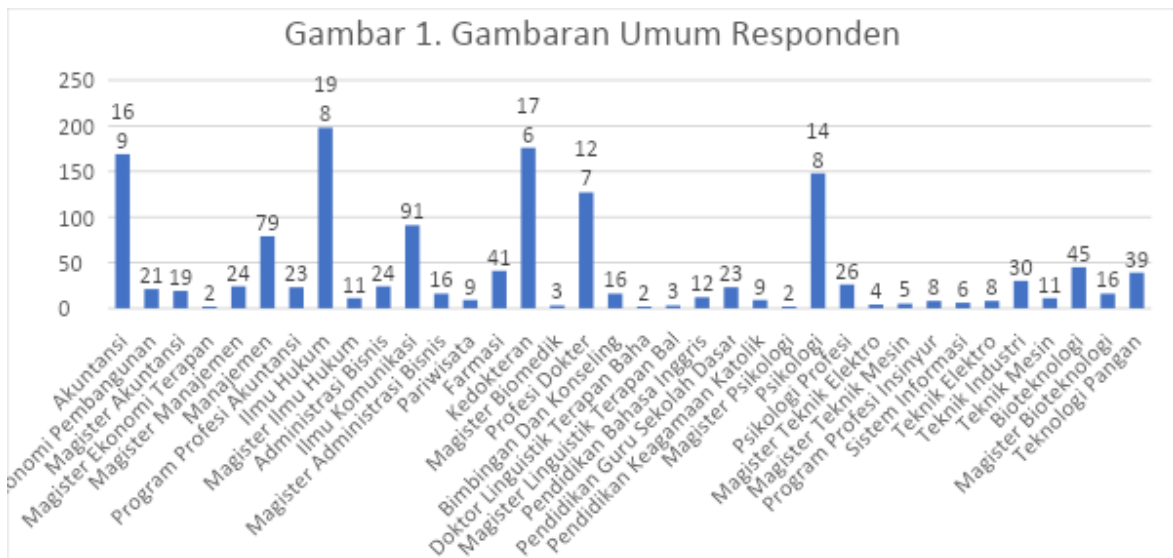


## FACULTY OF LAW TRACER STUDY REPORT 2022 – 2023 (Graduates 2021–2022)

- I. Characteristics of Graduate Respondents in 2022
  - a. Respondent Overview

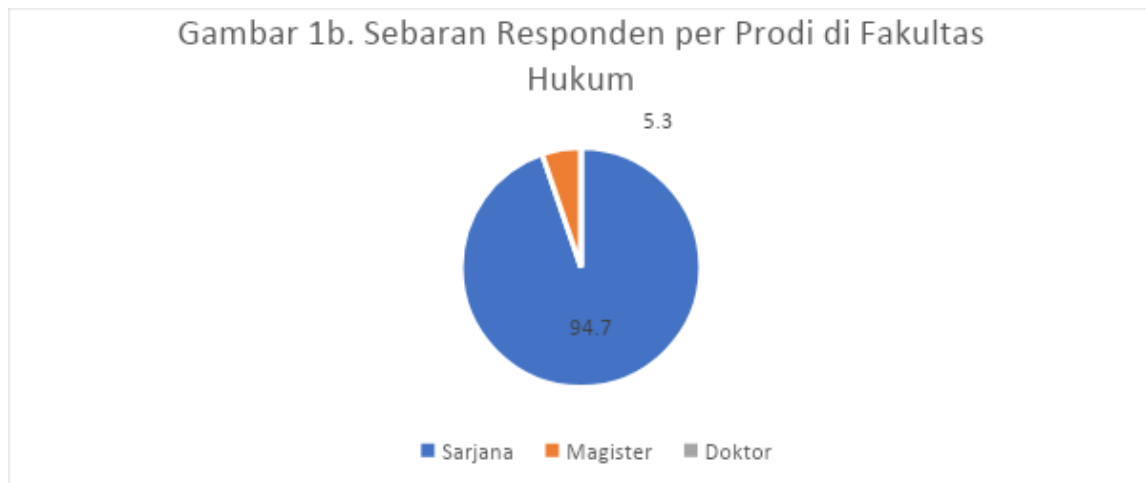
Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia (Unika) in 2023 will hold a *tracer* study (TS) for all faculties and study programs under it. Atma Jaya Catholic University (UAJ) has 8 Faculties, and 36 Study Programs (Prodi). The targeted alumni are those who graduated (graduation) in 2022, which is 2,261 alumni. Those who participated in filling out the TS 2023 questionnaire were 1,446 people or as many as 63.95 percent.



The distribution of respondents in each study program is uneven because it depends on the number of students graduating in each faculty and study program in 2022. In figure 1, the distribution of respondents by faculty in order from the most to the smallest is as follows, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (347 respondents), Faculty of Economics and Business (337 respondents), Faculty of Law (209 respondents), and Faculty of Psychology (176 respondents), Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Communication Sciences (140 respondents), Faculty of Technology (100 respondents), Faculty of Engineering (72 receptors), and Faculty of Education and Language (65 respondents).

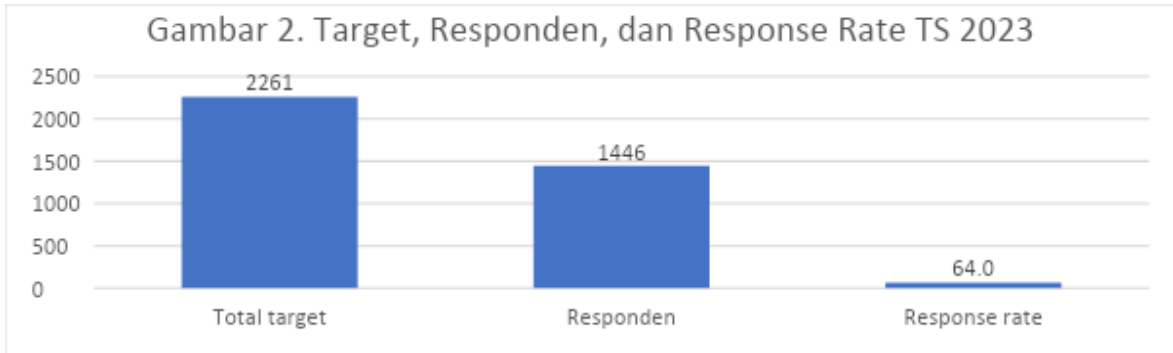
However, when viewed at the study program level (see figure 2), the largest distribution of respondents is at the undergraduate level (79.9 percent) then followed by the medical profession (8.8 percent), masters (7.3 percent), professional psychology (1.8 percent), accounting professional program (1.6 percent), engineer professional program (0.6 percent), and doctoral (0.1 percent).

Any respondents per study program at the Faculty of Law (FH), undergraduate respondents (94.7 percent) are greater than master respondents (5.3 percent) (see figure 1b). FK does not yet have a doctoral program.



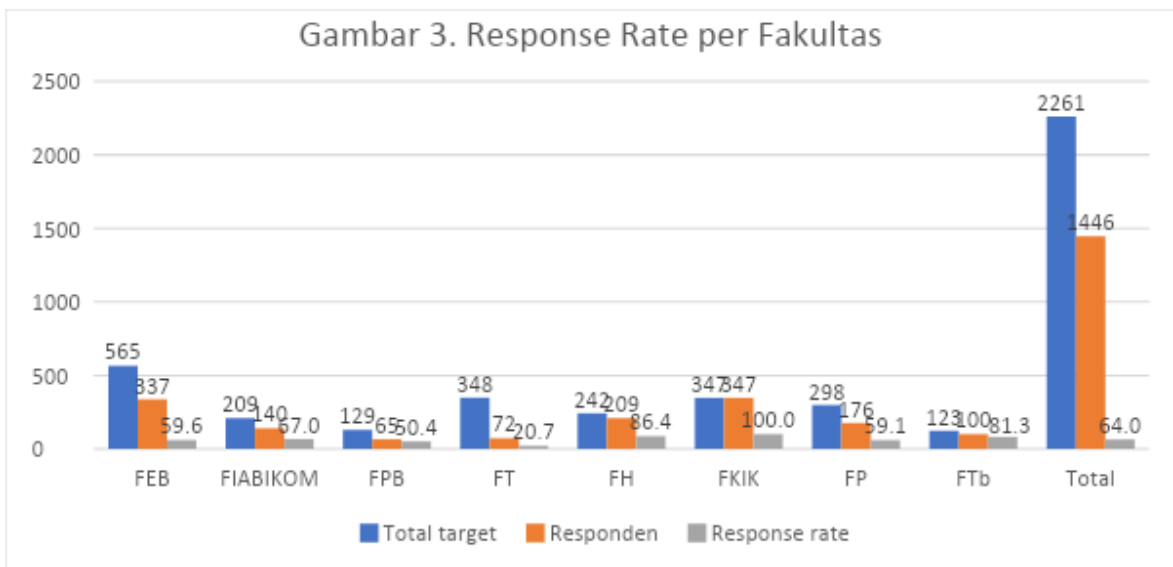
b. Accessibility of 2022 graduate survey (All)

The achievement of filling out the 2022 graduate survey in total reached 64 percent, meaning that 1,446 of 2,261 respondents filled out the 2023 study trace questionnaire.



c. Comparison of the number of respondents and the achievement of filling (Per Faculty)

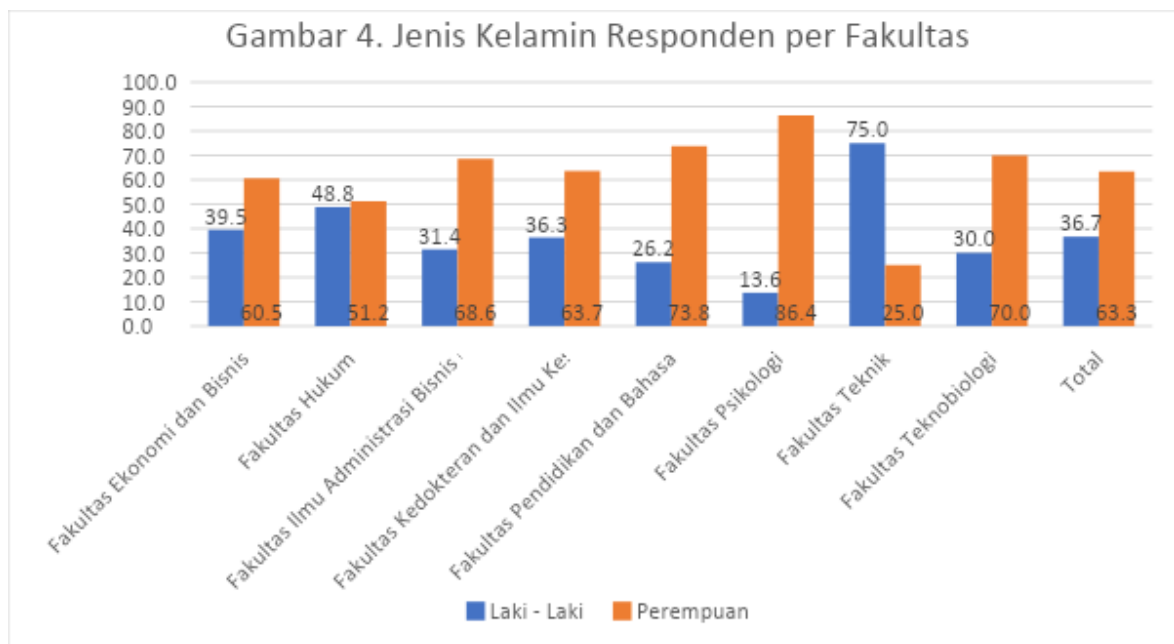
The response rate at the faculty level is relatively different, but there are 3 faculties that have the highest response rate, namely FKIK (100 percent), FH (86.4 percent), and FTB (81.3 percent). Then the three second highest response rates were FIABIKOM (67 percent), FEB (59.6 percent), and FPsi (59.1 percent). The three highest response rates were FPB (50.4 percent), and FT (20.7 percent) respectively (see figure 3)



d. Comparison of Sex

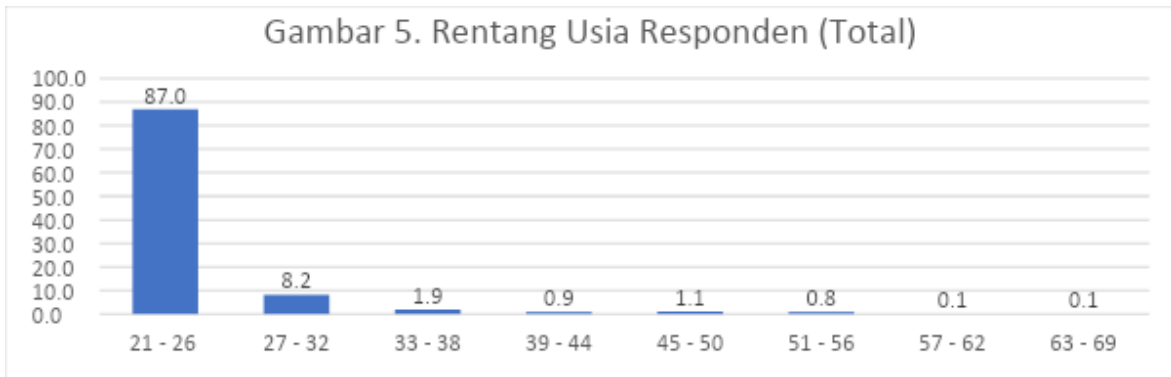
In terms of gender, of the 1,446 respondents participating in TS 2023, 63.3 percent (916 respondents) were women, while the remaining 36.7

percent (530 respondents) were men. This condition is illustrated in the distribution of respondents in each faculty, almost all faculties the number of female respondents dominates except FT which has a larger number of male respondents (75 percent) than female respondents (25 percent). FH has almost the same number of male and female respondents although the number of female respondents (51.2 percent) is higher than male respondents (48.8 percent). There are 3 faculties that have a number of female respondents reaching more than 70 percent, namely FTB (70 percent); FPB (73.8 percent); and FP (86.4 percent). For FEB, FIABIKOM, and FKIK, each had 60.5 percent of female respondents; 68.6 percent; and 63.7 percent) (see figure 4).

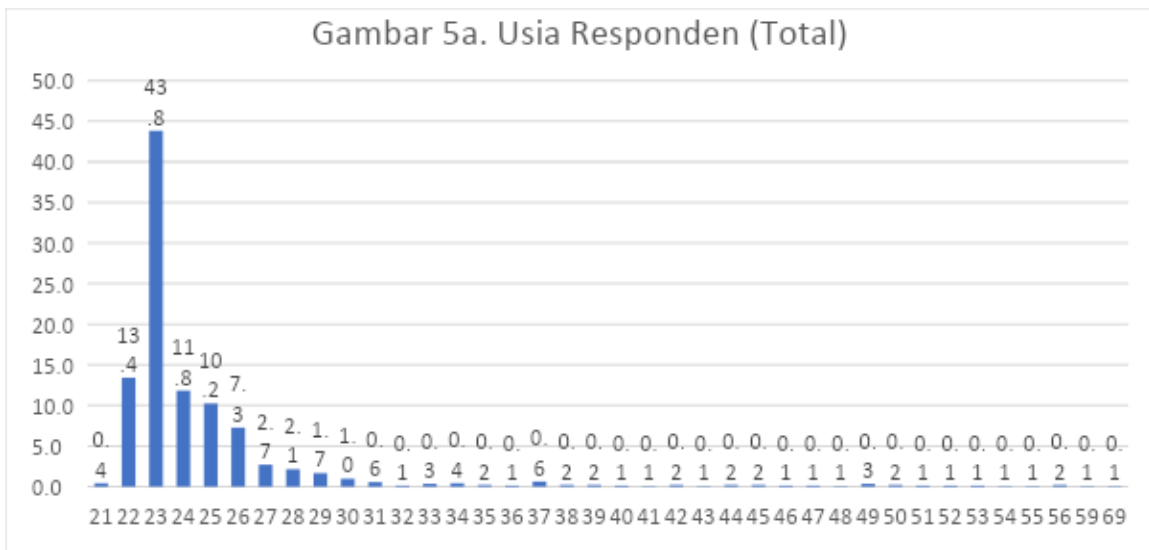


#### e. Age Range

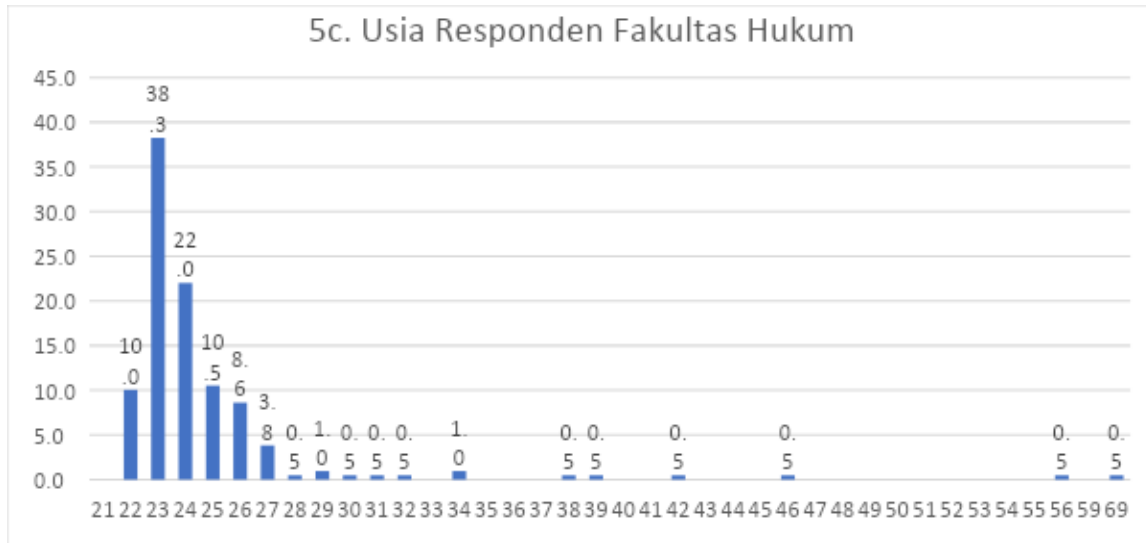
Respondents who participate in TS 2023 generally have an age range between 21 to 26 years, which is 87 percent. The second most is in the age range of 27 to 32 years, which is 8.2 percent (see figure 6). In addition, there are 0.1 percent of respondents each who have an age range between 57 to 62 years, and 63 to 69 years. For respondents with an age range of 39 to 44 years, 45 to 50 years, and 51 to 56 years each as much as 0.9 percent; 1.1 percent; and 0.8 percent.



