



Department of Institutional Research and Analytics

Graduate Alumni Survey Analysis Class of 2023-2024

**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
SoAS	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 2023-2024 are summarized below. Findings can be used to predict with 95% confidence the true population statistic within +/- 7.95 percentage points of the sample statistic.

- 95% of LAU graduate alumni were employed within 12 months of graduation.
- All Graduates (100%) majoring in Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Computer Science (MS), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS) and Executive MBA had a chance of securing a job prior to graduation. This was followed by 40-78% of alumni majoring in Global Business Administration (MBA), Business Administration (Master), Migration Studies (MA), Biological Sciences (MS), Human Resources Management (MS), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA) and Education (MA).
- Graduates across all majors mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job (59%), followed by family/personal connections (27%), company websites (22%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (16%), social media (12%), teachers/faculty at LAU (7%), LAU career fair (6%), LAU academic departments (3%), online newspapers (2%), printed newspapers (1%) and other career fairs (1%).
- 54% of employed and unemployed graduate alumni confirmed that they had already earned or are currently pursuing a master degree, doctoral/post-doctoral degree, second undergraduate degree, a post-graduate certification or a professional certification. On the other hand, 10% of graduate alumni have never been employed, with 36% currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students.
- The majority (83%) of alumni confirmed that their first job was related to their graduate major.
- The vast majority of respondents (83%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 7% found their first job in the United States, 2% in the United Arab Emirates, 2% in Saudi Arabia and 2% in Liberia.
- Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business Administration (Master), General Medicine (MD), Global Business Administration (MBA), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA) and International Affairs (MA).
- 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) Hospitality & other institutional settings, (3) Non-governmental Organizations and (4) Health Science/Medical field.
- The average starting basic salary for graduate alumni respondents was \$1,479. The average basic salary in Lebanon where the vast majority of respondents found their job (83%) is \$1,402.

- Salaries for graduates vary significantly by location. The highest salary is reported in Kuwait (\$3,000), followed by the United Kingdom (\$2,501), Saudi Arabia (\$2,175) and the United States (\$1,772). Mid-range salaries are observed in the United Arab Emirates (\$1,426) and Lebanon (\$1,402), while the lowest salary is reported in Liberia (\$1,101).
- Higher-paying programs are typically the Executive MBA, MBA in Global Business Administration, MA in Education, LLM in Business Law, and MBA in Business Analytics.
- 20% reported having taken an internship while completing their graduate studies at LAU. Out of the alumni who had an internship experience, 36% were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Those who majored in (1) MA in Education, (2) Executive MBA, (3) Master of Business Administration, (4) MA in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, (5) Doctor of Pharmacy and (6) MD in General Medicine were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship.
- 40% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career. Additionally, 15% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career.
- When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 25% of graduate alumni reported to have participated. Of those who participated, 56% were females.
- Were they to start again, 94% of graduate alumni would pursue their studies at LAU.
- A significant 98% of graduate alumni believed that the preparation they received is the same or better than that received by their peers from other universities.
- The majority of alumni (70% - 89%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) communication skills, (2) leadership skills, (3) teamwork, (4) work ethics, (5) decision making, (6) presentation skills, (7) problem solving skills, (8) positive attitude, (9) public speaking skills, (10) flexibility, (11) time management skills, (12) listening skills, (13) ability to work under pressure, (14) conflict management/resolution skills and (15) creativity.

Methodology

All graduate and undergraduate LAU alumni of the academic year 2023-2024 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 384 LAU graduate 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 384 graduate alumni invited, 109 responded yielding a response rate of 28%. 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 109 respondents, a 7.95 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 +/- 7.95 percentage points of the sample statistic.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Out of the 109 respondents, 66% were females (Figure 1). Most respondents were graduates from the AKSOB (44%), while 31% were graduates from the SoAS, 12% from the SOM, 9% from the SOP and 4% from the SOE (Figure 2). These percentages mirror to a large extent graduation patterns at LAU by school. As for the majors of respondents, 21.1% majored in Business Administration (Master), 11.9% in General Medicine (MD), 8.3% in Education (MA), 7.3% in International Affairs (MA), 6.4% in Pharmacy (Doctorate), 6.4% in Applied Economics (MA), 6.4% in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA), 5.5% in Human Resources Management (MS) and 4.6% in Global Business Administration (MBA). Other majors also participated in the survey.

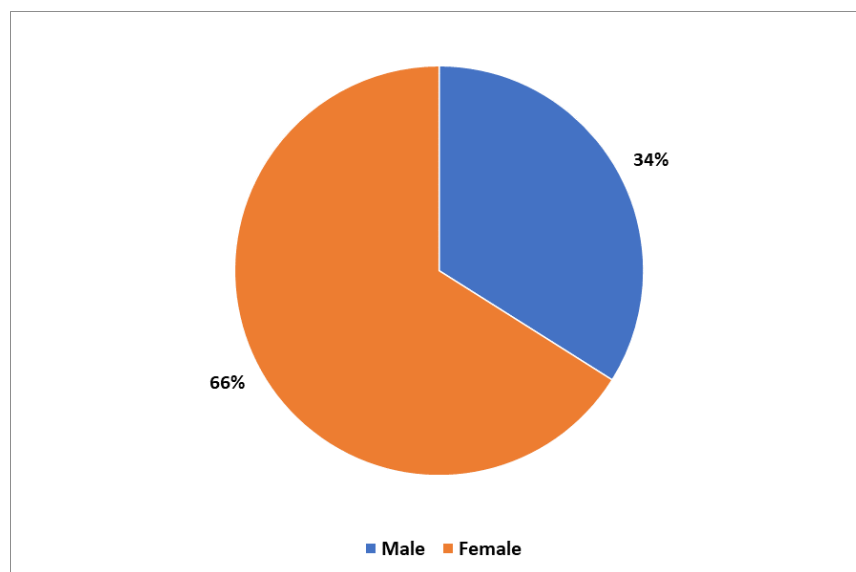


Figure 1: Respondents by gender

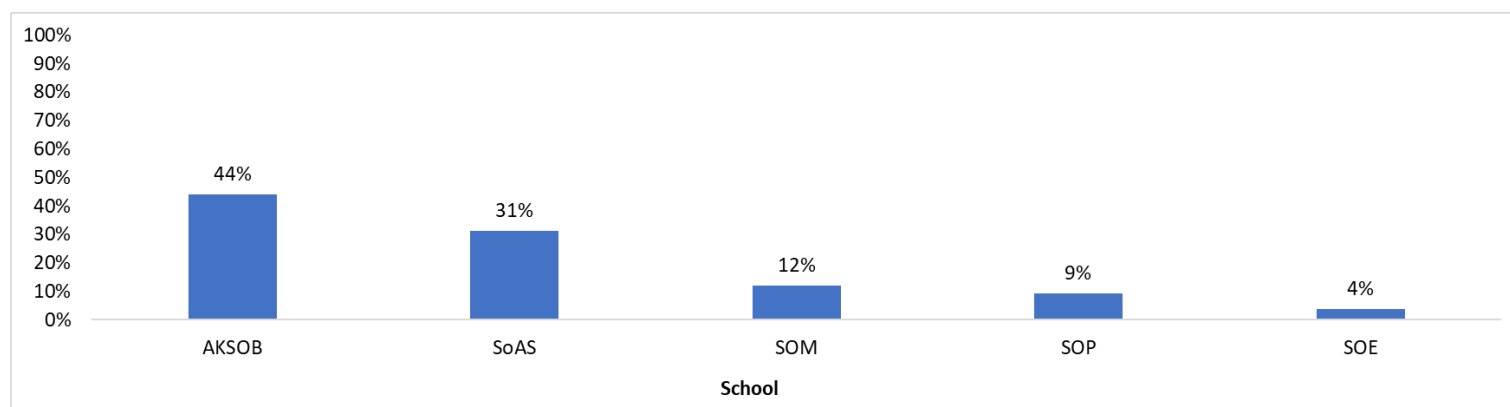


Figure 2: Respondents by school

Major Findings

1. Employment and Post-Graduation Status

i. Current Employment Status

The current employment status of the LAU graduate alumni of AY 2023-2024 varies. 90% are employed on either a full-time and/or part-time basis (i.e. 85% are currently employed and 5% have been employed at least once). On the other hand, 10% of LAU graduate alumni of AY 2023-2024 have never been employed (i.e. 4.6% are unemployed but are seeking employment, 3.7% are continuing their education and 1.8% are unavailable for work – either for family reasons or other reasons) (Figure 3).

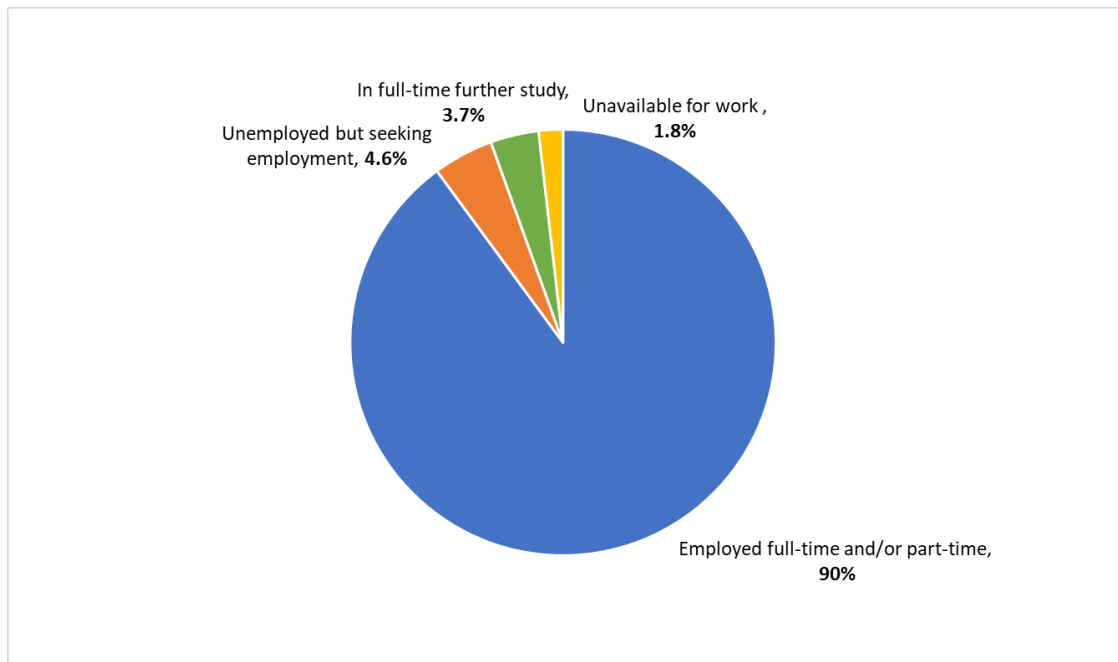


Figure 3: Employment status

ii. Continuing Education

Alumni were asked about whether they had sought further education after they completed their graduate studies. 54% of employed and unemployed graduate alumni confirmed that they had already earned or are currently pursuing a master degree, doctoral/post-doctoral degree, second undergraduate degree, a post-graduate certification or a professional certification. On the other hand, 10% of graduate alumni have never been employed, with 36% currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students. Of these 36% of alumni who are

unemployed because they are pursuing further education, 50% are master students and 50% are doctoral/post-doctoral students. These graduate alumni who opted to solely pursue further education after graduation, had mostly earned their graduate degree in Biological Sciences (MS), International Affairs (MA) and General Medicine (MD) (Figure 4).

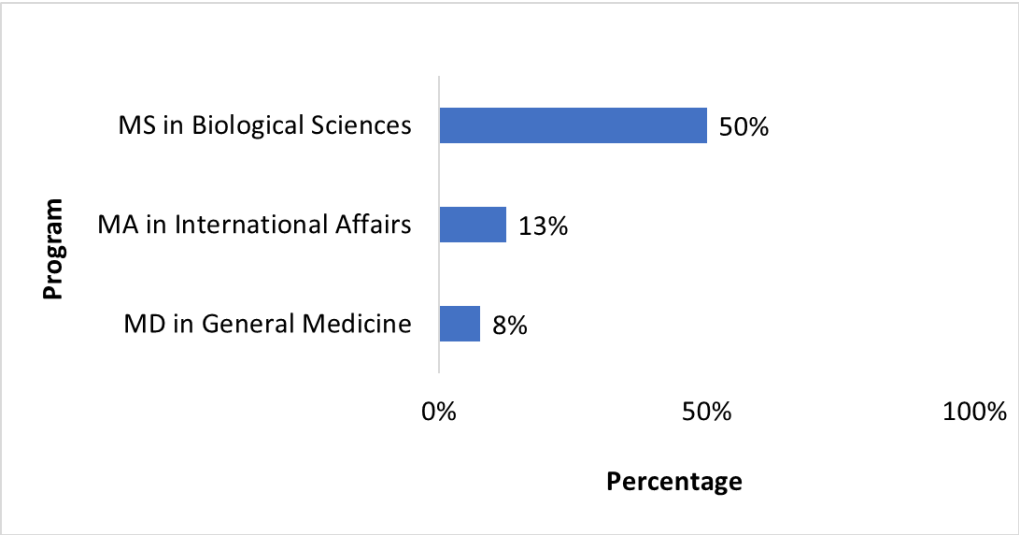


Figure 4: Alumni solely continuing higher education based on graduate degree

iii. Time to first job

When asked about the time spent to find their initial job, 44% of graduate alumni reported to have found their first job prior to graduation. Within the first six months after graduation, 85% had secured a job. This rate increased to 100% 12 months after graduation (Figure 5).

