



## Tracer Study Department of Sports and Health Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article history:</b> Received: 2 March 2026 Received in revised form: 29 March 2026 Accepted: 12 April 2026 Available online: 16 June 2026</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Tracer Study; Department of Sports and Health; Strategic Planning</p>	<p>Tracer study is an information system used by universities worldwide and in Indonesia to collect graduate data. The tracer study information system is now also used in the Department of Sports and Health to collect alumni data. This data is used to meet university accreditation requirements and for strategic planning to improve the quality of Department of Sports and Health graduates. This study employed a quantitative descriptive research design. It aimed to determine the relevance and distribution of Department of Sports and Health alumni in society and the workplace. It is hoped that the implementation of the tracer study system in the Department of Sports and Health will improve the quality of graduates, who will be highly absorbent in response to current and future job market needs.</p>

### 1. Introduction

Previous studies on tracer studies have been widely conducted and serve as analytical references as well as comparisons for this research. Several studies, such as those by [1][3][5][8], and employed a descriptive percentage approach to analyze tracer study data. Meanwhile, [4] focused on designing a tracer study system tailored to accreditation needs, showing that the system can fulfill graduate data requirements, support accreditation processes, facilitate data management, and assist in strategic decision-making. Similarly, [2] demonstrated that a web-based tracer study system effectively records alumni data in a structured manner and enables efficient online survey implementation.

Tracer studies have become an important component in higher education accreditation and competitive grant programs organized by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education. Their role is increasingly significant as they provide essential information for institutional development. The data obtained from tracer studies can be used to evaluate the relevance between higher education and labor market demands, offer valuable feedback for lecturers and administrators to improve educational services, and assist parents in monitoring the quality of education provided by universities [7]

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The implementation of tracer studies in higher education institutions is driven by the need to obtain feedback from alumni in order to improve educational systems and management. The results provide insights into graduates' real conditions, experiences, motivations, and competencies in entering the workforce. This information serves as a basis for developing policies, improving teaching and learning processes, and enhancing graduate quality to meet labor market needs. Therefore, tracer studies play a crucial role in linking higher education with the world of work and in continuously improving the quality of graduates [6].

## 2. Method

This study is a quantitative descriptive study that employs descriptive methods to address and resolve the issues encountered during the research process. The research instrument consists of a Likert-scale questionnaire and an evaluation form, which participants complete by filling out the questionnaire. Research data were collected by distributing a tracer study questionnaire to alumni of the Department of Sports and Health. The following is the instrument outline.

This questionnaire was adapted from Yogyakarta State University, then validated by three language experts, and its validity was tested using the product-moment correlation formula and Cronbach's alpha reliability test (0.896), indicating that the questionnaire is both valid and reliable. The population for this study consists of Applied Bachelor's degree graduates from the Department of Sports and Health. The sample in this study was selected using purposive sampling, with the criteria being students from the Department of Sports and Health who graduated in 2025. Data collection took place from June to August using a Google Form link; after the data was collected, it was analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentages).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Results of the Descriptive Analysis

#### 3.1.1. Alumni data for the Department of Sports and Health

The alumni data for the Department of Sports and Health—which includes the D4 Indonesian Traditional Medicine (PTI), D4 Health Promotion (Promkes), and D4 Recreation Business Management (PUR) programs—is presented in the following table:

**Table 1.** Data for the Department of Sports and Health FV UNY 2025

PROGRAM	CLASS OF 2021	THE AMOUNT HAS BEEN ENTERED	AMOUNT NOT ENTERED
Bachelor Of Applied Sciences PTI	42	30	12
Bachelor Of Applied Sciences PUR	24	13	11
Bachelor Of Applied Sciences Promkes	25	5	20
Total	91	48	43

According to Table 1, there are 91 alumni, of whom 48 completed the questionnaire and 43 did not. Based on these results, the health promotion program had the lowest response rate for the tracer study questionnaire.

