



UPT KEMAHASISWAAN DAN ALUMNI
UPGRIS

REPORT TRACER STUDY

Universitas PGRI Semarang

2023

**BACHELOR'S AND MASTER'S
PROGRAMMES, GRADUATES
OF 2021**



FOREWORD

We give thanks to God Almighty for His abundant grace and guidance, which have enabled the completion of the UPGRIS Undergraduate and Postgraduate *Tracer Study* Report 2023 for the Class of 2021.

We, as the Head of the Student Affairs and Alumni Department, would like to express our gratitude to the various parties who have supported the publication of this report, including:

1. Dr. Sri Suciati, M.Hum., Rector of Universitas Persatuan Guru Republik Indonesia Semarang
2. Dr. Sapto Budoyo, S.H., M.H., Vice-Rector III for Student Affairs at Universitas Persatuan Guru Republik Indonesia Semarang
3. Dr Ling Maria Ulfah, S.Si., M.Pd., Head of the Student Affairs and Alumni Unit
4. All UPGRIS alumni at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels who served as respondents and completed the survey

We hope that this 2023 UPGRIS Undergraduate *Tracer Study* report on the 2021 cohort will be of benefit to the development of UPGRIS, in terms of accreditation, the curriculum, student development, and other relevant areas. We apologise for any shortcomings that may remain in the production of this report and will continue to make improvements to achieve even better results.

Semarang, 31 December
2023 Head of Student Affairs and
Alumni

Yanuar Hery Murtianto, M.Pd

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RESPONSE RATE BY FACULTY

As this is a survey with a respondent population, the response rate is crucial for ensuring data quality. The higher the response rate, the better the quality of the data obtained, as it more closely reflects the actual situation.

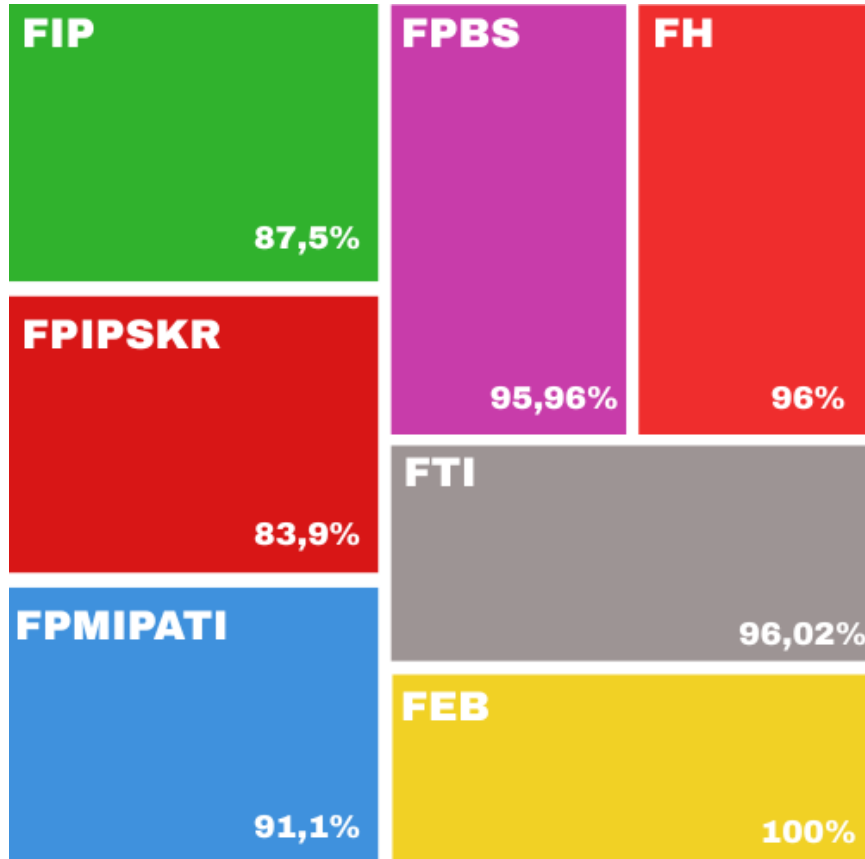


Figure 1.1 Response Rate by Faculty

As shown in the figure above, the Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB) has a 100% response rate, indicating a very high level of alumni participation. The Faculties of Social and Political Sciences (FPBS), Engineering (FTI), and Law (FH) also have response rates above 95%, reflecting an excellent level of participation. However, the FIP, FPIPSKR, and FPMIPATI faculties have lower response rates, at 87.50%, 83.89%, and 91.11% respectively.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

2.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

The *Tracer Study* Report of the Faculty of Education at Universitas PGRI Semarang presents survey results covering several different study programmes. Each study programme has a different target number of respondents, with the number of valid and invalid respondents recorded for the year 2023. This data illustrates the results of data collection regarding the employment status and activities of alumni after graduation, as well as providing insights into the level of alumni participation in the survey conducted.

Program Studi	Target Responden	Respon Valid	Respon Tidak Valid
Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	69	69	0
Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	360	289	31
Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)	139	139	0

Figure 2.1 Response Rate, Faculty of Education

The data obtained indicates an excellent level of participation from alumni, with the majority of respondents providing valid data. The Guidance and Counselling and Early Childhood Education programmes recorded a 100% valid response rate, indicating a very high level of participation. Meanwhile, PGSD had an 80.3% valid response rate, although there was some invalid data (around 8.6%). This reflects good data quality and a fairly high level of alumni participation in this survey. Overall, alumni of the Faculty of Education demonstrated good engagement, which paints a positive picture of the success of the education in preparing them for the world of work.

2.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Upon entering higher education, financial needs become one of the key aspects that students must address, both to support the learning process and to meet living expenses during their studies. Sources of tuition funding for 2022 graduates of the Faculty of Education are classified into several categories, namely Self-Funding or Family Support, ADIK Scholarships, BIDIKMISI, PPA, AFIRMASI, Scholarships from Companies or Private Sector, and other sources.

Program Studi	Biaya Sendiri/Keluarga	Beasiswa/ Lainnya
Bimbingan dan Konseling	98.55%	1.45%
Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	85.47%	14.53%
Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)	100%	0%

Figure 2.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

The data indicates that the majority of students in the Faculty of Education at Universitas PGRI Semarang pay for their tuition through personal or family funds. The Guidance and Counselling (BK) programme has 98.55% of students using personal funds, whilst PGSD records 85.47%, and PGPAUD relies entirely (100%) on personal or family funds. Scholarships or other sources of funding contribute only marginally, with PGSD at 14.53% and virtually no students in BK or PGPAUD utilising scholarships. This reflects a high reliance on personal funding for educational costs.

2.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies or abilities of graduates from the Faculty of Education are developed through various means, ranging from individual core competencies to those acquired during their studies. The learning process at university serves as the primary vehicle for developing competencies specific to the field of study, particularly in the mastery of educational science. Furthermore, during their studies, students are also involved in various activities that indirectly support the development of *soft skills*, such as communication skills, teamwork, and self-management.

Program Studi	Etika	Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	Bahasa Inggris	Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	Komunikasi	Kerja sama tim	Pengembangan Diri
Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	97.97%	97.97%	96.52%	97.97%	98.26%	97.68%	97.68%
Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	95.22%	93.77%	87.68%	93.94%	94.81%	95.16%	94.53%
Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)	100%	99.86%	99.86%	99.86%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 2.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates and the Contribution of Higher Education

From the data obtained, it can be concluded that Early Childhood Teacher Education (PGPAUD) has a perfect match between the competencies mastered by graduates and those required in the workplace, with all indicators reaching 100%. This indicates that the university has successfully prepared PGPAUD graduates optimally for the needs of the labour market. Meanwhile, Guidance and Counselling (BK) and Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) also demonstrate very good alignment, although there are slight differences. For example, PGSD has slightly lower figures for English (87.68%) and Subject-Specific Skills (93.77%) compared to PGPAUD. However, the majority of competencies mastered by PGSD and BK graduates are highly relevant to those required in the workplace. Overall, this data indicates that the competencies taught at the university are highly relevant to the demands of the workplace, reflecting that graduates have been well-prepared to meet them.

2.4 Teaching Methods

Learning is a process aimed at improving the quality of human resources through relevant knowledge and skills. In practice, learning employs various effective methods tailored to the subject matter, ensuring that the intended learning outcomes are effectively conveyed. At Universitas PGRI Semarang, learning is delivered through several methods, each with a distinct focus across different degree programmes, including Lectures, Demonstrations, Participation in Research Projects, Work Placements, Practical Sessions, Fieldwork, and Discussions. Each of these methods is designed to provide a comprehensive learning experience, with every study programme placing significant emphasis on almost all of these methods, with the aim of producing graduates who are ready to face the challenges of the workplace and contribute to the development of society.

Program Studi	Perkuliahan	Demonstrasi	Partisipasi dalam Proyek Riset	Magang	Praktikum	Kerja Lapangan	Diskusi
Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Sangat Besar: 91.30%	Sangat Besar: 91.30%	Sangat Besar: 91.30%	Besar: 89.86%	Sangat Besar: 91.30%	Besar: 89.86%	Sangat Besar: 94.20%
Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Sangat Besar: 76.12%	Besar: 70.59%	Besar: 70.24%	Sangat Besar: 82.35%	Sangat Besar: 76.12%	Besar: 79.24%	Besar: 80.28%
Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)	Sangat Besar: 100%	Sangat Besar: 100%	Sangat Besar: 99.28%	Sangat Besar: 99.28%	Sangat Besar: 99.28%	Sangat Besar: 99.28%	Sangat Besar: 100%

Figure 2. 4 Levels of Emphasis on Learning Methods

From the data obtained, Lectures and Demonstrations are the two methods receiving the greatest emphasis in every study programme, particularly in Guidance and Counselling (BK) and Early Childhood Teacher Education (PGPAUD), with 91.30% and 100% of respondents rating the emphasis on these methods as very high. Meanwhile, Internships and Practical Training also received significant attention, with the majority of respondents in the PGSD and BK study programmes rating both methods as important for their readiness for the world of work. Generally, study programmes more oriented towards early childhood education, such as PGPAUD, demonstrated a perfect balance of emphasis across all learning methods, whilst other programmes such as PGSD showed variation in the level of emphasis, with some methods receiving slightly lower ratings. Overall, the emphasis on practice-based methods such as internships, practical training, and fieldwork highlights the importance of direct experience in the professional world to enhance graduates' employability.

2.5 Employment Status

The employment status of graduates from the Faculty of Education at Universitas PGRI Semarang, is divided into five categories: employed (*full-time/part-time*), self-employed, continuing their education, currently unable to work but seeking employment, and currently unable to work. The distribution of these employment statuses is illustrated in the diagram in Figure 2.5 below:

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
F801. Bekerja	85.51%	78.89%	94.24%
F802. Belum Memungkinkan Bekerja	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
F803. Wiraswasta	5.80%	2.42%	5.76%
F804. Melanjutkan Pendidikan	7.25%	16.26%	0.00%
F805. Tidak Kerja tetapi Sedang Mencari Kerja	1.45%	2.42%	0.00%

Figure 2.5 Current Alumni Status

From the data obtained, the majority of Guidance and Counselling (BK) graduates have successfully found employment, with a percentage of 85.51%. On the other hand, the Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) programme has 78.89% of alumni already in employment, although a larger proportion are continuing their education (16.26%). Meanwhile, the Early Childhood Teacher Education (PGPAUD) programme has a very high success rate, with 94.24% of alumni in employment after graduation.

Overall, the majority of graduates from these three programmes are already in employment, with a small number either self-employed or continuing their education. No graduates were reported as unemployed or currently seeking work, reflecting the graduates' strong readiness for the world of work.

2.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This section outlines the average time taken by graduates of the Faculty of Education to secure employment, based on average figures examined in two periods: after graduation and before graduation.

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
F301. Sebelum Lulus	92.75%	77.16%	99.28%
F302. Setelah Lulus	5.80%	19.38%	0.00%
F303. Tidak Mencari Kerja	1.45%	3.46%	0.72%
Rata-Rata Waktu	1 Bulan	2 Bulan	0 Bulan

Figure 2.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data shows that in Early Childhood Education (PGPAUD), almost all graduates (99.28%) secured employment within less than one month of graduation, reflecting the graduates' high level of readiness to enter the workforce. Guidance and Counselling (BK) also showed a good figure, with 92.75% of graduates securing employment within approximately one month, whilst a small proportion (5.80%) required a longer period after graduation. Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) showed a slightly higher figure, with 19.38% of graduates taking around two months after graduation to secure employment. Overall, the majority of graduates from these three programmes were able to enter the workforce immediately after graduation, reflecting their strong readiness to adapt to the demands of the labour market.

2.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The available data shows the time taken by graduates from the three study programmes at the Faculty of Education, Universitas PGRI Semarang, to secure employment after graduation. This survey measures the job search period in two categories: (1) graduates who secured employment within less than 6 months (including those already employed before

(graduates) and (2) alumni who have been in employment for more than six months. In addition, this data also includes the average monthly income of alumni who are currently in employment.

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	98.55% (4 bulan)	87.54% (2.82 bulan)	100% (2.56 bulan)
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	1.45% (11 bulan)	12.46% (4.31 bulan)	0%
Pendapatan per bulan	Rp 2,568,824/bulan	Rp 2,694,484/bulan	Rp 3,028,140/bulan

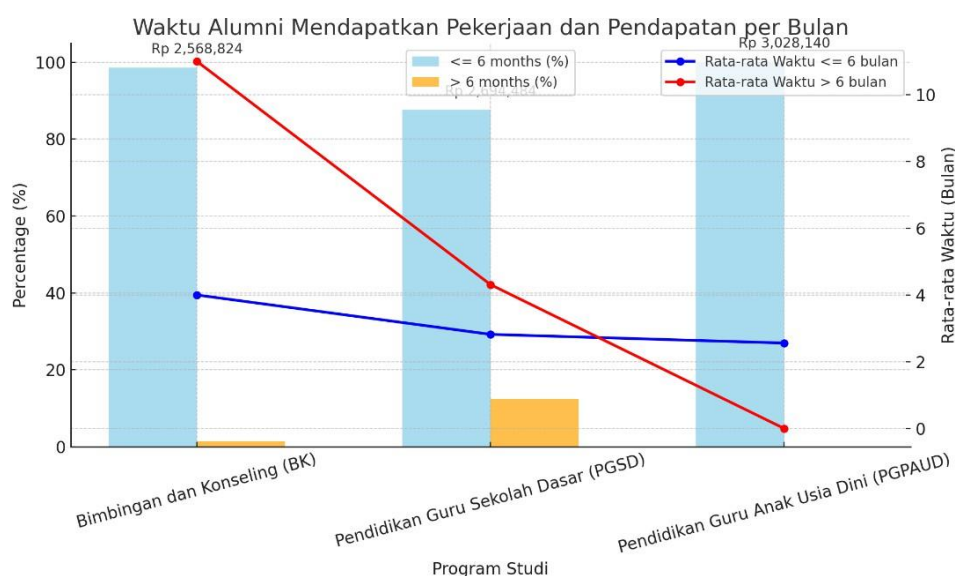


Figure 2.7 Time Taken for Graduates to Find Employment

From the data obtained, Early Childhood Education (PGPAUD) showed very high figures, with 100% of graduates securing employment within less than six months (average 2.56 months) and the highest monthly income of Rp 3,028,140. Guidance and Counselling (BK) also showed excellent results, with 98.55% of graduates securing employment within less than six months (average 4 months) and a monthly income of Rp 2,568,824. Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) recorded 87.54% of graduates securing employment within less than six months (average 2.82 months), with a monthly income of Rp 2,694,484. Overall, the majority of graduates from these three programmes successfully secured employment shortly after graduation, with a significant income in the job market.

2.8 Type of Employer

The available data illustrates the types of companies or institutions where alumni currently work across the three study programmes: PGSD, PGPAUD, and BK. This data is divided into five categories:

Government agencies (including state-owned enterprises), non-profit organisations/non-governmental organisations, private companies, self-employed individuals/own businesses, and others. The majority of alumni work in private companies, with a higher percentage in the PGPAUD and BK study programmes.

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Instansi Pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	16.18%	59.42%	5.76%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%
Perusahaan Swasta	73.53%	23.91%	87.05%
Wiraswasta/Perusahaan Sendiri	7.35%	2.90%	6.47%
Lainnya	2.94%	13.04%	0.72%

Figure 2.8 Types of Companies/Agencies/Institutions Where Alumni Currently Work

From the data obtained, Early Childhood Education (PGPAUD) shows that the majority of alumni work in private companies (87.05%), indicating that this sector is more popular among PGPAUD alumni. Meanwhile, Guidance and Counselling (BK) has a majority of alumni working in private companies (73.53%), but there is also a small proportion working in government agencies (16.18%). Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) has the highest percentage in government agencies (59.42%), reflecting that many PGSD alumni work in the formal education sector. On the other hand, the self-employment sector also shows a significant contribution in PGSD (2.90%) and PGPAUD (6.47%). Overall, the most common employment destination for graduates is the private sector, followed by government agencies. Nevertheless, there are still a number of graduates who choose the entrepreneurial path.

2.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The level of alumni employment is an indicator used to measure graduates' achievements in the labour market based on the geographical scope and legal status of their workplaces. This indicator is important as it reflects the impact and scope of graduates' competitiveness in the labour market. By understanding the types and levels of alumni employment, we can gain an insight into the breadth and quality of employment opportunities accessed by graduates, whether at the local, national, or international level.

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Lokasi/Wilayah/Wirawasta Tidak Berbadan Hukum	5.88%	13.71%	0.00%
Nasional/Wirawasta Berbadan Hukum	94.12%	85.89%	100%
Multinasional/Internasional	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%

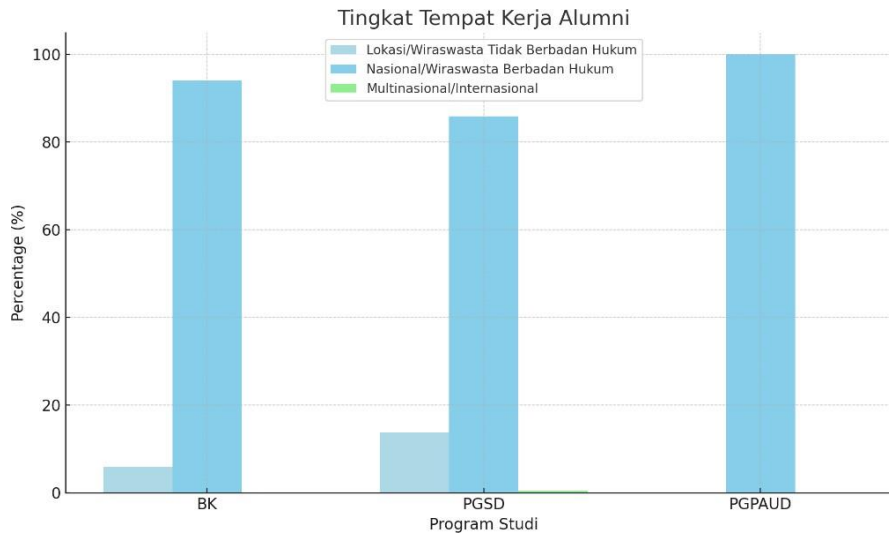


Figure 2.9: Employment Levels of Graduates

The data obtained shows that Early Childhood Education (PGPAUD) graduates are all employed in national companies or legally incorporated private enterprises (100%), reflecting their readiness to work in larger, formal sectors. Meanwhile, Guidance and Counselling (BK) has the majority of alumni working in national companies or private enterprises with legal status (94.12%), and a smaller percentage working in locations/regions or private enterprises without legal status (5.88%). Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) also shows that the majority of graduates work in national/private companies with legal status (85.89%), though some also work in locations/regions/private enterprises without legal status (13.71%). Overall, the majority of graduates work in national companies or private enterprises with legal status, whilst opportunities to work in multinational or international companies remain very limited across these three study programmes.

2.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Alumni Position/Role: Refers to the position or role held by alumni after they graduate from their degree programme. This measures the extent to which alumni are engaged in the workforce, whether as employees in companies (as staff, founders, or co-founders), as freelancers, or not engaged in the self-employed sector at all. This data illustrates alumni contributions in both the formal sector (companies or institutions) and the informal sector (entrepreneurship).

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Founder	0.00%	0.69%	0.00%
Co-founder	1.45%	0.69%	0.72%
Staff	92.75%	71.63%	98.56%
Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%	3.81%	0.00%
Tidak Berwirausaha	5.80%	23.18%	0.72%

Figure 2. 10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles

From the data obtained, Guidance and Counselling (BK) indicates that the majority of alumni engaged in entrepreneurship work primarily as staff (92.75%), with a very small percentage as co-founders (1.45%) and those not engaged in entrepreneurship (5.80%). Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) also shows that the majority of alumni who are entrepreneurs are staff (71.63%), with a small proportion as co-founders (0.69%) and freelancers (3.81%). Conversely, Early Childhood Teacher Education (PGPAUD) recorded a very high proportion in staff roles (98.56%), with almost no graduates working as founders or freelancers.

2.11 Percentage of Graduates Continuing Their Studies

The following are the percentages of graduates from the Guidance and Counselling, Primary School Teacher Education and Early Childhood Education programmes at the Faculty of Education who continue their studies:

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Persentase Alumni Melanjutkan Studi	92.75%	77.51%	100%

Figure 2.11 Percentage of Graduates Continuing Their Studies

From the data obtained, Early Childhood Teacher Education (PGPAUD) shows that all alumni continue their studies to a higher level (100%). Meanwhile, Guidance and Counselling (BK) has a fairly high percentage (92.75%) of alumni who continue their studies. Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD) has a lower percentage, namely 77.51%, indicating that the majority of PGSD alumni choose to work after graduation, although there are still some who continue their education.

2.12 How closely is the field of study related to employment, and what is the appropriate level of education for these jobs?

The relationship between field of study and employment illustrates the extent to which the education received by graduates is relevant to the jobs they undertake. Generally, this data covers the level of relationship between field of study and employment, which can be categorised into five categories: very strong, strong, fairly strong, weak, and none at all. This data provides an indication of how well graduates are able to apply the competencies acquired during their education in their professional lives.

The ‘Appropriate Level of Education for Current Employment’ measure assesses how relevant the education obtained is to the work carried out by graduates. These results help to evaluate whether graduates possess the right skills for the jobs they take up after completing their studies

Indikator	Bimbingan dan Konseling (BK)	Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar (PGSD)	Pendidikan Guru Anak Usia Dini (PGPAUD)
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	91.30% Sangat erat	87.54% Sangat erat	100% Sangat erat
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan	95.65% Tingkat yang sama	86.16% Tingkat yang sama	100% Tingkat yang sama

Figure 2.12 Relationship Between Field of Study and Occupation

The data obtained shows that almost all Early Childhood Education (PGPAUD) graduates feel there is a very close link between their field of study and their current job (100%). Guidance and Counselling (BK) shows a very close link (91.30%), with a small number of graduates feeling that the link is fairly close (2.90%). In Primary School Teacher Education (PGSD), the connection between their field of study and their work is also quite high, with 87.54% of graduates feeling that the connection is very strong. Regarding the level of education appropriate for their current job, the majority of graduates from all three programmes feel that the level of education they have attained is already appropriate for the work

they are engaged in. PGSD and PGPAUD alumni recorded the same levels at 86.16% and 100%. A small proportion of alumni also felt that they required a higher level of education for their jobs.

2.13 How Alumni Seek Employment

The ways in which alumni seek employment reveal the various methods used by graduates to secure work after completing their degree programmes. This data reflects how alumni utilise various channels and approaches to seek employment opportunities in the labour market. It is important to understand effective methods and how alumni utilise networks and resources available whilst they are still studying.

Figure 2. 13 Appropriate Levels of Education for Employment

Indikator	BK	PGSD	PGPAUD
Melalui iklan (koran, majalah, brosur)	1.46 %	3.05 %	0.00 %
Melamar tanpa mengetahui lowongan	0.00 %	3.58 %	0.00 %
Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja	0.00 %	0.54 %	0.00 %
Mencari lewat internet/iklan online	46.72 %	37.63 %	49.82 %
Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.73 %	1.25 %	0.00 %
Menghubungi Kemenakertrans	0.00 %	0.18 %	0.00 %
Menghubungi agen tenaga kerja	0.00 %	0.36 %	0.00 %
Memperoleh informasi dari pusat	44.53 %	31.90 %	49.82 %
Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan	0.00 %	1.08 %	0.00 %
Membangun jejaring (network)	1.46 %	3.23 %	0.00 %
Melalui relasi (dosen, orang tua)	3.65 %	12.19 %	0.00 %
Membangun bisnis sendiri	0.73 %	0.90 %	0.00 %
Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	0.00 %	1.61 %	0.36 %
Bekerja di tempat yang sama	0.00 %	1.08 %	0.00 %
Lainnya	0.73 %	1.43 %	0.00 %

The majority of graduates look for work via the internet and online advertisements, with PGPAUD accounting for 49.82% and BK for 46.72%. Job fairs and advertisements in print media are used less frequently, reflecting a shift towards digital technology. Networking whilst at university is also important, as evidenced by a significant percentage, particularly in PGSD (12.19%). Furthermore, information from the university’s career centre remains the primary source of job search for graduates, with PGSD and BK showing high figures. Meanwhile, internships and work placements also play a role, although to a lesser extent than digital methods.

Consequently, the media most frequently used by graduates to seek employment are the internet and online advertisements, with the highest percentages in PGPAUD (49.82%) and BK (46.72%). Conversely, the least used media are job fairs and seeking employment through advertisements in newspapers or magazines, indicating a decline in the use of traditional media for job searches.

2.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Average Company Response Rate

The average number of applications sent to companies indicates the number of companies or organisations that received applications from graduates before they secured their first job. This figure provides an indication of how actively graduates sought employment after graduation.

The average company response rate illustrates how many companies responded to alumni applications, either by inviting them for an interview or providing feedback regarding the position applied for. This reflects the success rate of alumni in attracting the attention of the companies to which they applied

Indikator	BK	PGSD	PGPAUD
F601. Berapa perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang sudah anda lamar (lewat surat atau e-mail) sebelum anda memperoleh pekerjaan pertama?	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan
F701. Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang merespons lamaran anda?	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan
F702. Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang mengundang anda untuk wawancara?	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan

Figure 2.14 Average Number of Applications Sent and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies indicates that graduates from the BK, PGSD and PGPAUD programmes contacted an average of three companies by post or email before securing their first job. Furthermore, the response rate from companies to these applications shows that graduates received replies from three companies, reflecting a good response rate across all degree programmes. Furthermore, the average number of companies inviting applicants for interviews also stands at 3, indicating fairly even interview opportunities across all study programmes. Consequently, this illustrates consistency in the levels of job applications, company responses, and interview invitations across each study programme.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND SPORTS EDUCATION

3.1 Response Rate by Programme

Respondents are individuals who provide responses or information in a survey, questionnaire, or research study. In the context of a *Tracer Study*, respondents refer to alumni or participants who are asked to provide information about their experiences and status after completing their studies in an educational programme. Valid respondents are those who have completed the survey correctly and meet the necessary criteria. In contrast, invalid respondents are those who do not meet the criteria or provide data that cannot be used.

Program Studi	Target Respondents	Valid Respondents	Invalid Respondents	Percentage of Valid Responses (%)
Pendidikan Pancasila & Kewarganegaraan	40	31	5	77.5%
Pendidikan Ekonomi	80	58	17	72.5%
Pendidikan Jasmani, Kesehatan & Rekreasi	178	161	8	90.4%

Figure 3.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

From the data obtained, Pancasila & Citizenship Education had 31 valid responses from 40 target respondents, meaning that 77.5% of alumni from this programme provided feedback regarding their career paths. Economics Education had 58 valid responses from 80 target respondents, with a participation rate of 72.5%. Meanwhile, Physical Education, Health & Recreation showed the highest valid response rate with 161 valid responses from 178 target respondents, amounting to 90.4%. These figures demonstrate the extent to which alumni of these study programmes are engaged in providing data useful for programme improvement and mapping labour market needs.

3.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for tuition fees refer to the various sources used by students to finance their studies at university. These sources of funding can come from various parties, including family, scholarships, educational institutions, and the private sector.

Sumber Dana	PPKN	Ekonomi	PJKR
Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	96.77%	100%	93.17%
Beasiswa ADIK	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.00%	0.00%	1.86%
Beasiswa PPA	0.00%	0.00%	1.86%
Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%
Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%
Lainnya	3.23%	0.00%	1.24%

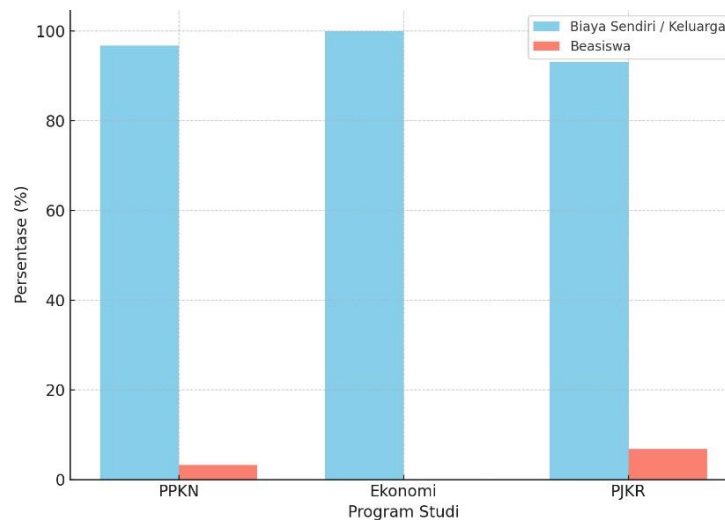


Figure 3.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

The majority of students on the Civic Education, Economics and Physical Education and Health Education programmes fund their studies through their own means or family support, with the figures standing at 96.77% for Civic Education, 100% for Economics and 93.17% for Physical Education and Health Education. Only a small proportion receive support from scholarships, such as the BIDIKMISI and PPA Scholarships, as well as the AFIRMASI and Corporate/Private Scholarships, particularly within the Physical Education and Health Education (PJKR) programme. These figures indicate that the majority of students still rely on personal or family funds to support their education.

3.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by graduates upon completion refer to the skills and knowledge acquired during their studies at university, which encompass various competencies

relevant to their respective fields of study, such as ethics, subject-specific expertise

the field of study, English, information technology, communication, teamwork, and personal development. Meanwhile, competencies required in the workplace refer to the skills that graduates must possess to be able to work effectively in industry or professional sectors relevant to their field.

Kompetensi	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Etika	98.06%	99.66%	88.20%
Keahlian Berdasarkan Bidang Ilmu	98.71%	99.66%	88.32%
Bahasa Inggris	98.06%	99.31%	82.73%
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	98.71%	99.66%	86.96%
Komunikasi	99.35%	99.66%	87.08%
Kerja Sama Tim	99.35%	99.66%	89.19%
Pengembangan Diri	99.35%	99.66%	87.95%

Figure 3.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

Based on the data above, the Economics Education study programme has the highest level of competency among the three study programmes, with a percentage of nearly 99% across all assessed competencies, such as ethics, subject-specific expertise, English, information technology, communication, teamwork, and personal development. The PPKN programme also showed excellent results, with the majority of competencies reaching around 98%, whilst the PJKR programme had a slightly lower success rate, ranging from 82% to 89%. In conclusion, Economics Education has the highest percentage in terms of competencies mastered and required in the workplace.

3.4 Teaching Methods

Teaching methods in higher education aim to develop students' skills through various approaches such as lectures, demonstrations, research projects, work placements, practical sessions, fieldwork and discussions. The emphasis placed on each method is measured based on its contribution or use in the learning process.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Perkuliahan	96.77% (Sangat Besar), 3.23% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 1.72% (Cukup Besar)	57.76% (Sangat Besar), 27.95% (Besar), 13.04% (Cukup Besar)
Demonstrasi	90.32% (Sangat Besar), 9.68% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	55.90% (Sangat Besar), 27.33% (Besar), 16.15% (Cukup Besar)
Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	93.55% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	55.90% (Sangat Besar), 24.22% (Besar), 19.25% (Cukup Besar)
Magang	100.00% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	60.87% (Sangat Besar), 26.09% (Besar), 12.42% (Cukup Besar)
Praktikum	93.55% (Sangat Besar), 3.23% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	59.01% (Sangat Besar), 26.09% (Besar), 14.29% (Cukup Besar)
Kerja Lapangan	93.55% (Sangat Besar), 3.23% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	62.11% (Sangat Besar), 26.09% (Besar), 11.18% (Cukup Besar)
Diskusi	96.77% (Sangat Besar), 3.23% (Besar)	98.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	56.52% (Sangat Besar), 27.95% (Besar), 14.91% (Cukup Besar)

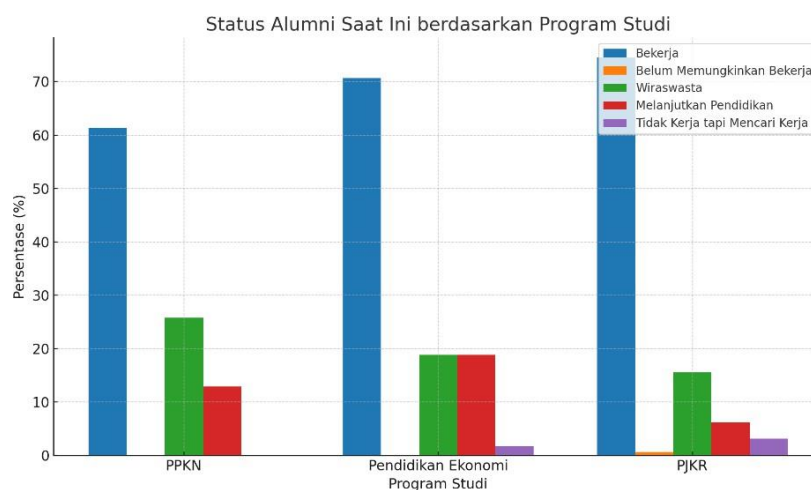
Figure 3.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

This table shows the level of emphasis on various learning methods in the PPKN, Economics Education, and PJKR study programmes based on the results of the tracer study. Learning methods such as lectures, demonstrations, internships, and discussions receive a very high level of emphasis in PPKN and Economics Education, indicating that these two study programmes focus more on teaching that is relevant to the needs of the workplace. Economics Education demonstrates a high degree of consistency in applying learning methods with a very high emphasis, although some components, such as lectures, are recorded as having a moderate emphasis (1.72%).

