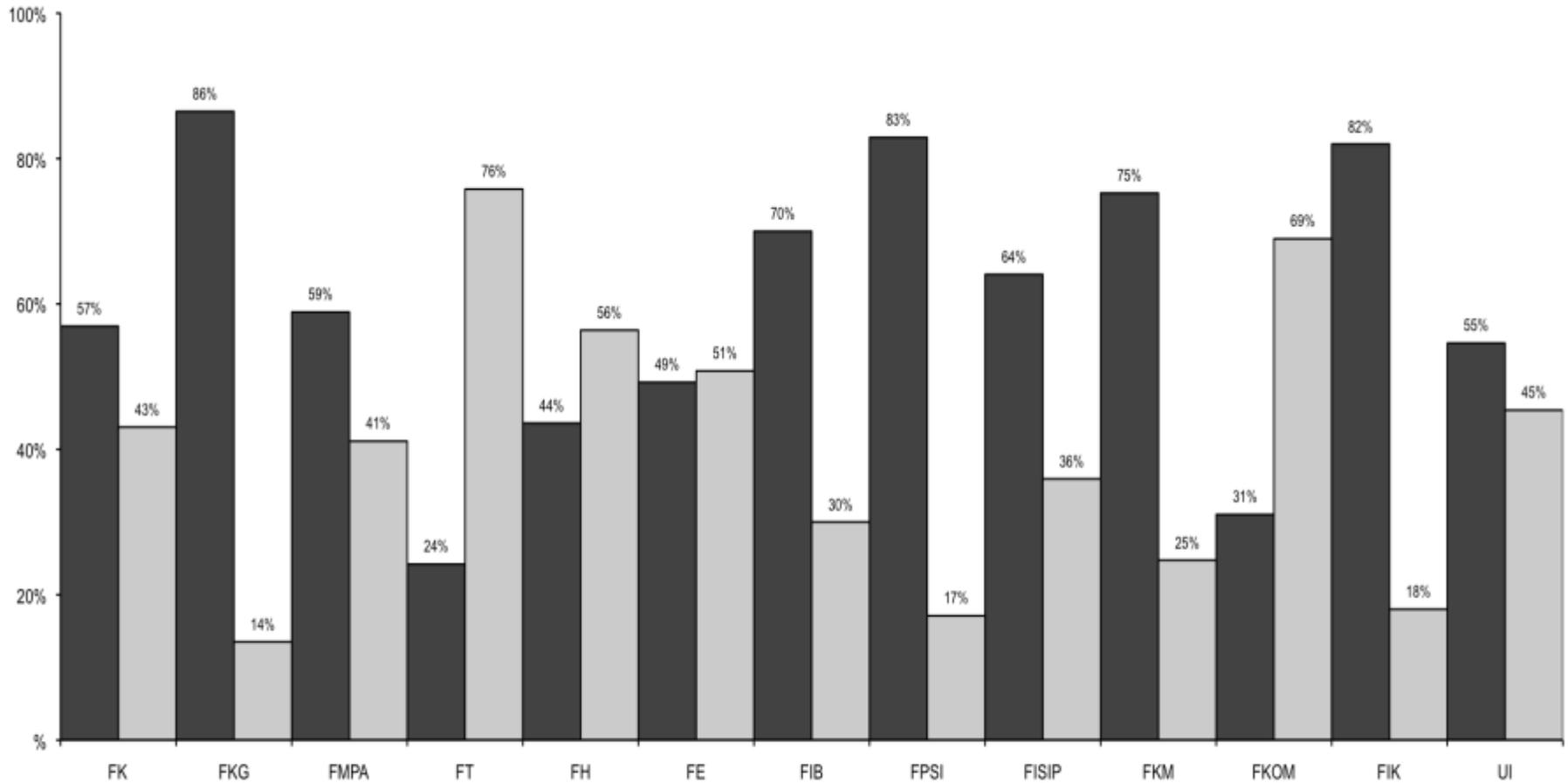


# Socio-biography

- \* In term of gender, TSUI 2011 showed that 55% respondents of TSUI 2011 are female.
- \* There were more female than male in most faculties, except for Faculty Engineering, Faculty of Computer Sciences, Faculty of Law, and Faculty of Economics where male are predominant (76%, 69%, 56%, and 51%, respectively).
- \* Around 60% of graduates came from Jakarta (capital of Indonesia; UI is located in Depok, in the outskirts of Jakarta), while around 30% came from other places in Java island, 8.8% from Sumatera island, and the rest were from other areas in Indonesia.



# Gender



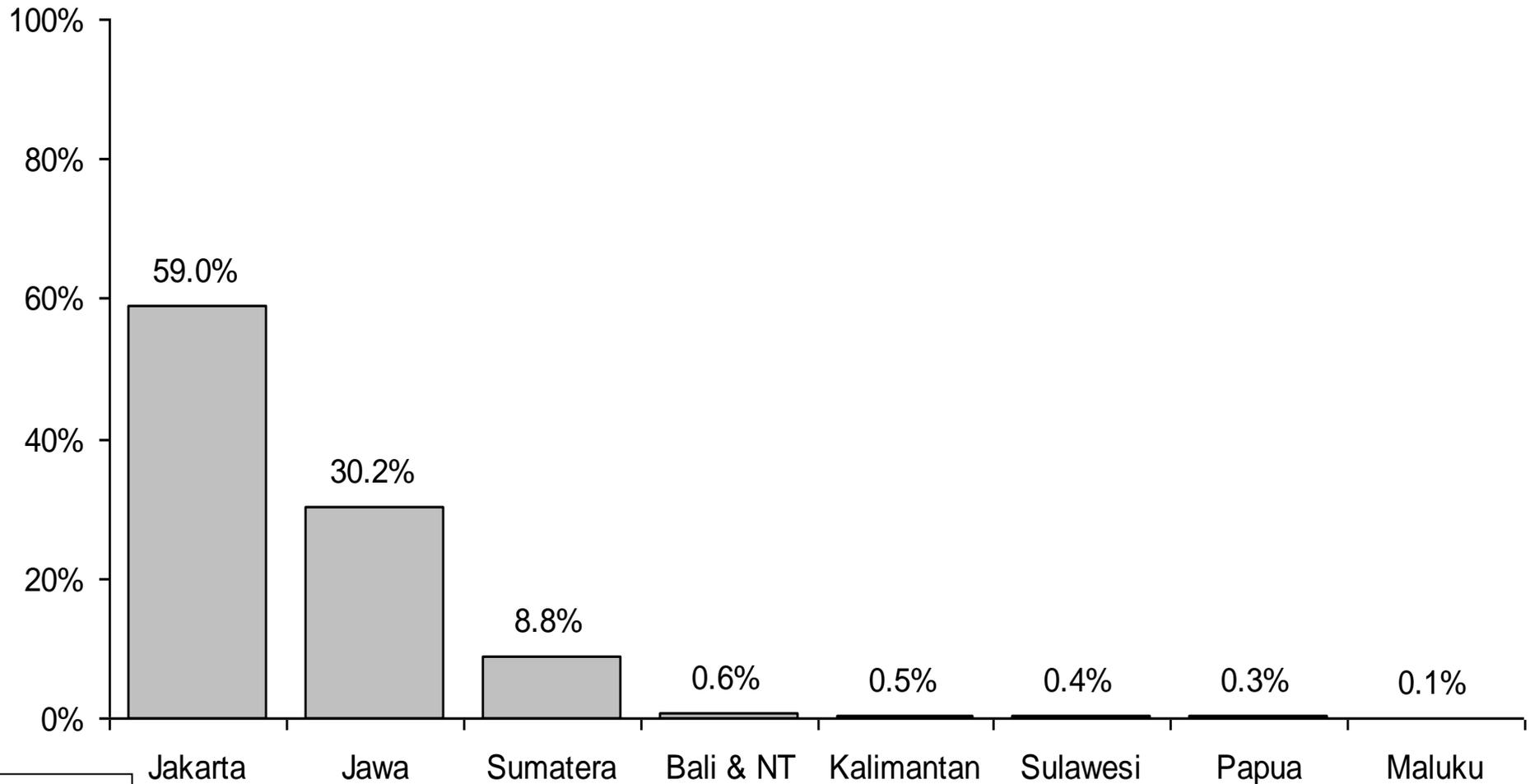
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# High School Location

