



## **Department of Institutional Research and Assessment**

### **Alumni Survey Analysis Class of 2019-2020**

**Your suggestions and comments are welcomed. For questions or additional queries do not hesitate to contact us  
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## ACRONYM

AKSOB	Adnan Kassar School of Business
ARCSON	Alice Ramez Chagoury School of Nursing
SArD	School of Architecture and Design
SAS	School of Arts and Sciences
SOE	School of Engineering
SOM	Gilbert and Rose-Marie Chagoury School of Medicine
SOP	School of Pharmacy
LAU	Lebanese American University

## Executive Summary

The key findings based on responses of the graduates of 2019-2020 are summarized below. Findings can be used to predict with 95% confidence the true population statistic within +/- 2.62 percentage points of the sample statistic.

- 72% of LAU graduates were employed or were continuing their education within 12 months of graduation.
- Graduates majoring in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies had a 100% chance of securing a job before graduation.
- To search for their first job, graduates across all majors mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job (22.9%), followed by family or personal connections (19%), LAU career guidance /career portal (18.2%), social media platforms (13.1%), company websites (7.3%), an LAU teacher/faculty (5.7%), LAU career fair (4.9%), LAU academic departments (2.2%), career fairs organized by other organizations (0.8%), online newspapers (0.2%) and printed newspapers (0.1%).
- 20% of graduates sought or earned a graduate/doctoral degree.
- Around 81% of graduates confirmed that their first job was related to their undergraduate field of study.
- The vast majority of respondents found their first job in Lebanon (85%) whereas 6% found their first job in the gulf region, 4% in Europe and 2% in North America.
- External employers had a demand for graduates who majored in Business, Computer Science and Economics.
- Graduates who were employed in Lebanon were mostly based inside the capital Beirut.
- The industries that employed most of LAU graduates were (1) Education & Training, (2) Hospital & other institutional settings (hospital pharmacist/ clinical pharmacist) and (3) Marketing, Sales & Services.
- The average starting basic salary for all graduates amounted to \$1,418. The average basic salary ranged from \$1,351 for graduates employed in Africa to \$1,610 for those employed in North America. The highest paid graduates were those employed in North America followed by those employed in the Gulf Region.
- The highest paid majors were: Fashion Design, International Affairs, Engineering (Computer, Mechanical and Electrical), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, Applied Economics, Doctor of Pharmacy, Political Science and International Affairs and Executive MBA.
- 32% of graduates who had an internship experience were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Graduates who majored in Philosophy, Mathematics, Learning Disability and Giftedness, and Education were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship.

- 63% of graduates reported their academic experience helped them develop an entrepreneurial mindset to pursue an entrepreneurial career path. Of those, 69% are currently following an entrepreneurial career path.
- When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 19% of alumni reported to have participated. Of those who participated, 56% were males as opposed to 44% who were females.
- Were they to start again, 95% of graduates would pursue their studies at LAU.
- 97% of graduates believed that the preparation they received is the same or better than that received by their peers from other universities.
- The majority of alumni (66% - 87%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: presentation skills, communication skills/developing written communication skills, ability to work under pressure, work ethics, teamwork, problem solving skills, public speaking skills, listening skills, positive attitude, time management skills, leadership skills/developing management/leadership capacities, decision making, flexibility and conflict management/resolution skills.

## **Methodology**

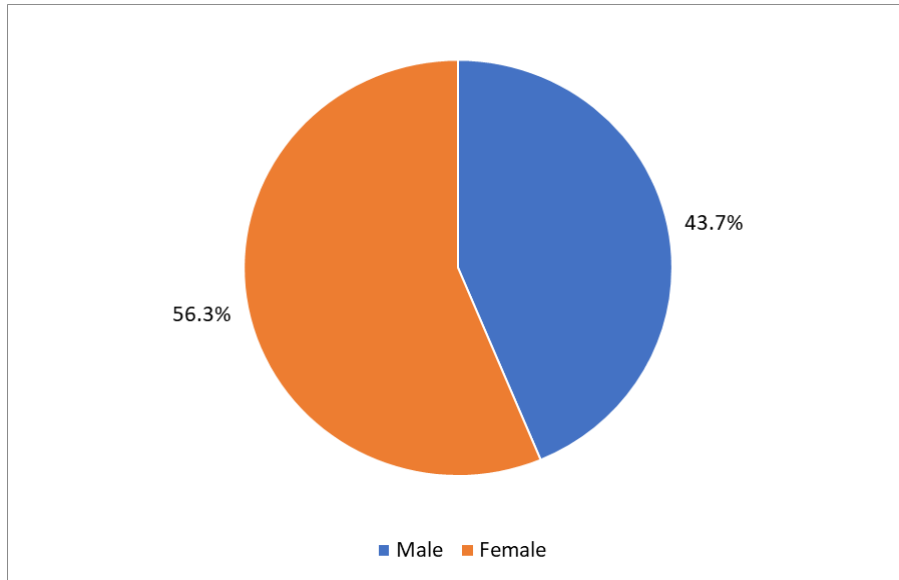
All LAU alumni of the academic 2019-2020 were invited to participate in the online alumni survey. The alumni survey aimed at determining the employment and educational status of graduates and their views on the added value of internships on employment, when applicable. Alumni perspectives on their level of preparedness for employment reflected in the possession of the required theoretical knowledge and essential soft skill sets were also investigated.

The survey was disseminated by email to 2,030 LAU alumni at three different intervals, with each interval marking 12 months from graduation for the alumni surveyed. Alumni were given three weeks to complete the survey and received two reminders after the initial invitation to participate in the survey. Alumni who did not complete the online survey in person received follow up telephone calls.

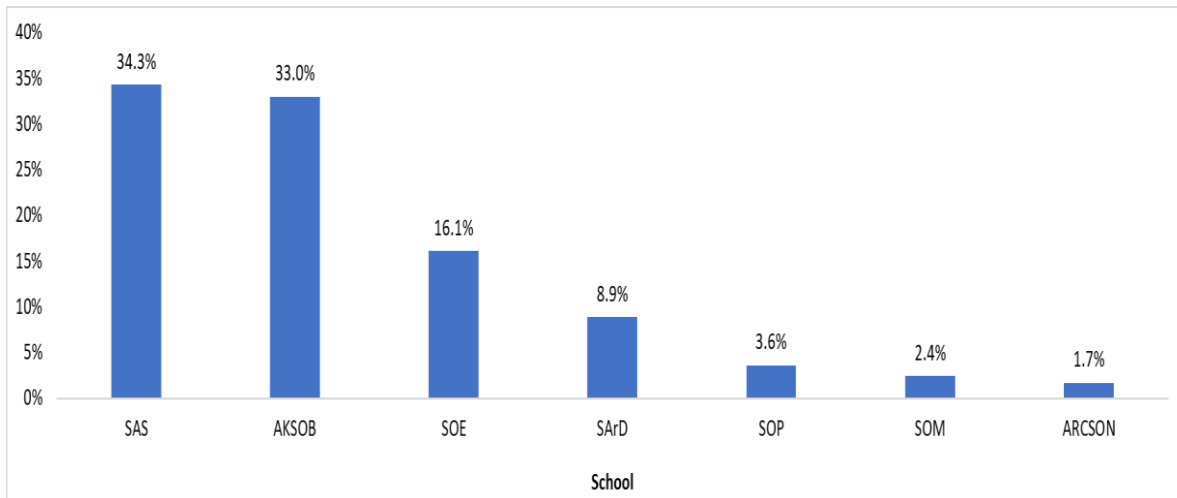
Out of the 2,030 alumni invited, 807 responded yielding a response rate of 40%. The generalizability of the results to the population depends on the sample size, which in turn depends on the degree of precision desired, the variability of the data sampled, and the type of sampling employed, namely level of tolerated error accepted. With 807 respondents, a 2.62 percent margin of error and a 95 percent confidence interval were generated. As such one can predict with 95% confidence that the true population statistic is within +/- 2.62 percentage points of the sample statistic.

## **Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

Out of the 807 respondents, 56.3% were females (Figure 1). Most respondents were graduates from the SAS (34.3%), while 33% were graduates from the AKSOB, 16% from the SOE, 9% from the SArD, 3.6% from the SOP, 2.4% from the SOM and 1.7% from the ARCSON (Figure 2). These percentages mirror to a large extent graduation patterns at LAU by school. As for the majors of respondents, 26.4% majored in Business, 11.4% in Biology, 6.3% in Civil Engineering, 4.6% in Computer Science, 3.6% in Psychology and 3.5% in Bachelor of Architecture, Mechanical Engineering and Economics. Alumni who majored in Pharmacy, Interior Architecture, General Medicine, Nutrition and other majors also participated in the survey.



**Figure 1: Respondents by gender**



**Figure 2: Respondents by school**

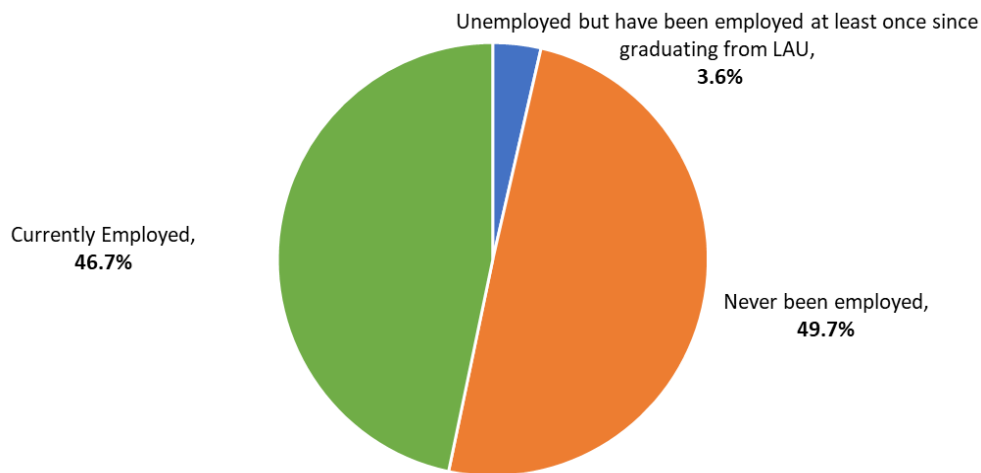


## Major Findings

### 1. Employment and Post-Graduation Status

#### i. Current Employment Status

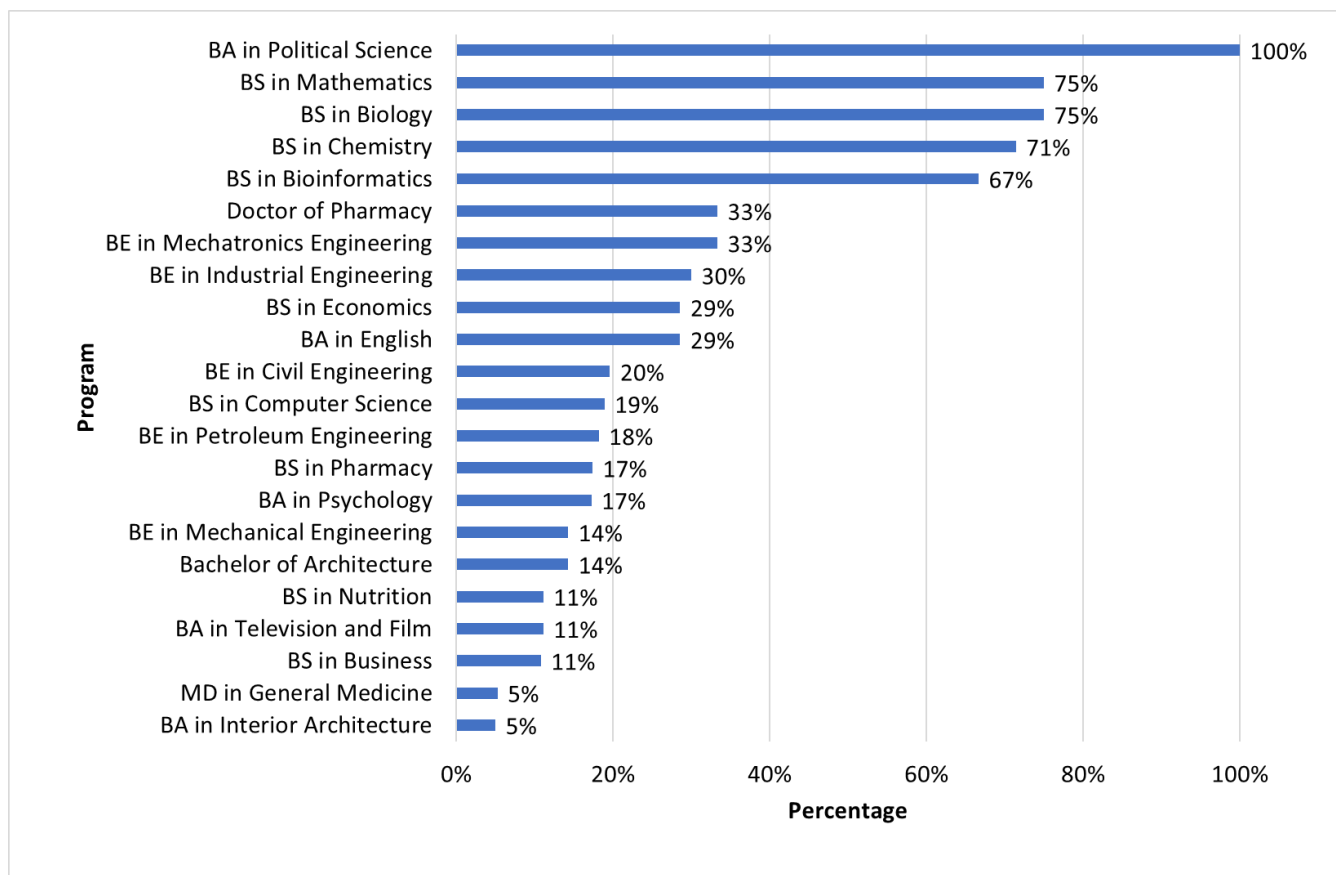
The current employment status of the LAU Alumni of AY 2019-2020 varies. 46.7% of respondents are currently employed whereas 3.6% have been employed at least once. 49.7% of LAU Alumni of AY 2019-2020 have never been employed. (Figure 3).