Meanwhile, Physical Education and Health (PJKR) shows greater variation in emphasis, with some methods, such as fieldwork and practical sessions, receiving a very high level of emphasis, although overall the ‘Very High’ emphasis is lower than that of Civic Education (PPKN) and Economics Education. PJKR also has a more varied level of emphasis, with some methods showing a fairly high level of emphasis (around 13%–19%). Thus, the Economics Education study programme has the highest consistency in placing a very high emphasis on various learning methods, followed by PPKN, whilst PJKR is more varied with a lower emphasis on most methods.

3.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni describes the condition or situation of graduates after completing their higher education. Some of the status categories recorded include: employed, not yet able to work, self-employed, continuing education, or currently seeking work despite not being employed. The measurement was carried out by calculating the percentage of alumni falling into each of these categories.



Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Bekerja	61.29%	70.69%	74.53%
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%
Wiraswasta	25.81%	18.79%	15.53%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	12.90%	18.79%	6.21%
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.00%	1.72%	3.11%

Figure 3.5 Current Alumni Status

This table shows the current alumni status based on three study programmes: PPKN, Economics Education, and PJKR. The majority of alumni from all three study programmes are currently employed, with PJKR recording the highest percentage (74.53%), followed by Economics Education (70.69%) and PPKN (61.29%). A small proportion of alumni are continuing their education, with Economics Education recording the highest percentage in this category (18.79%), followed by PPKN (12.90%) and PJKR (6.21%). A decrease in the percentage of self-employed individuals is observed in PJKR (15.53%) and Economics

Education (18.79%), whilst PPKN recorded a

higher figure (25.81%). Only a small number of graduates were unemployed but seeking work, with Physical Education and Sports recording the highest figure (3.11%). Consequently, Physical Education and Sports had the highest proportion of employed graduates, whilst Civic Education recorded the highest percentage in the self-employment category.

3.6 Average Time Spent by Graduates Seeking Employment

The average time alumni spend looking for work illustrates the duration required by alumni after graduation to secure employment, excluding part-time work. The measurement was conducted by comparing the time before and after graduation, as well as for those who were not looking for work at all.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Sebelum Lulus	96.7% (0 Bulan)	98.28% (0 Bulan)	51.55% (96,387 Bulan)
Setelah Lulus	3.23% (0 Bulan)	0.00% (0 Bulan)	47.20% (29,385 Bulan)
Tidak Mencari Kerja	0.00%	1.72%	1.24%

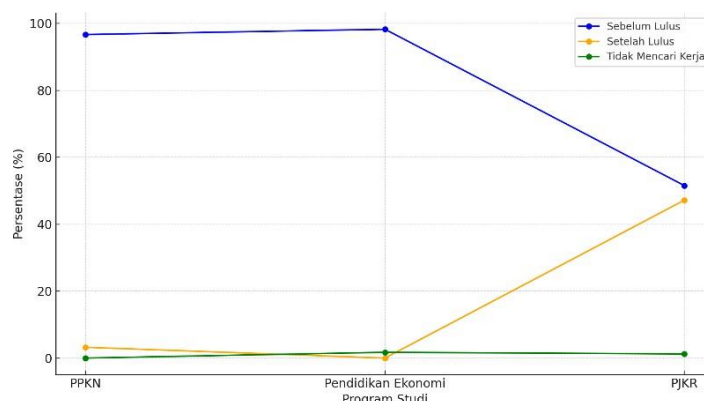


Figure 3.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This table shows the average time taken by graduates to find employment after graduation, based on the PPKN, Economics Education and PJKR degree programmes. The PPKN and Economics Education programmes have a very high percentage (over 96%) of graduates seeking employment before graduation, with an average job search time of 0 months. Meanwhile, PJKR shows greater variation, with only 51.55% of graduates seeking employment before graduation, and an average job search duration of 96.387 months. After graduation, PPKN showed that 3.23% of graduates were still seeking employment, whilst Economics Education had 0%. PJKR recorded 47.20% of graduates seeking employment after graduation, with an average job search duration of 29.385 months.

Thus, the PPKN and Economics Education programmes have a shorter job search duration before graduation, whilst PJKR shows a longer job search duration after graduation.

3.7 Time Taken for Graduates to Find Employment

The time taken by graduates to find employment reflects the duration required after graduation to secure their first job. The two main categories measured are finding employment within ≤ 6 months (including those already in work before graduation) and finding employment after more than 6 months. In addition, data on average monthly income is also recorded, showing the average salary received by graduates in their first job.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Mendapatkan pekerjaan ≤ 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	93.55% (2.11 Bulan)	100.00% (2.83 Bulan)	81.99% (3.68 Bulan)
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	6.45% (5.00 Bulan)	0.00% (0.00 Bulan)	18.01% (2.76 Bulan)

Figure 3.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This table shows the percentage of graduates who secured employment within less than or more than 6 months after graduation, based on the PPKN, Economics Education, and PJKR study programmes. The majority of graduates from PPKN and Economics Education secured employment within less than 6 months, with Economics Education recording a 100% rate and an average job search time of 2.83 months. PPKN also showed high figures, with 93.55% of graduates securing employment within less than 6 months, with an average job search time of 2.11 months.

On the other hand, Physical Education and Health Education (PJKR) showed greater variation, with only 81.99% of graduates securing employment within less than six months, yet the average job search duration was longer, at 3.68 months. For graduates who took more than 6 months to find employment, PPKN recorded 6.45% and PJKR recorded 18.01%. Thus, the Economics Education programme has the shortest job search time, followed by PPKN, whilst PJKR shows a longer job search period after graduation.

3.8 Type of Employer

The type of company or institution where alumni work indicates the sector or organisation in which they are employed after graduation. Alumni may work in the public sector (including state-owned enterprises), non-profit organisations or civil society organisations, private companies, as self-employed individuals or running their own businesses, or in other sectors.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	22.58%	12.07%	41.10%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%	0.00%	8.90%
Perusahaan swasta	67.74%	74.14%	37.67%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	6.45%	18.79%	6.16%
Lainnya	3.23%	0.00%	6.16%

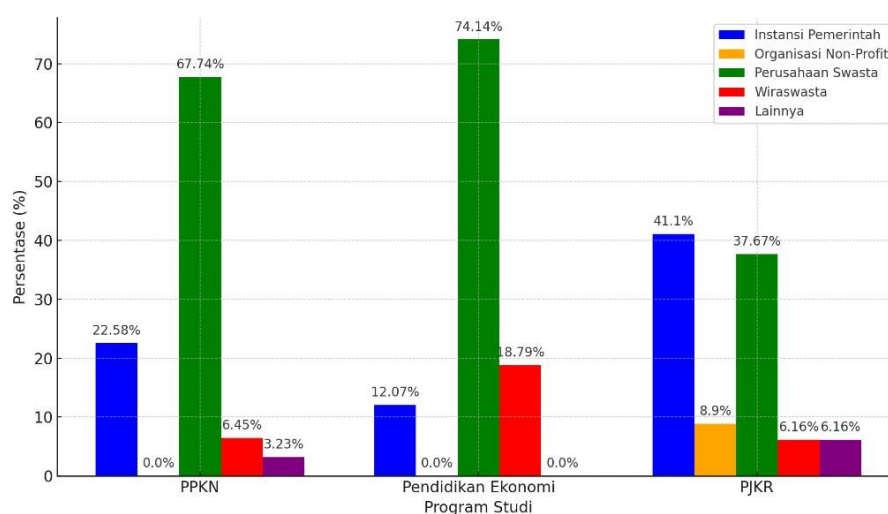


Figure 3.8 Types of Employers

Based on the available data, the majority of graduates from the PPKN and Economics Education programmes work in private companies, with PPKN recording 67.74% and Economics Education 74.14%. Meanwhile, PJKR shows that 37.67% of graduates work in private companies. Many PPKN graduates also work in government agencies, reaching 22.58%, whilst PJKR recorded the highest figure for government agencies (41.10%). For the self-employed/own business category, Economics recorded the highest figure (18.79%). Consequently, the Economics programme has the highest proportion

the highest proportion of alumni working in private companies, whilst Physical Education and Health (PJKR) recorded the highest figure for government agencies.

3.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The Employment Levels of Alumni in *the Tracer Study* provide an overview of how graduates from an educational institution are absorbed into the workforce, whether they are more likely to be employed in the local, national, or multinational/international sectors.

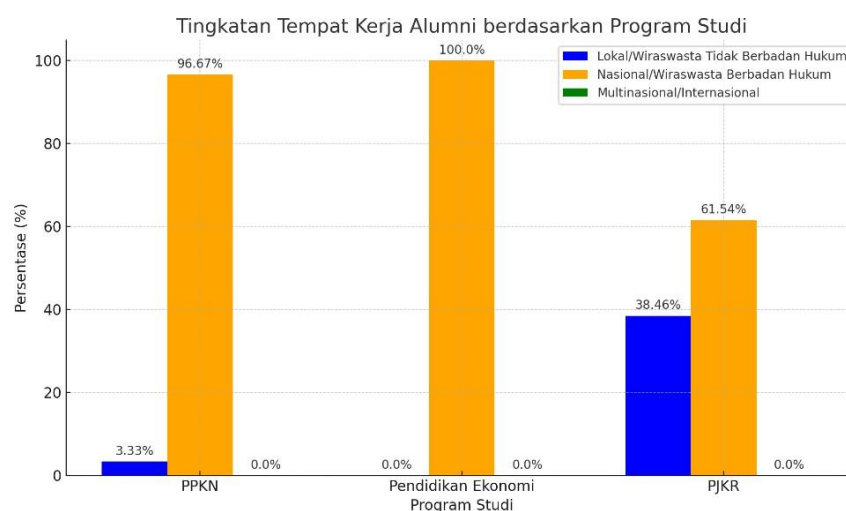


Figure 3.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The data presented shows the percentage of graduates employed at various levels of the workforce based on the PPKN, Economics Education and PJKR degree programmes. The majority of graduates from the PPKN and Economics Education programmes work in national companies or legally incorporated private enterprises, with Economics Education recording 100%. PPKN recorded 96.67% of alumni working in this sector. PJKR showed greater variation, with 61.54% of alumni working in the national/private sector with legal entity status and 38.46% in the local/regional/private sector without legal entity status. No graduates from any of the three programmes are employed in the multinational/international sector. Consequently, the Economics Education programme has the highest proportion of graduates employed in the national/private sector with legal entity status, followed by PPKN, whilst PJKR shows a more balanced distribution between the two sectors.

3.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed) illustrates the distribution of positions or roles held by alumni who chose to become entrepreneurs after graduation. This data classifies alumni who have entered the world of entrepreneurship and hold specific positions

within their businesses, whether as founders, co-founders, staff, or freelancers. This percentage indicates the types of roles alumni take on in the businesses they run, reflecting how many alumni have chosen the entrepreneurial path and how they manage their roles within those businesses.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Founder	0.00%	0.00%	3.73%
Co-founder	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%
Staff	90.32%	98.28%	68.98%
Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%
Tidak Berwiraswasta	9.68%	1.72%	27.33%

Figure 3.10: Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Based on the data presented, the majority of alumni from the three study programmes work as staff, with Economics recording 98.28%, PPKN recording 90.32%, and PJKR recording 68.98%. For the Founder and Co-founder categories, no alumni held these positions in PPKN and Economics, whilst PJKR recorded 3.73% for Founder and 0.62% for Co-founder. The Freelance/Self-employed category was very small across all study programmes, with PJKR recording 4.35%. For alumni not engaged in entrepreneurship, PJKR showed the highest percentage (27.33%), whilst PPKN and Economics Education recorded lower figures (9.68% and 1.72%, respectively). Thus, the Economics Education programme has the highest proportion of alumni working as staff, whilst PJKR shows greater variation in roles such as Founder and Freelance.

3.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies illustrates the proportion of alumni who choose to continue their education after graduating from a particular study programme. This data provides an insight into alumni's interest in continuing their academic development, whether they proceed to higher levels of education, such as master's programmes, or remain within the field they previously studied.

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	100.00%	98.28%	52.80%

Figure 3.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The data above shows the percentage of alumni continuing their studies based on the PPKN, Economics Education, and PJKR study programmes. The PPKN study programme has the highest percentage, with 100% of alumni continuing their studies. The Economics Education programme recorded 98.28%, whilst PJKR recorded a lower figure, with 52.80% of alumni continuing their studies. Thus, the PPKN programme demonstrates the highest success rate in continuing studies, followed by Economics Education, whilst PJKR has a lower percentage.

3.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment

The relationship between field of study and employment refers to the extent to which the knowledge, skills, and expertise acquired during the course of study can be directly applied in the workplace by graduates. The closer this relationship, the greater the relevance of the education received to the work being carried out. The Appropriate Level of Education for Current Employment refers to how suitable or appropriate the level of education held by graduates is for the jobs they currently hold. Does their job require a higher level of education, the same level as their own, or a lower level?

Indikator	PPKN	Pendidikan Ekonomi	PJKR
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	100.00%	98.28%	57.76%
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan	6.45%	0.00%	18.63%
Tingkat yang sama	93.55%	100.00%	80.12%
Tingkat lebih rendah	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%
Tidak perlu pendidikan tinggi	0.00%	0.00%	1.86%

Figure 3.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Occupation

The data presented shows that the link between field of study and employment is particularly strong in Civic Education and Economics Education, with Civic Education recording 100% of alumni who feel this link is very strong, and Economics Education recording 98.28%. PJKR shows a lower figure, with 57.76% of alumni feeling that the relationship is very strong. Regarding the category of appropriate educational level, the majority of alumni from Economics Education (100%) feel that their education is appropriate for their jobs, whilst PPKN recorded 93.55%, and PJKR recorded 80.12%. A small proportion of alumni from PPKN and PJKR felt that their level of education was too low for the jobs they held. Consequently, the PPKN programme had the highest proportion of alumni who felt that the relationship between their field of study and their job was very strong and that their level of education was appropriate, followed by Economics Education, whilst PJKR had a weaker relationship with employment and fewer alumni who felt their education was appropriate.

3.13 How Graduates Look for Work

The ways in which graduates look for work illustrate the various methods or strategies they use to secure employment after graduation. This data shows the various ways graduates use to find work, such as through job advertisements, personal networks, or employment agencies.

Indikator	PPKN (%)	Pendidikan Ekonomi (%)	PJKR (%)
F401. Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	0.00%	0.00%	11.47%
F402. Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	1.61%	0.00%	3.23%
F404. Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	48.39%	42.65%	49.57%
F408. Memperoleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir	46.77%	21.51%	42.65%
F411. Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, teman, dll.)	3.23%	21.51%	0.00%

Figure 3. 13 Ways Alumni Seek Employment

The data presented shows how graduates from the three study programmes—Civic Education, Economics Education, and Physical Education and Health—seek employment. The majority of graduates from all three programmes use the internet or online advertisements/mailling lists, with Civic Education and Physical Education and Health recording high figures of around 48.39% and 49.57%, whilst Economics Education recorded a

figure of

42.65%. In addition, some alumni also obtained information from faculty/university career centres, with PPKN recording the highest figure at 46.77%. Relationships and networks established during their studies were also used by some alumni to find work, albeit to a lesser extent. Consequently, the use of digital media and campus information sources became the primary means by which alumni sought employment, with PPKN and PJKR making greater use of the internet and online advertisements.

3.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Average Response Rate from Companies

The average number of applications sent to companies reflects the number of companies or organisations that alumni have contacted or applied to before securing their first job. This data provides an indication of how actively alumni are seeking employment by submitting applications. The average company response measures the number of companies or organisations that responded to job applications sent by alumni. This includes responses in the form of invitations to interviews or notifications regarding the status of the application.

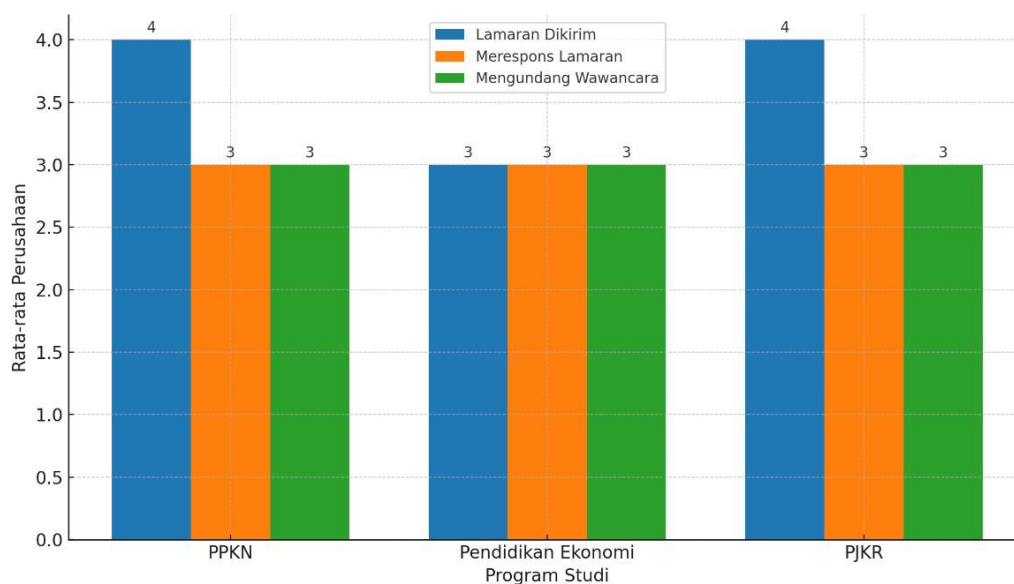


Figure 3.14 Average number of applications sent and average company response rate

The data shows the average number of companies to which graduates sent applications, those that responded, and those that invited them for interviews, based on the PPKN, Economics Education, and PJKR study programmes. The PPKN study programme had an average of 4 companies for applications sent, and an average of 3 companies for those that responded and invited for interviews. Economics Education showed consistent averages, with 3 companies for each category: applications sent, responses received, and invitations to interview. PJKR had an average of 4 companies for applications sent, 3 companies

responding, and 3 companies inviting for interviews. Thus, PPKN and PJKR have higher figures for applications sent, whilst Economics Education maintains consistent averages across all categories.

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL SCIENCES AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

4.1 Response Rate per Study Programme

Respondents in *the Tracer Study* are alumni who participate in the survey to provide information about their experiences during their studies and their career progression after graduation. Valid respondents are those who meet the survey criteria, whilst invalid respondents are those who do not meet the criteria or provide unusable data.

Program Studi	Target Responden	Responden Valid	Responden Tidak Valid
Pendidikan Matematika	154	145	2
Pendidikan Biologi	95	84	1
Pendidikan Fisika	26	24	1
Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi	40	34	3

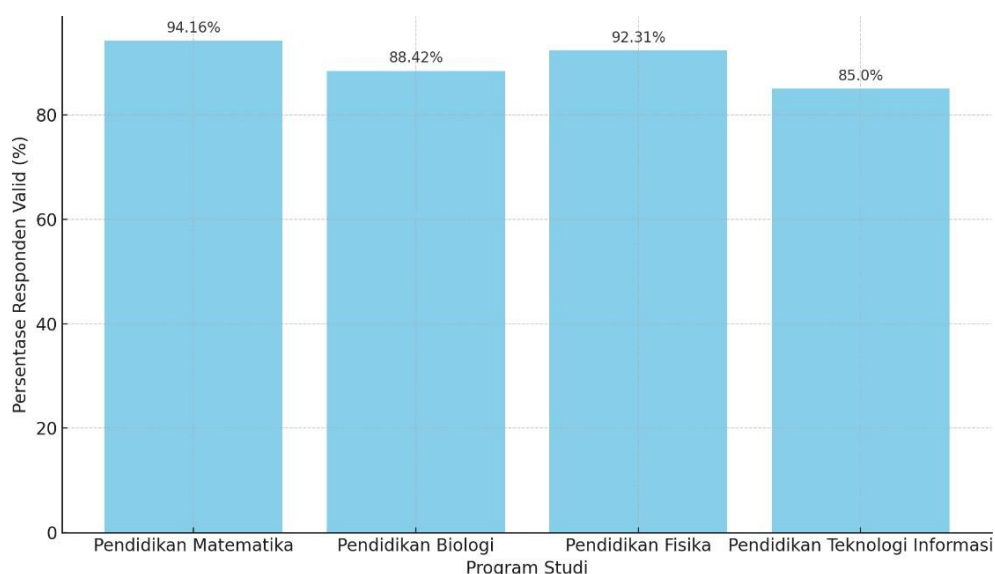


Figure 4.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

Based on the results of *the Tracer Study*, the Mathematics Education programme had 145 valid respondents out of 154 targets, representing a valid response rate of 94.16%. Biology Education had 84 valid respondents out of 95 targets, representing a valid response rate of 88.42%. The Physics Education programme had 24 valid respondents out of 26 targets, representing 92.31%, whilst the Information Technology Education programme had 34 valid respondents out of 40 targets, representing

85%. These figures reflect the participation rate and the quality of data obtained from each study programme.

4.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for tuition fees include the various methods used by students to pay for their education, such as personal/family funds or through scholarships provided by the government, the university, or private organisations.

Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika	Pendidikan Biologi	Pendidikan Fisika	Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi
F1201. Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	89.66%	94.05%	100%	97.06%
F1202. Beasiswa ADIK	0%	0%	0%	0%
F1203. Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	3.45%	0%	0%	0%
F1204. Beasiswa PPA	0%	1.19%	0%	0%
F1205. Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0%	0%	0%	0%
F1206. Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0%	0%	0%	0%
F1207. Lainnya	6.90%	4.76%	0%	2.94%

Figure 4.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

According to the data, the majority of students in the Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technology Education rely on personal/family funding. Mathematics and Information Technology Education are predominantly funded by personal/family contributions (89.66% and 97.06% respectively), with little support from scholarships. Biology programmes also rely on personal or family funding (94.05%) with minimal assistance from PPA scholarships and other sources. Physics programmes are entirely funded by personal or family contributions. In general, the majority of study programmes rely on personal or family funding, with a small contribution from scholarships.

4.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by graduates upon graduation refer to the skills and knowledge they acquired during their higher education. Meanwhile, the competencies required in the workplace are the skills needed by the labour market, which are often influenced by the needs of relevant industries and professions.

	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika (%)	Pendidikan Biologi (%)	Pendidikan Fisika (%)	Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (%)
1	Etika	91.45	97.86	95.0	97.06
2	Keahlian Berdasarkan Bidang Ilmu	88.41	97.86	95.0	96.47
3	Bahasa Inggris	80.69	96.19	95.0	94.12
4	Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	89.52	98.1	95.0	97.06
5	Komunikasi	90.9	97.62	96.67	97.06
6	Kerja Sama Tim	90.9	98.33	96.67	97.06
7	Pengembangan Diri	90.48	98.33	96.67	96.47

Figure 4.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

Based on Tracer Study data, the Mathematics Education programme demonstrates high competence in Communication (90.90%) and Teamwork (90.90%), but English (80.69%) requires improvement, particularly when compared to workplace requirements (83.59%). Biology Education shows excellent results, with a high alignment between competencies upon graduation and those required in the workplace, particularly in Communication (97.62% upon graduation, 98.10% in the workplace) and Personal Development (98.33% in both aspects).

The Physics programme demonstrates high competencies across almost all indicators, though slightly lower than the other two programmes, particularly in English (95.00% upon graduation, 95.83% in the workplace). Information Technology Education (PTI) possesses competencies that are highly relevant to the needs of the workplace, such as in the Use of Information Technology (97.06% upon graduation, 97.06% in the workplace) and Communication (97.06% in both aspects). Overall, Biology Education and Information Technology Education show a better alignment between the competencies mastered and those required in the workplace, whilst Mathematics Education and Physics Education show discrepancies in English and Personal Development.

4.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on teaching methods describes the extent to which various teaching methods, such as lectures, demonstrations and practical sessions, are prioritised within a degree programme to support the learning process and the development of students' competencies.



	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika	Pendidikan Biologi	Pendidikan Fisika	Pendidikan Teknologi Info
1	Perkuliahhan	65.52% (Sangat Besar), 23.45% (Besar), 11.03% (Cukup Besar)	95.24% (Sangat Besar), 3.57% (Besar), 1.19% (Cukup Besar)	95.83% (Sangat Besar), 4.17% (Besar)	94.12% (Sangat Besar), 2.94% (Besar)
2	Demonstrasi	49.66% (Sangat Besar), 33.79% (Besar), 14.48% (Cukup Besar)	91.67% (Sangat Besar), 5.95% (Besar), 2.38% (Cukup Besar)	87.50% (Sangat Besar), 4.17% (Besar), 8.33% (Cukup Besar)	88.24% (Sangat Besar), 8.82% (Besar)
3	Partisipasi dalam Proyek Riset	53.79% (Sangat Besar), 27.59% (Besar), 15.86% (Cukup Besar)	92.86% (Sangat Besar), 4.76% (Besar), 2.38% (Cukup Besar)	91.67% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Cukup Besar)	88.24% (Sangat Besar), 8.82% (Besar), 8.82% (Cukup Besar)
4	Magang	68.28% (Sangat Besar), 26.90% (Besar), 4.83% (Cukup Besar)	94.05% (Sangat Besar), 4.76% (Besar), 1.19% (Cukup Besar)	95.83% (Sangat Besar), 4.17% (Cukup Besar)	88.24% (Sangat Besar), 8.82% (Besar)
5	Praktikum	56.55% (Sangat Besar), 31.72% (Besar), 11.72% (Cukup Besar)	94.05% (Sangat Besar), 4.76% (Besar), 1.19% (Cukup Besar)	95.83% (Sangat Besar), 4.17% (Cukup Besar)	82.35% (Sangat Besar), 14.71% (Besar)
6	Kerja Lapangan	64.14% (Sangat Besar), 26.90% (Besar), 8.28% (Cukup Besar)	95.24% (Sangat Besar), 3.57% (Besar), 1.19% (Cukup Besar)	95.83% (Sangat Besar), 4.17% (Cukup Besar)	88.24% (Sangat Besar), 8.82% (Besar)
7	Diskusi	66.90% (Sangat Besar), 25.52% (Besar), 6.90% (Cukup Besar)	92.86% (Sangat Besar), 5.95% (Besar), 2.38% (Cukup Besar)	87.50% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Besar), 4.17% (Cukup Besar)	85.29% (Sangat Besar), 11.76% (Besar)

Figure 4.4 Level of Emphasis on Teaching Methods

Based on the available data, Mathematics Education places greater emphasis on Lectures (65.52%) and Internships (68.28%), with other methods such as Demonstrations and Participation in Research Projects also receiving attention. Biology Education places a strong emphasis on Lectures (95.24%) and Internships (94.05%), indicating a focus on the development of practical skills. Physics Education places the greatest emphasis on Lectures (95.83%), with a more even distribution of emphasis across other methods. Meanwhile, Information Technology Education emphasises Internships and Fieldwork (88.24% each), which are highly relevant to the world of work, followed by Lectures (94.12%). Overall, all degree programmes tend to emphasise a balance between theory and practical skills, with a greater focus on skills that can be directly applied in the field.

4.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni refers to the circumstances or activities in which alumni are engaged after completing their education, whether they are working, continuing their education, or seeking employment.

Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika (%)	Pendidikan Biologi (%)	Pendidikan Fisika (%)	Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (%)
Bekerja	82.76%	78.57%	70.83%	85.29%
Belum Memungkinkan Bekerja	1.38%	0.00%	8.33%	2.94%
Wiraswasta	3.45%	4.76%	8.33%	8.82%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	4.83%	16.67%	4.17%	0.00%
Tidak Kerja tetapi Sedang Mencari Kerja	7.59%	0.00%	8.33%	2.94%

Figure 4.5 Current Alumni Status

Based on the data obtained, graduates of the Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technology Education have varied alumni statuses. The majority of alumni across all study programmes are already in employment, with Information Technology Education recording the highest percentage (85.29%) of employed alumni. Mathematics Education also has a majority of alumni in employment (82.76%), followed by Biology Education (78.57%) and Physics Education (70.83%). Furthermore, some alumni are still pursuing further education, particularly in Biology Education (16.67%), whilst the percentage of those currently seeking employment is relatively small across all study programmes.

Thus, the majority of graduates from all study programmes have successfully entered the workforce, with Information Technology Education showing the highest figure (85.29%). Mathematics Education and Biology Education also show high percentages of employed graduates, whilst Physics Education has a lower proportion. Furthermore, Biology Education has the highest proportion of alumni continuing their education (16.67%), whilst the percentage of alumni currently seeking employment remains low across all study programmes. This indicates success in preparing alumni for the workforce, with few still seeking opportunities.

4.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The average time taken by graduates to find employment refers to the length of time it takes graduates to secure a job after graduation, excluding part-time work. This figure is calculated based on data from graduates who have found employment after graduation and those who are still seeking employment.

	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika (%)	Pendidikan Biologi (%)	Pendidikan Fisika (%)	Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (%)
1	Sebelum Lulus	57.24	90.48	91.67	79.41
2	Setelah Lulus	35.86	5.95	8.33	17.65
3	Tidak Mencari Kerja	6.9	3.57	0.0	2.94

Figure 4.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the data presented in the table, Biology Education has the highest percentage of graduates seeking employment before graduation (90.48%), followed by Mathematics Education (57.24%). Meanwhile, Information Technology Education has a high percentage of alumni seeking employment after graduation (17.65%), and Physics Education records 91.67% of alumni who started working immediately after graduation. Thus, Biology Education records the percentage highest among alumni who seek employment before graduation.

4.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The time taken by graduates to secure employment after completing their degree programme. This period is calculated from the date of graduation to the date they commence employment. It does not include part-time work or employment that began prior to graduation (e.g. an internship that led to a permanent position).

	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematis	Pendidikan Biologi	Pendidikan Fisika	PTI
1	Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan	77.93% (3.57 Bulan)	90.48% (2.62 Bulan)	83.33% (2.11 Bulan)	79.41% (2.89 Bulan)
2	Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	22.07% (6.00 Bulan)	9.52% (7.00 Bulan)	16.67% (8.75 Bulan)	20.59% (7.00 Bulan)
3	Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	Rp. 2,264,454	Rp. 2,694,367	Rp. 3,788,889	Rp. 3,228,966

Figure 4.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data reveals that for the indicator of finding employment within ≤ 6 months, the highest percentage comes from Biology Education at 90.48% with an average time of 2.62 months, followed by Physics Education at 83.33% (2.11 months), PTI at 79.41% (2.89 months), and Mathematics Education at 77.93% (3.57 months). For the > 6 months category, the highest percentage was in Mathematics Education at 22.07% (6.00 months) and the lowest in Biology Education at 9.52% (7.00 months). In terms of income, the highest was Physics Education at Rp 3,788,889 per month, followed by PTI at Rp 3,228,966, Biology Education at Rp 2,694,367, and the lowest was Mathematics Education at Rp 2,264,454. In conclusion, Biology Education graduates are absorbed into the job market the fastest, whilst Physics Education graduates hold the top position in terms of average monthly income.

4.8 Type of Employer

The type of company/institution where alumni work refers to the sector or type of organisation where alumni work after they graduate. This data provides an overview of where alumni work, whether they work in the government sector, non-profit organisations, private companies, or as entrepreneurs.

	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika	Pendidikan Biologi	Pendidikan Fisika	PTI
1	Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	30.43%	29.76%	12.50%	11.76%
2	Organisasi non-profit/LSM	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%
3	Perusahaan swasta	47.10%	59.52%	66.67%	76.47%
4	Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	2.90%	4.76%	8.33%	5.88%
5	Lainnya	15.22%	5.95%	12.50%	2.94%

Figure 4.8 Types of Employers

The data shows that the majority of graduates from all degree programmes work in private companies, with the highest percentage coming from PTI (76.47%), followed by Physics Education (66.67%), Biology Education (59.52%), and Mathematics Education (47.10%). The largest number of graduates working in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises) come from Mathematics Education (30.43%), whilst the lowest proportion is from PTI (11.76%). The proportion of graduates involved in non-profit organisations/NGOs is relatively small, ranging from 0% to 4.35%, with the highest figure from Mathematics

Education. Meanwhile, entrepreneurship or self-employment is most common

by Physics Education graduates (8.33%), and the highest proportion in the “other” category was found in Mathematics Education (15.22%). This indicates that the private sector is the primary destination for graduates, particularly for PTI alumni who have a significant presence in that category.