But in general, there were 43.8 percent of respondents who were 23 years old. Furthermore, the age of the next respondent who has a large contribution in TS 2023 is 22 years old (13.4 percent); age 24 years (11.8 percent); age 25 years (10.2 percent); and age 26 (7.3 percent) (see figure 5a).

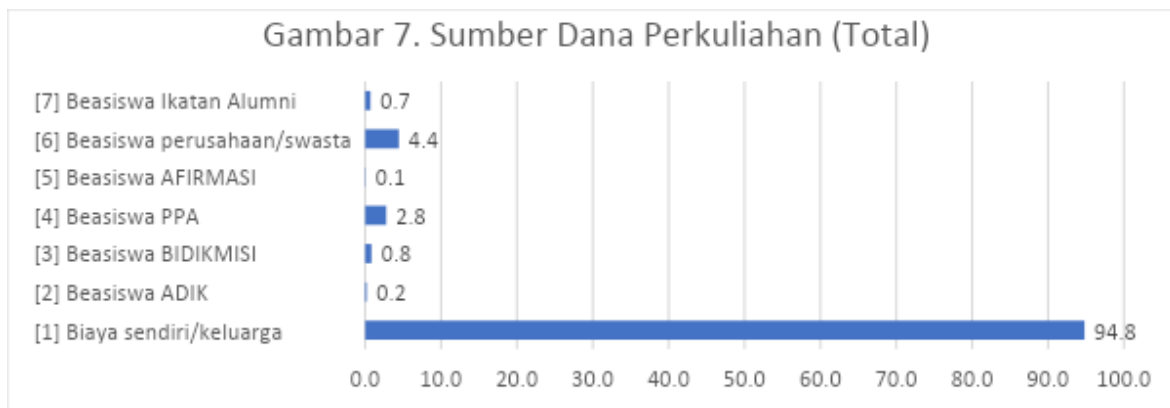


In FH, in general, there were 38.3 percent of respondents who were 23 years old. Furthermore, the next age of respondents who have a large contribution in TS 2023 is 24 years old (22 percent); age 25 years (10.5 percent); age 22 years (10 percent); and age 26 (8.6 percent) (see figure 5c).



f. Sources of Lecture Funding Fund

In terms of tuition funding sources, there are some students who initially use their own expenses (family) but in the following period receive scholarships from external sources (see figure 7). In general, as many as 94.8 percent of respondents whose source of tuition funds comes from their own or family expenses. However, there were also respondents whose source of tuition funds came from scholarships, such as scholarships from private companies (4.4 percent), PPA scholarships (2.8 percent), BIDIKMISI scholarships (0.8 percent), alumni scholarships (0.7 percent), ADIK scholarships (0.2 percent), and Affirmation scholarships (0.1 percent) (see figure 7).

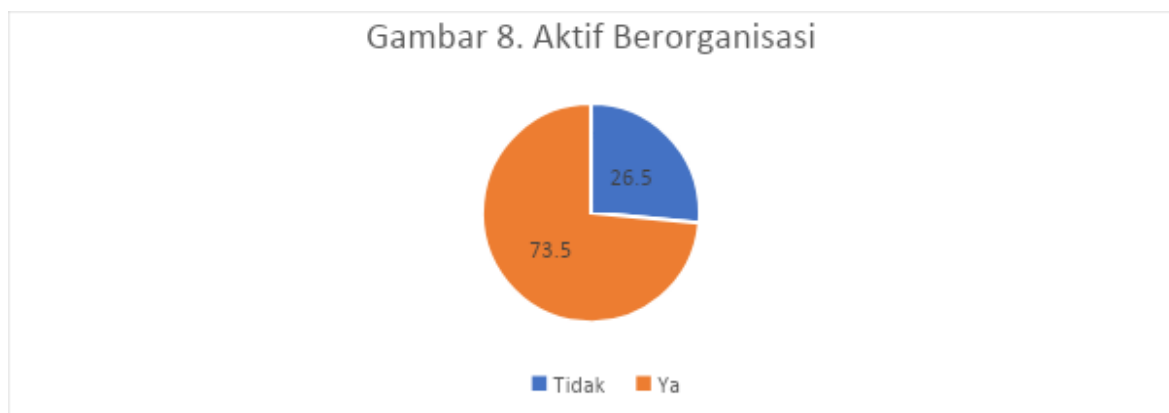


The source of tuition funds for FH graduate respondents in general is relatively the same as respondents in total, namely studying at their own or family costs (98.1 percent). The second highest financing was PPA scholarships (1.4 percent); then followed consecutively by private company scholarships (1 percent); AFFIRMATION scholarship (0.5 percent); and ADIK scholarship (0.5 percent). In addition, none of the respondents in this FH received alumni association scholarships and BIDIKMISI (see figure 7b).

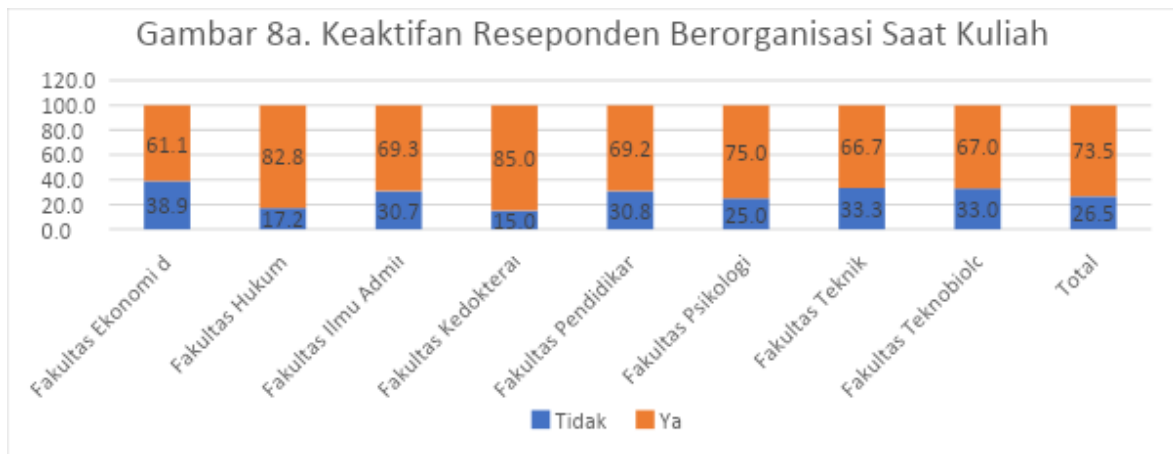


g. Organizational liveliness

On the active side of alumni organizing while still active in college, of the total respondents who participated, 73.5 percent (1,063 respondents) were active in organizing while the remaining 26.5 percent (383 respondents) were not actively organizing (see figure 8).



A general overview of respondents' organizational activity (see figure 8) is also seen in respondents per faculty. FKIK respondents are the respondents who are most active in organizations, namely 85 percent, followed by respondents from FH (82.8 percent) and FPsi (75 percent). Then it was followed by FIABIKOM receptors (69.3 percent), FPB (69.2 percent), FTB (67 percent), FT (66.7 percent), and FEB (61.1 percent) (see figure 8a).

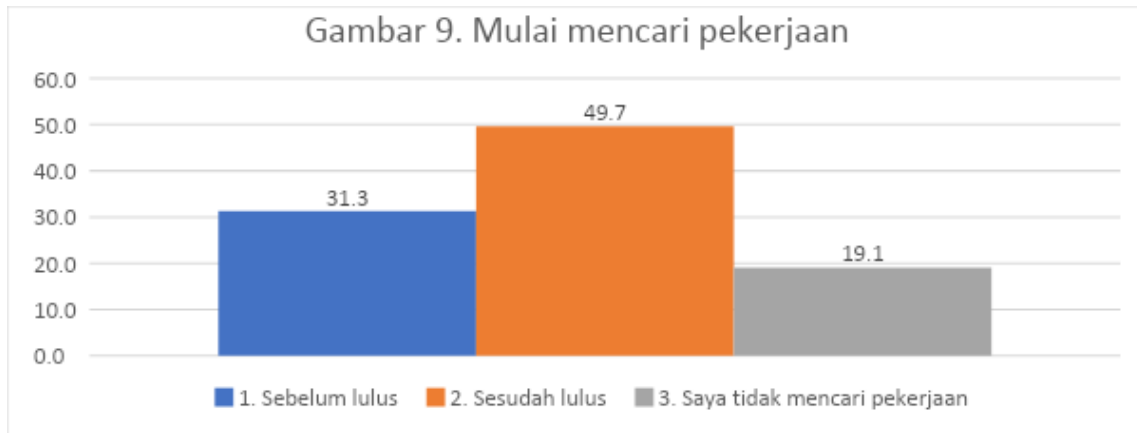


## II. Results of Filling in the 2022 Graduate Tracer Study

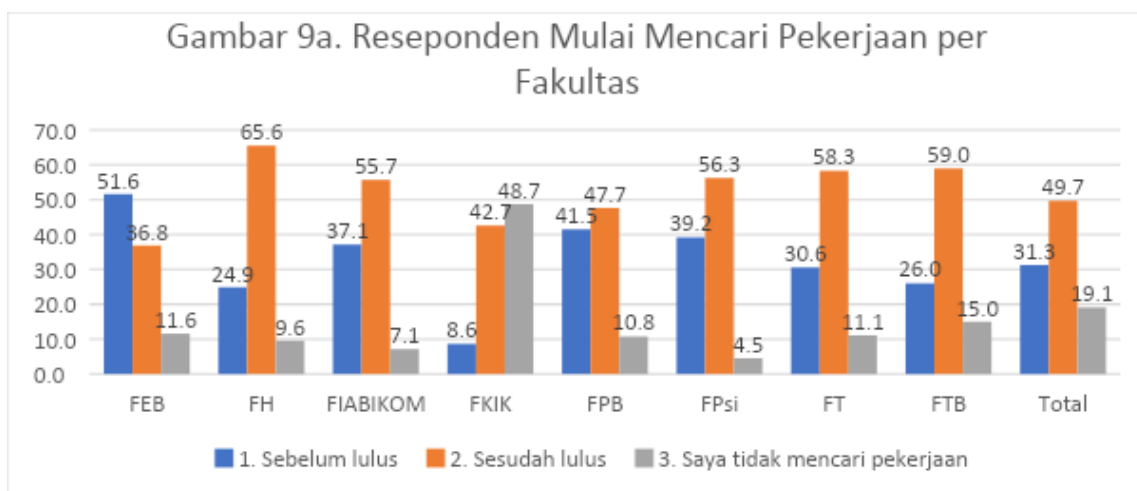
### a. Waiting period for getting a job

Respondents who started looking for a job after graduating from college reached 49.7 percent, while those who started looking for a job before graduating from college were 31.1 percent and the remaining 19.1 percent did not look for a job (see figure 9).

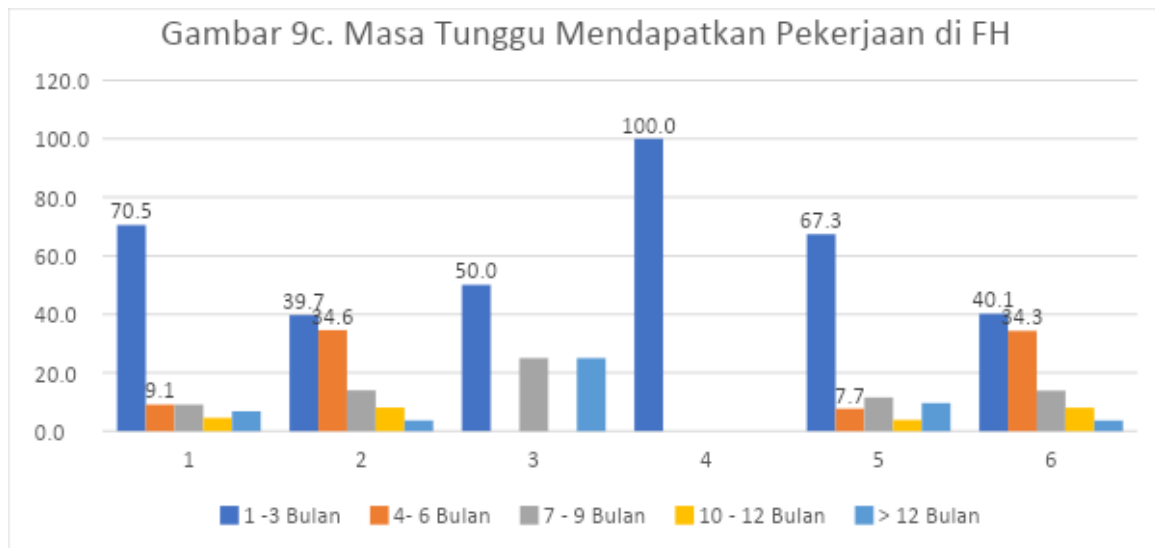




In general, almost all faculties of respondents began to look for jobs after graduation except at FEB. FH has the largest proportion with 65.6 percent of respondents starting to look for work after graduation, followed by FTB (59 percent); FT (58.3 percent); FPsi (56.3 percent); FIABIKOM (55.7 percent); FPB (47.7 percent); and FKIK (42.7 percent). FEB is one of the faculties that is slightly different because the proportion of receptionists who start looking for jobs before graduation is 51.6 percent, while those who start looking for jobs after graduation are 36.8 percent). For the proportion of respondents who did not look for work, the most were in FKIK, which was 48.7 percent, followed by FTB (15 percent); FEB (11.6 percent); FT (11.1 percent); FPB (10.8 percent); FH (9.6 percent); FIABIKOM (7.1 percent); and the smallest is FPsi (4.5 percent).



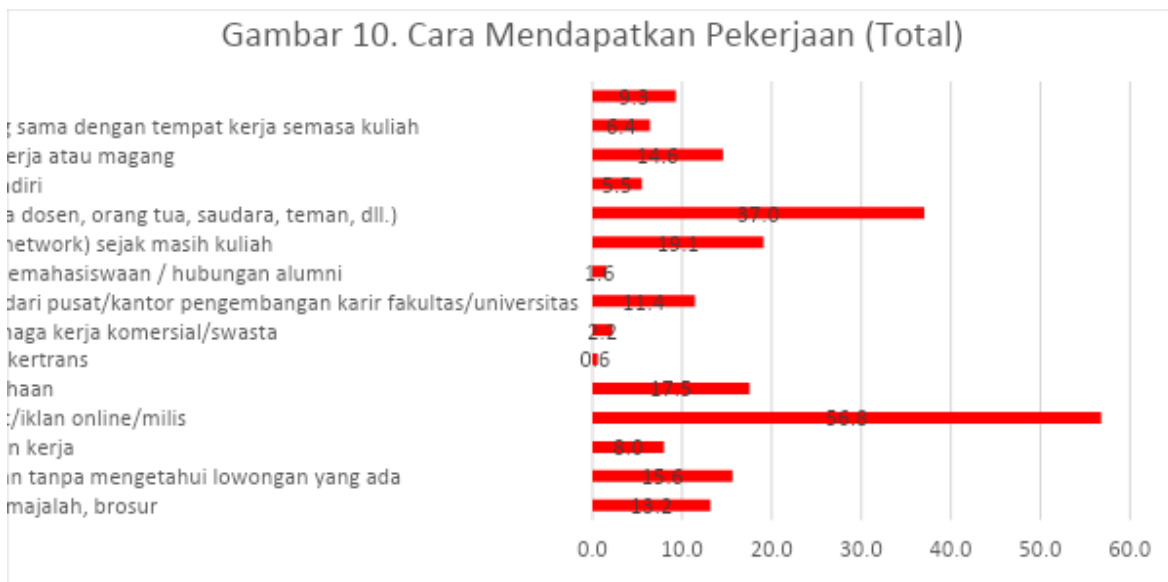
The waiting period to get a job for FH respondents at the undergraduate and master levels both before and after graduation generally takes 1 to 3 months. In the period before graduation, the highest proportion was at the undergraduate level (70.5 percent) followed by the master level (39.7 percent). An interesting thing happened at the master's level is that the proportion of those whose waiting period is 1 to 3 months after graduation is 100 percent, and followed by those from the undergraduate level (39.7 percent). At the undergraduate level, those who graduated after graduation with a waiting period of 4 to 6 months were 34.6 percent, while at the undergraduate level there were 9.1 percent (see figure 9c).



