



Department of Institutional Research and Assessment

Undergraduate Alumni Survey Analysis Class of 2022-2023

**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 2022-2023 are summarized below. Findings can be used to predict with 95% confidence the true population statistic within +/- 3.03 percentage points of the sample statistic.

- 81% of LAU undergraduate alumni were employed within 12 months of graduation.
- Graduates majoring in Television and Film (BA) and Psychology (BA) had a 67% chance of securing a job before graduation. This was followed by 55% and 50% of alumni majoring in Education (BA) and Multimedia Journalism (BA), respectively.
- Graduates across all majors mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job (70%), followed by family/personal connections (54%), company websites (23%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (10%), social media (9%), LAU career fair (5%), teachers/faculty at LAU (3%), other career fairs (2%) and LAU academic departments (0.5%).
- 30% of employed and unemployed undergraduate 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, 31% of undergraduate alumni have never been employed, with 42% of them currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students.
- The majority (90%) of alumni confirmed that their first job was related to their undergraduate major.
- The vast majority of respondents (80%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 6% found their first job in France, 5% in the United Arab Emirates, 2% in the United States and 1% in Canada.
- Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business (BS), Computer Science (BS), Computer Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE) and Industrial Engineering (BE).
- Graduates who were employed in Lebanon were mostly based inside the capital Beirut.
- The industries that employed most of LAU graduates were (1) Information Technology, (2) Architecture & Construction, (3) Education & Training, (4) Business, Management & Administration and (5) Marketing, Sales & Services.
- The average starting basic salary for undergraduate alumni respondents was \$1,456. The average basic salary in Lebanon where the vast majority of respondents found their job (80%) is \$1,361.
- Salaries for undergraduates vary significantly by location. Kuwait and Nigeria top the list at \$3,000/month, followed by Thailand and Saudi Arabia. Western countries such as Germany, Australia, and Canada report competitive figures around \$2,000. Meanwhile, salaries are comparatively lower in Lebanon (\$1,361) going all the way down to \$851 in Cyprus/Brazil (\$851).

- Higher-paying programs are typically in Computer Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, followed closely by Computer Science and Electrical Engineering.
- 62% reported having taken an internship while completing their undergraduate 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) Teaching Diploma, (2) BS in Chemistry, (3) BFA in Interior Design, (4) BE in Mechanical Engineering, (5) BA in Communication and (6) BE in Petroleum Engineering were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship.
- 21% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career. Additionally, 11% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career.
- When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 8% of undergraduate alumni reported to have participated. Of those who participated, 62% were females.
- Were they to start again, 91% of undergraduate alumni would pursue their studies at LAU.
- A significant 99% of undergraduate 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 (68% - 92%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) ability to work under pressure, (2) work ethics, (3) teamwork, (4) problem solving skills, (5) communication skills, (6) public speaking skills, (7) conflict management/resolution skills, (8) presentation skills, (9) listening skills, (10) leadership skills, (11) time management skills, (12) positive attitude, (13) flexibility, (14) decision making and (15) creativity.

Methodology

All graduate and undergraduate LAU alumni of the academic year 2022-2023 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 1,661 LAU undergraduate 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 1,661 undergraduate alumni invited, 641 responded yielding a response rate of 39%. 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 641 respondents, a 3.03 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 +/- 3.03 percentage points of the sample statistic.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Out of the 641 respondents, 51% were females (Figure 1). Most respondents were graduates from the AKSOB (36%), while 34% were graduates from the SoAS, 14% from the SOE, 7% from the ARCSON, 6% from the SArD and 3% from the SOP (Figure 2). These percentages mirror to a large extent graduation patterns at LAU by school. As for the majors of respondents, 29.3% majored in Business (BS), 9% in Biology (BS), 7.5% in Computer Science (BS), 7.3% in Nursing (BS), 4.7% in Economics (BS), 3.4% in Mechanical Engineering (BE), 3.1% in Computer Engineering (BE) and 3% in each of Psychology (BA), Architecture (Bachelor) and Pharmacy (BS). Other majors also participated in the survey.

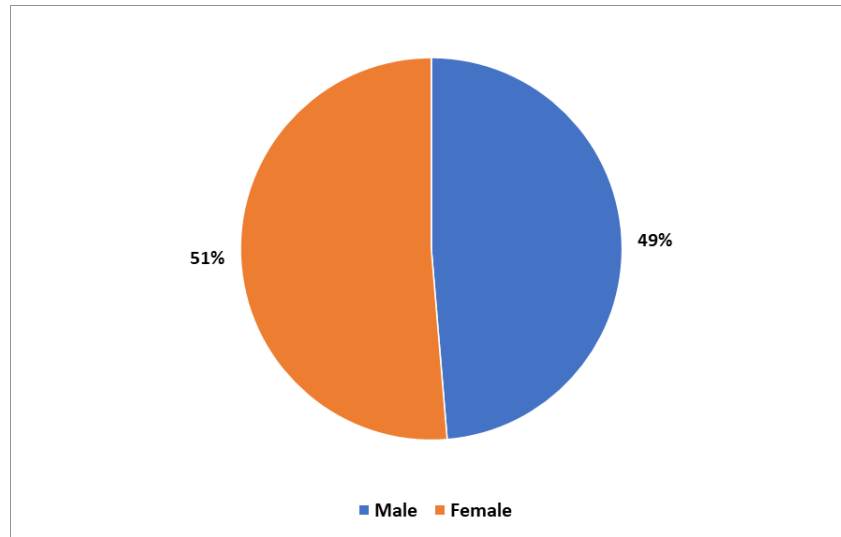


Figure 1: Respondents by gender

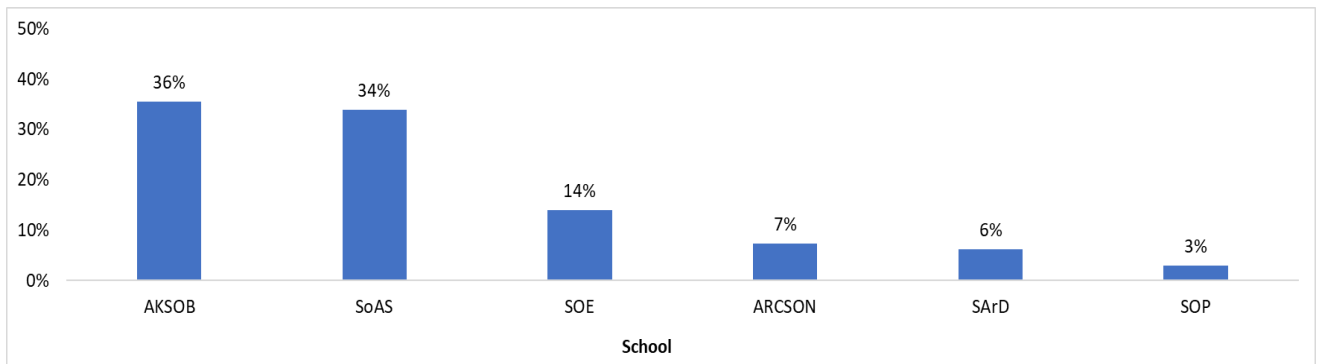


Figure 2: Respondents by school

Major Findings

1. Employment and Post-Graduation Status

i. Current Employment Status

The current employment status of the LAU undergraduate alumni of AY 2022-2023 varies. 69% are employed on either a full-time and/or part-time basis (i.e. 65% are currently employed and 4% have been employed at least once). On the other hand, 31% of LAU undergraduate alumni of AY 2022-2023 have never been employed (i.e. 16% are unemployed but are seeking employment, 13% are continuing their education and 2% are unavailable for work – either for family reasons or other reasons) (Figure 3).

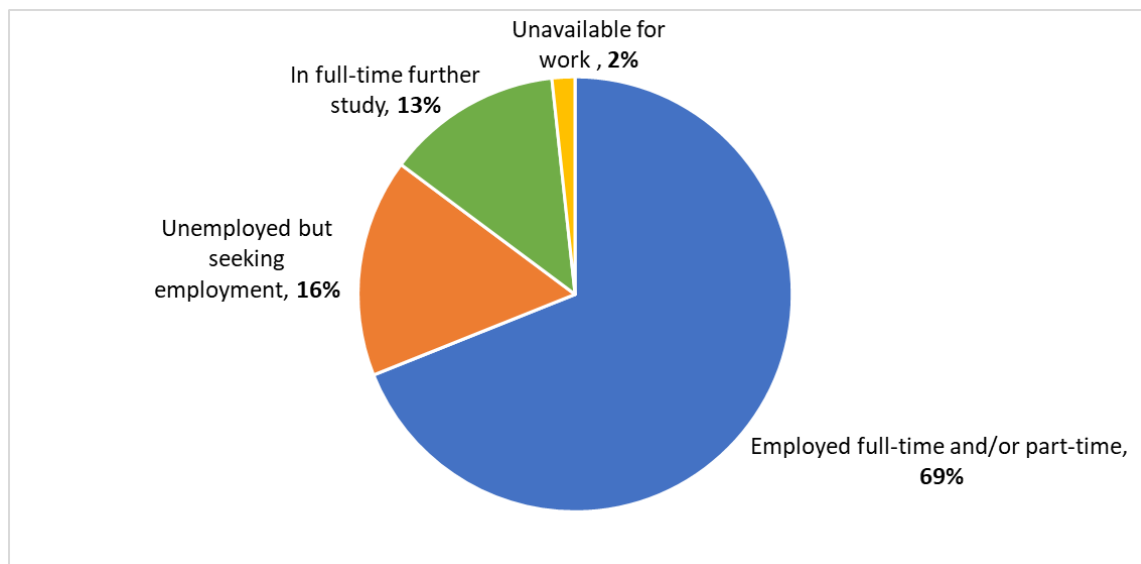


Figure 3: Employment status

ii. Continuing Education

Alumni were asked about whether they had sought further education after they completed their undergraduate studies. 30% of employed and unemployed undergraduate 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, 31% of undergraduate alumni have never been employed, with 42% currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students. Of these 42% of alumni who are unemployed because they are pursuing further education, 60% are master students, 35% are doctoral/post-doctoral students, 2% are seeking a

professional certification and 1% are pursuing a second undergraduate degree. These undergraduate alumni who opted to solely pursue further education after graduation, had mostly earned their undergraduate degree in Biology (BS), Bioinformatics (BS), Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program (BS), Psychology (BS), Economics (BS), Chemistry (BS) and Petroleum Engineering (BE) (Figure 4).

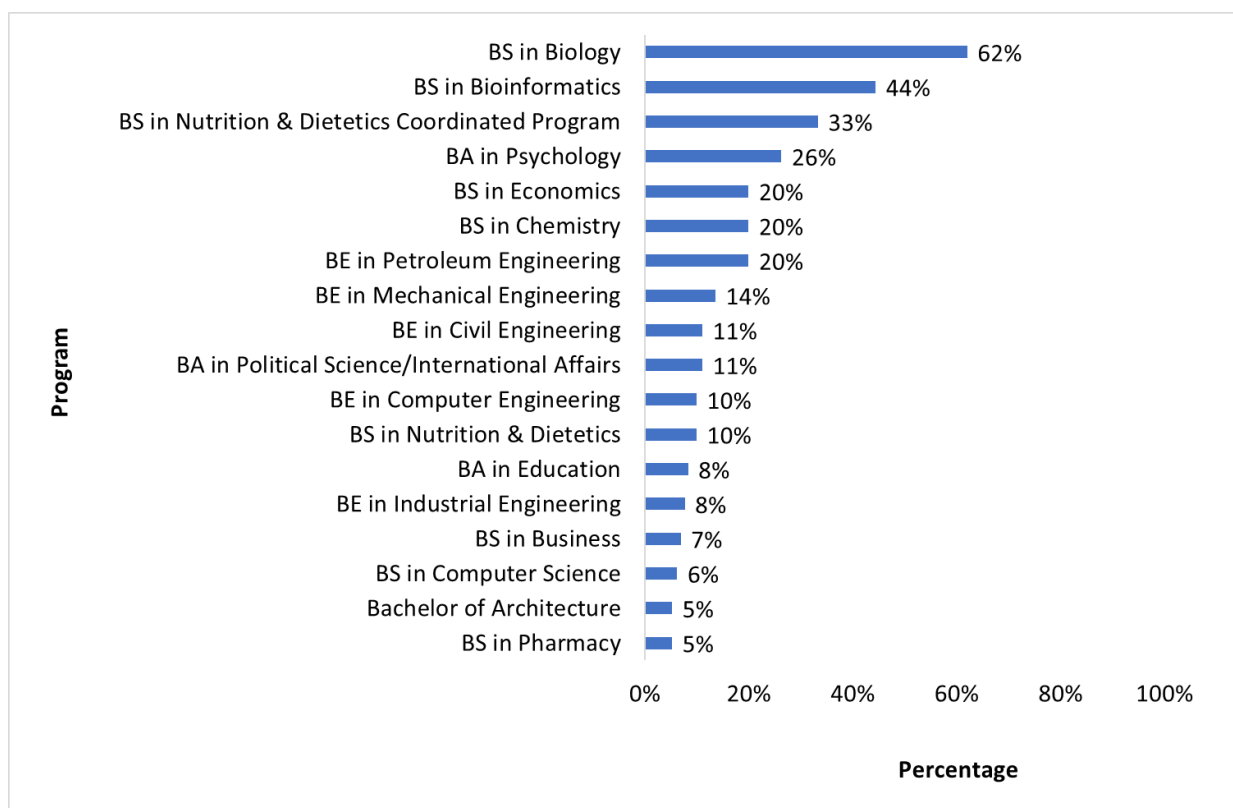


Figure 4: Alumni solely continuing higher education based on undergraduate degree

iii. Time to first job

When asked about the time spent to find their initial job, 32% of undergraduate alumni reported to have found their first job prior to graduation. Within the first six months after graduation, 95% had secured a job. This rate increased to 100% 12 months after graduation (Figure 5).