4.9 Level of Alumni Employment

The level of alumni employment illustrates the scope or scale of the workplaces where alumni are employed after graduation. This data indicates whether alumni work in local, national, or multinational/international companies, providing an insight into the scale and level of influence of the organisations where alumni are employed.

	Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika	Pendidikan Biologi	Pendidikan Fisika	PTI
1	Lokal/wilayah/wirasta tidak berbadan hukum	33.60%	2.56%	8.70%	9.09%
2	Nasional/wirastwasta berbadan hukum	64.80%	97.44%	91.30%	90.91%
3	Multinasional/internasional	1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 4.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

Based on the data in the table above, the majority of graduates from all study programmes work in the national sector or in legally incorporated private enterprises, with the highest percentage coming from Biology Education (97.44%), followed by Physics Education (91.30%), PTI (90.91%), and Mathematics Education (64.80%). In the local/regional/unincorporated private sector category, the highest percentage comes from Mathematics Education (33.60%), whilst the lowest is from Biology Education (2.56%). Meanwhile, the multinational/international category is only recorded in Mathematics Education (1.60%), and is absent from other study programmes. Thus, the majority of alumni work at the national level, with Biology Education graduates holding a dominant position, whilst employment opportunities at the international level remain very limited.

4.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The percentage of alumni in entrepreneurial roles indicates the proportion of graduates who have chosen the entrepreneurial path, whether as a Founder, Co-founder, staff member in a company, or working as a Freelancer/self-employed worker. Additionally, there are also alumni who are not involved in entrepreneurship and have chosen to work in other sectors. This

data helps to understand alumni trends in the business world after graduation.

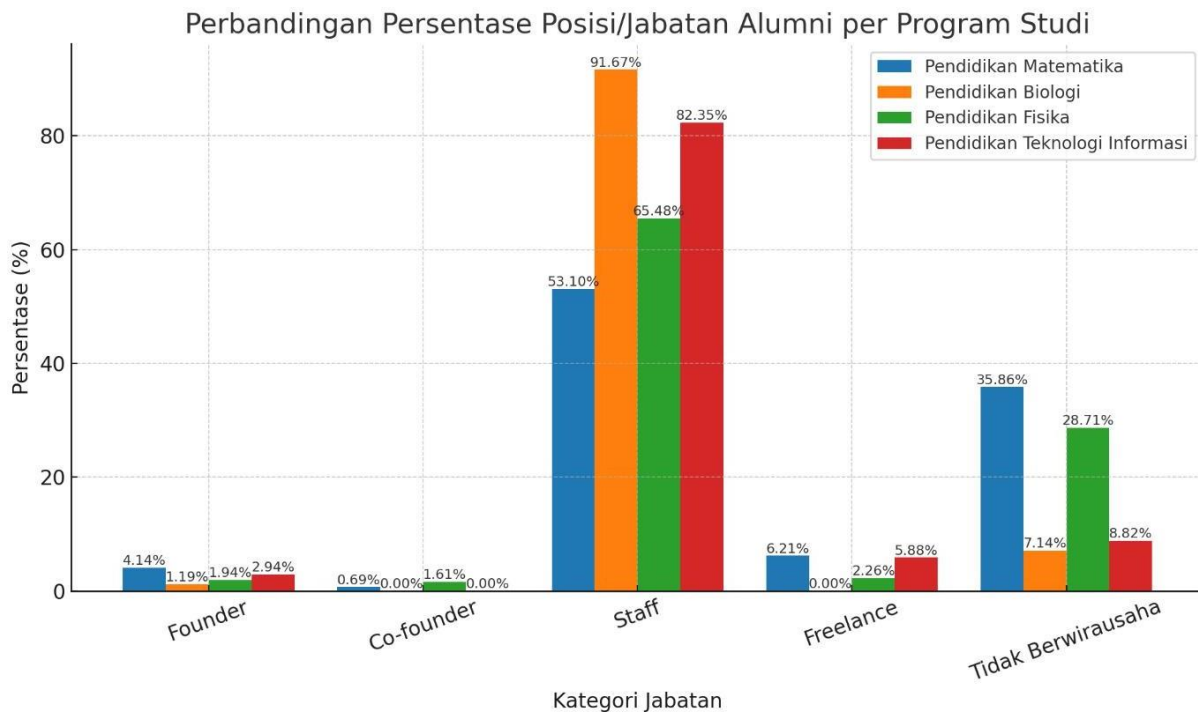


Figure 4. 10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles

Based on the data on the percentage of alumni positions/roles across each study programme, it is evident that the majority of graduates work as staff in various fields, followed by a proportion who choose the entrepreneurial or freelance path, and others who do not engage in entrepreneurship. The majority of alumni from all four study programmes work as staff, with the highest percentage in Biology Education (91.67%), followed by Information Technology (82.35%). Mathematics Education has the highest percentage of alumni who are not self-employed (35.86%). Physics Education shows 65.48% of alumni working as staff, and has a relatively higher proportion of founders (1.94%) and co-founders (1.61%) compared to Biology and Information Technology. Freelance work was most common in Mathematics Education (6.21%) and Information Technology (5.88%). These figures reflect a trend whereby the majority of graduates prefer to work as staff rather than as entrepreneurs or self-employed individuals.

4.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The percentage of alumni who continue their studies refers to the proportion of graduates from a particular degree programme who choose to pursue further education at a higher level after completing their previous studies. This indicator provides an insight into the extent to which alumni are interested in furthering their academic development,

whether they proceed to master's or doctoral programmes, or other levels of education, or choose to enter the workforce directly.

Program Studi	Persentase (%)
Pendidikan Matematika	47,59 %
Pendidikan Biologi	92,86 %
Pendidikan Fisika	64,55 %
Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi	79,41 %

Figure 4.11: Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The data shows that the highest percentage of alumni continuing their studies comes from the Biology Education programme (92.86%), followed by Information Technology Education (79.41%). Physics Education has a percentage of 64.55%, whilst Mathematics Education records the lowest figure at 47.59%. This indicates variations in interest and opportunities for further study amongst these four study programmes.

4.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Level of Education Suitable for Current Employment

The extent to which the field of study undertaken by graduates corresponds to the jobs they hold after graduation. This indicator provides an overview of the relevance of the education received to the work undertaken, which is crucial for assessing the alignment between the skills and knowledge acquired during their studies and the requirements of the workplace. The Level of Education Suitable for Current Employment is an indicator that measures the extent to which the level of education received by graduates matches the demands of the jobs they hold after graduation. This indicator shows whether the education obtained by graduates is sufficient to carry out their job duties or whether they feel they require a higher or lower level of education.

Prodi	Sangat Erat	Erat	Cukup Erat	Kurang Erat	Tidak Sama Sekali
Pendidikan Matematika	66.9	14.48	11.03	4.14	3.45
Pendidikan Biologi	92.86	4.76	1.19	1.19	0.0
Pendidikan Fisika	81.82	10.61	1.82	2.12	3.64
Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi	85.29	8.82	2.94	0.0	2.94

Figure 4.12 Relationship Between Field of Study and Occupation

Prodi	Setingkat Lebih Tinggi	Tingkat Yang Sama	Setingkat Lebih Rendah	Tidak Perlu Pendidikan Tinggi
Pendidikan Matematika	8.97	87.59	2.76	0.69
Pendidikan Biologi	1.19	98.81	0.0	0.0
Pendidikan Fisika	10.91	86.97	1.82	0.3
Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi	2.94	94.12	0.0	2.94

Figure 4.13 Appropriate Level of Education for Current Job

Based on the data, the majority of alumni from the four study programmes stated that the relationship between their field of study and their job was “Very Close”, with the highest percentage in Biology Education (92.86%), followed by Information Technology (85.29%), Physics Education (81.82%), and Mathematics Education (66.90%), whilst the “Close” category ranked second, although the figures were relatively low. Regarding the level of education appropriate for their jobs, the majority of graduates fell into the “Same Level” category, with the highest proportion in Biology Education (98.81%), followed by Information Technology (94.12%), Mathematics Education (87.59%), and Physics Education (86.97%), whilst the “One Level Higher” category was highest in Physics Education (10.91%).

4.13 How Graduates Look for Work

The way in which graduates seek employment is one of the indicators used to collect data on the transition process from education to the world of work. *The Tracer Study* aims to track graduates’ career paths after they graduate.

Indikator	Pendidikan Matematika (%)	Pendidikan Biologi (%)	Pendidikan Fisika (%)	Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (%)
Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	7.25%	11.38%	6.55%	3.45%
Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	2.90%	6.55%	0.00%	3.45%
Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja	1.45%	1.72%	1.72%	0.00%
Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	43.48%	33.45%	39.66%	33.45%
Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.00%	1.72%	0.00%	1.72%
Memperoleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	42.03%	21.72%	37.93%	37.93%
Membangun jejaring (network) sejak masih kuliah	1.45%	3.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll.)	1.45%	3.45%	0.69%	3.45%
Membangun bisnis sendiri	1.72%	0.00%	1.72%	1.45%
Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah	1.03%	13.79%	0.69%	11.38%

Figure 4.14: How Alumni Look for Work

The data above indicates that the majority of alumni from all study programmes seek employment via the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists (33.45% to 43.48%) and obtain information from faculty/university career development centres/offices (21.72% to 42.03%). Other methods used include newspaper/magazine advertisements (3.45% to 11.38%) and applying to companies without knowing of any vacancies (2.90% to 6.55%). Meanwhile, networking whilst at university was used by a small proportion of alumni, particularly in Biology Education, at a rate of 3.45%. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of alumni from all study programmes rely more on the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists and information from faculty/university career development centres to find work, with the highest percentages recorded for these two methods.

4.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies illustrates how actively alumni apply to various companies after graduation. Average Company Response measures the number of companies providing feedback or a response to applications sent, which may take the form of an interview invitation or other information indicating the company's interest.

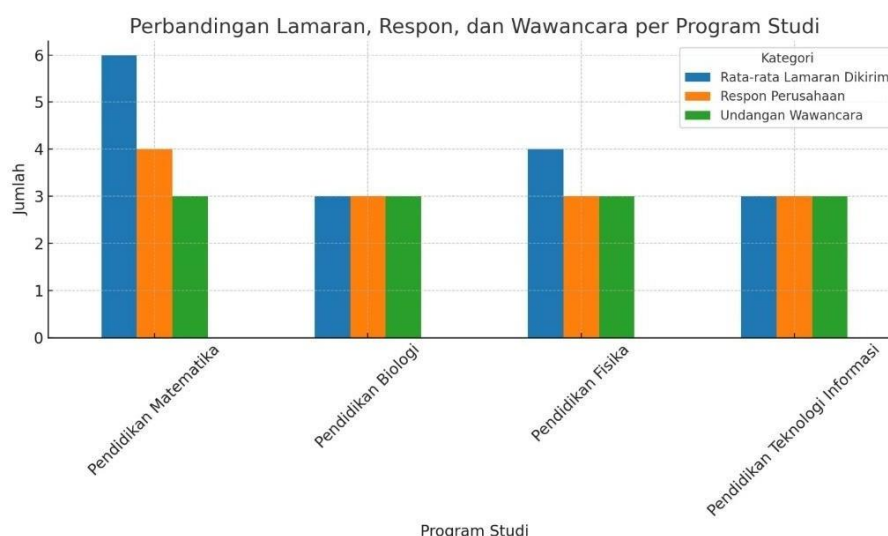


Figure 4.15 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

According to the data, the highest number of applications was submitted by Mathematics Education graduates (6), followed by Physics Education (4), and Biology Education and Information Technology, both with 3. The highest number of responses from companies was also received by Mathematics Education (4), whilst the other three programmes received 3. The number of interview invitations was relatively consistent across all

programmes, namely 3. Thus, it can be concluded that the programme with the highest number of applications is Mathematics Education, whilst the chances of a response and an interview tend to be evenly distributed across all programmes.

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION

5.1 Response Rate per Study Programme

The respondents in this *Tracer Study* are alumni of the surveyed study programmes, who provided information regarding their educational and career experiences following graduation from their respective programmes. Respondents provided data covering information regarding employment status, the relevance of their education to their current work, and various factors influencing their career progression after completing their studies.

Program Studi	Target Responden	Responden Valid	Responden Tidak Valid	Persentase Ketercapaian (%)
Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia	125	125	0	100,00%
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	94	87	1	92,55%
Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa	4	2	2	50,00%

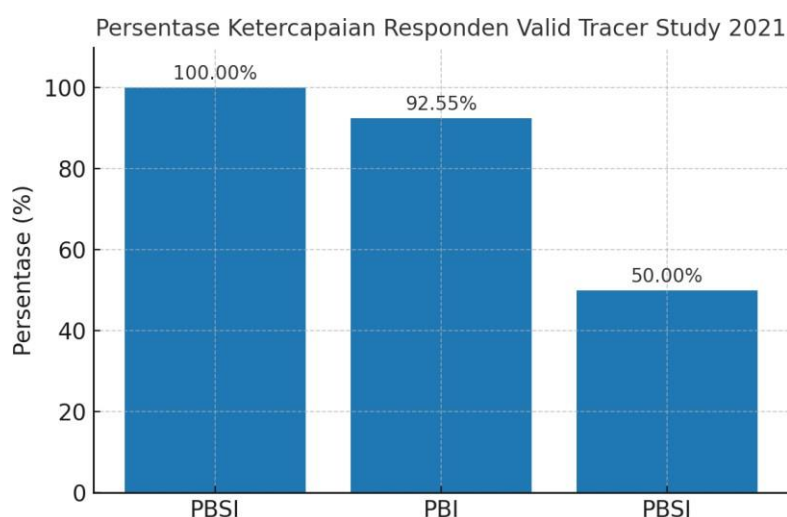


Figure 5.1 Response Rate per Study Programme

The data above summarises the results of the 2021 tracer study for three degree programmes: Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI), English Language Education (PBI), and Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ). This table shows the target number of respondents, the number of valid respondents, the number of invalid respondents, and the percentage of valid respondents reached. The results show that the Indonesian Language and Literature Education programme achieved a perfect response rate of 100%, English Language Education obtained 92.55% valid respondents with 1 invalid respondent, whilst Javanese Language and Literature Education

achieved only 50% valid respondents with 2 invalid respondents. Thus, it can be concluded that the highest achievement rate was in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Programme with a percentage of 100%, followed by English Language Education at 92.55%, whilst the lowest achievement rate was in Javanese Language and Literature Education with a percentage of 50%.

5.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for university tuition refer to the methods used by students to finance their education, whether from personal funds, scholarships or other sources.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sumber Dana	PBSI (%)	PBI (%)	PBSJ (%)	Rata-rata (%)
1	Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Beasiswa ADIK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Beasiswa PPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Lainnya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 5.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition

Based on the data presented, all respondents from the three study programmes stated that the source of funding for their studies came from their own funds or their families, with a percentage of 100%. Meanwhile, no respondents reported using funding sources from ADIK, BIDIKMISI, PPA, AFIRMASI, companies/private sector, or other categories (all 0%). Thus, it can be concluded that the highest absolute achievement lies in the “Personal/Family Funds” category with a percentage of 100%, whilst all scholarship categories and other funding sources were not utilised at all.

5.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

Competencies mastered by alumni refer to the skills and abilities acquired by students during their studies which are subsequently utilised in the

workplace. These competency indicators cover various aspects such as ethics, language skills, technological skills, communication, teamwork, and personal development.

	Kompetensi	PBSI Lulus	PBSI Kerja	PBI Lulus	PBI Kerja	PBSJ Lulus	PBSJ Kerja
1	Etika	100.0	100.0	98.16	97.24	100.0	100.0
2	Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	100.0	100.0	95.86	95.63	80.0	100.0
3	Bahasa Inggris	100.0	100.0	95.63	95.4	80.0	100.0
4	Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	100.0	100.0	96.09	96.55	100.0	100.0
5	Komunikasi	100.0	100.0	97.01	97.01	100.0	100.0
6	Kerja sama tim	100.0	100.0	97.24	97.24	90.0	100.0
7	Pengembangan Diri	100.0	100.0	96.78	97.47	90.0	100.0

Figure 5.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

The data shows that almost all learning outcomes across the three degree programmes (PBSI, PBI, PBSJ) have achieved high levels of attainment, both at graduation and in terms of workplace requirements. The PBSI programme has a perfect 100% achievement rate across all indicators, both at graduation and in the workplace. The PBI programme also demonstrates high achievement, with an average percentage above 95% across all indicators, although slightly below that of PBSI. Meanwhile, PBSJ has a 100% performance rate across all competencies, but the achievement at graduation for several indicators, such as subject-specific expertise and English, stands at 80%, indicating room for improvement during the undergraduate stage. Therefore, it can be concluded that graduates' competencies generally meet or even exceed workplace requirements, but there are specific indicators that need strengthening during the educational phase, particularly in PBSJ.

5.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on learning methods refers to the extent to which various teaching methods are used in the study programme curriculum, including lectures, demonstrations, research projects, internships, practicals, fieldwork, and discussions. This emphasis indicates the extent to which each method contributes to the teaching and learning process.

	Indikator	PBSI	PBI	PBSJ
1	Perkuliahan	100% (Sangat Besar)	88.51% (Sangat Besar), 6.90% (Besar), 4.60% (Cukup Besar)	100% (Sangat Besar)
2	Demonstrasi	100% (Sangat Besar)	81.61% (Sangat Besar), 9.20% (Besar), 8.05% (Cukup Besar), 1.15% (Tidak Sama Sekali)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Besar)
3	Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	100% (Sangat Besar)	81.61% (Sangat Besar), 11.49% (Besar), 6.90% (Cukup Besar)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Besar)
4	Magang	100% (Sangat Besar)	88.51% (Sangat Besar), 9.20% (Besar), 2.30% (Cukup Besar)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Besar)
5	Praktikum	100% (Sangat Besar)	83.91% (Sangat Besar), 9.20% (Besar), 6.90% (Cukup Besar)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Besar)
6	Kerja Lapangan	100% (Sangat Besar)	85.06% (Sangat Besar), 10.34% (Besar), 4.60% (Cukup Besar)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Cukup Besar)
7	Diskusi	100% (Sangat Besar)	82.76% (Sangat Besar), 12.64% (Besar), 4.60% (Cukup Besar)	50% (Sangat Besar), 50% (Besar)

Figure 5.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

Based on the data presented, PBSI places all methods—lectures, demonstrations, research participation, internships, practicals, fieldwork, and discussions—in the ‘Very High’ (100%) category, indicating consistent and even application. PBI is also high but varies, with the highest ‘Very High’ rating for lectures and work placements (88.51%), whilst demonstrations and research participation are the lowest (81.61%), with the remainder distributed across the ‘High’ and ‘Moderate’ categories (e.g. 9.20%–12.64% for ‘High’, 2.30%–8.05% for ‘Moderate’, and 1.15% ‘Not at All’ for demonstrations). PBSJ stands out in lectures with a Very High score (100%), whilst other methods tend to be moderate, generally 50% (Very High) + 50% (High); specifically, fieldwork is split 50% (Very High) + 50% (Fairly High). Thus, PBSI demonstrates maximum emphasis across all methods; PBI is high but inconsistent, suggesting that some methods could still be strengthened; and PBSJ is strong in lectures but relatively moderate in other methods, indicating room for improvement outside the classroom.

5.5 Employment Status

Current alumni status refers to the circumstances or situation of alumni after completing their education, whether in terms of employment, further study, or job seeking. This data highlights the various activities undertaken by alumni to

assess the extent to which their education has influenced their career paths and lives after graduation.

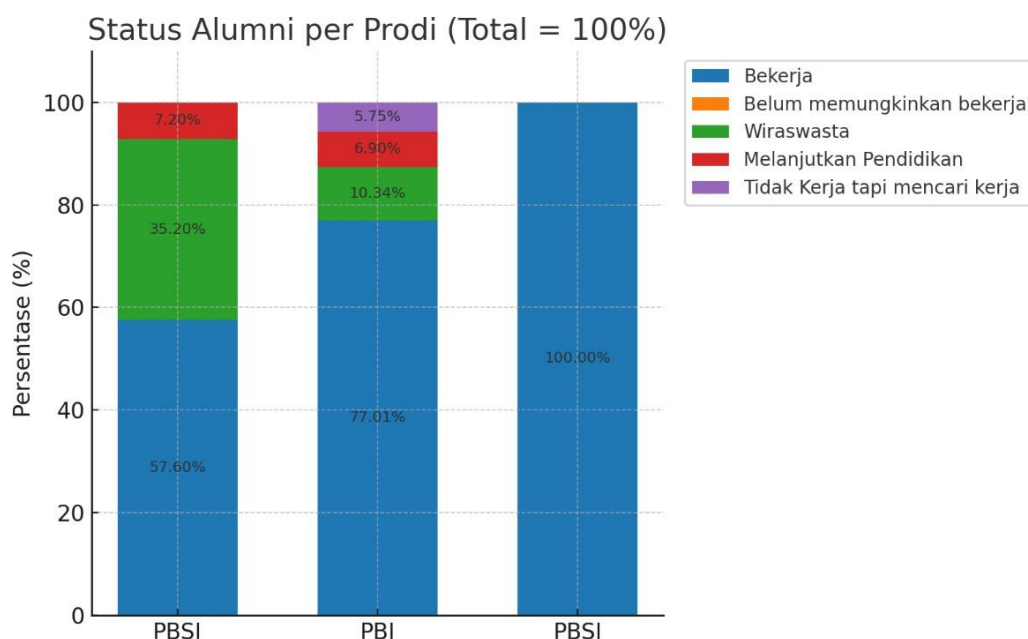


Figure 5.5 Current Alumni Status

The data above illustrates the status of alumni from three study programmes, namely Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI), English Language Education (PBI), and Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ). The majority of alumni from these three programmes are in employment, with PBSJ reaching 100%, PBI at 77.01%, and PBSI at 57.60%. The highest percentage of self-employed graduates is found in PBSI (35.20%), whilst PBI stands at only 10.34% and PBSJ has none. The proportion of graduates continuing their education is higher in PBSI (7.20%) and PBI (6.90%), whilst PBSJ has none. The category of ‘not working but currently seeking employment’ appears only in PBI at 5.75%, whilst the category of ‘not yet able to work’ stands at 0% across all programmes. This indicates that the level of alumni engagement in the workforce is quite high across all programmes, particularly PBSJ, where all alumni are currently employed.

5.6 Average Time Alumni Spent Looking for Work

The time taken by alumni to find work refers to the period required for alumni to begin their job search after completing their education or even before graduating. This data measures alumni readiness to enter the labour market and how quickly they begin preparations or job searches after or during their studies.

	Indikator	PBSI	PBI	PBSJ
1	Sebelum Lulus	100,00% (0 bulan)	82,76% (2 bulan)	50,00% (0 bulan)
2	Setelah Lulus	0,00% (0 bulan)	14,94% (0 bulan)	50,00% (0 bulan)
3	Tidak Mencari Kerja	0,00% (-)	2,30% (-)	0,00% (-)

Figure 5.6 Average Time Taken by Alumni to Find Employment

Based on the data presented, it can be seen that in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI) programme, all graduates (100%) had secured employment before graduating, with an average time of 0 months, indicating a very high level of employability. In the English Language Education (PBI) programme, the majority of graduates (82.76%) secured employment before graduation with an average time of 2 months, whilst 14.94% found employment after graduation with an average time of 0 months, and 2.30% did not seek employment. Meanwhile, in the Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ) programme, the distribution of job search times was evenly split, with 50% securing employment before graduation and 50% after graduation, both with an average time of 0 months.

Overall, PBSI excels in employability before graduation; PBI shows a dominance in securing employment before graduation, though a portion still find work after graduation; whilst PBSJ exhibits a more balanced pattern between securing employment before and after graduation. Thus, the highest percentage of graduates securing employment before graduation is found in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI) programme at 100%, with an average time of 0 months. The highest percentage of graduates securing employment after graduation is found in the Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ) programme at 50%, with an average time of 0 months. Meanwhile, the highest percentage of graduates not seeking employment is found in the English Language Education (PBI) programme at 2.30%.

5.7 Time Taken for Graduates to Find Employment

Time Taken for Graduates to Find Employment refers to the period required for graduates to find employment after graduation, including those who had already started looking for work before graduating. This data measures how quickly graduates successfully enter

the workforce after completing their education, as well as the income they earn once employed.

	Indikator	PBSI	PBI	PBSJ
1	Mendapatkan pekerjaan ≤ 6 bulan	92% (2,32 bulan)	90,80% (3,37 bulan)	100% (1 bulan)
2	Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	8% (0 bulan)	9,20% (5,50 bulan)	0% (0 bulan)
3	Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	Rp 2.769.828	Rp 3.100.844	Rp 14.750.000

Figure 5.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the data above, it can be seen that in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI) programme, 92% of graduates secured employment within ≤ 6 months, with an average of 2.32 months, whilst 8% took longer than 6 months. The English Language Education (PBI) programme recorded that 90.80% of graduates found employment within ≤ 6 months, with an average of 3.37 months, whilst 9.20% took more than 6 months, with an average of 5.50 months. Meanwhile, in the Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ) programme, all graduates (100%) secured employment within ≤ 6 months, with an average of 1 month.

In terms of average monthly income, PBSJ had the highest figure at Rp14,750,000, followed by PBI at Rp3,100,844, and PBSI at Rp2,769,828. These data indicate significant differences in both the speed of securing employment and income levels across study programmes. Consequently, PBSJ ranks highest in terms of both the speed of securing employment and income levels, followed by PBI, whilst PBSI, despite having a high percentage of graduates securing employment quickly, has the lowest average income.

5.8 Type of Employer

The type of company/agency/institution where alumni work refers to the type or category of workplace occupied by alumni after they graduate, which may include government agencies, non-profit organisations, private companies, self-employment, or others. This data illustrates the types of jobs taken up by alumni and reflects the preferences or fields they chose after completing their education.

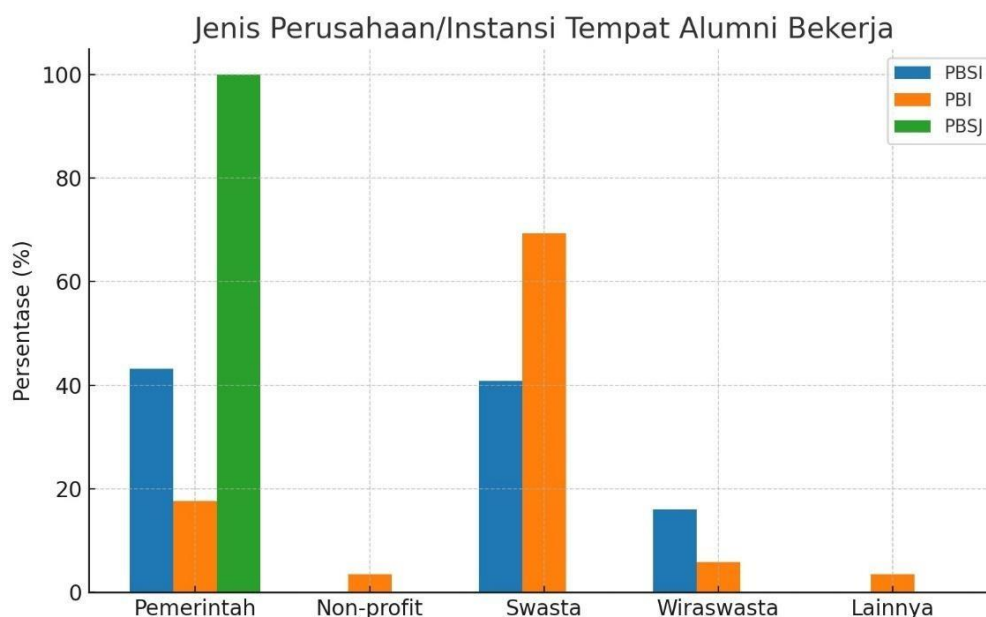


Figure 5. 8 Types of Employment

Among graduates of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Programme (PBSI), the largest proportion work in government agencies (43.2%), followed by private companies (40.8%) and the self-employed (16%), with none working in non-profit organisations or other categories. Graduates of the English Language and Literature Education Programme (PBI) are predominantly employed in private companies (69.41%), followed by government agencies (17.65%), with a small proportion working in non-profit organisations (3.53%), as self-employed individuals (5.88%), and in other categories (3.53%). Meanwhile, all graduates of the Javanese Language and Literature Education Programme (PBSJ) work in government agencies (100%). It can therefore be concluded that PBSJ graduates are entirely absorbed by the government sector, whilst PBSI and PBI graduates have a more diverse distribution across sectors, with PBI graduates predominantly in the private sector and PBSI graduates fairly evenly split between the government and private sectors.

5.9 Level of Alumni Employment

Alumni Workplace Level refers to the level or type of organisation where alumni work after graduation, which can be local/regional/unincorporated private enterprises, national/incorporated private enterprises, or multinational/international. This data illustrates the diversity of organisational levels employing alumni, indicating their potential to work across various sectors or business scales.

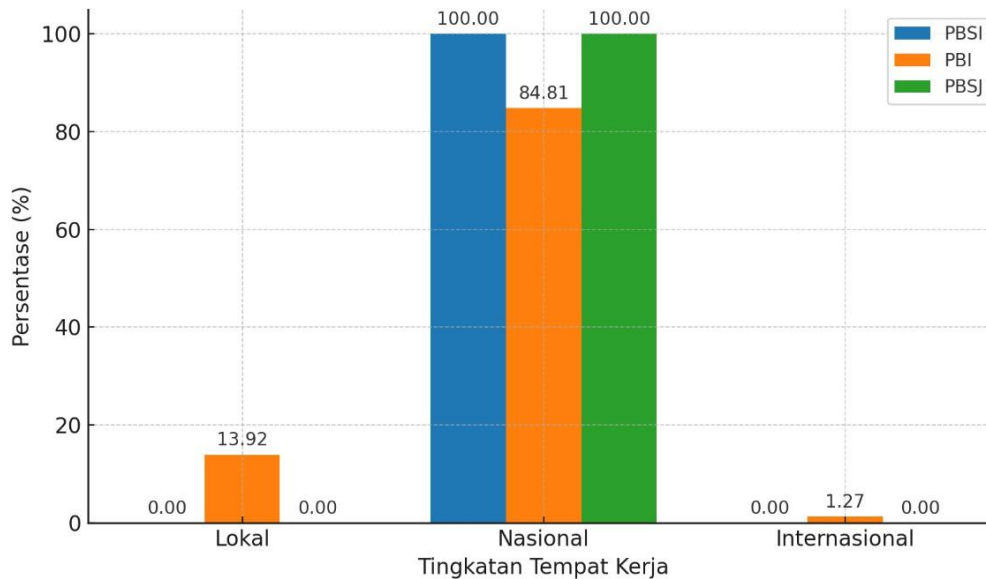


Figure 5.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

Based on this data, the three degree programmes (PBSI, PBI and PBSJ) are dominated by graduates working at the national level or in legally incorporated private enterprises, with 100% of PBSI and PBSJ graduates and 84.81% of PBI graduates in these sectors. PBI also has a percentage of alumni working at the local/regional level of 13.92% and at the multinational/international level of 1.27%, whilst PBSI and PBSJ have no alumni in either of these categories. This indicates that the majority of graduates from the three study programmes pursue careers at the national level, with a more varied distribution observed in PBI. Therefore, it can be concluded that the national/legal entity self-employment sector is the primary employment sector for graduates of the third study programme.

5.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed) refers to the roles or positions held by alumni within the businesses they run, whether as founders, co-founders, staff, or as freelancers. This data provides an overview of the alumni's involvement in entrepreneurial activities and their contribution to establishing their own businesses.

Posisi/Jabatan	PBSI (%)	PBI (%)	PBSJ (%)
Founder	0	2,3	0
Co-founder	0	0	0
Staff	100	80,46	50
Freelance/Pekerja Lej	0	5,75	0
Tidak Berwirausaha	0	11,49	50

Figure 5. 10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles

In the Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI) programme, all alumni who are self-employed hold staff positions (100%), and none hold positions as founders, co-founders, freelancers, or fall into the non-self-employed category. In the English Language Education (PBI) programme, the majority of alumni are in staff positions (80.46%), followed by the non-entrepreneurial category (11.49%), freelancers (5.75%), and founders (2.3%), whilst none hold co-founder positions. Meanwhile, in the Javanese Language and Literature Education (PBSJ) programme, the proportion of alumni is equally divided between staff (50%) and the non-entrepreneurial category (50%), with no alumni in founder, co-founder, or freelance/contract worker positions. These data indicate that staff positions are the most dominant role across the three programmes, with the most varied distribution found in PBI, whilst PBSI and PBSJ tend to be concentrated in specific categories.

5.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies refers to the proportion of alumni who choose to continue their education to a higher level after graduating from the study programme. This data illustrates the success rate of alumni in continuing their studies as well as their interest in further developing their skills.