*Figure 3: Employment status*

#### ii. Continuing Education

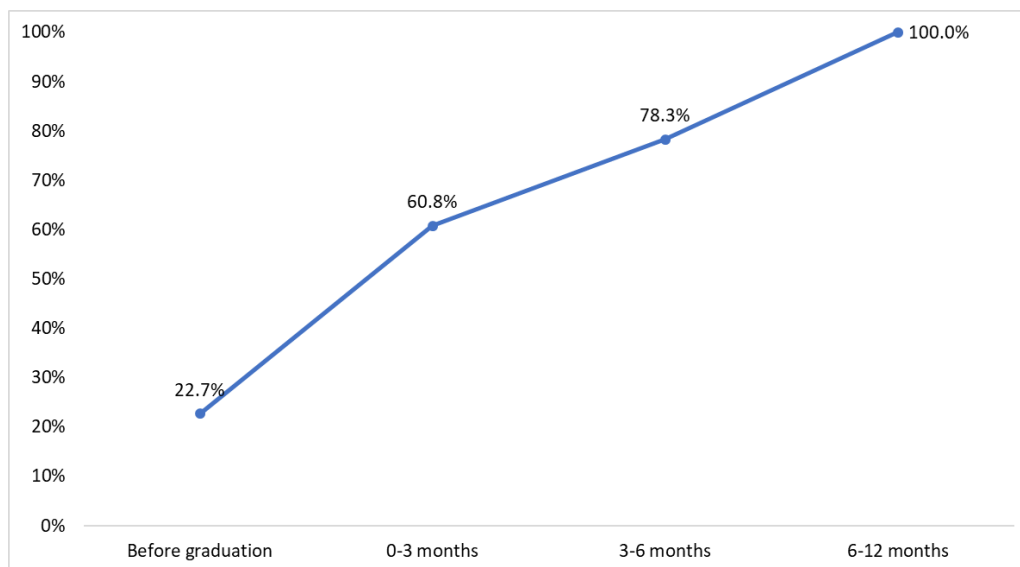
Alumni were asked about whether they had sought further education after they completed their undergraduate studies. 51% confirmed that they had already earned or are currently pursuing a graduate degree or a doctoral degree. In fact, out of the 53.3% who are currently unemployed – never been employed and unemployed but at least employed once – 51% are full-time graduate or doctoral students. Alumni who opted to continue their education had mostly completed their undergraduate degree in Political Science, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry and Bioinformatics (Figure 4).



**Figure 4:** Alumni continuing higher education based on undergraduate degree

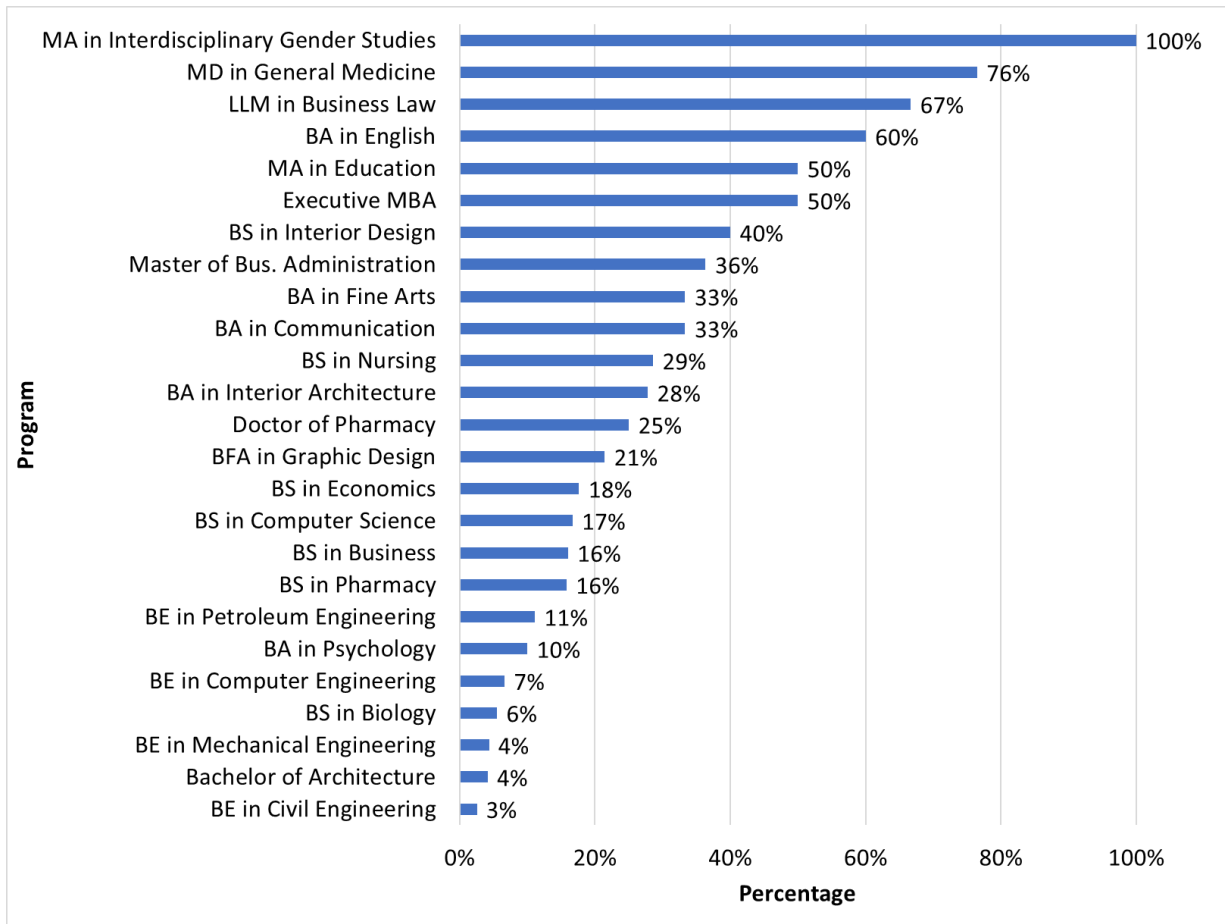
### iii. Time to first job

When asked about the time spent to find their initial job, 22.7% of alumni reported to have found their first job prior to graduation. Within the first six months after graduation, 78.3% had secured a job. This rate increased to 100% 12 months after graduation (Figure 5).



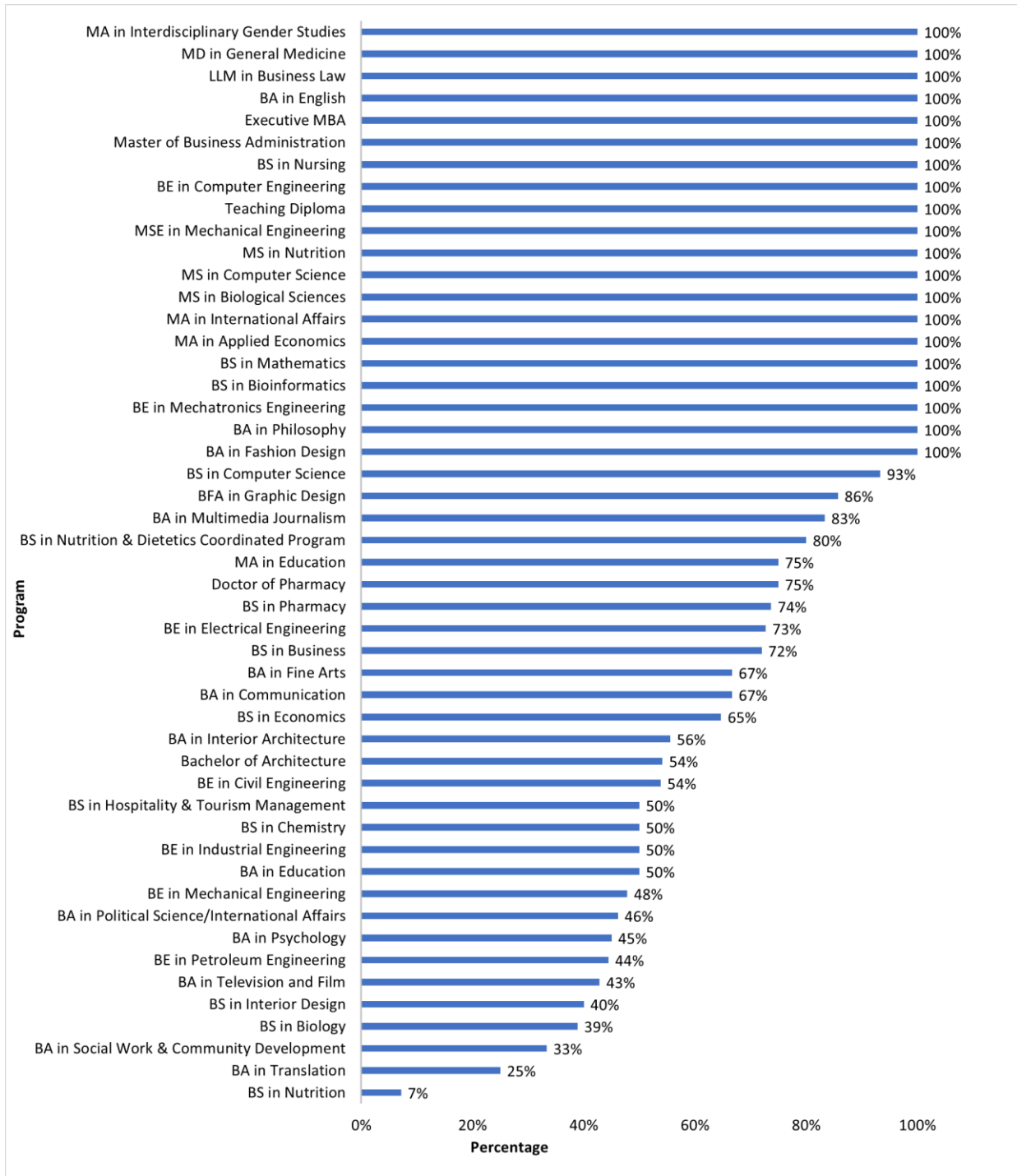
*Figure 5: Employment rates based on initial employment*

Based on survey findings, 100% of alumni who majored in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies were able to find a job prior to graduation. 76% and 67% of alumni who majored in General Medicine and Business Law respectively found their first job prior to graduation. 20-60% of those who majored in Graphic Design, Doctor of Pharmacy, Interior Architecture, Nursing, Communication, Fine Arts, MBA, Interior Design, Executive MBA, MA in Education and English reported finding a job prior to graduation. However only 3-18% of alumni who majored in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Biology, Computer Engineering, Psychology, Petroleum Engineering, Pharmacy, Business, Computer Science and Economics secured a job by graduation (Figure 6).



**Figure 6:** Employment rates by degree prior to graduation

For a period of up to twelve months after graduation, all alumni (100%) who majored in Fashion Design, Philosophy, Mechatronics Engineering, Bioinformatics, Mathematics, Applied Economics, International Affairs, Biological Sciences, Computer Science, Nutrition, Mechanical Engineering, Teaching Diploma, Computer Engineering, Nursing, MBA, Executive MBA, English, Business Law, General Medicine and Interdisciplinary Gender Studies were capable of securing a job. Over the same period, most alumni (50-93%) who majored in Education, Industrial Engineering, Chemistry, Hospitality & Tourism Management, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Interior Architecture, Economics, Communication, Fine Arts, Business, Electrical Engineering, Pharmacy, Doctor of Pharmacy, MA in Education, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program, Multimedia Journalism, Graphic Design and Computer Science were able to find a job. (Figure 7).

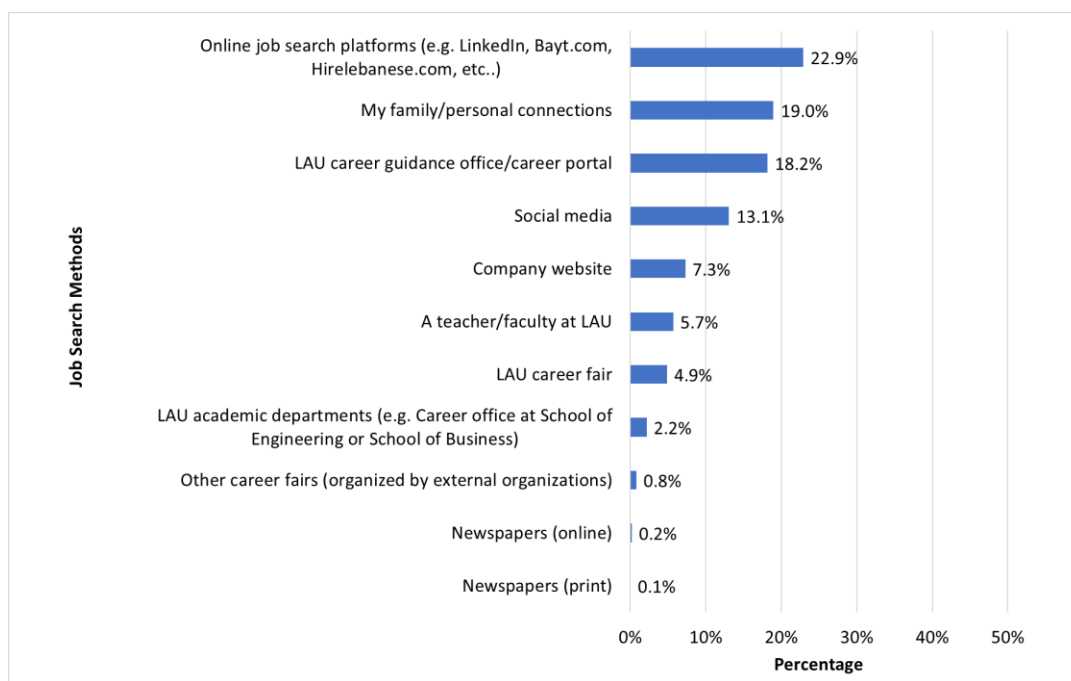


*Figure 7: Employment rates by degree twelve months after graduation*

#### iv. Job search methods

Alumni reported using a variety of methods when searching for their first job. Alumni mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job

(22.9%), followed by family or personal connections (19%), LAU career guidance /career portal (18.2%), social media platforms (13.1%), company websites (7.3%), an LAU teacher/faculty (5.7%), LAU career fair (4.9%), LAU academic departments (2.2%), career fairs organized by other organizations (0.8%), online newspapers (0.2%) and printed newspapers (0.1%) (Figure 8).