7



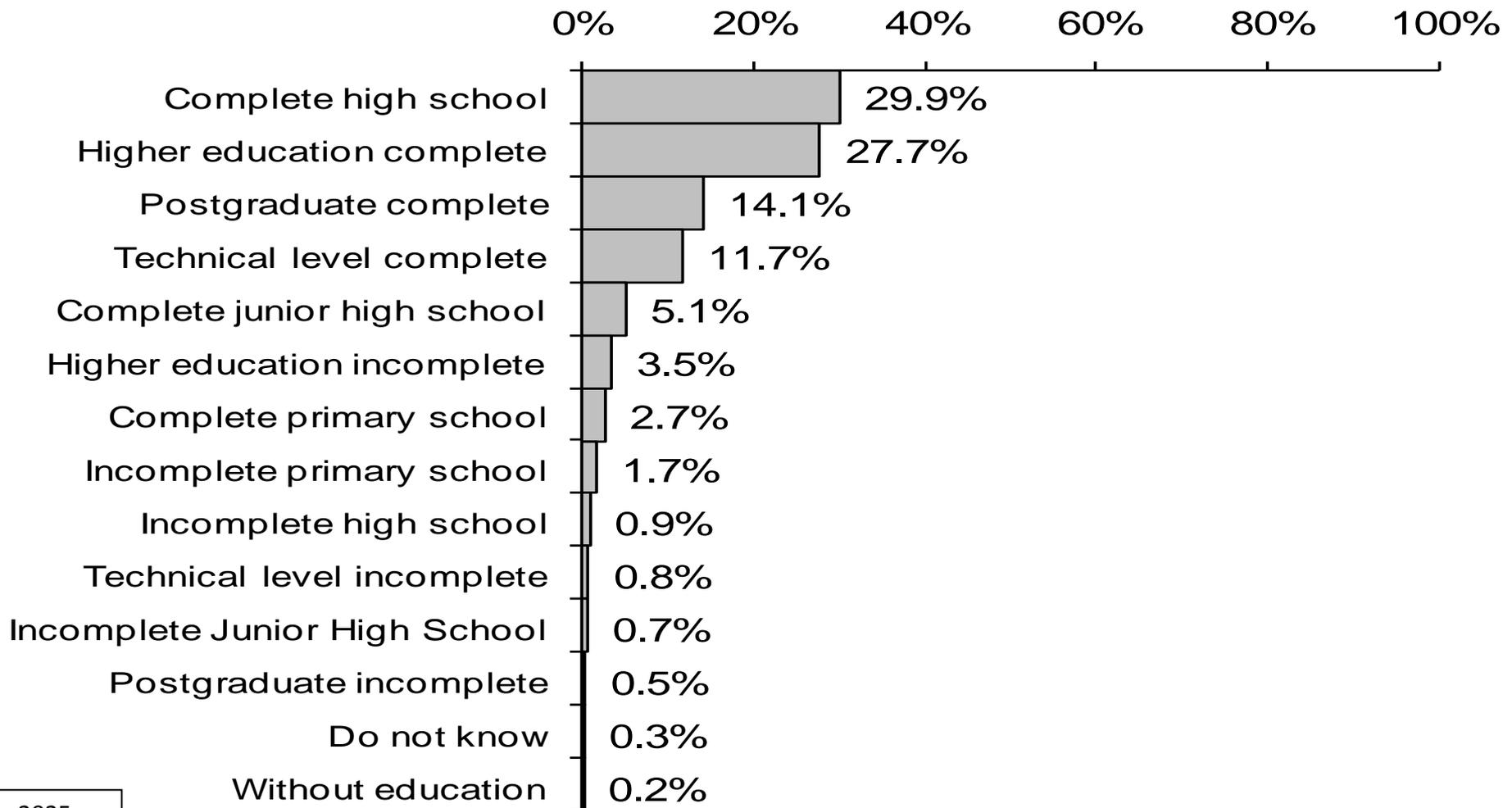
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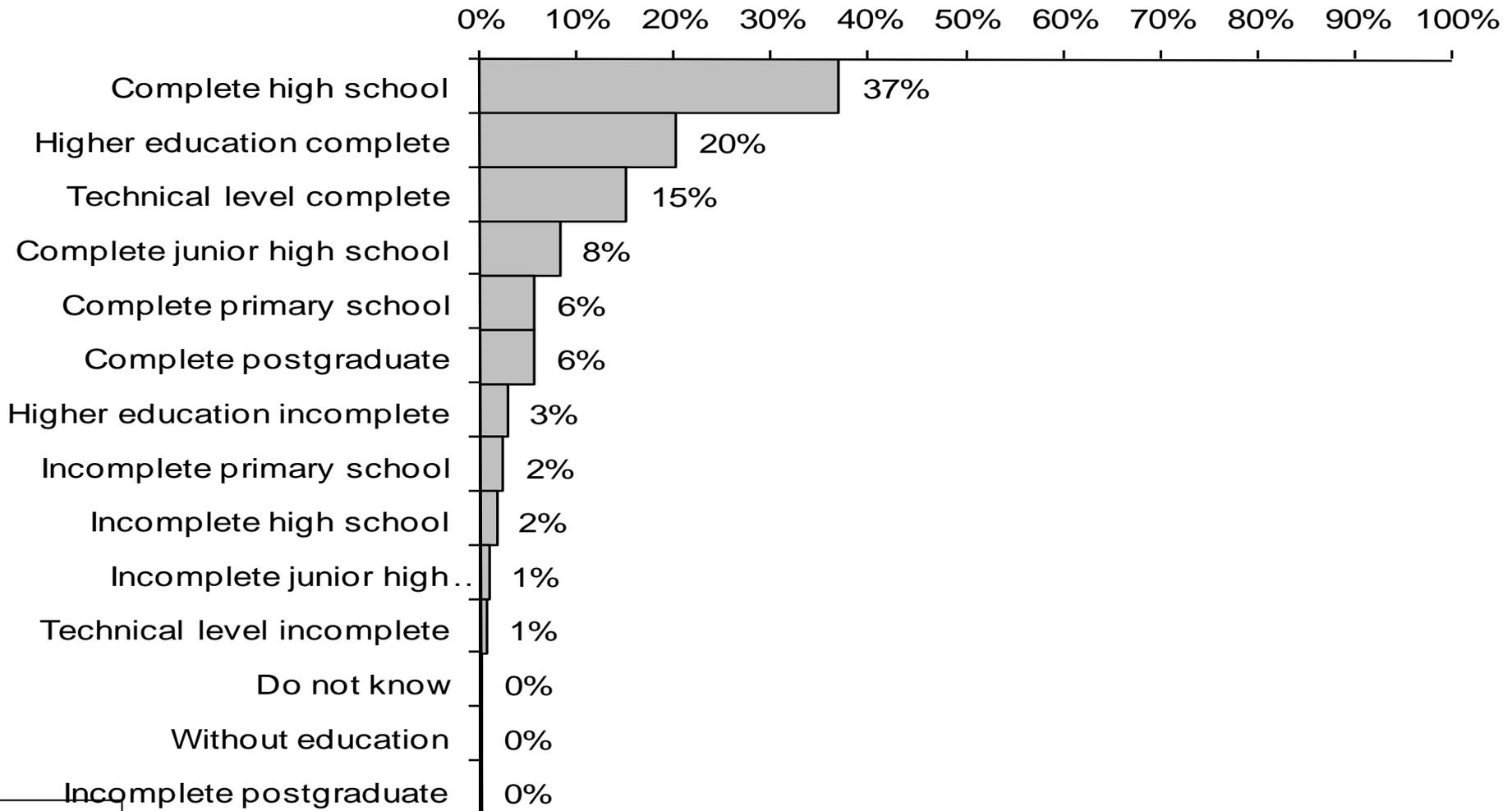
# Sociobiography

- \* Parental education background of TSUI 2011 respondents were mostly high school (for both father and mother, around 30% father and 37% mother), followed by bachelors (28% father, 20% mother).
- \* Graduates whose parents have low and very low education background (not finished junior high school or lower) were 7% (father) and 9% (mother).
- \* These figures is important to determine the equality aspect of higher education and the data shown that UI entrance was not limited to those highly educated population.
- \* However, this is to be compared with situation in other universities in Indonesia before firm conclusion could be drawn.