Indikator	Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (%)	Bahasa Inggris (%)	Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa (%)
Persentase Alumni Melanjutkan Studi	100.00%	87.36%	50.00%

Figure 5.11: Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

According to the data presented, 100% of graduates from the Indonesian Language and Literature programme went on to further study after graduation. The English Language Programme also showed a high figure, at 87.36%, whilst the Javanese Language and Literature Programme had 50% of its graduates continuing their studies. This indicates that the majority of graduates from these three programmes tend to choose to further their knowledge through further education, although there are differences in participation rates between the programmes.

5.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Level of Education Suitable for Current Employment

The Relationship Between Field of Study and Employment indicates the extent to which the education received by alumni is relevant or related to the jobs they currently hold. The closer the relationship between the two, the higher the relevance of education to the world of work. The Appropriate Level of Education for the Job describes the extent to which the level of education possessed by alumni matches the requirements of the jobs they hold. This reflects whether the education undertaken by alumni meets the demands of the jobs they currently hold.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Studi	Hubungan	Tingkat Pendidikan
1	PBSI	100% (Sangat Erat)	100% (Tingkat yang Sama)
2	PBI	81,61% (Sangat Erat), 4,60% (Erat), 6,90% (Cukup Erat), 2,30% (Kurang Erat), 4,60% (Tidak Sama Sekali)	6,90% (Setingkat Lebih Tinggi), 90,80% (Tingkat yang Sama), 1,15% (Setingkat Lebih Rendah), 1,15% (Tidak Perlu Pendidikan Tinggi)
3	PBSJ	50% (Sangat Erat), 50% (Cukup Erat)	100% (Tingkat yang Sama)

Figure 5.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Employment and Appropriate Educational Level for Current Employment

Based on the data, regarding the indicator (the relationship between field of study and occupation), PBSI shows a very strong correlation, whilst PBI exhibits the most varied distribution, with the majority being very strong (81.61%), followed by strong (4.60%), fairly strong (6.90%), weak (2.30%), and not at all (4.60%). PBSJ has a balanced proportion between very strong (50%) and fairly strong (50%). Regarding the indicator (level of education appropriate for the job), both PBSI and PBSJ have 100% of their graduates in the ‘appropriate level’ category. PBI is also largely in the ‘appropriate level’ category (90.80%), but 6.90% work in positions requiring a higher level of education, with 1.15% each in the ‘lower level’ and ‘no higher education required’ categories.

Thus, overall, all three study programmes demonstrate a strong correlation between field of study and employment, as well as alignment between educational level and job requirements. PBSI and PBSJ both show full alignment (100%) in terms of both the relevance of the field of study and the educational level. Meanwhile, although the majority of PBI graduates fall into the

, exhibits varying conditions, with a small proportion of its graduates working in fields or at educational levels that are not entirely aligned.

5.13 How Graduates Look for Work

The term ‘alumni job search methods’ refers to the approaches or strategies used by alumni when looking for work after graduating from their degree programmes. This encompasses various methods such as searching online, attending job fairs, contacting alumni networks, or building professional networks whilst still studying. This data helps to illustrate alumni preferences when seeking employment and their success rates in using these methods.

Indikator	PBSI (%)	PBI (%)	PBSJ (%)
Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	0.0	5.62	25.0
Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	0.0	4.49	0.0
Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja	0.0	0.56	0.0
Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	50.0	44.38	25.0
Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.0	1.12	0.0
Menghubungi Kemenakertrans	0.0	0.0	25.0
Memperoleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	50.0	37.64	25.0
Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan/hubungan alumni	0.0	1.12	0.0
Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll.)	0.0	3.37	0.0
Membangun bisnis sendiri	0.0	0.56	0.0
Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	0.0	0.56	0.0
Lainnya	0.0	0.56	0.0

Figure 5. 13 Ways Alumni Seek Employment

Based on the available data, PBSI alumni tend to rely on two main methods: searching via the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists and obtaining information from the faculty/university career development centre/office, each accounting for 50%, indicating their focus on these two primary channels. Meanwhile, PBI alumni utilise a wider variety of job search methods, with the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists being the most

popular (44.38%), followed by information from the faculty/university career development centre (37.64%), as well as advertisements in newspapers/magazines/brochures (5.62%) and applying without knowing of a vacancy (4.49%).

On the other hand, PBSJ graduates have a more even distribution of job search methods, with each of the following methods—internet/online advertisements/mailling lists, advertisements in newspapers/magazines/brochures, contacting the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, and obtaining information from faculty/university career development centres—accounting for the same percentage, namely 25%. Thus, although the most commonly used job search methods across all three study programmes were via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists and obtaining information from the faculty/university career development centre, the difference lies in the variety and dominance of the methods chosen by each study programme.

5.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

This indicator measures the average number of companies or institutions that receive job applications from graduates before they secure their first job. Applications may be submitted in various ways, such as by post or email. It also indicates the average number of companies that respond to applications from graduates and invite them for an interview. This demonstrates the level of attention companies give to job applications submitted by graduates.

Program Studi	Rata-rata Lamaran Dikirim (perusahaan)	Rata-rata Respon Perusahaan (merespons lamaran)	Rata-rata Respon Perusahaan (undangan wawancara)
PBSI	3	3	3
PBI	4	3	3
PBSJ	2	2	2

Figure 5.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The table above shows the results of a tracer study measuring three key metrics in the job search of alumni from three study programmes: PBSI, PBI, and PBSJ. The first metric is the average number of applications sent (to companies), which indicates the number of applications submitted by alumni, with PBSI sending an average of 3 applications, PBI 4 applications, and PBSJ 2 applications. The second metric, the average number of company responses (to applications), indicates the response rate received by alumni from companies, with PBSI and PBI each receiving 3 responses, whilst PBSJ received only 2 responses. The final metric, the average number of company responses (interview invitations), measures how many alumni were invited for an interview after submitting an application, with PBSI and PBI

each receiving 3 interview invitations, whilst PBSJ received only 2

invitation. Thus, the results of the tracer study show that PBI graduates submit more job applications than PBSI and PBSJ graduates; however, the response rates and the number of interview invitations received are similar between PBSI and PBI, whilst PBSJ has lower figures across all categories.

FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

6.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

The respondents in this *tracer study* were alumni of the surveyed study programmes, who provided information regarding their educational and career experiences following graduation from their respective programmes. Respondents provided data covering information regarding employment status, the relevance of their education to their current work, and various factors influencing their career paths after completing their studies.

Program Studi	Responden Sasaran	Responden yang Sah	Responden Tidak Valid	Persentase Responden yang Valid
Arsitektur	12	12	0	100%
Teknik Sipil	39	35	0	89,74%
Teknik Mesin	74	74	0	100%
Teknik Elektro	2	2	0	100%
Informatika	53	53	0	100%
Teknologi Pangan	21	17	4	80,95%

Figure 6.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the majority of study programmes have a very high response rate, with a response validity of 100%. Study programmes such as Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Computer Science showed excellent results, with all respondents providing valid data. Similarly, Architecture recorded a perfect result with 12 valid respondents out of 12 recorded. However, Civil Engineering showed a slight decline with 89.74% valid responses and 4 invalid respondents, whilst Food Technology had a lower validity rate of 80.95%, with 4 out of 21 respondents providing invalid data. This indicates that although the majority of study programmes achieved good results, there are some that need to pay closer attention to the accuracy or completeness of respondent data.

6.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition

Sources of funding for university tuition refer to the various methods or mechanisms used by students to pay for their higher education costs. These may include costs paid out of pocket (for example, funds from family or personal savings

), as well as various forms of financial assistance available to students, such as scholarships from the government, educational institutions, or the private sector. These funding sources reflect students' economic circumstances and whether they rely on external support to complete their education or are entirely dependent on their own financial means.

Sumber Dana	Arsitek	Teknik Sipil	Mesin	Elektro	Informatika	Teknologi Pangan
Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	91,67%	100,00%	95,95%	100,00%	96,23%	94,12%
Beasiswa ADIK	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Beasiswa PPA	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,88%
Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,89%	0,00%
Beasiswa Perusahaan / Swasta	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,89%	0,00%
Lainnya	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Figure 6.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition Fees

The data above shows the table “Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees”, which contains a list of seven types of funding sources, ranging from Personal/Family Contributions to Other, with their respective percentages. The table shows that all degree programmes (Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, Food Technology) are almost entirely funded by Personal/Family Contributions (ranging from 91.67% to 100%), whilst ADIK scholarships, BIDIKMISI, and other scholarship sources (PPA, Affirmative Action, Corporate/Private) are scarcely utilised (0%–5.88%), and the ‘Other’ category is also minimal. Consequently, the programmes with the highest proportion of self-funded funding (from family/personal funds) – at 100% – are Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Whilst other programmes also predominantly rely on self-funded costs (ranging from 91.67% to 96.23%), only these two programmes do not utilise external funding sources such as scholarships or other categories at all.

6.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by graduates upon graduation reflect the skills and abilities they acquired during their studies at university. Conversely, the level of competencies required in the workplace reflects the skills demanded

by the industry so that graduates of the Faculty of Information Technology can contribute to the fullest in the workplace.

Indikator	Arsitektur	Teknik Sipil	Teknik Mesin	Teknik Elektro	Informatika	Teknologi Pangan
Etika	95.00% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	95.68% (Lulus), 96.47% (Kerja)	93.21% (Lulus), 95.85% (Kerja)	100.00% (Lulus), 100.00% (Kerja)	98.86% (Lulus), 99.43% (Kerja)	96.47% (Lulus), 96.82% (Kerja)
Keahlian Berdasarkan Bidang Ilmu	96.67% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	92.70% (Lulus), 94.34% (Kerja)	90.19% (Lulus), 93.12% (Kerja)	100.00% (Lulus), 100.00% (Kerja)	97.71% (Lulus), 97.90% (Kerja)	94.12% (Lulus), 95.12% (Kerja)
Bahasa Inggris	91.67% (Lulus), 95.00% (Kerja)	88.11% (Lulus), 90.27% (Kerja)	86.79% (Lulus), 88.12% (Kerja)	70.00% (Lulus), 80.00% (Kerja)	94.86% (Lulus), 96.12% (Kerja)	89.41% (Lulus), 90.72% (Kerja)
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	98.33% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	94.59% (Lulus), 96.22% (Kerja)	94.94% (Lulus), 94.72% (Kerja)	90.00% (Lulus), 95.00% (Kerja)	98.33% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	96.82% (Lulus), 97.65% (Kerja)
Komunikasi	96.67% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	94.59% (Lulus), 96.23% (Kerja)	94.34% (Lulus), 95.12% (Kerja)	100.00% (Lulus), 100.00% (Kerja)	95.00% (Lulus), 96.30% (Kerja)	95.47% (Lulus), 97.23% (Kerja)
Kerja Sama Tim	98.33% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	96.76% (Lulus), 97.03% (Kerja)	95.85% (Lulus), 96.80% (Kerja)	100.00% (Lulus), 100.00% (Kerja)	99.43% (Lulus), 100.00% (Kerja)	96.47% (Lulus), 97.65% (Kerja)
Pengembangan Diri	98.33% (Lulus), 98.33% (Kerja)	96.22% (Lulus), 97.30% (Kerja)	95.29% (Lulus), 96.12% (Kerja)	90.00% (Lulus), 92.00% (Kerja)	97.30% (Lulus), 97.43% (Kerja)	97.65% (Lulus), 97.95% (Kerja)

Figure 6.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

Based on the data presented, graduates from the Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology programmes have successfully mastered competencies that are highly relevant to the needs of the workplace. The majority of graduates possess a high level of competence in various fields, such as ethics, subject-specific expertise, English language skills, the use of information technology, communication, teamwork, and personal development. The competencies mastered upon graduation are almost entirely in line with those required in the workplace, indicating that higher education has been adequate in preparing graduates for the world of work. Consequently, overall, graduates from various study programmes within the Faculty of Engineering and Technology have successfully mastered the competencies required by industry, with a high degree of alignment between the competencies they possess and those required in the workplace.

6.4 Teaching Methods

The emphasis on learning methods within the study programmes reflects the educational strategies employed to equip students with contextual and practical learning experiences. Two methods of particular focus in this assessment are fieldwork and discussions, both of which play a crucial role in developing students' analytical skills, problem-solving abilities, and critical and collaborative thinking.

Program Studi	Perkuliahan	Demonstrasi	Partisipasi dalam Proyek Ri	Magang	Praktikum	Kerja Lapangan	Diskusi
1 Arsitektur	83.33% (Sangat Besar), 16.67% (Besar)	83.33% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Besar), 8.33% (Cukup Besar)	83.33% (Sangat Besar), 16.67% (Besar)	91.67% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Besar)	83.33% (Sangat Besar), 16.67% (Besar)	91.67% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Besar)	91.67% (Sangat Besar), 8.33% (Besar)
2 Teknik Sipil	97.14% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	88.57% (Sangat Besar), 5.71% (Besar), 5.71% (Cukup Besar)	88.57% (Sangat Besar), 5.71% (Besar)	94.29% (Sangat Besar), 2.86% (Besar)	97.14% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	94.29% (Sangat Besar), 2.86% (Besar)	94.29% (Sangat Besar), 2.86% (Besar)
3 Mesin	77.03% (Sangat Besar), 13.51% (Besar)	74.32% (Sangat Besar), 10.81% (Besar), 13.51% (Cukup Besar)	74.32% (Sangat Besar), 9.46% (Besar), 13.51% (Cukup Besar)	78.38% (Sangat Besar), 14.86% (Besar), 5.41% (Cukup Besar)	78.38% (Sangat Besar), 12.16% (Besar), 9.46% (Cukup Besar)	79.73% (Sangat Besar), 16.22% (Besar)	77.03% (Sangat Besar), 14.86% (Besar)
4 Elektro	50.00% (Sangat Besar), 50.00% (Besar)	50.00% (Sangat Besar), 50.00% (Besar)	50.00% (Sangat Besar), 50.00% (Besar)	50.00% (Sangat Besar), 50.00% (Besar)	50.00% (Sangat Besar), 50.00% (Besar)	100.00% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	100.00% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)
5 Informatika	73.58% (Sangat Besar), 22.64% (Besar)	67.92% (Sangat Besar), 22.64% (Besar), 9.43% (Cukup Besar)	69.81% (Sangat Besar), 16.98% (Besar), 9.43% (Cukup Besar)	67.92% (Sangat Besar), 20.75% (Besar), 9.43% (Cukup Besar)	75.47% (Sangat Besar), 18.87% (Besar), 3.77% (Cukup Besar)	71.70% (Sangat Besar), 20.75% (Besar)	78.47% (Sangat Besar), 20.75% (Besar)
6 Teknologi Pangan	76.47% (Sangat Besar), 23.53% (Besar)	64.71% (Sangat Besar), 23.53% (Besar), 5.88% (Cukup Besar)	94.12% (Sangat Besar), 5.88% (Besar)	64.71% (Sangat Besar), 29.41% (Besar)	82.35% (Sangat Besar), 11.76% (Besar), 5.88% (Cukup Besar)	99.28% (Sangat Besar), 0.00% (Besar)	76.47% (Sangat Besar), 23.53% (Besar)

Figure 6.4 Emphasis on Learning Methods

The data above shows the percentage distribution of the use of various teaching methods in the Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology degree programmes. For Lectures, the Architecture programme has 83.33% (Very High), followed by Civil Engineering with 97.14% (Very High), and Mechanical Engineering with 77.03% (Very High). The Internship method is recorded as highest in Architecture at 91.67% (Very High), whilst Discussion dominates in Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering, with a value of 100% (Very High) in both programmes. Equally important, in the Demonstration category, Civil Engineering stood out with 88.57% (Very High), whilst Field Work showed the highest figure in Electrical Engineering, namely 100% (Very High). Thus, the greatest emphasis on learning was placed on the Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering programmes. Civil Engineering achieved the highest score in Lectures at 97.14% (Very High) and Internships at 94.29% (Very High). Meanwhile, Electrical Engineering recorded 100% (Very High) in Fieldwork and Discussions. Each programme demonstrates strengths in specific categories, with Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering excelling in the application of their teaching methods.

6.5 Employment Status

Current alumni status refers to the circumstances or activities undertaken by graduates of the Faculty of Information Technology at the time the survey or data collection was conducted. This status covers various categories describing whether the alumni are currently employed, continuing their education, self-employed, or seeking employment.

Program Studi	Bekerja	Belum Memungkinkan Bekerja	Wiraswasta	Melanjutkan Pendidikan	Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja
Arsitektur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknik Sipil	88.57%	0.00%	11.43%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknik Mesin	82.43%	1.35%	8.11%	0.00%	8.11%
Teknik Elektro	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Informatika	77.36%	0.00%	7.55%	1.89%	13.21%
Teknologi Pangan	76.47%	5.88%	17.65%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 6.5 Current Alumni Status

This data shows the employment status of graduates from the Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Food Technology programmes. The highest percentage is found in the 'Employed' category, with 100% of Architecture and Electrical Engineering graduates reporting that they are in employment. The Civil Engineering programme also shows a high figure in this category, at 88.57%. However, the "Self-employed" category records a fairly high percentage in Civil Engineering (11.43%) and Computer Science (7.55%). For the "Continuing Education" category, only Computer Science has a percentage (1.89%), whilst the others record 0%. The 'Not Employed but Currently Seeking Work' category shows significant figures in Computer Science (13.21%) and Mechanical Engineering (8.11%), but in other programmes, almost no graduates are still looking for work. Thus, the most common current status among alumni is Employed, with the Architecture and Electrical Engineering programmes recording 100% of alumni in employment, followed by Civil Engineering with 88.57% of alumni in employment. Furthermore, the Self-Employed category also recorded a significant percentage in several programmes, such as Civil Engineering and Computer Science, though the majority of alumni are either employed or self-employed.

6.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The following data refers to the average period of time required by graduates of the Faculty of Computer Science to secure their first main job, excluding part-time work or side jobs that do not constitute a primary career.

	Program Studi	Sebelum Lulus	Setelah Lulus	Tidak Mencari Kerja
1	Arsitektur	91.67% (0 Bulan)	8.33% (0 Bulan)	0.00%
2	Teknik Sipil	97.14% (0 Bulan)	2.86% (0 Bulan)	0.00%
3	Teknik Mesin	78.38% (0 Bulan)	18.92% (4 Bulan)	2.70%
4	Teknik Elektro	50.00% (0 Bulan)	50.00% (0 Bulan)	0.00%
5	Informatika	83.02% (2 Bulan)	16.98% (3 Bulan)	0.00%
6	Teknologi Pangan	64.71% (4 Bulan)	35.29% (0 Bulan)	0.00%

Figure 6.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data above shows the average time taken by graduates to find employment, broken down by degree programme. For Architecture, 91.67% of graduates reported that they were already in employment before graduating, with an average time of 0 months, whilst only 8.33% of graduates began looking for work after graduating, also taking 0 months. The Civil Engineering programme showed higher figures for ‘Before Graduation’ at 97.14% with a time of 0 months, and 2.86% of graduates sought employment after graduation, also with a time of 0 months. The Mechanical Engineering programme recorded 78.38% of graduates seeking employment before graduation with an average time of 0 months, and 18.92% of graduates seeking employment after graduation with a time of 4 months. Electrical Engineering recorded 50.00% of graduates seeking employment both before and after graduation, with a time of 0 months. Computer Science showed that 83.02% of graduates sought employment before graduation within 2 months, and 16.98% of graduates sought employment after graduation within 3 months. Overall, job searches were predominantly conducted before graduation, with a short search duration.

6.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The time taken by graduates to find employment refers to the period required for graduates of the Faculty of Computer Science to secure a job after completing their studies. This indicator is often used to assess the effectiveness of higher education in preparing students for entry into the labour market. This data measures the time taken to find employment, whether the job was secured before or after graduation.

	Program Studi	Mendapatkan Pekerjaan <= 6 Bulan (%)	Mendapatkan Pekerjaan > 6 Bulan (%)	Rata-Rata Gaji (Rp)
1	Arsitektur	100.00% (2.91 Bulan)	0.00% (0.00 Bulan)	Rp 3,795,833
2	Teknik Sipil	100.00% (4.14 Bulan)	0.00% (0.00 Bulan)	Rp 3,797,143
3	Teknik Mesin	82.43% (4.28 Bulan)	17.57% (7.20 Bulan)	Rp 4,888,383
4	Teknik Elektro	100.00% (4.00 Bulan)	0.00% (0.00 Bulan)	Rp 3,500,000
5	Informatika	67.92% (3.66 Bulan)	32.08% (6.75 Bulan)	Rp 3,689,201
6	Teknologi Pangan	82.35% (3.27 Bulan)	17.65% (13.00 Bulan)	Rp 2,862,500

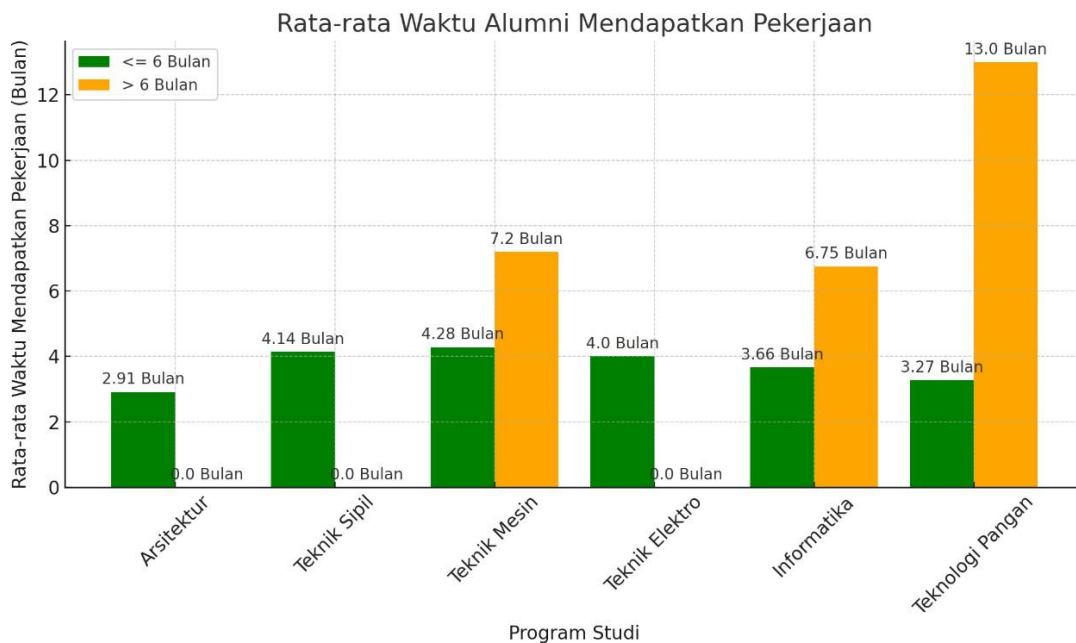


Figure 6.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the data above, the majority of graduates in the Architecture, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering programmes managed to secure employment within less than 6 months, with Architecture recording an average time of 2.91 months and a salary of Rp 3,795,833. Meanwhile, for Mechanical Engineering, 17.57% of graduates took more than 6 months, with an average time of 7.20 months and a salary of Rp 4,888,383. Computer Science recorded 32.08% of graduates securing employment after 6 months, with an average time of 6.75 months and a salary of Rp 3,689,201. Other degree programmes, such as Food Technology, recorded a lower percentage in the ‘more than 6 months’ category, with an average salary of Rp 2,862,500. According to the data, Architecture had the shortest time to find employment, at 2.91 months, whilst Mechanical Engineering took the longest, at 7.20 months.

6.8 Type of Employer

The Type of Company/Organisation/Institution Where Graduates Work is an indicator describing the categories of workplaces chosen by graduates after they have graduated from the Faculty of Information Technology. This indicator describes the type of sector or institution where alumni work, whether it be a government agency, a private company, a non-profit organisation, or self-employment/their own business. This data provides an overview of alumni involvement in specific sectors and can be used to assess the alignment of the education received with employment opportunities across various sectors.

Program Studi	Instansi Pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	Organisasi Non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	Perusahaan Swasta	Wiraswasta/Perusahaan Sendiri	Lainnya
Arsitektur	8.33%	0%	83.33%	8.33%	0%
Teknik Sipil	14.29%	0%	77.14%	8.57%	0%
Teknik Mesin	4.05%	0%	81.08%	5.41%	9.46%
Teknik Elektro	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Informatika	5.88%	0%	52.94%	29.41%	0%

Figure 6. 8 Types of Employers

The data above shows the distribution of alumni employment by degree programme. The majority of Architecture graduates work in private companies (83.33%), followed by those working in government agencies (8.33%) and the self-employed or running their own businesses (8.33%). The Civil Engineering programme has a similar breakdown, with 77.14% of graduates working in Private Companies, 14.29% in Government Agencies, and 8.57% as Self-Employed/Owning their Own Business. Mechanical Engineering shows that 81.08% of graduates work in private companies, 9.46% in other sectors, and 5.41% are self-employed or run their own businesses, with only 4.05% working in government agencies.

Meanwhile, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science show that the majority of graduates work in private companies, with Electrical Engineering having a distribution of 50% in government agencies and 50% in private companies, whilst Computer Science records 29.41% in self-employment/own businesses and 52.94% in private companies. Overall, graduates from the majority of degree programmes are more likely to work in private companies, followed by other sectors. Thus, the largest number of graduates from all degree programmes work in private companies, with Computer Science and Mechanical Engineering serving as examples of degree programmes with a high percentage of graduates choosing this sector. Self-employment/Own Business

is the second choice for some study programmes such as Architecture and Civil Engineering, whilst only a small proportion of graduates work in Government Agencies.

6.9 Alumni Workplace Levels

The level of alumni employment refers to the category or level of the company or organisation where alumni work after completing their education.

Indikator	Arsitek	Teknik Sipil	Teknik Mesin	Teknik Elektro	Informatika	Teknologi Pangan
Lokal/wilayah/wirasta tidak berbadan hukum	8.33 %	8.57 %	10.14 %	0.00 %	14.00 %	23.53 %
Nasional/wirastawan berbadan hukum	91.67 %	88.57 %	86.96 %	100.00 %	86.00 %	76.47 %
Multinasional/internasional	0.00 %	2.86 %	2.90 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

Figure 6.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

Based on the available data, the indicators for ‘Local/regional/unincorporated self-employment’ show the percentage of graduates working in the self-employment sector within a specific local or regional area that is not incorporated. For example, Architecture accounts for 8.33%, Civil Engineering 8.57%, and Food Technology 23.53%. The National/registered business sector indicator describes graduates working in the business sector that are already registered, indicating a higher level of formality.

Here, Electrical Engineering reaches 100%, whilst Architecture stands at 91.67%, and Food Technology at 76.47%. Finally, the Multinational/International category measures graduates working in multinational or international companies. Most programmes, such as Architecture, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology, have 0.00% in this category, whilst Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering have 2.86% and 2.90% respectively. Thus, the majority of programmes choose to work in the national/private sector. This is evident from the high percentages in most programmes, particularly in Electrical Engineering, which reached 100%, as well as other programmes such as Architecture (91.67%) and Civil Engineering (88.57%).

6.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Alumni Positions/Roles in Self-Employment refer to the categories of roles held by alumni who have entered the world of self-employment or run their own businesses. This category identifies the positions or roles of alumni in their entrepreneurial activities, such as being a Founder (business founder), Co-founder (co-founder), Staff (employee in the business

(self-employed), Freelance (workers who work independently on specific contracts or projects), or Not Self-Employed (alumni not involved in entrepreneurial activities). This data provides an overview of how alumni fulfil roles in the business world, whether they have started their own businesses or work as part of a team within a business they have established.

Indikator	Arsitek	Teknik Sipil	Teknik Mesin	Teknik Elektro	Informatika	Teknologi Pangan
1 Founder	0.00%	0.00%	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	17.65%
2 Co-founder	0.00%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	1.89%	0.00%
3 Staff	91.67%	91.43%	81.08%	100.00%	81.13%	82.35%
4 Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%	2.86%	5.41%	0.00%	3.77%	0.00%
5 Tidak Berwirausaha	8.33%	2.86%	12.16%	0.00%	13.21%	0.00%

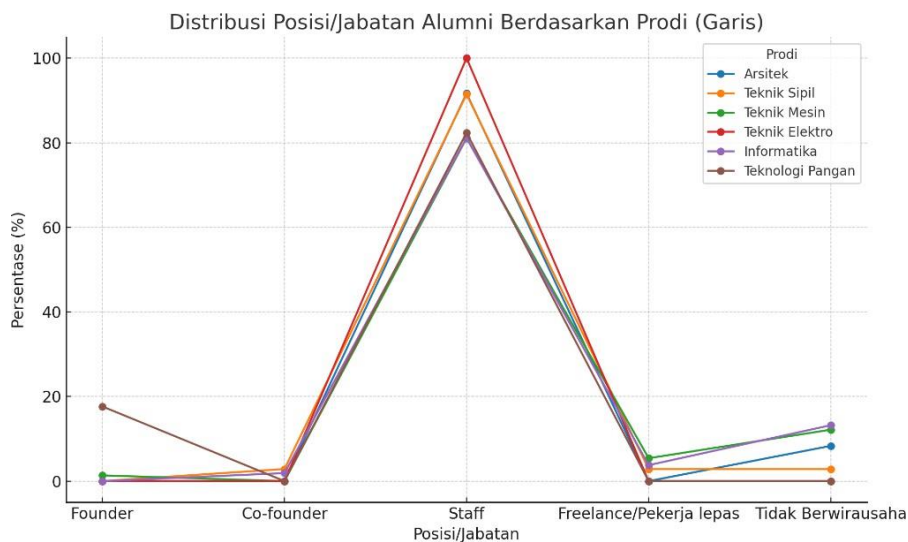


Figure 6.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The data shows that the majority of alumni across all programmes hold Staff positions, with the highest percentage in Electrical Engineering (100%), followed by Architecture (91.67%) and Civil Engineering (91.43%). The highest proportion of Founder roles is in Food Technology (17.65%), whilst the proportion of Co-founder roles is relatively low across all programmes, with the highest being in Civil Engineering (2.86%). Freelancers/self-employed workers make up a small proportion, with the highest figure in Mechanical Engineering (5.41%), whilst the ‘Not Self-Employed’ category is highest in Computer Science (13.21%) and Mechanical Engineering (12.16%). This data indicates a trend where the majority of alumni work as staff rather than taking on the role of founder or working as freelancers.

6.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The percentage of alumni continuing their studies refers to the proportion of alumni who go on to pursue higher education after completing their previous course of study. This data illustrates how many alumni from each department choose to continue their studies, whether at a higher level such as a master's or doctoral degree

Program Studi	Persentase Alumni Melanjutkan Studi (%)
Arsitektur	83.33%
Teknik Sipil	83.33%
Teknik Mesin	91.43%
Teknik Elektro	81.08%
Informatika	75.47%
Teknologi Pangan	75.47%

Figure 6.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

Figure 6.11 shows that the majority of graduates from the Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology programmes choose to continue their studies after graduation. The Mechanical Engineering programme has the highest percentage of graduates continuing their studies, at 91.43%, followed by Architecture and Civil Engineering at 83.33%. Electrical Engineering also shows a high figure at 81.08%, whilst Computer Science and Food Technology have slightly lower percentages, at 75.47% each. This indicates that the majority of graduates from all these programmes prefer to continue their education to a higher level.

6.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Appropriate Level of Education for the Present

The relationship between field of study and employment measures the extent to which the education obtained by graduates aligns with the jobs they hold after graduation. The level of education appropriate for current employment assesses the alignment of graduates' educational levels with the demands of the jobs they currently perform.

The Relationship Between Field of Study and Employment

Program Studi	Sangat Erat	Erat	Cukup Erat	Kurang Erat	Tidak Sama Sekali
Arsitektur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknik Sipil	91.43%	5.71%	0.00%	0.00%	2.86%
Teknik Mesin	74.32%	5.41%	8.11%	4.05%	8.11%
Teknik Elektro	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%
Teknik Informatika	69.81%	15.09%	11.32%	3.77%	0.00%
Teknologi Pangan	64.71%	29.41%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%

Appropriate Educational Level for the Present

Program Studi	Setingkat Lebih Tinggi	Tingkat yang Sama	Setingkat Lebih Rendah	Tidak Perlu Pendidikan Tinggi
Arsitektur	8.33%	91.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknik Sipil	0.00%	97.14%	0.00%	2.86%
Teknik Mesin	2.70%	91.89%	2.70%	2.70%
Teknik Elektro	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknik Informatika	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Teknologi Pangan	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 6.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Occupation and the Appropriate Level of Education for the Present

Figure 6.12 shows that the majority of respondents considered the link between their field of study and their job to be very strong, particularly in the Architecture (100%) and Civil Engineering (91.43%) programmes. Other programmes, such as Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology, also showed a high proportion of respondents who considered the link to be very strong, although some regarded it as fairly strong or even less strong. On the other hand, for the Electrical Engineering programme, half of the respondents saw a very close relationship, whilst the remainder considered it less close. Thus, the relationship between field of study and employment is strongest in the Architecture (100%) and Civil Engineering (91.43%) programmes, whilst other programmes such as Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science, and Food Technology also show a very strong relationship, although some consider it less strong. Electrical Engineering has a more varied perception, with half of the respondents considering the relationship to be less strong.