**b. How to find a job**

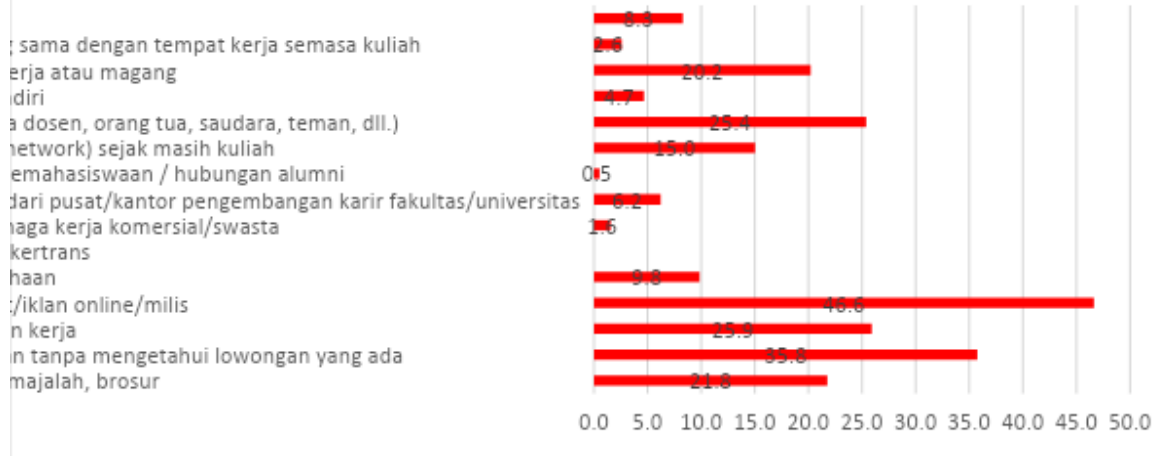
Working respondents generally get jobs by searching the internet, online ads, and mailing lists (56.8 percent). However, there are as many as 37 percent who get jobs through relationships (lecturers, parents, siblings, friends etc.). In addition, there were 19.1 percent of respondents who obtained jobs through networks built since they were in college, and there were also 17.5 percent who obtained jobs by being contacted by companies. Responses who get jobs through applying directly to

companies without knowing about vacancies, there are as many as 15.6 percent of respondents. There were also 14.6 percent of respondents who got jobs through job placements or internships. 13.2 percent of respondents obtained jobs through advertisements in newspapers, magazines, or brochures (see figure 10).



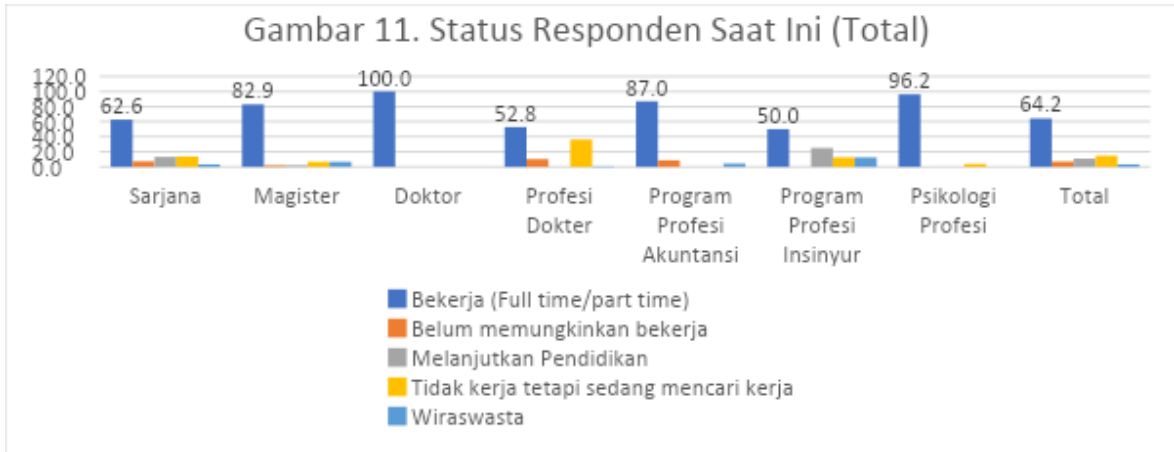
In terms of how to get a job, the first three largest proportions of FH respondents were through the internet, online advertising, and top mailing lists respectively (46.6 percent); through applying directly to the company without knowing of any job openings (35.8 percent); and through job fairs or job fairs (25.9 percent). The second three largest proportions of each are through relationships (lecturers, parents, siblings, friends etc.) (25.4 percent); through advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and brochures (21.8 percent); and through work placements or internships (20.2 percent). Furthermore, the third largest three each are through networking since they were in college (15 percent); contacted directly by the company (9.8 percent); and through information from career development centers or offices (6.2 percent). For those who obtain employment by opening their own business; work in the same place at work during college; commercial work agency; and through the student affairs office or alumni relations each was 4.7 percent; 2.6 percent; 1.6 percent; and 0.5 percent (see figure 10b).

Gambar 10b. Cara Mendapatkan Pekerjaan Reseponden FH

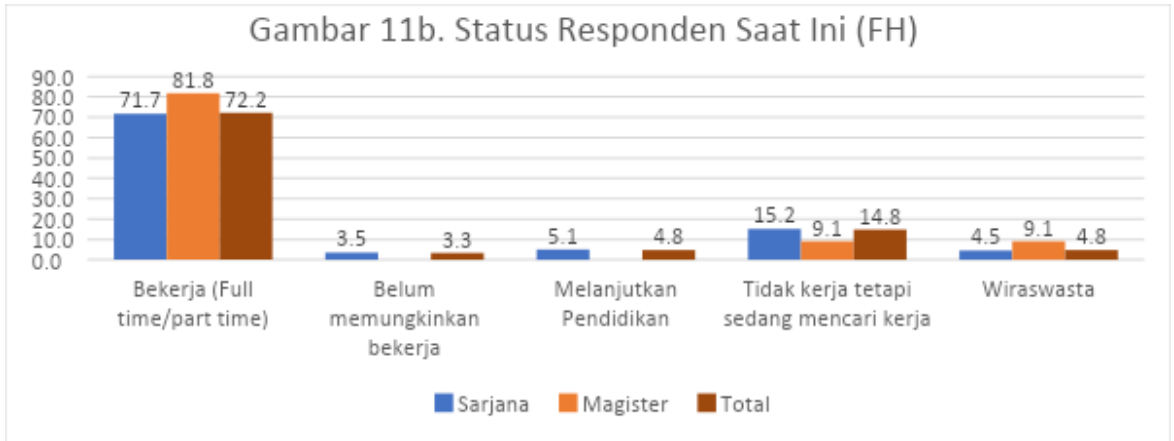


### c. Current status

The status of respondents at the time of TS 2023 is carried out in general, around 64.2 percent of receptionists work (*full time / part time*). While those who are not working but are looking for work there are about 14.7 percent. Those who continue their education are about 10.8 percent, while those who are not yet able to work are about 7 percent. Those who choose to be self-employed are about 3.3 percent. When comparing the current status of respondents based on educational strata, then in general work is the dominant status of respondents in each educational strata. The highest proportion is at the doctoral level (100 percent), followed by psychologists (96.2 percent), masters (82.9 percent), bachelors (62.6 percent), doctors (52.8 percent), and engineer professional programs (50 percent). In the continuing education category, the engineer professional program has the highest proportion of 25 percent, followed by undergraduate as much as 13.2 percent, master level as much as 1.9 percent (see figure 11).

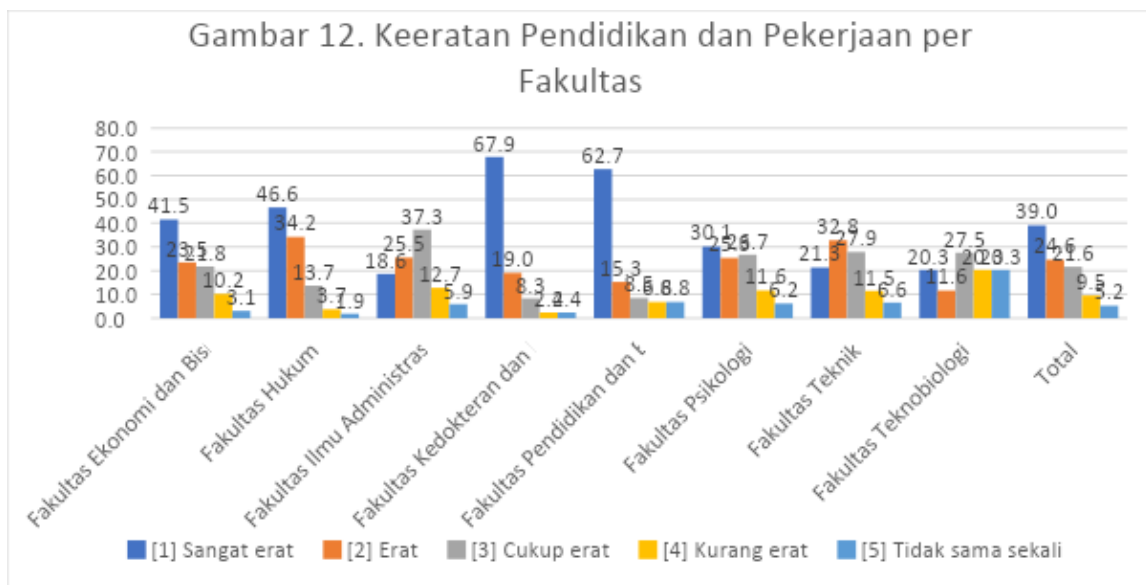


The current status of respondents in FH, generally in the condition of working *full time* or *part time* both in total (72.2 percent) and at the undergraduate (71.7 percent) and master (81.8 percent) levels. Those who are not working but are looking for work in total there are about 14.8 percent, at the undergraduate level there are about 15.2 percent and masters there are 9.1 percent. On the other hand, those who are self-employed in total there are 4.8 percent, then sequentially those from masters 9.1 percent are self-employed, while from self-employed scholars there are about 4.5 percent. Those who decide to continue their education make up about 3.5 percent of the undergraduate level. Respondents who are not yet possible to work in total there are 3.3 percent, while from the undergraduate level there are about 3.5 percent (see figure 11b).



d. The closeness of education with work

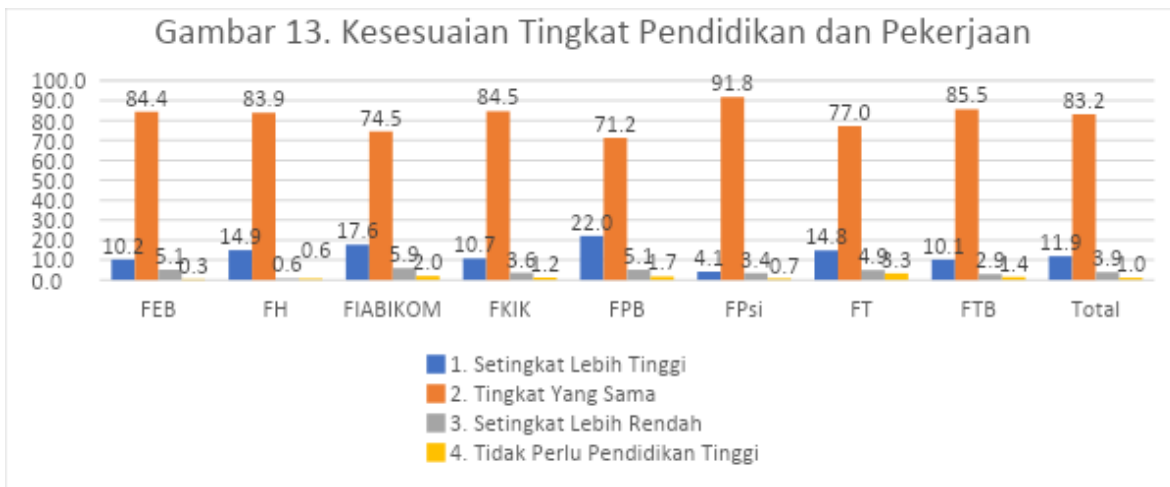
In relation to the closeness of education taken by respondents and the work undertaken during this TC, there were 39 percent who answered very closely, while those who answered closely and quite closely respectively as much as 24.6 percent, and 21.6 percent. On the other hand, there were 5.2 percent who answered not at all closely, while those who answered less closely there were 9.5 percent of respondents (see figure 12). In relation to the closeness between education and work, in total 39 percent of TS 2023 respondents answered very closely, while those who answered closely and quite closely were 24.6 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively. However, respondents responded less closely and not at all, 9.5 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively (see figure 12).



In FH the results were relatively similar, the highest proportion was very close (46.6 percent), followed by close response (34.2 percent) and quite close (13.7 percent). Those who responded less closely and/or not at all were 3.7 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively.

e. Suitability of the level of education to work

In addition, in relation to the suitability of the level of education with the work undertaken by respondents, as many as 83.2 percent answered the same level (appropriate). There were as many as 11.9 percent who answered a notch higher. However, there were 3.9 percent of respondents who answered that their current job requires a lower level of education, while there are 1 percent of respondents who answered that they do not require higher education (see figure 13).

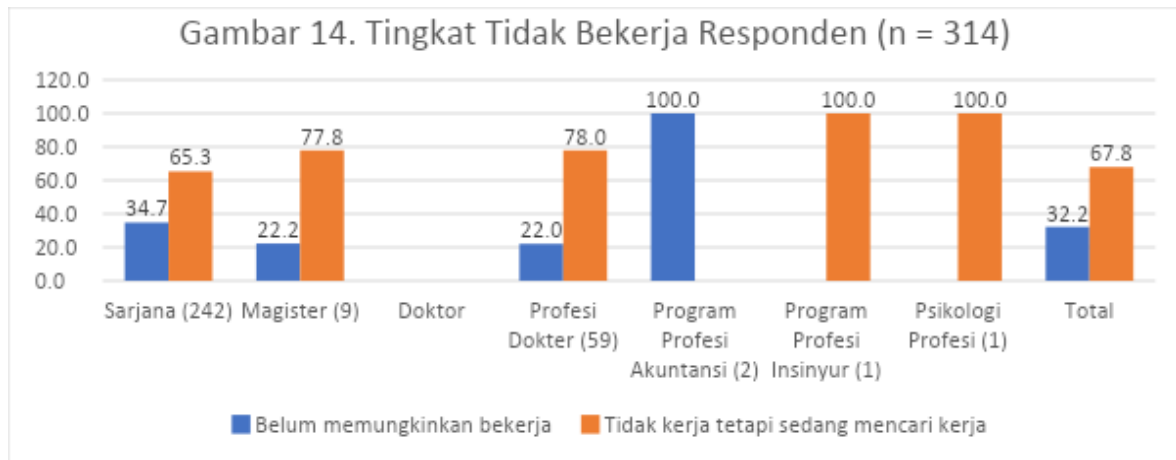


For FH respondents, 83.9 percent answered appropriately or at the same rate, 14.9 percent answered higher, each by 0.6 percent who answered lower levels and did not need higher education.