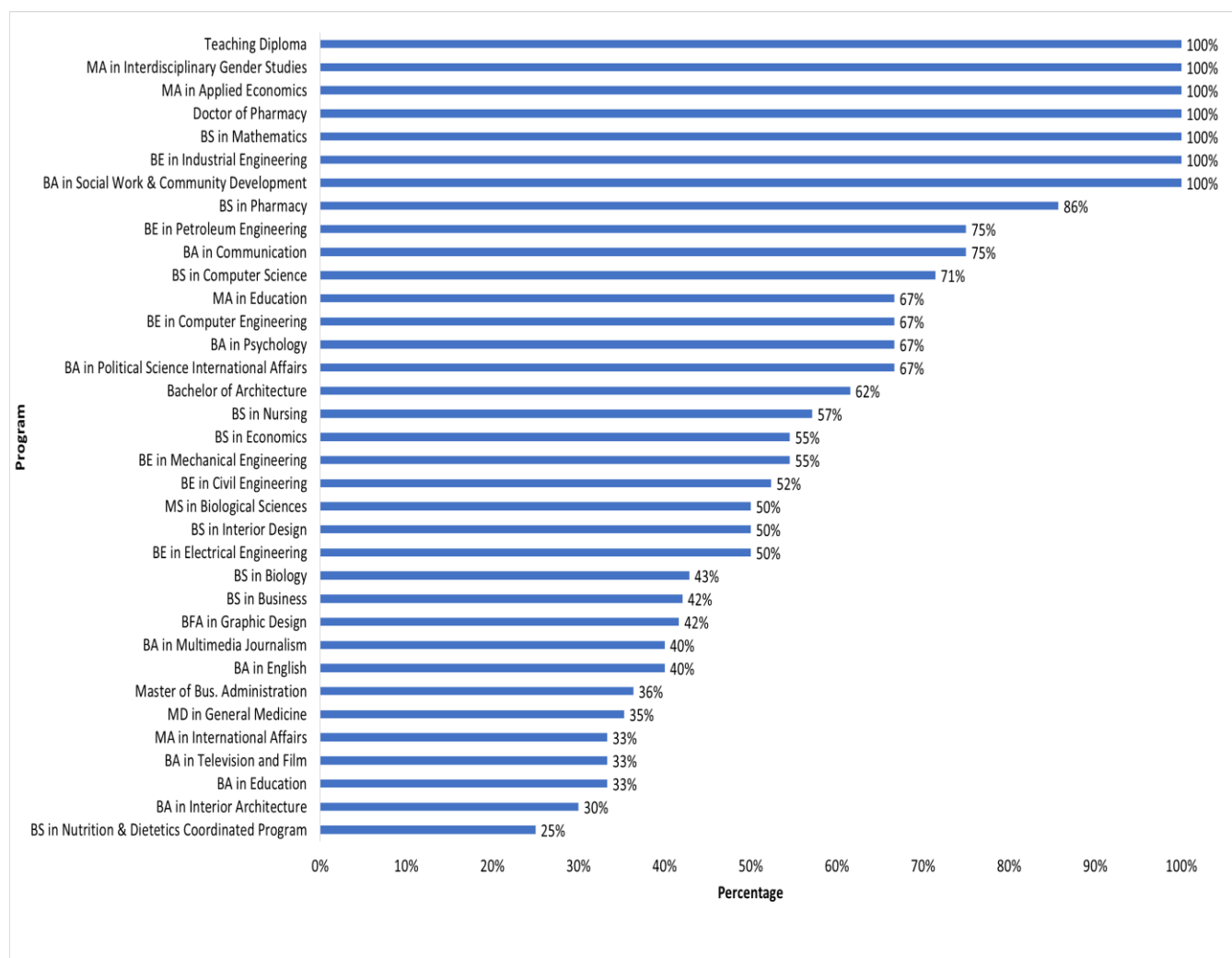
**Figure 8: Methods alumni relied on for their job search**

Graduates across all majors have relied on LAU job search platforms and services - the career fair, career guidance office/career portal, academic departments, and faculty - to secure employment particularly those who received degrees in Teaching Diploma, MA in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, MA in Applied Economics , Doctor of Pharmacy , BS in Mathematics , BE in Industrial Engineering and BA in Social Work and Community Development (100%).

In addition, graduates who received their degree in BS in Pharmacy (86%), BE in Petroleum Engineering (75%), BA in Communication (75%), BS in Computer Science (71%) as well as MA in Education, BE in Computer Engineering , BA in Psychology, and BA in Political Science/International Affairs (67%) found jobs using LAU search platforms.

Graduates who received degrees in BA in Multimedia Journalism (40%), BA in English (40%), Master of Business Administration (36%), MD in General Medicine (35%), MA in International Affairs (33%), BA in Television and Film (33%), BA in Education (33%), BA

in Interior Architecture (30%) and BS in Nutrition and Dietetics Coordinated Program (25%) were the least reliant of LAU job search platforms to find jobs (Figure 9).



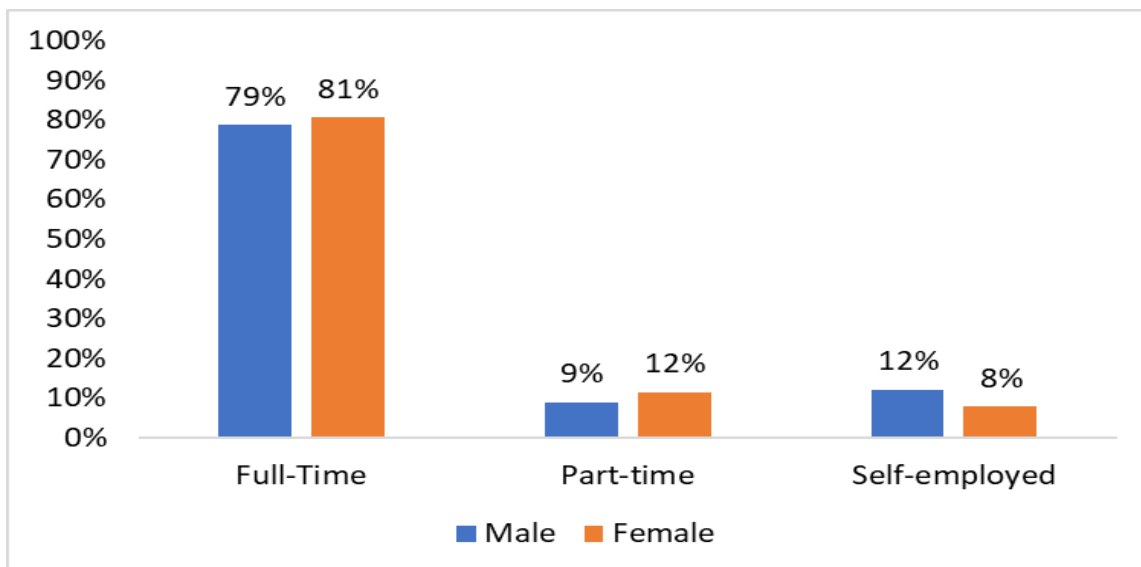
**Figure 9:** Alumni who relied on LAU job search platforms and services based on degree

## 2. First Job Experience

### i. Type

A vast majority of respondents (80%) reported that the first job they had secured was on a full-time basis whereas 10% reported that the job was on a part-time basis. More females (81%) secured a full-time job compared to males (79%). The same applies to part-time employment, where 12% females reporting having secured part-time jobs

compared to 9% males (Figure 10). In addition, 10% reported to have been self-employed and those mostly majored in Business, Civil Engineering and Fine Arts.



*Figure 10: Job type by gender*

## ii. Correlation of Job to Undergraduate Field of Study

Not all respondents worked in their field of study. In fact, 81% of alumni confirmed that their first job was related to their undergraduate major. Finding a job in one's undergraduate field of study depended on the major.

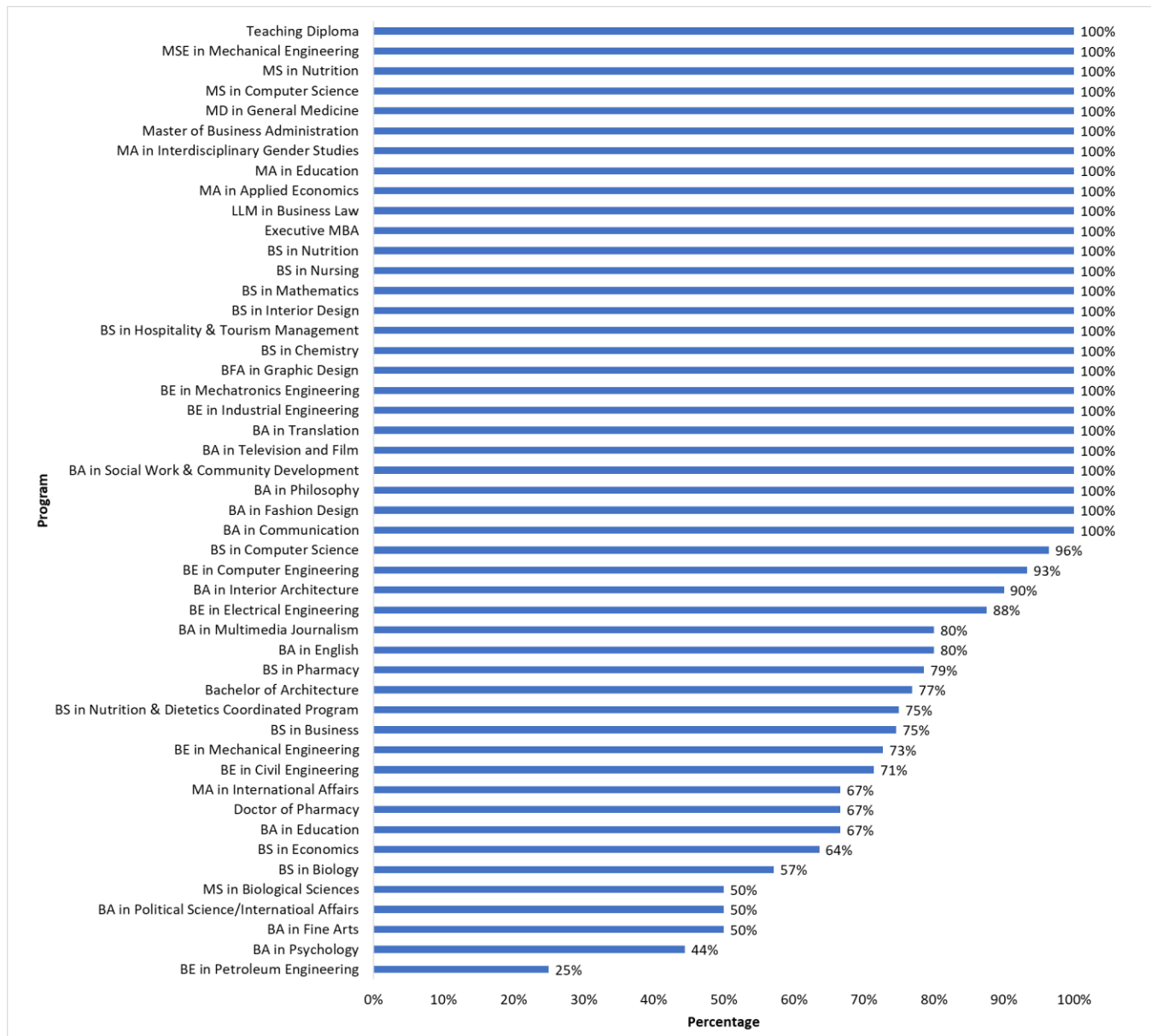
All (100%) those who majored in Communication, Fashion Design, Philosophy, Social Work & Community Development, Television and Film, Translation, Industrial Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Graphic Design, Chemistry, Hospitality & Tourism Management, Interior Design, Mathematics, Nursing, Nutrition, Executive MBA, Business Law, Applied Economics, Education, Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, Master of Business Administration, General Medicine, Computer Science, Nutrition, Mechanical Engineering and Teaching Diploma secured a first job that was related to their undergraduate field of study.

Most alumni (90% - 60%) majoring in, Computer Science, Computer Engineering, Interior Architecture, Electrical Engineering, English, Multimedia Journalism, Pharmacy, Architecture, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program, Business, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Education, Doctor of Pharmacy,



International Affairs and Economics reported securing a first job in their undergraduate field of study.

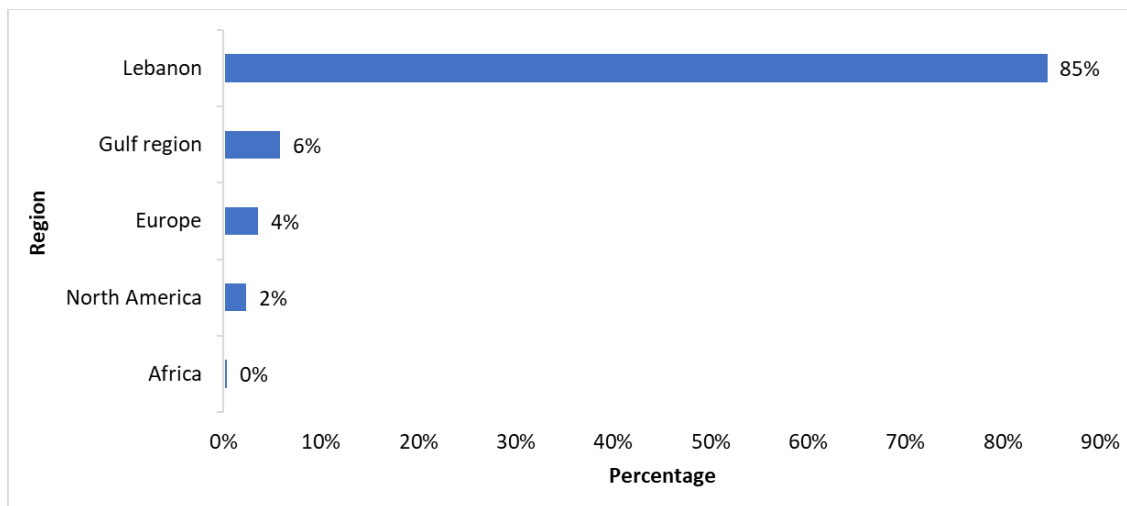
This percentage dropped to 57% and below for alumni who majored in Biology, Fine Arts, Political Science & International Affairs, Biological Sciences, Psychology and Petroleum Engineering (Figure 11).