The majority of respondents felt that their level of education was appropriate for their current job, particularly in the Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Food Technology programmes, where 100% considered their education to be appropriate. For the Architecture programme, 8.33% of respondents felt their education should be higher, but the majority (91.67%) felt their level of education was appropriate. As for Mechanical Engineering, 2.70% of respondents felt their education needed to be higher or lower. Electrical Engineering, on the other hand, showed that all respondents felt their education was already appropriate for the jobs they were doing. This indicates that although the majority feel it is sufficient, there are some study programmes that still show variation in perceptions regarding the suitability of education for current jobs.

6.13 How Graduates Look for Work

Job search methods among graduates of the Faculty of Information Technology refer to the approaches or strategies used by alumni from various study programmes to find employment after completing their education. Each study programme exhibits certain tendencies in choosing job search methods, depending on the characteristics, skills, and opportunities available within their respective fields.

Indikator	Arsitektur (%)	Teknik Sipil (%)	Teknik Mesin (%)	Teknik Elektro (%)	Informatika (%)	Teknologi Pangan (%)
Iklan/Brosur	3,85	0	2,96	0	3,7	6,67
Melamar Tanpa Lowongan	3,85	1,32	2,37	0	3,7	3,33
Bursa Kerja	0	1,32	3,55	0	0,93	6,67
Internet/Iklan	46,15	44,74	39,05	66,67	38,89	43,33
Dihubungi Perusahaan	0	1,32	1,18	0	5,56	3,33
Kemenakertrans	0	0	0,59	0	0,93	0
Agen Tenaga Kerja	0	0	0,59	0	0,93	0
Pusat Karir	38,46	42,11	31,48	33,33	31,48	26,67
Hubungi Alumni/Kemahasiswaan	0	0	0,59	0	0	0
Jejaring	3,85	2,63	3,55	0	2,78	0
Relasi (Dosen, Teman)	3,85	3,95	8,28	0	8,33	0
Bisnis Sendiri	0	1,32	1,78	0	0	10
Penempatan/Magang	1,32	0	1,78	0	0,93	0
Tempat yang Sama	0	1,32	1,18	0	0	0
Lainnya	0	0	0,59	0	1,85	0

Figure 6. 13 Ways Graduates Seek Employment

Figure 6.13 shows the percentage of methods used by graduates to find employment, broken down by degree programme. The Architecture and Civil Engineering programmes show similar percentages for job search methods via advertisements/brochures (3.85%) and career centres (38.46% and 42.11%). Mechanical Engineering tends to use a more diverse range of methods, with job searches via job fairs (3.55%) and the internet/advertisements (39.05%). Electrical Engineering shows a dominance of internet/advertisement searches with the highest percentage (66.67%), whilst Food Technology displays a similar search pattern with slight variations, with

an emphasis on career centres (33.33%) and job fairs (43.33%). On the other hand, most study programmes do not rely on other methods, with the vast majority of the percentage in the ‘Other’ category being very low. Thus, the study programme most actively seeking employment via the internet/advertisements is Electrical Engineering, with a percentage of 66.67%. As for Food Technology, the most commonly used method is job fairs, with a percentage of 43.33%. The Architecture and Civil Engineering programmes tend to rely more on career centres, with percentages of 38.46% and 42.11% respectively. Meanwhile, Mechanical Engineering shows greater variation, with job searches via the internet/advertisements (39.05%) and job fairs (3.55%).

6.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies refers to the average number of companies or organisations to which an individual (e.g. an alumnus) has applied via various channels, such as post or email, before securing their first job. This indicator measures the intensity or effort of an individual’s job search by sending applications to various companies as an initial step towards securing employment.

The Average Company Response Rate refers to the average number of companies or organisations that provide a response to an application submitted by a candidate. This response may take the form of confirmation that the application has been received, further information regarding the selection process, or an invitation to proceed to the interview stage.

	Prodi	Rata Lamaran yang dikirim ke perusahaan	Rata Respon Perusahaan	Rata Undangan Wawancara
1	Arsitek	4 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan
2	Teknik Sipil	5 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan
3	Mesin	6 perusahaan	3 perusahaan	3 perusahaan
4	Elektro	12 perusahaan	5 perusahaan	4 perusahaan
5	Informatika	6 perusahaan	5 perusahaan	4 perusahaan
6	Teknologi Pangan	12 perusahaan	4 perusahaan	4 perusahaan

Figure 6.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Response

Based on the available data, each study programme (prodi) shows differences in the average number of applications sent to companies, the responses

accepted, and the number of interview invitations. The Architecture programme recorded 4 companies that accepted applications, with 3 companies responding and inviting candidates for interviews. The Civil Engineering programme had 5 companies that accepted applications, 3 responded, and 3 invited candidates for interviews. The Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science programmes each had applications sent to 6 companies, with similar numbers of responses and interview invitations, namely 3 companies. The Electrical Engineering and Food Technology programmes showed higher numbers of applications, namely 12 and 6 companies respectively, with the Electrical Engineering programme receiving more responses and interview invitations than the others. The Electrical Engineering programme had the highest number of applications, with 12 companies receiving applications, and demonstrated a relatively high response rate and number of interview invitations compared to the other programmes.

FACULTY OF LAW

7.1 Response Rate per Programme

Respondents are alumni or graduates who are asked to complete a survey to provide information about their experiences after completing their education, such as the jobs they have secured, the skills they have acquired, and the relevance of their education to their careers. The data obtained from respondents will be used to analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of study programmes or educational institutions in preparing their graduates for the world of work.

Distribusi Responden Valid dan Tidak Valid
Responden Tidak Valid

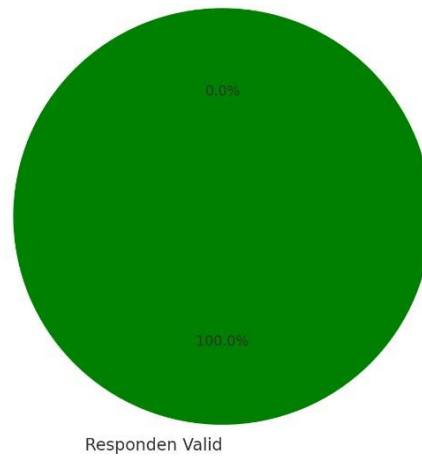


Figure 7.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of valid and invalid respondents in the survey or tracer study. Based on the data, it is evident that 96% of the total expected respondents were valid, whilst 0% were invalid and 4% did not complete the survey. This indicates that the majority of respondents successfully provided valid data in accordance with the criteria set out in the survey. No respondents provided data deemed invalid in these results.

7.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees refer to the various methods or sources used by students or alumni to finance their education during their time at university.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F1201. Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	100.00 %
F1202. Beasiswa ADIK	0.00 %
F1203. Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.00 %
F1204. Beasiswa PPA	0.00 %
F1205. Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.00 %
F1206. Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.00 %
F1207. Lainnya	0.00 %

Figure 7.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Based on the data presented, Personal/Family Funds are the primary source of funding, with 100% of respondents relying on this source. This indicates that the majority of students on this programme obtain their educational funding from their families or through personal means. On the other hand, other categories such as the ADIK Scholarship, BIDIKMISI Scholarship, and PPA Scholarship show a percentage of 0%, meaning that no students use scholarships as a source of funding for their studies.

7.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by alumni encompass the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required for success in the workplace. Higher education institutions contribute to shaping these competencies through relevant curricula, practical experience, and the development of soft skills such as ethics, communication, and teamwork. This prepares alumni to face professional challenges and adapt to industry needs.

Tingkat Kompetensi yang dikuasai Pada Saat Lulus	Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan dalam Pekerjaan
80.00%	Etika	100.00%
80.00%	Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	100.00%
80.00%	Bahasa Inggris	100.00%
80.00%	Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	100.00%
80.00%	Komunikasi	100.00%
80.00%	Kerja sama tim	100.00%
80.00%	Pengembangan Diri	100.00%

Figure 7.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

Based on available data, the level of competencies mastered by graduates of the Law programme reaches 80% for all indicators, whilst the level of competencies required in the workplace reaches 100%. This indicates a gap between the competencies possessed by graduates and those required in the workplace, suggesting a need to enhance the mastery of these competencies so that graduates are better prepared to meet professional demands in the field.

7.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on teaching methods implemented in the programme is a measure of the extent to which various teaching methods, such as lectures, practicals, internships and others, are prioritised and applied within the programme’s curriculum.

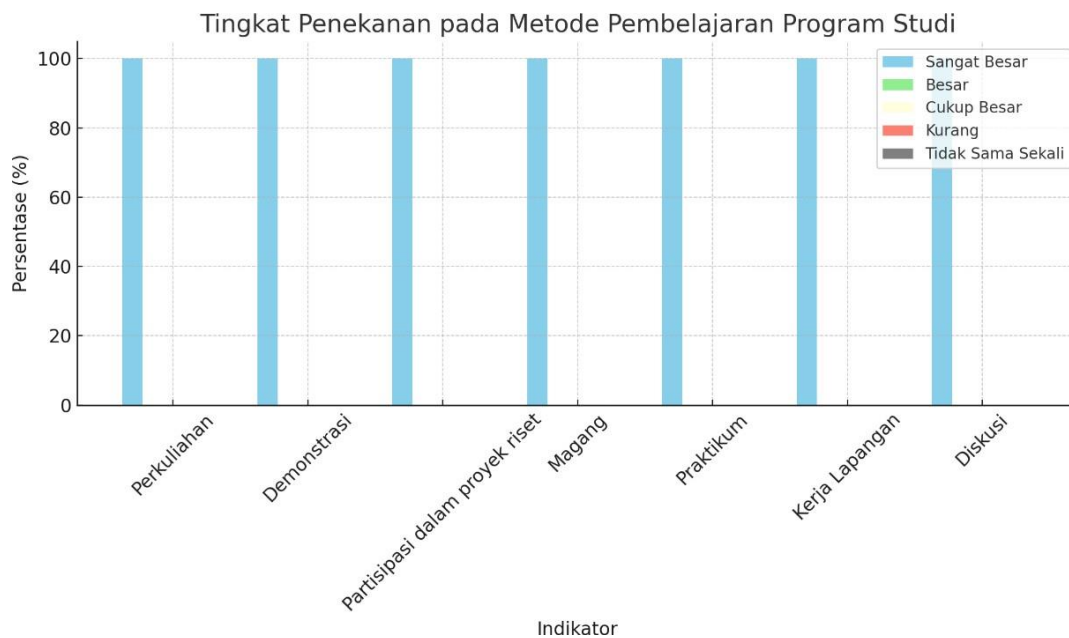


Figure 7.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

The data presented shows the level of emphasis placed on the various teaching methods implemented within the degree programme. All methods, including lectures, demonstrations, participation in research projects, work placements, practical sessions, fieldwork and discussions, are given the utmost emphasis, with a percentage of 100%. This means that the degree programme gives these teaching methods its full attention and implements them to the fullest extent within its curriculum. These methods are crucial in creating a holistic and practical learning experience for students, in line with the competencies required in the workplace.

7.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni refers to the circumstances or situation experienced by alumni after completing their higher education, including whether they are already in employment, still seeking employment, self-employed, continuing their education, or currently unemployed but seeking employment opportunities.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	50.00%
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00%
Wiraswasta	16.67%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	8.33%
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	25.00%

Figure 7.5 Current Alumni Status

Based on the data presented, 50% of alumni are currently employed, whilst 25% are unemployed but seeking work. A total of 16.67% of alumni are self-employed, and a further 8.33% are continuing their education. No alumni are classified as ‘unable to work’. This indicates that the majority of alumni are either actively employed or seeking employment, whilst a small proportion are self-employed or continuing their studies.

7.6 Average Time Alumni Spend Looking for Work

The average time alumni spend looking for work refers to the duration required for alumni to secure employment after graduating from university, excluding part-time work. This data illustrates how long alumni spend looking for work before they successfully secure their desired position.

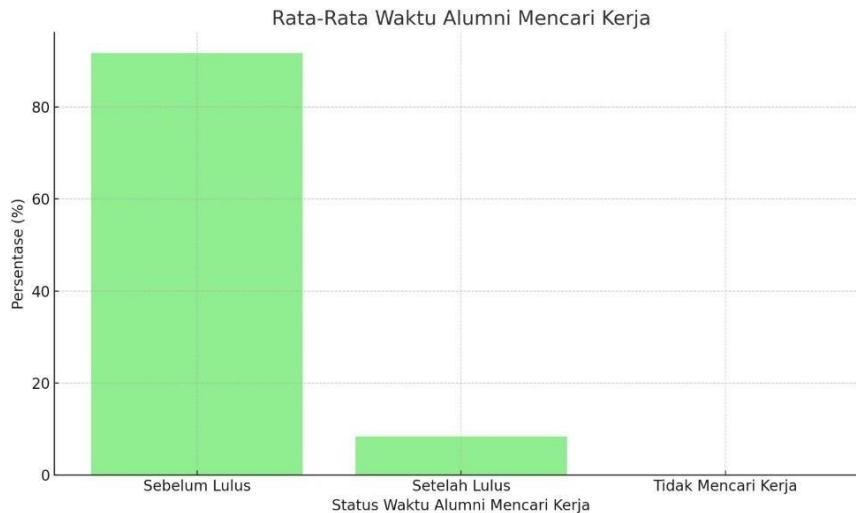


Figure 7.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The graph above shows the average time alumni spend looking for work. The majority of alumni (91.67%) begin looking for work before graduating, with an average job search duration of one month. A total of 8.33% of graduates began looking for work after graduating, but they did not require a long search period (an average of 0 months). No graduates were classified as ‘not looking for work’. The data in the graph illustrates that the majority of graduates were actively seeking employment before graduating.

7.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment refers to the duration required by graduates to find employment after graduating from university.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-Rata Waktu
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan	70.83%	2.24 Bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	29.17%	8.50 Bulan
Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	-	Rp 3,328,235 /bulan

Figure 7.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the data presented, it shows that the majority of graduates (70.83%) successfully secured employment within less than 6 months of graduating, with an average job search time of approximately 2.24 months. Only 29.17% of graduates required a longer period, namely more than 6 months, with an average job search time of approximately 8.50 months. Furthermore, the average monthly income of graduates is approximately Rp 3,328,235. This

indicates that the majority of graduates are able to enter the workforce immediately with a reasonably adequate salary.

7.8 Type of Employer

"Type of company/organisation/institution where alumni currently work" refers to the sector or type of organisation where alumni work after graduating from university. This data shows the distribution of where alumni work, whether they work in the public sector, non-profit organisations, private companies, as entrepreneurs, or elsewhere.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	20.83%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%
Perusahaan swasta	50.00%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	25.00%
Lainnya	4.17%

Figure 7.8 Types of Companies/Agencies/Institutions Where Alumni Currently Work

Based on the available data, the majority of alumni from the Law Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang work in the private sector (50%), and many have chosen to become entrepreneurs or start their own businesses (25%). Furthermore, 20.83% of alumni work in government agencies, including state-owned enterprises (SOEs), whilst only a small number of alumni work in other sectors (4.17%). No alumni work in non-profit organisations or community-based organisations. This indicates that many graduates of the Law Study Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang are oriented towards the formal sector and entrepreneurship.

7.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The level of alumni employment refers to the type and scale of the company or institution where alumni work after graduating from university, covering categories such as local, national, multinational companies, or self-employment. This data measures the extent to which alumni work in specific sectors, whether in large companies with legal entities or smaller, informal enterprises.

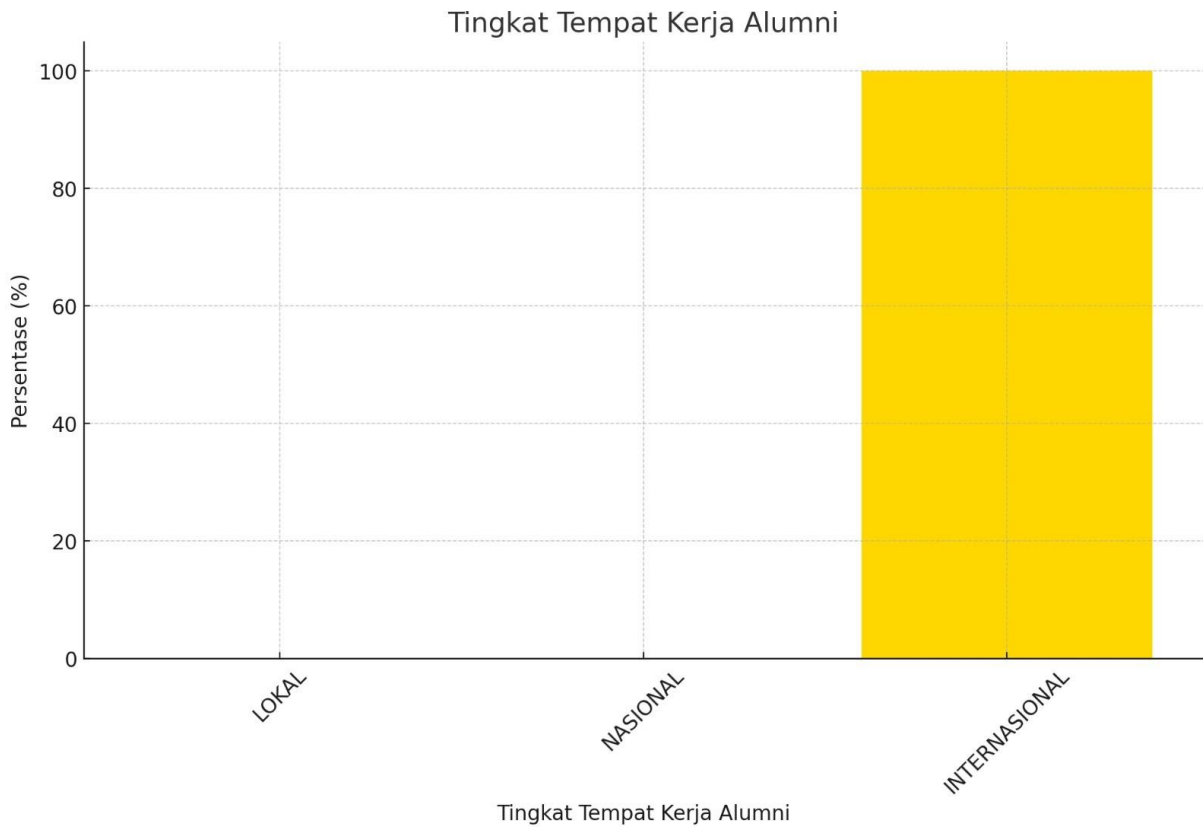


Figure 7.9: Levels of Alumni Employment

The data above shows that all alumni of the Law Study Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang work in multinational or international companies (100%). No alumni work in local/regional or national companies or as registered entrepreneurs. This indicates that graduates of the Law Study Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang tend to choose careers at an international level, possibly due to the quality of education or the opportunities available in large global companies.

7.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed) refers to the types of positions or roles held by alumni who chose to become self-employed after graduating from university. This data shows the distribution of positions taken by alumni who have entered the world of entrepreneurship, such as founder, co-founder, staff, freelance, or not self-employed at all.

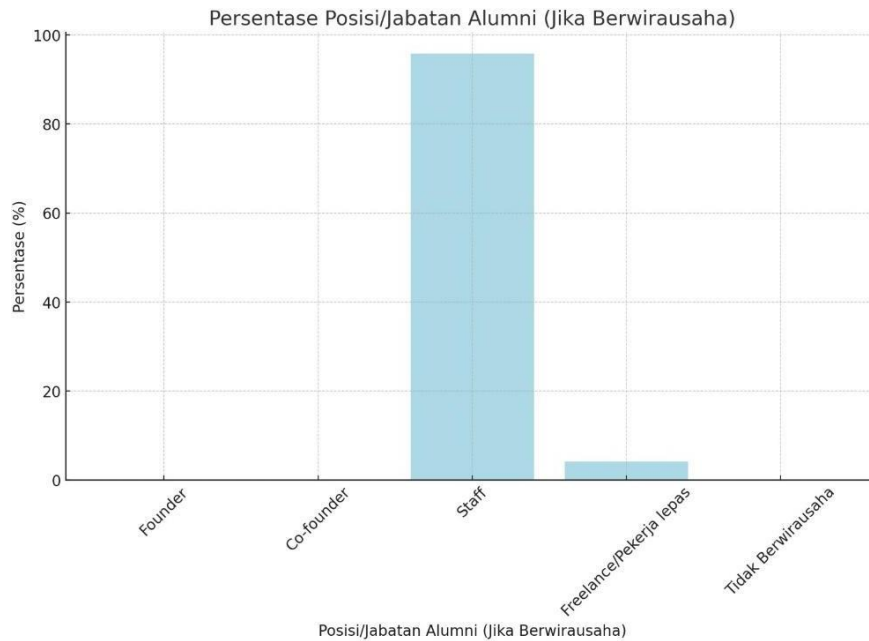


Figure 7. 10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The data above shows that the vast majority of alumni from the Law Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang who are entrepreneurs work as staff members (95.83%) within their businesses. Only a small number of alumni choose to work as freelancers (4.17%). No alumni hold positions as founders or co-founders, and no alumni have chosen not to be entrepreneurs. This indicates that alumni are more likely to work in staff roles within existing companies or businesses than to start or establish their own businesses.

7.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The percentage of alumni continuing their studies refers to the number of alumni who decided to continue their education after graduating from university. This data illustrates how many alumni chose to pursue further studies at a higher level, such as a master's degree or other postgraduate programmes .

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	91.67%

Figure 7.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

Based on the data presented, the majority of alumni from the Law Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang (91.67%) chose to continue their studies after graduating. This

This reflects the fact that many alumni are keen to enhance their educational qualifications, perhaps to deepen their knowledge or broaden their career prospects in the legal field.

7.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Level of Education Suitable for Current Employment

The strength of the relationship between field of study and occupation refers to the degree of fit or relevance between the academic discipline studied during higher education and the type of work undertaken by alumni after graduation. The level of education appropriate for the current occupation refers to the extent to which the educational level held by alumni (e.g., bachelor's, master's, etc.) aligns with the educational requirements needed for the work they undertake.

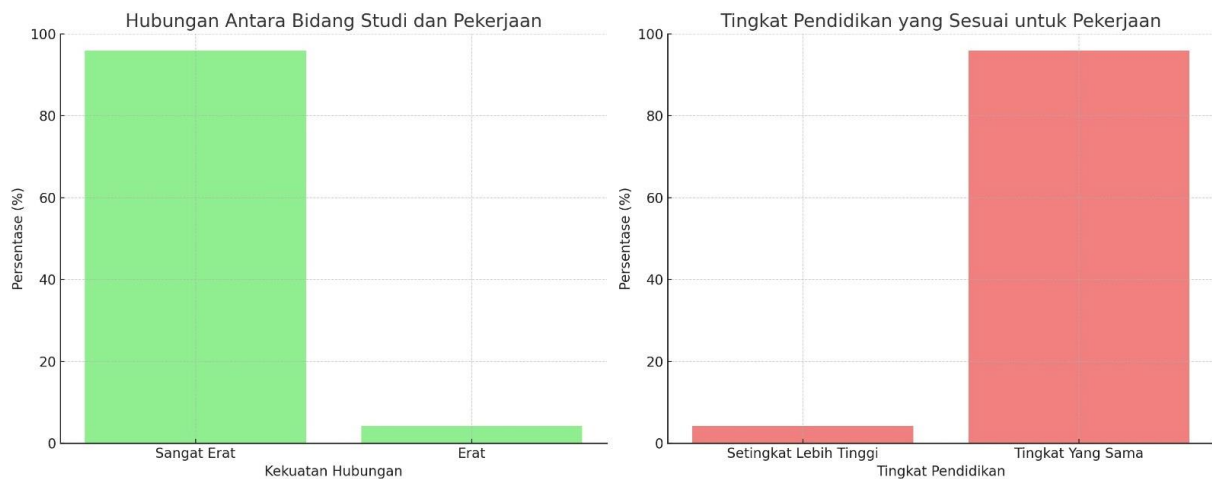


Figure 7.12 Relationship Between Field of Study and Job, and Educational Level Appropriate for Current Job

The data above shows that the majority of alumni (95.83%) feel the relationship between their field of study and their job is very strong, whilst only a small proportion feel the relationship is fairly strong (4.17%). Furthermore, the majority of alumni (95.83%) feel that their current level of education is appropriate for the job they are doing, whilst only 4.17% feel they need a higher level of education. This indicates that alumni feel the education they received is relevant and sufficiently adequate for the work they do.

7.13 How Alumni Look for Work

The ways in which alumni seek employment refer to the methods or channels used by alumni to find work after graduating from university

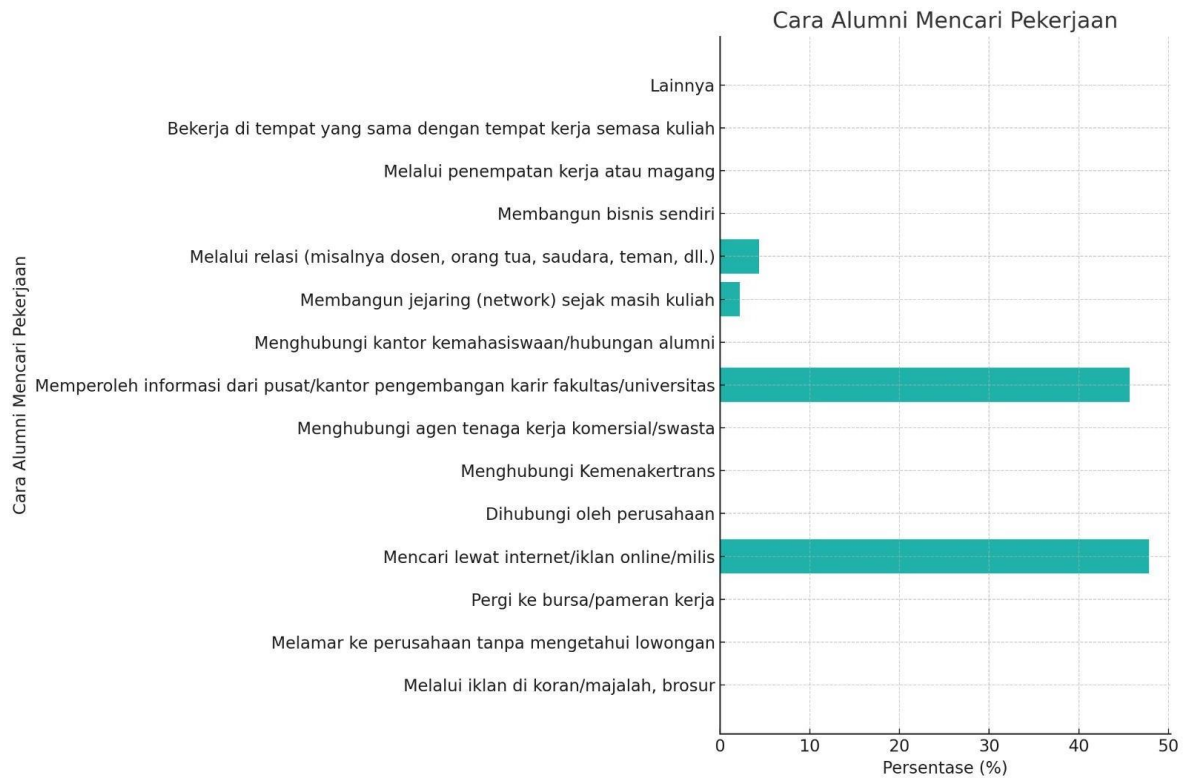


Figure 7.13: How Graduates Seek Employment

Based on the data presented, the majority of Law Faculty graduates seek employment via the internet, online advertisements, or mailing lists (47.83%) and obtain information from the faculty/university's career development centre or office (45.65%). Meanwhile, 4.35% of graduates built networks whilst still at university to find employment. Other methods, such as starting their own business, through work placements or internships, or working at the same place as during their studies, are not widely used. Traditional methods such as applying without knowing of a vacancy or contacting the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration are also not widely chosen by alumni.

7.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

"Average number of applications sent to companies" refers to the average number of companies or organisations contacted by alumni by sending job applications, either by post or email, before they secured their first job. "Average company response" measures how many companies responded to these applications, whilst "Average number of companies inviting for an interview" indicates how many companies invited graduates to attend an interview stage after applying for a job.

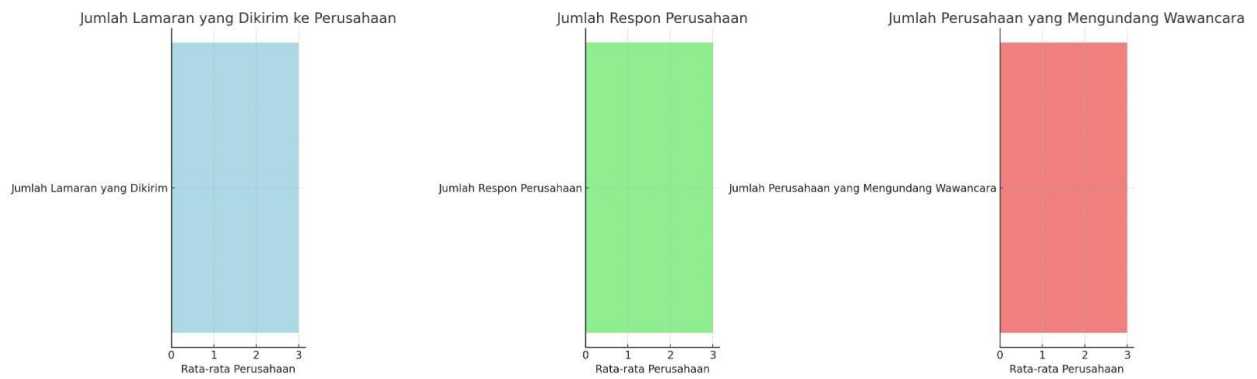


Figure 7.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Based on the data presented, alumni on average sent 3 applications to companies or organisations in their search for their first job. Of these, 3 companies responded to the applications sent, and 3 other companies invited alumni to attend job interviews. This data indicates that although graduates sent applications to a number of companies, they received a relatively high response rate and number of interview invitations, suggesting that their job search process was quite effective.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

8.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

The distribution of valid and invalid respondents refers to the breakdown of the number of respondents in the tracer study based on whether the data they provided met the validity criteria. Respondents who provided complete data that met the research standards were considered valid, whilst data that did not meet the criteria were considered invalid.

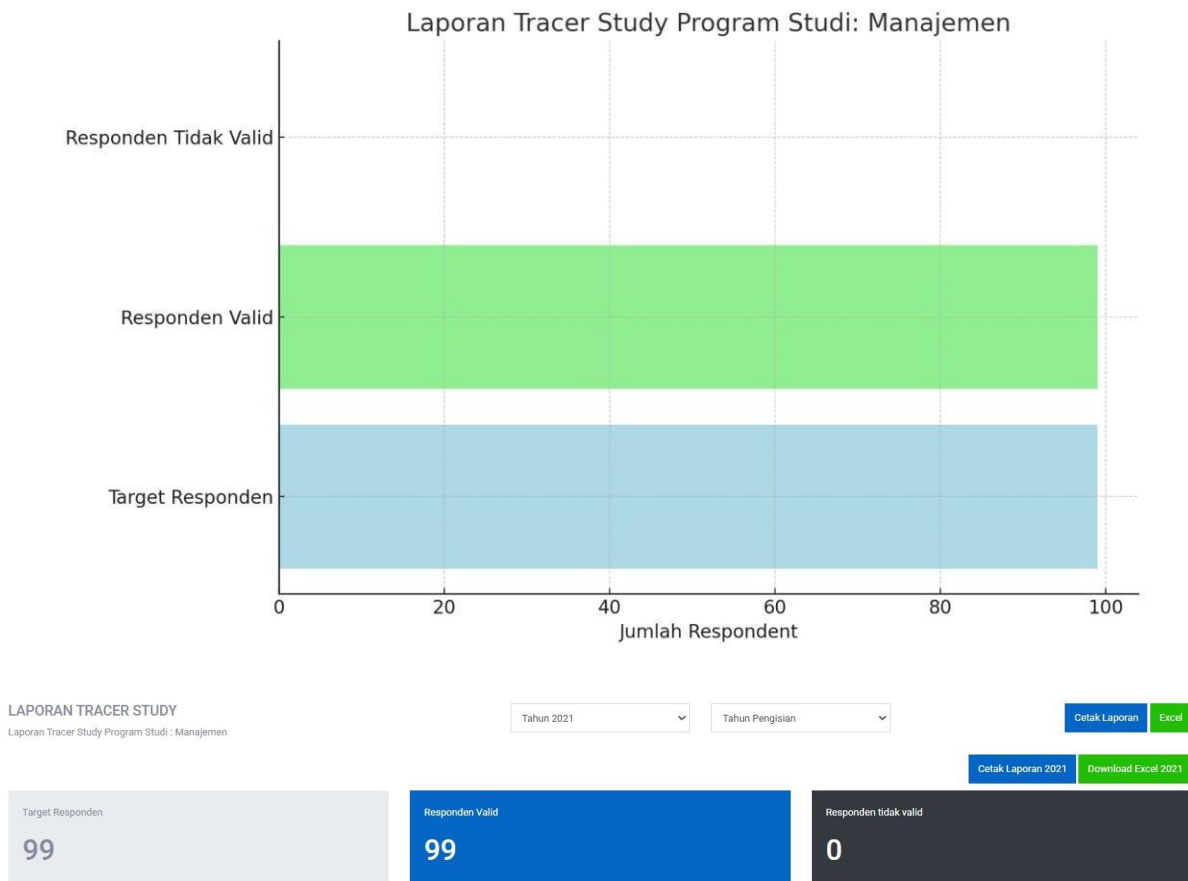


Figure 8.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

Based on the data presented, 100% of respondents provided valid data, meaning that all respondents involved in this tracer study met the necessary criteria for further analysis. No respondents provided invalid data, indicating that the data collection process in this study was highly effective and successfully obtained reliable responses from all target respondents. This signifies the quality and success of this tracer study in obtaining data that can be used for further evaluation.