- f. Unemployed Rate (Not yet possible to Work / Not working but looking for work) / Unemployment

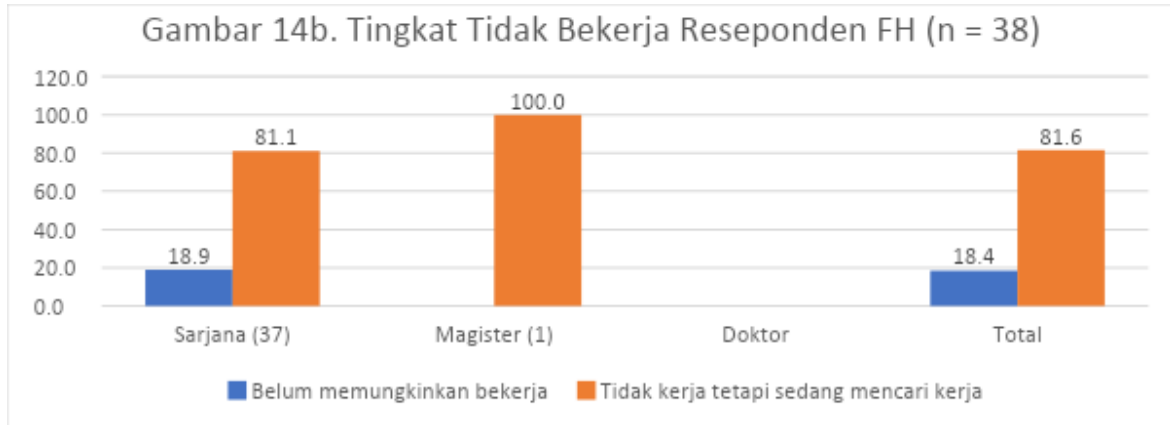
TS 2023 respondents' unemployed rate with 314 respondents in general they are looking for work. In total, 67.8 percent of respondents are not working but are actively looking for work, while the remaining 32.2 percent are not yet able to work. This condition is also seen in the number of respondents of each education strata. At the undergraduate level, out of 242 people, there were 65.3 percent who were not working but were actively looking for work, while the remaining 34.7 percent were not yet able to work. At the master level, out of 9 people, as many as 77.8 percent are not working but are actively looking for work, while the

remaining 22.2 percent have not been able to work. In the doctor's referral, of the 59 people, 78 percent were not working but were actively looking for work, while the remaining 22 percent did not allow work. For the professional level of engineers and professional psychology, because there is 1 person each and all of them are not working but are actively looking for work (100 percent). For the accounting profession program is slightly different from others, from 2 people, all of them answer that it is not possible to work (100 percent).



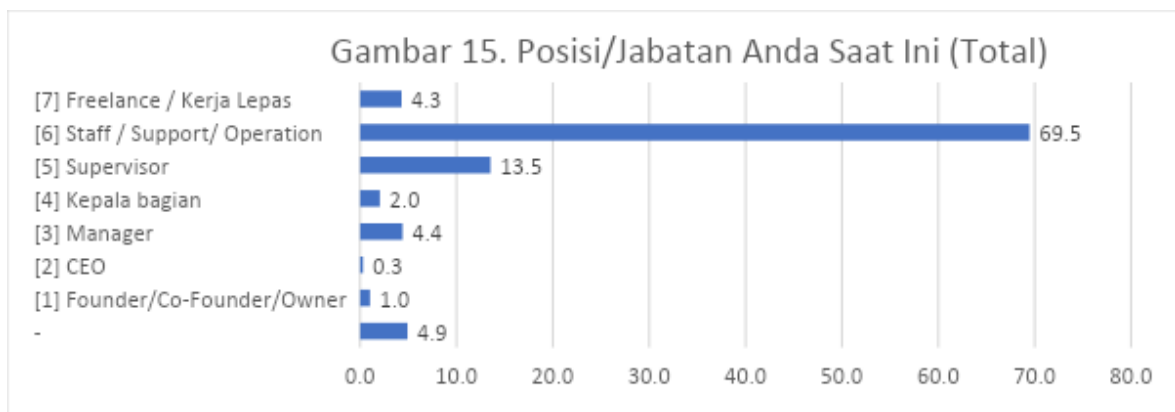
The non-employment rate of FH respondents in each educational strata is relatively different. In total, 81.6 percent of the 38 people were not working but were actively looking for work, while the remaining 18.4 percent were not yet able to work. At the undergraduate level, 81.1 percent of the 37 people were unemployed but actively looking for work, while the remaining 18.9 percent were not yet employable. For the master level, with 1 respondent, all of them are not working but are actively looking for work.





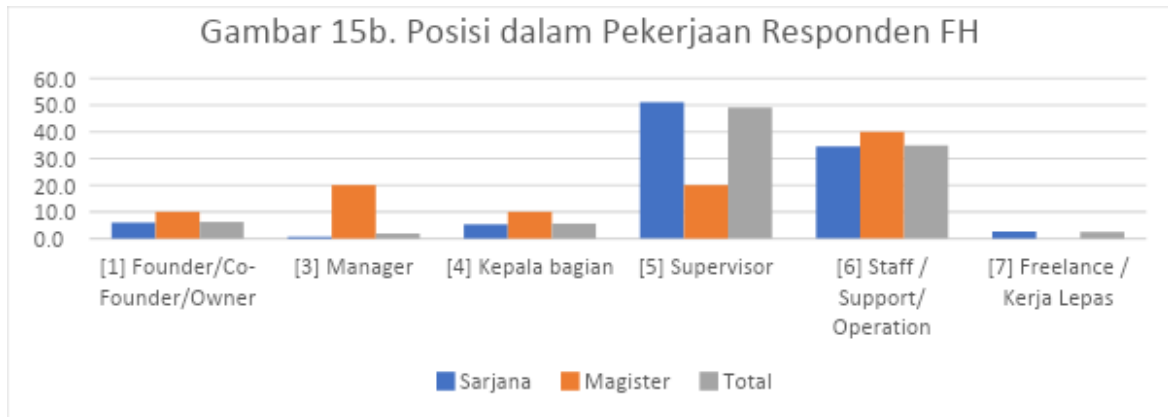
g. Position in employment

The position or position of respondents when this TS was carried out, as many as 69.5 percent as staff, support, or operation; 13.5 percent as supervisors; 4.4 percent as managers; 4.3 percent as freelancers; 2 percent as section chief; and 0.3 percent as CEO (see figure 15).



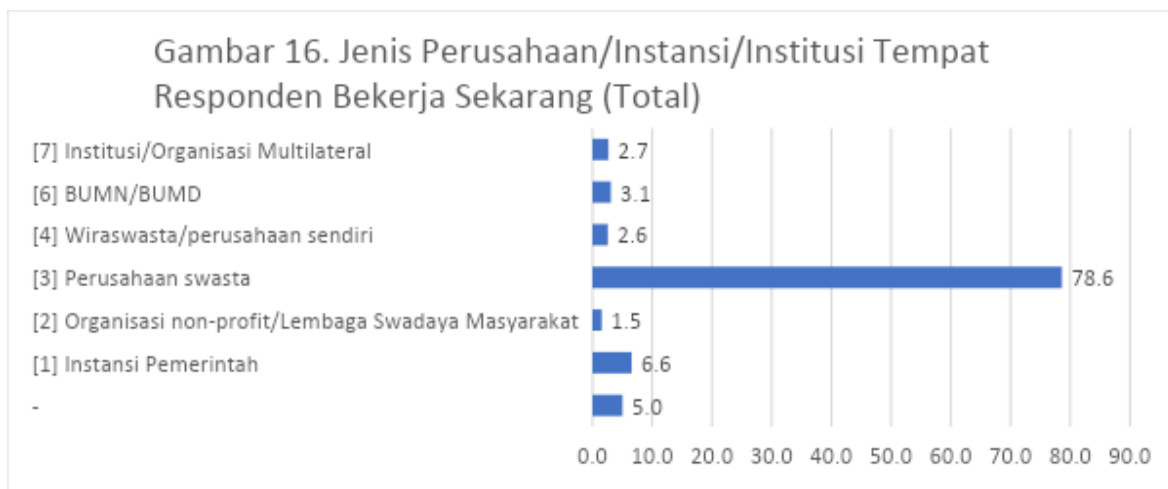
The position of FH respondents in current jobs is at the supervisor level (49.1 percent), followed by staff level (34.8 percent), founders (6.2 percent), section heads (5.6 percent), freelance work (2.5 percent), and managers (1.9 percent). At the undergraduate level, as many as 51 percent as supervisors, then as staff as much as 34.4 percent, founders as much as 6 percent, section heads as much as 5.3 percent, freelance work as much as 2.6 percent, and managers as much as 0.7 percent. For master levels sequentially ranging from largest to smallest are as staff

(40 percent), supervisors (20 percent), managers (20 percent), founders (10 percent), and section heads (10 percent).



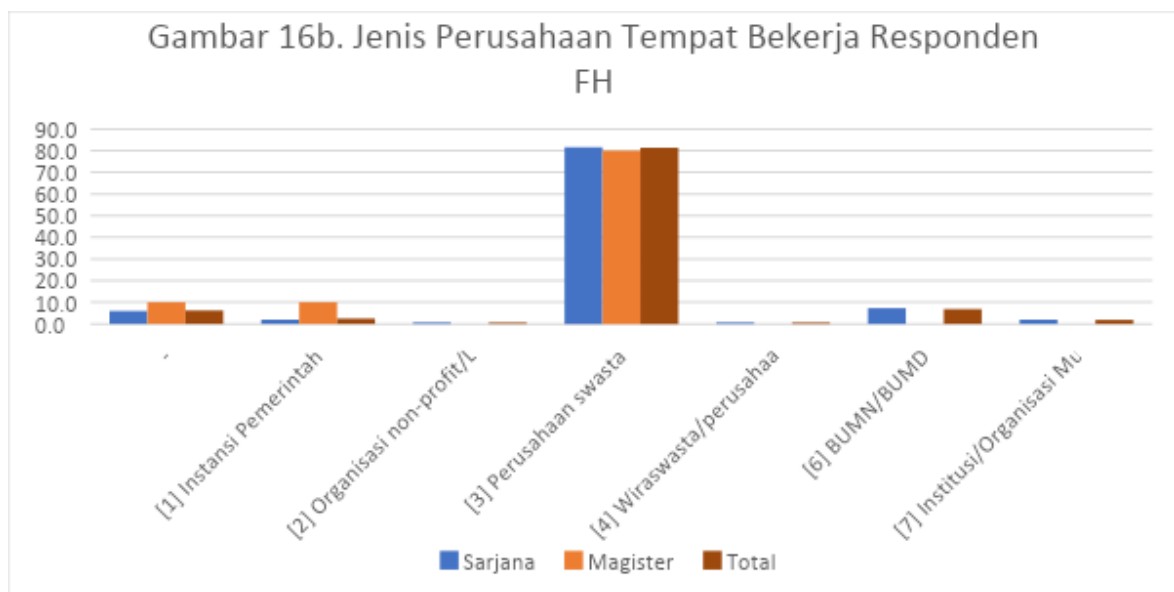
#### h. Types of companies where to work

In terms of companies where respondents work, in general, around 78.6 percent of respondents work in private companies; 6.6 percent of respondents work in government agencies; 3.1 percent in SOEs/BUMDs; 2.7 percent in multilateral institutions; 2.6 percent in own companies, while in non-governmental organizations as much as 1.5 percent (see figure 16).



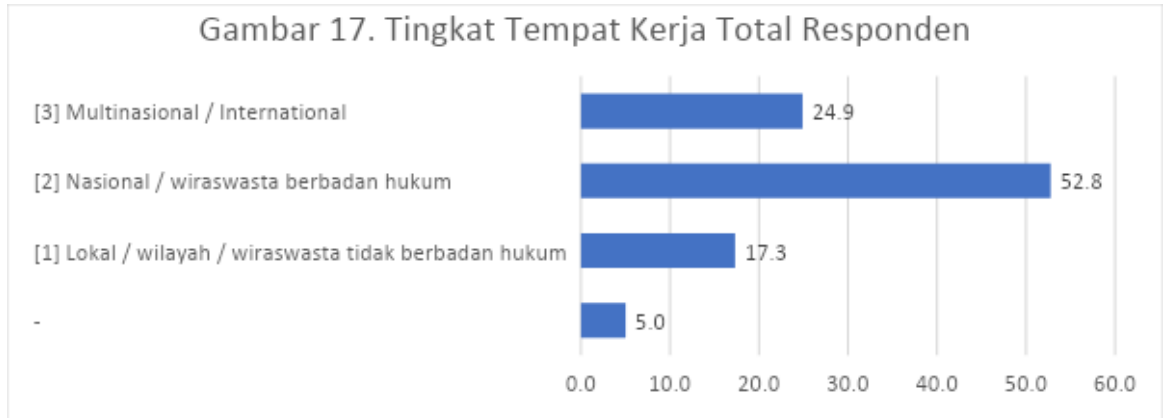
The type of company where FH respondents work, in general, the highest proportion work in private companies (81.4 percent), the second highest work as SOEs or BUMDs (6.8 percent), government agencies (2.5

percent), multilateral institutions (1.9 percent), non-governmental organizations (0.6 percent), and non-governmental organizations (0.6 percent). At the FEB undergraduate level, the highest proportion work in private companies (81.5 percent), the second highest work in SOEs or BUMDs (7.3 percent), government institutions (2 percent), multilateral institutions (2 percent), non-governmental organizations (0.7 percent), and self-employed people (0.7 percent). At the FEB master's level, the highest proportion work in private companies (80 percent), the second highest work in government institutions (10 percent), and the rest choose others (10 percent).

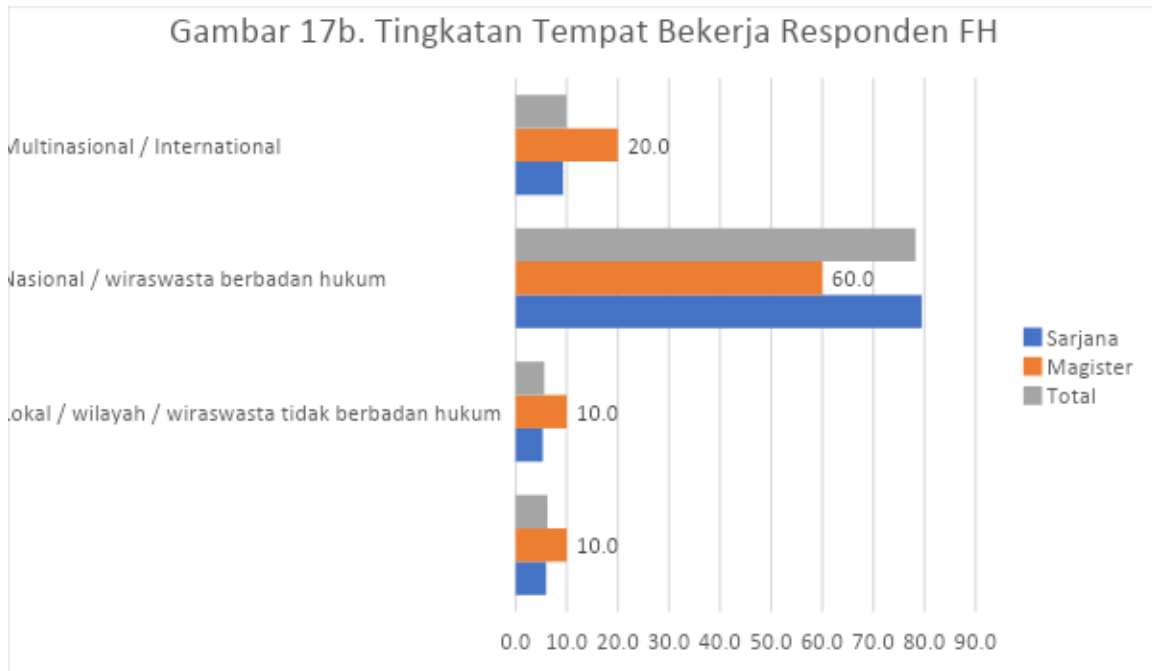


i. Workplace tiers

In relation to the level of workplace companies, about 52.8 percent of respondents who graduated from UAJ in 2022 worked for national companies; 24.9 percent in international companies; 17.3 percent were in local and unincorporated companies, and the rest (5 percent) answered others (see figure 17).



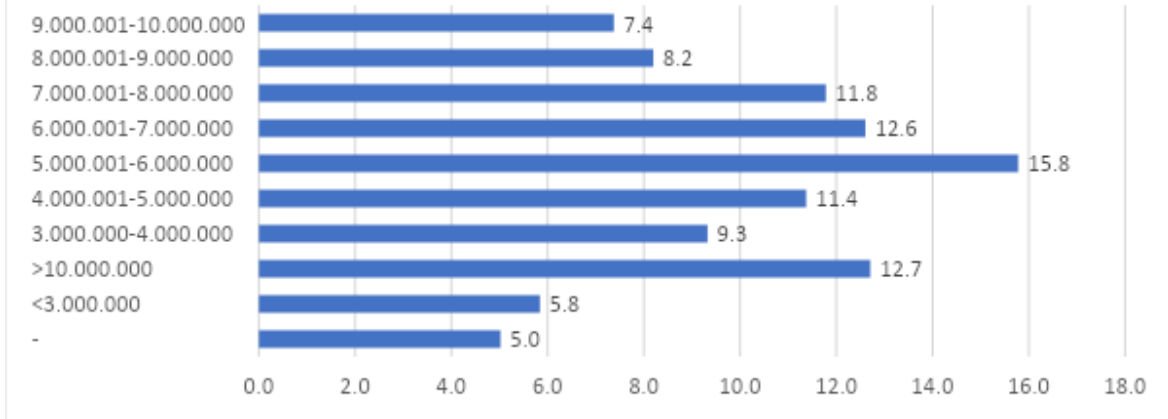
The level of FH respondents' workplace, as many as 78.3 percent of them work in national companies or self-employed people who are legal entities, 9.9 percent in multinational or international companies, followed by 5.6 percent in local companies or self-employed people who are not legal entities, and 6.2 percent others. At the undergraduate level, 79.5 percent of respondents worked in national or self-employed companies that were incorporated, followed by 9.3 percent of multinational or international companies, 5.3 percent in local or self-employed companies that were not legal entities, and 6 percent others. At the master level, as many as 60 percent of respondents work in national or self-employed companies that are legal entities, followed by 20 percent of multinational or international companies, 10 percent in local companies or self-employed companies that are not legal entities, and 10 percent others.