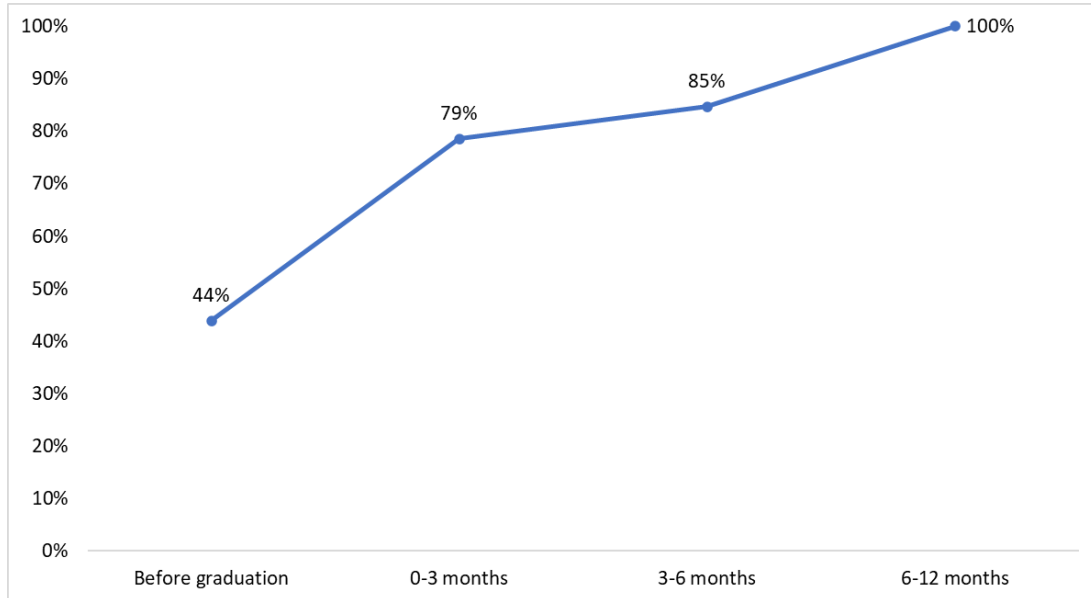


Figure 5: Employment rates based on initial employment

Based on survey findings, 100% of alumni who majored in Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Computer Science (MS), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS) and Executive MBA were able to find a job prior to graduation. 40-78% of those who majored in Global Business Administration (MBA), Business Administration (Master), Migration Studies (MA), Biological Sciences (MS), Human Resources Management (MS), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA) and Education (MA) reported finding a job prior to graduation. However, only 14-33% of alumni who majored in Pharmacy (Doctorate), Applied Economics (MA), International Affairs (MA), General Medicine (MD), Business Law (LLM) and Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE) secured a job by graduation (Figure 6).

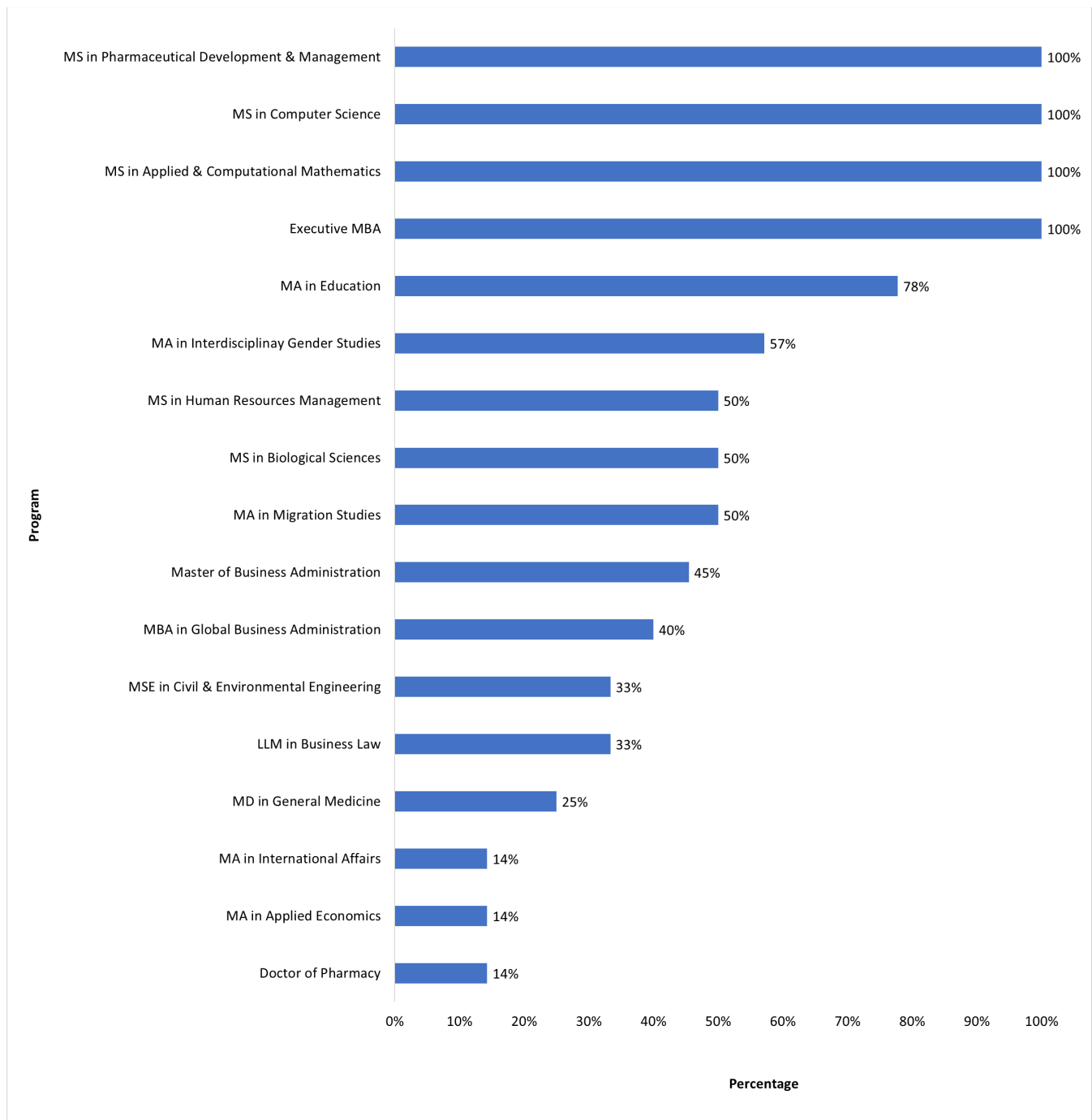


Figure 6: *Employment rates by degree prior to graduation*

For a period of up to twelve months after graduation, all alumni (100%) who majored in Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Computer Science (MS), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS), Executive MBA, Education (MA), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA), Biological Sciences (MS), Migration Studies (MA), Global Business Administration (MBA), Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE), Business

Law(LLM), General Medicine (MD), Applied Economics (MA), Business Analytics (MBA), AI & Data Science Certificate, Mechanical Engineering (MSE) and Multimedia Journalism (MA) were capable of securing a job. Over the same period, most alumni (71-95%) who majored in International Affairs (MA), Human Resources Management (MS) and Pharmacy (Doctorate) were able to find a job (Figure 7).

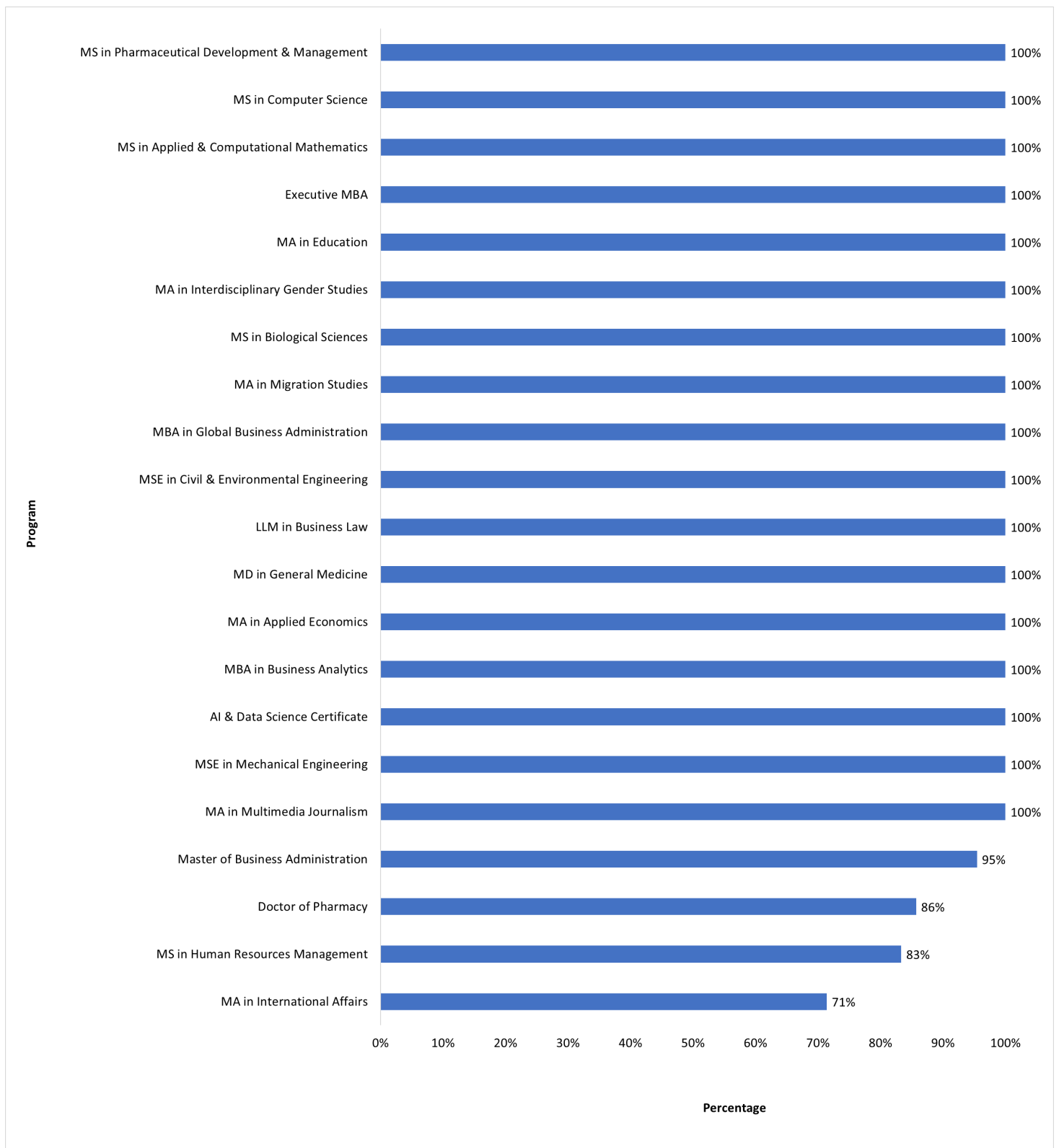


Figure 7: Employment rates by degree twelve months after graduation

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 (59%), followed by family/personal connections (27%), company websites (22%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (16%), social media (12%), teachers/faculty at LAU (7%), LAU career fair (6%), LAU academic departments (3%), online newspapers (2%), printed newspapers (1%) and other career fairs (1%) (Figure 8).

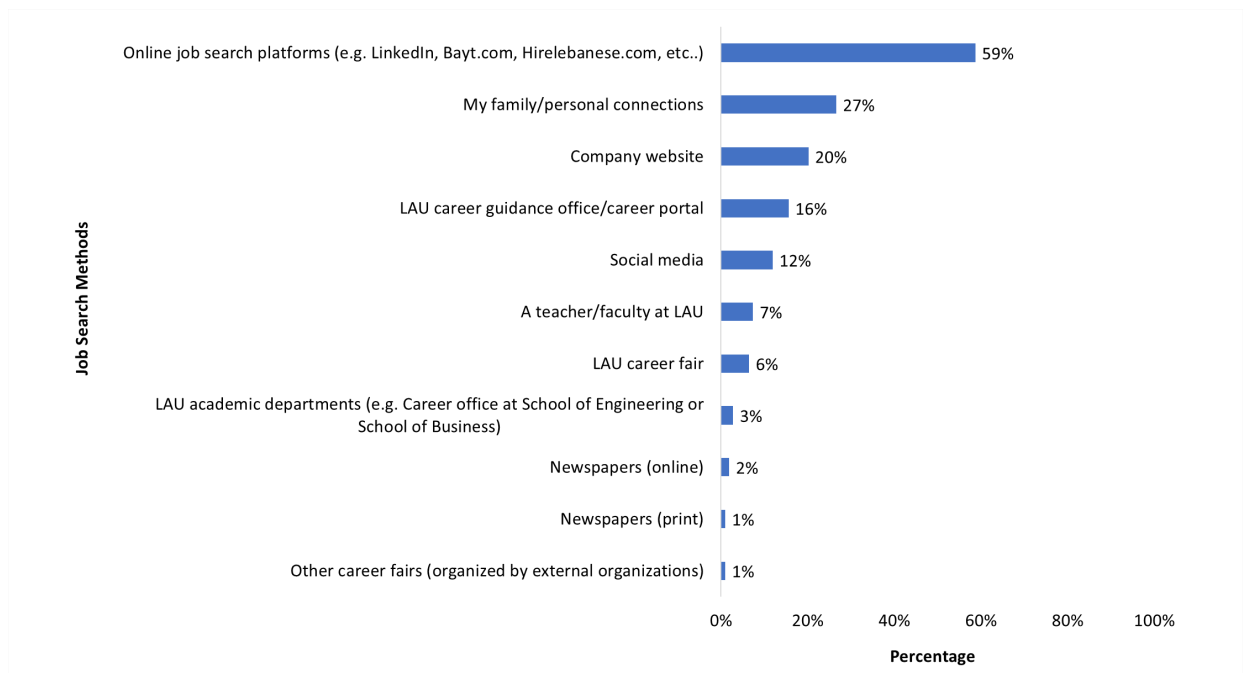


Figure 8: Methods alumni relied on for their job search

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. 100% received their degrees in Computer Science (MS), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS) and Migration Studies (MA). 22-67% particularly received degrees in Education (MA), Business Administration (Master), Applied Economics (MA), Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), International Affairs (MA), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA), Biological Sciences (MS) and Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE).

In addition, graduates who received their degree in Pharmacy (Doctorate), General Medicine (MD) and Human Resources Management (MS) were the least reliant (17-20%) on LAU job search platforms to find jobs (Figure 9).