# Fathers' Education



# Mothers' Education



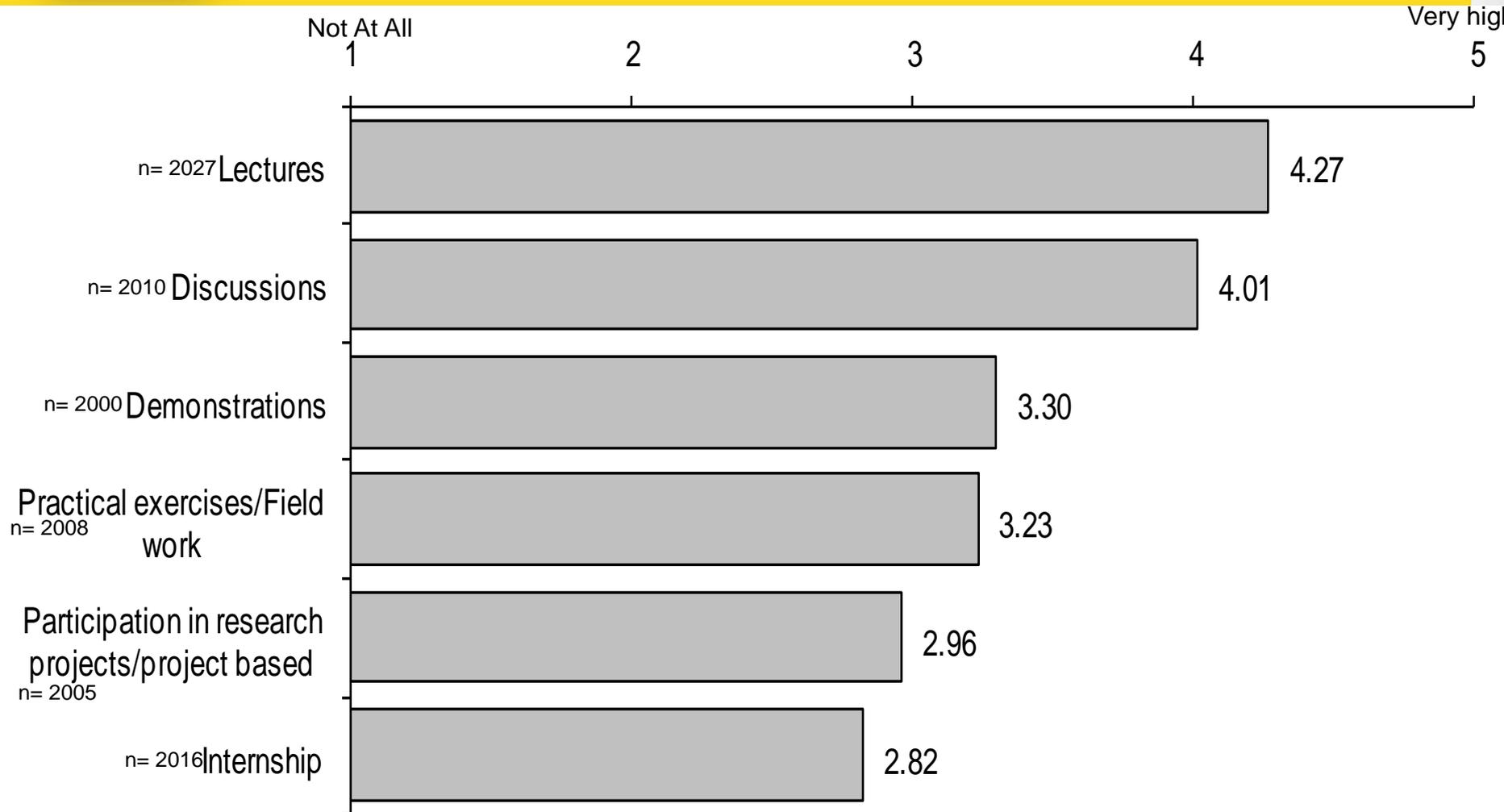


# Learning

- \* Both TSUI 2010 and 2011 respondents stated that regarding learning aspect, emphasis was given more on traditional classical approach such as lectures and discussions, while first hand experiences with real world through apprenticeship, practicum, and research were viewed as less than sufficient.
- \* This information poses challenges to curricula and learning components development.
- \* Evaluation should be conducted to elaborate whether the learning in UI is too theoretical and should be more practical oriented