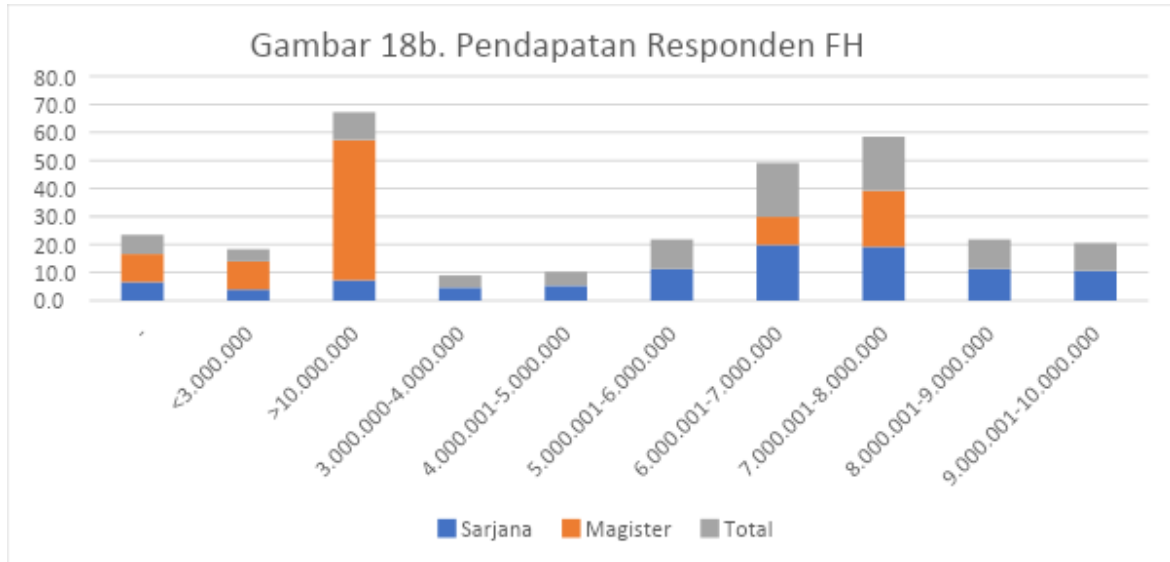
j. Income/Income

In terms of the income of UAJ alumni respondents, in general, there are 15.8 percent of respondents who earn per month between Rp. 5 million to Rp. 6 million (see figure 16). The first and second most were 12.7 percent and 12.6 percent respectively of respondents who had an income of more than Rp. 10 million and between Rp. 6 million to Rp. 7 million. There were also 11.8 percent and 11.4 percent of respondents, each of whom had an income between Rp. 7 million to Rp. 8 million; and between Rp. 4 million to Rp. 5 million. Furthermore, there are 9.3 percent of respondents who have income between Rp. 3 million to Rp. 4 million; there are 8.2 percent of respondents who have income between Rp. 8 million to Rp. 9 million; and there are 7.4 percent of respondents who have income between Rp. 9 million to Rp. 10 million. Furthermore, there are also 5.8 percent of respondents who have an income of less than Rp. 3 million (see figure 18).

Gambar 18. Pendapatan Responden per Bulan (Total)

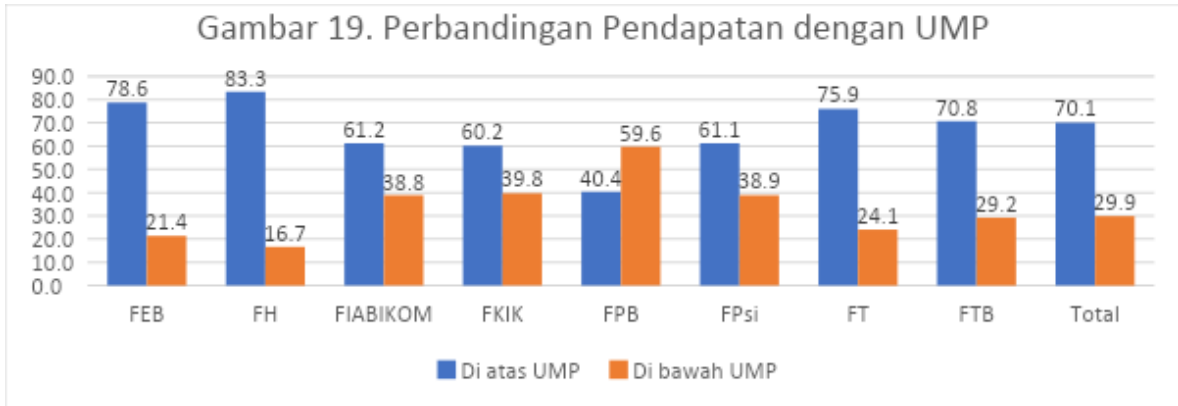


In general (total), the proportion of FH respondents has an income of more than Rp. 10 million (9.9 percent), while income between Rp. 6 – 7 million and Rp. 7 – 8 million is 19.3 percent each. Then those who have an income of Rp. 8 – 9 million and Rp. 9 – 10 million are respectively 10.6 percent and 9.9 percent. Respondents who had an income of less than Rp. 3 million and Rp. 3 – 4 million were 4.3 percent each. For the FH undergraduate level, many respondents have incomes between Rp. 6 – 7 million and between Rp. 7 – 8 million, namely 19.9 percent and 19.2 percent of respondents, respectively. There were also respondents who had income above Rp. 10 million as much as 7.3 percent. However, there are respondents who have an income of less than Rp. 3 million as much as 4 percent. At the FH master level, generally have incomes above Rp. 10 million (50 percent) then the second highest in the range of Rp. 7 – 8 million, which is as much as 20 percent. However, there are also master respondents who have income below Rp. 3 million as many as 10 percent of respondents (see figure 18b).



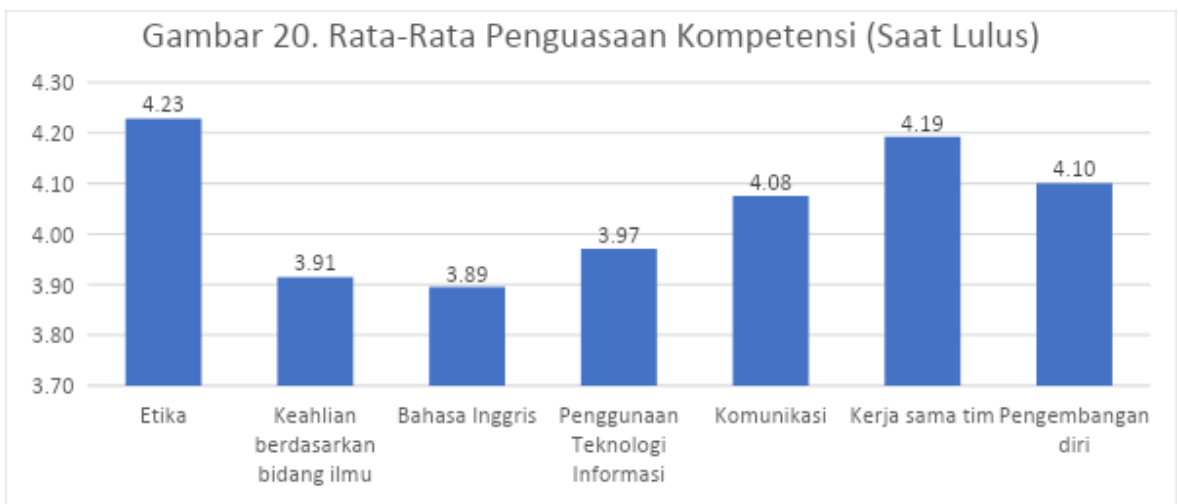
k. Comparative analysis of income with UMR standards

Comparing the income of TS 2023 respondents with the standard of the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) where they work, in general, 70.1 percent of respondents have income above UMP, while the remaining 29.9 percent are below UMP. The same relative is true of faculty-level respondents. In FEB there are 78.6 percent of respondents whose income is above UMP, in FH there are 83.3 percent, FIABIKOM there are 61.2 percent, FKIK there are 60.2 percent, in FPsi there are 61.1 percent, FT there are 75.9 percent, and FTB there are 70.8 percent. But what is interesting is that in FPB, respondents have more income below UMP, which is 59.6 percent or there are 40.4 percent whose income is above UMP (see figure 19).



I. Mastery of Competency (upon graduation)

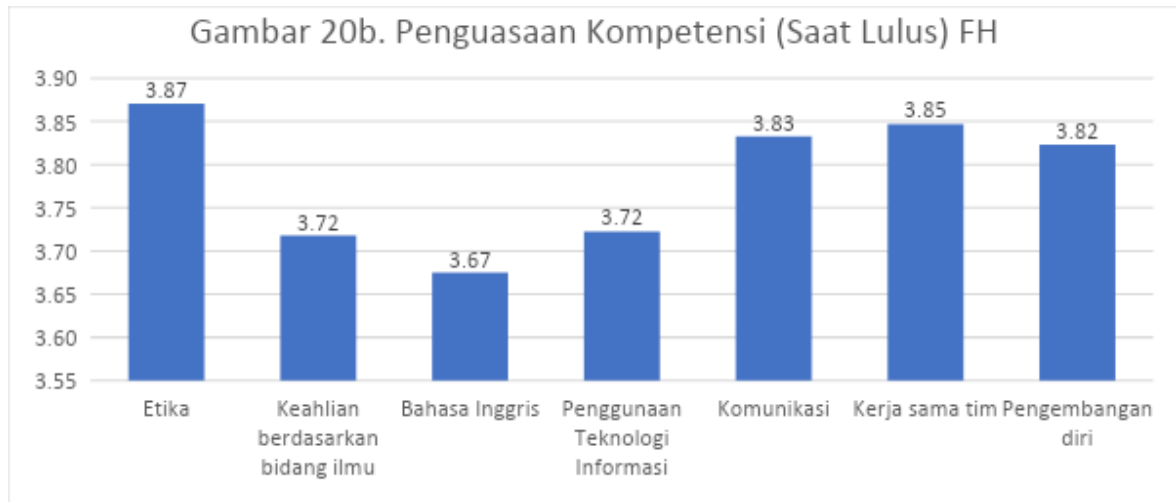
The profile of respondents who graduated from UAJ graduates generally had the three highest competencies from highest to lower respectively, namely ethics (4.23), teamwork (4.19), self-development (4.10), and communication (4.08). The second highest three competencies possessed by respondents were mastery of technology (3.97), expertise by field of science (3.91), and English (3.89) (see figure 20).



FH respondents when graduating generally mastered the first three highest competencies sequentially, namely ethics (3.87), teamwork

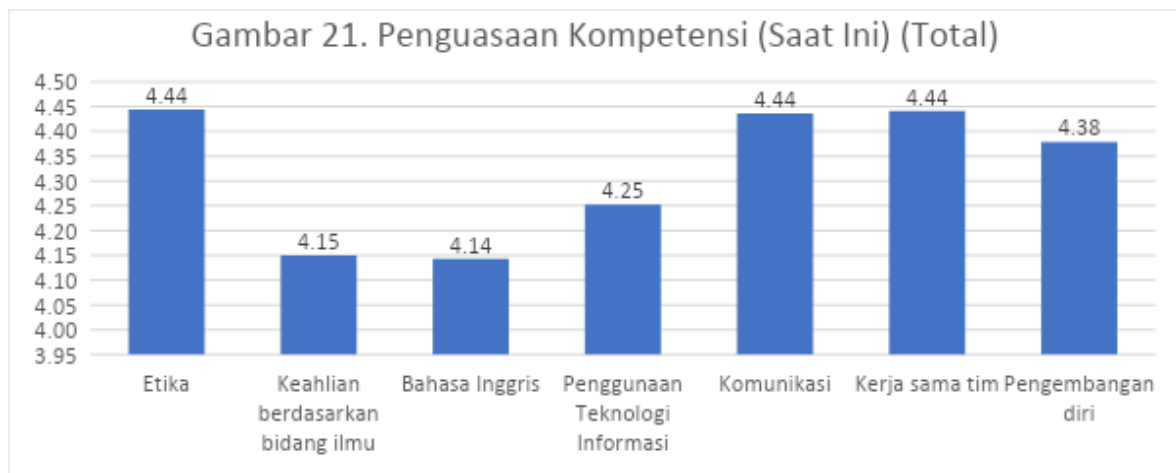


(3.85), and communication (3.83), while the next highest competencies were self-development (3.82), use of information technology (3.72), expertise based on the field of science (3.72), and English (3.67) (see figure 20b).

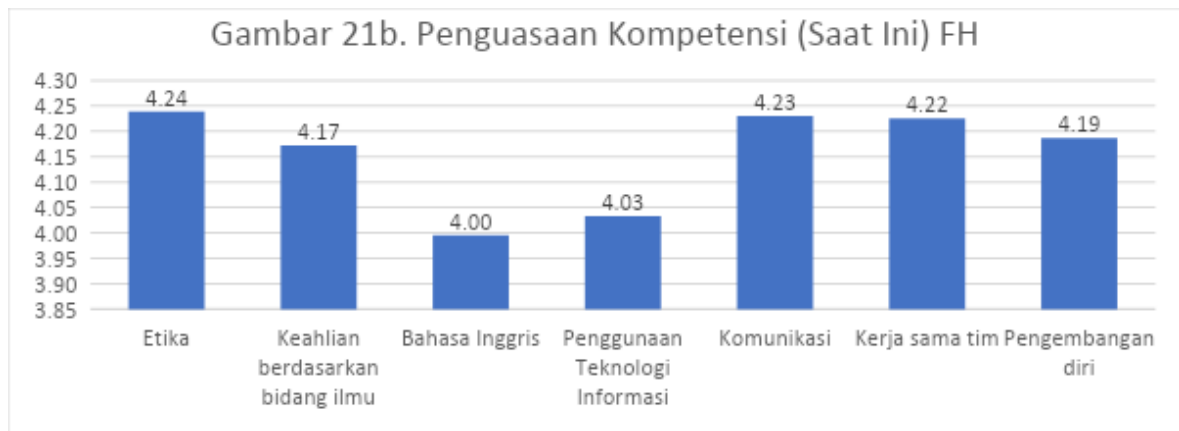


#### m. Competency Mastery (Current)

The profile of respondents of UAJ graduates when this TC was carried out showed an increase in competence in all aspects ranging from the highest to lower are ethics (4.44), communication (4.44), teamwork (4.44), self-development (4.38), the use of information technology (4.25), expertise based on the field of science (4.15), and English (4.14) (see figure 21).

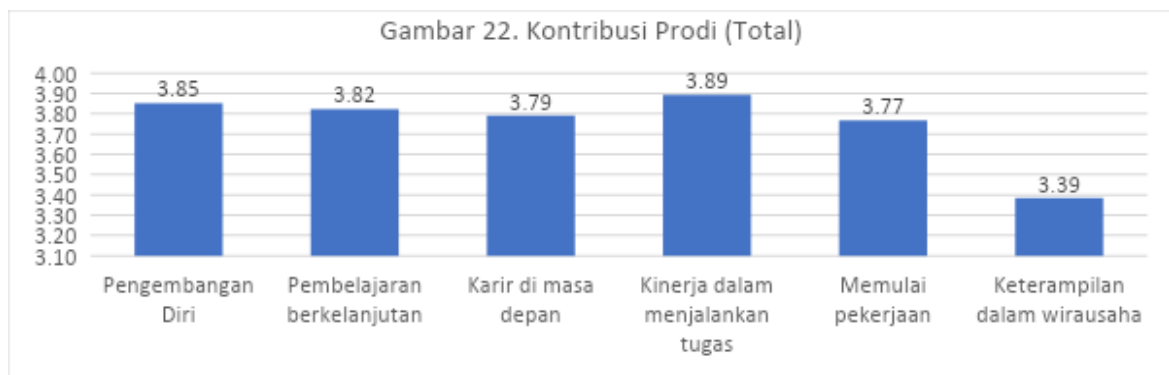


FH respondents currently generally master the first three highest competencies sequentially, namely ethics (4.24), communication (4.23), and teamwork (4.22), while the next highest competencies are self-development (4.19), expertise based on science (4.17), use of information technology (4.03), and English (4.00) (see figure 21b).