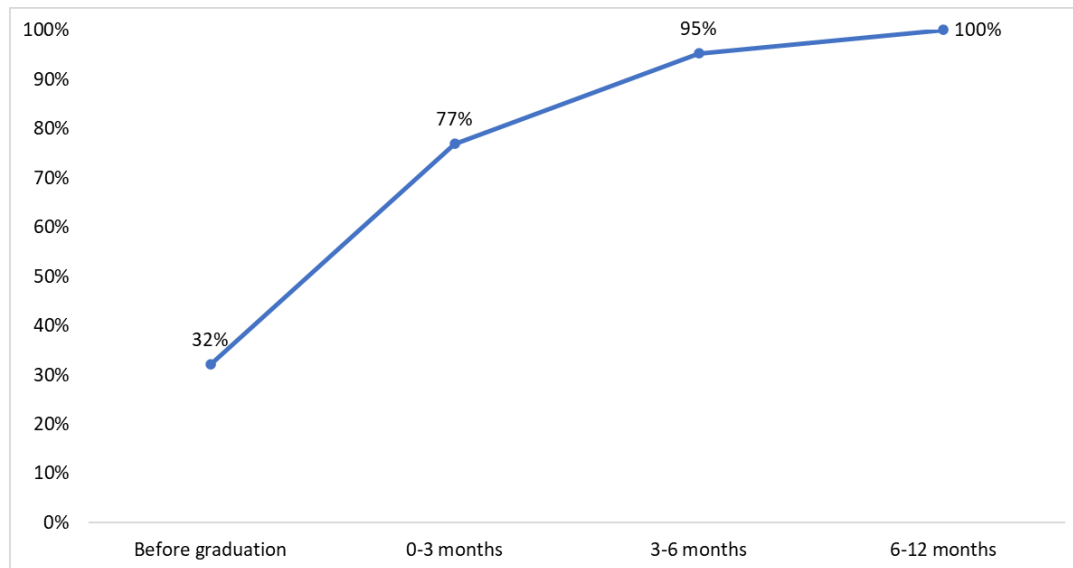


Figure 5: Employment rates based on initial employment

Based on survey findings, 67% of alumni who majored in Television and Film (BA) and Psychology (BA) were able to find a job prior to graduation. 20-55% of those who majored in Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Biology (BS), Communication (BA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Fashion Design (BFA), Chemistry (BS), Business (BS), Nursing (BS), English (BA), Pharmacy (BS), Teaching Diploma, Computer Engineering (BE), Applied Physics (BS), Computer Science (BS), Multimedia Journalism (BA) and Education (BA) reported finding a job prior to graduation. However only 5-19% of alumni who majored in Mechanical Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE), Civil Engineering (BE), Economics (BS), Interior Architecture (BA) and Political Science/International Affairs (BA) secured a job by graduation (Figure 6).

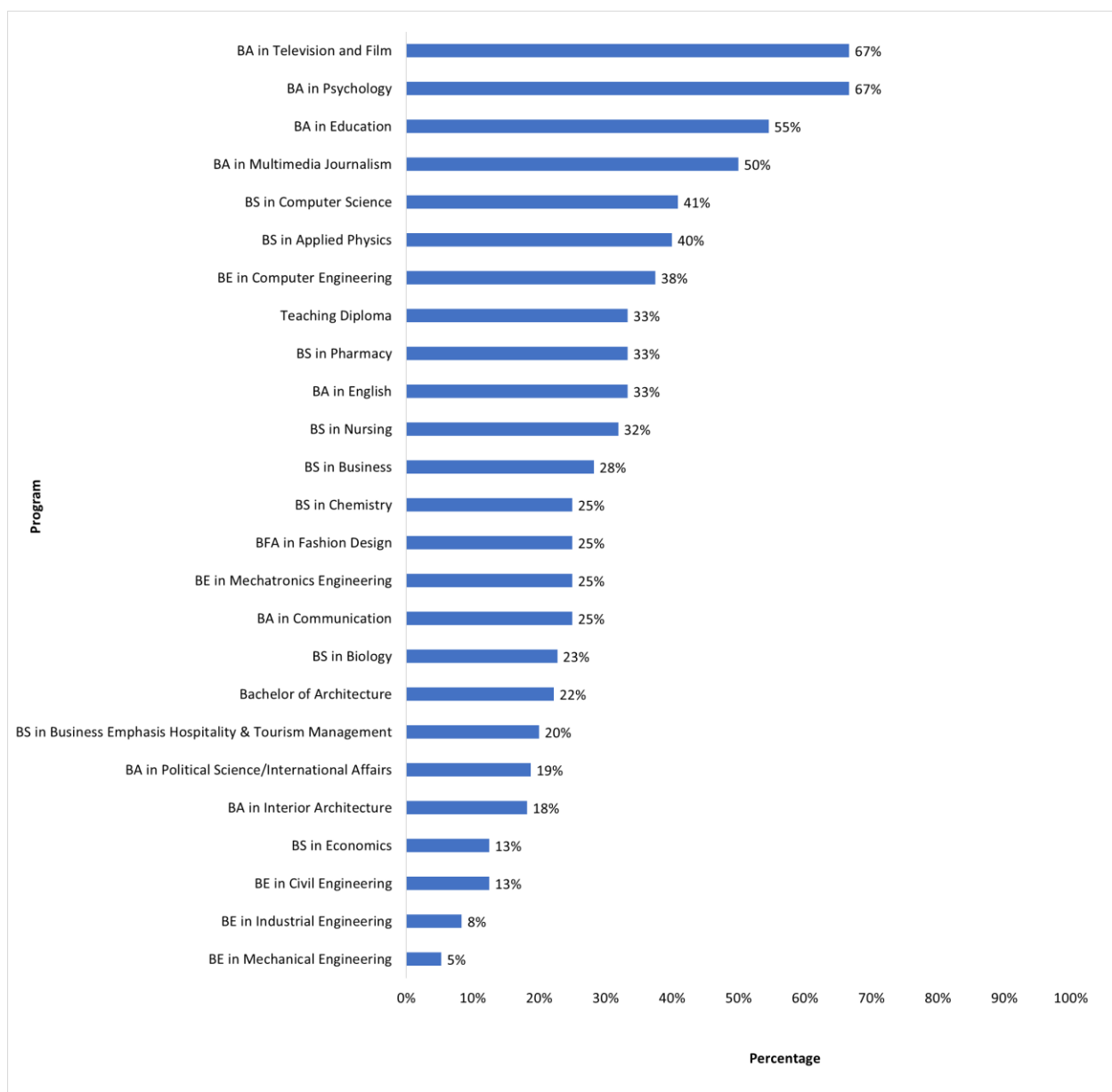


Figure 6: *Employment rates by degree prior to graduation*

For a period of up to twelve months after graduation, all alumni (100%) who majored in Education (BA), Multimedia Journalism (BA), Computer Engineering (BE), Teaching Diploma, English (BA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Bioinformatics (BS) and Interior Design (BFA) were capable of securing a job. Over the same period, most alumni (50-94%) who majored in Translation (BA), Petroleum Engineering (BE), Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program (BS), Economics (BS), Chemistry (BS), Biology (BS), Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Electrical Engineering (BE), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Television and Film (BA),

Social Work & Community Development (BA), Mathematics (BS), Fashion Design (BFA), Graphic Design (BFA), Applied Physics (BS), Interior Architecture (BA), Business (BS), Pharmacy (BS), Psychology (BA), Civil Engineering (BE), Communication (BA), Computer Science (BS), Industrial Engineering (BE), Nursing (BS) and Architecture (Bachelor) were able to find a job. Only 11% of Nutrition & Dietetics (BS) graduates secured a job twelve months after graduation (Figure 7).

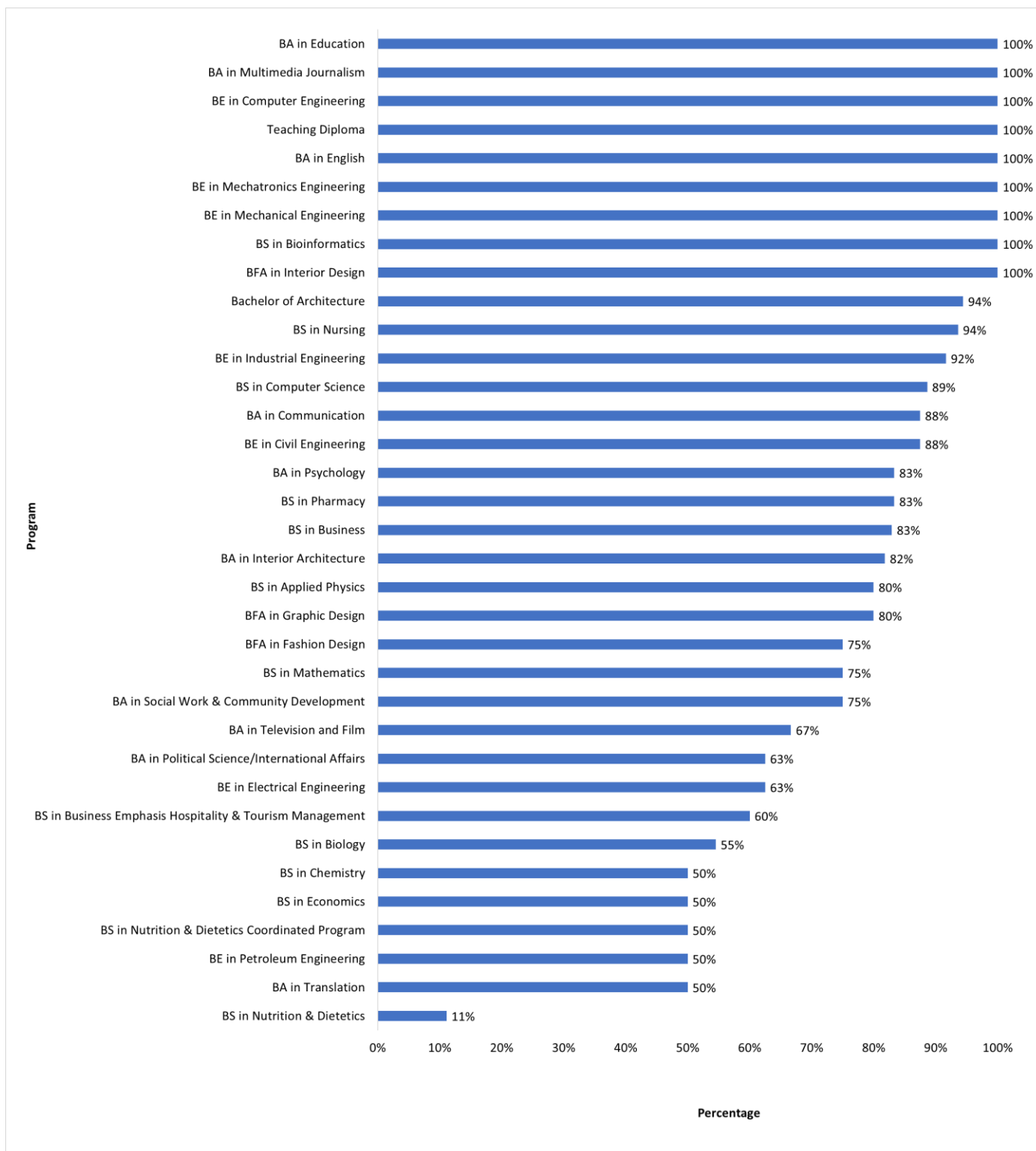


Figure 7: Employment rates by degree twelve months after graduation

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 (70%), followed by family/personal connections (54%), company websites (23%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (10%), social media (9%), LAU career fair (5%), teachers/faculty at LAU (3%), other career fairs (2%) and LAU academic departments (0.5%) (Figure 8).

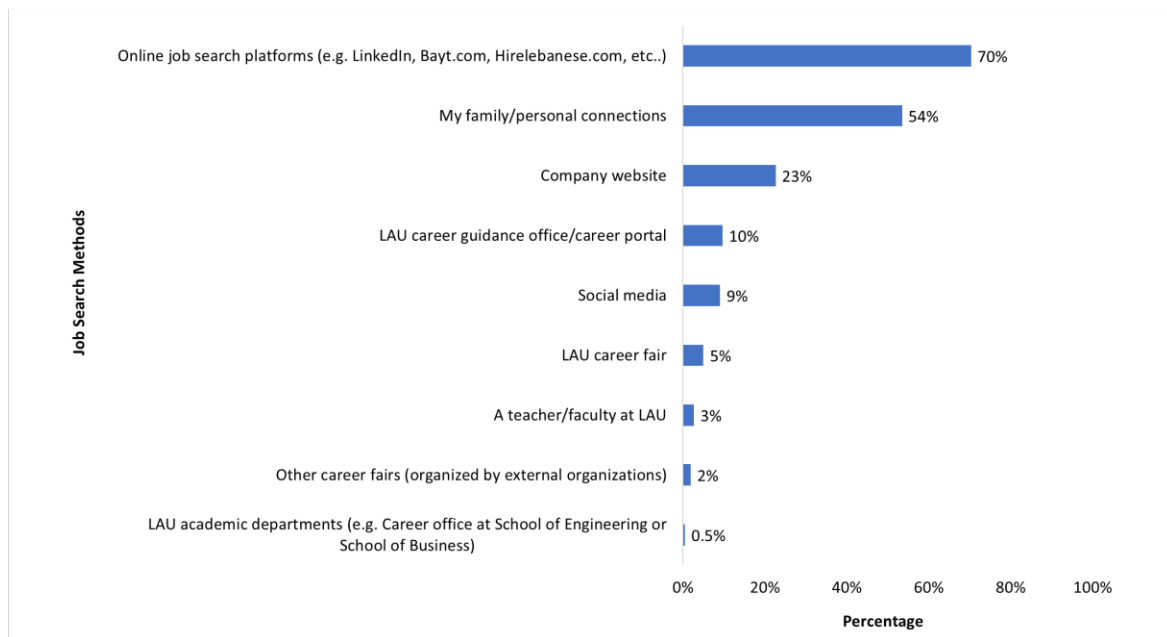


Figure 8: Methods alumni relied on for their job search

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. 23-67% particularly received degrees in Computer Science (BS), Applied Physics (BS), Education (BA), Industrial Engineering (BE), Communication (BA), Psychology (BA), English (BA), Mathematics (BS), Electrical Engineering (BE), Biology (BS), Multimedia Journalism (BA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE) and Social Work & Community Development (BA).

