

This report presents the findings of an alumni survey conducted by the Center for Higher Education Studies, focusing on alumni from the 2007 undergraduate intake. The survey aimed to assess their experiences and outcomes post-graduation. It was distributed via email and direct mail to 8,762 alumni between December 2020 and February 2021, with 1,350 responses received, indicating a collection rate of 15.4%. Although there is no significant bias in the collection rate by department, it's worth noting that respondents represent a relatively high-achieving group during their time at the university.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the survey methodology and explores the academic and social environments experienced by respondents during their time at the university. In Chapter 2, we examine the relationship between the degree of mastery of the Diploma Policy-based learning outcomes (DPs), newly included in the survey, and respondents' learning experiences. The key findings are as follows:

1. The average mastery level of the six DPs was highest for Independence and Tolerance (3.356) and lowest for Internationalization (2.657).
2. Multiple regression analysis revealed that factors such as discussing class content with other students and having good teachers were positively associated with DP mastery, while enthusiasm for obtaining qualifications, teaching, and studying for national examinations was negatively correlated.
3. Regarding total GPA, higher grades in the third year of high school and enthusiasm for general education courses and seminars positively correlated with GPA, while frequent unexcused absences were negatively correlated. Common contributors to DP acquisition included discussions with peers and interactions with good teachers.

In Chapter 3, we classified respondents into aspiration types based on their university and faculty preferences and analyzed their perceptions of university usefulness over time. The largest group (51.7%) consisted of those who chose both university and faculty as their first choice. Variations were observed in respondents' perceptions of university usefulness across different aspiration types.

Chapter 4 analyzes migration patterns based on metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, focusing on respondents' pre-college and current residences. The "Metropolitan Tokyo metropolitan area" type had the highest percentage (54.0%), while the "Metropolitan nonmetropolitan area" had the lowest (7.8%). Differences were observed in enrollment and alumni-related activities across migration types.