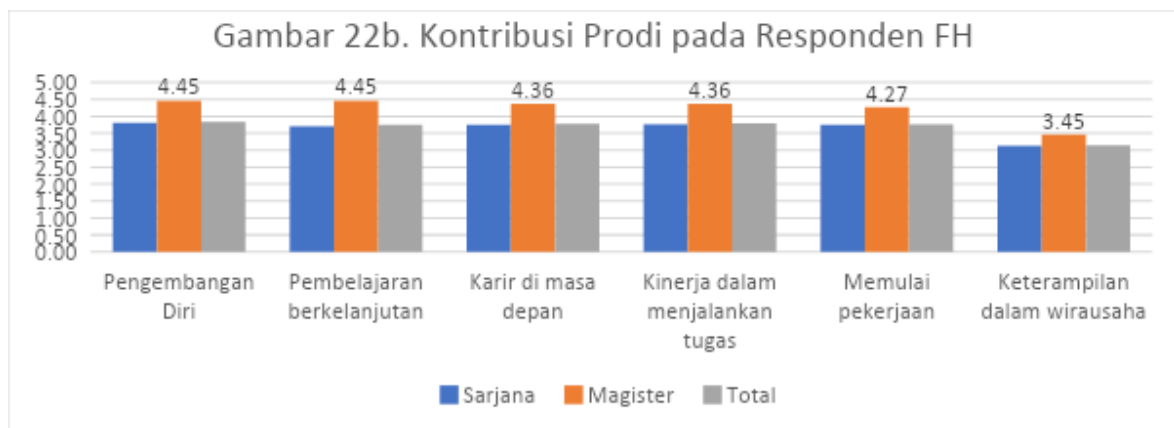


#### n. Study Program Contribution

In terms of preparing alumni for the world of work, in order from largest to smallest respondents explained that they were greatly helped regarding performance in carrying out tasks, self-development, continuous learning, future careers, when starting a job, and skills in entrepreneurship (see figure 19).

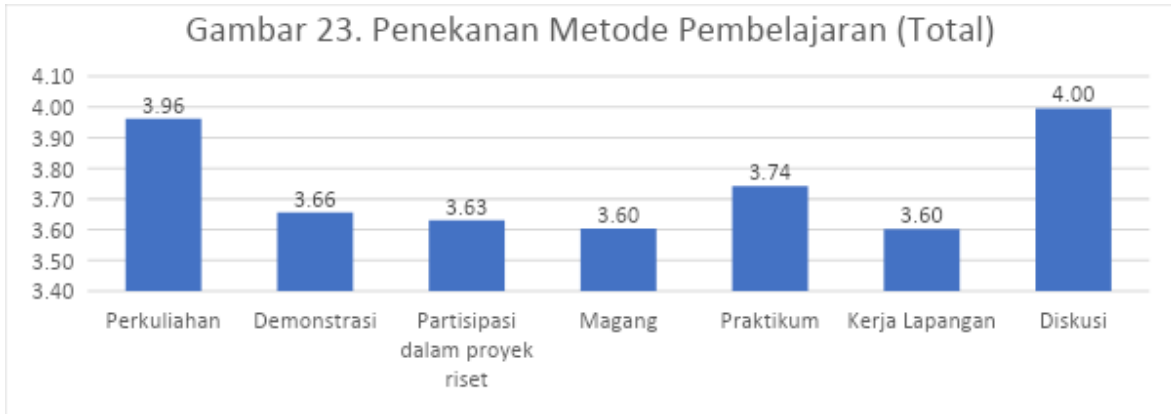


In general, all FH respondents felt that the highest contribution of study programs they felt was self-development, followed by performance in carrying out tasks, future careers, when starting work, continuous learning, and skills in entrepreneurship. The contribution of study programs to FH respondents, especially at the undergraduate level, respondents felt most helped in terms of self-development, then performance in carrying out tasks, future careers, when starting a job, continuous learning, and entrepreneurial skills. At the master level, the contribution of study programs as master respondents is most felt is self-development and continuous learning, followed by future careers, performance in carrying out tasks, when starting work, and skills in entrepreneurship (see figure 22b).

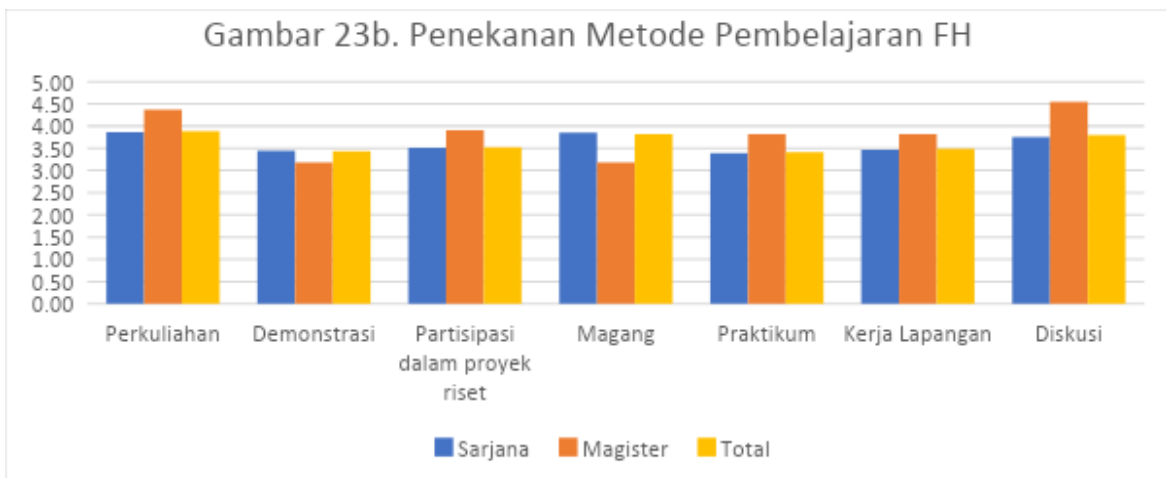


**o. Emphasis on Learning Methods**

In terms of emphasizing learning methods, all UAJ alumni respondents felt that discussion was the most common method carried out in all study programs. Next in order are lecture methods, practicum, demonstration, participation in research projects, internships and fieldwork (see figure 23).

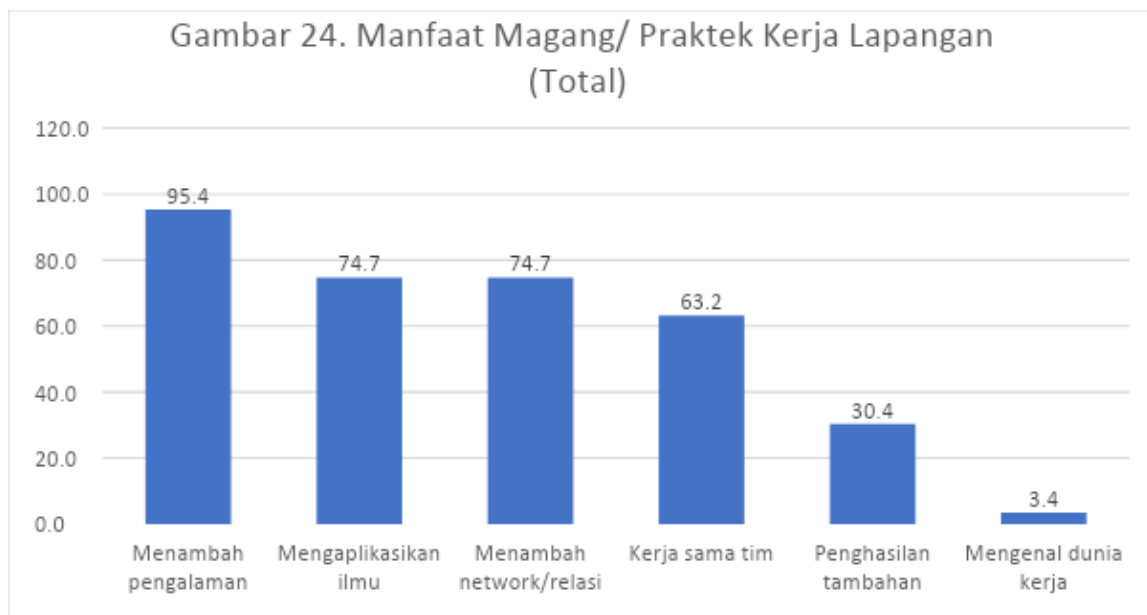


In terms of emphasizing learning methods, all FH respondents feel that lectures are the most common method carried out in all study programs. Next in order are internship methods, discussions, participation in research projects, fieldwork, demonstrations, and practicums. For FH undergraduate respondents, they feel that lectures are the most common method carried out in all study programs. Next in order are internship methods, discussions, participation in research projects, fieldwork, demonstrations, and practicums. For the master level, the most common method is discussion, followed sequentially such as lectures, participation in research projects, fieldwork, practicum, demonstrations, and internships (see figure 23b).

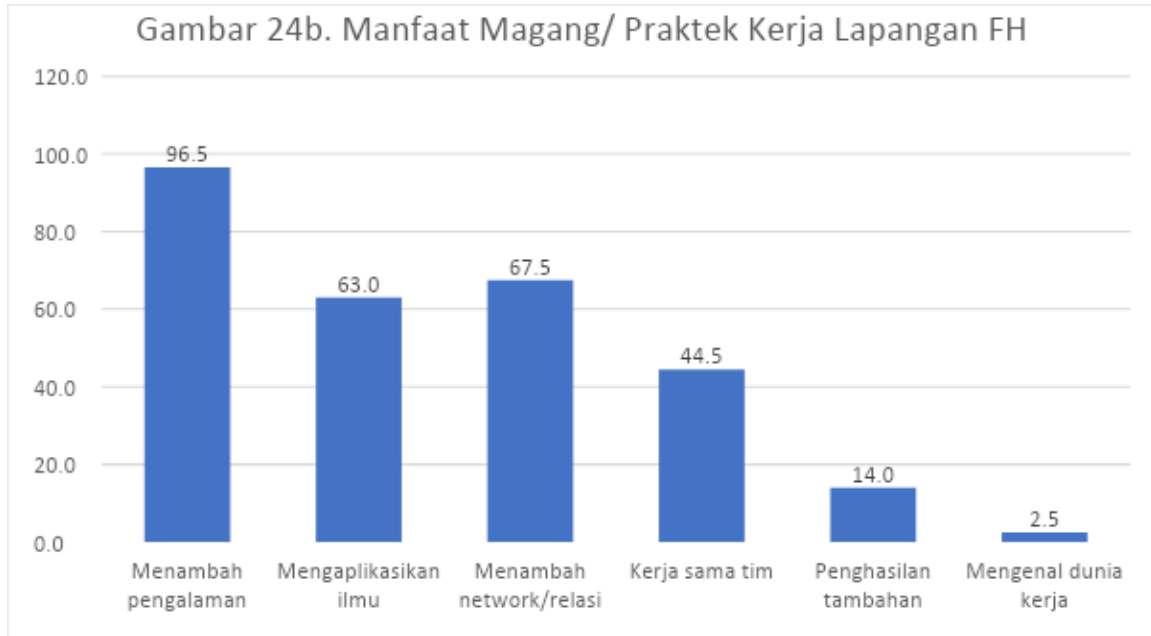


p. Benefits of an internship

In general, all respondents in TS 2023 explained that the benefits of internships or work practices ranging from high to low are increasing experience (95.4 percent), then applying knowledge (74.7 percent), increasing networking (74.7 percent), teamwork (63.2 percent), additional income (30.4 percent), and getting to know the world of work (3.4 percent) (see figure 24).

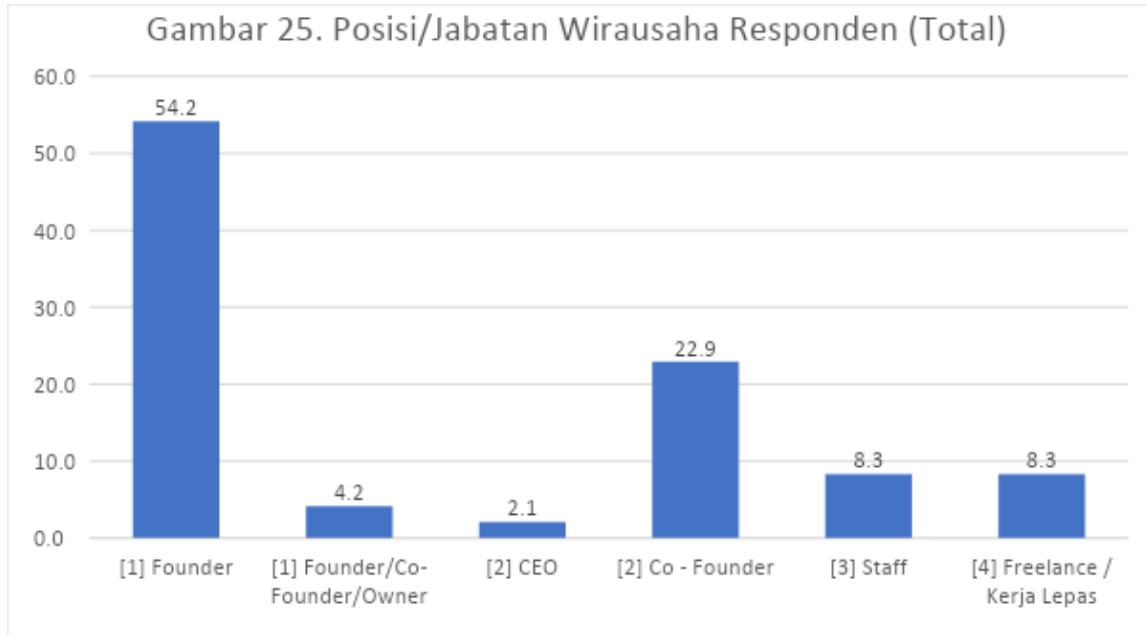


For FH respondents, 96.5 percent explained that internships add experience, then sequentially each adds networking (67.5 percent), applying knowledge (63 percent), teamwork (44.5 percent), additional income (14 percent), and getting to know the world of work (2.5 percent) (see figure 24b).

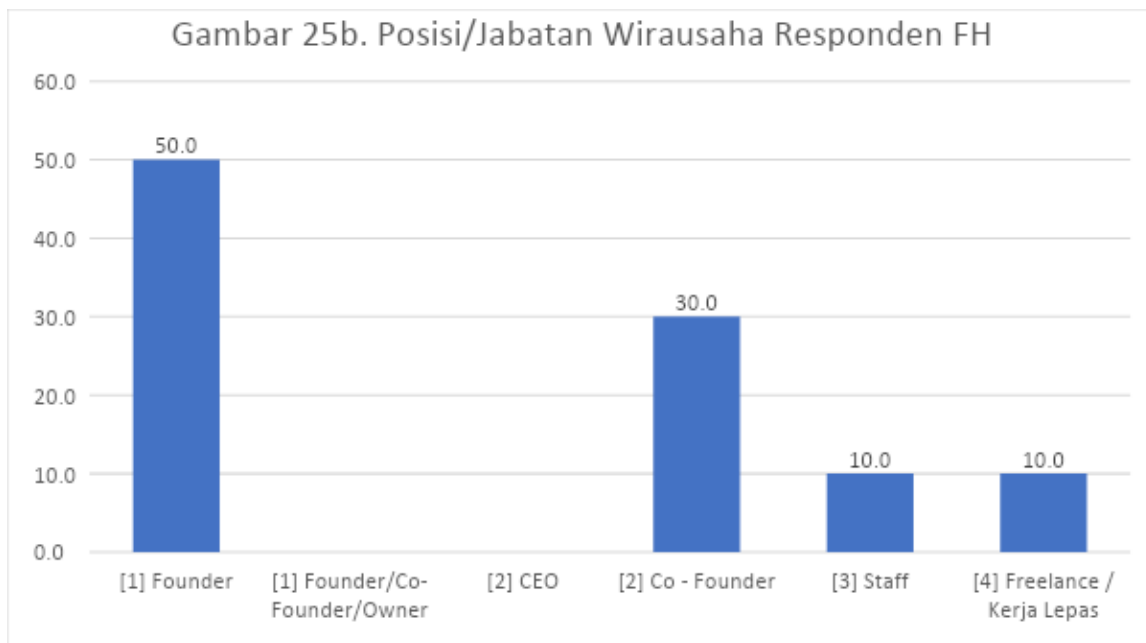


q. Wiraswasta

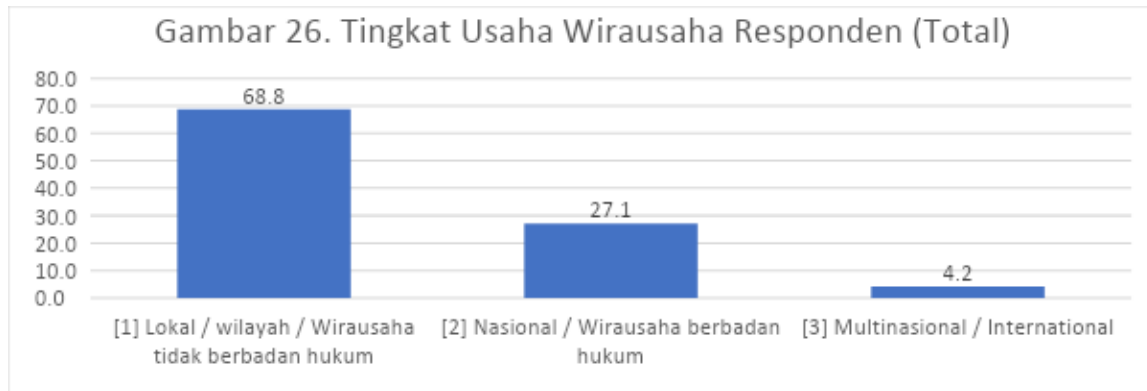
In the category of self-employed positions or answers of TS 2023 respondents, the positions most occupied by respondents are founders (54.2 percent), then sequentially they are co-founders (22.9 percent), freelance work (8.3 percent), dtaf (8.3 percent), owners (4.2 percent), and CEOs (2.1 percent).