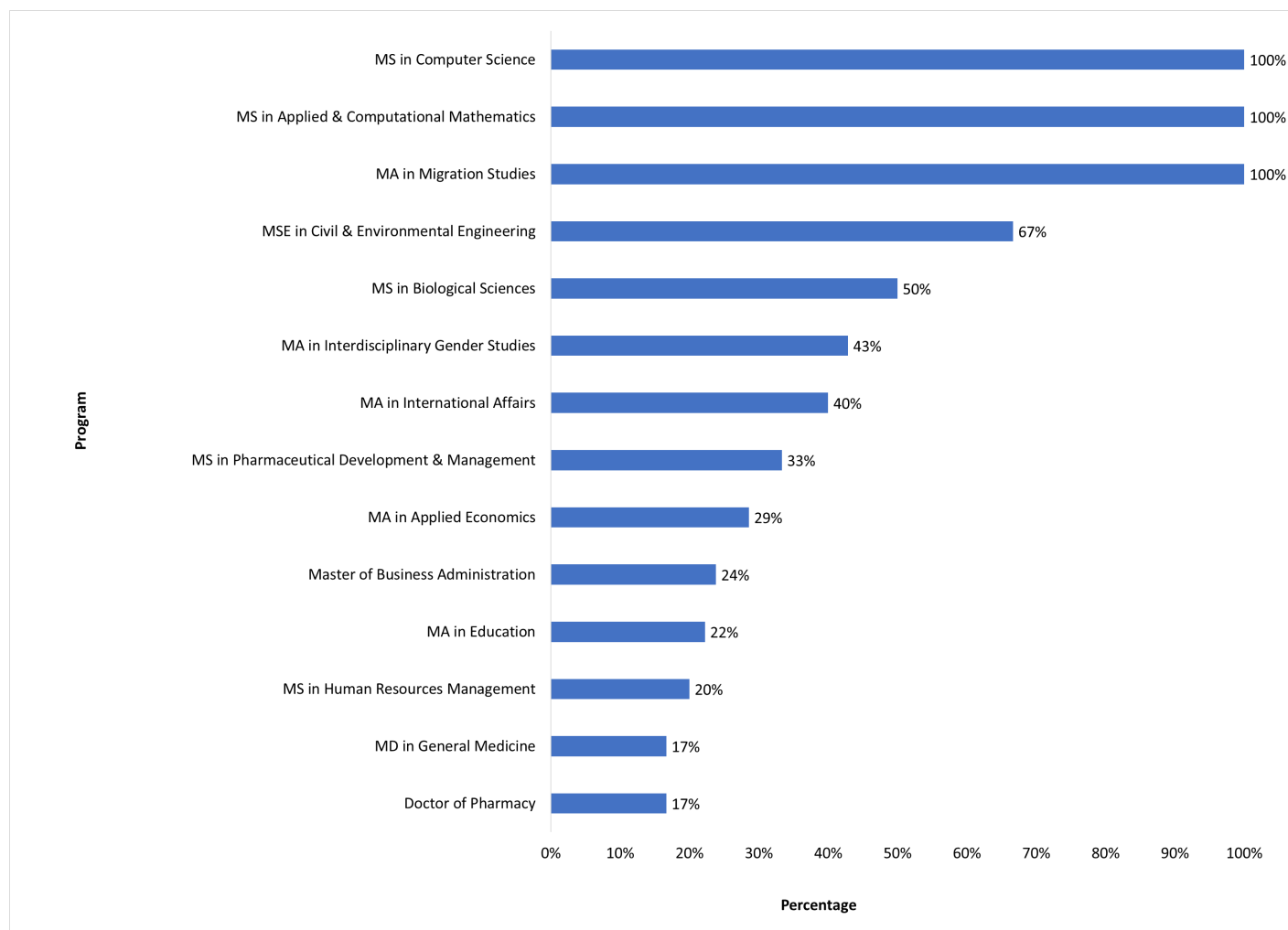


Figure 9: Alumni who relied on LAU job search platforms and services based on degree

2. First Job Experience

i. Type

The majority of graduate respondents (78%) reported that their first job was full-time, while 12% indicated it was part-time. More males (89%) secured full-time positions compared to females (71%). On the other hand, more females (16%) were employed part-time compared to males (6%) (Figure 10). Additionally, 10% stated that they were self-

employed, with most specializing in Business Law, Pharmacy and Business Administration.

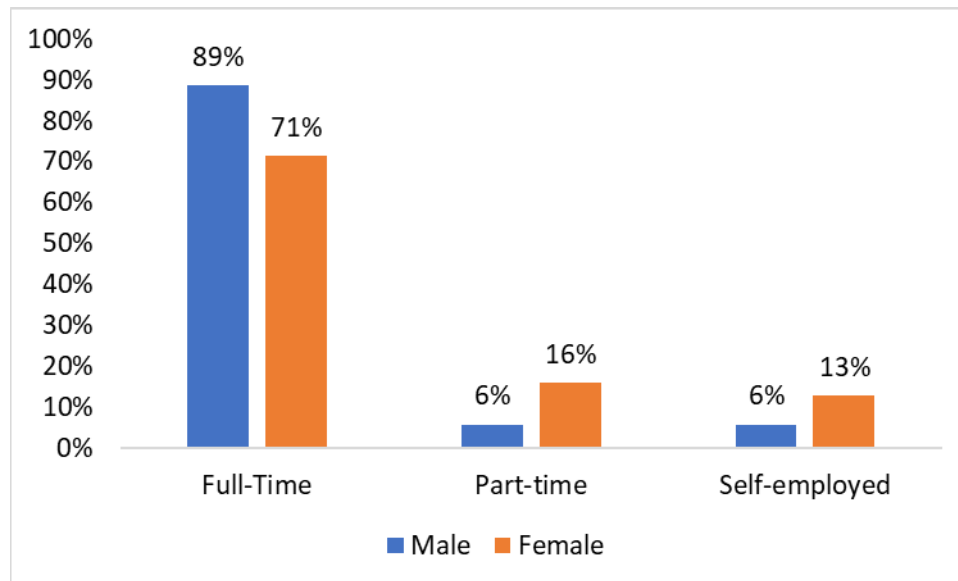


Figure 10: Job type by gender

ii. Correlation of Job to Graduate Field of Study

Not all respondents worked in their field of study. However, the majority (83%) of graduate alumni confirmed that their first job was related to their graduate major. Finding a job in one's graduate field of study depended on the major.

All (100%) those who majored in Business Analytics (MBA), Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE), Human Resources Management (MS), Computer Science (MS), Biological Sciences (MS), Global Business Administration (MBA), Multimedia Journalism (MA), Migration Studies (MA), Education (MA), Business Law (LLM) and Pharmacy (Doctorate) secured a first job that was related to their graduate field of study.

Most alumni (67% - 92%) majoring in Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Business Administration (Master), Applied Economics (MA), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA) and General Medicine (MD) reported securing a first job in their graduate field of study.

This percentage dropped to 50% and below for alumni who majored in Executive MBA and International Affairs (MA) (Figure 11).

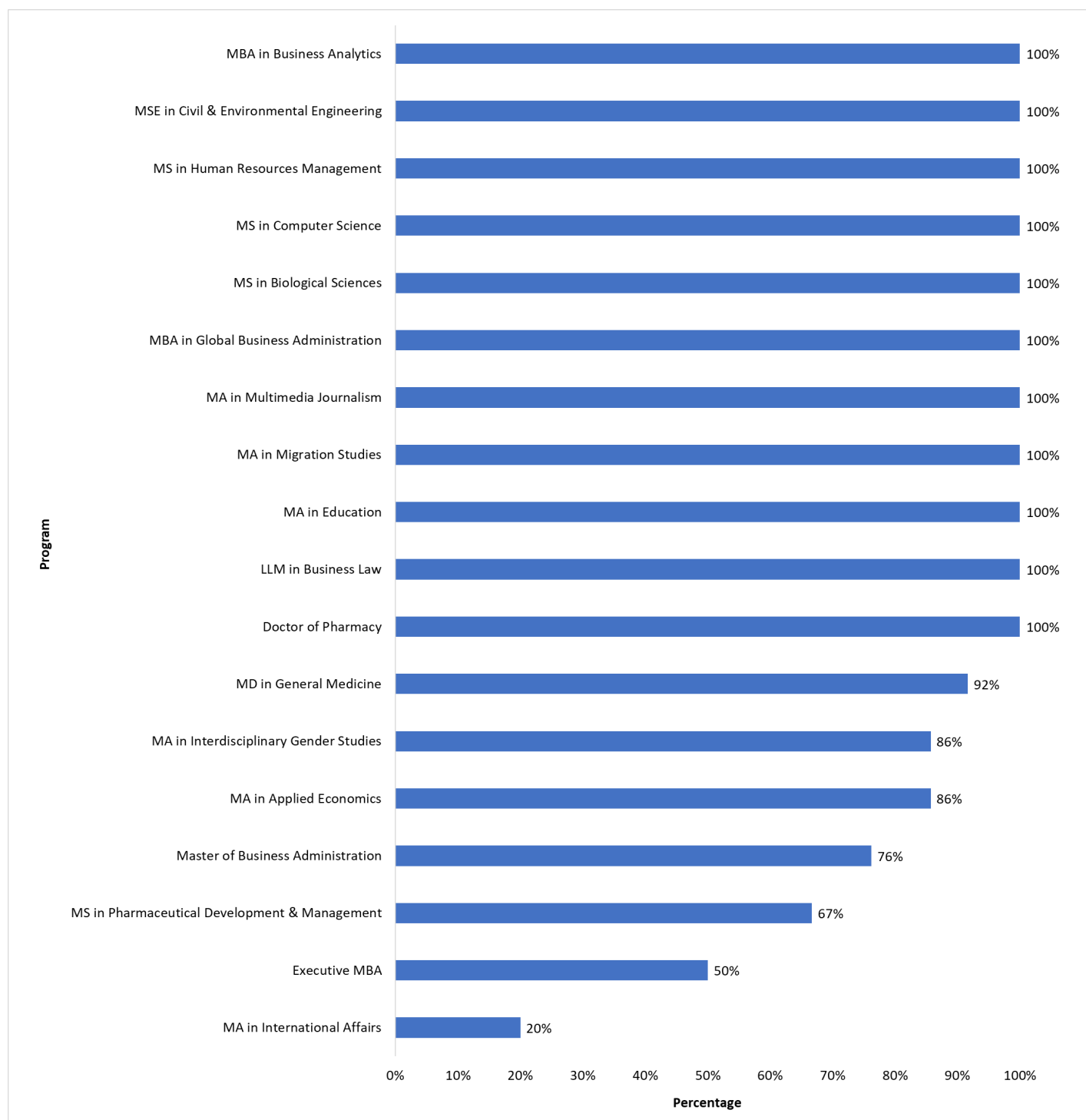


Figure 11: *Employment in jobs related to graduate field of study by degree*

iii. Location

The vast majority of respondents (83%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 7% found their first job in the United States, 2% in the United Arab Emirates, 2% in Saudi Arabia and 2% in Liberia (Figure 12).

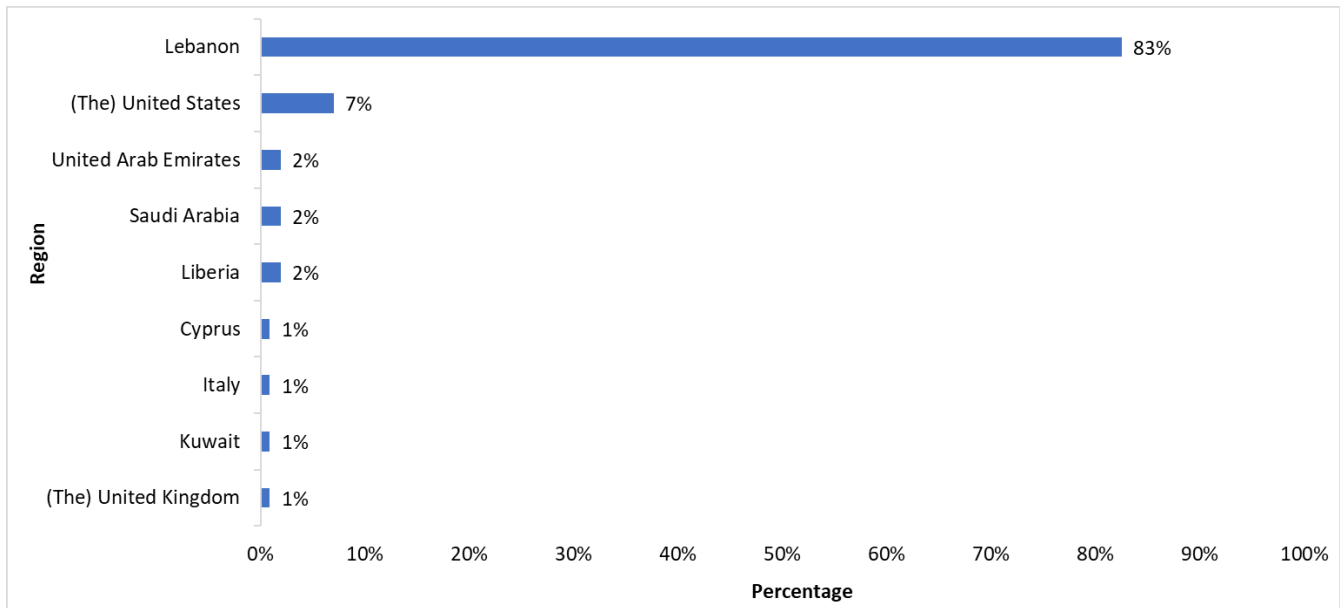


Figure 12: Employment by job location

All majors offered at LAU were found to align positively with the needs of the Lebanese labor market. Among graduate alumni, 100% of SOE and SOP graduates reported being employed within Lebanon. Similarly, the vast majority of SoAS graduates (83%) indicated employment in the country. This figure decreased to 80% for AKSOB and 75% for SOM graduates. External market demands varied according to the region. Employment outside Lebanon was found to be highest for graduates of SOM (25%) followed by AKSOB (20%) and SoAS (17%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Employment rates by school and location

Location	AKSOB	SOM	SoAS	SOE	SOP
Lebanon	79.5%	75.0%	82.8%	100.0%	100.0%
(The) United Kingdom	2.3%				
(The) United States	4.5%	25.0%	6.9%		
Kuwait			3.4%		
Saudi Arabia	4.5%				
United Arab Emirates	4.5%				
Cyprus	2.3%				
Liberia			6.9%		
Italy	2.3%				

Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business Administration (Master), General Medicine (MD), Global Business Administration (MBA), Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA) and International Affairs (MA). Employers based in the United States have mainly recruited alumni who majored in General Medicine (MD), International Affairs (MA), Applied Economics (MA) and Business Administration (Master). Employers from the United Arab Emirates mainly recruited alumni who majored in Business Administration (Master) and Business Analytics (MBA). As for employers based in the United Kingdom, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Cyprus, and Liberia, they mainly recruited graduates from Business Administration (Master), Education (MA), Global Business Administration (MBA), Business Administration (Master), Business Administration (Master), and Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA), respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: Alumni employed abroad by degree

	Lebanon	(The) United States	United Arab Emirates	(The) United Kingdom	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Italy	Cyprus	Liberia
■ MBA in Business Analytics	0.0%		50.0%						
■ AI & Data Science Certificate	1.2%								
■ MSE in Mechanical Engineering	1.2%								
■ MSE in Civil & Environmental Engineering	3.7%								
■ MS in Pharmaceutical Development & Management	3.7%								
■ MS in Human Resources Management	6.2%								
■ MS in Computer Science	1.2%								
■ MS in Biological Sciences	2.5%								
■ MS in Applied & Computational Mathematics	1.2%								
■ MD in General Medicine	11.1%	42.9%							
■ MBA in Global Business Administration	3.7%					100.0%			
■ Master of Business Administration	19.8%	14.3%	50.0%	100.0%			100.0%	100.0%	
■ MA in Multimedia Journalism	1.2%								
■ MA in Migration Studies	2.5%								
■ MA in International Affairs	3.7%	28.6%							
■ MA in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies	6.2%								100.0%
■ MA in Education	9.9%				100.0%				
■ MA in Applied Economics	7.4%	14.3%							
■ LLM in Business Law	3.7%								
■ Executive MBA	2.5%								
■ Doctor of Pharmacy	7.4%								

Among alumni employed in Lebanon, the majority (80%) were based in the capital, Beirut, while 15% were located in Mount Lebanon. Employment opportunities were also present in North and South Lebanon, each accounting for 2.5% (Figure 13). Employment trends have fluctuated over time. The proportion of alumni employed in Beirut increased from 88% among the 2020–2021 graduates to 94% for the 2021–2022 cohort. However, it declined to 88% among the 2022–2023 graduates and further decreased to 80% for the 2023–2024 cohort. Figure 14 illustrates the employment trends of LAU graduates by governorate.