**Figure 11:** Employment in jobs related to undergraduate field of study by undergraduate degree

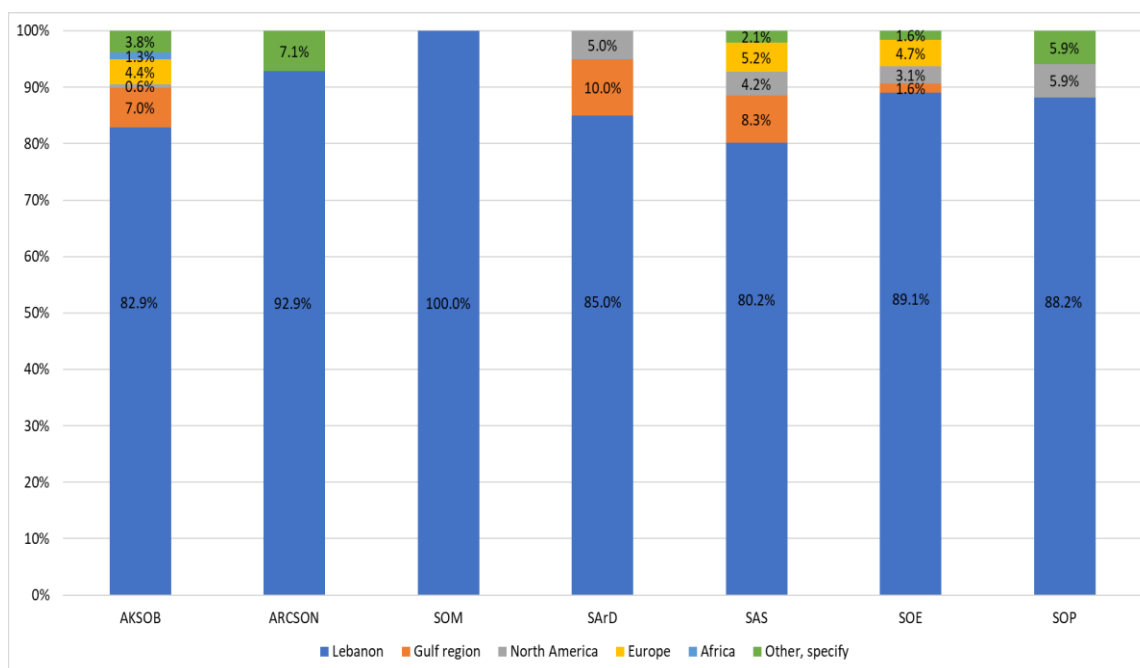
### iii. Location

The vast majority of respondents (85%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 6% found their first job in the gulf region, 4% in Europe and 2% in North America. On another note, none of the respondents indicated having found a job in Africa (Figure 12).



*Figure 12: Employment by job location*

All the majors offered by LAU were found to correlate positively with the demands of the Lebanese labor market. All alumni (100%) who graduated from SOM reported being employed in Lebanon. This percentage dropped to 93% of alumni who graduated from ARCSON and to 89% for those who graduated from SOE and 88% for those who graduated from SOP. Similarly, this percentage further dropped to 85% for those who graduated from SArD and 83% for those who graduated from AKSOB. External market demands varied according to the region. Employment outside Lebanon was found to be highest for graduates of SAS (20%) followed by AKSOB (17%), SArD (15%), SOP (12%), SOE (11%) and ARCSON (7%) (Figure 13).



**Figure 13: Employment rates by school and location**

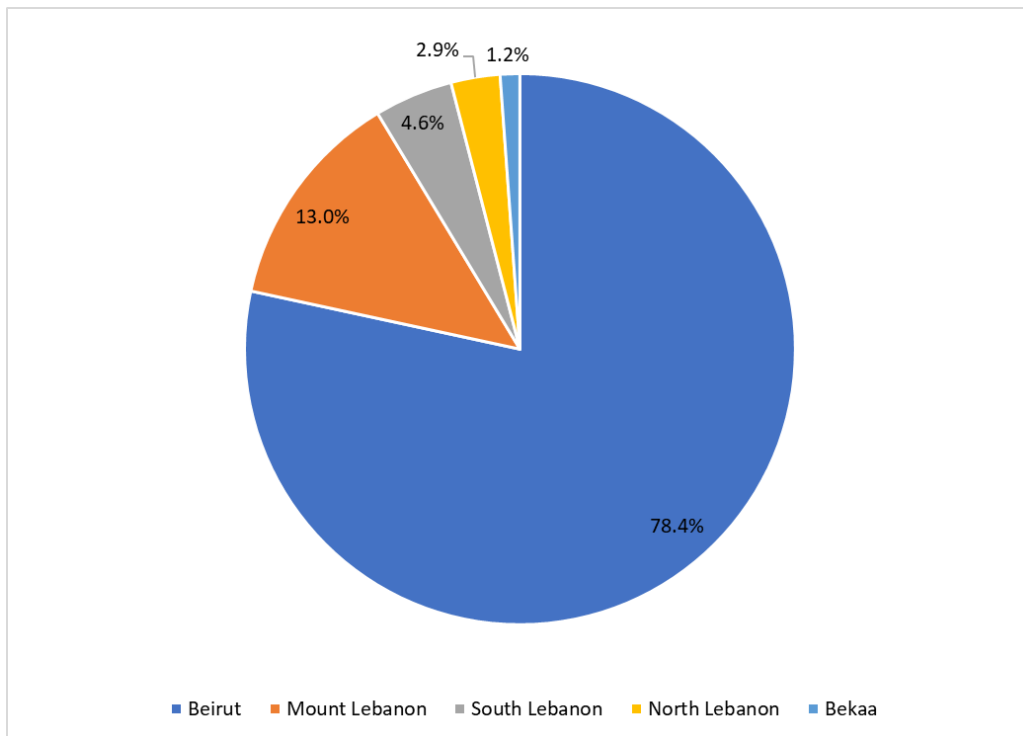
Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business, Computer Science and Economics. Employers based in Africa have recruited alumni who majored in Business. Employers from the Gulf region mainly recruited Business, Computer Science, along with Economics and Graphic Design. As for employers based in North America, they have mainly recruited from Computer Science along with some in English, Fashion Design, Psychology, Architecture, Engineering (Computer and Electrical), Economics and Pharmacy. When it comes to Europe, employers have mainly recruited Business and Computer Science (Table 1).

**Table 1: Alumni employed abroad by degree**

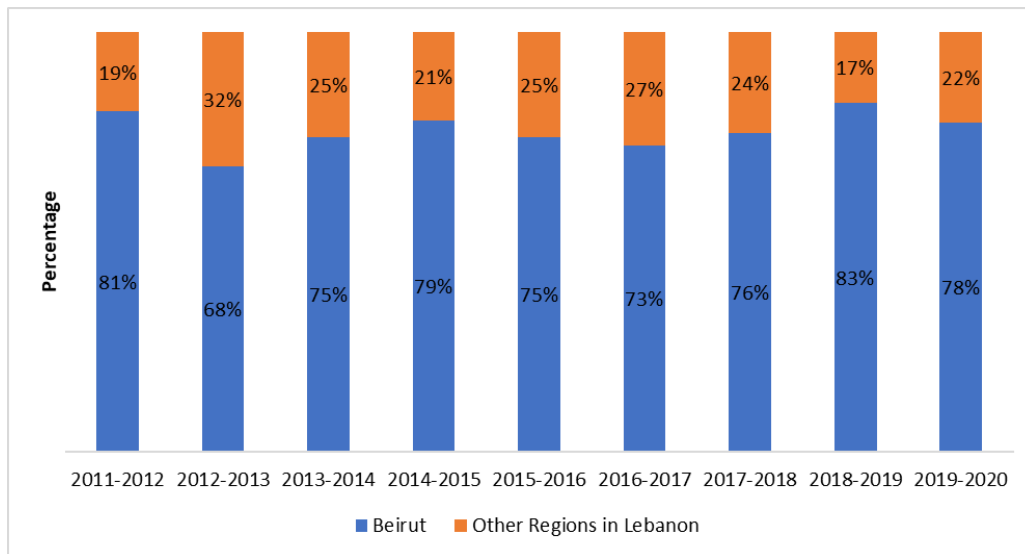
Program	Africa	Europe	Gulf region	Lebanon	North America	Other, specify
BA in Communication				1%		
BA in Education				1%		
BA in English				1%	10%	
BA in Fashion Design					10%	
BA in Fine Arts				1%		
BA in Interior Architecture			4%	3%		
BA in Multimedia Journalism				1%		9%
BA in Philosophy						
BA in Political Sc/Int.Affairs				2%		

BA in Psychology			4%	2%	10%	
BA in Soc.Work & Comm.Develop.						
BA in Television and Film			4%	1%		
BA in Translation						
Bachelor of Architecture			4%	3%	10%	
BE in Civil Engineering		7%		6%		
BE in Computer Engineering				4%	10%	
BE in Electrical Engineering		7%		2%	10%	
BE in Industrial Engineering			4%	1%		
BE in Mechanical Engineering				3%		9%
BE in Mechatronics Engineering						
BE in Petroleum Engineering				1%		
BFA in Graphic Design			8%	3%		
BS in Bioinformatics						
BS in Biology			4%	2%		
BS in Business	100%	47%	33%	31%		27%
BS in Chemistry						
BS in Computer Science		27%	17%	5%	20%	
BS in Economics			13%	2%	10%	
BS in Hosp. & Tourism Manag.				1%		
BS in Interior Design				1%		
BS in Mathematics						
BS in Nursing				4%		9%
BS in Nutr.&Diet. Coord. Prog.				1%		
BS in Nutrition			4%			
BS in Pharmacy				3%	10%	9%
Doctor of Pharmacy				1%		
Executive MBA				1%		
LLM in Business Law				1%		
MA in Applied Economics						9%
MA in Education				1%		
MA in Interdis. Gender Studies						
MA in International Affairs		7%		1%		
Master of Bus. Administration				3%		18%
MD in General Medicine				5%		
MS in Biological Sciences				1%		
MS in Computer Science				1%		
MS in Nutrition						
MSE in Mechanical Engineering		7%				
Teaching Diploma				1%		9%

As for alumni who were employed in Lebanon, most were based inside the capital Beirut (78.4%) and an additional 13% were based in the Mount Lebanon Governorate (Figure 14). Employment opportunities ranged from 4.6% to 1.2% in South Lebanon, North Lebanon and the Bekaa. Employment trends have changed over time. The percentage of alumni employed in Beirut decreased from 81% for graduates of 2011- 2012 to 75% for graduates of 2015-2016 to 73% for the graduates of 2016-2017. It increased again to 76% for the graduates of 2017-2018 to 83% for the graduates of 2018-2019 and then decreased again to 78% for the graduates of 2019-2020. Figure 15 gives trends in employment opportunities of LAU graduates by governorate.



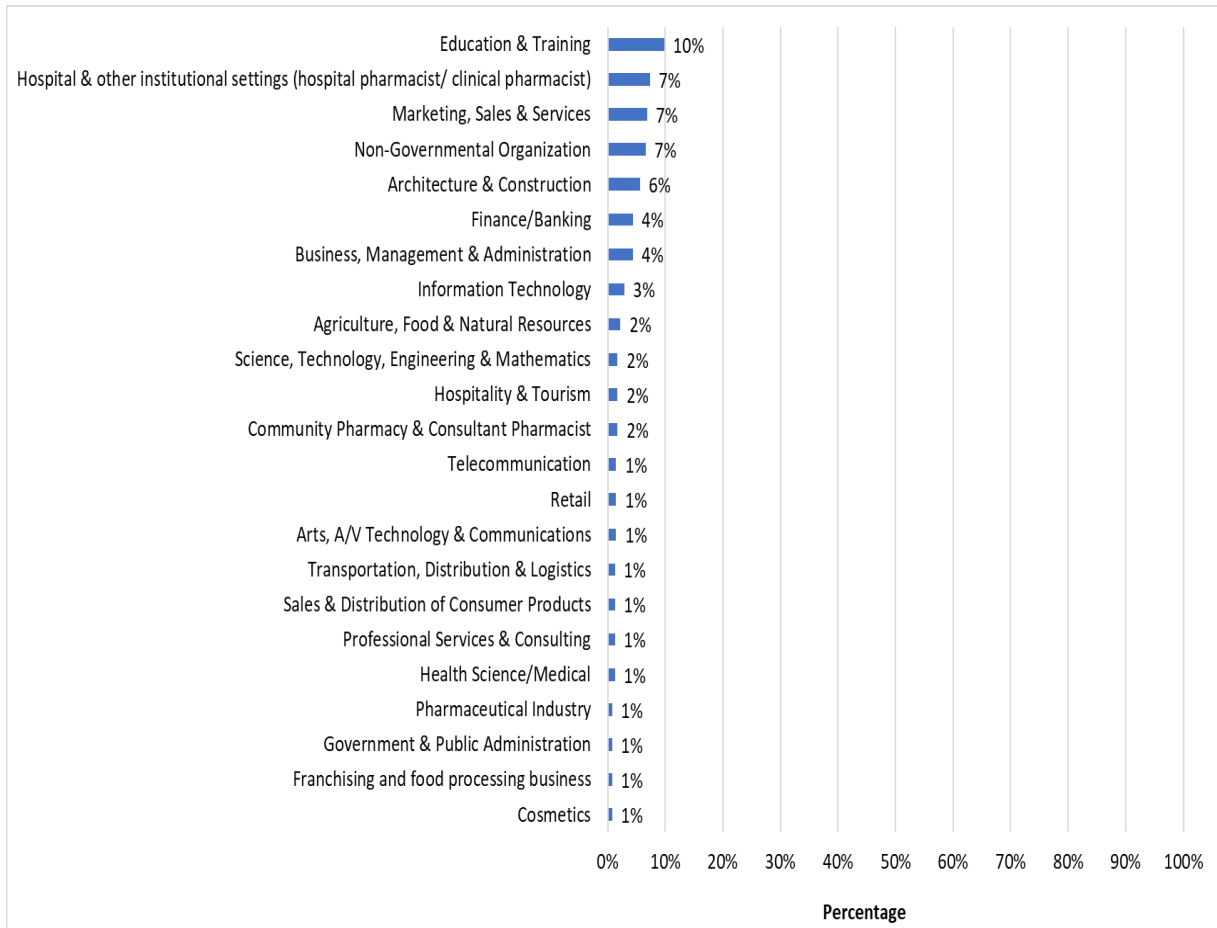
**Figure 14:** Employment by governorate