In addition, graduates who received their degree in Computer Engineering (BE), Business (BS), Economics (BS), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Nursing (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Pharmacy (BS) and Mechanical Engineering (BE) were the least reliant (6-16%) of LAU job search platforms to find jobs (Figure 9).

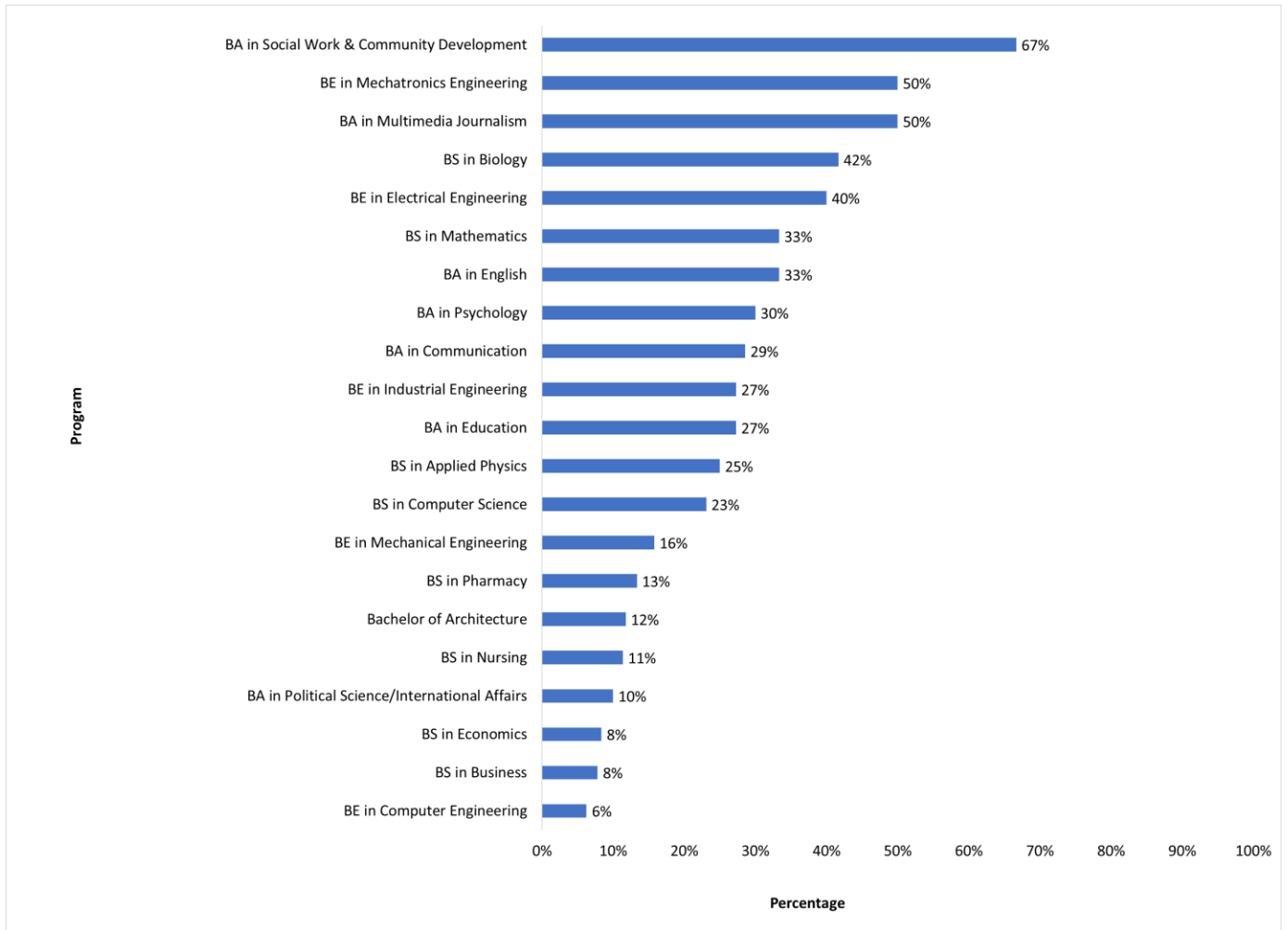


Figure 9: Alumni who relied on LAU job search platforms and services based on degree

2. First Job Experience

i. Type

The majority of undergraduate respondents (88%) reported that their first job was full-time, while 5% indicated it was part-time. More males (90%) secured full-time positions compared to females (85%). Conversely, more females (8%) were employed part-time compared to males (3%) (Figure 10). Additionally, 7% stated that they were self-employed, with most specializing in Business, Psychology, Architecture, and Pharmacy.

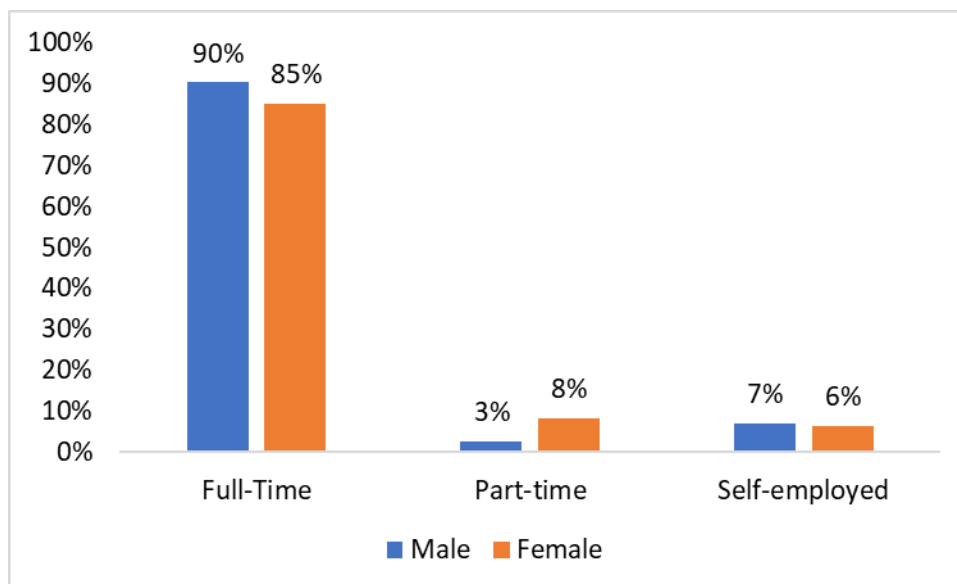


Figure 10: Job type by gender

ii. Correlation of Job to Undergraduate Field of Study

Not all respondents worked in their field of study. However, the majority (90%) of undergraduate 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 Teaching Diploma, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program (BS), Mathematics (BS), Computer Science (BS), Applied Physics (BS), Interior Design (BFA), Graphic Design (BFA), Fashion Design (BFA), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Civil Engineering (BE), Translation (BA), Psychology (BA), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Multimedia Journalism (BA), Interior Architecture (BA), English (BA) and Communication (BA) secured a first job that was related to their undergraduate field of study.

Most alumni (64% - 94%) majoring in Industrial Engineering (BE), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Economics (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Electrical Engineering (BE), Bioinformatics (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Business (BS), Education (BA), Nursing (BS), Pharmacy (BS) and Computer Engineering (BE) reported securing a first job in their undergraduate field of study.

This percentage dropped to 58% and below for alumni who majored in Biology (BS), Chemistry (BS), Petroleum Engineering (BE) and Television and Film (BA) (Figure 11).

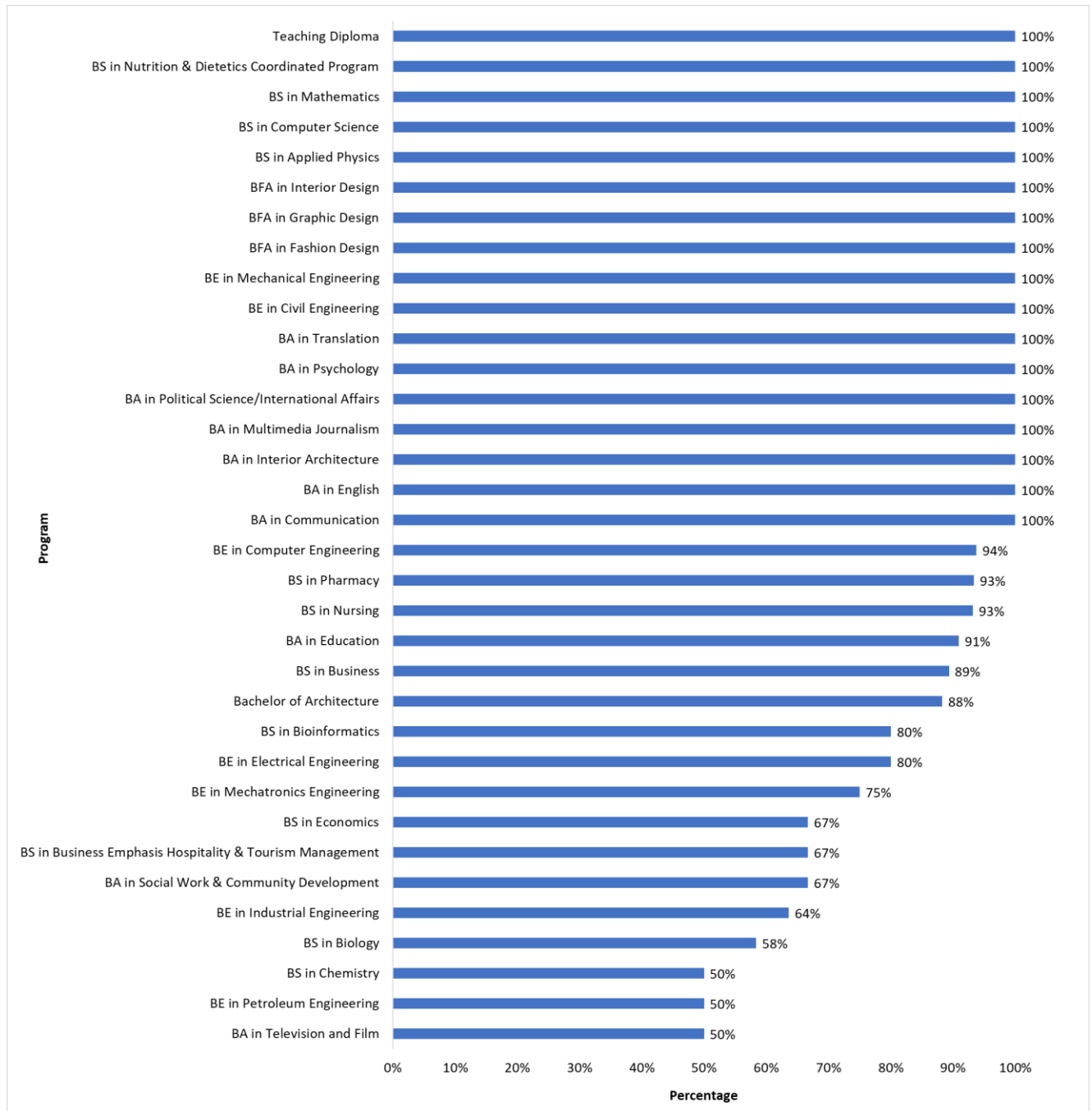


Figure 11: Employment in jobs related to undergraduate field of study by degree

iii. Location

The vast majority of respondents (80%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 6% found their first job in France, 5% in the United Arab Emirates, 2% in the United States and 1% in Canada (Figure 12).