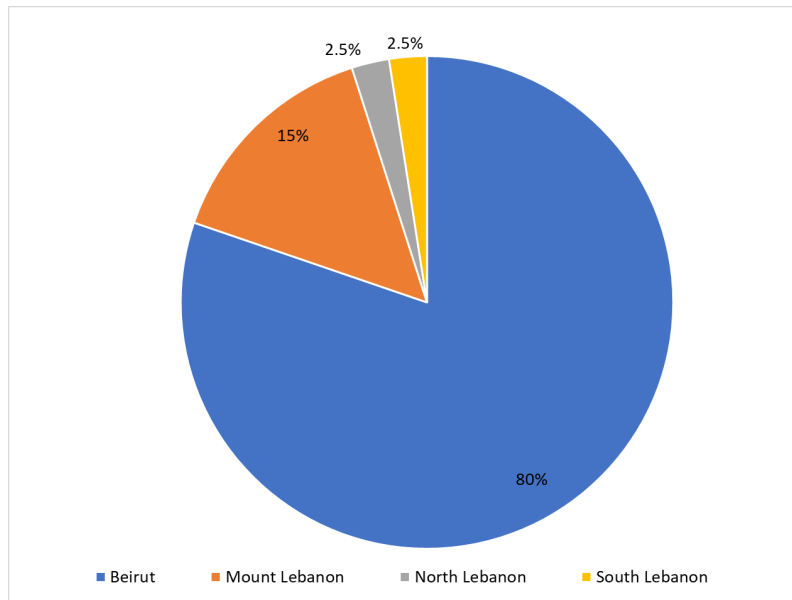


Figure 13: Employment by governorate

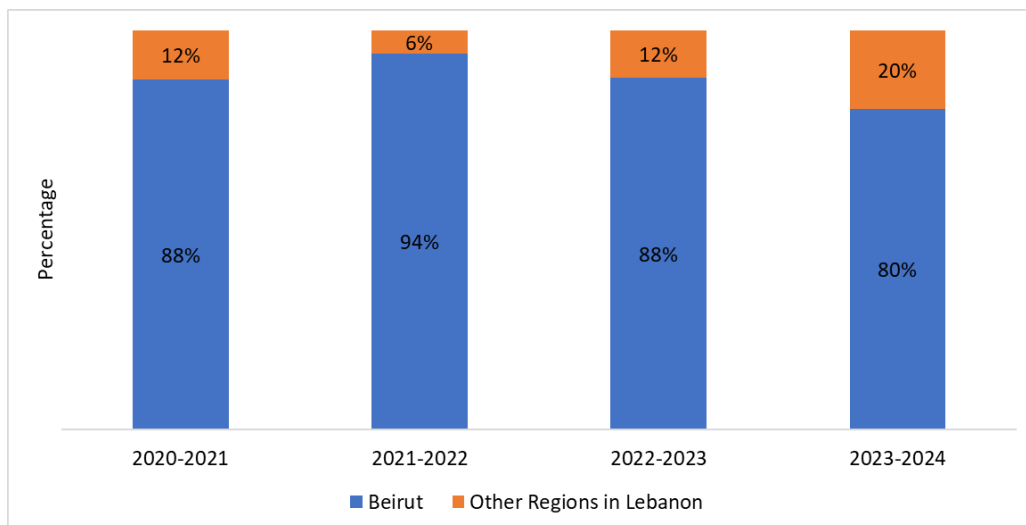


Figure 14: Trends in employment by governorate

iv. Industry

Alumni were asked to provide the industry of the company they were employed in. The largest proportion of alumni worked in Education & Training (18%), followed by Hospitality & other institutional settings (12%). Non-governmental Organizations accounted for 8% of employed alumni, while Health Science/Medical field represented 7%. Retail, Finance/Banking, Business, Management & Administration and Architecture & Construction each employed 5% of alumni. This is followed by Professional Services & Consulting and Marketing, Sales & Services each accounting for 4% of employed alumni (Figure 15).

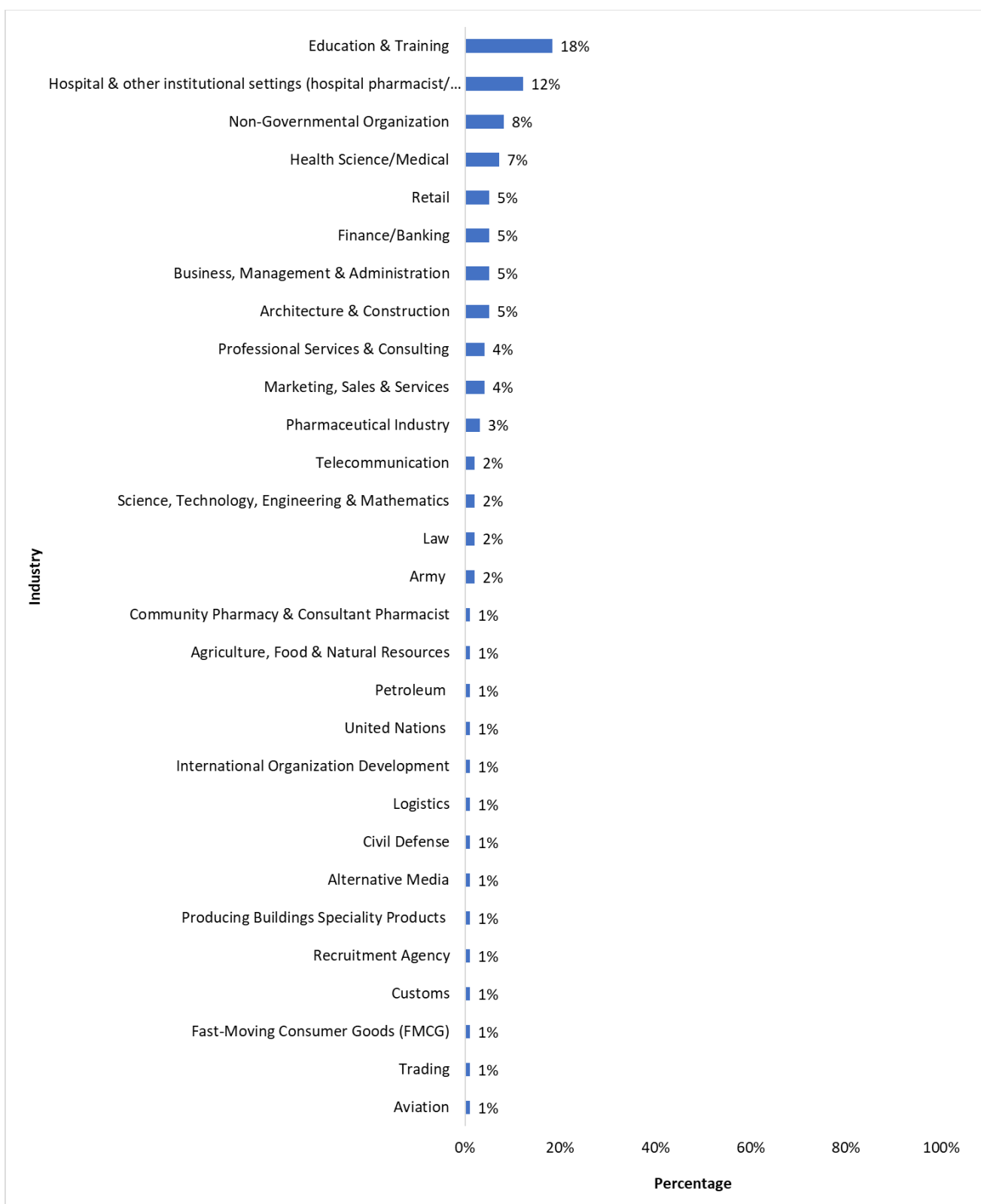


Figure 15: Employment by company industry

v. Starting Basic Salary

The average starting basic salary for graduate alumni respondents was \$1,479. Among graduate alumni, males had a higher average starting basic salary of \$1,553, compared to \$1,432 for females (Figure 16).

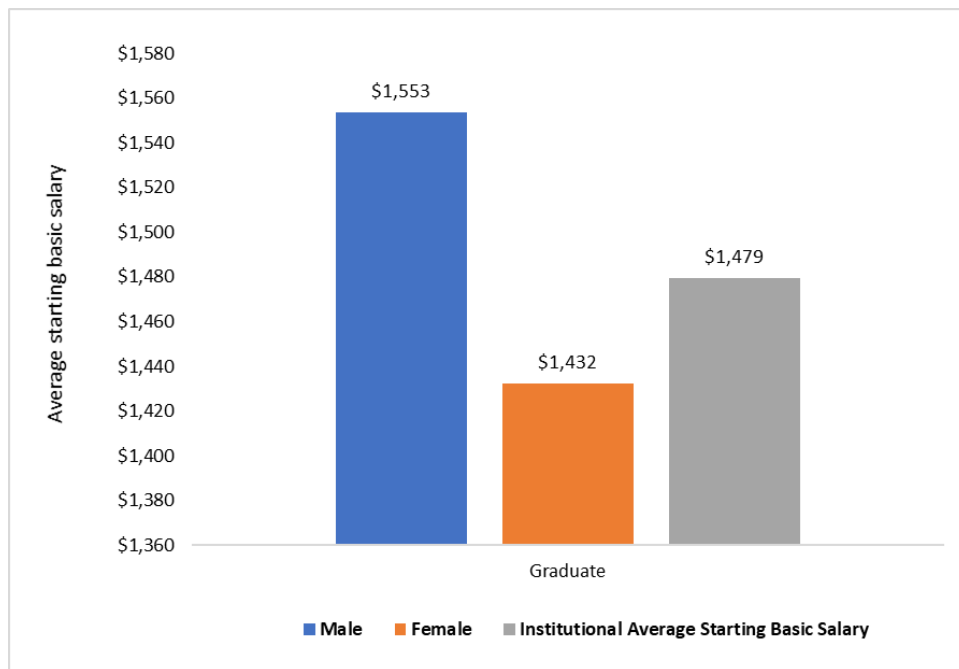


Figure 16: Trends in average starting basic salary by gender

The salary distribution among graduates indicates some differences between males and females across salary brackets. A slightly higher percentage of female graduates (8%) fall into the lowest salary bracket (below \$700) compared with their male counterparts (6%), while the proportions earning between \$700 and \$1,000 are identical for both genders (12%). Female graduates are more represented in the \$1,001–\$1,200 salary bracket, with 25% of females compared with 15% of males. In contrast, males are more represented in the \$1,201–\$1,500 bracket (36% vs. 29%). In the higher salary brackets, the differences are relatively modest, with 9% of males and 12% of females earning between \$1,501 and \$2,000, and 9% of males and 10% of females earning between \$2,001 and \$3,000. However, at the highest income level, the pattern shifts in favor of males, with 12% earning above \$3,000 compared with 6% of females.

Overall, while the salary distributions of male and female graduates are relatively similar, males are more concentrated in the \$1,201–\$1,500 bracket and are twice as likely as

females to earn above \$3,000, whereas females are more concentrated in the \$1,001–\$1,200 range (Figure 17).

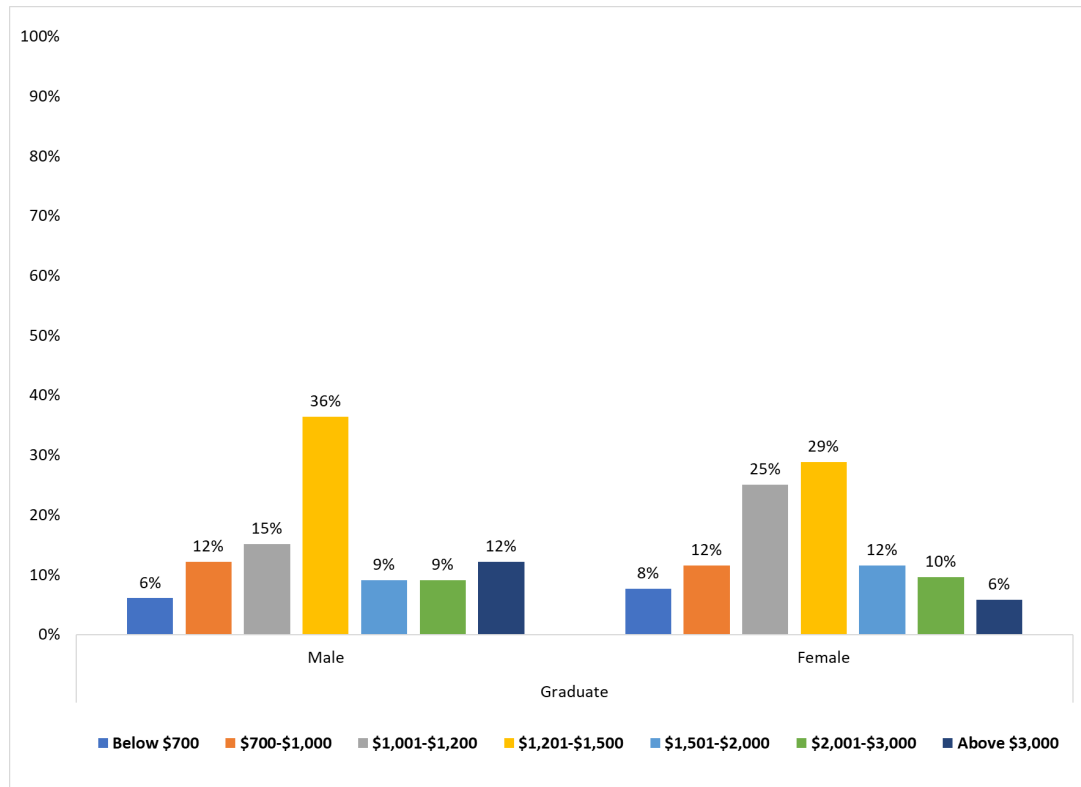


Figure 17: Starting basic salary brackets by gender

Graduate salaries vary notably by company location. The highest salary is reported in Kuwait (\$3,000), followed by the United Kingdom (\$2,501), Saudi Arabia (\$2,175) and the United States (\$1,772). Mid-range salaries are observed in the United Arab Emirates (\$1,426) and Lebanon (\$1,402), while the lowest salary is reported in Liberia (\$1,101).