*Figure 15: Trends in employment by governorate*

#### iv. Industry

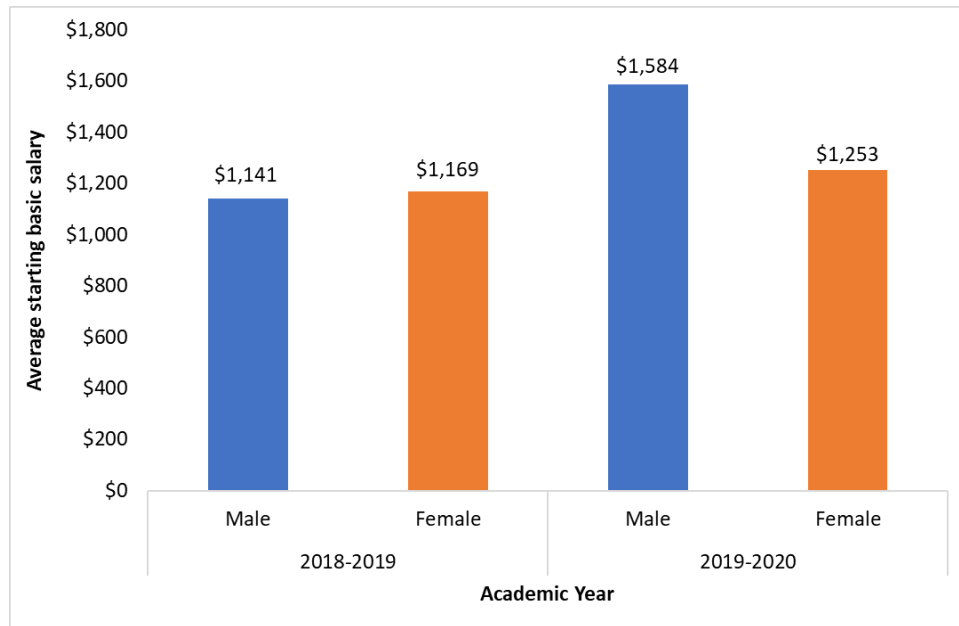
Alumni were asked to provide the industry of the company they were employed in. The “Education & Training” industry employed the most alumni (10%), followed by Hospital & other institutional settings (hospital pharmacist/ clinical pharmacist) (7%), Marketing, Sales & Services (7%), Non-Governmental Organization (7%), Architecture & Construction (6%), Business, Management & Administration (4%), Finance/Banking (4%), and Information Technology (3%). On the other hand, 31% of respondents indicated that the industry of the company they were employed in belongs to other categories such as Research and Consultancy, Digital Marketing, Oil and Gas Refinement, Real Estate Trading and Fashion Design. (Figure 16).



**Figure 16:** *Employment by company industry*

#### **i. Starting Basic Salary**

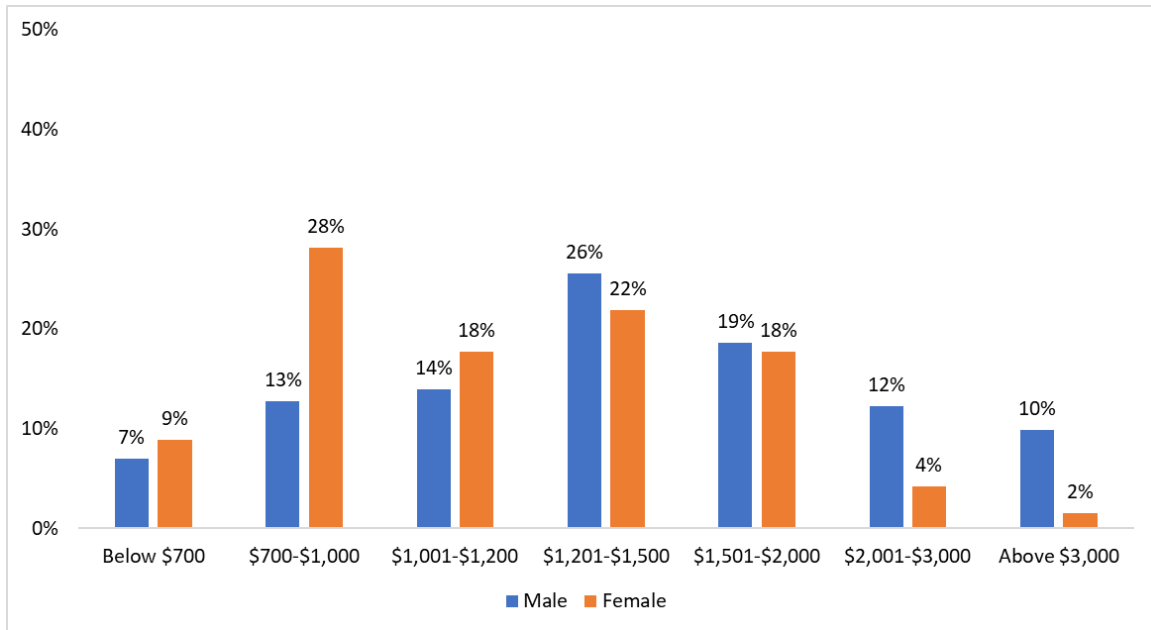
The average starting basic salary for all alumni respondents amounted to \$1,418. The average starting basic salary for males is \$1,584, which is higher than that of the average basic salary for females of \$1,253 (Figure 17). Comparing to previous year, there was a significant increase in the average starting salary for males (\$1,141 in 2018-2019 to \$1,584 in 2019-2020). On the other hand, there was no significant variation in salaries offered to females (\$1,169 in 2018-2019 to \$1,253 in 2019-2020).



**Figure 17:** Trends in average starting basic salary by gender

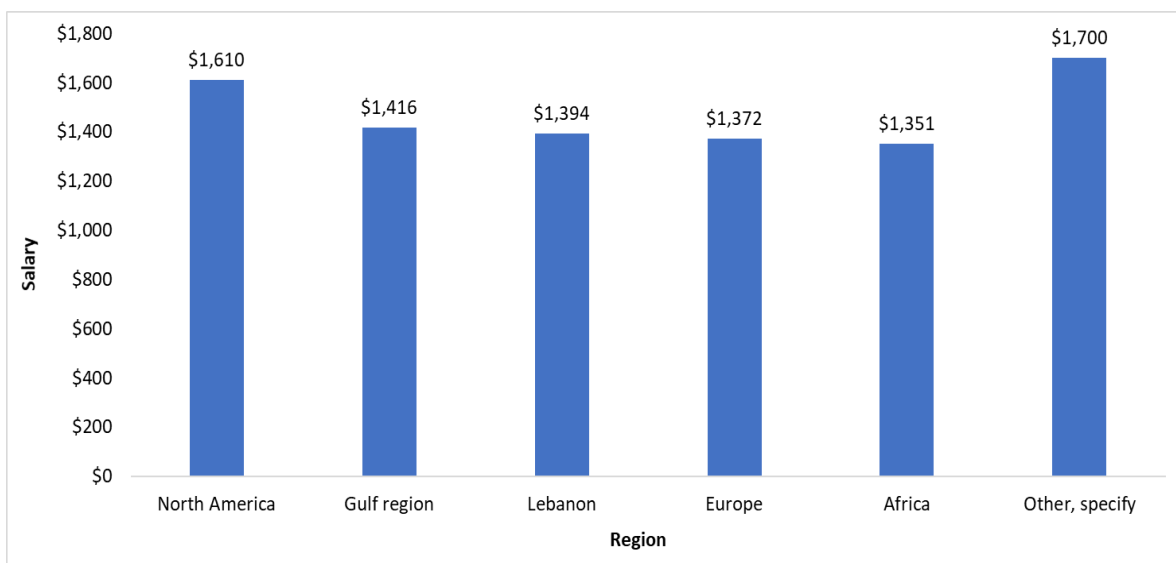
This observation is reinforced by looking at the starting basic salary brackets. We can notice that the majority of females or 55% of them earn within the low starting salary brackets \$700-\$1,200 versus only 34% of the males. In contrast, when it comes to salaries between \$1,201- Above \$3,000, females constitute 45% versus 66% of the males. For instance, it is worth noting that only 6% of females earn a salary between \$2,001 and above \$3,000 in comparison to 22% males. (Figure 18).





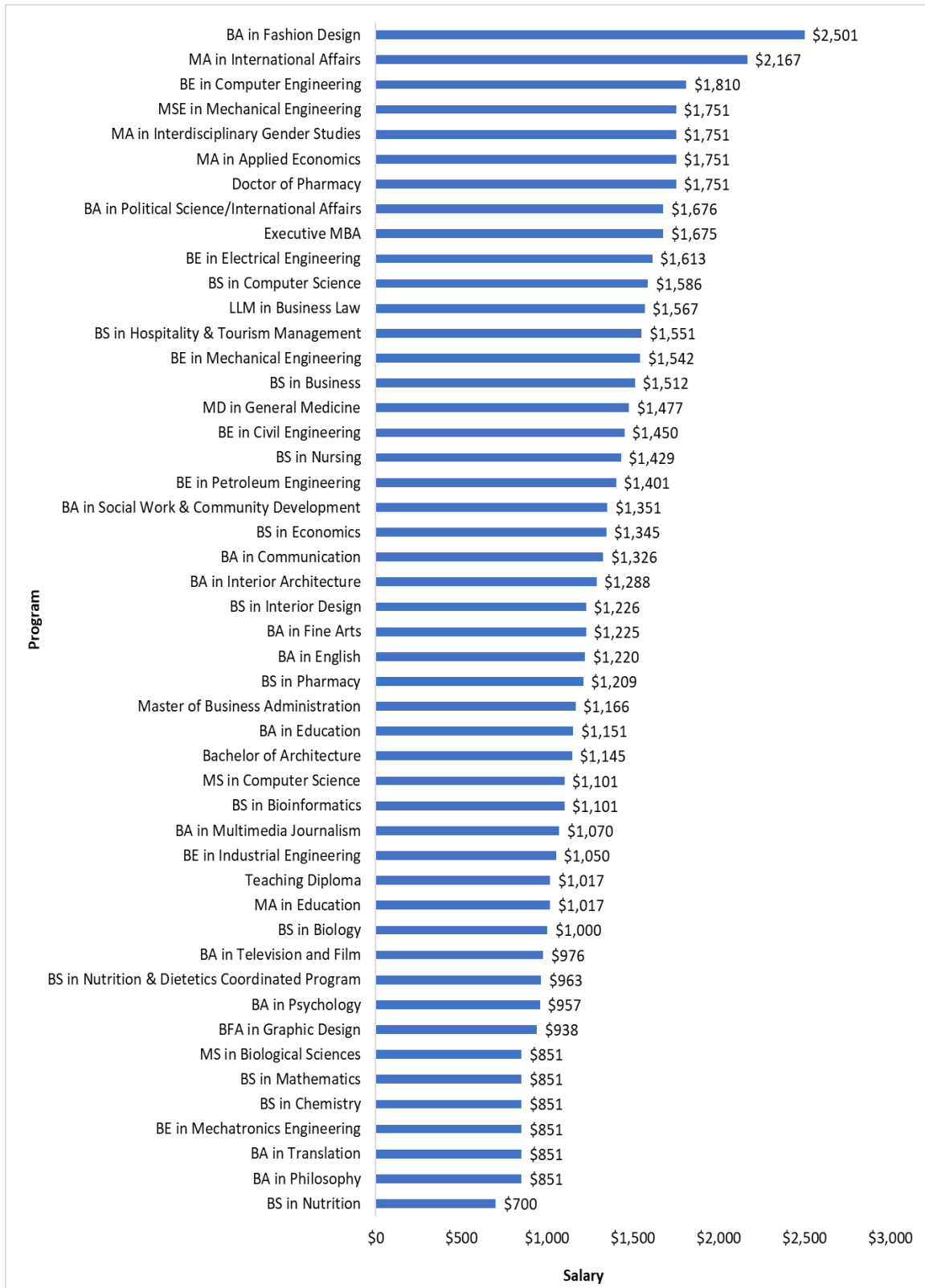
**Figure 18:** Starting basic salary brackets by gender

Alumni employed in North America are earning the highest starting basic salaries. On average, they are earning a starting basic salary of \$1,610, followed by \$1,416 for those employed in the Gulf Region, \$1,394 for those employed in Lebanon and \$1,372 for those in Europe. Employees in Africa are earning the lowest starting basic salary of approximately \$1,351 (Figure 19).



