TRACER STUDY FOR DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE GRADUATES FROM 1999-2014 OF THE TARLAC AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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RATIONALE

- The opportunities and options for veterinarians are more varied than ever.
- Graduates can choose different path of veterinary medicine, animal health and production and other related agricultural job opportunities.
- The tracer study on graduates of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine of the Tarlac Agricultural University seeks to determine the status of graduates following their graduation.
- Gauging graduates’ capability of securing employment.
- Appraising graduates’ satisfaction level, encompassing various experiences throughout their studies in TAU.
- Results as input to enhance the effectiveness of TAU’s academic program and administrative system mainly for the DVM program.
**List of Veterinary Schools**

1. Aklan State University  
2. Benguet State University  
3. Cagayan State University  
4. Capiz State University  
5. Cavite State University  
6. Cebu Technological University  
7. Central Bicol State Univ Agriculture  
8. Central Luzon State University  
9. Central Mindanao University  
10. Dela Salle Araneta University  
11. DMMMSU  
12. Isabela State University  
13. Nueva Vizcaya State University  
14. Pampanga State Agri University  
15. Southwestern University  
16. Tarlac Agricultural University  
17. Univ of Eastern Philippines  
18. Univ of the Philippines at LB  
19. University of Southern Mindanao  
20. Virgen Milagrosa Univ Foundation  
21. Visayas State University
OBJECTIVES

The study primarily aimed to determine:

1. Personal profile of the graduates;
2. The employment status of DVM graduates after completing their studies;
3. Graduates’ satisfaction level of the curriculum, career guidance, quality of lecturers, and infrastructure facilities;
4. Graduates’ interest in furthering their studies at higher level;
5. Graduates’ capability of securing employment;
6. Job market based on starting pay for first-time employees, according to field and qualifications;
7. Graduates’ experience in getting their first job; and
8. Graduates’ capability in performing at their job.
Feedback from graduates concerning various issues related to teaching and learning is also taken into account.

Assist the college management in planning and determining factors linked to student intake, curriculum design and improvement in services provided by TAU.
SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- CVM Tracer Study covers graduates who completed their studies in 1999 to 2014.
- Target respondents comprised at least 80 percent of all graduates from 1999-2014 from local and abroad.
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

INPUTS
- Survey and Personal Interview
  - Personal Attributes:
    - Civil Status
    - Sex
    - Age
    - Regional Residence
    - Province
  - Educational Background:
    - Year Graduated
    - Honors/Awards Received
    - Employment status
    - Nature of Employment
    - Licensure Status
  - Employment Background:
    - First work
    - Waiting time to get first employment
    - Competencies/skills learned that are most useful in landing their first job
    - Satisfaction level on their work
    - Employment security

PROCESS
- Survey – Questionnaires
- Interview
- Facebook
- Messenger
- Pers Comm

Descriptive Analysis

OUTPUT
- Personal profile of the graduates;
- Employment profile of the graduates;
- Economic profile of graduates;
- Satisfaction level based on evaluation of graduates on curriculum, career guidance, quality of lecturers and infrastructure facilities;
- Educational profile after graduation;
- Profile of capability of securing employment;
- Work experience profile among graduates,
METHODOLOGY

Collection of Data

- Starting from 1999, when the first graduates of DVM from TAU data was collected until 2014.
- A soft copy of graduates was gathered from the office of the Admissions of TAU to acquire the complete whereabouts of the graduates.
- Data collection was administered by the team.
- Questionnaire attached to the invitation sent through mail or e-mails and on their Facebook accounts.
- Graduates returned completed questionnaires by FB or through post, or electronic communication.
- Most feedbacks were taken through messenger, Viber or chat/telephone conversations.
RESEARCH DESIGN

Percentage analysis and descriptive research method was used.

LOCATION OF THE STUDY

- Locally from the Philippines
- Abroad
RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY

- The list of the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine graduates was secured from the Admission and Registration Office.
- Random Sampling was utilized in determining the samples.
- The summary and distribution of respondents according to year of graduation was used.
- Nevertheless, almost 90 percent of the graduates were reached out purposively to get the majority of the graduates by all means despite of limited resources.
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

- **Total Number of DVM Graduates of TAU**
- There were a total of 182 graduates for 14 years that DVM program was offered by TAU. Of these, 57.69% (n=104) were male and 42.85% (n=78) were female.
Figure 1a. Doctors of Veterinary Medicine Graduates from 1999-2014 in their Gender Distribution

- Male, 104 (42.85%)
- Female, 78 (57.69%)

n= 182
Figure 1a. Doctors of Veterinary Medicine Graduates from 1999-2014 in their Gender Distribution
Years with highest number of graduates

- The highest number of graduate in a year was only 20 (Year 2009);
- Average number of graduates was 12 per year.
- The average number of entrants was 34 throughout the years
- Survival rate 35.29% and 64.71% of students did not pushed through the course or did not finished the course on time.
Batch with the Biggest Number of Graduates

Figure 2. Years with highest number of graduates
Provinces where TAU graduates came from

- Most of graduates came from Tarlac (58.24%, n=106), 41.76% from other countries and provinces.

- Two graduates were from Korea, as part of their government plan to study in the Philippines. Both of them passed their board exams in Korea and both currently own their small animal clinics back in their country.
Figure 3. Provinces where TAU graduates came from.
History of students

- When the graduates entered the DVM program, 126 (69%) graduated from public high schools, 56 (31%) graduated from private high schools.