# Emphasis of Learning Aspects by Study Program

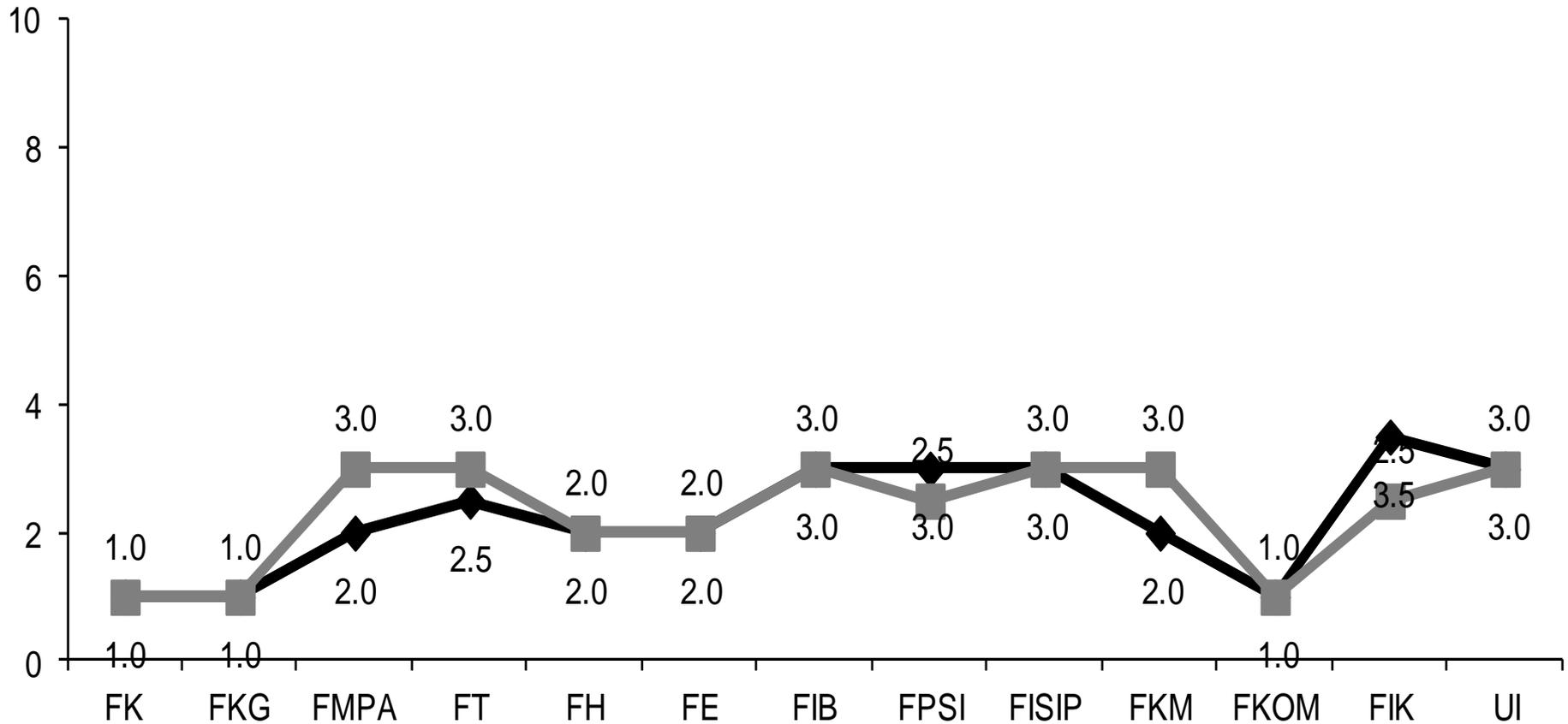




# Employability

- \* One of main indicators of graduate employability is the duration of job search period.
- \* Both TSUI 2010 and TSUI 2011 showed that for UI graduates in general; the median of job search duration was 3 months. There were variations and differences among faculties by year.
  - Consistently, Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Computer Sciences have the shortest duration of 1 month in both studies.
- \* It is noted that both studies reveal:
  - Internet is the main method of job searching, this reflects the importance of information technology in today generation.
  - Other popular methods of job search include:
    - Information from career center at university and faculty level,
    - Advertisement in newspaper or magazine, and
    - Connection through family, friend, and or lecturer.

# Job Search Duration (Median-Month)



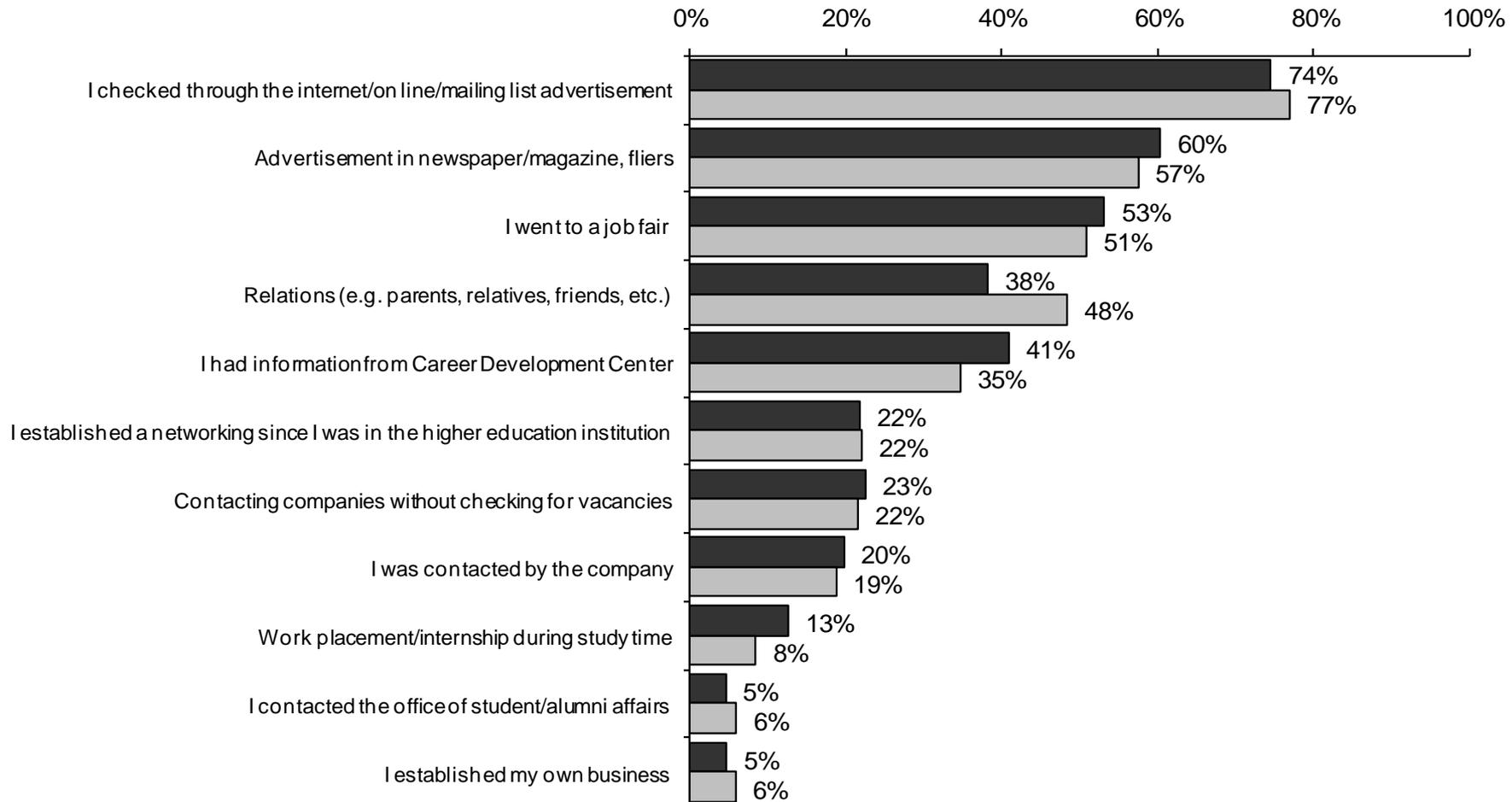
n 2010= 1416  
n 2011= 1317

—◆— TSUI2010    —■— TSUI2011



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# Job Searching Methods



Others: incl. I contacted the state working agency, I contacted a commercial working agency