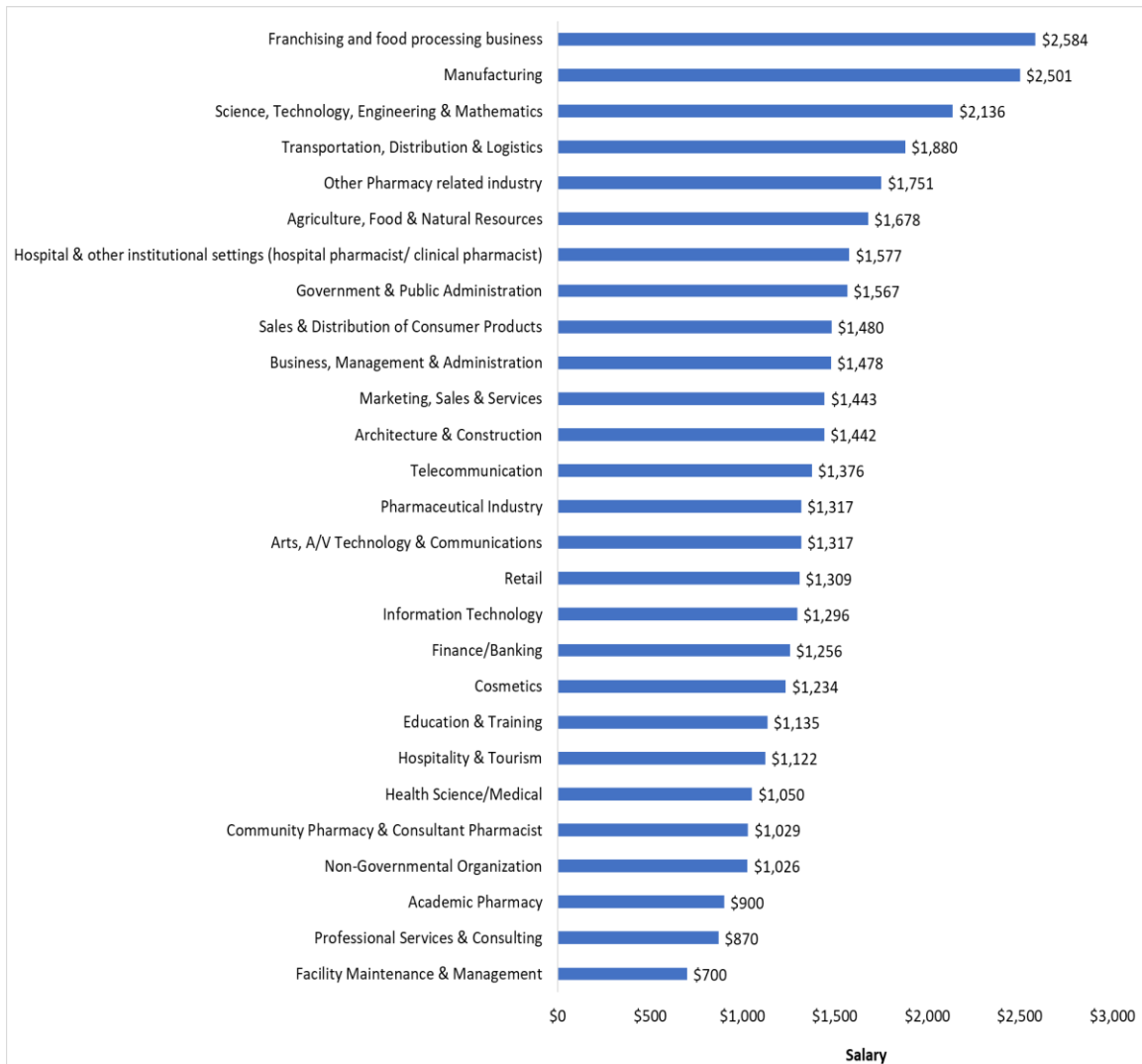
**Figure 19:** Average starting basic salary by region

Respondents who majored in Fashion Design, International Affairs, Engineering (Computer, Mechanical and Electrical), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, Applied Economics, Doctor of Pharmacy, Political Science and International Affairs and Executive MBA earned the highest starting basic salaries. On the other hand, respondents who majored in Nutrition, Philosophy, Translation, Mechatronics Engineering, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Graphic Design, Psychology, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program and Television and Film earned the lowest starting basic salaries. Figure 20 gives the average basic starting salary by degree program.



**Figure 20:** Average starting basic salary by degree

When comparing average starting basic salaries across industries, alumni employed in the Franchising and food processing business (\$2,584) earned the highest average starting basic salary followed by alumni employed in Manufacturing (\$2,501), Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (\$2,136), Transportation, Distribution & Logistics (\$1,880) and Other Pharmacy related industry (\$1,751) (Figure 21).



**Figure 21:** Average starting basic salary by industry

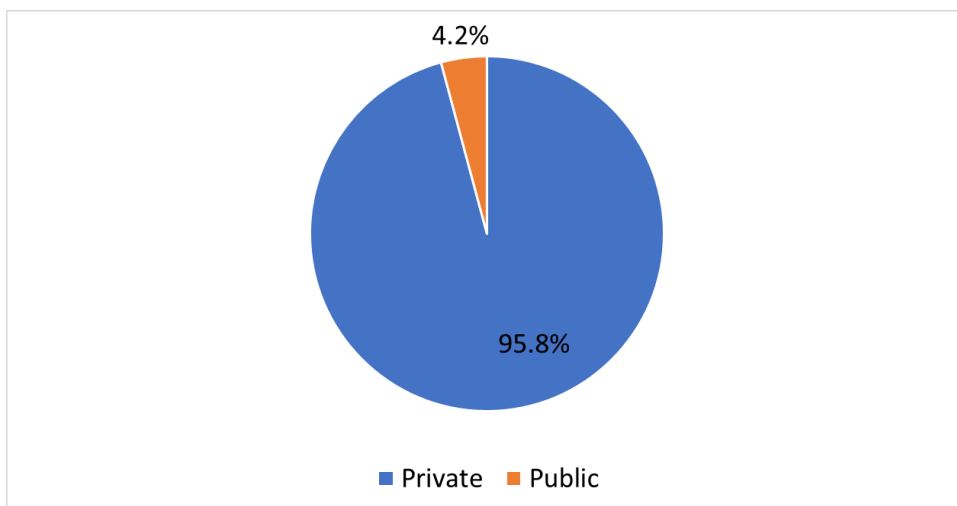
Earnings varied based on time needed to secure employment. Alumni who were able to secure a job before graduation earned an average starting basic salary of \$1,517. The average dropped to \$1,488 for those who secured a job within less than three months after graduation but steadily decreased to \$1,186 for those who secured the job in 3-6 months. The average starting basic salary slightly increases to \$1,188 for those who secured their first job within 6 – 12 months after graduation. Figure 22 gives the average starting basic salary based on time from graduation.



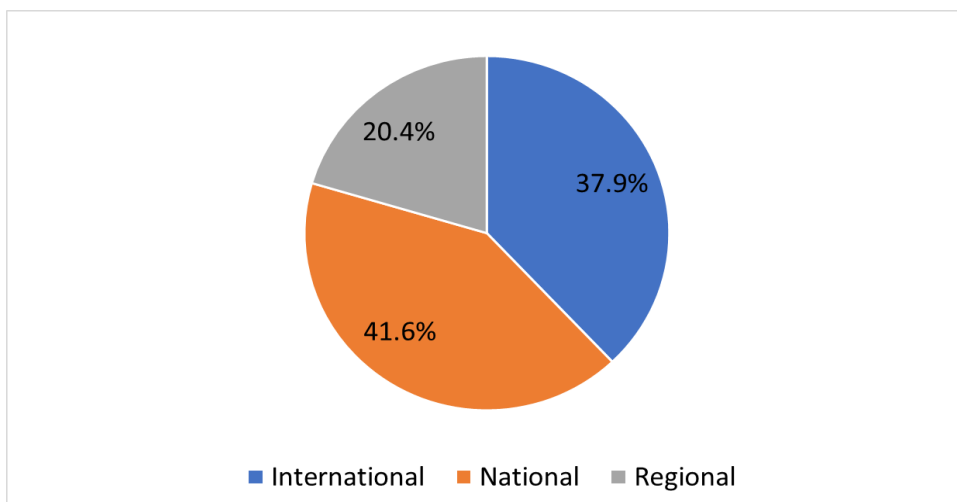
**Figure 22:** Average starting basic salary with respect to time from graduation

## ii. Other Company Characteristics

The vast majority of alumni (96%) reported being employed in a private company (Figure 23). In addition, 58% reported having worked in international or regional companies (Figure 24).



*Figure 23: Company type*

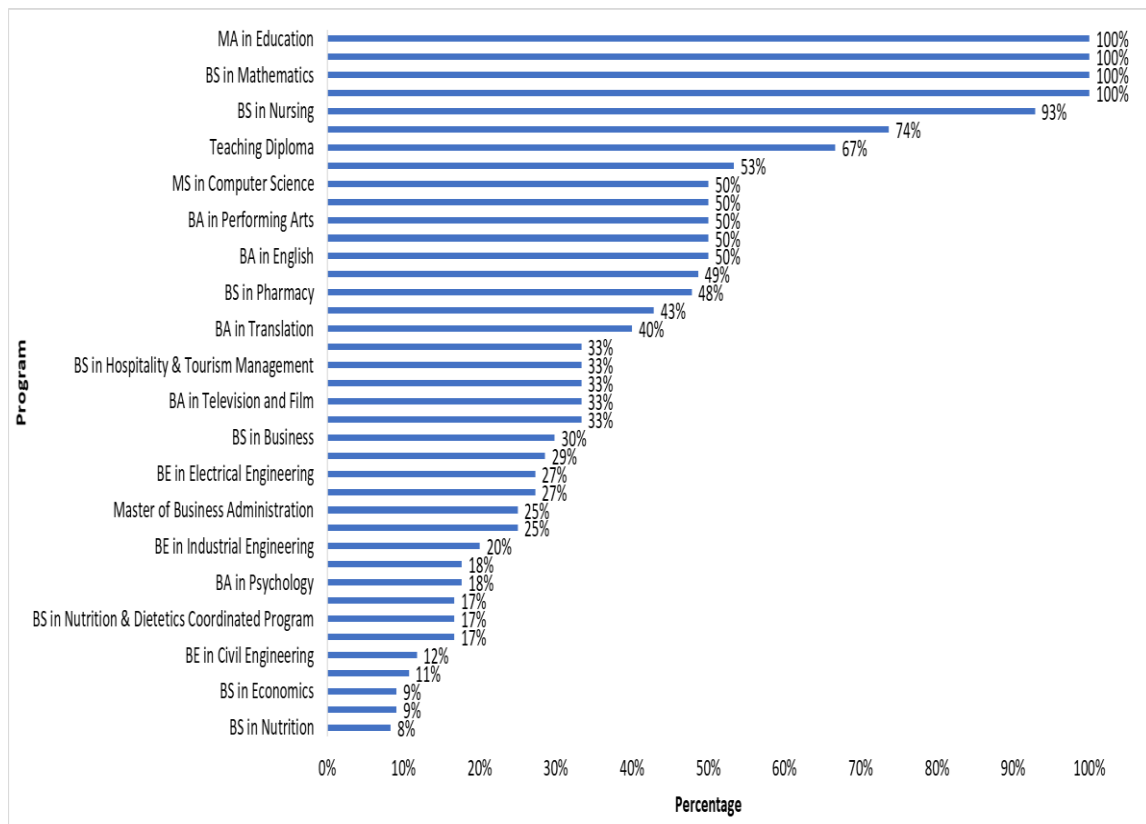


*Figure 24: Company classification*

### 3. University Experience & Skills Acquired

#### i. Internship Experience

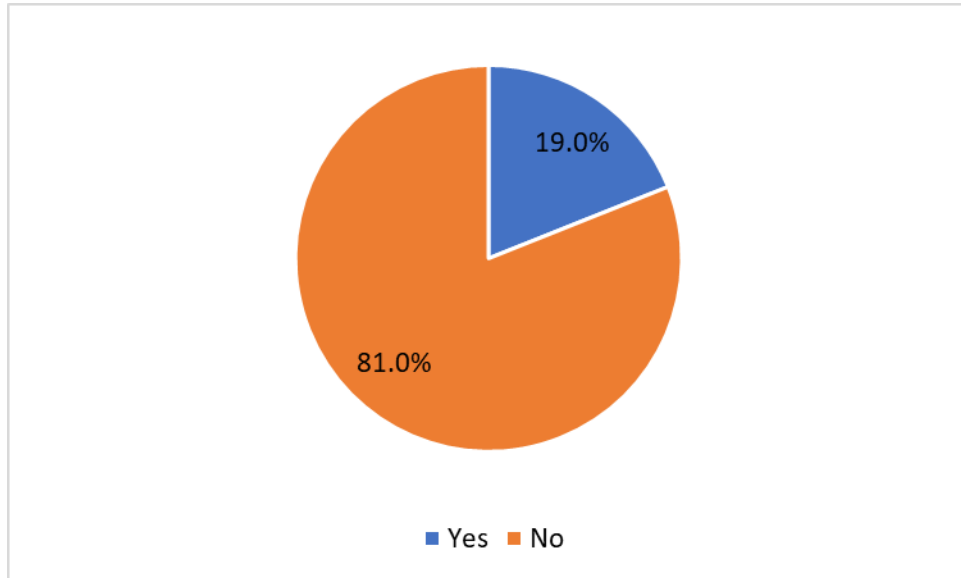
When it comes to respondents' experience prior to graduating, 71% reported having taken an internship while completing their undergraduate studies at LAU. Out of the alumni who had an internship experience, 31.5 % were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Those who majored in (1) Education, (2) Learning Disability & Giftedness, (3) Mathematics, (4) Philosophy, (5) Nursing and (6) General Medicine were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship (Figure 25).



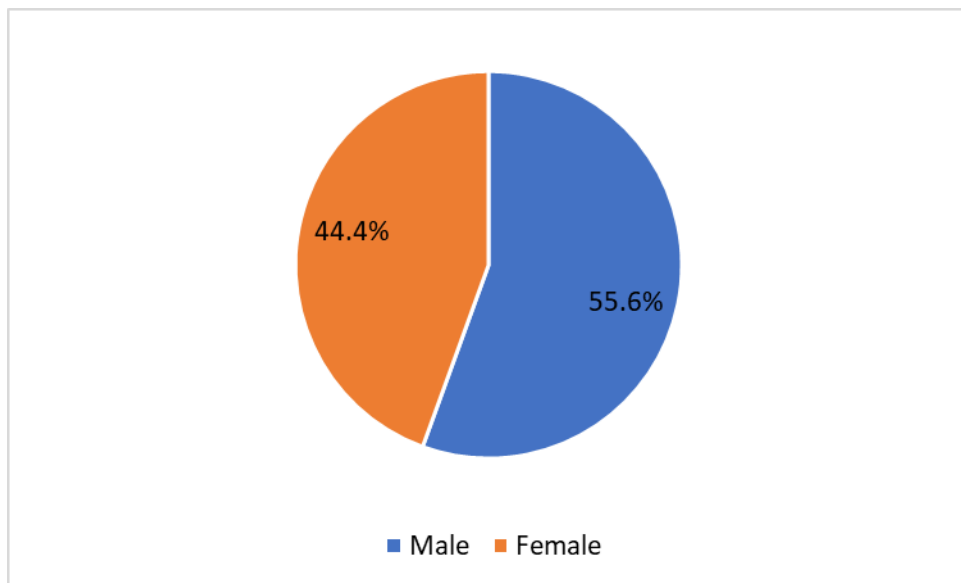
**Figure 25:** Alumni who were offered a full-time job after completion of internship by degree

## ii. Participation in Innovation and Research Competitions

When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 19% of alumni reported to have participated while 81% did not participate (Figure 26). 56% of those who participated in innovation and research competitions were males as opposed to 44% who were females (Figure 27).