Overall, the figures indicate considerable variation in graduate salaries across company locations, with salaries ranging from \$1,101 to \$3,000 (Figure 18).

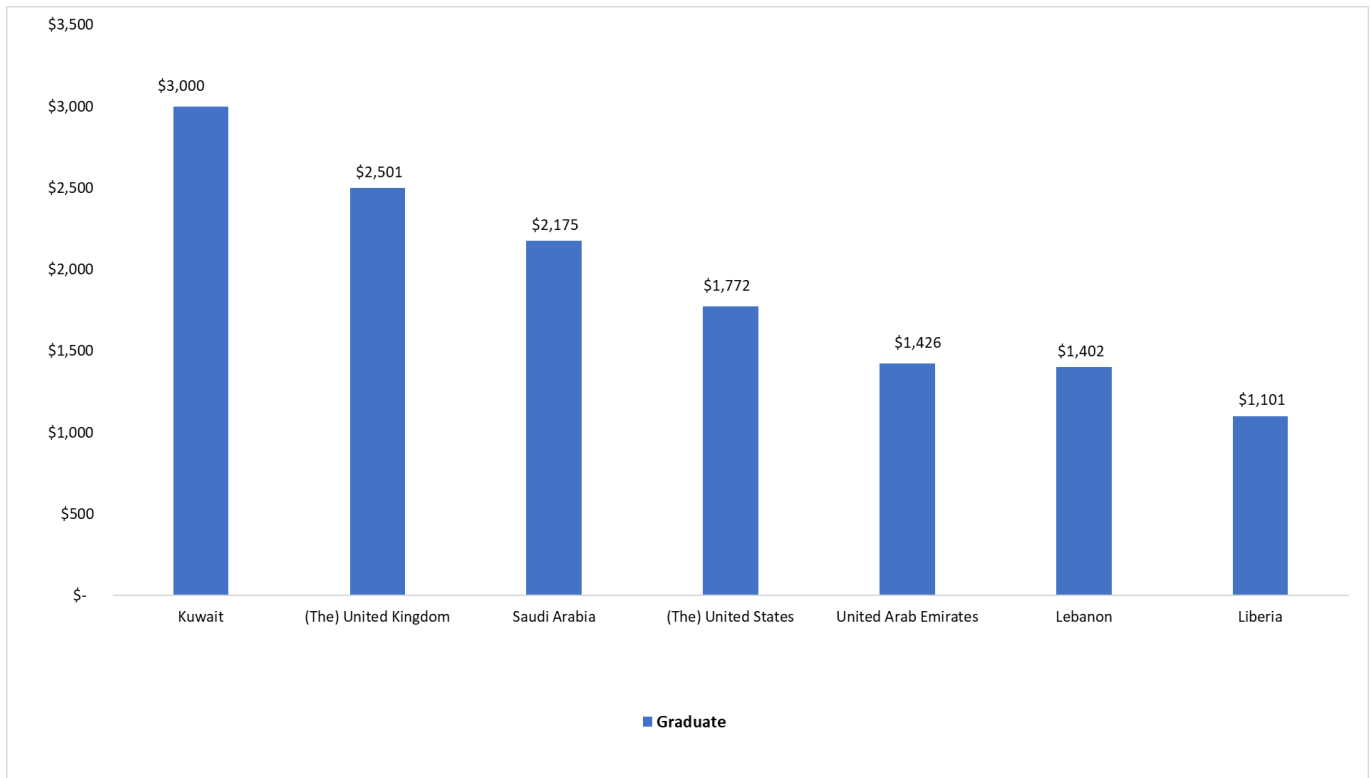


Figure 18: Average starting basic salary by country

Figure 19 shows considerable variation in starting salaries across graduate programs. The highest salaries are reported for the Executive MBA (\$2,750), MBA in Global Business Administration (\$2,140), MA in Education (\$2,100), LLM in Business Law (\$2,001), and MBA in Business Analytics (\$1,751).

Mid-range salaries include MD in General Medicine (\$1,563), MS in Pharmaceutical Development & Management and MSE in Civil & Environmental Engineering (\$1,401 each), and Doctor of Pharmacy (\$1,350). Several science and engineering programs report similar starting salaries, including MS in Biological Sciences, MS in Computer Science, and MSE in Mechanical Engineering (\$1,351 each), while MA in Applied Economics reports \$1,331.

At the lower end, the Master of Business Administration (\$1,219), MA in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (\$1,163), and MA in International Affairs, MA in Migration Studies, and AI & Data Science Certificate (\$1,101 each) report comparatively lower starting salaries. The MS in Human Resources Management reports the lowest starting salary at \$920.

Overall, the results show higher entry-level salaries among executive and specialized professional graduate programs, while several humanities, social sciences, and general graduate programs report comparatively lower starting salaries.

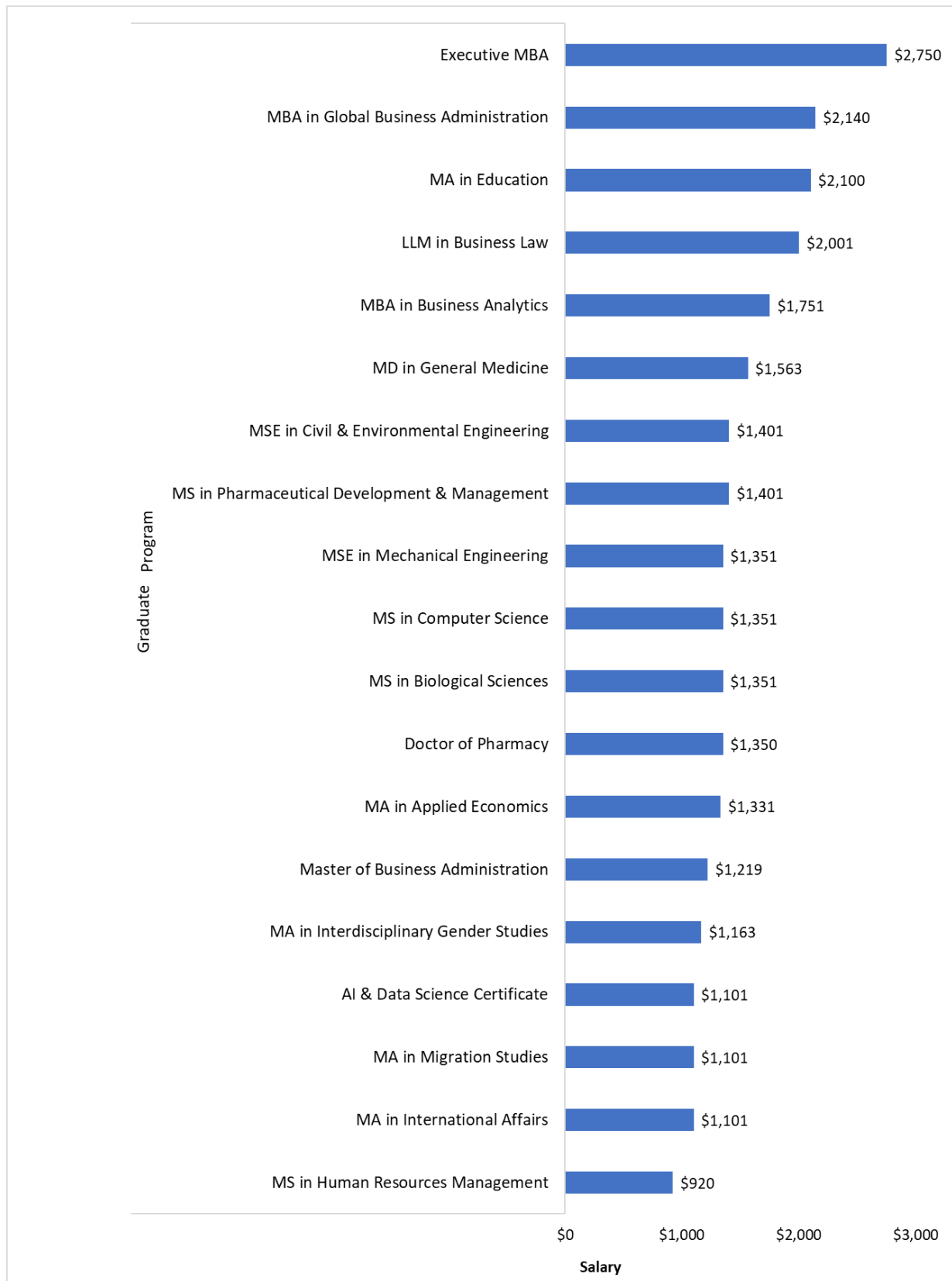


Figure 19: Average starting basic salary by degree

Figure 20 highlights clear differences in starting salaries across industries for graduate degree holders. The highest salaries are observed in Professional Services & Consulting (\$2,501), followed by Business, Management & Administration (\$1,960) and Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (\$1,926), indicating strong compensation in professional, managerial, and technical fields. Other relatively well-paying sectors include Education & Training (\$1,862), Architecture & Construction (\$1,575), and hospital and other institutional settings (\$1,563).

Mid-range salaries are found in industries such as Health Science/Medical (\$1,542) and Marketing, Sales & Services (\$1,534), followed by Non-Governmental Organizations (\$1,292), Finance/Banking (\$1,288), and the Pharmaceutical Industry (\$1,234). At the lower end, Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources (\$1,101) and Telecommunication (\$1,101) report the same average starting salary, followed by Retail (\$967). The lowest starting salary is observed in Community Pharmacy & Consultant Pharmacist (\$700).

Overall, the data reveal substantial industry-based disparities in entry-level compensation, with starting salaries ranging from \$700 to \$2,501. Professional, managerial, and technical sectors generally command higher starting salaries, while community pharmacy and retail fall at the lower end of the range. This variation underscores the role of industry-specific demand, specialization, and labor market conditions in shaping career compensation across sectors.

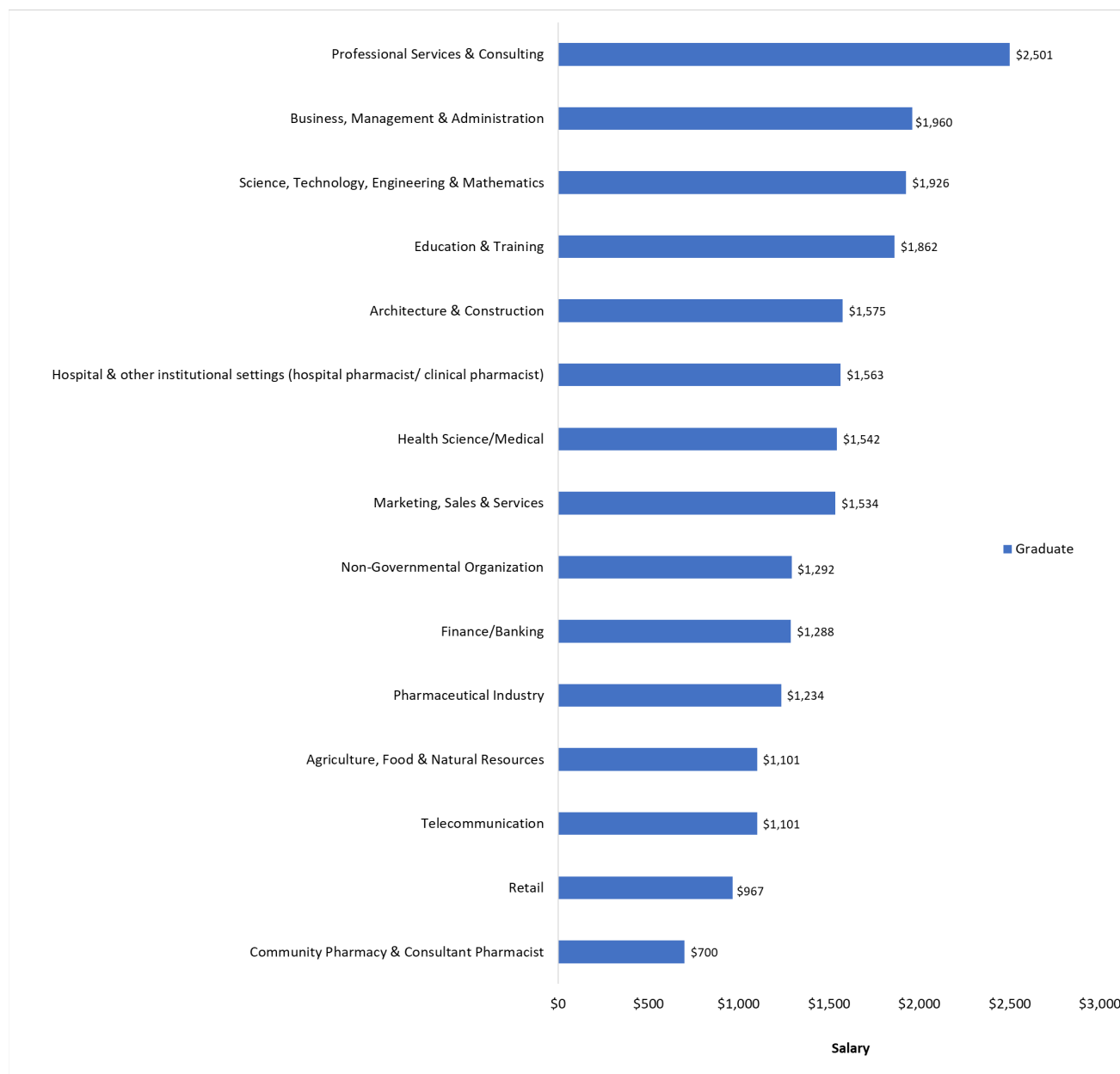


Figure 20: Average starting basic salary by industry

Figure 21 shows that timing plays a notable role in determining starting salary. Graduates who secured a job before graduation earned an average salary of \$1,491, while those employed within 0–3 months post-graduation recorded the lowest average salary at \$1,442. Average salaries were highest among graduates who secured employment within 3–6 months, reaching \$1,542, before decreasing slightly to \$1,500 for those employed within 6–12 months. The figure below gives the average starting basic salary based on time from graduation.