■ TSUI2010    □ TSUI2011



# Employability

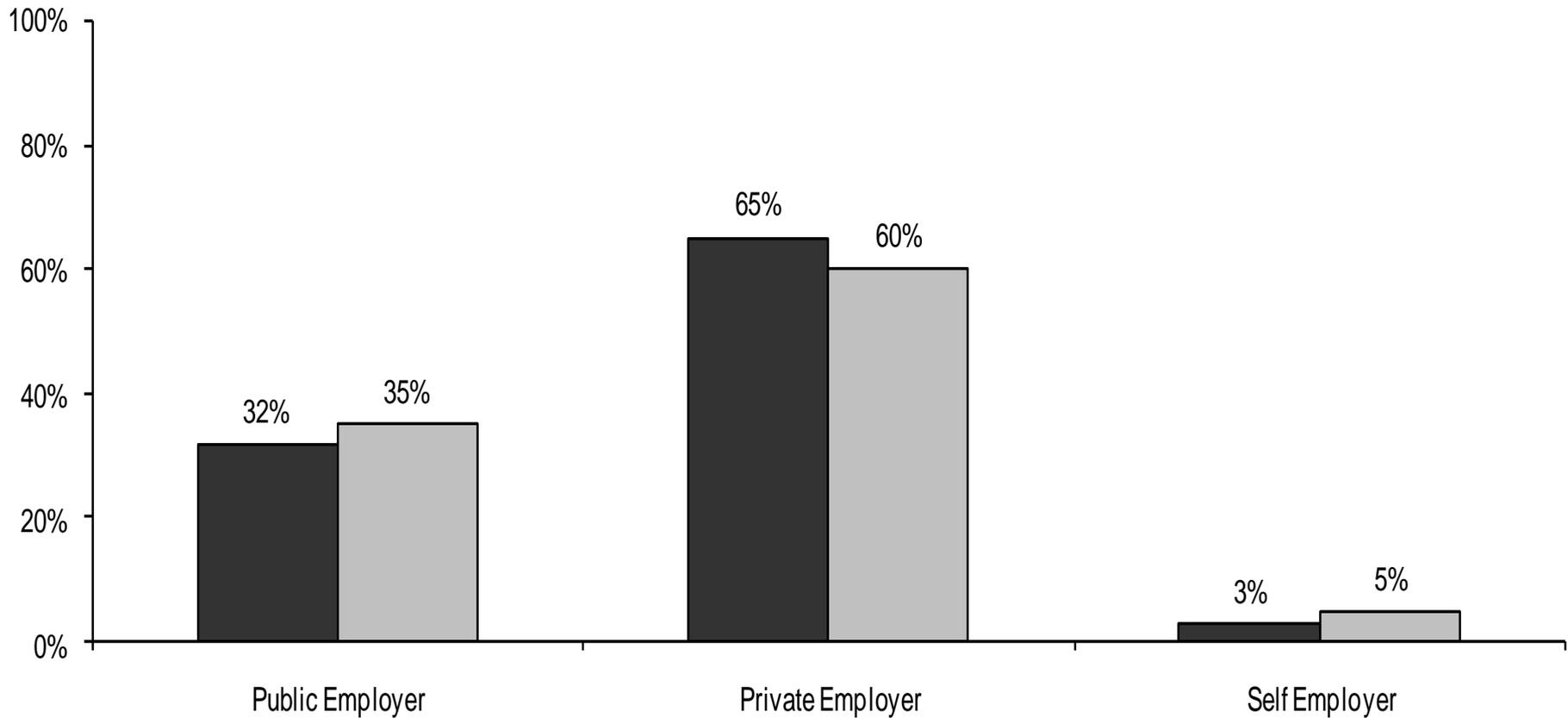
- \* The pattern of employability was almost similar but self-employed increased slightly.
  - Private institutions (TSUI 2010 65.0%, TSUI 2011 60.9%),
  - Government institutions (TSUI 31.9%, TSUI 2011 33.6%)
  - Self-employed (TSUI 2010 3.1%, TSUI 2011 5.5%).
- \* Work challenge (around 35%) is the main consideration in choosing the first job, followed by salary (30%) and other benefits.



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# Type of Current Employer



n 2010= 1618  
n 2011= 1841

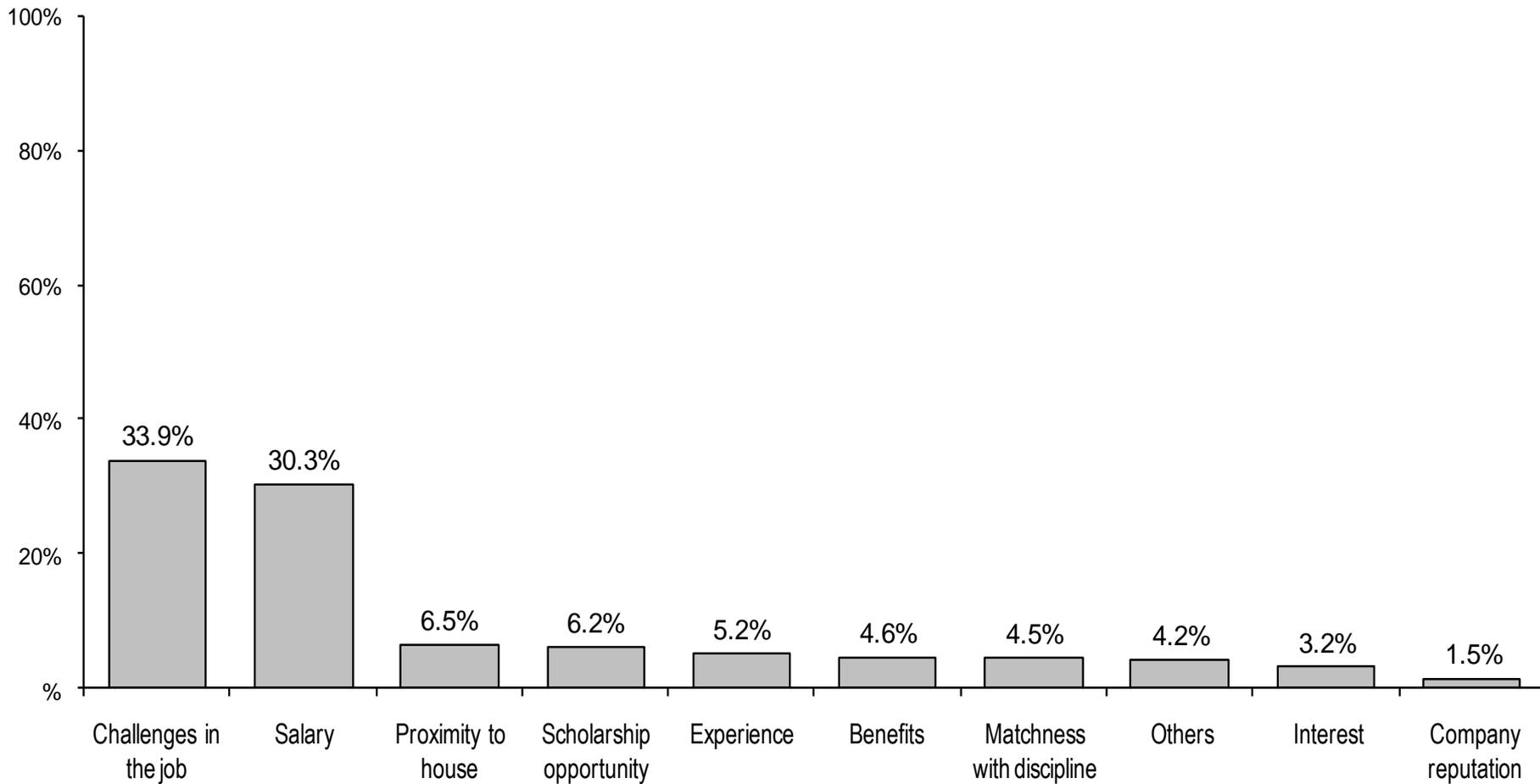
■ TSUI 2010    □ TSUI 2011



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Widyadarmas, Pendidikan Tinggi,  
1953-1999

