

# Graduate Tracer Studies

## TRACER STUDY FOR THE CPU CARES GRADUATES (2006 TO 2011)

The majority of the respondents in this study (2006-2011) were single (72.5%), males (64.7%), not more than 30 years of age (52.9%), from Region VI (92.2%), specifically from Iloilo (80.9%) and residents of municipalities (68.6%). In the first tracer study (1995-2005), the majority of the respondents were married (51.8%), males (69.1%), not more than 30 years old (51.8%), from Region VI (86.4%), specifically from Iloilo (73.7%), and residents of municipalities (71.8%).



The proportion of respondents with no professional skills had reduced from 54.5% to 21.6% while those with computer skills had increased from 36.4% to 68.6%. A greater proportion (45.1%) of the respondents in the present survey had not passed any professional examination compared with those

in the first survey (30.0%). The two major reasons of the respondents for taking their respective courses were the same in both surveys, influence of parents and relatives (48.2% and 51.0%, respectively) and prospect for immediate employment (37.3% and 45.1%, respectively). The proportion of the respondents who had not attended any training had reduced from 64.5% to 60.8% and the proportion of those who had advanced studies in the present survey (19.6%) was relatively higher than the first survey (14.5%). The major reasons cited by the respondents for attendance to trainings and advanced studies for both surveys were more or less similar, for professional development (67.3% and 63.3%, respectively) and for promotion (16.4% and 13.3%, respectively).

The respondents in the present survey had a relatively better employment status than the respondents in the first survey as indicated by the 90.2% of the respondents in the present survey who were employed compared with the 87.3% in the first survey who were employed. However, almost two thirds (62.7%) of the respondents in the first survey were regular or permanent compared to the more than one third (37.2%) of the respondents in the present survey in the same classification. The self-employed respondents in the first survey mostly have marketing skills (36.4%), farming skills (27.3%) and mathematical skills (27.3%) while in the present survey, they had farming skills (75.0%) and computer skills (25.0%).

The dominant occupation of the respondents in the first survey included sales (16.4%), agricultural technologists (11.8%), and National Government Agency (NGA) employee (6.4%) while in the present survey, the dominant occupations of the respondents included Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) (19.6%), agricultural technologists (15.7%) and project/research assistants (11.8%). Although the bulk of the employed respondents in both surveys were working locally but in the present survey, the proportion (78.3%) of the respondents working locally is relatively lower compared with the proportion (97.9%) of the respondents in the first survey.

The proportion of respondents in both surveys who claimed that their first job is related to their course is more or less the same. This is about three fourths (76.7% and 75.0%, respectively) in both surveys. Those with first jobs not related to their course accepted the jobs because of career challenge (85.7% and 100.0%, respectively), related to special skills (42.8% and 50.0%, respectively) and salaries and benefits (14.3% and 50.0%, respectively). Of those who have changed jobs, their major reasons for changing jobs were salaries and benefits and career challenge. Although a lesser proportion (70.0%) in the present survey than in the first survey (76.8%) reasoned of salaries and benefits and a higher proportion (66.7%) in the present survey than in the first survey (50.7%) cited career challenge. Most of the respondents in the first survey (36.2%) stayed in their first job for 1 to 6 months only while most of those in the present survey (33.3%) stayed in their first job from 1 year to less than 2 years.

The initial gross monthly earnings in their first job of most of the respondents in both surveys are in Php 5,000 to less than Php 10,000 (51.5% and 42.6%, respectively) or in below Php 5,000 (40.4% to 19.1%, respectively). It is however, observed that a lesser proportion of respondents in the present survey are in these categories than in the first survey.

Suggestions to improve course curriculum included practical exposure of students (19.6%), equip students with both theoretical and actual application of new developments in agriculture (3.9%), give importance to computer related subjects (3.9%) and addition of more marketing and business development subjects (3.9%). Non-curriculum related suggestions to improve further the program included improvement in the interaction skills for dealing with different kinds of personalities (3.9%), more engagement activities to motivate students and faculty to stay and attract others (3.9%), campaign for enrollment/career seminar (3.9%) and updates of the current situation of the industry related to agriculture (3.9%).

The respondents in both surveys were paying students (48.2% and 60.8%, respectively). A third of them (30.0% and 33.3%, respectively) were scholars and the rest were working students (14.5% and 19.6%, respectively). Among the five major program components, in the first survey, farm practice had the highest mean significance rating (4.12), followed by research (4.06) and classroom instruction (3.96) while extension had the lowest rating (3.71).

In the present survey, farm practice also had the highest mean significance rating (4.03), followed by research (4.01) and also classroom instruction (3.85).