*Figure 26: Participation in innovation and research competitions*

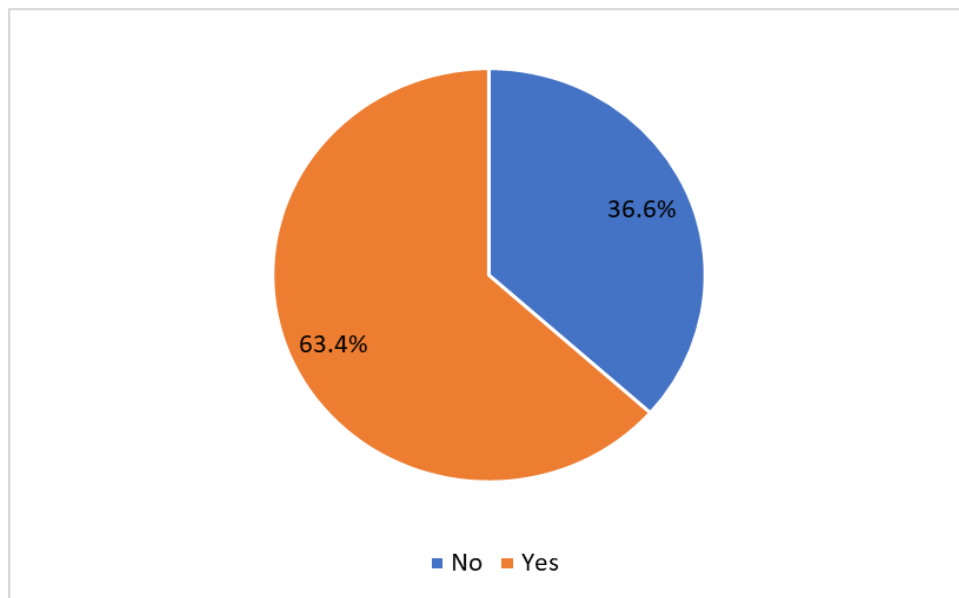


*Figure 27: Participation in innovation and research competitions by Gender*

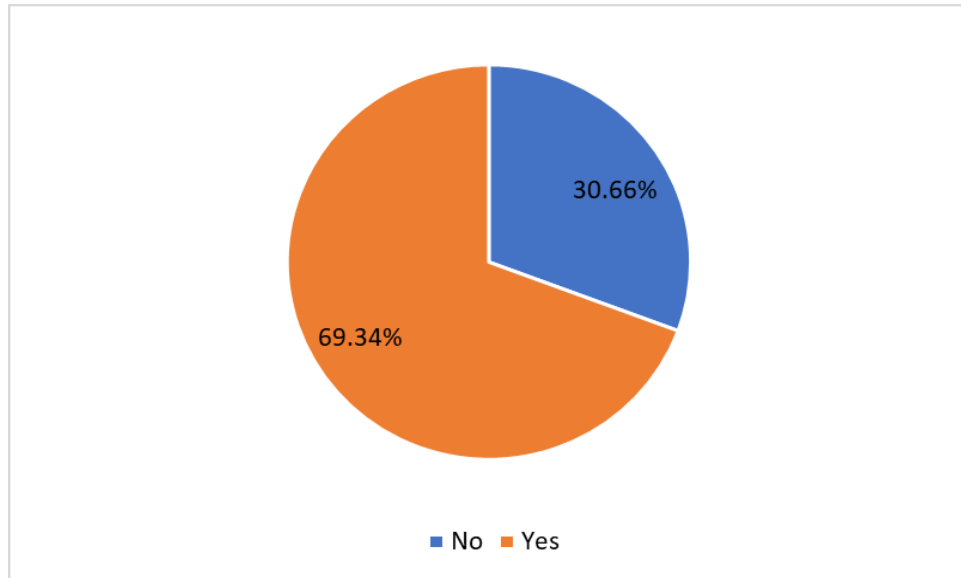


### iii. Developing an Entrepreneurial Mindset

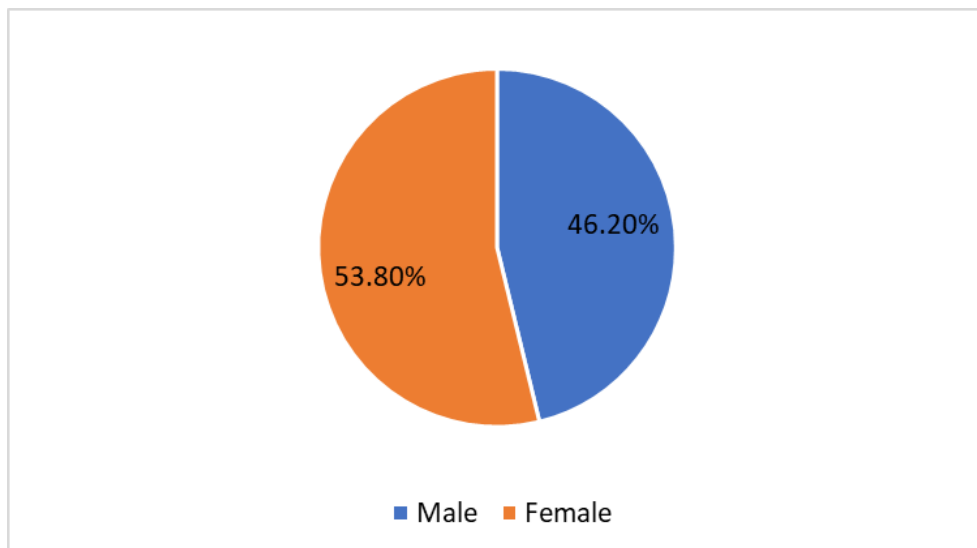
More than half of the alumni who participated in the survey (63.4%) reported that their academic experience helped them develop an entrepreneurial mindset that would allow them to pursue an entrepreneurial career path in contrast to 36.6% who reported it did not (Figure 28). Of the alumni who reported that their academic experience helped them develop an entrepreneurial mindset, 69% confirmed that they were currently pursuing an entrepreneurial career path while 31% said they were not (Figure 29). 54% of those who reported pursuing an entrepreneurial path were females as opposed to 46% who were males (Figure 30).



*Figure 28: Developing an entrepreneurial mindset to help you pursue an entrepreneurial career path*



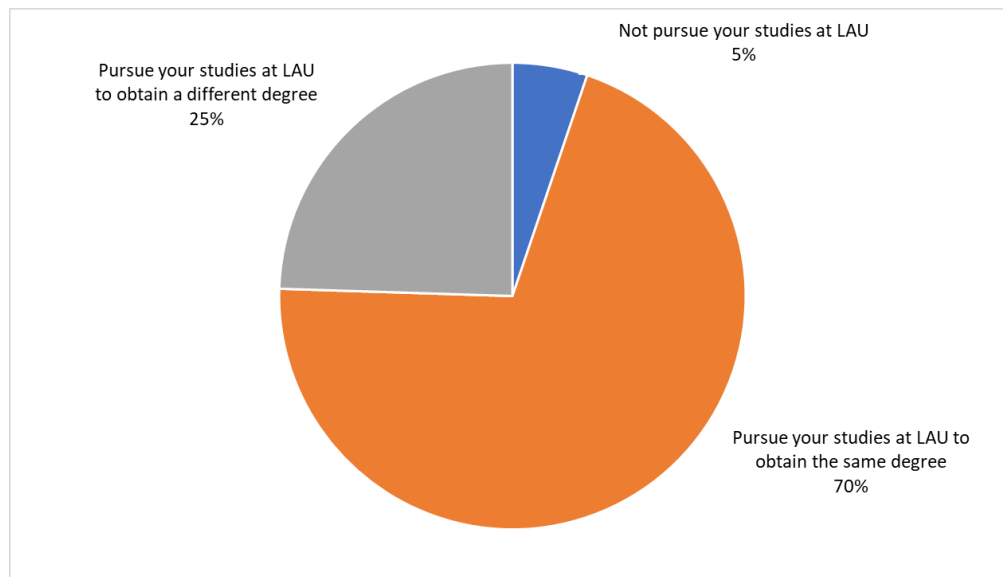
**Figure 29:** Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path



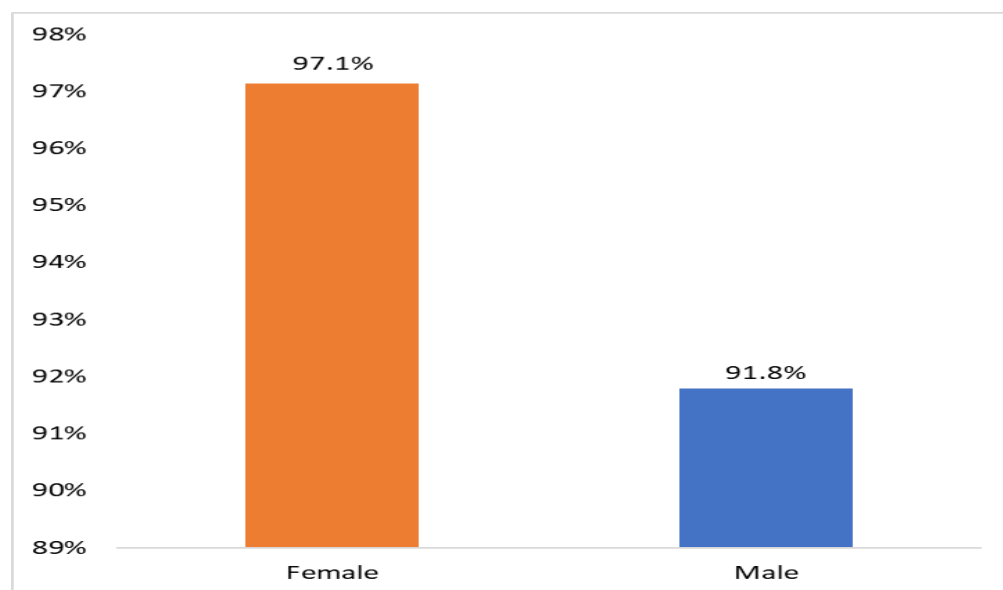
**Figure 30:** Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path by Gender

### i. Satisfaction with University Experience

When asked about the university they would choose if they had to start their undergraduate studies over again, 95% of alumni responded that they would pursue their studies at LAU. Of those, 70% would pursue the same degree they have earned whereas 25% would pursue another degree at LAU. Only 5% would choose a different institution (Figure 31). Female respondents seem to be slightly more satisfied than their male counterparts with their LAU experience as 97% would pursue their studies at LAU should they start again compared to 92% of males who would do the same (Figure 32).