8.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for university tuition refer to the methods or sources used by students to pay for their education during their studies. This includes various options such as using personal funds, scholarships, or assistance from other institutions such as the government, companies, or educational institutions.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Biaya Sendiri/Keluarga	100.00%
Beasiswa ADIK	0.00%
Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.00%
Beasiswa PPA	0.00%
Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.00%
Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.00%
Lainnya	0.00%

Figure 8.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition

Based on the data presented, all alumni (100%) funded their education through their own means or family support, indicating that they relied entirely on personal resources or family support to pay for their tuition fees. No alumni utilised the ADIK scholarship, the BIDIKMISI scholarship, the PPA scholarship, the AFIRMASI scholarship, or any other funding sources. This indicates that the majority of alumni did not rely on scholarships or external support for their education funding, and instead relied more heavily on personal or family resources.

8.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

Alumni competencies refer to the comparison between the skills and knowledge mastered by alumni upon graduation and the competencies required by the workplace for the positions they hold. This data measures how well the education received by alumni at university aligns with the demands and expectations of the professional sector.

Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang dikuasai Saat Lulus (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan Dalam Pekerjaan (%)
Etika	79.80%	99.39%
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	79.80%	98.79%
Bahasa Inggris	79.80%	96.97%
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	79.80%	99.80%
Komunikasi	79.80%	99.80%
Kerja sama tim	79.80%	99.80%
Pengembangan Diri	79.80%	99.80%

Figure 8.3 Competencies Mastered by Students

The data above indicates that although graduates of the Management Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang possess various core competencies such as ethics, discipline-specific expertise, English, and communication at a fairly high level (79.80%), the level of competencies required in the workplace is nearly 100%. This indicates a gap between the competencies possessed by graduates upon completion and those required in the workplace. Although graduates have a strong foundation, they may need to enhance certain skills to better align with the higher professional demands of the workplace.

8.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on teaching methods implemented within a study programme refers to the extent to which the programme prioritises and applies various teaching methods to deliver course content to students. This indicates the extent to which these methods are effectively applied in the learning process to achieve educational objectives.

Indikator	Sangat Besar (%)	Besar (%)	Cukup Besar (%)	Kurang (%)
Perkuliahahan	93.94%	3.03%	3.03%	0.00%
Demonstrasi	92.93%	2.02%	4.04%	1.01%
Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	95.96%	2.02%	2.02%	0.00%
Magang	96.97%	2.02%	1.01%	0.00%
Praktikum	93.94%	6.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Kerja Lapangan	95.96%	4.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Diskusi	96.97%	3.03%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.4 Level of Emphasis on Teaching Methods

Based on the data above, the majority of the emphasis on teaching methods in the Management Study Programme is placed on Lectures (93.94%), Discussions (96.97%), and Work Placements (96.97%), indicating that theoretical learning and discussions—as part of developing students’ understanding of managerial concepts—are strongly emphasised. Furthermore, Fieldwork (95.96%) and Participation in Research Projects (95.96%) also receive a high level of emphasis, illustrating that direct experience in the industrial world or research projects forms an important part of the curriculum. However, Practical Work and Demonstrations receive less emphasis, indicating that the programme focuses more on activities that link theory with direct practice through internships and field projects, rather than on more limited practical work or demonstrations.

8.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni refers to the circumstances or situation experienced by alumni after graduating from university, particularly in relation to their employment. This status describes whether alumni are in employment, self-employed, continuing their education, or currently seeking employment.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	88.89%
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00%
Wiraswasta	9.09%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	2.02%
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.00%

Figure 8.5 Current Alumni Status

Based on the data presented, it shows that the majority of alumni (88.89%) are currently employed, with a small proportion (9.09%) running their own businesses. Only a small number of alumni (2.02%) are continuing their education, and there are no alumni who are unable to work or are currently seeking employment. This indicates that the vast majority of alumni have successfully entered the workforce after graduation.

8.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The average time taken by graduates to find employment refers to the duration required for graduates to secure a job after graduating from university, excluding part-time work. This data measures the speed at which graduates find their first full-time job after graduation.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)	RATA -RATA WAKTU
F301. Sebelum Lulus	93.94 %	0 Bulan
F302. Setelah Lulus	4.04 %	0 Bulan
F303. Tidak mencari kerja	2.02 %	-

Figure 8.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data above shows that the majority of graduates (93.94%) began looking for work before graduating, reflecting their readiness to enter the workforce immediately after completing their studies. Only a small number of graduates (4.04%) began looking for work only after graduating, and just 2.02% did not look for work at all. This indicates that

This degree programme successfully prepares graduates to enter the job market immediately, with the majority actively seeking employment before completing their studies.

8.7 Time Taken for Graduates to Find Employment

Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment refers to the duration required for graduates to secure employment after graduating from university. This includes the time taken to apply for jobs and ultimately secure their first position in the workforce.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)	RATA - RATA WAKTU
F5041. Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	97.98 %	3.70 Bulan
F5042. Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	2.02 %	12.00 Bulan

INDIKATOR	RATA - RATA GAJI
F505. Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	Rp. 3,100,206 /bulan

Figure 8.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the data presented, the majority of graduates (97.98%) secured employment within <= 6 months, with an average job search time of approximately 3.70 months. Only 2.02% of graduates required more than 6 months to secure employment, with an average job search time of 12 months. Furthermore, the average monthly salary for graduates is IDR 3,100,206. This indicates that the majority of graduates are able to enter the workforce immediately after graduation and earn a sufficient income.

8.8 Type of Employer

The type of company/institution where alumni work refers to the sector or type of organisation where alumni work after graduating from university. This includes large companies, government agencies, non-profit organisations, as well as businesses or private enterprises run by alumni.

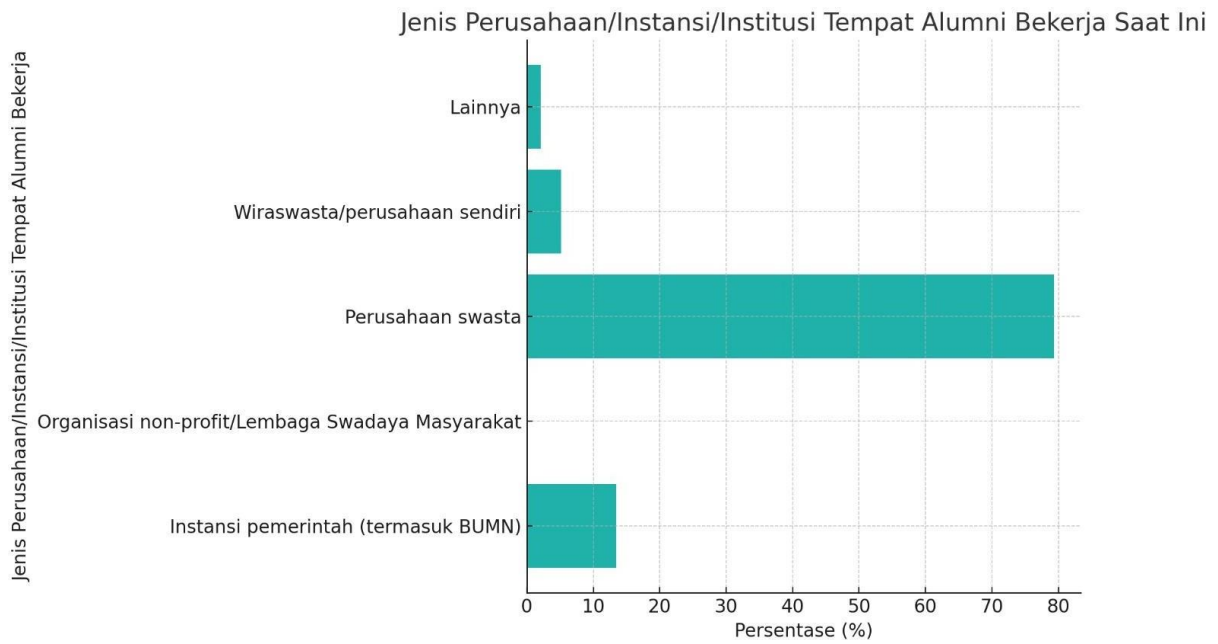


Figure 8. 8 Types of Employers

From the data above, it can be concluded that the majority of Management Programme alumni work in the private sector (79.38%), indicating that this sector is the primary choice for alumni after graduation. In addition, a number of graduates also choose to become self-employed or run their own businesses (5.15%), whilst a smaller proportion work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises) (13.40%). Only a small number of graduates work in other sectors (2.06%). This indicates that graduates are more likely to choose to work in the private sector or run their own businesses, with few pursuing careers in the public sector.

8.9 Alumni Employment Levels

The level of alumni employment refers to the type and scale of the company or organisation where alumni work after graduating from university. This includes categories such as local, national, multinational companies, or self-employment, and illustrates the sectors in which alumni are situated within the workforce.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Lokal/wilayah/wiraswasta tidak berbadan hukum	0.00%
Nasional/wiraswasta berbadan hukum	0.00%
Multinasional/internasional	100.00%

Figure 8.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The data above shows that all alumni of the Management Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang, work for multinational or international companies (100%). No alumni work for local/regional or national companies, or are self-employed as legal entities. This indicates that graduates of the Management Programme at Universitas PGRI Semarang, tend to choose careers at an international level, possibly due to the quality of education or the opportunities available at large global companies.

8.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

“Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)” refers to the distribution of positions or roles held by alumni involved in entrepreneurship after graduating from university. This data illustrates the types of roles taken on by alumni in the business world, whether as founders, part of a team, or even working independently as freelancers.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Founder	1.01%
Co-founder	0.00%
Staff	90.91%
Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%
Tidak Berwirausaha	8.08%

Figure 8.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

Based on the data presented, the majority of alumni who are entrepreneurs (8.08%) chose not to start their own business, suggesting that they may be working in other sectors or as employees in other companies. A total of 90.91% of alumni hold staff positions within their businesses, whilst 1.01% act as founders; meanwhile, no alumni work as freelancers or co-founders.

8.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The percentage of alumni continuing their studies refers to the number of alumni who chose to continue their education to a higher level after graduating from university. This data illustrates how many alumni decided to pursue postgraduate programmes, such as a master’s degree or other forms of education.

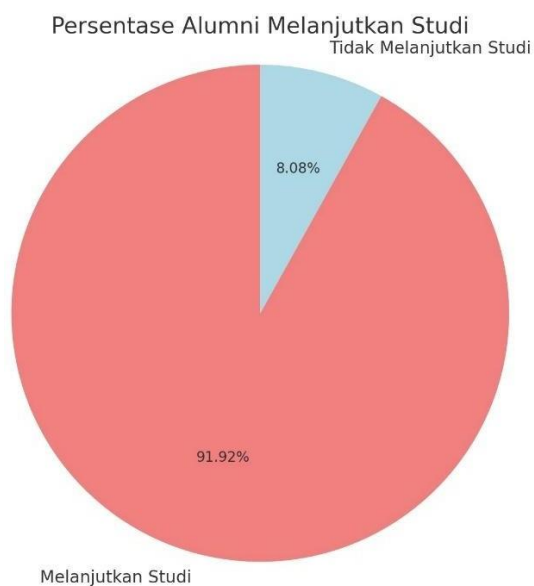


Figure 8.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The data above shows that 91.92% of alumni chose to continue their studies after graduating, whilst 8.08% did not pursue further study. This indicates that the majority of alumni wish to enhance their educational qualifications after completing their first degree.

8.12 The Strength of the Relationship Between Field of Study and Employment, and the Appropriateness of Educational Level for Current Employment

The relationship between field of study and employment measures the extent to which the knowledge and skills acquired by alumni during their studies are relevant and applied in the jobs they hold. The level of education appropriate for current employment illustrates how well the education received by alumni matches the work they are currently doing.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	Sangat Erat 93.94%, Erat 3.03%, Cukup Erat 2.02%, Kurang Erat 1.01%, Tidak Sama Sekali 0%
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan saat ini	Setingkat Lebih Tinggi 4.04%, Tingkat yang Sama 94.95%, Setingkat Lebih Rendah 1.01%, Tidak Perlu Pendidikan Tinggi 0%

Figure 8.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Occupation, and the Appropriate Level of Education for Current Occupation

Based on the data presented, the majority of alumni feel that the relationship between their field of study and their job is very close (93.94%), with a small number of alumni feeling that the relationship is close (3.03%) and fairly close (2.02%). Regarding the level of education appropriate for their jobs, 94.95% of alumni felt that their current level of education was appropriate for the work they do, whilst a small proportion (4.04%) felt they required a higher level of education. Thus, the majority of alumni feel that the field of study they undertook has a very close relationship with their current job, making them feel prepared and relevant to the world of work.

8.13 How Alumni Look for Work

The ways in which alumni seek employment refer to the various methods used by alumni to find work after graduating from university. These methods may include searching via the internet, advertisements, professional networks, and other resources.

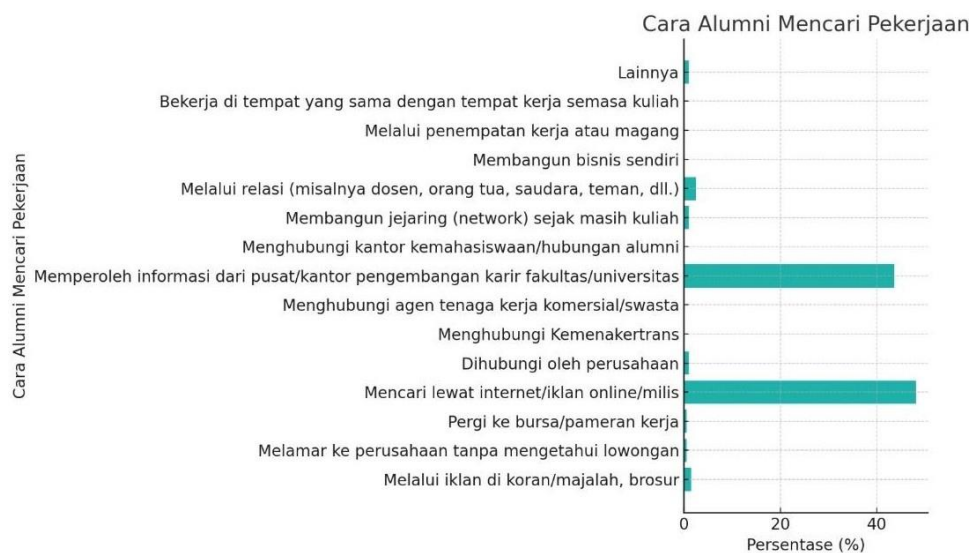


Figure 8.13: How Graduates Look for Work

This data shows that the majority of alumni (48.22%) look for jobs via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists, followed by alumni who obtain information about jobs from faculty/university career development centres/offices (43.65%). Only a small proportion of alumni use other methods such as newspaper advertisements or applying to companies without knowing of any vacancies, with very low percentages. This indicates that online platforms are one of the main ways for graduates to look for work.

8.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies and the average response rate refer to the average number of companies contacted by alumni to apply for jobs, as well as the average number of companies that responded and invited alumni for interviews. This data illustrates the number of opportunities alumni received after submitting job applications.

Indikator	Rata-Rata Jumlah Perusahaan
Berapa perusahaan/instansi yang sudah Anda lamar	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang merespons lamaran Anda	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang mengundang Anda untuk wawancara	3 Perusahaan

Figure 8.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Based on the data presented, alumni sent an average of 3 applications to companies and received 3 responses from those companies. This indicates that alumni received a reasonably good response to the applications they sent, with an equal number of companies responding and inviting them for interviews. This data suggests that alumni are quite active in applying for jobs and have a good chance of receiving a response from the companies they target.

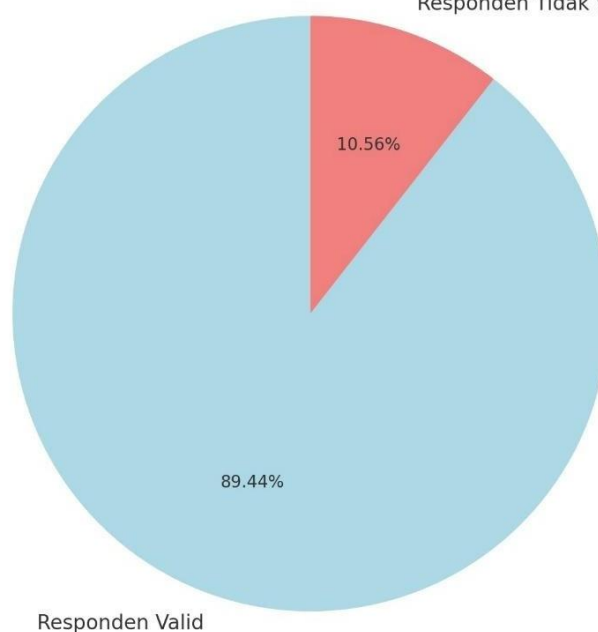
POSTGRADUATE

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT STUDY PROGRAMME

9.1 Programme Response Rate

The distribution of valid and invalid respondents refers to the breakdown of the number of respondents in the tracer study based on whether the data they provided met the validity criteria. Respondents who provided complete data that met the research standards were considered valid, whilst data that did not meet the criteria were considered invalid.

Persentase Responden Tracer Study Manajemen Pendidikan
Responden Tidak Valid



Indikator	Jumlah Responden	Persentase (%)
Target Responden	224	100%
Responden Valid	161	71.88%
Responden Tidak Valid	19	8.48%

Figure 9.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

From this data, it can be seen that out of 224 target respondents, 161 respondents (approximately 71.88%) provided valid responses, whilst 19 respondents (approximately 8.48%) did not provide valid responses. This indicates that the majority of respondents provided valid data for the tracer study, whilst only a small proportion failed to meet the criteria.

9.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for university tuition refer to the methods or sources used by students to pay for their education during their studies. This includes various options such as using personal funds, scholarships, or assistance from other institutions such as the government, companies, or educational bodies.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	98.76%
Beasiswa ADIK	0.62%
Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.00%
Beasiswa PPA	0.00%
Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.00%
Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.00%
Lainnya	0.62%

Figure 9.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition

This data shows that the vast majority of students finance their studies through personal/family funds (98.76%), whilst only a small proportion receive ADIK scholarships or have other sources of funding (0.62%). Scholarships from BIDIKMISI, PPA, AFIRMASI, and companies/private sector were not utilised by alumni to fund their studies, suggesting that the majority of students likely rely more on family support or personal funds.

9.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by alumni encompass the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required for success in the workplace. Higher education institutions contribute to shaping these competencies through relevant curricula, practical experience, and the development of soft skills such as ethics, communication, and teamwork. This prepares alumni to face professional challenges and adapt to industry needs.

Kompetensi Alumni	Tingkat Kompetensi yang dikuasai (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan (%)
Etika	80.00%	99.38%
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	80.00%	98.63%
Bahasa Inggris	80.00%	96.77%
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	80.00%	98.63%
Komunikasi	80.00%	99.25%
Kerja sama tim	79.63%	99.38%
Pengembangan Diri	79.88%	99.01%

Figure 9.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The data above shows that the majority of graduates have mastered the key competencies required in the workplace, such as ethics, subject-specific skills, English, and the use of information technology, with an average proficiency level of around 80%. However, although graduates feel they have mastered these competencies, the data indicates that the workplace requires a higher level of competency, with a percentage above 99% for most of the required competencies, such as communication, teamwork, and personal development. Thus, although the majority of graduates have mastered the basic competencies required in the workplace, there is a significant gap between the competencies possessed by graduates and those expected by the workplace. This indicates that although graduates already possess reasonably good skills, they need to continue developing themselves in order to meet the increasingly high demands of the labour market, particularly in terms of communication, teamwork, and personal development.

9.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on learning methods implemented in the study programme refers to the extent of attention and application given by the study programme in using various learning methods to teach material to students. This indicates the extent to which these methods are effectively applied in the learning process to achieve educational objectives.

Indikator	Sangat Besar	Besar	Cukup Besar	Kurang	Tidak Sama Sekali
Perkuliahan	94.41%	4.97%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstrasi	93.79%	4.97%	1.24%	0.00%	0.00%
Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	91.93%	6.83%	1.24%	0.00%	0.00%
Magang	92.55%	3.11%	3.11%	0.62%	0.00%
Praktikum	91.93%	4.97%	3.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Kerja Lapangan	93.79%	2.48%	3.11%	0.62%	0.00%
Diskusi	95.65%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 9.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

Based on the data presented, the majority of alumni feel that the learning methods applied in the study programme receive a very high level of emphasis. This is reflected in the high percentages, particularly for lectures (94.41%), demonstrations (93.79%), and work placements (92.55%), indicating that these activities are considered highly important in the learning process. Furthermore, fieldwork and participation in research projects also receive considerable emphasis, although a small proportion of respondents felt that the emphasis was only moderate or even insufficient. Overall, this data indicates that the programme places strong emphasis on methods that prepare students for the world of work, prioritising direct application and relevant practical experience.

9.5 Employment Status

This category describes the current status or most recent employment of alumni after graduation, whether they are currently employed, continuing their education, or seeking employment.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	100.00%
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00%
Wiraswasta	0.00%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	0.00%
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.00%

Figure 9.5 Current Status of Alumni

These figures show that 100% of alumni are currently in employment, whilst none reported being unable to work, self-employed, or continuing their education. This indicates that the vast majority of alumni have successfully entered the workforce after completing their studies.

9.6 Average Time Spent by Graduates Looking for Work

This category describes the average time spent by alumni looking for work after graduation, excluding part-time work.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-rata Waktu
Sebelum Lulus	90.06%	0 Bulan
Setelah Lulus	1.24%	0 Bulan
Tidak Mencari Kerja	8.70%	-

Figure 9.6 Average Time Spent by Graduates Looking for Work

From the data above, it can be seen that the majority of alumni (90.06%) began looking for work before graduating, indicating that they had prepared themselves to enter the workforce early. Meanwhile, a small proportion of alumni (1.24%) only began looking for work after graduating, whilst 8.70% of alumni reported not looking for work. Overall, the majority of graduates had already been actively seeking employment during their studies, with the average time taken to find a job being 0 months.

9.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This category describes the time taken by graduates to secure employment after graduation, with two key indicators: the time taken to secure a job within 6 months or less, and the time taken for more than 6 months.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-rata Waktu	Rata-rata Pendapatan per Bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan	100.00%	2.47 Bulan	Rp 4,420,849 /bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	0.00%	0.00 Bulan	-

Figure 9.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

According to the available data, all graduates (100%) secured employment within six months or less, with an average of 2.47 months taken to find a job. Furthermore, the average monthly income of graduates is IDR 4,420,849, reflecting the salary earned by graduates upon entering the workforce. It can therefore be concluded that graduates of the educational management programme successfully secured employment within a short timeframe and with a reasonably good income.

9.8 Type of Employer

This category describes the types of workplaces where alumni are employed, whether they work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises), non-profit organisations, private companies, as self-employed individuals, or elsewhere.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Instansi Pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	44.72%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%
Perusahaan Swasta	55.28%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	0.00%
Lainnya	0.00%

Figure 9.8 Types of Employers

This data shows that 55.28% of graduates work in private companies, whilst 44.72% work in government agencies, including SOEs. No graduates work in non-profit organisations or are self-employed. The percentage of graduates working in sectors other than private companies and government agencies is very low, with the vast majority working in these two main sectors.

9.9 Level of Alumni Employment

This category describes the level or scale of alumni employment based on the type of business, whether local/regional, national, or international. This helps to understand whether alumni work in local companies, large national companies, or multinational companies.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
F5d1. Lokal/wilayah/wiiraswasta tidak berbadan hukum	1.24%
F5d2. Nasional/wiiraswasta berbadan hukum	98.76%
F5d3. Multinasional/internasional	0.00%

Figure 9.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The data above shows that the vast majority of alumni work in the national/private sector within legally incorporated entities, accounting for 98.76%, indicating that the majority of alumni work in companies or businesses that are legally incorporated in Indonesia. Meanwhile, only 1.24% of alumni work in the local/regional/private sector without legal entity status, and no alumni work in the multinational/international sector, as reflected by the 0.00% figure. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of alumni prefer to work in the national/private sector with legal entity status.

9.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

This category describes the positions or roles held by alumni involved in entrepreneurship, such as founders, co-founders, staff, or freelancers, as well as alumni who are not self-employed.

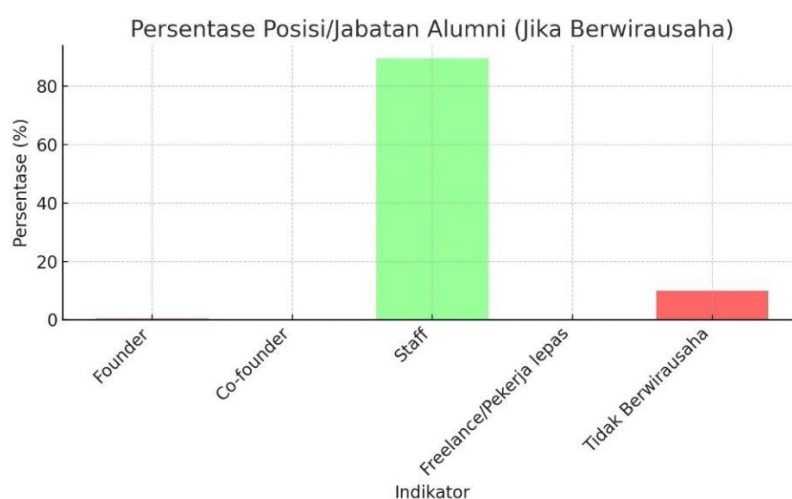


Figure 9.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The data above shows that the majority of alumni who are entrepreneurs choose to work as staff, with a percentage of 89.44%, indicating the dominance of this position

among alumni involved in the world of entrepreneurship. Only a small proportion of alumni serve as Founders (0.62%) and are not engaged in entrepreneurship (9.94%). No alumni are recorded as Co-founders or Freelancers based on this data, indicating that the Staff position is more dominant among alumni compared to other positions.

9.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

This category illustrates the percentage of alumni who continue their education to a higher level after completing their previous studies.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	96.27%

Figure 9.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

According to the available data, the vast majority of alumni, namely 96.27%, chose to continue their studies after completing their education. This indicates a very strong tendency among alumni to continue deepening their knowledge and skills through further education.

9.12 The Strength of the Link Between Field of Study and Current Employment, and the Appropriateness of Educational Level for Current Employment

This category illustrates the extent to which the field of study undertaken by alumni is relevant to the jobs they currently hold. Alumni provide an assessment of how closely the two are related. It also illustrates how well the level of education attained by alumni aligns with the jobs they hold. Alumni were asked to assess whether they require further education or if the education they have obtained is sufficient.

Indikator	Sangat Erat	Erat	Cukup Erat	Kurang Erat	Tidak Sama Sekali
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	95.65	3.73	0.0	0.62	0.0
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan saat ini	4.97	93.17	1.86	0.0	0.0

Figure 9.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Current Job and the Appropriate Level of Education for the Current Job

In Figure 9.12, the majority of respondents felt that the relationship between their field of study and their job was very strong (95.65%), whilst only a small minority felt it was weak (0.62%). As for the level of education appropriate for their current job, the majority of respondents felt that their level of education was appropriate for the job (93.17%) and only 4.97% felt that their level of education was higher than that required by their job. Thus, the majority of respondents felt very satisfied with the alignment between the field of study they undertook and the job they hold, indicating a high level of relevance between education and career.

9.13 How Alumni Look for Work

This category describes the various ways or methods used by graduates to look for work, such as through job advertisements, the internet, networking, or through organisations that assist with career development.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	0.33%
Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	0.33%
Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	47.67%
Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.33%
Menghubungi Kemenakertrans	0.33%
Menghubungi agen tenaga kerja komersial/swasta	48.00%
Memperoleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	0.00%
Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan/hubungan alumni	0.00%
Membangun jejaring (network) sejak masih kuliah	0.33%
Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll.)	0.00%
Membangun bisnis sendiri	0.33%
Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	0.67%
Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah	2.00%
Lainnya	2.00%

Figure 9.13: Ways in which alumni seek employment

Figure 9.13 shows that the majority of alumni look for work via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists (47.67%) and by contacting

(48.00%). Some alumni also look for work by using advertisements in newspapers/magazines, applying to companies without knowing of vacancies, and being contacted by companies, though the percentage is very small (0.33%). A small proportion also use work placements or internships (0.67%), and a few others choose to work at the same place where they worked whilst studying (2.00%). Thus, the most common methods used by graduates to find employment were searching via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists (47.67%) and contacting commercial/private employment agencies (48.00%), indicating that graduates rely more on online platforms and employment agencies to seek job opportunities.

9.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies and company responses refers to the average number of companies contacted by alumni to apply for jobs, as well as the average number of companies that responded and invited alumni for interviews. This data illustrates how many opportunities alumni received after submitting job applications.

Indikator	Rata-Rata Jumlah Perusahaan
Berapa perusahaan/instansi yang sudah Anda lamar	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang merespons lamaran Anda	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang mengundang Anda untuk wawancara	3 Perusahaan

Figure 9.14: Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Based on the data presented, graduates sent an average of 3 applications to companies and received 3 responses from those companies. This indicates that graduates received a reasonably good response to the applications they sent, with an equal number of companies responding and inviting them for interviews. This data suggests that graduates are quite active in applying for jobs and have a good chance of receiving a response from the companies they target.

INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAMME

10.1 Programme Response Rate

Respondents refer to individuals who participate in a survey or research to provide information regarding their experiences and circumstances after graduation, such as employment status, further education, or career development. Respondents are alumni who were invited to complete a questionnaire covering various aspects of their journey after leaving the study programme or educational institution.

Indikator	Jumlah Responden	Persentase (%)
Target Responden	32 Responden	100%
Responden Valid	31 Responden	96.88%
Responden Tidak Valid	0 Responden	0%

Figure 10.1 Response Rate by Study Programme

From the data above, the target number of respondents was 32, with 31 valid respondents providing responses, contributing 96.88% of the total target respondents. No respondents were categorised as invalid, indicating a very high level of data validity amongst alumni of the Master’s Programme in Indonesian Literature and Language at Universitas PGRI Semarang.

10.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for tuition fees refer to the methods or sources used by alumni to pay for their education during their studies.

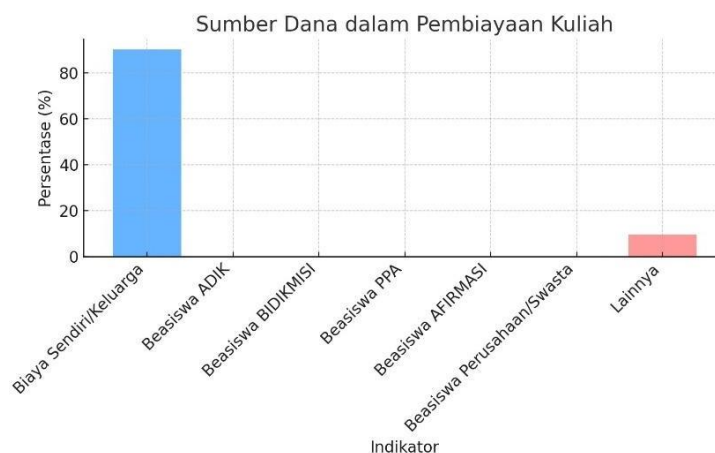


Figure 10.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

From the data presented, personal/family funds were the primary source of tuition funding for alumni, accounting for a very high percentage of 90.32%. Other funding sources, such as the ADIK, BIDIKMISI, PPA, and AFIRMASI scholarships, as well as scholarships from companies or the private sector, were not utilised by the surveyed alumni (all recorded a percentage of 0%). A small proportion of alumni (9.68%) used other sources of funding that were not classified in detail within the existing categories. Thus, the vast majority of alumni funded their studies using personal funds or family support, indicating that the cost of education is still largely borne by the alumni themselves, whilst the use of scholarships remains very limited.

10.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

Alumni competencies refer to the comparison between the skills and knowledge mastered by alumni upon graduation and the competencies required by the workplace for the positions they hold. This data measures how well the education received by alumni at university aligns with the demands and expectations of the professional sector.

Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Dikuasai pada Saat Lulus (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan dalam Pekerjaan (%)
Etika	80.0	96.77
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	80.0	97.42
Bahasa Inggris	80.0	86.45
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	80.0	93.55
Komunikasi	80.0	96.77
Kerja sama tim	79.35	96.77
Pengembangan Diri	79.35	97.42

Figure 10.3 Competencies Mastered by Students

The data above indicates that graduates possess a fairly high level of competence in ethics, subject-specific expertise, English, the use of information technology, communication, teamwork, and personal development, with a percentage of around 80% for the level of competence mastered upon graduation. However, the percentage for the level of competence required in the workplace is much higher, with the majority of competencies reaching over 96%, particularly for teamwork, communication, and

self-development. Therefore, the competencies mastered by graduates need to be improved to better align with the needs of the workplace.

10.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on learning methods refers to the extent to which specific learning methods are applied within a study programme. This assessment provides an overview of the methods considered most dominant or most frequently applied in teaching within a particular study programme.

Indikator	Sangat Besar (%)	Besar (%)	Cukup Besar (%)	Kurang (%)	Tidak Sama Sekali (%)
Perkuliahan	70.97%	29.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstrasi	70.97%	25.81%	3.23%	0.00%	0.00%
Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	67.74%	19.35%	12.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Magang	61.29%	32.26%	3.23%	3.23%	0.00%
Praktikum	64.52%	25.81%	6.45%	3.23%	0.00%
Kerja Lapangan	64.52%	29.03%	0.00%	6.45%	0.00%
Diskusi	87.10%	12.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 10.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

From the data above, Lectures, Demonstrations and Discussions are given significant emphasis, with percentages ranging from 70.97% to 87.10% in the ‘Very High’ category. Meanwhile, other methods such as Internships and Practical Work received a more varied emphasis, with lower percentages in the ‘Very High’ category (61.29%–64.52%). The Discussion method shows the highest emphasis, with 87.10% of respondents stating a very high emphasis on this method. This reflects that discussion is considered the most important method in learning within this study programme as it has the highest percentage, namely 87.10% (Very High).

10.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni describes the circumstances or activities they are engaged in after graduation, such as whether they are already working, continuing their education, looking for work, or starting a business.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	100.0
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.0
Wiraswasta	0.0
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	0.0
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.0

Figure 10.5 Current Alumni Status

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) are currently employed. No alumni are continuing their education, running a business, or looking for work. This indicates that all alumni involved in the tracer study have successfully secured employment after completing their studies.

10.6 Average Time Taken by Alumni to Find Employment

This category measures the average duration of time taken by alumni to find employment after graduation, excluding part-time work. There are two main indicators: the time spent job-hunting before graduation and after graduation.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-rata Waktu
Sebelum Lulus	80.65	0 Bulan
Setelah Lulus	0.0	0 Bulan
Tidak Mencari Kerja	19.35	-

Figure 10.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Based on the available data, the majority of graduates (80.65%) began looking for work before graduating, with an average job search duration of 0 months, indicating that they had already prepared themselves for the world of work before completing their education. Only a small number of graduates (19.35%) did not look for work after graduating, whilst no graduates recorded a job search period after graduation. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of graduates had already prepared themselves for the world of work before graduating,

with many of them having actively sought employment before completing their studies. This reflects the graduates' readiness to enter the workforce more quickly.

10.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This category illustrates the time taken by graduates to secure employment after graduation, with categories distinguishing between time taken of less than or equal to 6 months and more than 6 months.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-rata Waktu
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	100.00%	1.27 Bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	0.00%	0.00 Bulan

Tabel Rata-Rata Gaji:

Indikator	Rata-rata Gaji
Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	Rp. 4,247,129 /bulan

Figure 10.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

According to the data, all alumni (100%) secured employment within six months or less, with an average job search duration of 1.27 months, indicating that alumni are able to find work quickly after graduation, including those who were already employed prior to graduation. No alumni took longer than six months to secure employment. The average monthly income of graduates was recorded at Rp. 4,247,129, reflecting the income level of graduates after entering the workforce. It can therefore be concluded that graduates successfully entered the workforce quickly after graduation, with all graduates securing employment within less than 6 months.

10.8 Type of Employer

This category describes the type of company, agency, or institution where alumni work after graduation. This indicator groups alumni's places of employment by sector, such as government, non-profit organisations, private companies, self-employment, or others.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	61.29%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	3.23%
Perusahaan swasta	29.03%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	0.00%
Lainnya	6.45%

Figure 10.8 Types of Employers

From the available data, the majority of graduates work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises) at a rate of 61.29%, followed by private companies (29.03%). Only a small proportion of graduates work in non-profit organisations/NGOs (3.23%) or in the ‘other’ category (6.45%). No graduates work in the self-employment/own business sector. This indicates that the vast majority of alumni choose to work in the government sector and private companies.

10.9 Level of Alumni Employment

This category describes the level or scale of alumni workplaces, whether they work at local, national, or international levels. This level provides an indication of the scale of the company or organisation where alumni work, whether it is local, national, or even multinational.



Figure 10.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

The data above shows that 100% of alumni work in the national sector, whilst none work in the local or international sectors. This indicates that all alumni have chosen to work for companies or organisations operating at a national level.

10.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

This category describes the positions or roles held by alumni involved in entrepreneurship, such as founder, co-founder, staff, freelancer, or not self-employed at all.

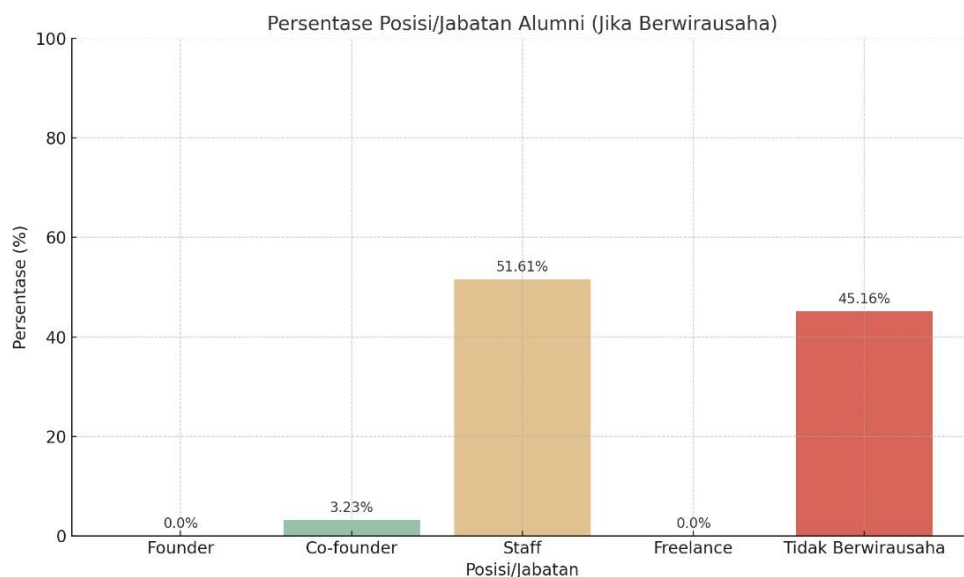


Figure 10.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The data above shows that the majority of alumni engaged in entrepreneurship are in staff positions, accounting for 51.61%. Meanwhile, almost half of the alumni (45.16%) chose not to be involved in entrepreneurship. The co-founder position is held by only 3.23% of alumni, and no alumni hold the position of founder or freelance worker. This reflects that many alumni choose a career path as employees rather than entrepreneurs, with a primary focus on staff positions within companies.

10.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

This category shows the percentage of alumni who continued their education to a higher level after graduating from their previous study programme.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	80.65

Figure 10.11: Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The data shown indicates that 80.65% of alumni chose to continue their studies after completing their education. This suggests that the majority of alumni still wish to deepen their knowledge through further education after graduation.

10.12 The Strength of the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Appropriateness of Educational Level for Current Employment

The relationship between field of study and employment measures the extent to which the knowledge and skills acquired by alumni during their studies are relevant and applied in the jobs they hold. The appropriate level of education for current employment illustrates how well the education received by alumni aligns with the work they are currently doing.

Indikator	Sangat Erat (%)	Erat (%)	Cukup Erat (%)	Kurang Erat (%)	Tidak Sama Sekali (%)
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	90.32%	9.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan saat ini	22.58%	70.97%	0.00%	6.45%	0.00%

Figure 10.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Employment and the Appropriateness of Educational Level for Current Employment

From the data above, the relationship between field of study and employment shows that the majority of alumni (90.32%) feel that the relationship between their education and their job is very close. As for the appropriate level of education for their current job, the majority of alumni (70.97%) feel that their level of education is appropriate for the job they are doing, although 22.58% feel that their education is at a higher level. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of alumni feel that the education they received is highly relevant to the jobs they hold. Nevertheless, there are a number of alumni who feel that their level of education is higher than required for their jobs, suggesting that a higher level of education

higher than required can provide a competitive advantage, even if it is not always necessary for certain jobs.

10.13 How Alumni Look for Work

This category describes the various ways or methods used by alumni to look for work, such as through advertisements, the internet, networking, or through organisations that assist with career development.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	4.35%
Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	4.35%
Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	34.78%
Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	4.35%
Memperoleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	39.13%
Membangun jejaring (network) sejak masih kuliah	4.35%
Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	4.35%
Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah	2.17%
Lainnya	2.17%

Figure 10.13 Ways in which graduates look for work

Figure 10.13 shows that the majority of alumni look for jobs through information from faculty/university career development centres/offices (39.13%) and via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists (34.78%). Some alumni also look for jobs through advertisements in newspapers/magazines and by applying to companies without knowing of any vacancies, each accounting for 4.35%. Other methods, such as networking whilst at university and through work placements or internships, are also used by a small proportion of graduates. It can therefore be concluded that information from faculty/university career development centres/offices (39.13%) and searching via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists (34.78%) are the methods most frequently used by graduates to find employment.

10.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies and company responses refers to the average number of companies contacted by alumni to apply for jobs, as well as the average number of companies that responded and invited alumni for interviews. This data illustrates how many opportunities alumni received after submitting job applications.

Indikator	Rata-Rata Jumlah Perusahaan
Berapa perusahaan/instansi yang sudah Anda lamar	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang merespons lamaran Anda	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi yang mengundang Anda untuk wawancara	3 Perusahaan

Figure 10.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Based on the data presented, graduates submitted an average of three job applications to companies and received three responses from those companies. This indicates that graduates received a reasonably positive response to the applications they submitted, with an equal number of companies responding and inviting them for interviews. This data suggests that graduates are quite active in applying for jobs and have a good chance of receiving a response from the companies they target.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY PROGRAMME

11.1 Programme Response Rate

Respondents are alumni who participated in completing the questionnaire for the Tracer Study to provide data regarding their employment status, further education, or career development after completing their studies. Respondents are divided into two main categories: valid respondents and invalid respondents.

Indikator	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Target Responden	2	100.0
Responden Valid	2	100.0
Responden Tidak Valid	0	0.0

Figure 11.1 Programme Response Rate

Of the total of 6 alumni targeted as respondents, 100% (2 alumni) provided valid data, meaning that all data can be used for further analysis. No alumni provided invalid data.

11.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of funding for tuition fees refer to the methods or sources used by alumni to pay for their education during their studies. This includes various options such as using personal funds, scholarships, or assistance from other institutions such as the government, companies, or educational institutions.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Indikator	Persentase (%)
1	Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	100.0
2	Beasiswa ADIK	0.0
3	Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.0
4	Beasiswa PPA	0.0
5	Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.0
6	Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.0
7	Lainnya	0.0

Figure 11.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Based on the data presented, all alumni (100%) funded their education through their own means or family support, indicating that they relied entirely on personal resources or family support to pay for their tuition fees. No alumni utilised the ADIK scholarship, the BIDIKMISI scholarship, the PPA scholarship, the AFIRMASI scholarship, or any other funding sources. This indicates that the majority of alumni did not rely on scholarships or external support for their education funding, and instead relied more heavily on personal or family resources.

11.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

Alumni competencies refer to a comparison between the skills and knowledge mastered by graduates upon completion of their studies and the competencies required by the workplace for the positions they hold. This data measures the extent to which the education received by graduates at higher education institutions aligns with the demands and expectations of the professional sector.

Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang dikuasai Saat Lulus (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan dalam Pekerjaan (%)
Etika	80.0	100.0
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	80.0	100.0
Bahasa Inggris	80.0	100.0
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	80.0	100.0
Komunikasi	80.0	100.0
Kerja sama tim	80.0	100.0
Pengembangan Diri	80.0	100.0

Figure 11.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

The data above shows that graduates possess a fairly high level of competence upon graduation, with a percentage of 80% across each assessed competency indicator, such as Ethics, Subject-Specific Expertise, English Language, Use of Information Technology, Communication, Teamwork, and Personal Development. All these competencies are considered important by graduates when entering the world of work. Although the competencies mastered upon graduation reached 80%, 100% of graduates stated that all these competencies are essential in the jobs they undertake. This indicates that graduates already possess competencies relevant to the demands of their jobs.

11.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on the learning methods implemented in the study programme refers to the extent of attention and application given by the study programme in using various learning methods to teach material to students. This indicates the extent to which these methods are effectively applied in the learning process to achieve educational objectives.

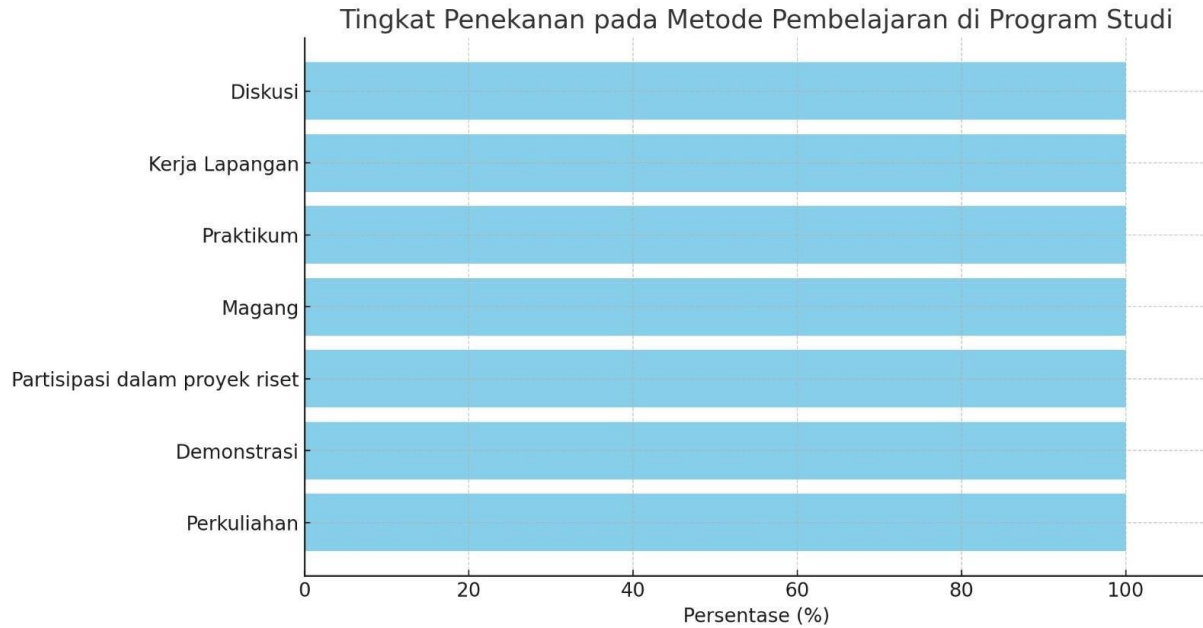


Figure 11.4 Levels of Emphasis on Teaching Methods

Based on the available data, all the learning methods mentioned (such as lectures, demonstrations, participation in research projects, internships, practical sessions, fieldwork and discussions) are given significant emphasis. In other words, 100% of alumni stated that all these methods were given significant emphasis in their learning process within the degree programme.

11.5 Employment Status

The current status of alumni describes the circumstances or activities they are engaged in after graduation, such as whether they are already working, continuing their education, looking for work, or starting a business.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	100.0
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.0
Wiraswasta	0.0
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	0.0
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.0

Figure 11.5 Current Alumni Status

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) are currently employed. No alumni are continuing their education, running a business, or looking for work. This indicates that all alumni involved in *the Tracer Study* have successfully secured employment after completing their studies.

11.6 Average Time Spent by Alumni Looking for Work

This category shows the average time taken by alumni to find employment after graduation, excluding part-time work. This data comprises two main indicators: the time taken to secure employment before and after graduation, and whether alumni were not seeking employment.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-Rata Waktu
Sebelum Lulus	100.00%	0 Bulan
Setelah Lulus	0.00%	0 Bulan
Tidak Mencari Kerja	0.00%	-

Figure 11.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) were looking for work before graduating and the average time spent looking for work was 0 months, indicating that alumni had already secured employment before graduating. No alumni were looking for work after graduating or were not looking for work at all.

11.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

This category shows the time taken by graduates to secure employment after graduation, with two main categories: the time taken to secure employment within 6 months or less, and more than 6 months.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata - Rata Waktu	Rata - Rata Gaji
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	100.00%	1.50 Bulan	Rp. 3,850,000/bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	0.00%	0.00 Bulan	-

Figure 11.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) succeeded in securing employment within 6 months or less, with an average job search time of 1.5 months. All Master's degree graduates in English surveyed secured employment within 6 months, with an average job search time of approximately 1.5 months. No alumni required more than 6 months to secure employment. The average monthly income of graduates was recorded at Rp. 3,850,000, indicating a fairly good level of earnings after they entered the workforce.

11.8 Type of Employer

This category describes the types of workplaces alumni join after graduation, whether these are government agencies, non-profit organisations, private companies, self-employment, or others. This data illustrates the distribution of alumni workplaces by sector or the size of the organisations they work for.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Instansi Pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	50.00%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%
Perusahaan Swasta	50.00%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	0.00%
Lainnya	0.00%

Figure 11.8 Types of Employers

From the data above, 50% of alumni work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises), whilst the other 50% work in private companies. No alumni work in non-profit organisations/NGOs, are self-employed/run their own businesses, or work in other sectors, as each of these categories is recorded as 0%. This indicates that alumni predominantly choose the government sector (50%) and the private sector (50%) as their places of employment after graduation.

11.9 Level of Alumni Employment

This category describes the scale of alumni employment after graduation, whether they work at the local, national, or international level. This data provides an overview of the level or scale of the companies or organisations where alumni work.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F5d1. Lokal/wilayah/wirawasta tidak berbadan hukum	0.00 %
F5d2. Nasional/wirawasta berbadan hukum	100.00 %
F5d3. Multinasional/internasional	0.00 %

Figure 11.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

Based on the available data, all alumni (100%) work in national companies or legally incorporated businesses. No alumni work in local companies or unincorporated businesses, nor in multinational or international companies.

11.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

This category describes the positions or roles held by alumni involved in self-employment after graduation. This includes positions such as founder, co-founder, staff member, freelancer, or not involved in entrepreneurial activities at all.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Founder	0.00%
Co-founder	0.00%
Staff	100.00%
Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%
Tidak Berwirawasta	0.00%

Figure 11.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

According to the data presented, 100% of alumni who are entrepreneurs hold staff positions. No alumni hold the roles of Founder, Co-founder, or Freelancer, as these categories each have a recorded percentage of 0%. Furthermore, no alumni chose not to become entrepreneurs.

11.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

This category shows the percentage of alumni who continued their education to a higher level after graduating from their previous study programme.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F18a. Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	100.00 %

Figure 11.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) decided to continue their studies after graduating. This indicates that all surveyed alumni chose to pursue further education, for example, a PhD programme or other educational programmes.

11.12 The Strength of the Relationship Between Field of Study and Employment, and the Appropriateness of Educational Level for Current Employment

The relationship between field of study and employment measures the extent to which the knowledge and skills acquired by alumni during their studies are relevant and applied in the jobs they hold. The appropriate level of education for current employment describes how well the education received by alumni matches the work they are currently doing.

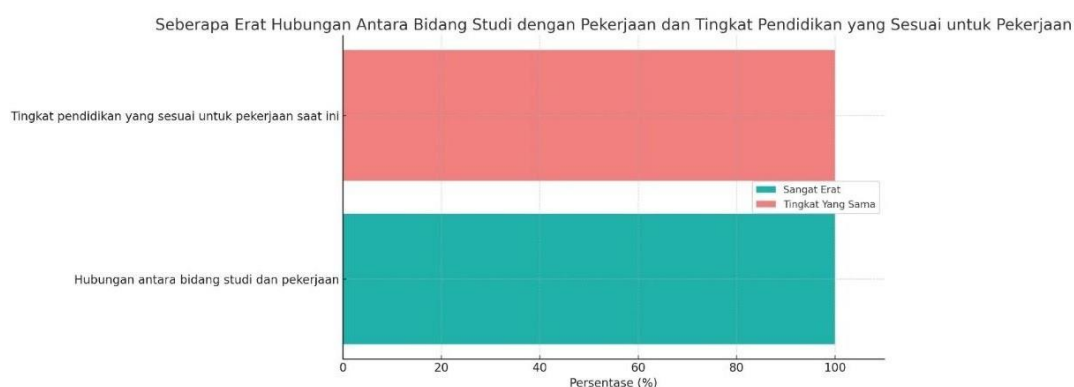


Figure 11. 12 Relationship between Field of Study and Employment and the Appropriate Level of Education for Current Employment

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) feel that there is a very close link between their field of study and their job, indicating that the education they received is relevant to the work they do. Furthermore, 100% of alumni feel that the level of education they attained is appropriate for their current job, suggesting that the education they received was sufficient to meet the demands of their work.

11.13 How Alumni Look for Work

This category describes the various ways or methods used by alumni to find employment, such as through advertisements, the internet, networking, or through organisations that assist with career development.

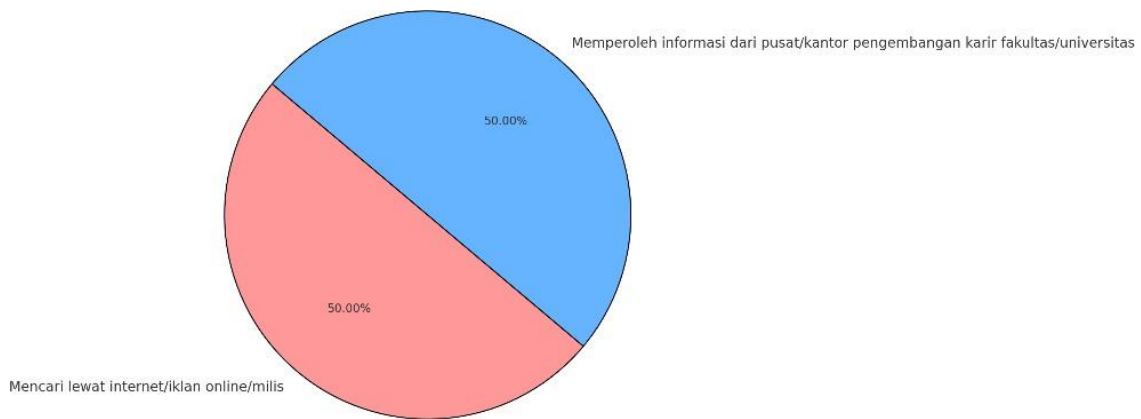


Figure 11. 13 Ways Alumni Seek Employment

The methods used by Master’s graduates in English Language Education to find employment are via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists and obtaining information from faculty/university career development centres/offices, with a percentage of 50%. This diagram shows that the two main job-search methods used by alumni are via the internet and online advertisements, as well as through information obtained from faculty/university career development centres.

11.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

“Average number of applications sent to companies” refers to the average number of companies or organisations contacted by graduates by sending job applications, either by post or email, before they secured their first job. “Average number of responses from companies” measures how many companies responded to these applications, whilst “Average number of companies inviting applicants for an interview” indicates how

many companies invited alumni to attend an interview after applying for a job.

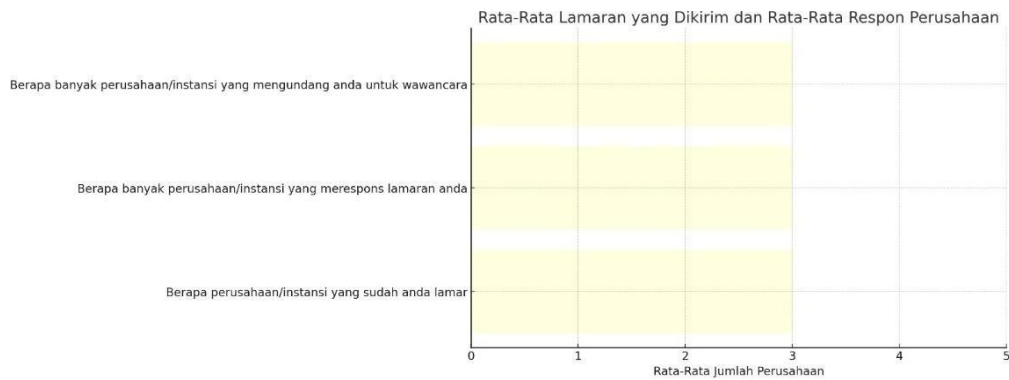


Figure 11.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

Based on the data presented, on average, alumni sent three applications to companies or organisations in their search for their first job. Of these, three companies responded to the applications sent, and three others invited alumni to attend job interviews. This data indicates that although graduates sent applications to a number of companies, they received a relatively high response rate and number of interview invitations, suggesting that their job search process was quite effective.

NATURAL SCIENCES PROGRAMME

12.1 Programme Response Rate

Respondents in the Tracer Study are alumni who participate in completing a questionnaire to provide data on their employment status, further education, or career progression after completing their studies in a specific programme.



Figure 12.1 Programme Response Rate

Of the total 34 alumni targeted as respondents, 100% (3 alumni) provided valid data, meaning that all data received can be used for further analysis. No alumni provided invalid data.

12.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees refer to the various methods or sources used by students or alumni to finance their education during their time at university.

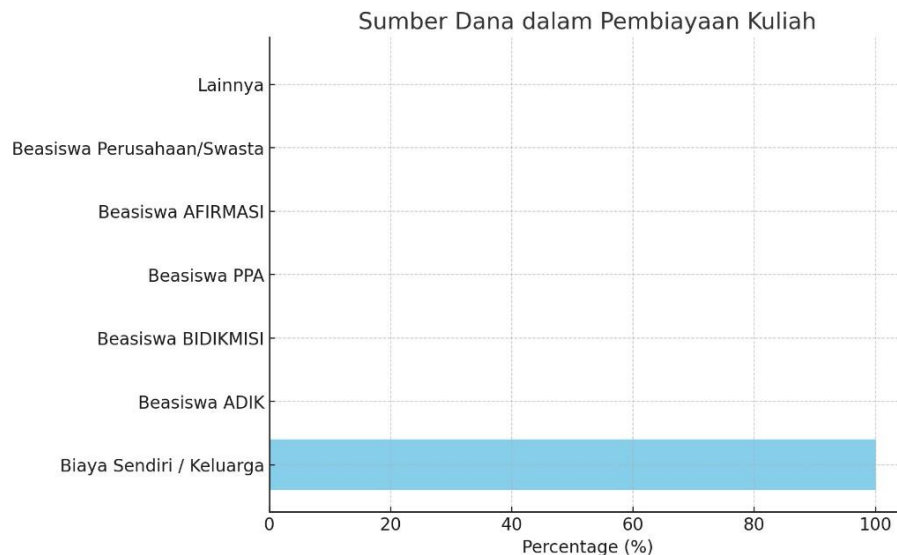


Figure 12.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition Fees

Based on the data presented, Personal/Family Funds are the primary source of funding, with 100% of respondents relying on this source. This

indicates that the majority of students in this study programme obtain their educational funding from their families or through personal means. On the other hand, other categories such as the ADIK Scholarship, the BIDIKMISI Scholarship, and the PPA Scholarship show a percentage of 0%, meaning that no students use scholarships as a source of funding for their studies.

12.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The competencies mastered by alumni encompass the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required for success in the workplace. Higher education institutions contribute to shaping these competencies through relevant curricula, practical experience, and the development of soft skills such as ethics, communication, and teamwork. This prepares alumni to face professional challenges and adapt to industry needs.

Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang dikuasai pada Saat Lulus (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan dalam Pekerjaan (%)
Etika	80.00%	100.00%
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	80.00%	100.00%
Bahasa Inggris	80.00%	100.00%
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	80.00%	100.00%
Komunikasi	80.00%	100.00%
Kerja sama tim	80.00%	100.00%
Pengembangan Diri	80.00%	100.00%

Figure 12.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The data presented shows that all competencies mastered by graduates upon completion of their studies were recorded at 80% for each indicator. However, in terms of the level of competency required in the workplace, all competencies scored 100%, indicating that the competencies possessed by graduates are considered highly relevant and necessary for the jobs they undertake, in line with the expectations of the labour market. It can therefore be concluded that although graduates possess a sufficiently high level of competence upon graduation, with a percentage of 80% for each indicator, the world of work demands a higher level of competence, namely 100%.

12.4 Teaching Methods

The level of emphasis on the learning methods implemented in the study programme is a measure of the extent to which various learning methods, such as lectures, practicals, internships and others, are prioritised and applied within the programme's curriculum.

INDIKATOR	SANGAT BESAR	BESAR	CUKUP BESAR	KURANG	TIDAK SAMA SEKALI
F201. Perkuliahan	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F202. Demonstrasi	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F203. Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F204. Magang	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F205. Praktikum	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F206. Kerja Lapangan	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
F207. Diskusi	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

Figure 12.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

Based on the available data, all alumni (100%) felt that learning methods such as lectures, demonstrations, participation in research projects, work placements, practical sessions, fieldwork and discussions were given a very high level of emphasis in their study programmes. No Science Education alumni felt that these methods were given insufficient or no emphasis at all.

12.5 Employment Status

This category describes the current status or situation of alumni after graduation, whether they are in employment, continuing their education, looking for work, or in another situation.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Bekerja	100.00%
Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00%
Wiraswasta	0.00%
Melanjutkan Pendidikan	0.00%
Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.00%

Figure 12.5 Current Alumni Status

The data above shows that 100% of alumni are currently employed. No alumni fall into the categories of ‘unable to work’, ‘self-employed’, ‘continuing their education’, or ‘unemployed but seeking work’, as each category is recorded as 0%. This indicates that all alumni in this survey are actively employed after completing their education.

12.6 Average Time Taken by Alumni to Find Employment

This category shows the average time taken by alumni to secure employment after graduation, excluding part-time work. This data is broken down into the time spent looking for work before and after graduation, as well as whether alumni were not looking for work.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)	RATA -RATA WAKTU
F301. Sebelum Lulus	100.00 %	0 Bulan
F302. Setelah Lulus	0.00 %	0 Bulan
F303. Tidak mencari kerja	0.00 %	-

Figure 12.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data above shows that 100% of the alumni surveyed began looking for work before graduating, with an average job search duration of 0 months. No alumni looked for work after graduating or did not look for work at all, as reflected by the 0% figure. This indicates that alumni had already prepared themselves to enter the world of work well before completing their education.

12.7 Time Taken by Alumni to Find Employment

This category describes the time taken by alumni to secure employment after graduation, with two main categories: the time taken to secure employment within 6 months or less, and more than 6 months.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-Rata Waktu	Rata-Rata Gaji
Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	100.00%	1.00 Bulan	Rp. 6,700,000 /bulan
Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	0.00%	0.00 Bulan	-

Figure 12.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The data shown indicates that all alumni who secured employment did so within 6 months or less, with an average job search time of 1 month. Regarding average salary, alumni earned Rp. 6,700,000 per month after securing employment. No alumni took longer than 6 months to secure employment.

12.8 Type of Employer

This category describes the type of company, agency, or institution where alumni work after graduation. This data indicates the sector or scale of the company where alumni work, whether in the government sector, non-profit organisations, private companies, self-employment, or others.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F111. Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	33.33 %
F112. Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00 %
F113. Perusahaan swasta	66.67 %
F114. Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	0.00 %
F115. Lainnya	0.00 %

Figure 12.8 Types of Employers

From the data presented, the majority of alumni work in private companies, accounting for 66.67%. Meanwhile, 33.33% of alumni work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises). No alumni work in non-profit organisations/NGOs, are self-employed or run their own businesses, or work in other sectors, as reflected by the 0% percentage. This indicates that the majority of alumni prefer to work in the private and public sectors.

12.9 Level of Alumni Employment

This category indicates the level or scale of alumni workplaces, whether they work in the local, national, or international sector. This data provides an overview of the level or scale of the organisations or companies where alumni work.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Lokal/wilayah/wiraswasta tidak berbadan hukum	33.33%
Nasional/wiraswasta berbadan hukum	66.67%
Multinasional/internasional	0.00%

Figure 12.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

From the data presented, 66.67% of alumni work in national companies/registered private enterprises, whilst 33.33% of alumni work in the local/regional sector or unregistered private enterprises. No alumni work in multinational/international companies, as reflected by the 0% percentage. This indicates that the majority of alumni choose to work in the national/private sector with legal entity status after graduation.

12.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

This category indicates the positions or roles held by alumni involved in entrepreneurship after graduation. The data covers a range of positions, such as founder, co-founder, staff member, freelancer, or alumni who are not involved in entrepreneurship.