The alumni data for the Department of Sports and Health is presented in a bar chart for clarity. The following is the bar chart :

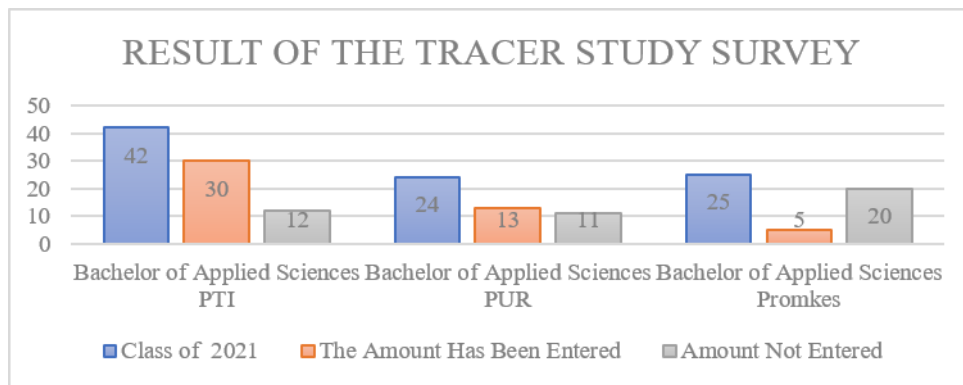


Fig. 1. Alumni Data for the Department of Sports and Health, Class of 2021

### 3.1.2. Alumnus status

The current status of alumni who have completed the tracer study questionnaire is summarized in the following table:

**Table 2. Current Alumni Status**

Current Status	
Work (full time/part time)	31
It is not yet possible to work	2
Self Employed	0
Continuing Education	2
Not working but looking for a job	13

Based on Table 3 above, it can be concluded that, on average, graduates of the Department of Sports and Health are either already employed or currently seeking employment. However, some graduates are still pursuing further education and have not yet entered the workforce. To provide a clearer picture of the graduates' status, the data is presented in the form of a bar chart. The following bar chart illustrates the graduates' status

The alumni status data is presented in a bar chart for clarity. The following is a bar chart of alumni status:

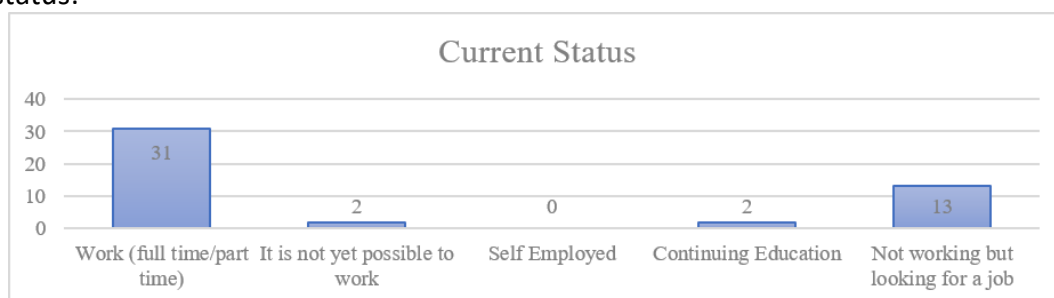


Fig. 2. The alumni status data

### 3.1.3. Waiting Period

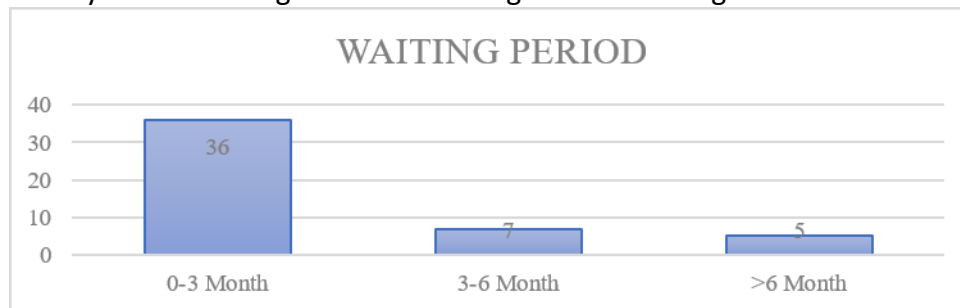
The time it takes for graduates to find employment after graduation falls into three categories: 0–3 months, 3–6 months, and more than 6 months. Data on the time it takes for graduates to find employment is shown in the table below.