# Main Consideration to Select Job

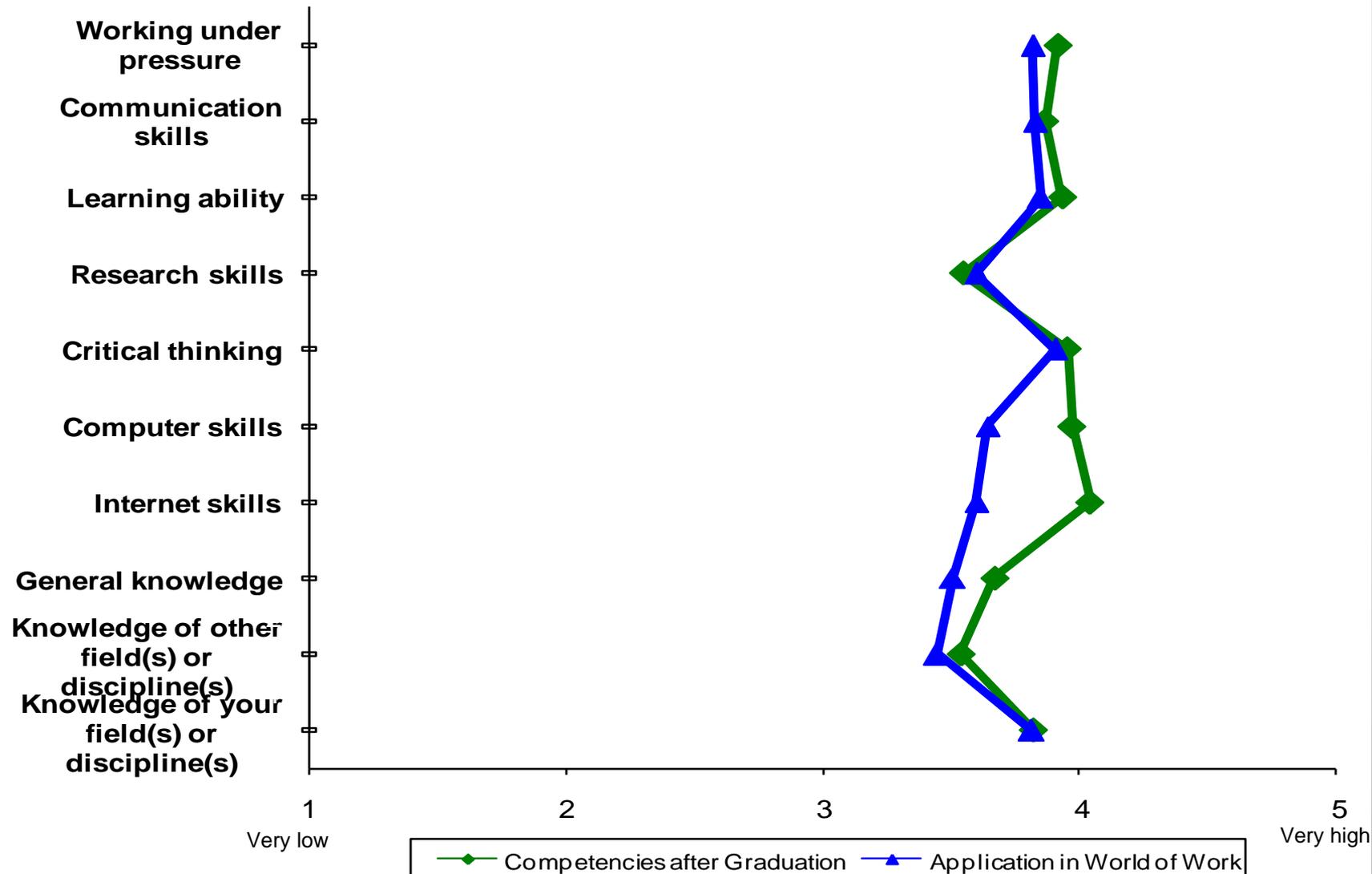


n= 1379



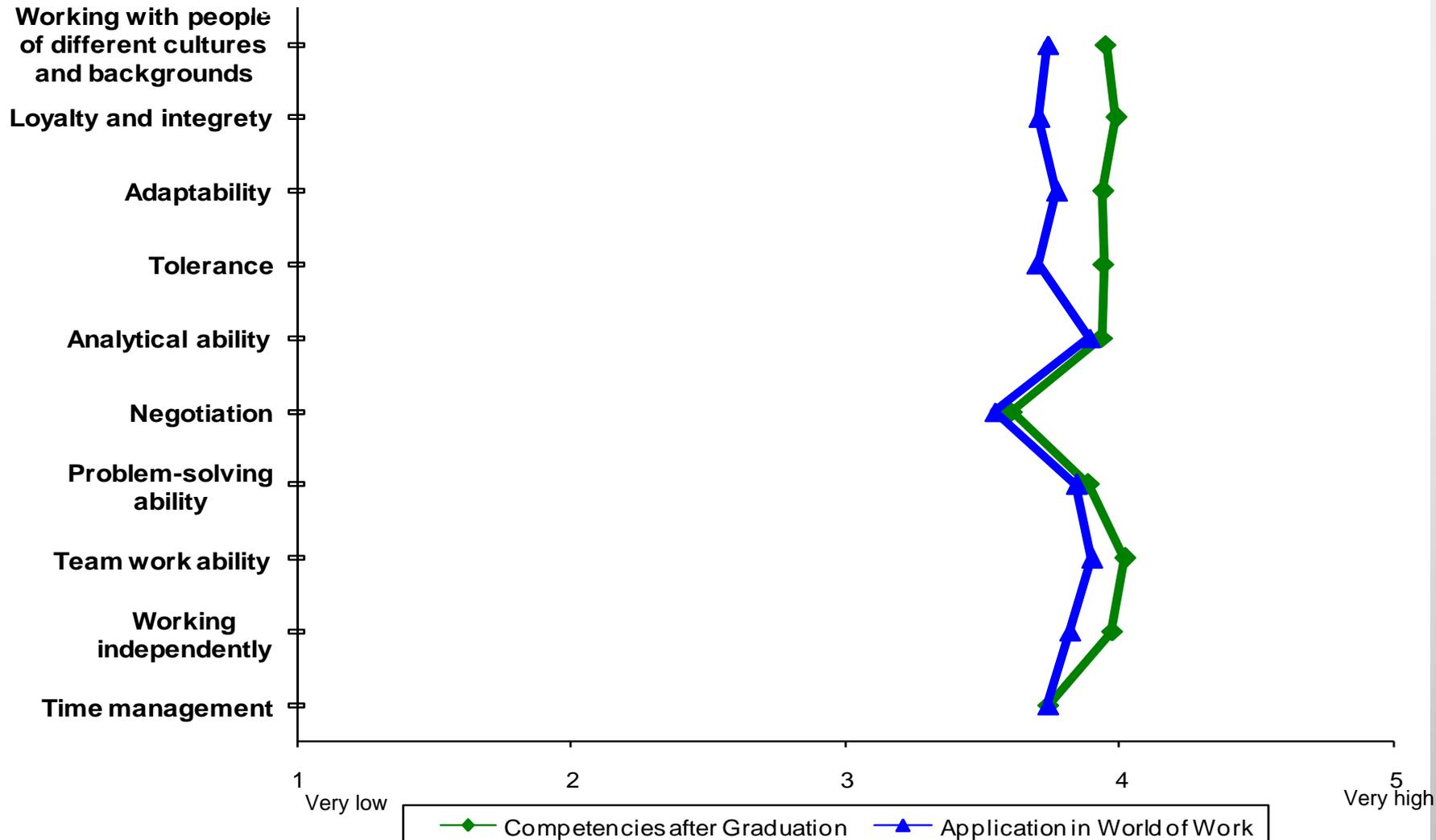
# Competencies

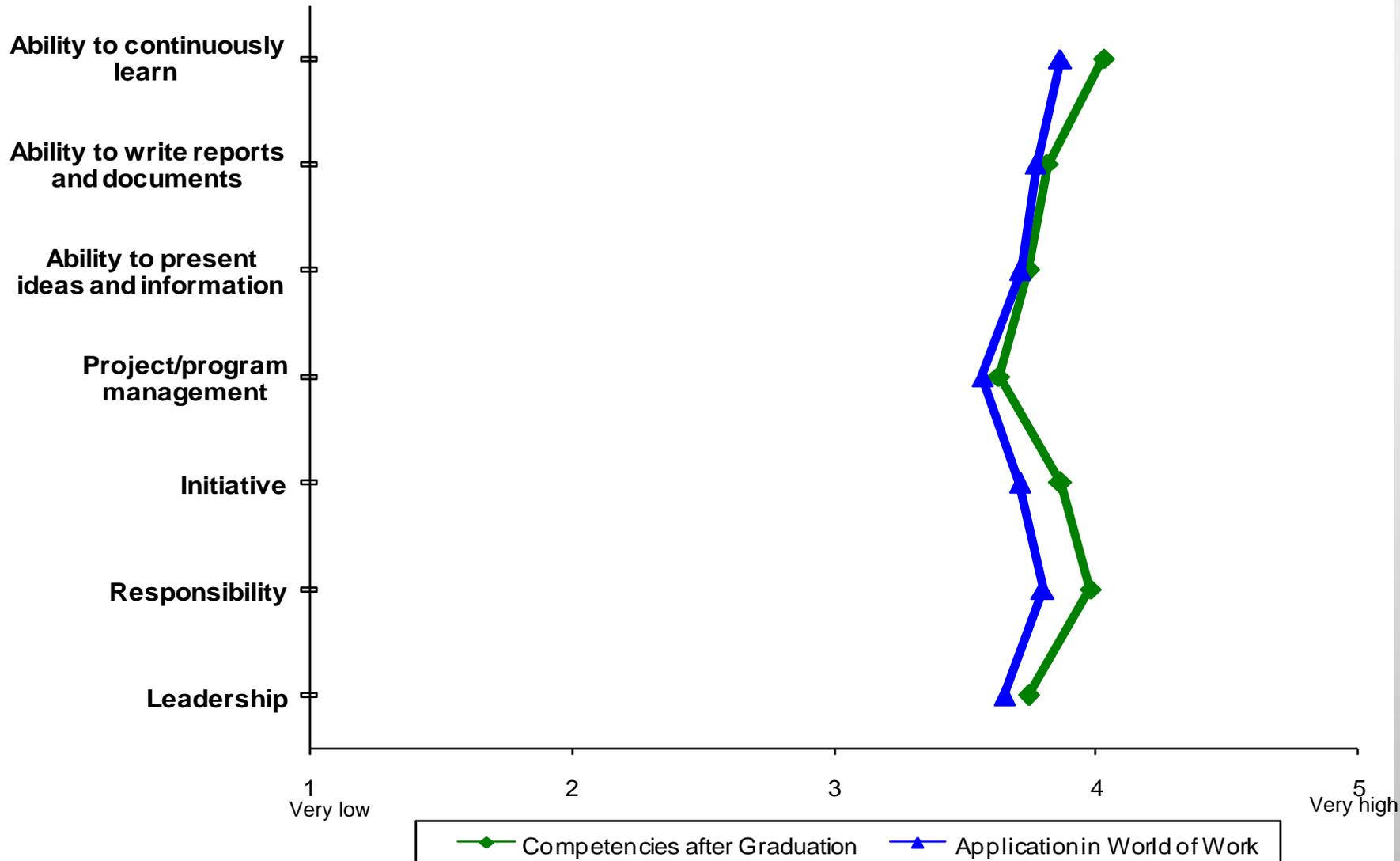
- \* Regarding acquired and required competencies, most respondents had a positive perception (positive gap) for most of competencies, meaning that they acquired more than the requirements in their work.
- \* The closest gaps between acquirement and requirement were for skills beyond cognition such as communication and negotiating skills.