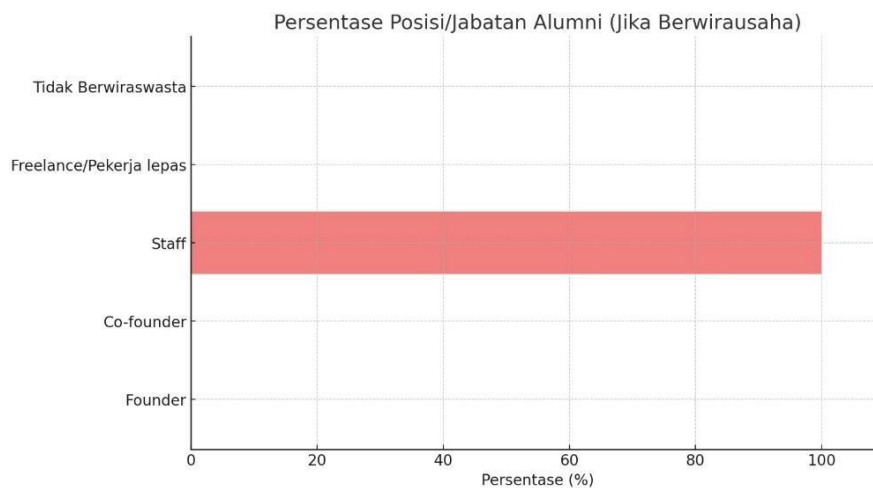


Figure 12.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

From the data shown, 100% of alumni engaged in entrepreneurship hold the position of Staff. No alumni hold the positions of Founder, Co-founder, Freelancer, or are not engaged in entrepreneurship, as these categories are recorded with a 0% percentage. From the data shown, 100% of alumni engaged in entrepreneurship hold the position of

Staff. No alumni hold positions as Founder, Co-founder, Freelancer, or Non-Entrepreneur, as these categories are recorded with a 0% percentage. Therefore, the most common alumni position is Staff, at 100%.

12.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

This percentage of alumni continuing their studies indicates the proportion of alumni who choose to continue their education after graduating from their previous degree programme. Typically, this refers to alumni who proceed to higher levels of education, such as PhD programmes or similar.

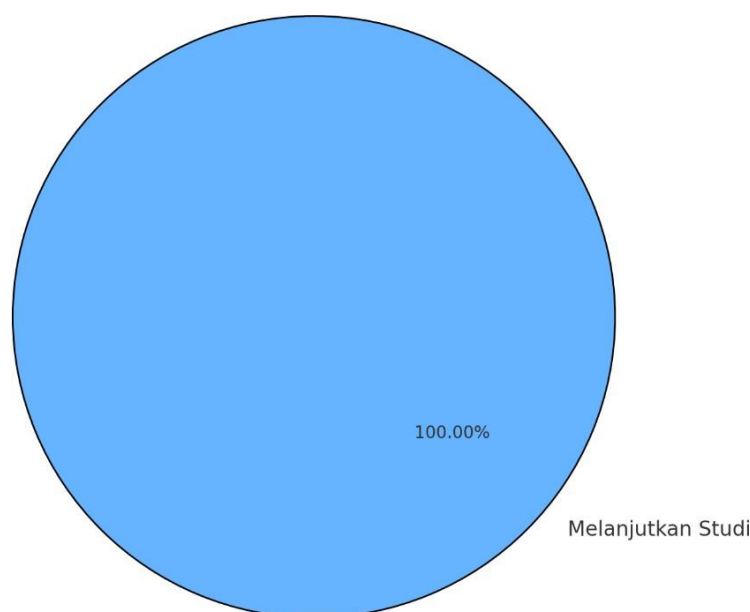


Figure 12.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) decided to continue their studies after graduating, indicating that all surveyed alumni chose to pursue further education at the next level.

12.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Appropriate Level of Education for Current Employment

The strength of the relationship between field of study and employment refers to the degree of fit or relevance between the academic discipline studied during higher education and the type of work undertaken by alumni after graduation. The appropriate level of education for current employment refers to the extent to which the educational level held by alumni (e.g., bachelor's, master's, etc.) aligns with the educational requirements needed for the work they undertake

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Hubungan Antara Bidang Studi dan Pekerjaan	
Sangat Erat	100.00%
Erat	0.00%
Cukup Erat	0.00%
Kurang Erat	0.00%
Tidak Sama Sekali	0.00%
Tingkat Pendidikan yang Sesuai untuk Pekerjaan Saat Ini	
Tingkat Lebih Tinggi	0.00%
Tingkat yang Sama	100.00%
Tingkat Lebih Rendah	0.00%
Tidak Perlu Pendidikan Tinggi	0.00%

Figure 12.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and Educational Level Suitable for Current Employment

According to the available data, all alumni (100%) feel that there is a very close link between their field of study and their current job, indicating that the education they received is highly relevant to their current role. Furthermore, all alumni (100%) feel that the level of education they attained is appropriate for their current job, indicating that the education received by the alumni is well-suited to the demands of their work. Consequently, all Science Education alumni feel that the link between their field of study and their work is very strong and that their level of education is adequate for the jobs they hold.

12.13 How Alumni Seek Employment

The methods used by alumni to find work in this category show the approaches or methods employed by alumni in seeking employment after graduation. These include various job search channels such as advertisements in the media, contacting companies directly, utilising networks, or attending job fairs.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F401. Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	0.00 %
F402. Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	0.00 %
F403. Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja	0.00 %
F404. Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	50.00 %
F405. Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.00 %
F406. Menghubungi Kemenakertrans	0.00 %
F407. Menghubungi agen tenaga kerja komersial/swasta	0.00 %
F408. Memeroleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	50.00 %
F409. Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan/hubungan alumni	0.00 %
F410. Membangun jejaring (network) sejak masih kuliah	0.00 %
F411. Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll.)	0.00 %
F412. Membangun bisnis sendiri	0.00 %
F413. Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	0.00 %
F414. Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah	0.00 %
F415. Lainnya	0.00 %

Figure 12.13: How Alumni Seek Employment

According to the available data, the majority of alumni (50%) seek employment via the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists, whilst the remainder also utilise information from faculty/university career development centres (50%). No alumni used other channels such as advertisements in newspapers/magazines, contacting companies directly, networking, or utilising personal connections. All other search channels, such as internships, part-time work, or building relationships with alumni, were not utilised by alumni. The most common methods of job search used by alumni were via the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists and information from faculty/university career centres. No alumni used other methods, such as advertisements in the media, internships, or social media.

12.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

This category shows the average number of applications sent by alumni to companies or organisations to secure their first job. It provides an indication of how actively alumni applied for jobs before finally being offered a position. This category illustrates the average number of companies or organisations that responded to applications sent by alumni, as well as the number of companies that invited alumni for an interview.

Indikator	Rata-Rata (AVG)
Berapa perusahaan yang sudah anda lamar sebelum mendapatkan pekerjaan pertama?	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan yang merespons lamaran anda?	3 Perusahaan
Berapa banyak perusahaan yang mengundang anda untuk wawancara?	3 Perusahaan

Figure 12.14: Average Number of Applications Sent and Company Responses

From the data above, graduates sent an average of 3 job applications to secure their first job. Subsequently, 3 companies responded to their applications, and of these, 3 companies also invited graduates for an interview. This indicates that every application sent received attention from several companies, which ultimately proceeded to the interview stage.

BASIC EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME

13.1 Programme Response Rate

The distribution of valid and invalid respondents refers to the breakdown of the number of respondents in the tracer study based on whether the data they provided met the validity criteria. Respondents who provided complete data in accordance with research standards were considered valid, whilst data that did not meet the criteria was considered invalid.

Tabel: Laporan Tracer Study Program Studi Pendidikan Dasar

Indikator	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Responden Valid	5	100%
Responden Tidak Valid	0	0%

Figure 13.1 Programme Response Rate

The data above shows that all 5 valid respondents participated in this tracer study, representing a 100% response rate. No respondents provided an invalid response, as reflected by the 0% rate.

13.2 Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees

Sources of Funding for Tuition Fees describe the sources of funding used by alumni to finance their education during their studies, such as costs covered by themselves or their families, or scholarships from various sources.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F1201. Biaya Sendiri / Keluarga	100.00 %
F1202. Beasiswa ADIK	0.00 %
F1203. Beasiswa BIDIKMISI	0.00 %
F1204. Beasiswa PPA	0.00 %
F1205. Beasiswa AFIRMASI	0.00 %
F1206. Beasiswa Perusahaan/Swasta	0.00 %
F1207. Lainnya	0.00 %

Figure 13.2 Sources of Funding for University Tuition

Based on the data above, all alumni (100%) funded their education through personal or family contributions, whilst no alumni utilised other funding sources such as the ADIK scholarship, the BIDIKMISI scholarship, the PPA scholarship, the AFIRMASI scholarship, scholarships from companies/private sector, or other funding sources. All Primary Education alumni surveyed funded their education through personal or family funds, with none receiving scholarships or other sources of funding.

13.3 Competencies Mastered by Alumni

Competencies Mastered by Alumni and the Contribution of Higher Education Institutions provide an indication of the extent to which the competencies or skills acquired by alumni during their education align with those required in the workplace. This also measures the contribution of higher education institutions in preparing alumni to master competencies relevant to the jobs they undertake.

Indikator	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Dikuasai pada Saat Lulus (%)	Tingkat Kompetensi yang Diperlukan dalam Pekerjaan (%)
Etika	80.00%	100.00%
Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu	80.00%	100.00%
Bahasa Inggris	80.00%	96.00%
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi	80.00%	100.00%
Komunikasi	80.00%	100.00%
Kerja sama tim	80.00%	100.00%
Pengembangan Diri	80.00%	100.00%

Figure 13.3 Competencies Mastered by Graduates

The data above shows that all competencies mastered by graduates upon graduation were recorded at 80% for each indicator. However, regarding the level of competency required in the workplace, the majority of competencies were at 100%, with English slightly lower at 96%. This illustrates the comparison between the competencies mastered by graduates upon graduation and those required in the workplace.

13.4 Teaching Methods

The Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods Implemented in the Study Programme indicates the extent of emphasis or focus placed by the study programme on various learning methods, such as lectures, demonstrations, research projects, internships, practicals, fieldwork, and discussions.

Indikator	Sangat Besar (%)	Besar (%)	Cukup Besar (%)	Kurang (%)	Tidak Sama Sekali (%)
Perkuliahhan	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstrasi	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Partisipasi dalam proyek riset	80.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Magang	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Praktikum	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kerja Lapangan	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Diskusi	80.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 13.4 Level of Emphasis on Learning Methods

From the data presented, the majority of respondents felt that learning methods such as Lectures, Demonstrations, Internships, and Discussions received a very high level of emphasis, with a percentage of 80% for each of these indicators. A small proportion of respondents (20%) felt that Lectures, Demonstrations, Internships, and Practical Sessions received a fairly high level of emphasis. Furthermore, Participation in research projects also received a fairly high level of emphasis in the ‘very high’ and ‘high’ categories, with percentages of 80% and 20% respectively. No respondents felt that these methods received insufficient or no emphasis at all.

13.5 Employment Status

The Current Alumni Status category shows the current status of alumni after graduation, whether they are already working, continuing their education, or looking for work.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F801. Bekerja	100.00 %
F802. Belum memungkinkan bekerja	0.00 %
F803. Wiraswasta	0.00 %
F804. Melanjutkan Pendidikan	0.00 %
F805. Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja	0.00 %

Figure 13.5 Current Alumni Status

Based on the data above, all alumni (100%) are in employment after graduation, whilst none are continuing their education, self-employed, or currently seeking employment. This indicates that all alumni surveyed have successfully secured employment after graduating from this programme.

13.6 Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

The Average Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment is a category indicating the average time taken by graduates to find employment after graduation, with two main categories: the time required to secure a job before or after graduation.

Indikator	Persentase (%)	Rata-Rata Waktu
Sebelum Lulus	80.00%	1 Bulan
Setelah Lulus	0.00%	0 Bulan
Tidak Mencari Kerja	20.00%	-

Figure 13. 6 Average Time Spent by Graduates Looking for Work

The data above shows that 80% of alumni begin looking for work before graduating, with an average job search time of 1 month. A small proportion of alumni (20%) do not look for work after graduating. No alumni look for work after graduating (0%), which indicates that the majority of alumni have already prepared themselves to look for work before completing their education.

13.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment This category describes how long it takes graduates to find employment after graduation, with two main categories: the time taken to find employment within 6 months or less, and more than 6 months.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)	RATA - RATA WAKTU
F5041. Mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan (termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus)	100.00 %	1.50 Bulan
F5042. Mendapatkan pekerjaan > 6 bulan	0.00 %	0.00 Bulan

INDIKATOR	RATA - RATA GAJI
F505. Rata-rata pendapatan per bulan	Rp. 3,290,000 /bulan

Figure 13.7 Time Taken by Graduates to Find Employment

According to the data presented, 100% of graduates secured employment within six months or less, with an average job search duration of 1.5 months. No graduates took longer than six months to find a job, as reflected by the 0% figure in the ‘Secured employment in > 6 months’ category. Furthermore, the average monthly income of graduates was recorded at Rp 3,290,000. It can be concluded that all graduates successfully secured employment quickly, within an average of 1.5 months after graduation. Additionally, they earned an average income of Rp 3,290,000 per month after starting work.

13.8 Type of Employer

This category describes the type of organisation where alumni work after graduation, whether they work in government agencies, non-profit organisations, private companies, or other types of workplaces.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Instansi pemerintah (termasuk BUMN)	20.00%
Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	0.00%
Perusahaan swasta	60.00%
Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri	0.00%
Lainnya	20.00%

Figure 13.8 Types of Employers

According to the data presented, 60% of alumni work in private companies, whilst 20% work in government agencies (including state-owned enterprises) and 20% work in other categories. No alumni work in non-profit organisations/NGOs or are self-employed/run their own businesses, as reflected by the 0% percentage in those categories. This indicates that the majority of alumni work in private companies, followed by government agencies and other sectors, whilst no alumni work in non-profit organisations or are self-employed.

13.9 Level of Alumni Employment

This category describes the level or type of workplace where alumni are employed, whether they work in companies or organisations with local, national, or multinational/international status.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F5d1. Lokal/wilayah/wiraswasta tidak berbadan hukum	0.00 %
F5d2. Nasional/wiraswasta berbadan hukum	100.00 %
F5d3. Multinasional/internasional	0.00 %

Figure 13.9 Levels of Alumni Employment

From the data presented, all alumni work in the National/registered self-employed sector, recorded at a percentage of 100%. No alumni work in the Local/regional/unregistered self-employed or Multinational/international sectors, which each have a percentage of 0%. This indicates that all alumni work in the registered sector at the national level.

13.10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

The percentage of alumni positions/roles (if self-employed) is a category that describes the positions or roles held by alumni who are entrepreneurs, such as whether they are founders, co-founders, staff, or hold other positions within their businesses.

Tabel: Persentase Posisi/Jabatan Alumni (Jika Berwirausaha) dan Tingkatan Tempat Kerja Alumni

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Founder	0.00%
Co-founder	0.00%
Staff	80.00%
Freelance/Pekerja lepas	0.00%
Tidak Berwiraswasta	20.00%
Lokal/wilayah/wiraswasta tidak berbadan hukum	0.00%
Nasional/wiraswasta berbadan hukum	100.00%
Multinasional/internasional	0.00%

Figure 13. 10 Percentage of Alumni Positions/Roles (If Self-Employed)

From the data shown, 80% of self-employed alumni hold staff positions, whilst 20% of alumni are not self-employed. No alumni work as founders, co-founders, or freelancers. In terms of workplace, 100% of alumni work in the National/registered business sector, whilst 0% of alumni work in the Local/regional/unregistered business sector and the Multinational/international sector. This illustrates the distribution of self-employed alumni, with the majority holding Staff positions, whilst the workplace sector is predominantly in the National/registered business sector.

13.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The ‘Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies’ category represents the percentage of alumni who choose to continue their education after graduating from their previous study programme, for example by progressing to a higher level of education.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F18a. Persentase alumni melanjutkan studi	100.00 %

Figure 13.11 Percentage of Alumni Continuing Their Studies

The data above shows that 100% of alumni chose to continue their studies after completing their education. No alumni chose not to continue their education, as reflected by the 0% percentage in the other category. It can be concluded that all alumni in this survey continued their studies after graduating, indicating that all alumni have a desire to continue developing their knowledge through further education.

13.12 How Close is the Relationship between Field of Study and Employment, and the Level of Education Suitable for Current Employment

The relationship between field of study and employment measures the extent to which the knowledge and skills acquired by alumni during their studies are relevant and applied in the jobs they hold. The level of education appropriate for current employment describes how well the education received by alumni matches the work they are currently doing.

Indikator	Persentase (%)
Hubungan antara bidang studi dan pekerjaan	100.00%
Tingkat pendidikan yang sesuai untuk pekerjaan saat ini	100.00%

Figure 13.12 Relationship between Field of Study and Occupation, and the Appropriate Level of Education for Current Occupation

From the data presented, 100% of respondents felt that there was a very close relationship between the field of study they had undertaken and the job they were currently doing. Furthermore, 100% of respondents also felt that their level of education was appropriate for the job they were doing. This indicates that all respondents felt there was a very close relationship between the education they had received and the job they were doing, and that their level of education was appropriate for the work they were carrying out.

13.13 How Alumni Look for Jobs

"How Alumni Look for Work" is a category that highlights the various methods used by alumni to look for work, including applying via various media, contacting employment agencies, or utilising information provided by the university.

INDIKATOR	PERSENTASE (%)
F401. Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur	0.00 %
F402. Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada	0.00 %
F403. Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja	0.00 %
F404. Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis	44.44 %
F405. Dihubungi oleh perusahaan	0.00 %
F406. Menghubungi Kemenakertrans	0.00 %
F407. Menghubungi agen tenaga kerja komersial/swasta	0.00 %
F408. Memeroleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas	44.44 %
F409. Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan/hubungan alumni	0.00 %
F410. Membangun jejaring (network) sejak masih kuliah	0.00 %
F411. Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll.)	0.00 %
F412. Membangun bisnis sendiri	0.00 %
F413. Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang	0.00 %
F414. Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah	0.00 %
F415. Lainnya	11.11 %

Figure 13. 13 Ways Alumni Look for Work

The above shows that the majority of alumni look for work via the internet/online advertisements/mailling lists and obtain information from faculty/university career development centres/offices, each accounting for 44.44%. In addition, a small proportion of alumni seek employment through ‘Other’ channels, recorded at 11.11%. No alumni seek employment through newspaper/magazine advertisements, applying to companies without knowing of vacancies, attending job fairs, contacting

the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, contacting commercial/private employment agencies, contacting student affairs/alumni relations offices, networking whilst still at university, through personal connections, starting their own business, through work placements or internships, or working at the same place as during their studies, all of which had a percentage of 0%. From this data, it can be concluded that the majority of alumni rely more on digital information sources and educational institutions, namely the internet/online advertisements/ mailing lists and faculty/university career development centres/offices, to look for work. A small minority use ‘Other’ methods.

13.14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

The average number of applications sent to companies and company responses refers to the average number of companies contacted by alumni to apply for jobs, as well as the average number of companies that responded and invited alumni for interviews. This data illustrates how many opportunities alumni received after submitting job applications.

Indikator	Rata-Rata
Lamaran yang Dikirim ke Perusahaan	3 Perusahaan
Respon Perusahaan (yang mengundang wawancara)	3 Perusahaan

Figure 13. 14 Average Number of Applications Sent to Companies and Company Responses

According to the data, on average, graduates applied to three companies, either by post or email. Furthermore, on average, three companies responded to their applications and invited them for an interview. This indicates that graduates generally received a response rate commensurate with the number of applications they submitted.

Appendix 1. *Tracer Study* Questionnaire

 User : 061038

[HOME \(/index.php/default\)](#) / [KUESIONER \(/index.php/formkuis/#\)](#) / [FORM KUESIONER 2021 \(/index.php/formkuis/index\)](#)

Identitas f1	Nomor Mahasiswa	:	<input type="text"/>
	Kode PT	:	<input type="text" value="061038"/>
	Tahun Lulus	:	<input type="text"/>
	Kode Prodi	:	<input type="text"/>
	Nama	:	<input type="text"/>
	Nomor Telepon/HP	:	<input type="text"/>
	Alamat Email	:	<input type="text"/>
	NIK	:	<input type="text"/>
	NPWP	:	<input type="text"/>

Tracer Study

Kuisisioner Wajib

- f8** Jelaskan status Anda saat ini? :
- [1] Bekerja (full time/part time)
 - [3] Wiraswasta
 - [4] Melanjutkan Pendidikan
 - [5] Tidak Kerja tetapi sedang mencari kerja
 - [2] Belum memungkinkan bekerja

f504 Apakah anda telah mendapatkan pekerjaan <= 6 bulan / termasuk bekerja sebelum lulus ? [1] Ya ^(f5-04)
 Dalam berapa bulan anda mendapatkan pekerjaan ? ^(f5-02)
 [2] Tidak ^(f5-04)
 Dalam berapa bulan anda mendapatkan pekerjaan ? ^(f5-06)

Berapa rata-rata pendapatan anda per bulan ? (take home pay)?
 ^(f5-05)

f510 Dimana lokasi tempat Anda bekerja? ?
 Silakan download data referensi wilayah :

1. Data Referensi Propinsi
http://tracerstudy.kemdikbud.go.id/master_propinsi_pddikti.xlsx
 2. Data Referensi Kab/Kota
http://tracerstudy.kemdikbud.go.id/master_kabkota_pddikti.xlsx

Propinsi : ^(f5a1)
 Kab/Kota : ^(f5a2)

f11 Apa jenis perusahaan/instansi/institusi tempat anda bekerja sekarang? [1] Instansi pemerintah ^(f11-01)
 [6] BUMN/BUMD
 [7] Instansi/Organisasi Multilateral
 [2] Organisasi non-profit/Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat
 [3] Perusahaan swasta
 [4] Wiraswasta/perusahaan sendiri
 [5] Lainnya, tuliskan:
 ^(f11-02)

f5b Apa nama perusahaan/kantor tempat Anda bekerja? ^(f5b)

f5c Bila berwiraswasta, apa posisi/jabatan Anda saat ini ? (Apabila F8 menjawab [3] Wiraswasta) ^(f5c)

f5d Apa tingkat tempat kerja Anda? ^(f5d)

f18 Pertanyaan studi lanjut (Apabila F8 menjawab [4] Melanjutkan Pendidikan)

Sumber Biaya : (f18a)
Perguruan Tinggi : (f18b)
Program Studi : (f18c)
Tanggal Masuk : (f18d)

f12 s eun an sum her*ana amam pemsayaan duran v i hudan re *a s1*ci

[2] Beasiswa ADIK

[5] Beasiswa AFIRMASI

f14 How would you describe the relationship between your field of study and your current employment? / [1] Sangat Erat

f15 Tingkat pendidikan apa yang paling tepat/sesuai untuk pekerjaan anda saat ini?

S4 : Idam Periu Pendi dtan T ngg:

117	Pada saat lulus, pada tingkat mana kompetensi di bawah ini anda kuasai? (A) Pada saat ini, pada tingkat mana kompetensi di bawah ini diperlukan dalam pekerjaan? (B)	A					B				
		Sangat Rendah		Sangat Tinggi			Sangat Rendah		Sangat Tinggi		
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
		Etika ^{(#1761) (#1762)}									
		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
		Keahlian berdasarkan bidang ilmu ^{(#1763) (#1764)}									
		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
		Bahasa Inggris ^{(#1765) (#1766)}									
		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi ^{(#1767) (#1768)}											
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Komunikasi ^{(#1769) (#1770)}											
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Kerja sama tim ^{(#1771) (#1772)}											
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Pengembangan Diri ^{(#1773) (#1774)}											
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Kuisiner Opsional

12	Menurut anda seberapa besar penekanan pada metode pembelajaran di bawah ini dilaksanakan di program studi anda?	Perkuliahan ⁰¹				
		<input type="radio"/> [1] Sangat Besar	<input type="radio"/> [2] Besar	<input type="radio"/> [3] Cukup Besar	<input type="radio"/> [4] Kurang	<input type="radio"/> [5] Tidak Sama Sekali
		Demonstrasi ⁰²				

[1] Sangat Besar

[3] Cukup Besar

[4] Kurang

Partisipasi dalam proyek riset ²³

[1] Sangat Besar

[2] Besar

[3] Cukup Besar

Magang ²⁴

[1] Sangat Besar

[3] Cukup Besar

Praktikum ²⁵

[1] Sangat Besar

[2] Besar

[3] Cukup Besar

Kerja Lapangan ²⁶

14	Bagaimana anda mencari pekerjaan tersebut? <i>Jawaban bisa lebih dari satu.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Melalui iklan di koran/majalah, brosur ¹⁴⁻⁰¹ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Melamar ke perusahaan tanpa mengetahui lowongan yang ada ¹⁴⁻⁰² <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pergi ke bursa/pameran kerja ¹⁴⁻⁰³ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Mencari lewat internet/iklan online/milis ¹⁴⁻⁰⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Dihubungi oleh perusahaan ¹⁴⁻⁰⁵ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Menghubungi Kemenakertrans ¹⁴⁻⁰⁶ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Menghubungi agen tenaga kerja komersial/swasta ¹⁴⁻⁰⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Memeroleh informasi dari pusat/kantor pengembangan karir fakultas/universitas ¹⁴⁻⁰⁸ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Menghubungi kantor kemahasiswaan/hubungan alumni ¹⁴⁻⁰⁹ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Membangun jejaring (<i>network</i>) sejak masih kuliah ¹⁴⁻¹⁰ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Melalui relasi (misalnya dosen, orang tua, saudara, teman, dll) ¹⁴⁻¹¹ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Membangun bisnis sendiri ¹⁴⁻¹² <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Melalui penempatan kerja atau magang ¹⁴⁻¹³ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Bekerja di tempat yang sama dengan tempat kerja semasa kuliah ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Lainnya: ¹⁴⁻¹⁵ <input type="text" value=""/> 14-16
16	Berapa perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang sudah anda lamar (lewat surat atau e-mail) sebelum anda memperoleh pekerjaan pertama?	<input type="text" value=""/> perusahaan/instansi/institusi
17	Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang merespons lamaran anda?	<input type="text" value=""/> perusahaan/instansi/institusi
17a	Berapa banyak perusahaan/instansi/institusi yang mengundang anda untuk wawancara?	<input type="text" value=""/> perusahaan/instansi/institusi
19		

f10 Apakah anda aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam 4 minggu terakhir? *Pilihlah Satu Jawaban. KEMUDIAN LANJUT KE f17*

[1] Tidak f16-01

[2] Tidak, tapi saya sedang menunggu hasil lamaran kerja

[3] Ya, saya akan mulai bekerja dalam 2 minggu ke depan

[4] Ya, tapi saya belum pasti akan bekerja dalam 2 minggu ke depan

[5] Lainnya

f16 Jika menurut anda pekerjaan anda saat ini tidak sesuai dengan pendidikan anda, mengapa anda mengambilnya? *Jawaban bisa lebih dari satu*

[1] Pertanyaan tidak sesuai, pekerjaan saya sekarang sudah sesuai dengan pendidikan saya. f16-01

[2] Saya belum mendapatkan pekerjaan yang lebih sesuai. f16-02

[3] Di pekerjaan ini saya memperoleh prospek karir yang baik f16-03

[4] Saya lebih suka bekerja di area pekerjaan yang tidak ada hubungannya dengan pendidikan saya. f16-04

[5] Saya dipromosikan ke posisi yang kurang berhubungan dengan pendidikan saya dibanding posisi sebelumnya f16-05

[6] Saya dapat memperoleh pendapatan yang lebih tinggi di pekerjaan ini. f16-06

[7] Pekerjaan saya saat ini lebih aman/terjamin/secure f16-07

[8] Pekerjaan saya saat ini lebih menarik f16-08

[9] Pekerjaan saya saat ini lebih memungkinkan saya mengambil pekerjaan tambahan/jadwal yang fleksibel, dll f16-09

[10] Pekerjaan saya saat ini lokasinya lebih dekat dari rumah saya. f16-10

[11] Pekerjaan saya saat ini dapat lebih menjamin kebutuhan keluarga saya. f16-11

[12] Pada awal meniti karir ini, saya harus menerima pekerjaan yang tidak berhubungan dengan pendidikan saya. f16-12

[13] Lainnya: f16-13

Appendix 2. Documentation of the *Tracer Study* System Development

TRACER STUDY MONITORING DOCUMENTATION

A. DOCUMENTATION

1. Simplification of forms and assignment of default values on the Tracer Study form.

The screenshot displays a web form for the Tracer Study. It is divided into sections: 'Identitas Pribadi' (Personal Identity) with fields for Name (NOVA RISTIANI) and Nomor Telepon/HP (082134502665); 'Tracer Study - Kuisioner Wajib' (Mandatory Tracer Study Questionnaire) with several questions (F8, F804, F810, F11, F18). Question F810 is highlighted in yellow and contains a note: '#Catatan: Jika Loading terlalu lama, boleh langsung disimpan, yg penting Provinsi telah dipilih. Km untuk menentukan UMP'. The form includes radio buttons for multiple-choice questions, dropdown menus for province and district selection, and input fields for numerical values. A 'Simpan Formulir Tracer' button is located at the bottom right.

Other forms remain, but default values are provided so that they can be reported.

2. Tracer Study Monitoring Dashboard and Access PIN

GET ACCESS

To access the tracer monitoring system, please enter your PIN.

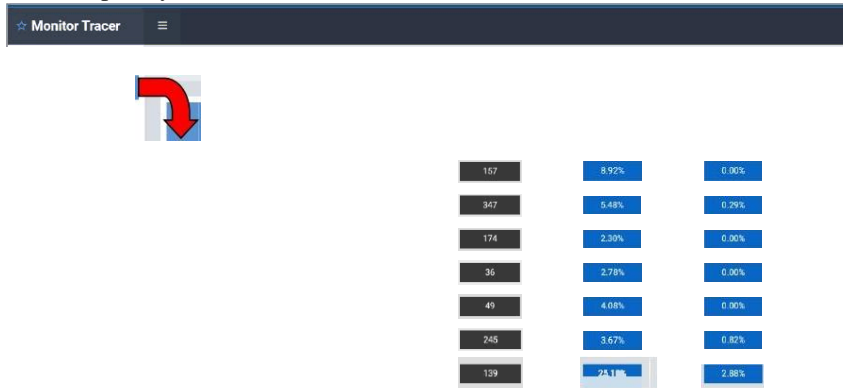
PIN = DATE OF SYSTEM ACCESS (FORMAT: DDMMYYYY)

EXAMPLE: SYSTEM ACCESS DATE: 08-11-2021 PIN: 08112021



The dashboard provides an overview of the current status of alumni and when they secured employment.

3. Tracer Report by Year of Graduation



Target Respondents: The number of graduates in the selected graduation year. Please click to view the list of respondents.

Tracer Achievement: The number of graduates who have completed the tracer survey correctly. Please click to view the tracer results.

IKU 1 Eligible: Number of graduates who have completed the tracer survey and meet the IKU 1 criteria. Please click to view IKU 1 eligibility status.

Eligible for IKU 1 If:

- Alumni status: continuing further studies
- Has secured employment or started a business within 6 months of graduation and earns an income of at least 1.2 times the Minimum Wage.

4. Raw Data on Tracer Survey Results and Achievement of KPI 1

Teknologi Pangan, Tahun Luli

3

ELIGIBLE
Ya
Ya
Tidak
Tidak
Ya
Ya
Ya

The IKU 1 eligibility status can be viewed in the far-right column.

UMP data has been adjusted according to the province where alumni are employed.

#Note:

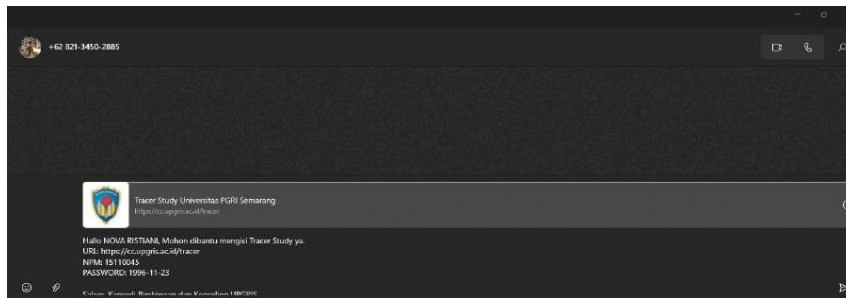
If the tracer data is still not as expected, the programme can contact the alumni again to correct the tracer entries.

5. Target Respondent Data (Can be used by the programme to contact students)

Prodi: Bimbingan dan Konseling

NO. HP	TGL. LHR
6282313579920	2000-01-
6289630899054	2000-01-
6287832410791	1995-07-
6287730386180	1996-07-
6281334607908	1996-01-
6281329375705	1997-03-
6282134502885	1996-11-

To contact students without saving their numbers, please click on the mobile number in the student's data. You will then be redirected to WhatsApp Web or WhatsApp Desktop. **#Ensure WhatsApp Desktop is installed on your laptop.** Here is what it looks like when a student's number is linked to WhatsApp:



A URL, Student ID and Password will be sent to begin completing the tracer survey

6. Data UMP 2023

1,2 UMP
6.000.000
4.096.399
3.256.406
4.198.175
3.193.536
2.901.936
2.378.138
5.882.158

Used as a reference in the minimum income field