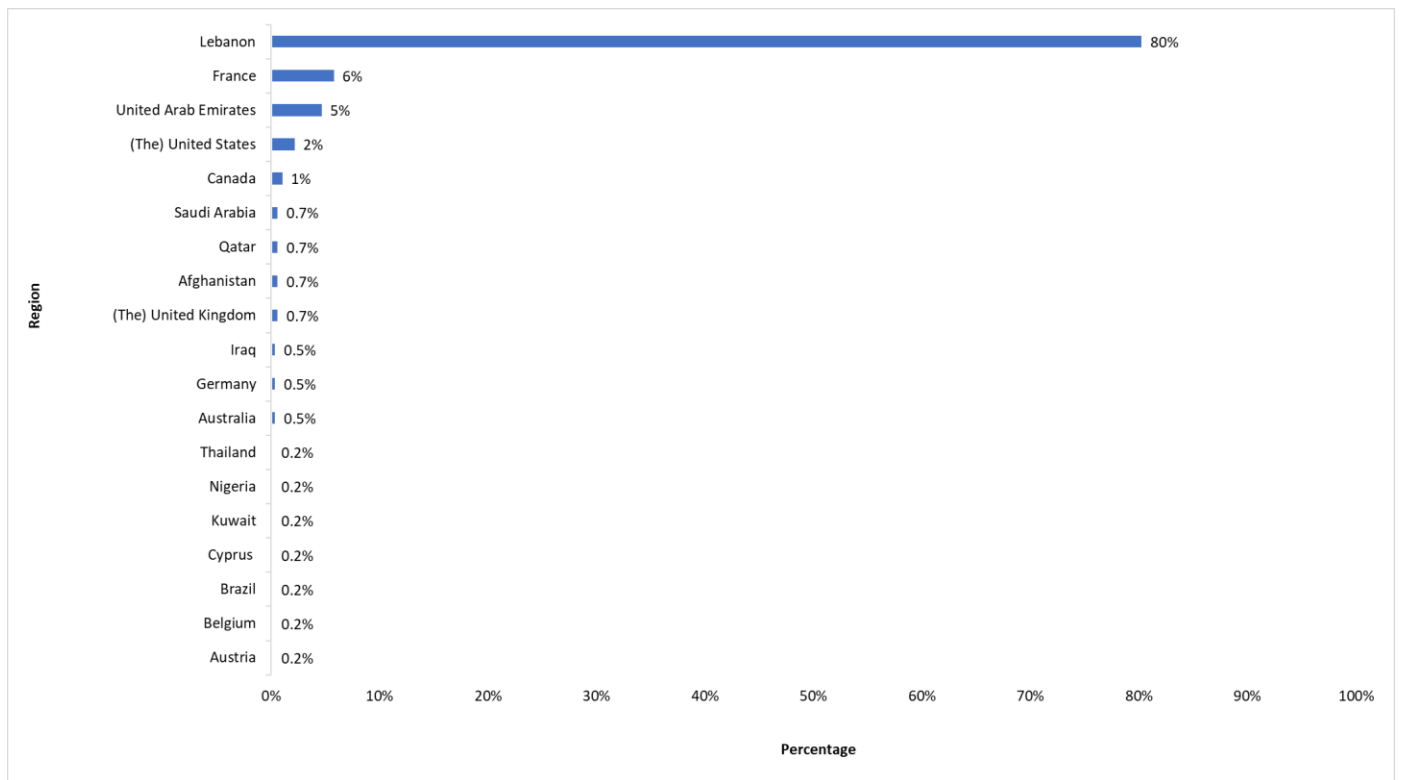


Figure 12: Employment by job location

All majors offered at LAU were found to align positively with the needs of the Lebanese labor market. Among undergraduate alumni, 100% of SOP graduates reported being employed within Lebanon. Similarly, the vast majority of ARCSON graduates (97.7%) indicated employment in the country. This figure decreased to 91.2% for SArD graduates, 83% for AKSOB, 75.6% for SoAS, and 62% for SOE graduates. External market demands varied according to the region. Employment outside Lebanon was found to be highest for graduates of SOE (38%) followed by SoAS (24%), AKSOB (17%), SArD (9%) and ARCSON (2%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Employment rates by school and location

Location	AKSOB	ARCSON	SArD	SoAS	SOE	SOP
Lebanon	83.0%	97.7%	91.2%	75.6%	62.0%	100.0%
United Arab Emirates	7.5%		5.9%	2.5%	5.6%	
France	3.8%		2.9%	6.7%	15.5%	
Afghanistan	1.3%				1.4%	
(The) United States	0.6%	2.3%		5.0%	2.8%	
Australia	0.6%			0.8%		
Belgium	0.6%					
Canada	0.6%			0.8%	4.2%	

Qatar	0.6%				2.8%	
Saudi Arabia	0.6%			1.7%		
Thailand	0.6%					
(The) United Kingdom				2.5%		
Austria				0.8%		
Brazil				0.8%		
Cyprus				0.8%		
Germany					2.8%	
Iraq				1.7%		
Kuwait					1.4%	
Nigeria					1.4%	

Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business (BS), Computer Science (BS), Computer Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE) and Industrial Engineering (BE). Employers based in France have mainly recruited alumni who majored in Computer Science (BS), Computer Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Business (BS) and Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS). Employers from the United Arab Emirates mainly recruited alumni who majored in Business (BS), Architecture (Bachelor) and Computer Science (BS). As for employers based in the United States of America, they have mainly recruited from Computer Science (BS), Communication (BA) and Industrial Engineering (BE) (Table 2).

Table 2: Alumni employed abroad by degree

	Lebanon	(The) United Kingdom	(The) United States	Afghanistan	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Cyprus	France	Germany	Iraq	Kuwait	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Thailand	United Arab Emirates
■ Teaching Diploma	0.8%																		
■ BS in Pharmacy	4.2%																		
■ BS in Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program	0.3%																		
■ BS in Nutrition & Dietetics	0.3%																		
■ BS in Nursing	12.1%		10.0%																
■ BS in Mathematics	0.8%																		
■ BS in Economics	3.1%																		4.8%
■ BS in Computer Science	5.4%	66.7%	30.0%		50.0%	100.0%			20.0%		30.8%						66.7%		9.5%
■ BS in Chemistry	0.6%																		
■ BS in Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management	0.6%		10.0%								7.7%								4.8%
■ BS in Business	33.5%			66.7%	50.0%		100.0%		20.0%		15.4%					33.3%	33.3%	100.0%	47.6%
■ BS in Biology	2.8%		10.0%										50.0%						
■ BS in Bioinformatics	1.1%	33.3%																	
■ BS in Applied Physics	1.1%																		
■ BFA in Interior Design	0.3%																		
■ BFA in Graphic Design	1.1%																		
■ BFA in Fashion Design	0.8%																		
■ BE in Petroleum Engineering	0.3%										3.8%								
■ BE in Mechatronics Engineering	0.6%										3.8%	50.0%							
■ BE in Mechanical Engineering	3.4%										15.4%			100.0%		33.3%			4.8%
■ BE in Industrial Engineering	1.7%		20.0%						20.0%		3.8%								4.8%
■ BE in Electrical Engineering	1.1%																		4.8%
■ BE in Computer Engineering	2.0%								40.0%		15.4%	50.0%				33.3%			4.8%
■ BE in Civil Engineering	3.4%			33.3%											100.0%				
■ Bachelor of Architecture	3.9%										3.8%								9.5%
■ BA in Translation	0.3%																		
■ BA in Television and Film	0.6%																		
■ BA in Social Work & Community Development	0.8%																		
■ BA in Psychology	2.8%																		
■ BA in Political Science/International Affairs	2.0%							100.0%		100.0%			50.0%						
■ BA in Multimedia Journalism	0.6%																		
■ BA in Interior Architecture	2.5%																		
■ BA in English	0.8%																		
■ BA in Education	3.1%																		
■ BA in Communication	1.1%		20.0%																4.8%

Among alumni employed in Lebanon, the majority (81%) were based in the capital, Beirut, while 13% were located in Mount Lebanon. Employment opportunities were also present in North Lebanon, the Bekaa and South Lebanon, accounting for 3%, 2% and 1%, respectively (Figure 13). Employment trends have fluctuated over time. The percentage of alumni employed in Beirut rose from 77% among 2019–2020 graduates to 81% for the 2020–2021 cohort. Then it peaked at 93% for 2021–2022 graduates, and subsequently dropped back to 81% for the 2022–2023 cohort. Figure 14 illustrates the employment trends of LAU graduates by governorate.

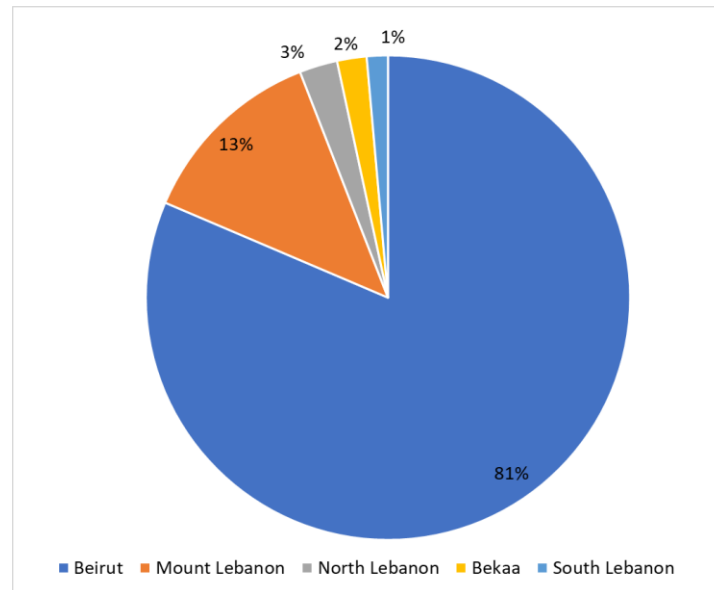


Figure 13: *Employment by governorate*

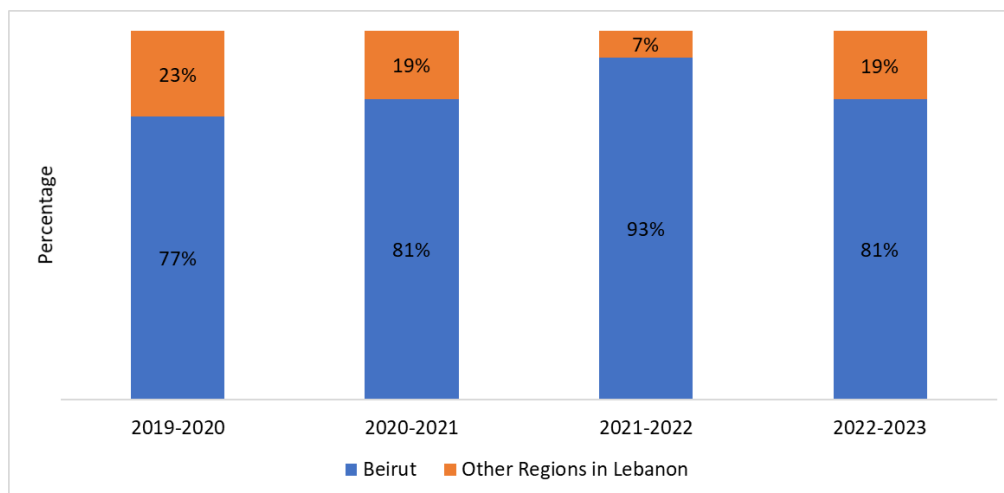


Figure 14: *Trends in employment by governorate*

iv. Industry

Alumni were asked to provide the industry of the company they were employed in. The Information Technology, Architecture & Construction and Education & Training industries each employed the most alumni (10%), followed by Business, Management & Administration (8%), Marketing, Sales & Services (7%), Hospital & other institutional settings (hospital pharmacist/clinical pharmacist) (6%), Professional Services & Consulting (6%), Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (5%), Health Science/Medical (5%), Finance/Banking (5%) and Non-Governmental Organization (4%) (Figure 15).

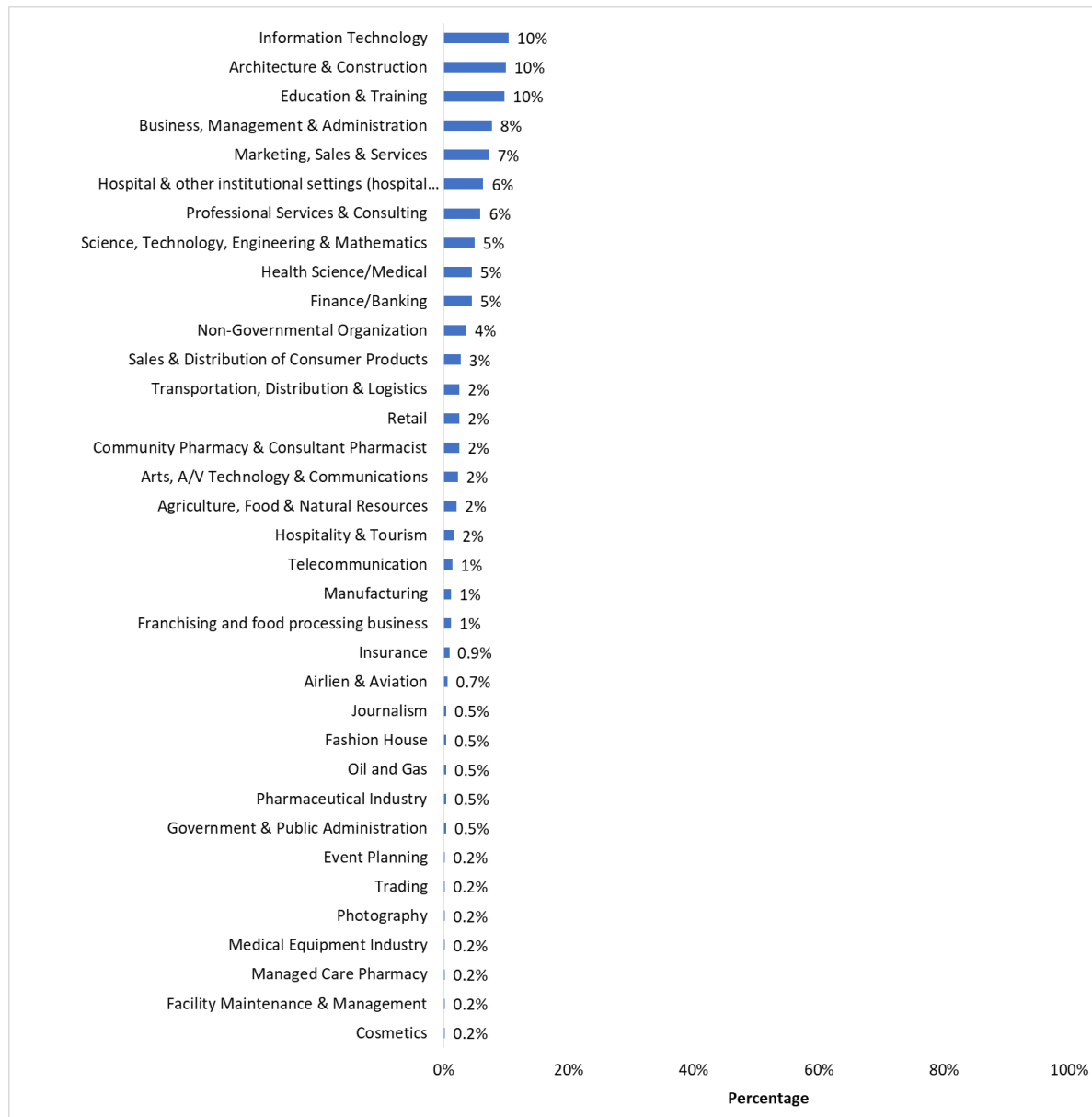


Figure 15: Employment by company industry

v. Starting Basic Salary

The average starting basic salary for undergraduate alumni respondents was \$1,456. Among undergraduate alumni, males had a higher average starting basic salary of \$1,574, compared to \$1,322 for females (Figure 16).