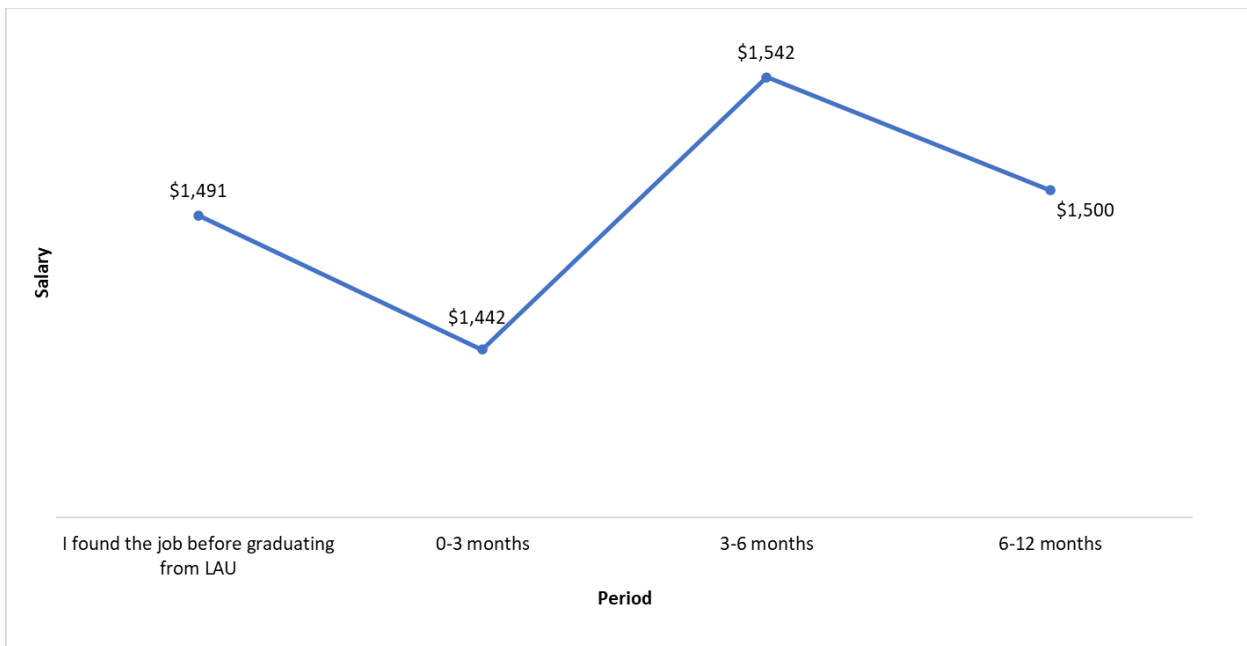


Figure 21: Average starting basic salary with respect to time from graduation

vi. Other Company Characteristics

The vast majority of alumni (94%) reported being employed in private companies (Figure 22). In addition, 49% reported having worked in national companies (Figure 23).

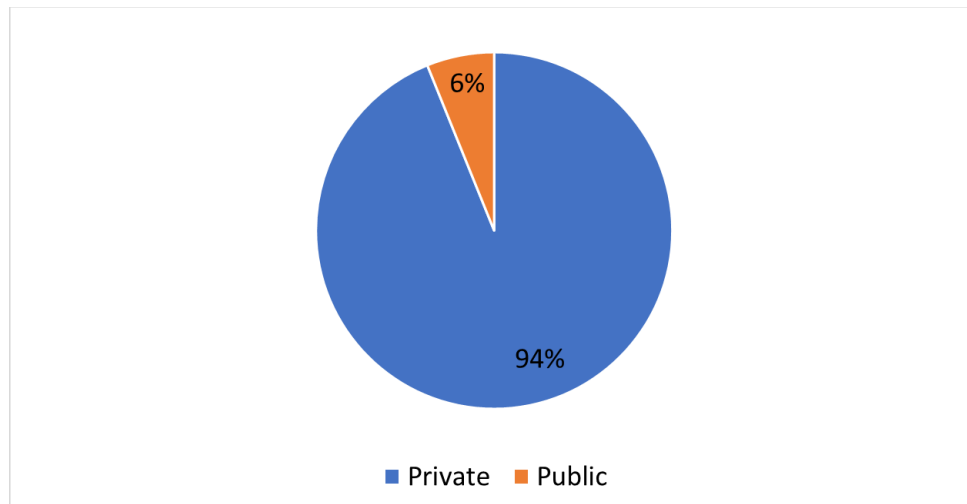


Figure 22: Company type

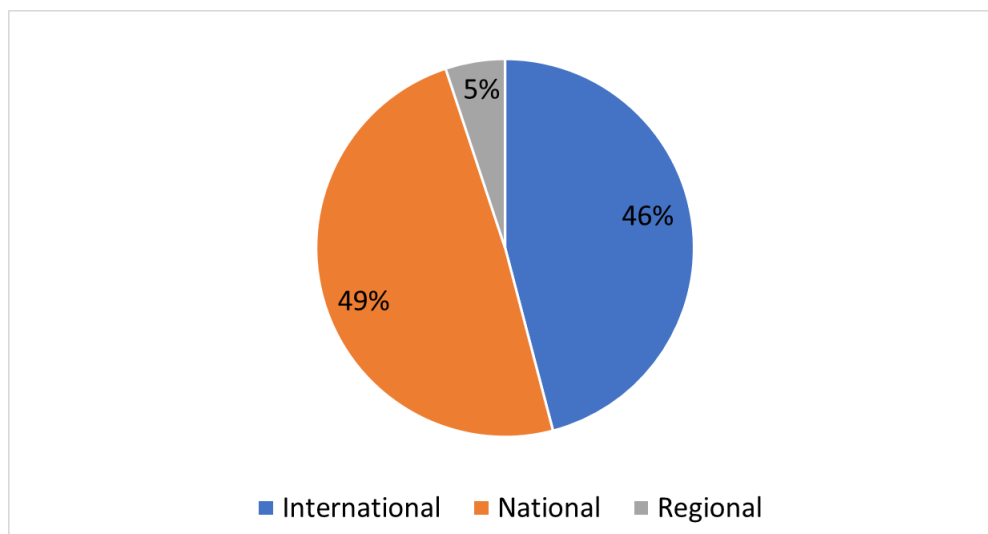


Figure 23: Company classification

3. University Experience & Skills Acquired

i. Internship Experience

When it comes to respondents' experience prior to graduating, 20% reported having taken an internship while completing their graduate studies at LAU. Out of the alumni who had an internship experience, 36% were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Those who majored in (1) MA in Education, (2) Executive MBA, (3) Master of Business Administration, (4) MA in Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, (5) Doctor of Pharmacy and (6) MD in General Medicine were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship (Figure 24).

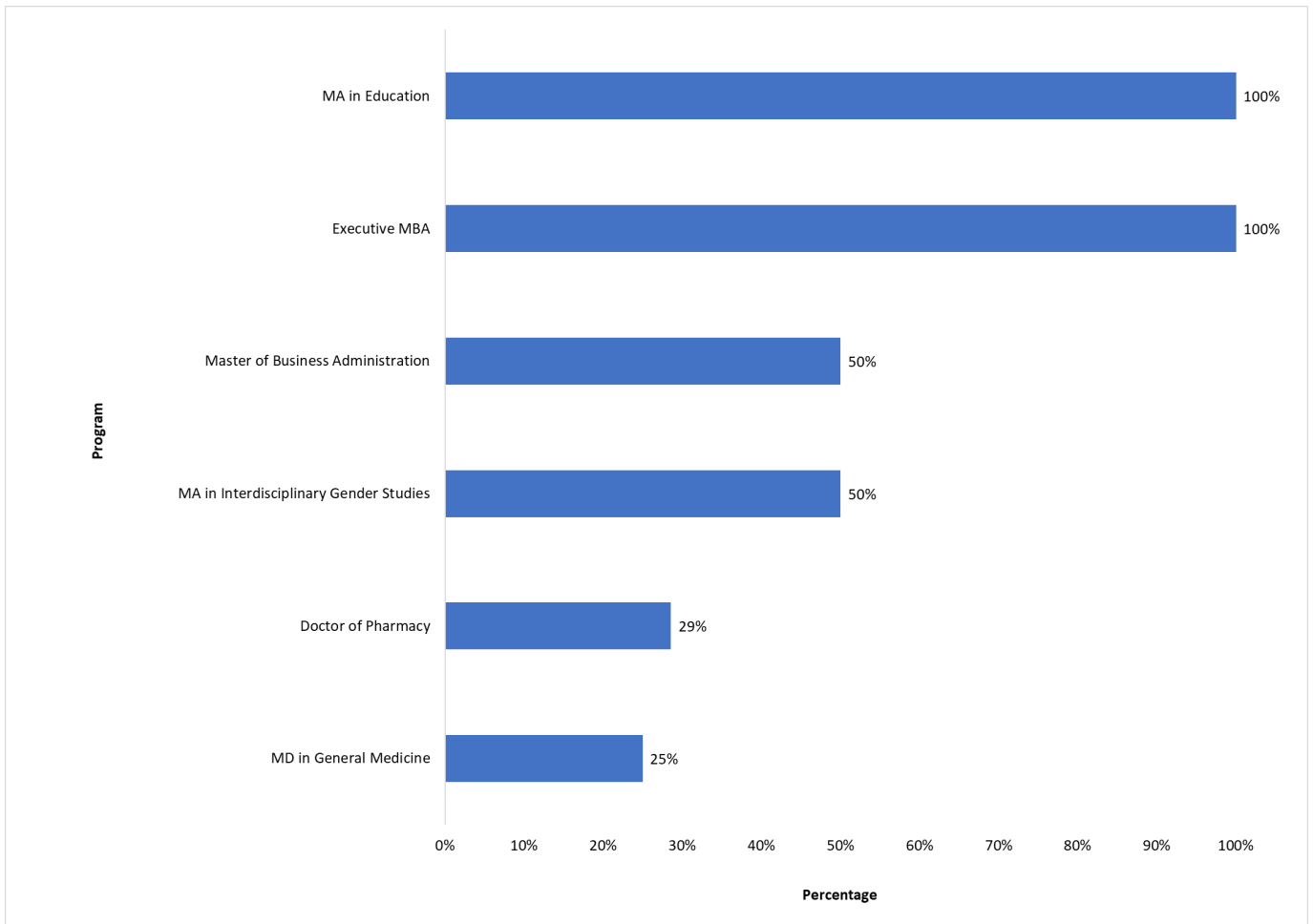


Figure 24: Alumni who were offered a full-time job after completion of internship by degree

ii. Participation in Innovation and Research Competitions

When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 25% of graduate alumni reported to have participated while 75% did not participate (Figure 25). 56% of those who participated in innovation and research competitions were females and 44% were males (Figure 26).

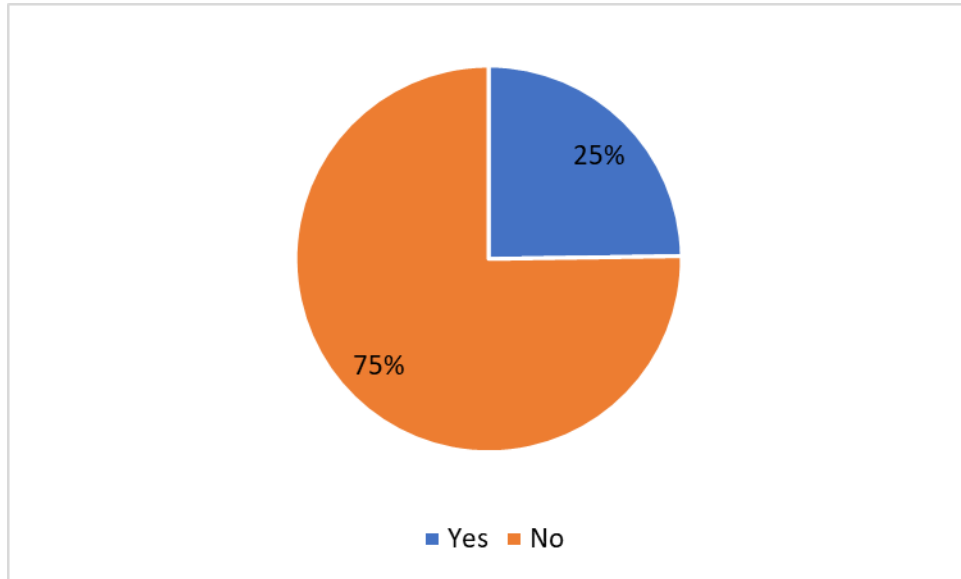


Figure 25: Participation in innovation and research competitions

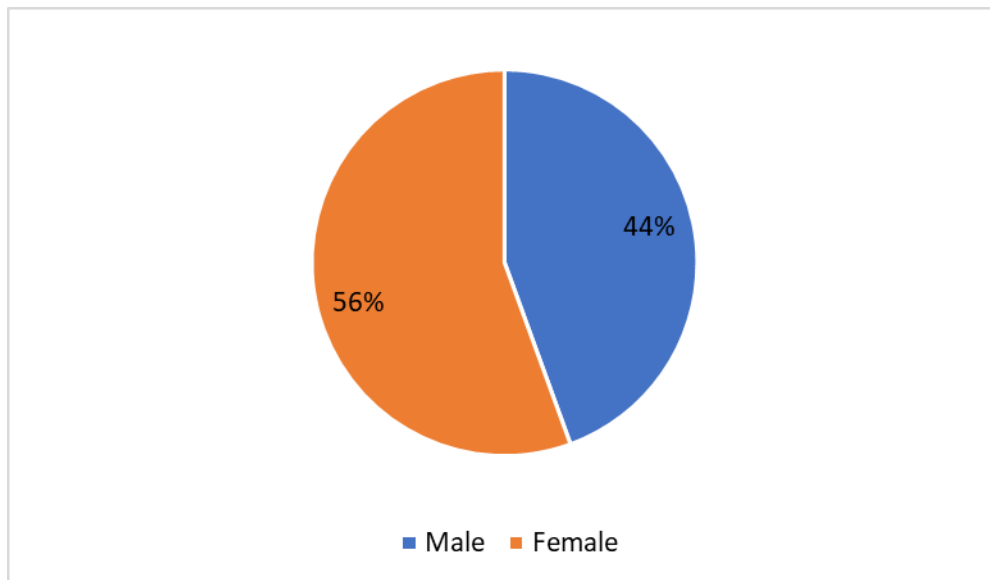


Figure 26: Participation in innovation and research competitions by gender

iii. Developing an Entrepreneurial Mindset

40% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career, whereas 60% felt it did not (Figure 27). Additionally, 15% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career, while 85% were not (Figure 28). Among those pursuing entrepreneurship, 62.5% were female and 37.5% were male (Figure 29).