- Most came from average to poor families, having less than Php 10,000 salaries/month.

- Financial support mostly comes from their farming activities and monetary aids and support from relatives working abroad.

- Some maintained merit, leadership and other scholarships, an average of three (3) students per year (13.63%). Nevertheless, all students finished their course in 6 years (96%) or more (4%).
• For honor students, only two graduated Cum Laude, enjoyed merit scholarships and both landed top 10 in the board examination during their time and landed very good jobs.

• Ninety eight percent (98%, n=174) graduates stated that DVM was their first choice as course while (2%, n=4) was not their first choice but it was their parent’s choice or no choice at all.

• All students finished their course in 6 years (96%) or more (4%).
Figure 4. Type of high school where DVM graduates came.
Is Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Their First Choice?

174, 98%

4, 2%

YES

NO

Figure 5. Data of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine graduates’ first choice upon entry to TAU
Figure 6. Livability of graduates was 98%
Figure 7a. Employment Status (Batches 1999-2014)

n=179

- Fully Employed: 169 (94%)
- Underemployed: 9 (5%)
- Not employed: 1 (1%)

*One deceased*
Figure 7b. Employment Status (Batches 1999-2014)
Figure 8. Nature of Employment of DVM Graduates

- Farm Vet: 31%
- Small Animal Pract: 23%
- Company Vet: 13%
- Sales Rep: 8%
- Government: 7%
- Others: 6%
- Business: 5%
- Academe: 3%
- Zoo: 2%
- Military: 1%
- Lab: 1%

N = 179
Figure 9. Location of Employment of DVM Graduates as of 2014

- Philippines: 71%
- Canada: 11%
- Middle East: 7%
- Australia/New Zealand: 5%
- Asia: 4%
- Europe: 1%
- USA: 1%

N=179
Figure 10. Problems Encountered by graduates upon seeking jobs

- Board Exam Eligibility: 39%
- Competition bet School: 29%
- Insufficient budget for board application: 22%
- Lack of training: 9%
- Others: 1%

N=179
Board Examination Passers

- The passing of the licensure examination for veterinarian was the last thing to hurdle by the graduates before they could land their job.

- Only 41% (n=74) among graduates passed the test, while 59% did not passed the board exam (n=105).

- The national passing percentage is between 35-45% every year administered by the Professional Regulatory Commission.
Board Exam…

- Measures have been made to help our graduates increase their passing in the board exam like attending a review centers and free review for the graduates from TAU.
- Faculty were annually trained to improve the syllabi to cope up with the changing times, but still the result of exam does not lie on our materials, but in the graduates’ personal diligence, discipline and focus in their studies in the basic and professional years.
- But all graduates are employed.
Figure 9. Percentage of Board Exam Passer from 1999-2014

- Passer: 74 (41%)
- Non-Passer: 105 (59%)
Graduates’ satisfaction level of the curriculum, career guidance, quality of lecturers, and infrastructure facilities at TAU

- 49.16%, n=88 stated that they are moderately satisfied on the level of the curriculum, career guidance, quality of lectures and the infrastructure facilities of TAU.
- Another 43.02% (n=77) said they are fully satisfied, against 7.82% (n=14) are not satisfied.
- Suggestions given were, equipment and supplies must be sustainably given to the college.
- Laboratory aide/technician to maintain the equipments.
Figure 10. Graduates’ status in furthering their studies at higher level

- 94% DVM
- 4% with masteral unit
- 1% Master's degree
- 1% with doctoral units
- 1% Doctorate degree

N=179
Figure 11a. Capability in securing employment

N=179

- 121, 68%
- 24, 13%
- 25, 14%
- 5, 3%
- 4, 2%

- 50%-60%
- 61%-70%
- 71%-80%
- 81%-90%
- 91%-100%
Figure 11b. Perception of graduates capability of securing employment

Graduates

Year graduated


50%-60%
61%-70%
71%-80%
81%-90%
91%-100%
Total
Figure 12. Starting pay of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Graduates

- 6% earn less than 10,000
- 69% earn between 10,000-20,000
- 25% earn between 20,000-30,000

N=179
Figure 13. Length of time getting the first job among graduates

N=179

65%

1%

26%

8%

- Immediate
- 1-2 months
- In 3 months
- In 6 months
Figure 14. Capability of DVM graduates performing the first job

- 76% very capable
- 15% capable, learned from co-workers
- 8% capable, but needs more training
- 1% not capable

N=179
Figure 15. Work experiences profile of graduates

- 1st job: 39%
- 2nd job: 29%
- 3rd job: 8%
- 4th job: 24%

N=179
Figure 16. Work satisfaction profile of graduates

- Fully satisfied: 64%
- Fairly satisfied: 25%
- Not satisfied: 11%

N=179
CONCLUSION

- Graduates of the DVM program in TAU performed well in the field.
- Graduates were fully satisfied in their jobs.
- Graduates found their jobs in less than three months, passers and non-passers alike.
- Board passer took better salaries than those did not passed the licensure examination.
- Strategies made to improve board results: better IM/syllabi for faculty; review classes integrated in the last semester and coaching of faculty before the exams
RECOMMENDATION

- support from the TAU administration be given to the College of Veterinary Medicine for its program enrichment of laboratory and faculty development program.
Thank you!