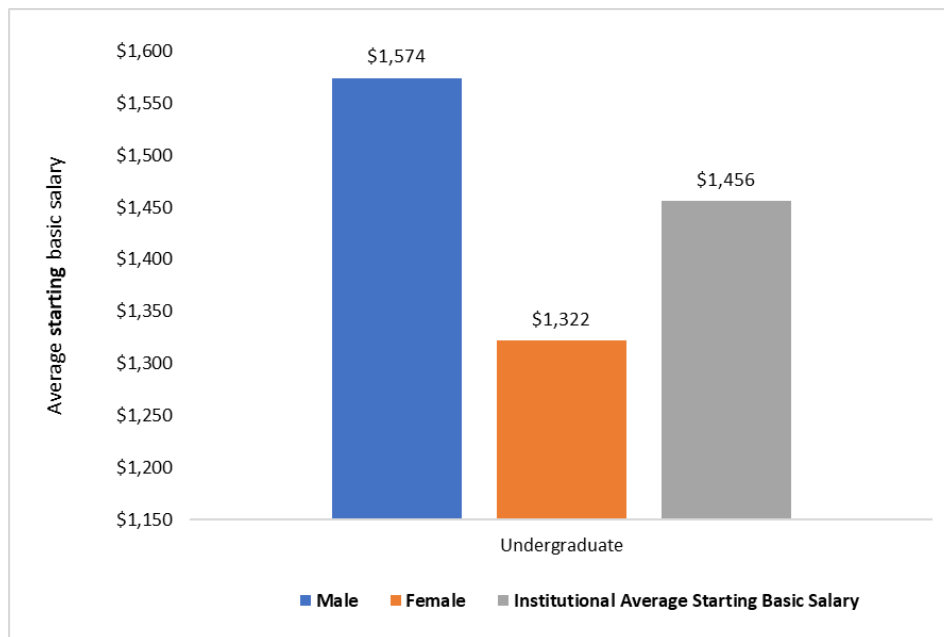


Figure 16: Trends in average starting basic salary by gender

The salary distribution indicates that a higher percentage of undergraduate females (20%) fall into the lowest salary bracket (below \$700) compared to their male counterparts (12%). Additionally, a larger proportion of undergraduate males (6%) earn above \$3,000 compared to undergraduate females (3%). As for middle salary ranges, males are more represented in higher salary brackets, while females are more concentrated in lower and mid-level ranges. Undergraduate males (20%) lead in \$2,001–\$3,000 while more undergraduate females fall into the \$1,201–\$1,500 range (22%). This may suggest a gender disparity in salary distribution, with males generally earning higher salaries, particularly at the upper income levels (Figure 17).

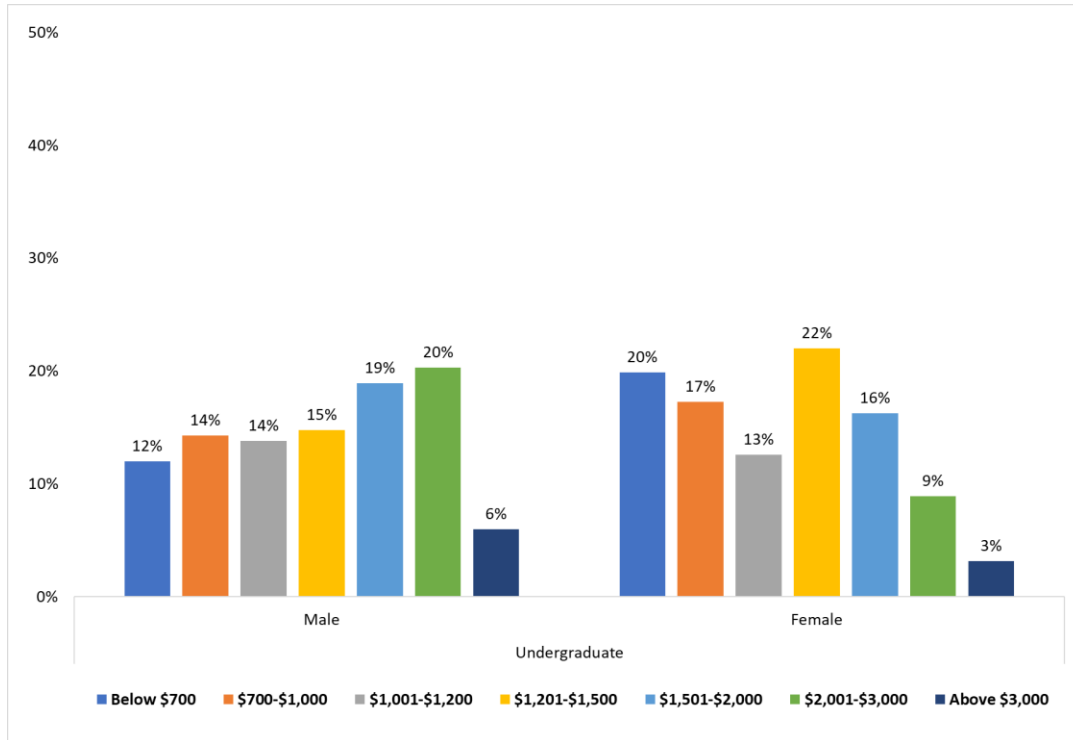


Figure 17: Starting basic salary brackets by gender

Salaries for undergraduates vary significantly by location. Kuwait and Nigeria top the list at \$3,000/month, followed by Thailand and Saudi Arabia. Western countries such as Germany, Australia, and Canada report competitive figures around \$2,000. Meanwhile, salaries are comparatively lower in Lebanon (\$1,361) going all the way down to \$851 in Cyprus/Brazil (\$851). These figures reflect regional differences in market demand, economic conditions, and job opportunities for fresh graduates (Figure 18).

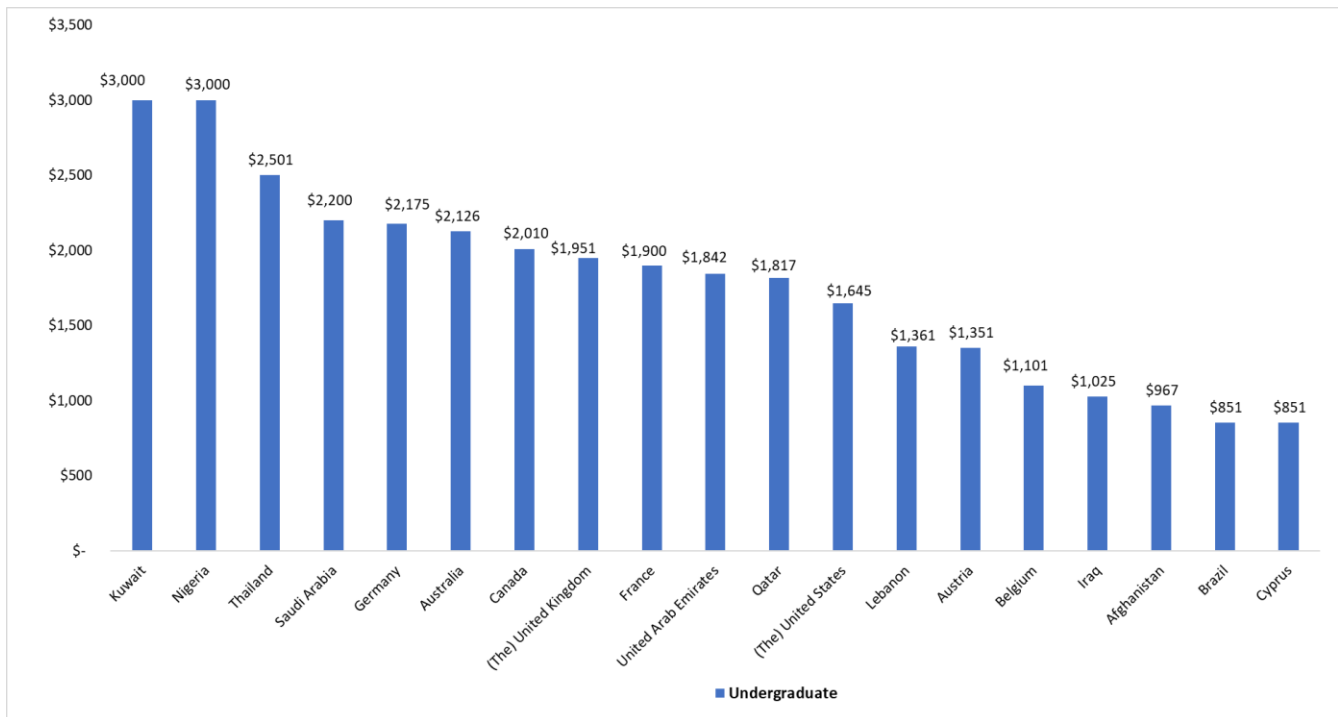


Figure 18: Average starting basic salary by country

Figure 19 highlights the variability in starting salaries across academic programs. At the top, Computer Engineering (\$2,085) and Mechanical Engineering (\$2,083) offer the most competitive starting salaries, followed closely by Computer Science (\$1,948) and Electrical Engineering (\$1,901)—all reflecting high demand in STEM and tech-driven industries.

On the opposite end, Interior Design (\$700), Social Work, and Mathematics (both at \$775) report more modest figures, typical of humanities and community-centered professions.

Creative fields such as Graphic Design (\$1,317) and Fashion Design (\$1,267) fall mid-range, while Business (\$1,378), Applied Physics (\$1,401), and Pharmacy (\$1,054) show consistent, solid entry-level compensation.

This spectrum of salaries illustrates how market trends and industry needs influence graduate earning potential by discipline.

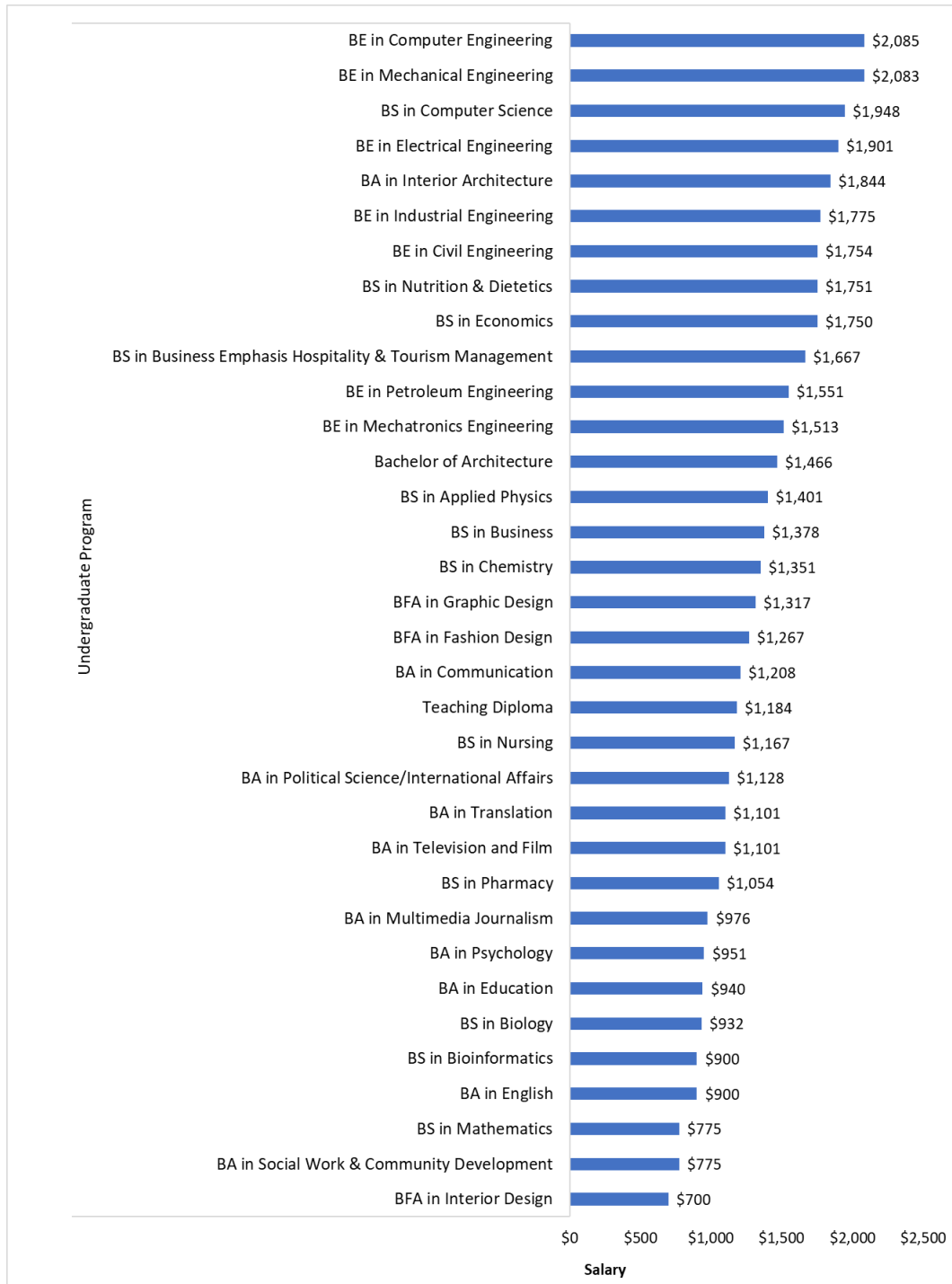


Figure 19: Average starting basic salary by degree

Figure 20 reflects clear disparities in starting salaries across industries for undergraduate degree holders. Information Technology (\$2,036) stands out as the highest-paying sector, followed by STEM fields (\$1,777) and Professional Services & Consulting (\$1,754), showing strong demand for technical and analytical expertise.