**Table 3. Alumni Waiting Period**

Waiting Period	
0-3 Month	36
3-6 Month	7
>6 Month	5

According to Table 4, the average time it takes for graduates to find and secure employment after graduation ranges from 0 to 3 months. Some graduates, however, take between 3 and 6 months, while others take more than 6 months.

The waiting times for graduates of the Department of Sports and Health are presented in a bar chart for clarity. The following is a bar chart of graduate waiting times:



**Fig. 3.** Graduation Wait Time for the Department of Sports and Health

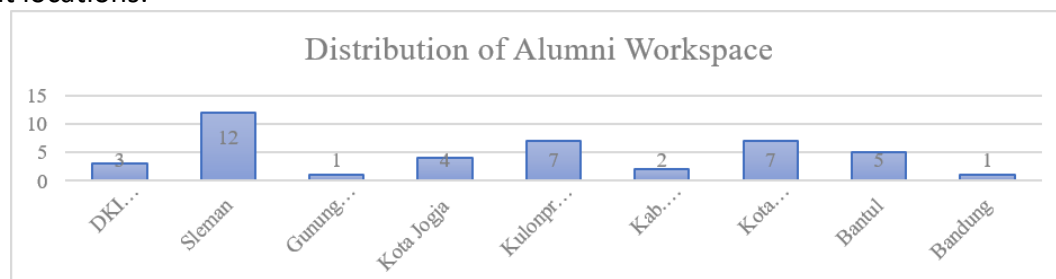
### 3.1.4. Workplace distribution data

Data on the distribution of workplaces refers to data on the regions or cities where alumni work after graduation. The following table presents data on the distribution of workplaces for alumni of the Department of Sports and Health:

**Table 4.** Distribution of Alumni Workplaces

Region/City of Employment	
City/Region	County
DKI Jakarta	3
Sleman	12
Gunungkidul	1
Kota Jogja	4
Kulonprogo	7
Kab. Magelang	2
Kota Surabaya	7
Bantul	5
Bandung	1

Table 5 shows the nine cities/regencies where alumni are employed. On average, the cities/regencies where alumni are employed are located on the island of Java Data on the distribution of employment locations for alumni of the Department of Sports and Health is presented in a bar chart for clarity. The following is a bar chart showing the distribution of alumni employment locations:



**Fig. 4.** Distribution of Cities/Regencies Where Alumni Work

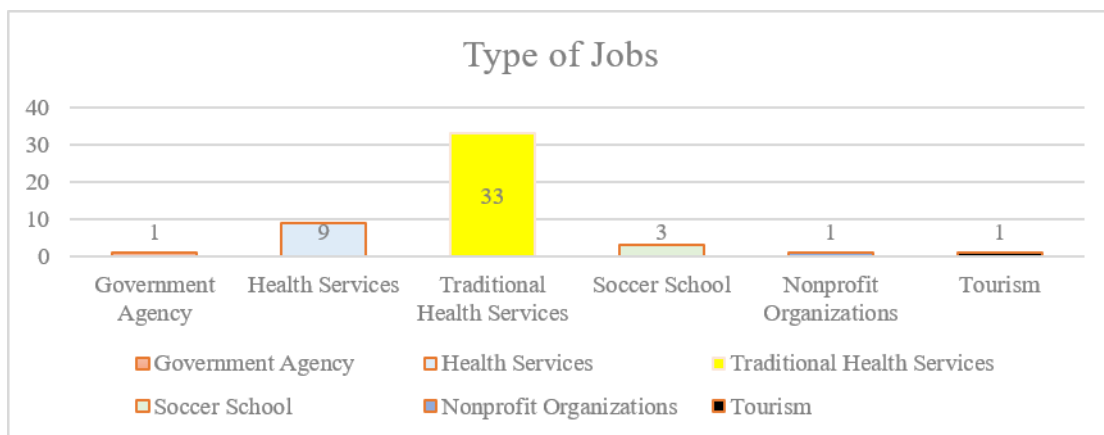
### 3.1.5. Job Type

The data on the types of jobs held by alumni of the Department of Sports and Health are presented in the following table :