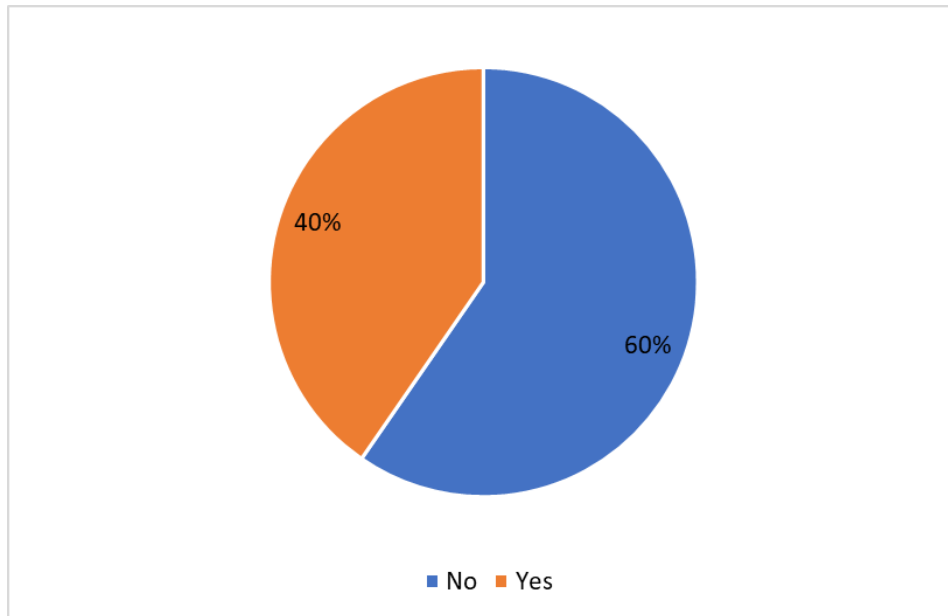


Figure 27: *Developing an entrepreneurial mindset to help you pursue an entrepreneurial career path*

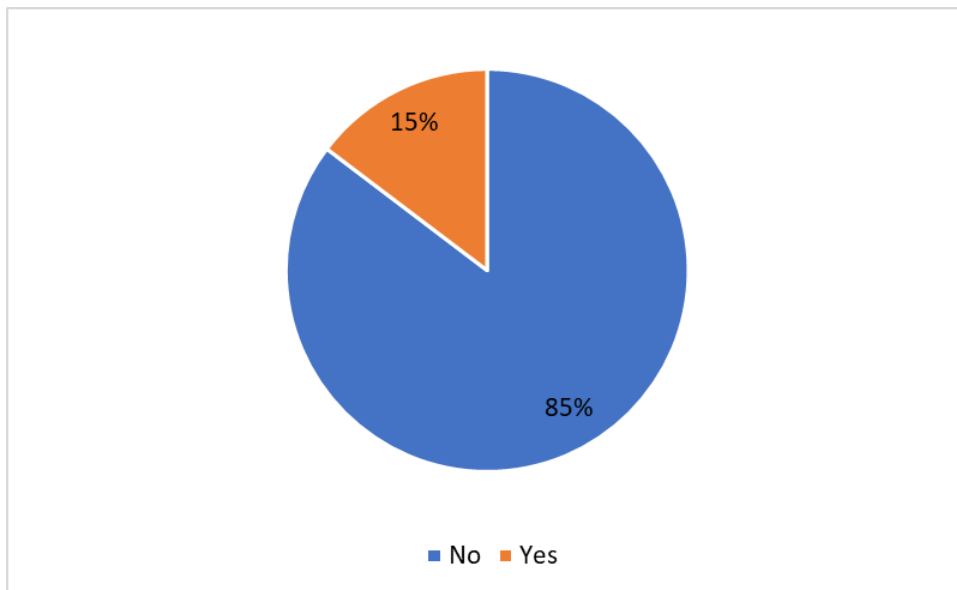


Figure 28: *Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path*

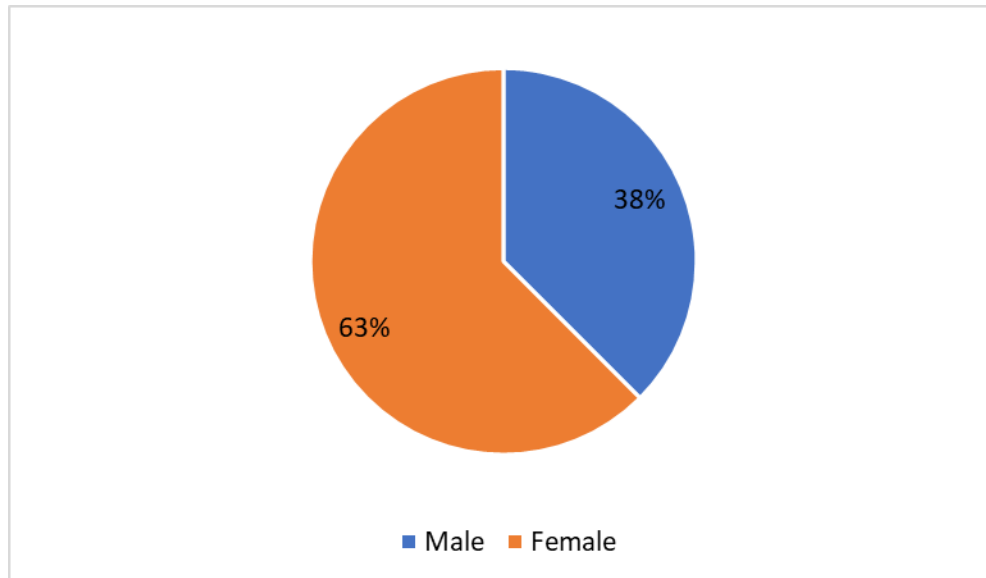


Figure 29: Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path by gender

iv. Satisfaction with University Experience

When asked which university they would choose if they had to restart their studies, 94% of alumni indicated they would enroll at LAU, with 65% opting for the same degree and 29% selecting a different program at LAU. In contrast, only 6% would choose a different institution (Figure 30). Male respondents expressed slightly higher satisfaction with their LAU experience, as 97% would choose to study at LAU again, compared to 93% of female respondents (Figure 31).

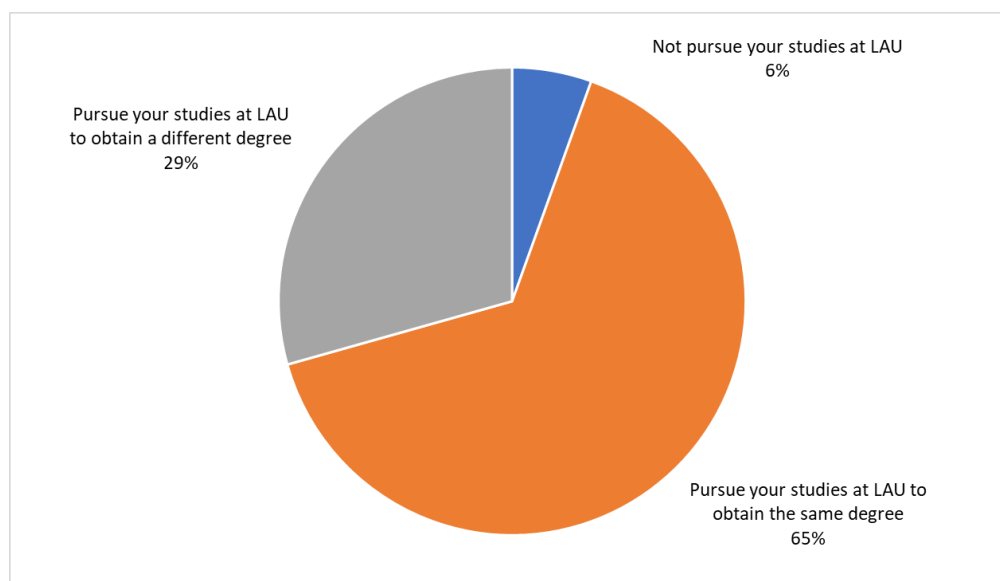


Figure 30: University choice of alumni were they to start again

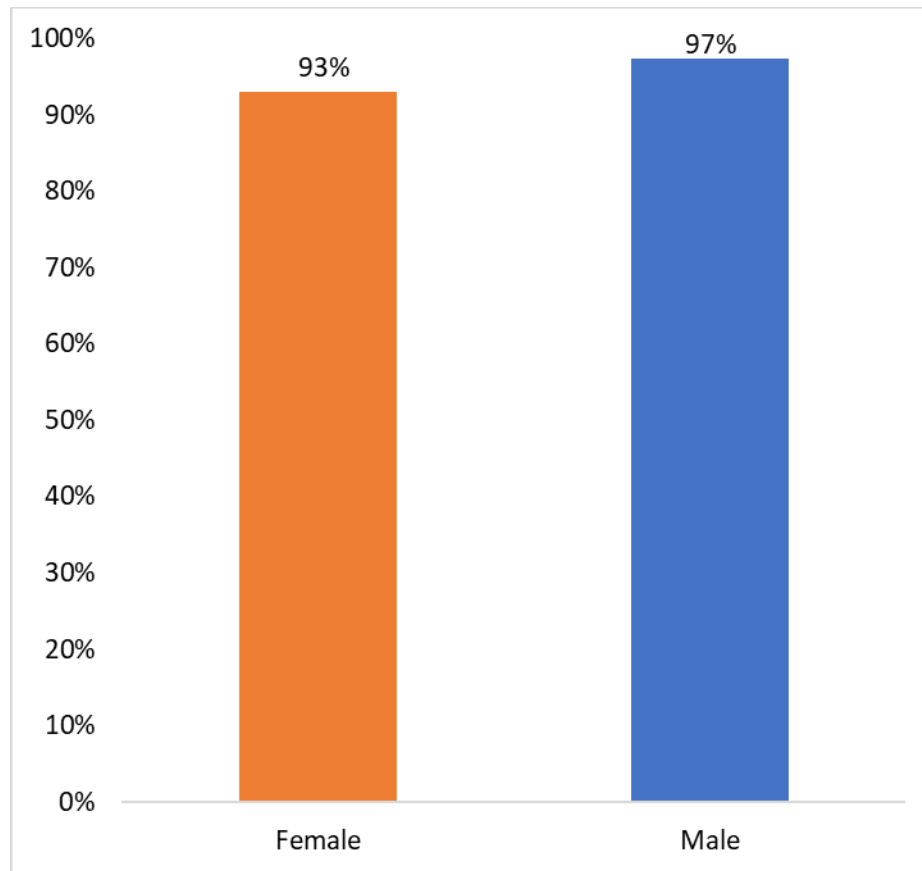


Figure 31: University choice of alumni where they want to start again at LAU by gender

Alumni who reported the highest satisfaction with their academic experience majored in Business Analytics (MBA), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS), Multimedia Journalism (MA) and Migration Studies (MA). All respondents from these majors (100%) indicated that if given the choice, they would study at LAU again and pursue the same degree.

Additionally, a majority (50% or more) of alumni from Executive MBA, Business Law (LLM), Human Resources Management (MS), Global Business Administration (MBA), International Affairs (MA), Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE), Pharmacy (Doctorate), Applied Economics (MA), Business Administration (Master), Biological Sciences (MS) and General Medicine (MD) also expressed a strong preference to pursue the same degree at LAU.

Figure 32 provides a detailed breakdown of the percentage of alumni by program who would choose to study the same degree at LAU if they were to start over.