Mid-range salaries are observed in Finance/Banking (\$1,463), Marketing & Sales (\$1,533), and Business Administration (\$1,461)—all indicating robust entry-level opportunities in commercial sectors.

Lower average salaries are reported in sectors like Medical Equipment, Cosmetics (both at \$851), and Community Pharmacy (\$923), often associated with public service or retail roles.

The spread of earnings emphasizes how industry-specific economic factors, specialization, and innovation shape early career compensation across sectors.

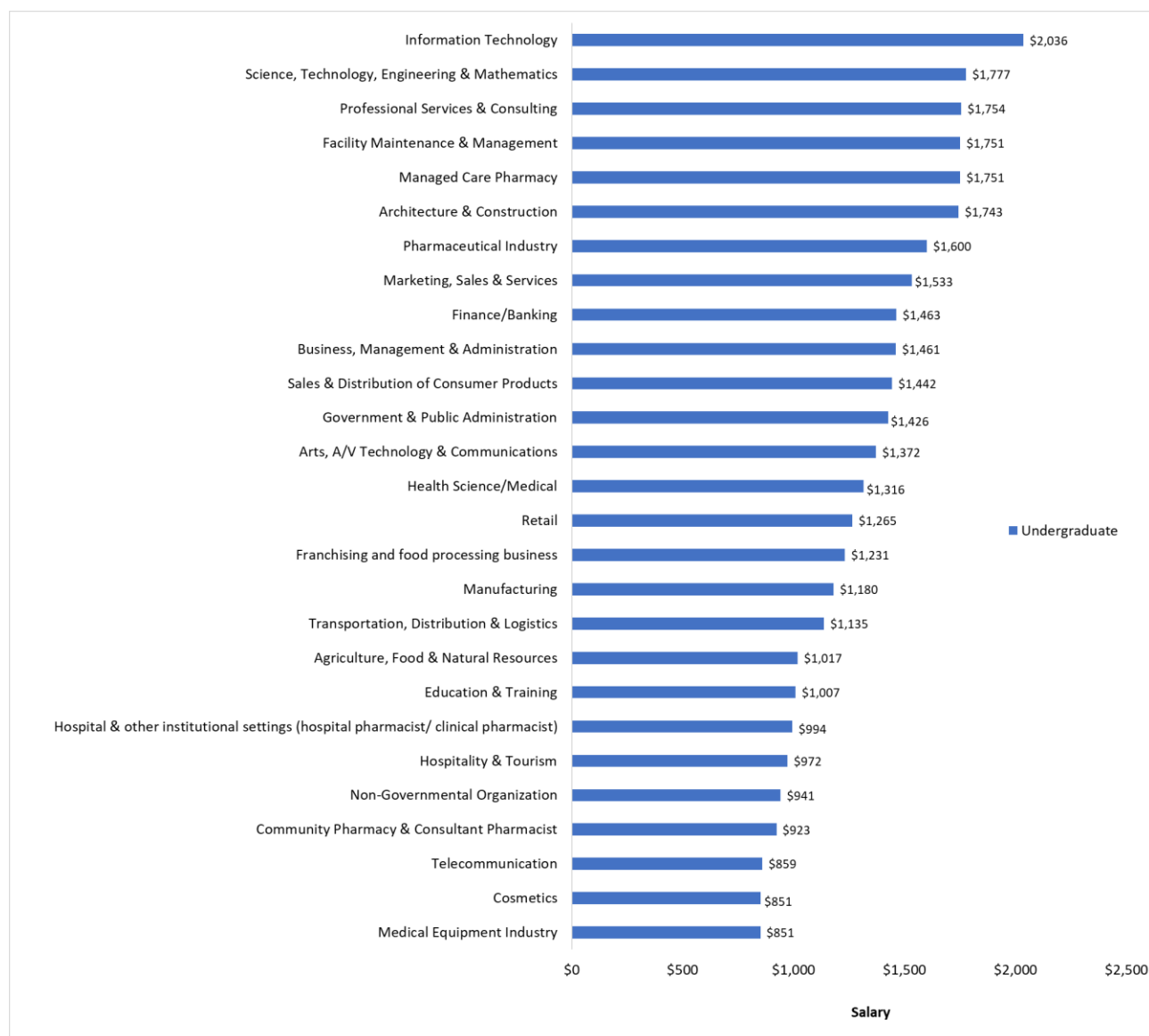


Figure 20: Average starting basic salary by industry

Figure 21 indicates that timing plays a significant role in determining starting salary. Undergraduates who secured a job before graduation earned an average of \$1,437, while those hired within 0–3 months post-graduation saw the highest average salary at \$1,551. Salaries tend to decline the longer it takes to land a job after graduation—dropping to \$1,355 for those employed within 3–6 months, and further to \$1,045 for the 6–12 month window. These trends suggest that early employment correlates with stronger starting offers, highlighting the value of proactive career planning and early job placement efforts.

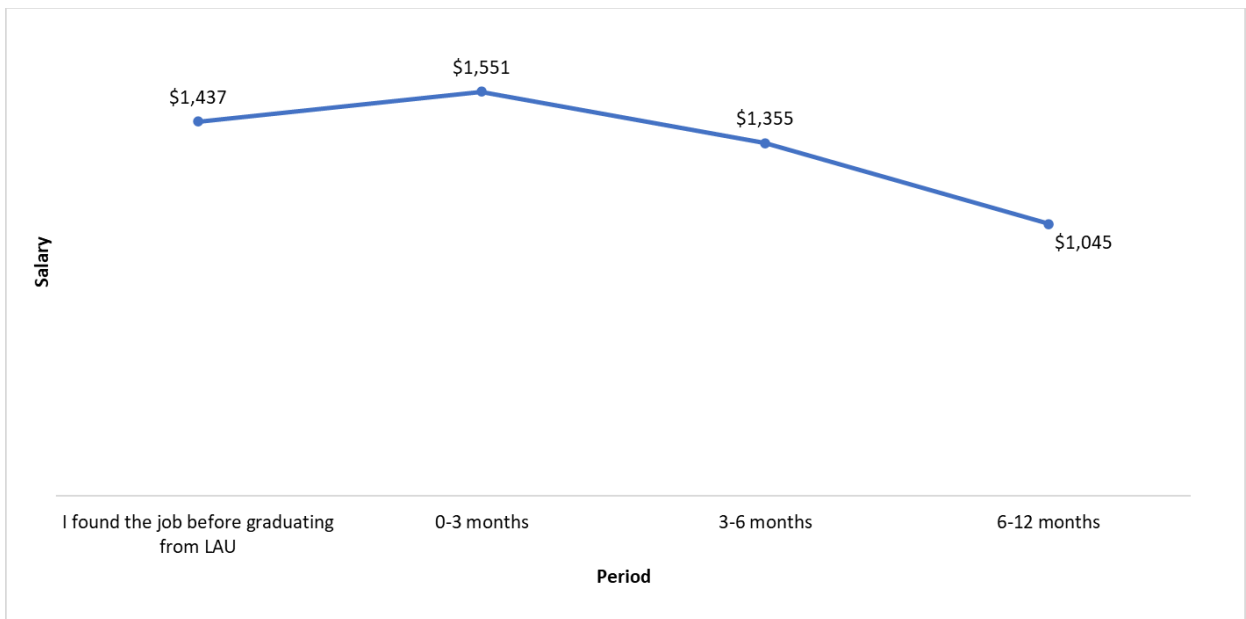


Figure 21: Average starting basic salary with respect to time from graduation

vi. Other Company Characteristics

The vast majority of alumni (95%) reported being employed in private companies (Figure 22). In addition, 57% reported having worked in national companies (Figure 23).

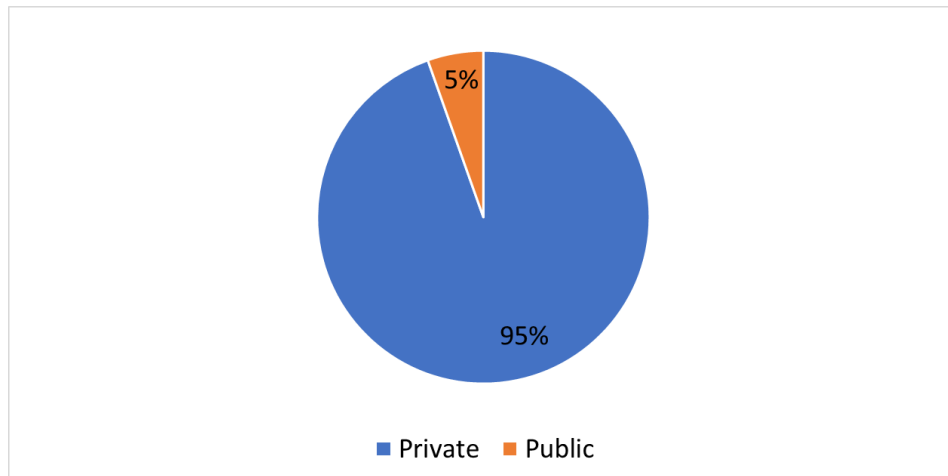


Figure 22: Company type

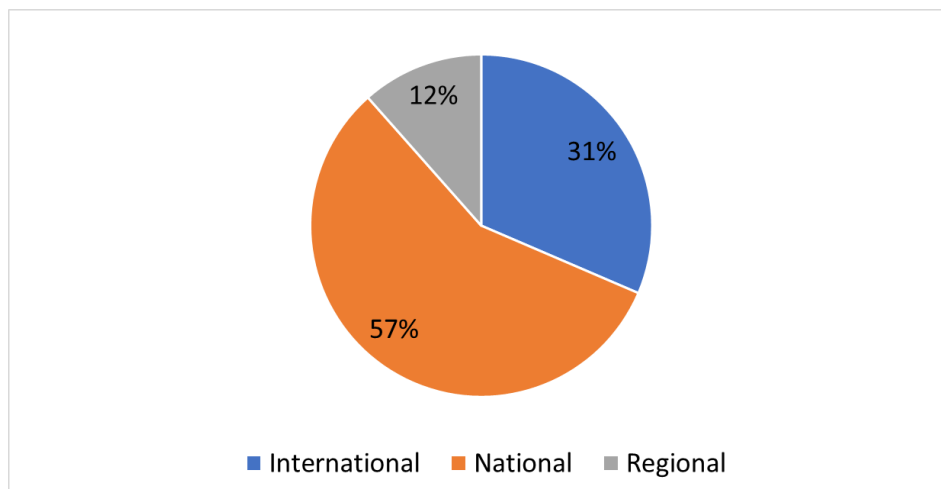


Figure 23: Company classification

3. University Experience & Skills Acquired

i. Internship Experience

When it comes to respondents' experience prior to graduating, 62% reported having taken an internship while completing their undergraduate 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) Teaching Diploma, (2) BS in Chemistry, (3) BFA in Interior Design, (4) BE in Mechanical Engineering, (5) BA in Communication and (6) BE in Petroleum Engineering were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship (Figure 24).