**Table 5.** Types of Jobs

Job Type	
Government Agency	1
Health Services	9
Traditional Health Services	33
Soccer School	3
Nonprofit Organizations	1
Tourism	1

According to Table 6, graduates of the Department of Sports and Health have many employment opportunities in a variety of fields that align with their academic programs and curriculum. Data on the types of jobs held by alumni of the Department of Sports and Health is presented in a bar chart for clarity. The following is a bar chart showing the types of jobs held by alumni



**Fig. 5.** Types of Jobs Held by Alumni

### 3.1.6. Alignment of the Program with the Workplace

Data on the alignment of academic programs with employment is based on the results of a questionnaire and the workplace conditions of alumni. This data is presented in the following table

**Table 6.** Alignment of Academic Programs with Occupations

Alignment of the Program with the Workplace	
Very Appropriate	24
Appropriate	20
Somewhat Appropriate	2
Not Very Appropriate	1
Not at All	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

Table 7 shows that the workplaces of alumni from the Department of Sports and Health are highly aligned with the academic programs and curriculum offered during their studies.

### 3.2. Discussion

The Department of Sports and Health, Faculty of Vocational Studies at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY), consists of three study programs: the Diploma IV in Indonesian Traditional Medicine (PTI), the Diploma IV in Health Promotion (Promkes), and the Diploma IV in Recreational Business Management (PUR). In 2025, the department graduated 91 students out of a total of 121 enrolled students, comprising 42 graduates from PTI, 25 from Promkes, and 24 from PUR.

The total number of alumni from the Department of Sports and Health is 91. Of these, 48 alumni (53%) have completed the questionnaire, while 43 alumni (47%) have not yet responded. The alumni are distributed across nine regencies/cities, namely DKI Jakarta, Sleman, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta

City, Kulon Progo, Magelang Regency, Surabaya City, Bantul, and Bandung. Based on the data collected, alumni are employed in various sectors, including government institutions, healthcare services, traditional healthcare services, football academies, non-governmental organizations, and tourism industries.

The employment of alumni from the Department of Sports and Health aligns with the curriculum delivered during their studies. This is reflected in both the types of workplaces and the questionnaire results. A total of 24 alumni (50%) reported that their jobs are highly relevant to their study program and curriculum, while 20 alumni (42%) stated that their jobs are relevant.

Alumni employment waiting periods vary in the duration required to secure a job. The waiting period is categorized into three groups: 0–3 months, 3–6 months, and more than 6 months. The data show that 36 alumni (75%) obtained employment within 0–3 months, 7 alumni (15%) within 3–6 months, and 5 alumni (10%) after more than 6 months. These findings indicate that the majority of alumni actively engaged in job searching and experienced relatively short waiting periods before employment.

All data were obtained through a tracer study conducted using questionnaires distributed to alumni of the Department of Sports and Health. A tracer study is a research approach that examines alumni outcomes, particularly in terms of job search processes, employment conditions, and the application of competencies acquired during their studies. Tracer studies are conducted systematically, institutionally, and continuously to obtain feedback from alumni. Many higher education institutions in Indonesia and abroad implement tracer studies as part of their quality assurance processes. The results of tracer studies provide valuable feedback for study programs and universities in their efforts to improve and develop the quality of education systems.

#### 4. Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that of the 91 graduates from the Department of Sports and Health, 48 students (53%) completed the tracer study questionnaire, while 43 students (47%) did not. Graduates of the Department of Sports and Health had a short waiting period, with the average post-graduation waiting period ranging from 0 to 3 months.

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to this research, authorship, or publication.

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