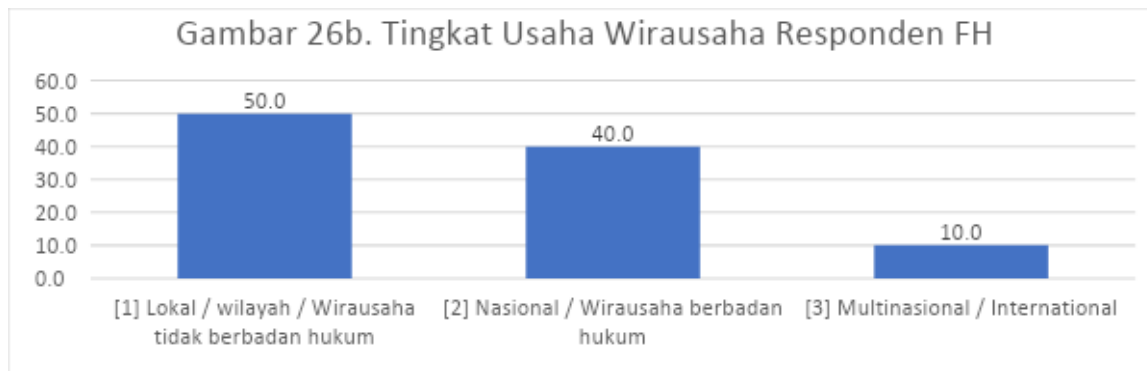
In the self-employed category, FH respondents who are self-employed are generally as founders (50 percent) and subsequently as co-founders (30 percent). In addition, there are also 5.6 percent as staff and 10 percent as freelance workers.



The respondents' general (total) entrepreneurial business rates were at the local unincorporated (68.8 percent), national legal entity (27.1 percent), and multinational (4.2 percent) levels, respectively.

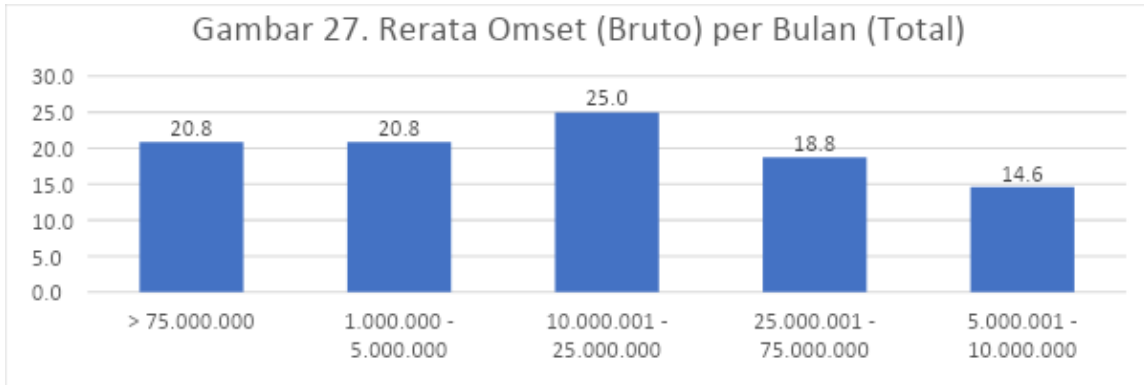


The level of entrepreneurial business of FH respondents at the local level is unincorporated (50 percent), national legal entity (40 percent), and multinational (10 percent).

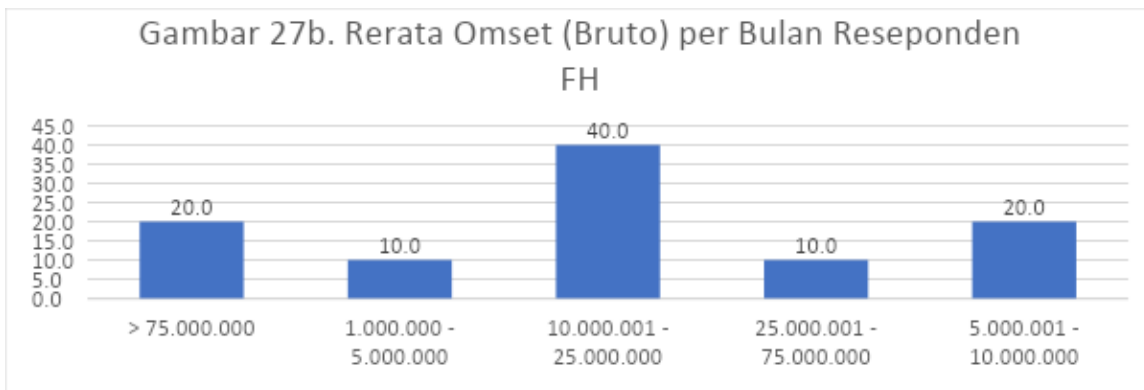


In terms of turnover (gross) per month, on average respondents who are entrepreneurs generally have a turnover of more than Rp. 10 million – Rp. 25 million (25 percent) per month. Then followed by 20.8 percent of respondents, each of whom has an average turnover of more than Rp. 75 million and between Rp. 1 million – Rp. 5 million. Those with an average turnover between Rp. 25 million – Rp 75 million and between Rp. 5 million – 10 million were 18.8 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively.

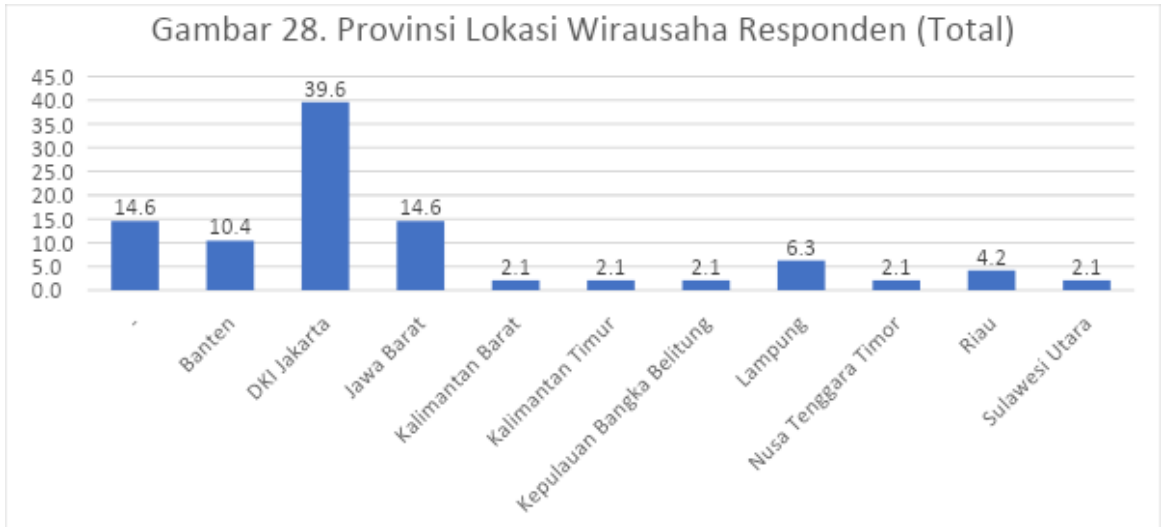




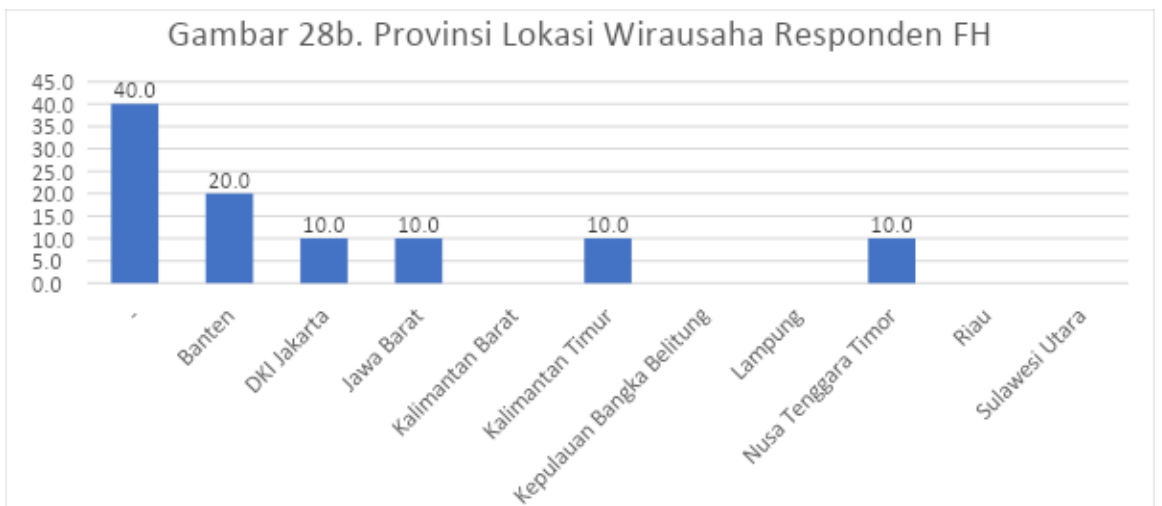
Respondents who come from FH, on average 40 percent of respondents who are entrepreneurs generally have a turnover between Rp. 10 million – Rp 25 million per month. Then followed by 20 percent of respondents who each have an average turnover of more than Rp. 75 million per month and between Rp. 5 million – Rp. 10 million per month. The remaining 10 percent of respondents each have an average turnover between Rp. 1 million – Rp. 5 million per month and Rp. 25 million – Rp. 75 million per month.; and 5.6 percent had an intermediate turnover.



Provinces where TS 2023 respondents are entrepreneurs are generally in DKI Jakarta (39.6 percent), followed by West Java (14.6 percent), Banten (10.4 percent), Lampung (6.3 percent), and Riau (4.2 percent). The rest are spread in West Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Bangka Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, and North Sulawesi each with the same proportion of 2.1 percent of respondents.



Provinces where FH respondents are entrepreneurs are generally located in Banten (20 percent), followed by DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara each with the same proportion of 10 percent of respondents.



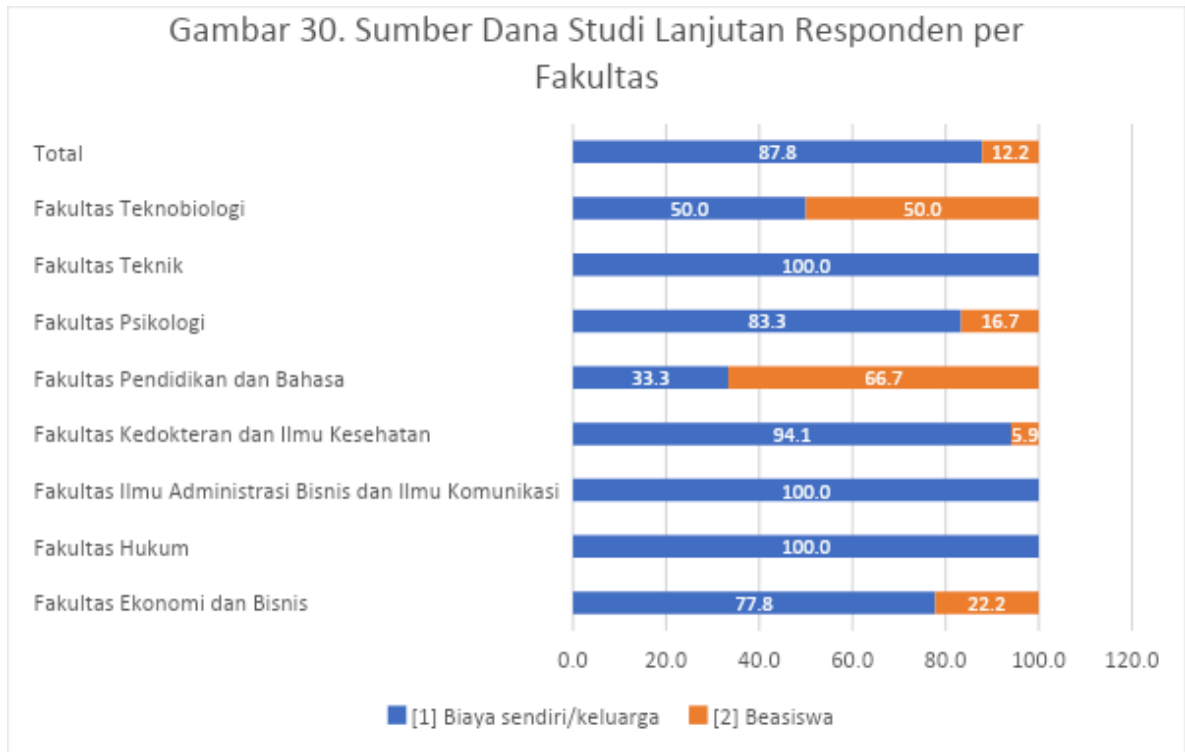
r. Continuation of studies

Respondents who conducted further studies were 156 out of 1446 prescribers who filled out the TS 2023 questionnaire (10.8 percent). In general, of the 156 respondents, there were 89.7 percent of respondents who studied further domestically, and the remaining 10.3 percent abroad. In FEB, there were 9 respondents who studied further, 77.8 percent of which were studying domestically while the remaining 22.2 percent were abroad. In FH (10 resp.), FIABIKOM (1 resp.), FKIK (101 resp.), FPB (3 resp.), and FT (6 resp.), each respondent further study in the country. In FPsi there were 12 respondents who studied further, 58.3 percent of whom studied domestically while the remaining 41.7 percent were abroad. In FTB, there were 14 respondents who studied further, 35.7 percent of whom studied domestically while the remaining 64.3 percent were abroad.



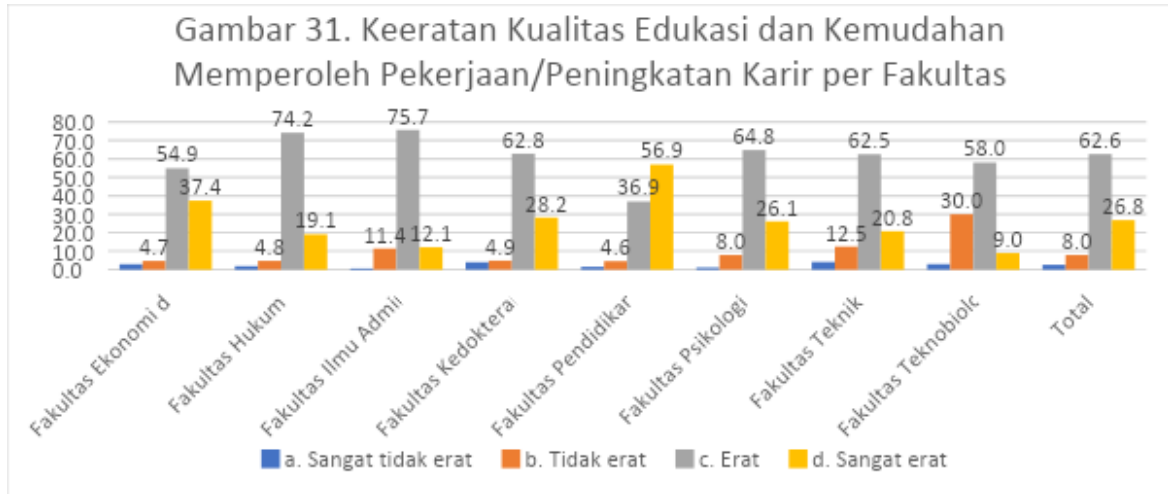
Respondents who study both domestically and abroad, in general, 87.8 percent own expenses, and the remaining 12.2 percent are funded through scholarships. Those from FH, FIABIKOM, and FT who are all studying domestically, are generally 100 percent funded through their own or family expenses. In FEB, 77.8 percent is self-funded (own or family expenses), and the remaining 22.2 percent is through scholarships. In FKIK, 94.1 percent is self-funded (own or family expenses), and the remaining 5.9 percent through scholarships. In FPB, 33.3 percent is self-funded (own or family expenses), and the remaining 66.7 percent is through scholarships. In FPsi, 83.3 percent is self-funded (own or family

expenses), and the remaining 16.7 percent is through scholarships. In FTB, 50 percent is self-funded (own or family expenses), and the remaining 50 percent is through scholarships.