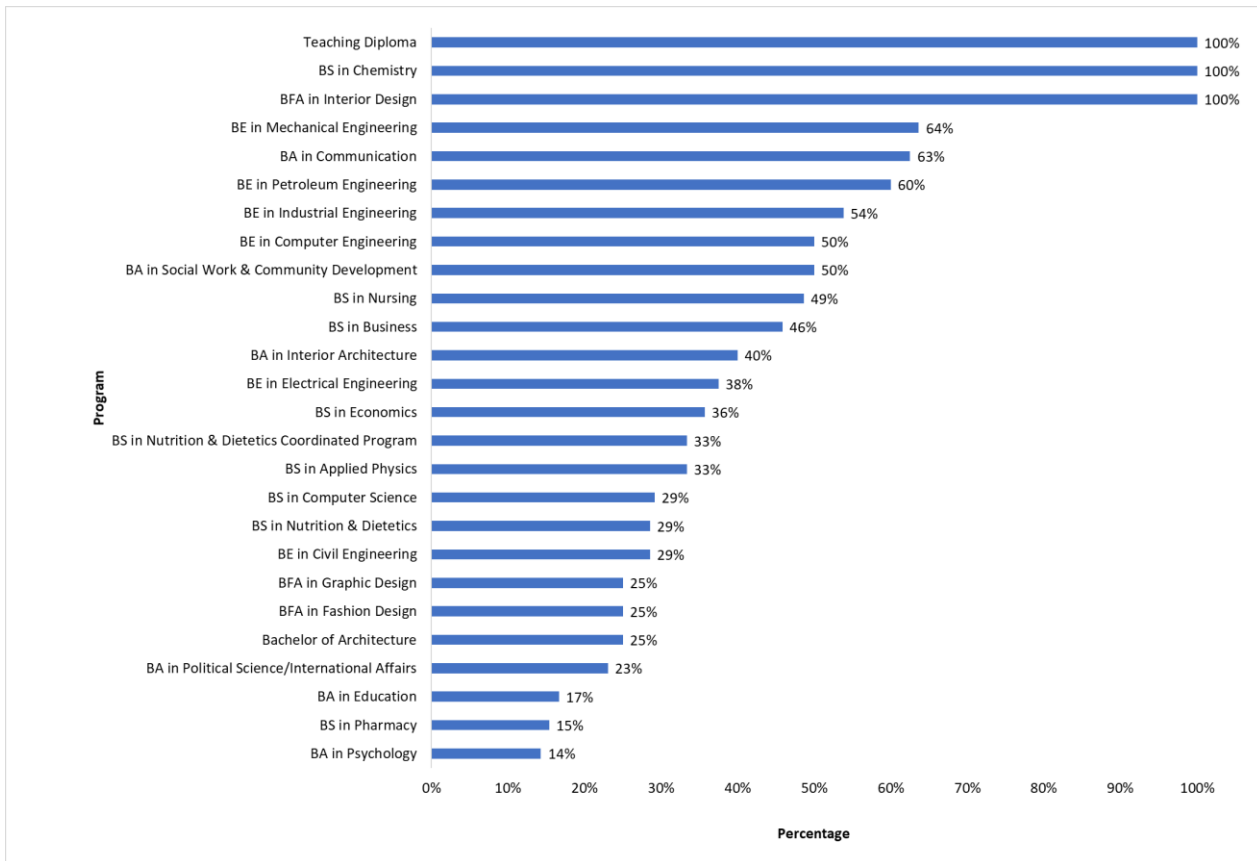


Figure 24: Alumni who were offered a full-time job after completion of internship by degree

ii. Participation in Innovation and Research Competitions

When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 8% of undergraduate alumni reported to have participated while 92% did not participate (Figure 25). 62% of those who participated in innovation and research competitions were females and 38% were males (Figure 26).

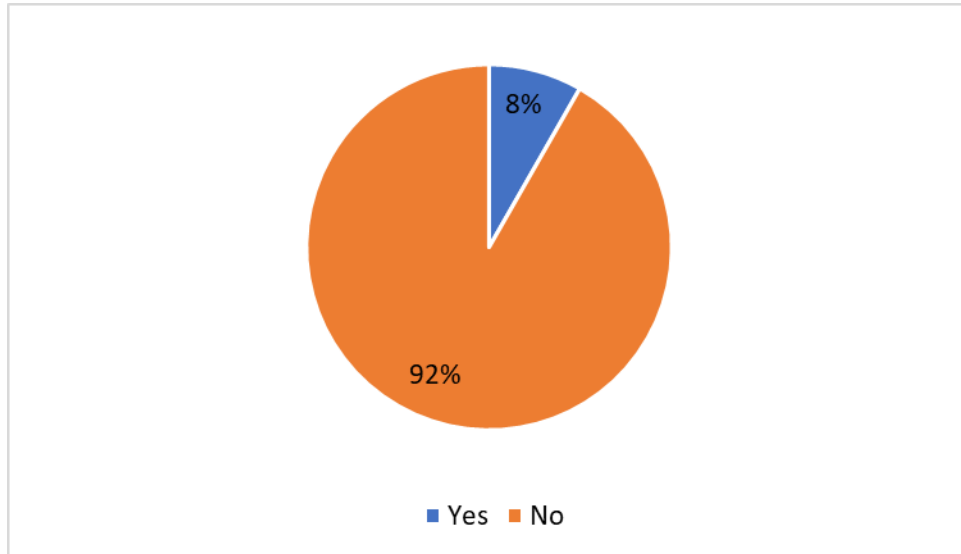


Figure 25: Participation in innovation and research competitions

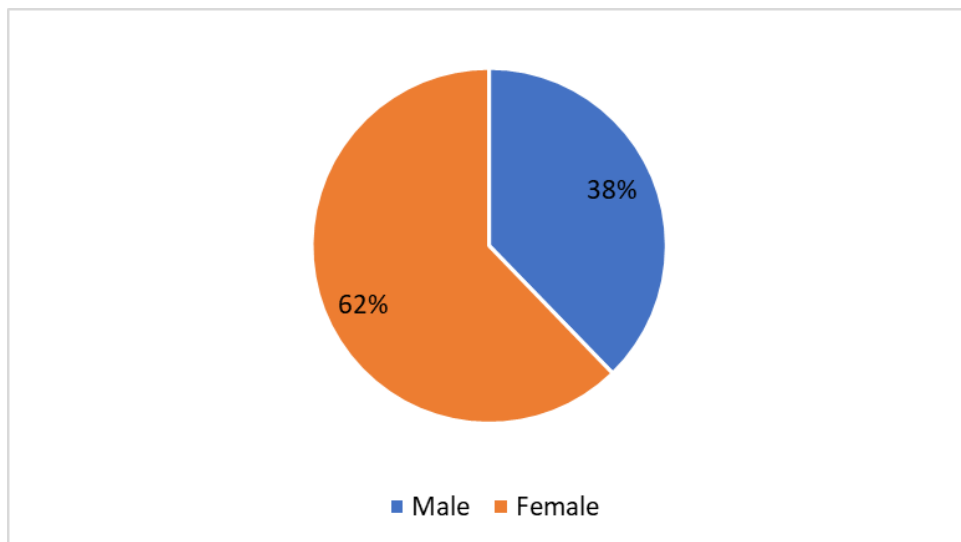


Figure 26: Participation in innovation and research competitions by gender

iii. Developing an Entrepreneurial Mindset

21% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career, whereas 79% felt it did not (Figure 27). Additionally, 11% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career, while 89% were not (Figure 28). Among those pursuing entrepreneurship, 58% were male and 42% were female (Figure 29).

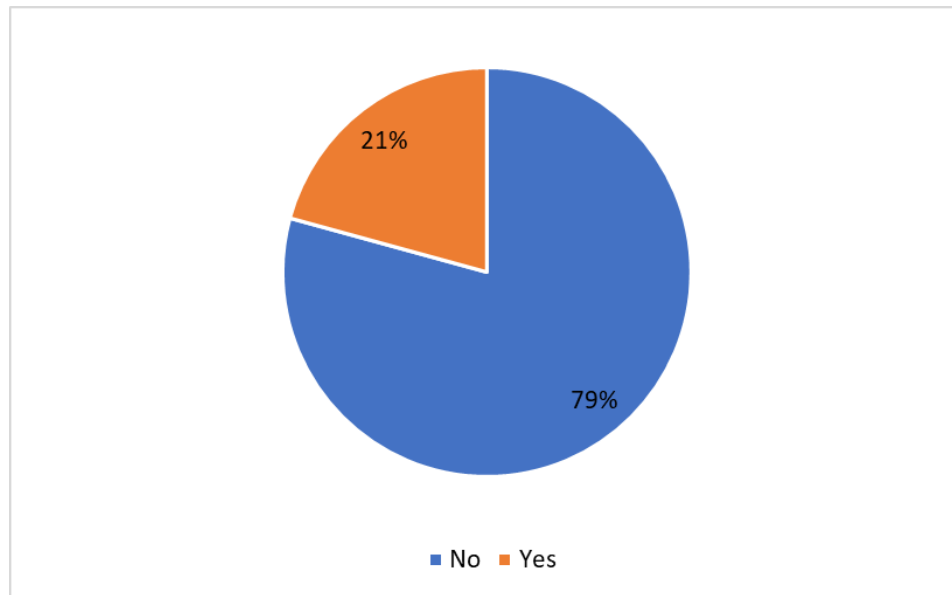


Figure 27: *Developing an entrepreneurial mindset to help you pursue an entrepreneurial career path*

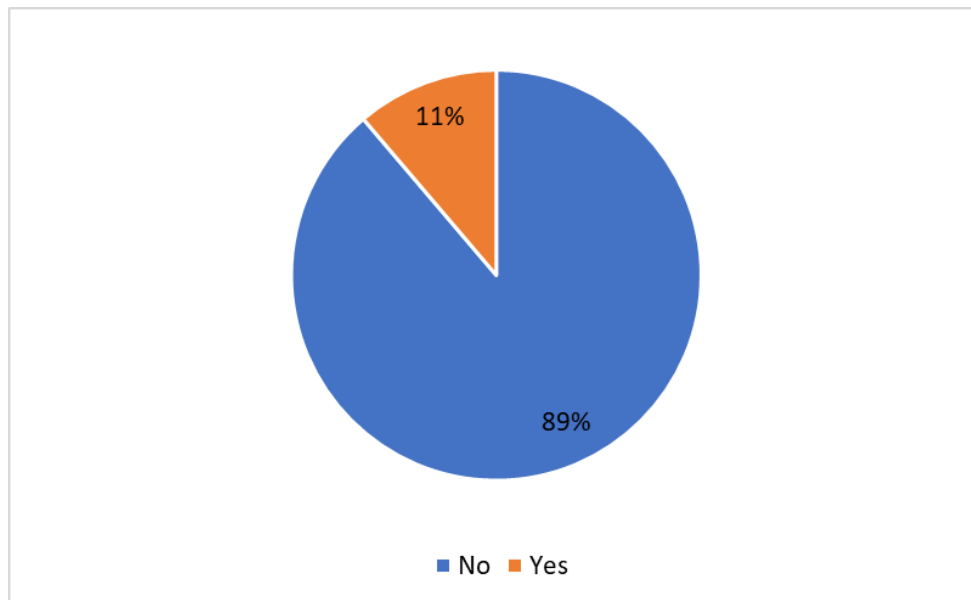


Figure 28: *Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path*

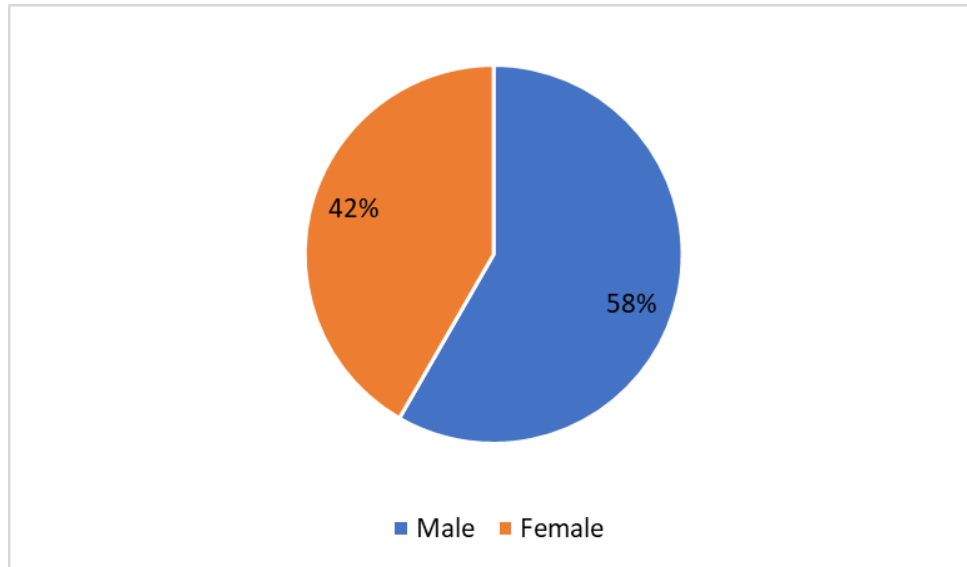


Figure 29: Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path by gender

iv. Satisfaction with University Experience

When asked which university they would choose if they had to restart their studies, 91% of alumni indicated they would enroll at LAU, with 67% opting for the same degree and 24% selecting a different program at LAU. In contrast, only 9% would choose a different institution (Figure 30). Female respondents expressed slightly higher satisfaction with their LAU experience, as 95% would choose to study at LAU again, compared to 87% of male respondents (Figure 31).