- \* The only negative gap was found for research competence.
- \* The results pointed to the importance of other key skills needed by students as to survive in the world after higher education.





# Competencies (2)

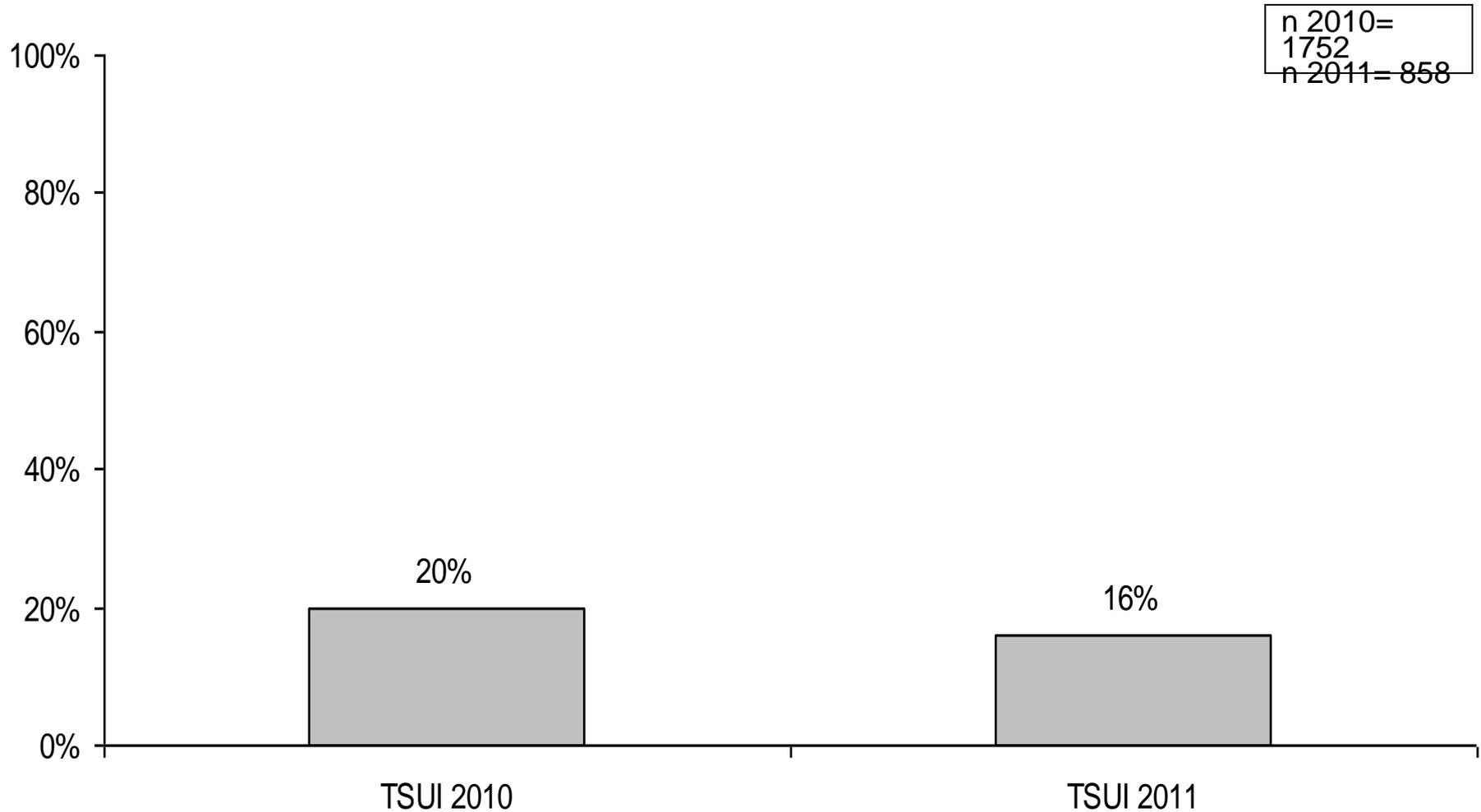




# Link and Match

- \* Link and match indicators of horizontal and vertical matches among respondents in both studies are close to expectation
- \* Horizontal matches were 20% in TSUI 2010 and 16% in TSUI 2011,
- \* Vertical matches were over qualification of 6.6% in TSUI 2010 and 5.3% in TSUI 2011