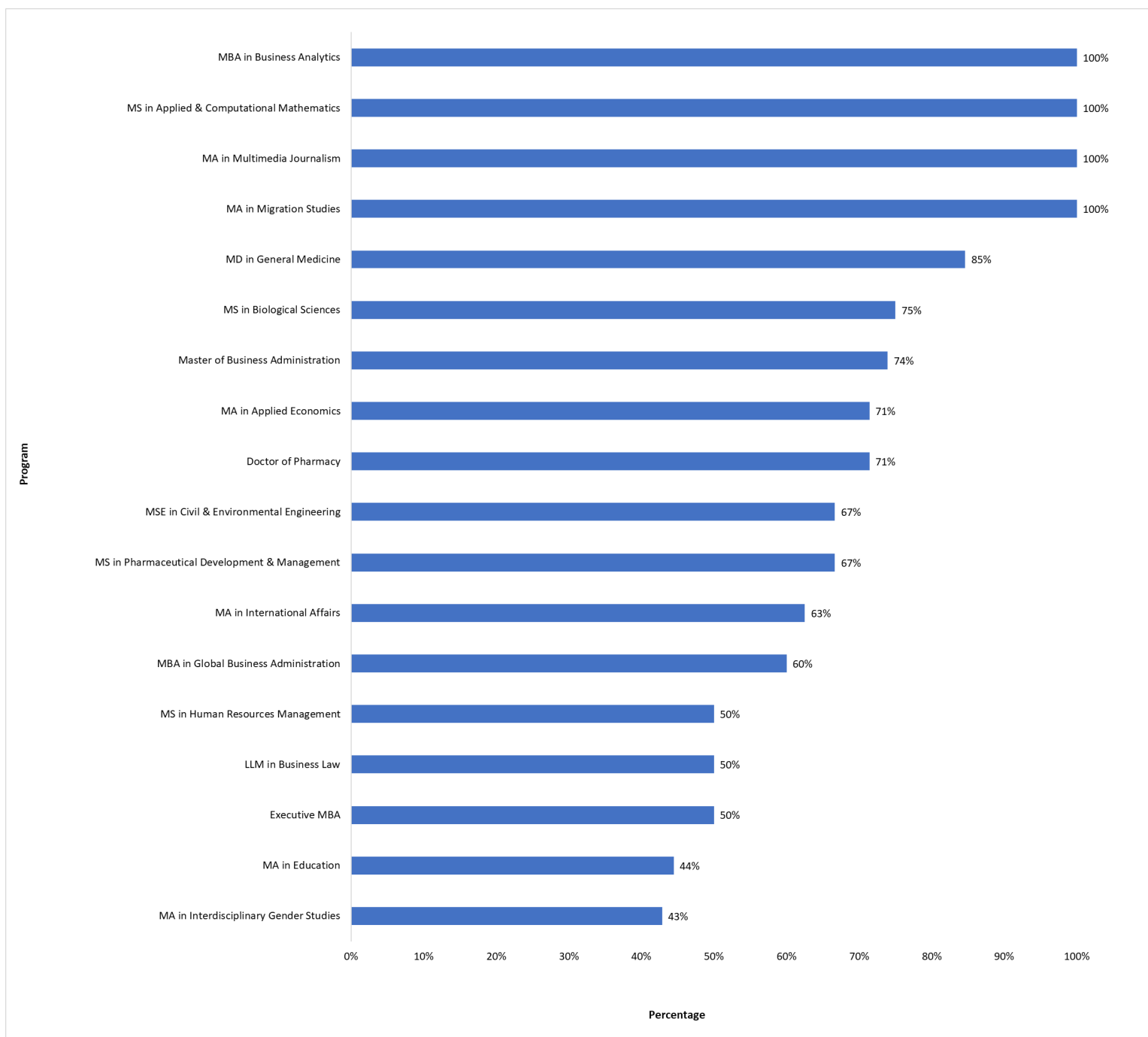


Figure 32: Alumni expressing an interest to pursue same degree at LAU should they start again by degree

v. Job Preparation

A significant 77% of respondents believed they were adequately prepared to secure their first job, with female graduates (81%) displaying higher confidence than their male counterparts (Figure 33).

All alumni (100%) from the following majors reported feeling sufficiently prepared for their first job: Mechanical Engineering (MSE), Computer Science (MS), Biological Sciences (MS), Applied & Computational Mathematics (MS), General Medicine (MD), Global Business Administration (MBA), Migration Studies (MA), Applied Economics (MA) and Executive MBA.

Additionally, a majority of alumni (57%–81%) from Interdisciplinary Gender Studies (MA), Pharmacy (Doctorate), Business Law (LLM), Pharmaceutical Development & Management (MS), Civil & Environmental Engineering (MSE), Education (MA) and Business Administration (Master) also expressed satisfaction with their level of job preparedness (Figure 34).

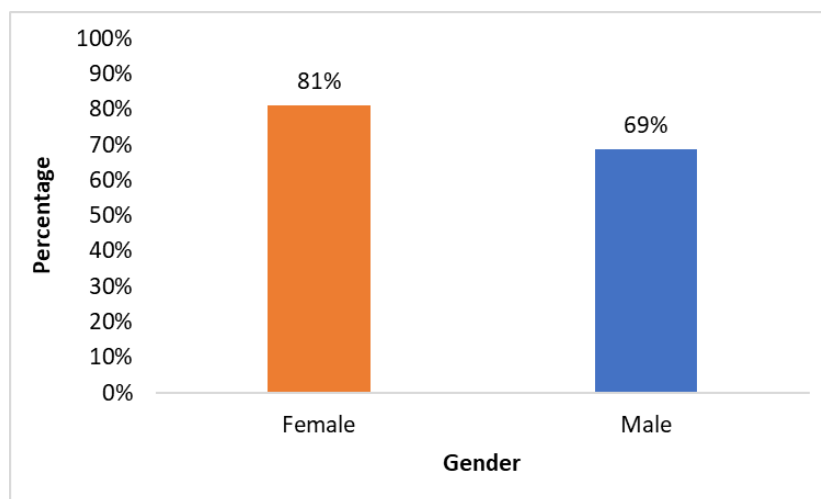


Figure 33: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by gender

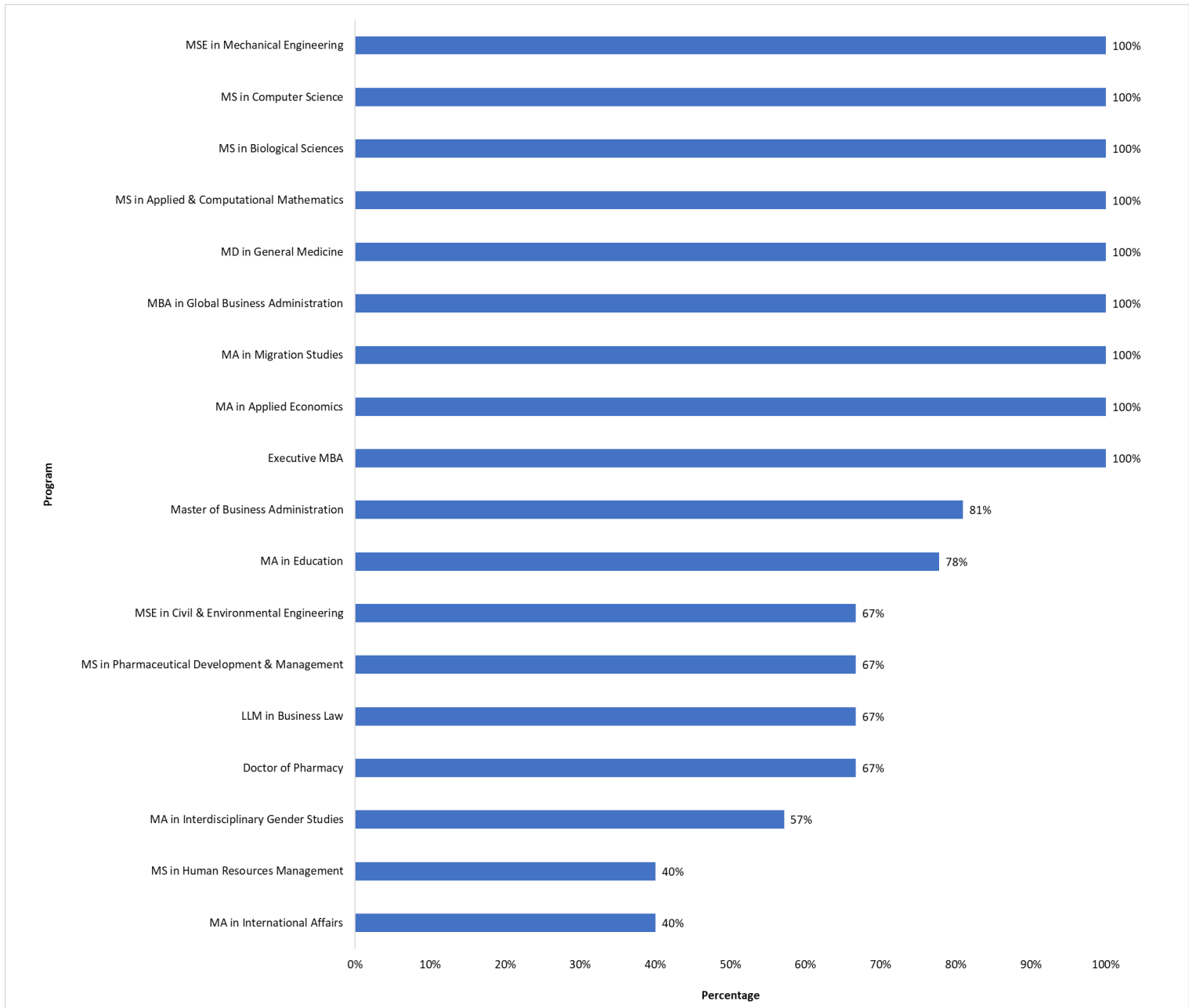


Figure 34: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by degree

Alumni with employment experience were asked to assess how their job preparation at LAU compared to that of graduates from similar programs at other institutions. A significant 98% of respondents believed that their preparation was either equal to or superior to that of their peers from other universities (Figure 35).

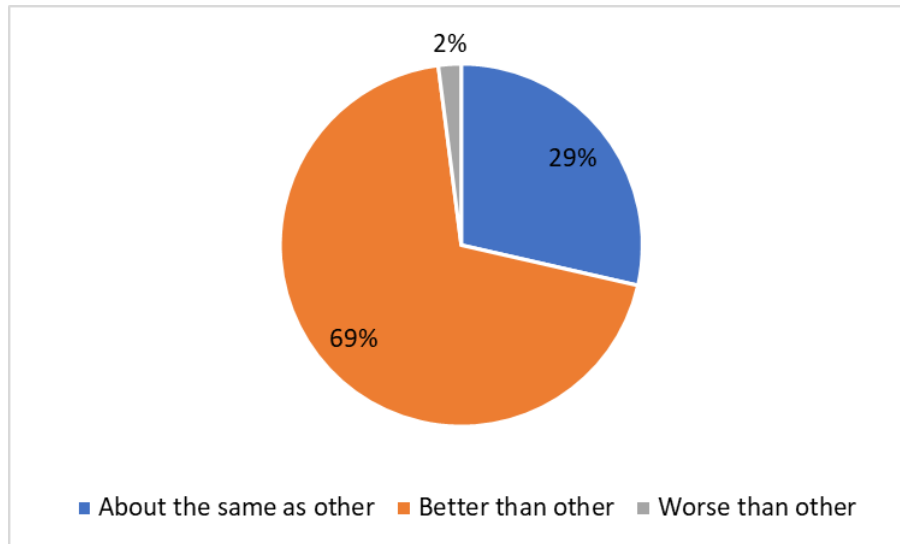


Figure 35: Comparison of job preparation received by LAU alumni to other graduates

vi. Skills acquired

When asked about the extent to which their LAU education contributed to the acquisition of major skills, the majority of alumni (70% - 89%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) communication skills, (2) leadership skills, (3) teamwork, (4) work ethics, (5) decision making, (6) presentation skills, (7) problem solving skills, (8) positive attitude, (9) public speaking skills, (10) flexibility, (11) time management skills, (12) listening skills, (13) ability to work under pressure, (14) conflict management/resolution skills and (15) creativity. Figure 36 gives the percentage of alumni expressing to what extent they think LAU's education has contributed towards their acquisition of major skills.

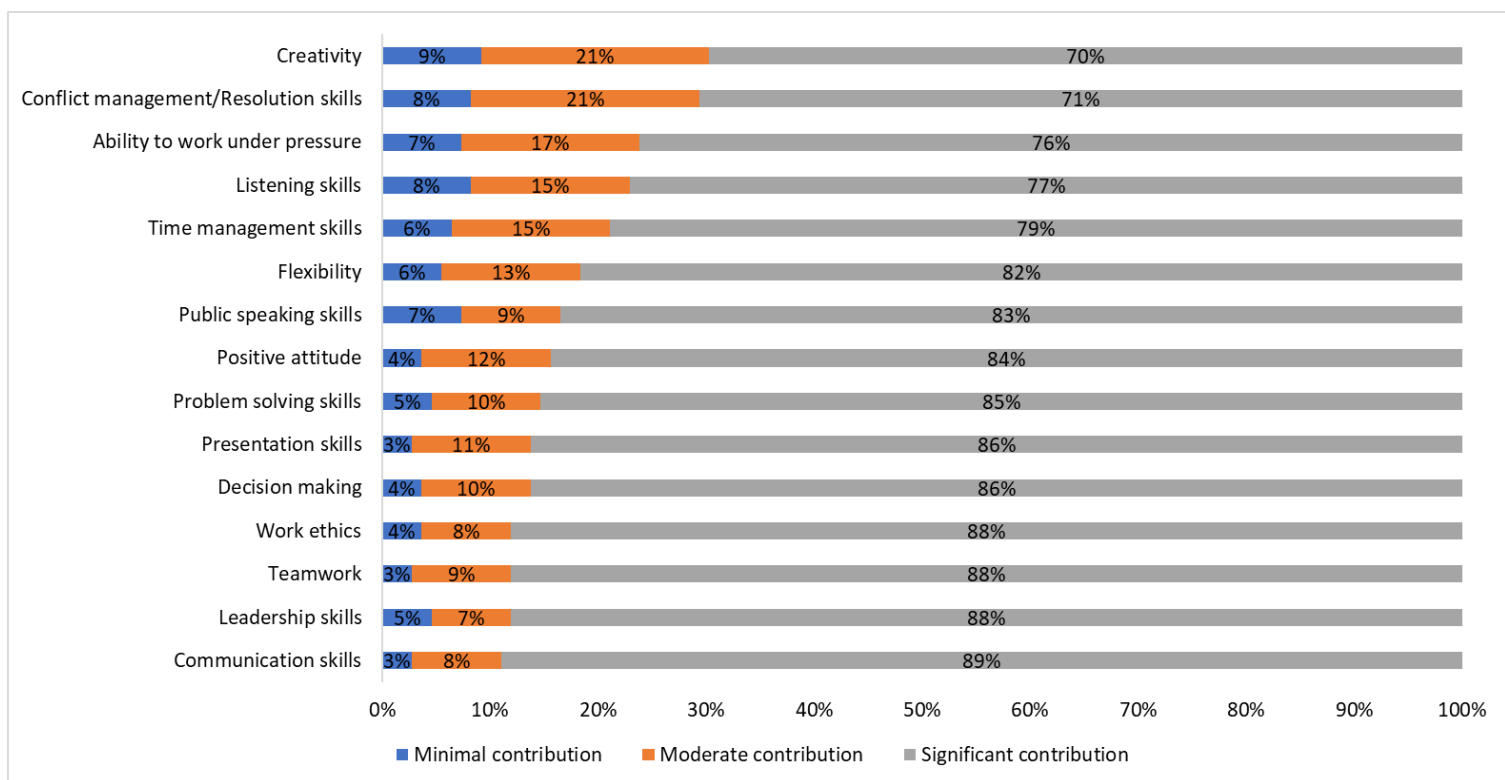


Figure 36: LAU's contribution to acquisition of skills by alumni