Overall mean significance rating was higher in the first survey (3.92) than in the present survey (3.83). Among the nine different services/areas of the university/college, in the first survey (1995-2005), highest mean satisfaction rating was on library (4.34), followed by research (3.96), faculty (3.95) and instruction (3.95) while the lowest satisfaction rating was on laboratory (3.48). In the present survey, highest mean satisfaction rating was on faculty (4.20), followed by library (4.12), research (3.98) and instruction (3.96) while the lowest rating was on physical plant (3.51). The overall mean satisfaction rating in the first survey (3.81) was a little bit lower than the overall mean satisfaction rating (3.86) in the present survey.

*(Source: Tracer Study for the CPU CARES Graduates from 2006 to 2011 by Reynaldo N. Dusaran, completed October 2015)*

## TRACER STUDY FOR THE COLLEGE OF NURSING (2005 TO 2010)

The majority of the respondents in this study (2005-2010) were female (76.6%), not more than 29 years (88.7%), single (85.8%), from Region VI (96.7%), specifically from Iloilo (90.5%), and residents of municipalities (61.3%). In the first survey (2000-2004), the majority of the respondents were female (78.6%), not more than 29 years (64.1%), single (82.9%), from Region VI (97.4%), specifically from Iloilo (88.9%), and residents of cities (50.4%).



The proportion of respondents' professional skills had increased in the second study. The nursing skills had increased from 14.5% to 73.4%, dialysis nurse had increased from 1.7% to 5.5%, computer skills had increased from 2.6% to 7.3%, preceptor IV therapist had increased from 1.7% to 2.9% and communication skills had increased from 0.9% to 1.5% while those with operating room skills had decreased from 6.8% to 5.8%. All respondents had taken and passed the nurse licensure examination (NLE). The present group of respondents had other examination taken like HAAD examination (2.2%) which the previous respondents had not taken.

In the first survey, opportunity for employment abroad was the top reason for taking up nursing (65.0%) but in the present survey this is the fourth major reason (50.0%). Strong passion for the profession was sixth major reason (47.9%) for taking the course in the first survey but in the present survey this was the first

major reason (57.3%). The proportion of the respondents who had attended at least one training had increased from 44.4% to 70.4% and the proportion of those who had advanced studies in the present survey (55.1%) was relatively higher than the first survey (44.4%). The major reasons cited by the respondents for pursuing advanced studies, for professional development had decreased from 77.0% in the first survey to 44.9% in the present survey.

The employment status of the respondents was almost the same in both surveys, employed (88.0% and 88.3%, respectively), and unemployed (12.0% and 11.7%, respectively). The dominant occupation of the respondents in two survey is being a staff Nurse (66.7% and 62.8%, respectively). There were 30 respondents in the present survey who were Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) but only 4 respondents in the first survey. It was observed that some nurses were promoted to managerial position in the present survey. Although the majority of the employed respondents in both surveys were working locally but in the present survey, the proportion (56.6%) of the respondents working locally is relatively lower compared with the proportion (77.8%) of the respondents in the first survey. There is a high proportion of respondents in the present survey who were working abroad (31.7%) compared with the proportion (10.3%) of the respondents in the first survey.

A greater proportion (65.0%) of the respondents in the present survey claimed that their present employment was their first job compared to the proportion (46.1%) of the respondents in the first survey. The major reasons for staying on the job in the first survey included, related to special skills (48.9%), career challenge (44.7%), and salaries and benefits (29.8%). In the present survey, the major reasons included, for work experience as requirement to apply abroad (36.9%), related to course or program of study (34.3%), and related to special skills (26.3%). Of those respondents who have changed jobs, their major reasons were career challenge, and salaries and benefits, although career challenge got a lesser proportion (13.9%) in the present survey than in the first survey (71.4%). Most of the respondents in the present survey (28.1%) stayed in their first job for 1 year to less than 2 years while most of those in the first survey (26.8%) stayed on their first job from 7 to 11 months and 1 year to less than 2 years.

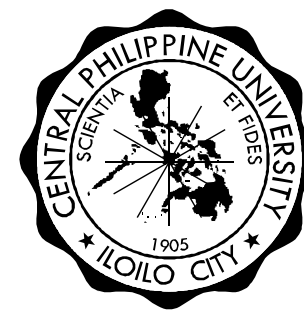
Suggestions to improve course curriculum included extensive English training (21.9%), increase number of hours in clinical area (more exposure in clinical) (20.1%), and focus more on major subjects (8.7%). Suggestions to improve classroom instruction and related learning exposure included improvement of skills laboratory facilities (33.2%), regular maintenance of laboratory equipment (20.4%), update videos for every nursing procedure (17.5%), focus more on practical application (15.3%), and improve interaction skills of teachers in dealing with students (12.4%).

Among the eleven different services/areas of the university/college the highest mean satisfaction rating was on campus physical environment (4.39), followed by availability of textbook and references (4.35), fairness in grading system (4.27), library materials (4.26), and quality of teaching (4.23) while the lowest satisfaction rating was on seminar and workshop (3.71) and laboratory facilities (3.82).

*(Source: Tracer Study for the CPU College of Nursing Graduates from 2005 to 2010 by Carolyn L. Yoro, completed October 2016)*

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