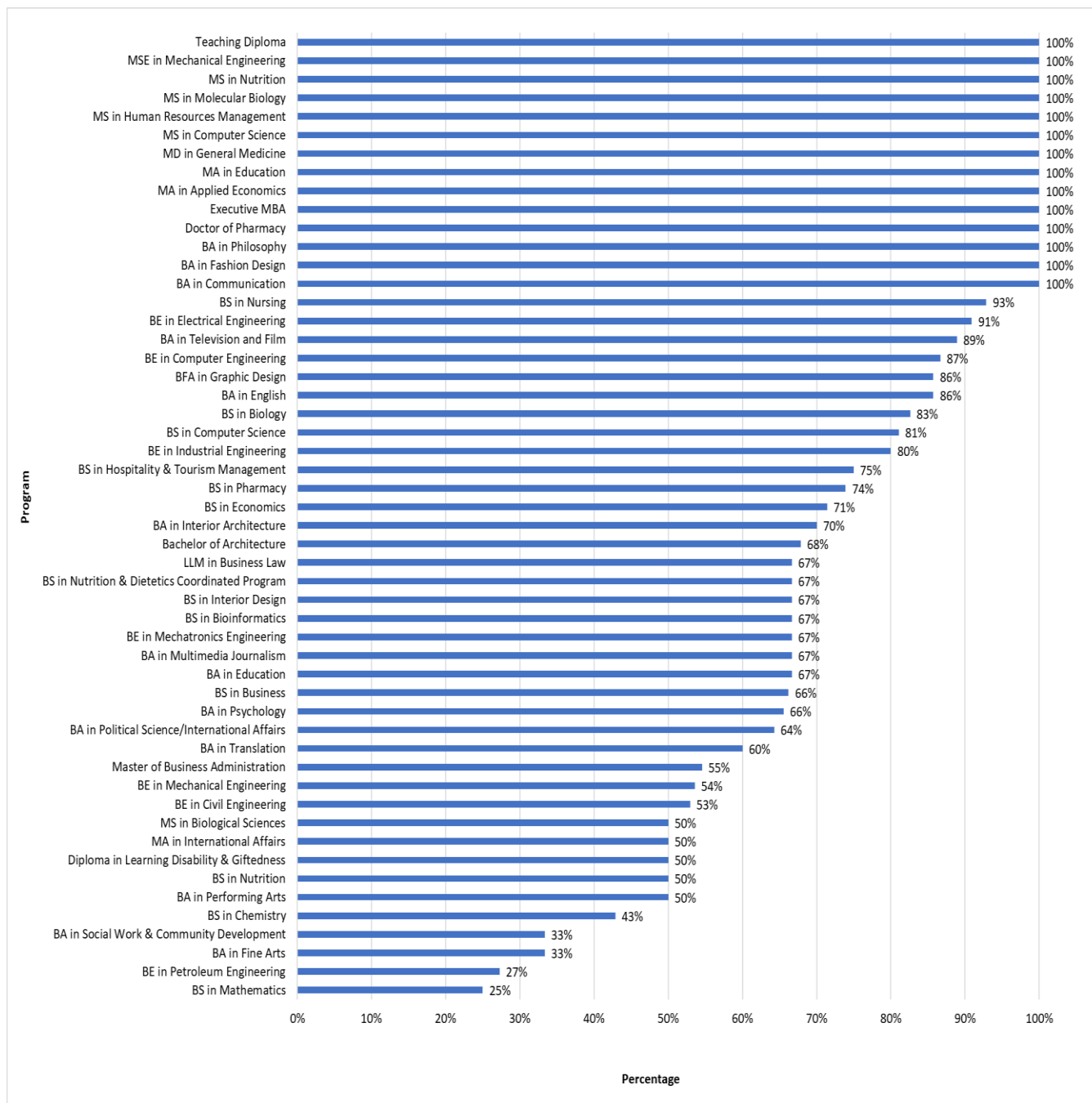


**Figure 31:** University choice of alumni were they to start again



**Figure 32:** University choice of alumni where they want to start again at LAU by Gender

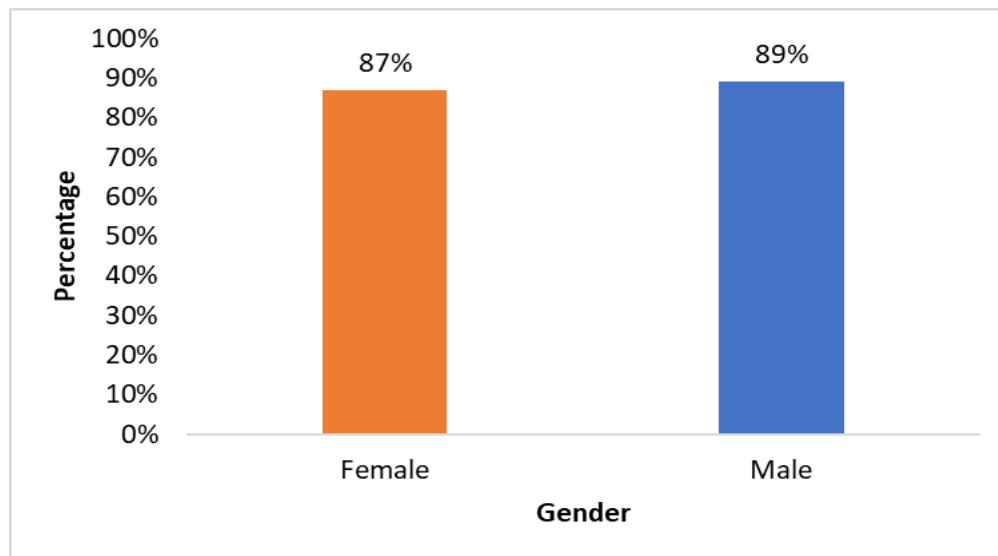
Alumni who were mostly satisfied with their experience in their programs majored in Teaching Diploma, Mechanical Engineering, Nutrition, Molecular Biology, Human Resources Management, Computer Science, General Medicine, Education, Applied Economics, Executive MBA, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Fashion Design and Communication as all respondents from those majors (100%) would pursue their studies at LAU and pursue the same degree were they to start again. A majority (66% and above) of alumni who majored in Nursing, Engineering (Electrical, Computer, Mechatronics and Industrial), Television and Film, Graphic Design, English, Biology, Computer Science, Hospitality & Tourism Management, Pharmacy, Economics, Interior Architecture, Architecture, Business Law, Nutrition and Dietetics Coordinated Program, Interior Design, Bioinformatics, Multimedia Journalism, Education, Business and Psychology also would pursue the same degree at LAU. Figure 33 gives the percentage of alumni expressing an interest to pursue the same degree at LAU should they start again by degree.



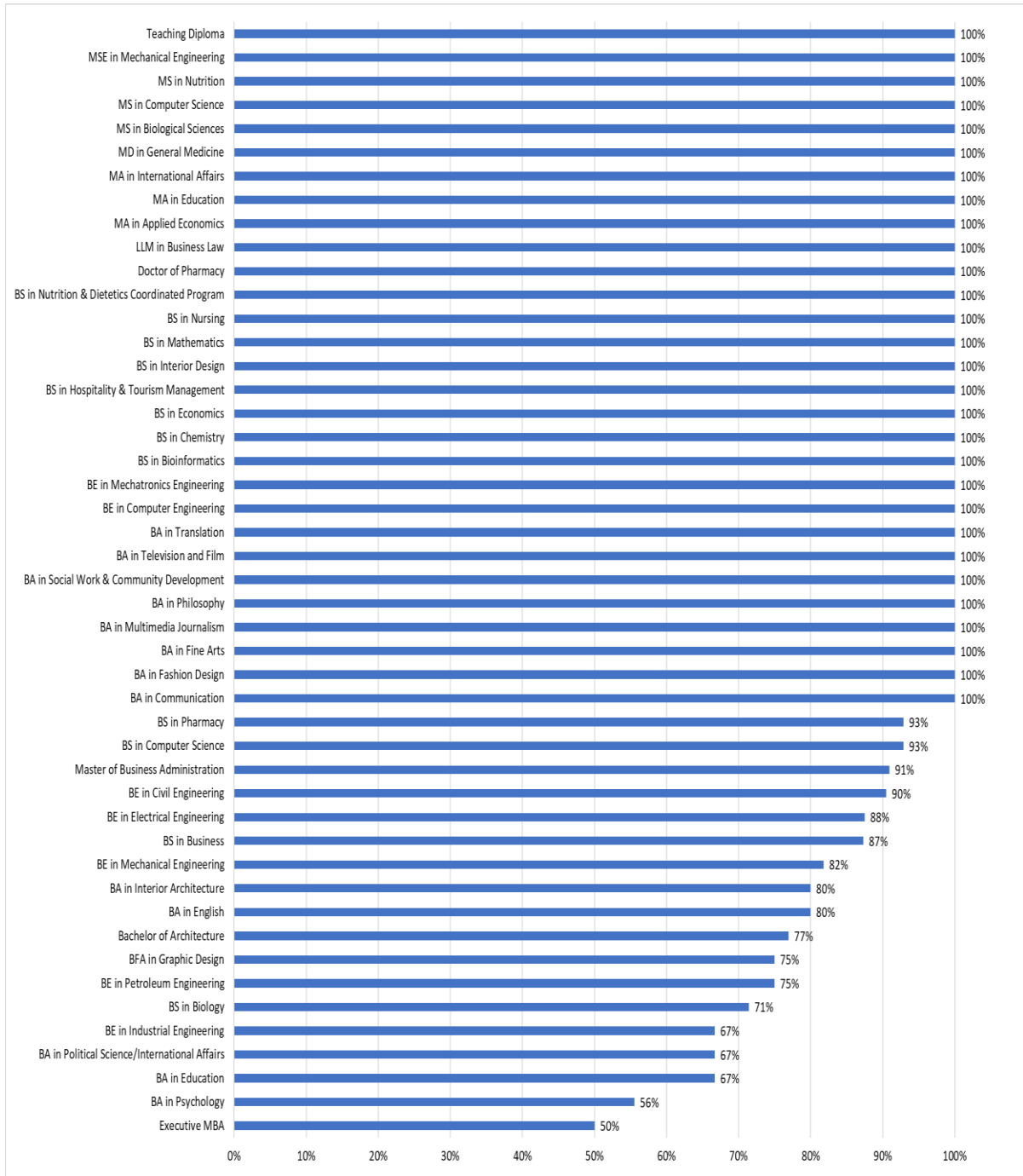
**Figure 33:** Alumni expressing an interest to pursue same degree at LAU should they start again by degree

## ii. Job Preparation

Over 85% of respondents believed that they were sufficiently prepared to obtain their first job. Males seem to be slightly more confident than females with respect to this aspect (Figure 34). All alumni (100%) who majored in Teaching Diploma, Engineering (Mechanical, Mechatronics and Computer), Nutrition, Computer Science, Biological Sciences, General Medicine, International Affairs, Education, Applied Economics, Business Law, Doctor of Pharmacy, Nutrition and Dietetics Coordinated Program, Nursing, Mathematics, Interior Design, Hospitality and Tourism Management, Economics, Chemistry, Bioinformatics, Translation, Television and Film, Social Work and Community Development, Philosophy, Multimedia Journalism, Fine Arts, Fashion Design and Communication shared the view that they were sufficiently prepared to obtain their first job. In addition, a majority of alumni (50% - 93%) who majored in: Pharmacy, Computer Science, Master of Business Administration, Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum and Industrial), Business, Interior Architecture, English, Architecture, Graphic Design, Biology, Political Science and International Affairs, Education, Psychology and Executive MBA (Figure 35) were also satisfied by their level of preparation for the job.



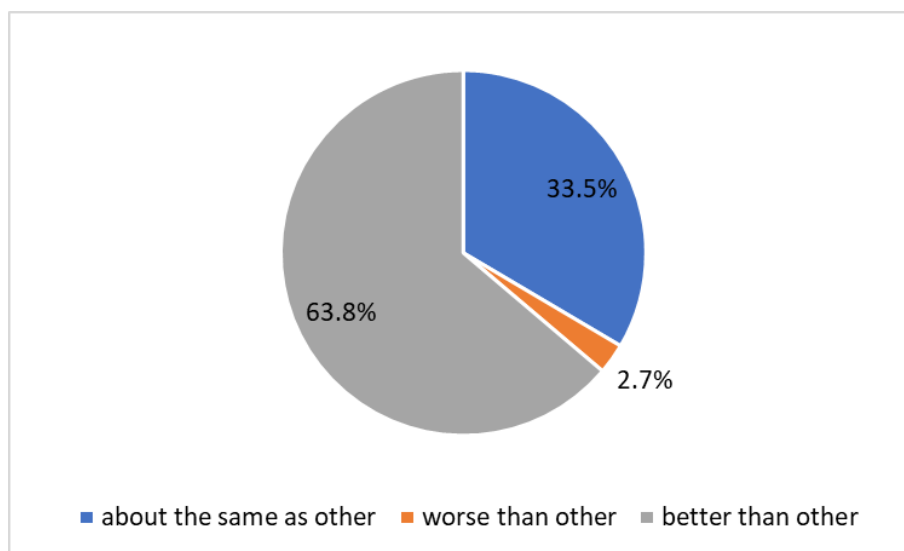
*Figure 34: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by gender*



**Figure 35:** Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by degree

Alumni who had employment experience were asked to compare their job preparation they had received at LAU to the preparation received by other graduates from similar programs they had encountered at work. In total, 97% of alumni believed that the

preparation they received is the same or better than that received by their peers from other universities. (Figure 36).

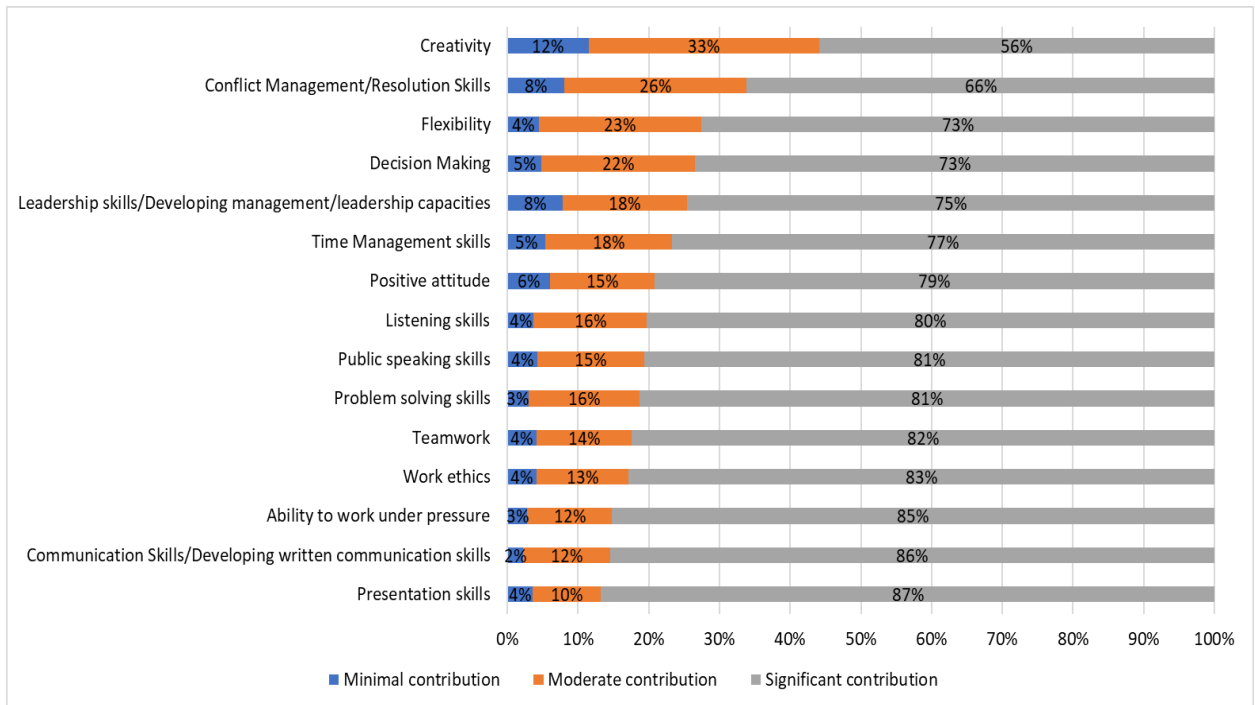


*Figure 36: Comparison of job preparation received by LAU alumni to other graduates*

### **iii. Skills acquired**

When asked about the extent to which their LAU education contributed to the acquisition of major skills, the majority of alumni (66% - 87%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: presentation skills, communication skills/developing written communication skills, ability to work under pressure, work ethics, teamwork, problem solving skills, public speaking skills, listening skills, positive attitude, time management skills, leadership skills/developing management/leadership capacities, decision making, flexibility and conflict management/resolution skills. On the contrary, 33% of respondents believed that their LAU education had a moderate contribution to their ability to acquire creativity. Figure 37 gives the percentage of alumni expressing to what extent they think LAU's education has contributed towards their acquisition of major skills.





**Figure 37:** LAU's contribution to acquisition of skills by alumni