# Horizontal Mismatch





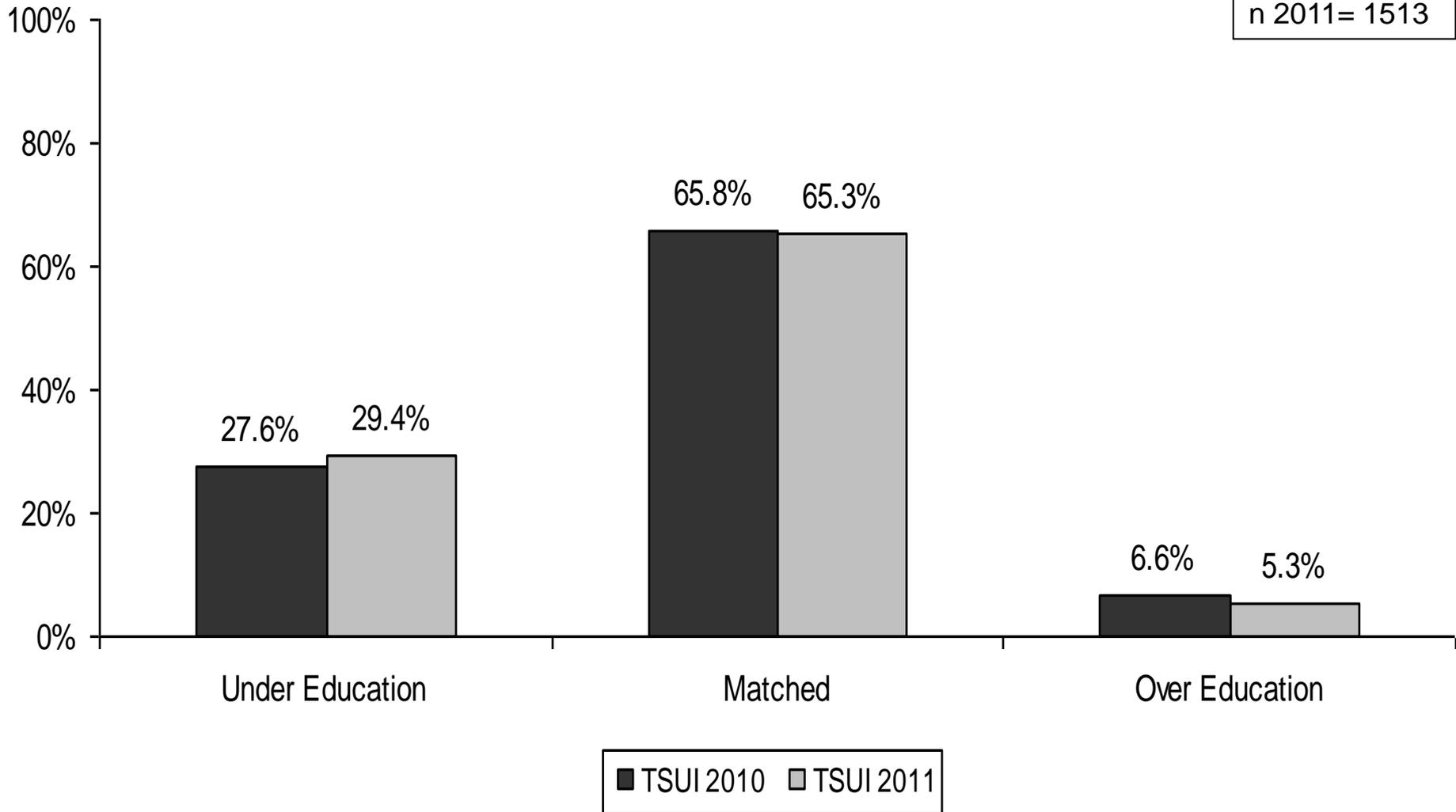
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# Vertical Mismatch

25

n 2010= 1762  
n 2011= 1513



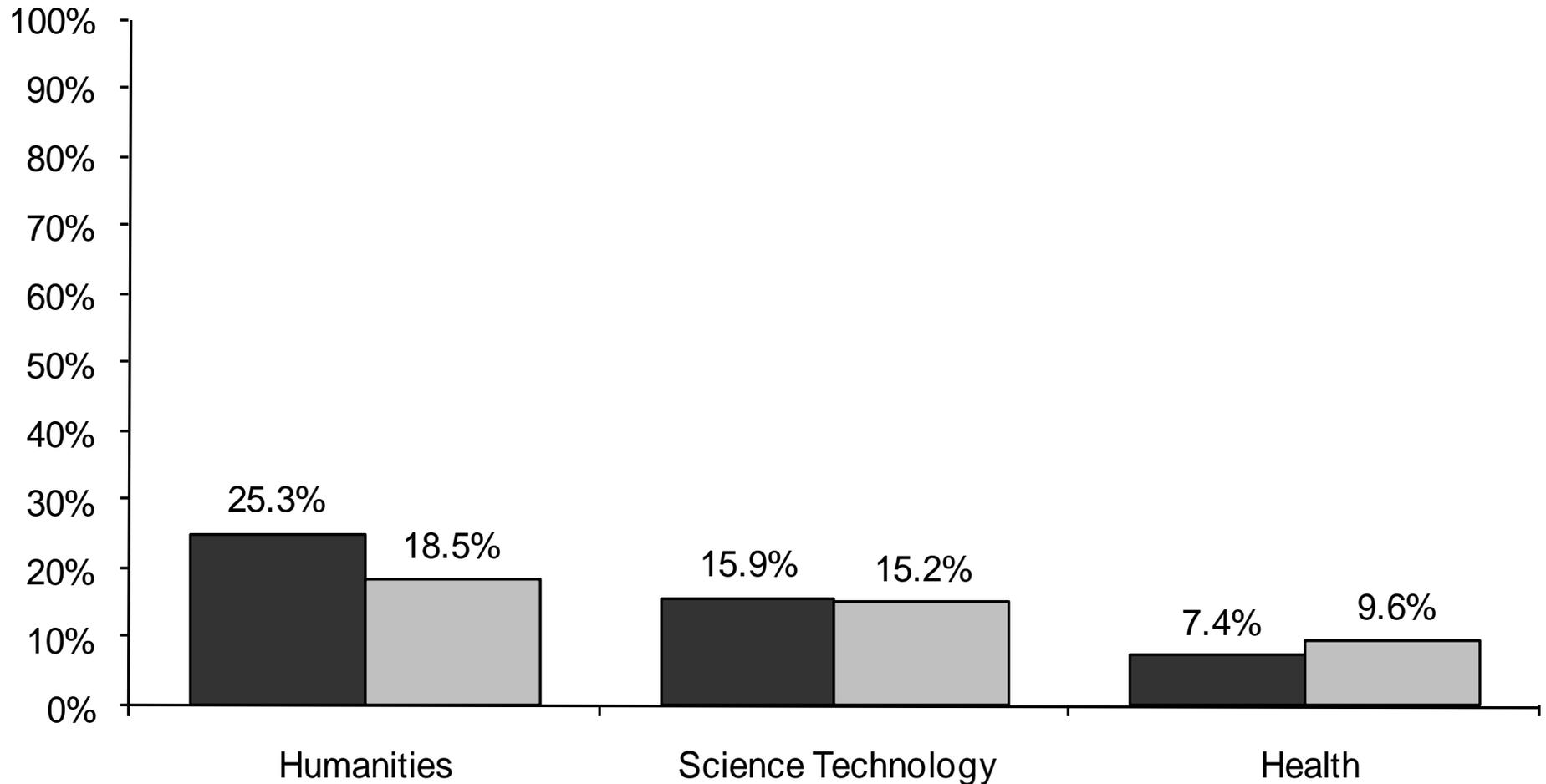
# Link and Match

- \* The most horizontally matched is faculties in the health sciences cluster (Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health, Nursing, Pharmacy Study Program)
- \* Followed by faculties within science and technology cluster (Faculties of Engineering, Computer Sciences, and Mathematics and Natural Sciences), and
- \* Then faculties in social-humanities cluster (Faculties of Social and Political Sciences, Economics, Law, Psychology, and Humanities).
- \* The interpretation of match should be taken carefully due to different nature of different discipline and their closeness to the profession.



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# Horizontal Mismatch Based on Cluster<sup>27</sup>



n 2010= 1752  
n 2011= 1527

■ TSUI 2010 □ TSUI 2011

# Conclusion

- \* TSUI 2010 is better than TSUI 2011 in terms of undelivered rate and response rate, but TSUI 2011 is better in term of data completion
- \* TSUI 2010 and TSUI 2011 are indifferent for variables related to learning process and transition to employment, i.e. learning aspect emphasis, job search duration, method to find job, type of employer, and acquired and required competencies.
- \* Regarding link and match, TSUI 2011 shows better matching than TSUI 2010 both horizontally and vertically.
- \* Overall, for the selected variables, TSUI 2010 and 2011 results are consistent and the results provide an optimistic promise for UI graduates.



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**Thank You Very Much  
for your kind attention**