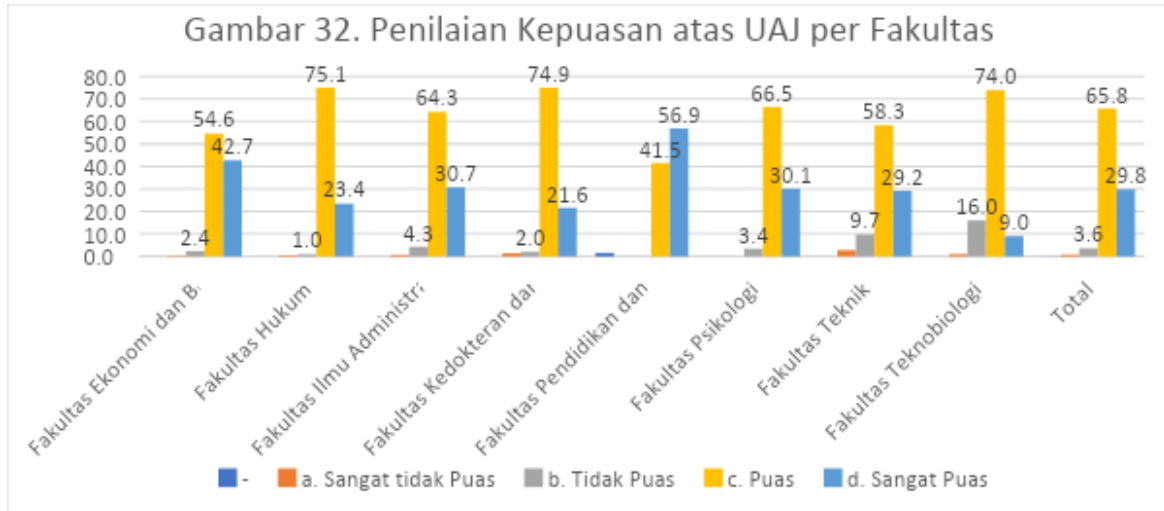


s. University Assessment (from DL – DV column)

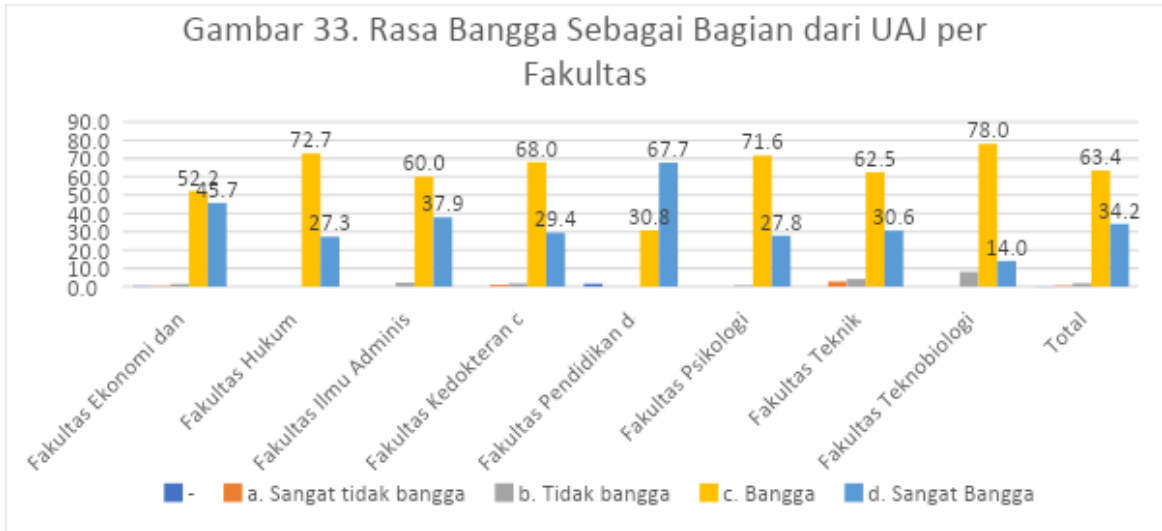
The closeness of the quality of education and the ease of obtaining a job or career advancement, in general, the answers of respondents of 62.6 percent were close and 26.8 percent were very close. At the FEB level, 54.9 percent felt tight and the remaining 37.4 percent were very close. At the FH level, 74.7 percent felt tight and the remaining 19.1 percent were very close. At the FIABIKOM level, 75.7 percent felt tight and then followed by 12.1 percent very closely. At the FKIK level, 62.8 percent felt tight and followed by 28.2 percent were very close. At the FPB level, 36.9 percent felt tight and then followed by 56.9 percent was very close. At the FPsI level, 64.8 percent felt tight and then followed by 26.1 percent was very close. At the FT level, 62.5 per cent felt closely and followed by 20.8 per cent was very close. At the FTB level, 58 percent felt tight and then followed by 30 percent were less close, while those who felt very close were 9 percent.



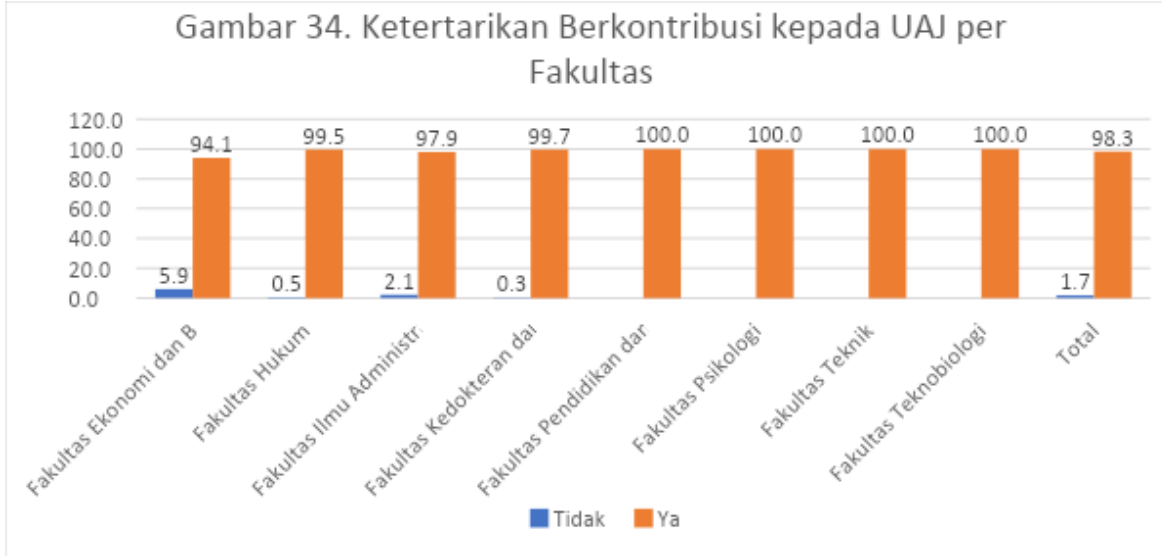
Satisfaction assessment of UAJ, in general, as many as 65.8 percent of respondents were satisfied, followed by 29.8 respondents felt very satisfied. These conditions are relatively the same across faculties. In FEB, as many as 54.6 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 42.7 percent of respondents felt very satisfied. In FH, as many as 75.1 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 23.4 percent of respondents felt very satisfied. In FIABIKOM, as many as 64.3 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 30.7 percent of respondents felt very satisfied. In FKIK, as many as 74.9 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 21.6 percent of respondents felt very satisfied. In FPB, 56.9 percent of respondents were very satisfied, followed by 41.5 percent of respondents. In FPsi, as many as 66.5 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 30.1 percent of respondents felt very satisfied. In FT, 58.3 percent of respondents were satisfied, followed by 29.2 percent of respondents very satisfied. In FTB, as many as 74 percent of respondents were satisfied, and then followed by 16 percent of respondents were dissatisfied, while those who felt very satisfied were 9 percent.



In terms of respondents feeling proud as part of UAJ, in general as many as 63.4 percent of respondents felt proud, and then followed by 34.2 percent of respondents felt very proud. This condition is relatively the same in every existing faculty. In FEB, as many as 52.1 percent of respondents felt proud, and then followed by 45.7 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FH, 72.7 percent of respondents felt proud, followed by 27.3 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FIABIKOM, as many as 60 percent of respondents felt proud, and then followed by 37.9 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FKIK, as many as 68 percent of respondents felt proud, and then followed by 29.4 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FPB, 67.7 percent of respondents felt very proud, followed by 30.8 percent of respondents felt proud. In FPsi, 71.6 percent of respondents felt proud, followed by 27.8 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FT, 62.5 percent of respondents felt proud, followed by 30.6 percent of respondents felt very proud. In FTB, 78 percent of respondents felt proud, followed by 14 percent of respondents felt very proud.



In terms of respondents' interest in contributing to UAJ, as many as 98.3 percent of respondents were interested in contributing to the alma mater, the remaining 1.7 percent of respondents answered not interested. The high proportion of respondents who are interested in contributing back to the alma mater is illustrated at the faculty level. In FPB, FPsi, FT, and FTB, all respondents in each faculty are interested in contributing like their alma mater. In FKIK, FH, FIABIKOM, and FEB, respectively, 99.7 percent, 99.5 percent, 97.9 percent, and 94.1 percent answered that they were interested in contributing to their alma mater.

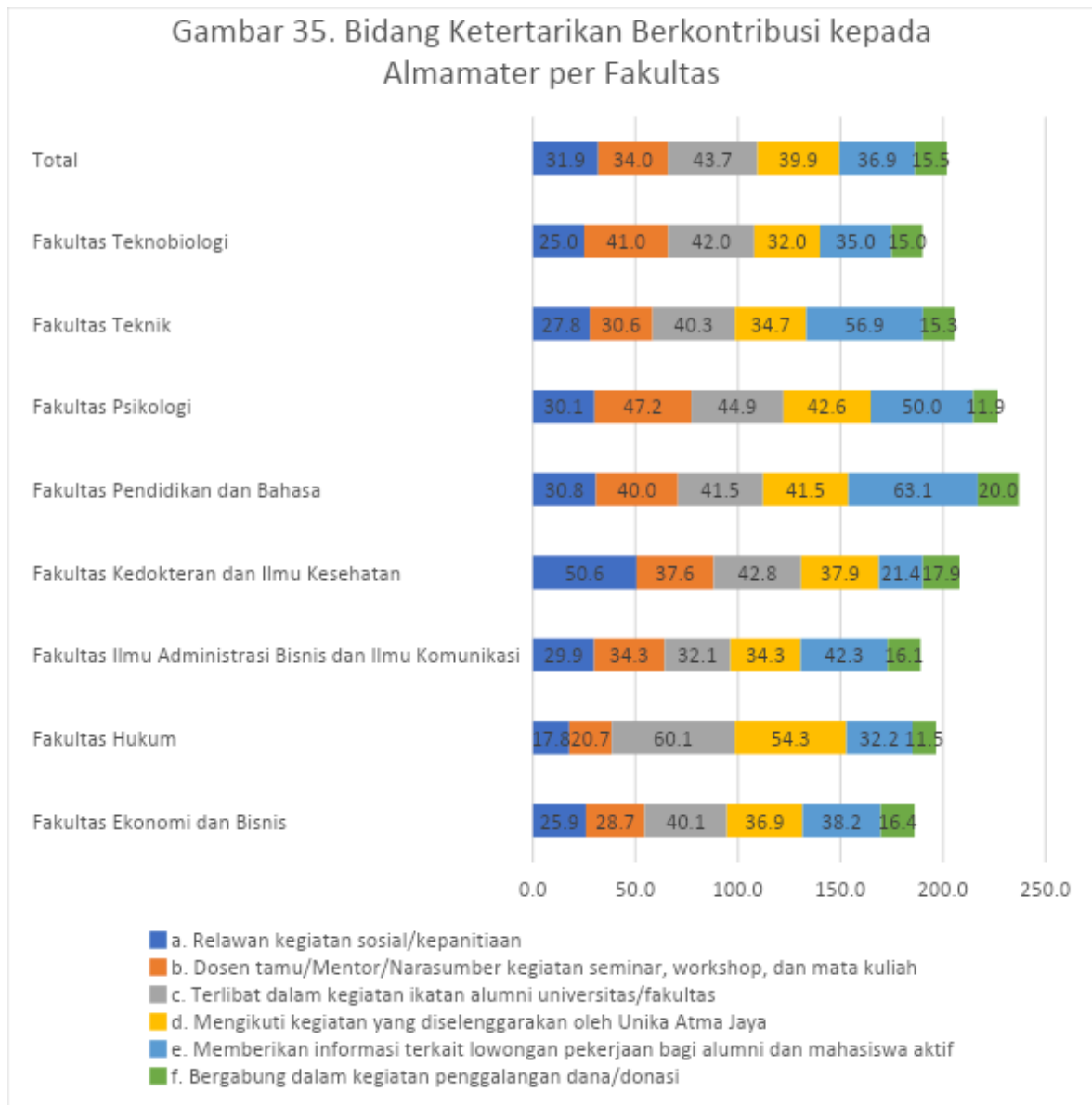


In total, contributions that can be made from respondents to their alma mater are generally in the form of being involved in alumni association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, providing information related to job vacancies, guest lecturers or mentors or resource persons for seminar activities, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. At FEB, contributions that can be made include being involved in alumni association activities, providing information related to job vacancies, participating in activities organized by UAJ, guest lecturers or mentors or resource persons for seminar activities, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. In FH, contributions that can be made include being involved in alumni association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, providing information related to job vacancies, guest lecturers or mentors or seminar activity resource persons, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. At FIABIKOM, contributions that can be made are in the form of providing information related to job vacancies, participating in activities organized by UAJ, guest lecturers or mentors or seminar resource persons, being involved in alumni association activities, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. At FKIK, contributions that can be given are in the form of volunteering social activities or expertise, being involved in alumni association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, guest lecturers or mentors or seminar resource persons, providing information related to job vacancies, and joining fundraising activities. In FPB, contributions that can be made are in the form of providing information related to job vacancies, being involved in alumni association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, guest lecturers or mentors or resource persons for seminar activities, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. In FPsi, contributions that can be given are in the form of providing information related to job vacancies, guest lecturers or mentors or seminar resource persons, being involved in alumni association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. In FT, contributions can be made in the form of providing information related to job vacancies, being involved in alumni



association activities, participating in activities organized by UAJ, guest lecturers or mentors or resource persons for seminar activities, volunteering social activities or expertise, and joining fundraising activities. At FTB, contributions can be made in the form of being involved in alumni association activities, guest lecturers or mentors or seminar resource persons, providing information related to job vacancies, participating in activities organized by UAJ, volunteering social or leadership activities, and joining fundraising activities.

Gambar 35. Bidang Ketertarikan Berkontribusi kepada Almamater per Fakultas



Regarding the willingness of respondents to recommend UAJ to their families, relatives, and/or relatives, 35 percent were willing, 31.3 percent were very willing, and 26.3 percent were quite willing. These conditions are relatively similar to their response at the faculty level. In FEB, 41.8 percent are very willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 29.4 percent are willing, and 23.1 percent are quite willing. In FH, 33.8 percent were quite willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 31.6 percent were willing, and 24.9 percent were very willing. In FIABIKOM, 36.4 percent are willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 32.9 percent are very willing, and 25 percent are quite willing. In FKIK, 40.3 percent are willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 26.2 percent are quite willing, and 24.2 percent are willing. In FPB, 56.9 percent are very willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 30.8 percent are willing, and 10.8 percent are quite willing. In FPsi, 40.9 percent were willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 33.5 percent were very willing, and 23.3 percent were quite willing. In the FT, 38.9 per cent were willing to recommend UAJ to their family, relatives, and/or relatives, 29.2 per cent were very willing, and 22.2 per cent were quite willing. In FTB, 31 percent are very willing to recommend UAJ to family, relatives, and/or relatives, 31 percent are quite willing, and 12 percent are very willing.

Gambar 36. Bersedia Merekomendasikan UAJ kepada Keluarga/Saudara/Kerabat per Fakultas