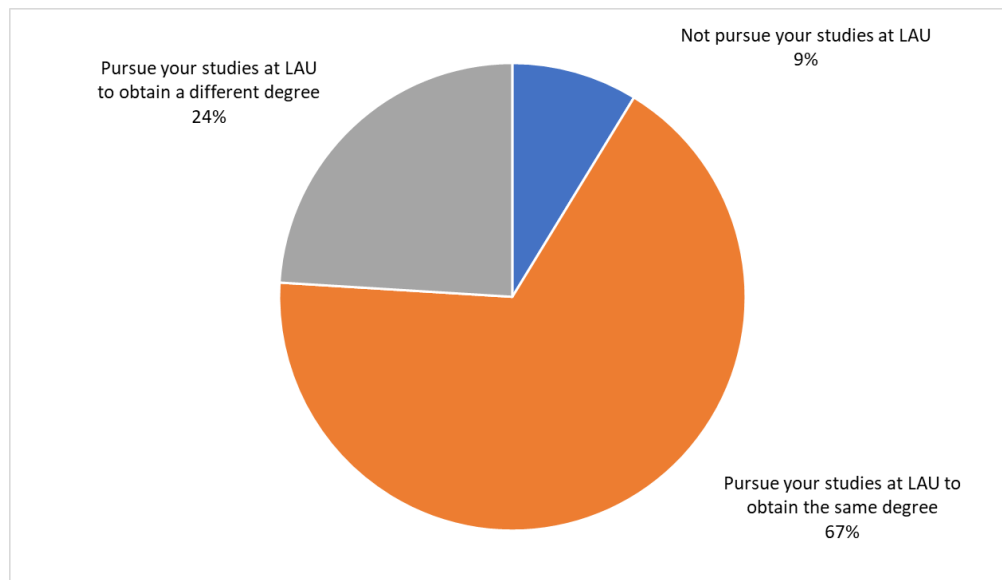


Figure 30: University choice of alumni were they to start again

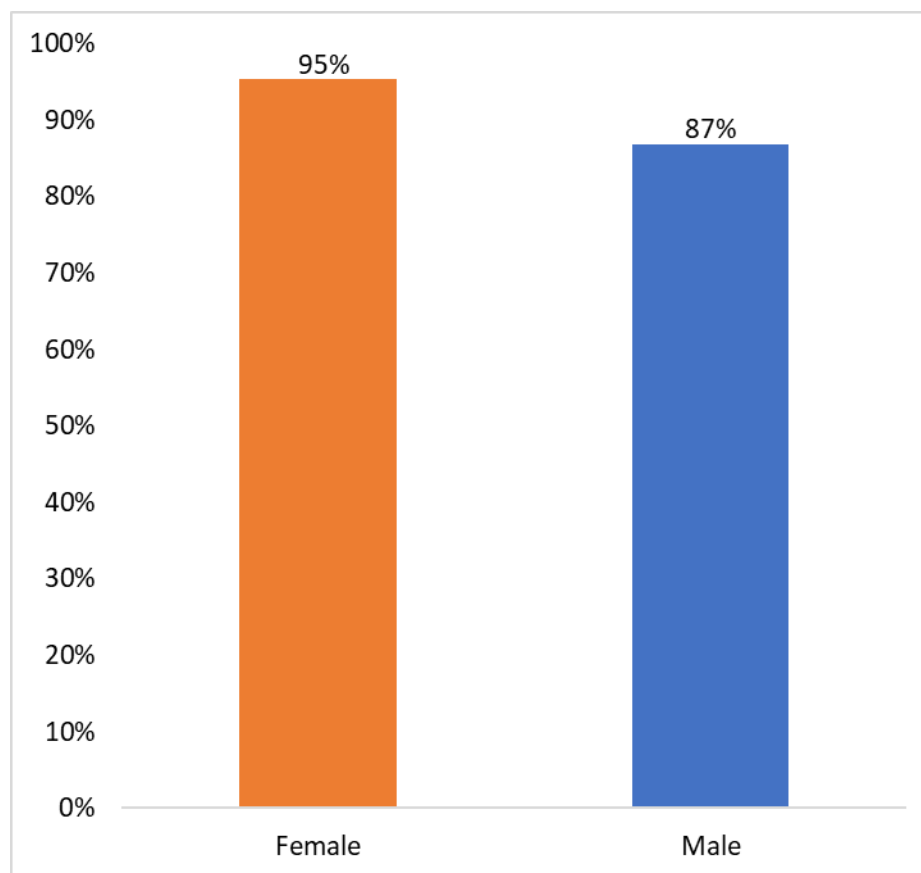


Figure 31: University choice of alumni where they want to start again at LAU by gender

Alumni who reported the highest satisfaction with their academic experience majored in Teaching Diploma, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program (BS), Interior Design (BFA), Fashion Design (BFA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Television and Film (BA), Performing Arts (BA), and Multimedia Journalism (BA). 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 Communication (BA), Education (BA), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Civil Engineering (BE), Mathematics (BS), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Psychology (BA), Nursing (BS), Petroleum Engineering (BE), Graphic Design (BFA), Applied Physics (BS), Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Biology (BS), Interior Architecture (BA), English (BA), Economics (BS), Business (BS), Industrial Engineering (BE), Electrical Engineering (BE), Bioinformatics (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Computer Science (BS), Political Science/International Affairs (BA) and Computer Engineering (BE) 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.

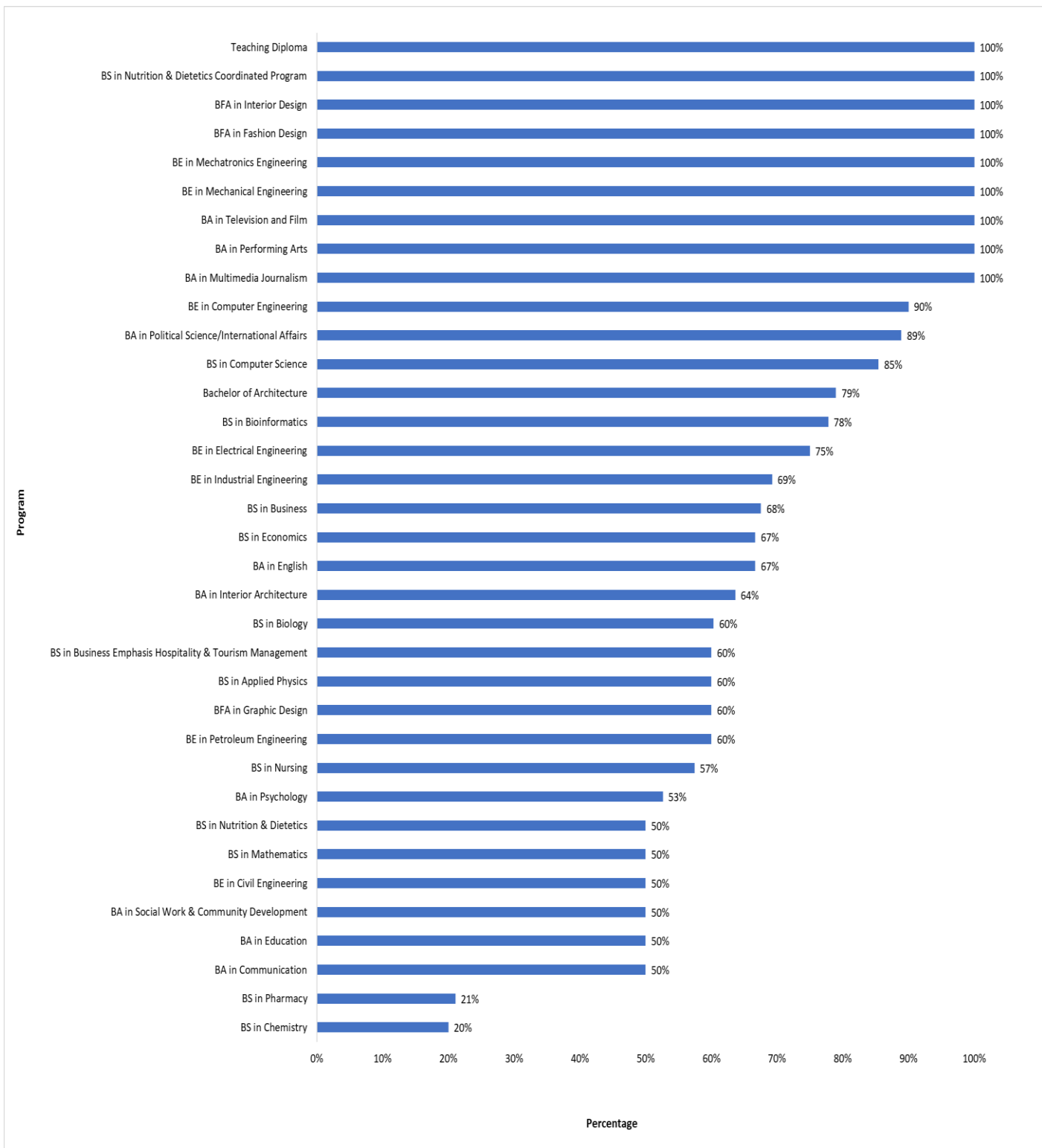


Figure 32: Alumni expressing an interest to pursue same degree at LAU should they start again by degree

v. Job Preparation

A significant 73% of respondents believed they were adequately prepared to secure their first job, with female graduates (79%) displaying slightly higher confidence than their male counterparts (Figure 33).

All alumni (100%) from the following majors reported feeling sufficiently prepared for their first job: Teaching Diploma, Nutrition & Dietetics Coordinated Program (BS), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Chemistry (BS), Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Bioinformatics (BS), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Multimedia Journalism (BA), and English (BA).

Additionally, a majority of alumni (50%–91%) from Television and Film (BA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Petroleum Engineering (BE), Applied Physics (BS), Computer Science (BS), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Computer Engineering (BE), Interior Architecture (BA), Mathematics (BS), Pharmacy (BS), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Architecture (Bachelor), Civil Engineering (BE), Education (BA), Business (BS), Graphic Design (BFA), Biology (BS), Electrical Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE), Economics (BS), Psychology (BA) and Nursing (BS) also expressed satisfaction with their level of job preparedness (Figure 34).

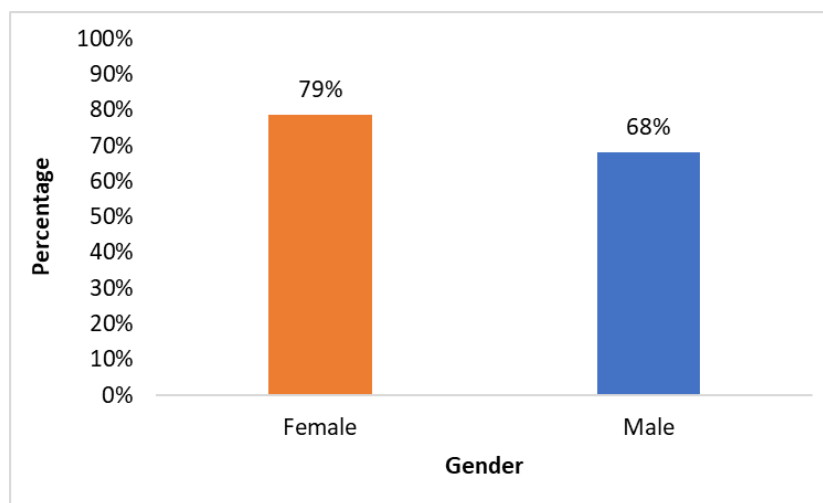


Figure 33: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by gender

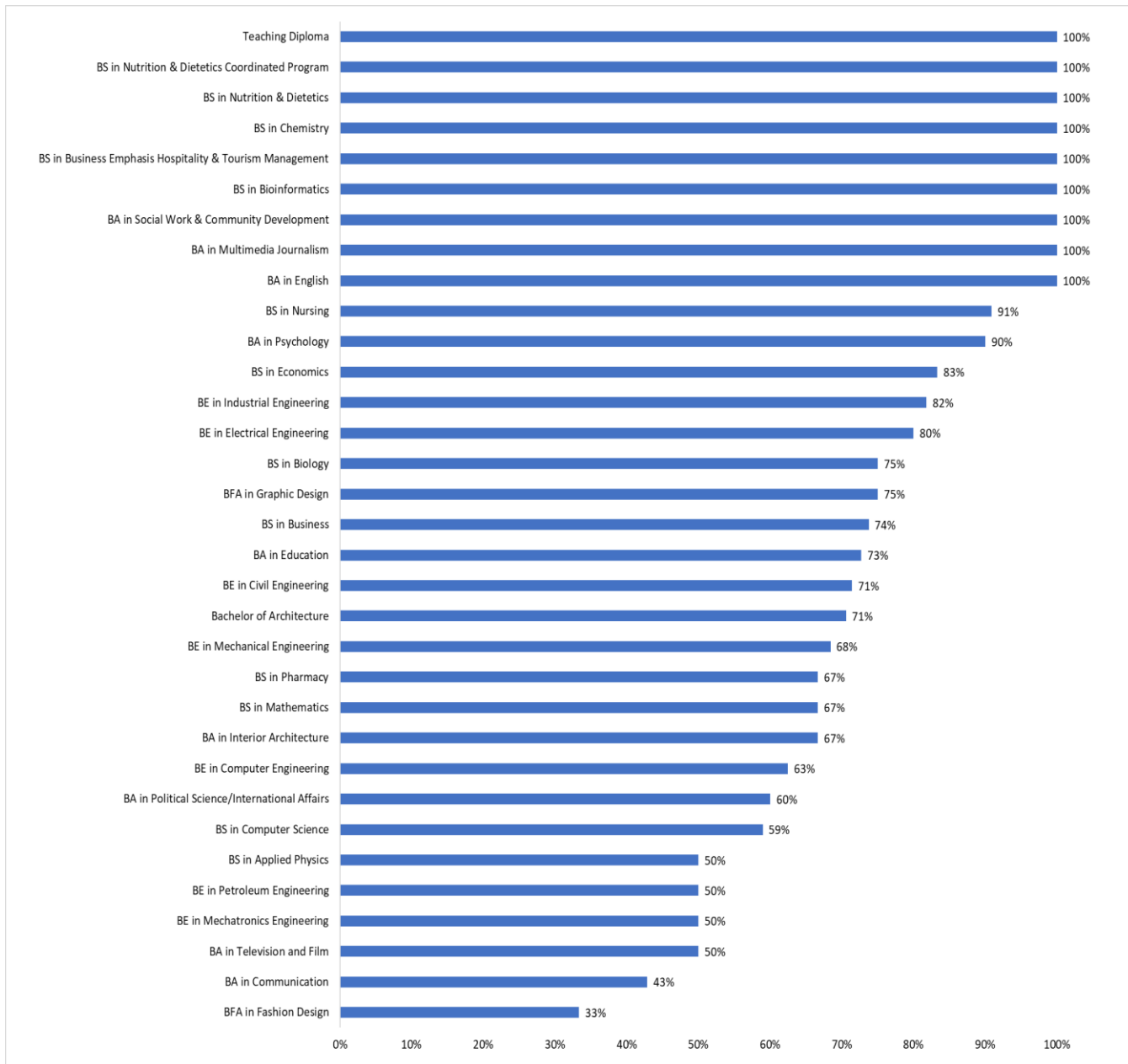


Figure 34: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by degree

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 99% of respondents believed that their preparation was either equal to or superior to that of their peers from other universities (Figure 35).

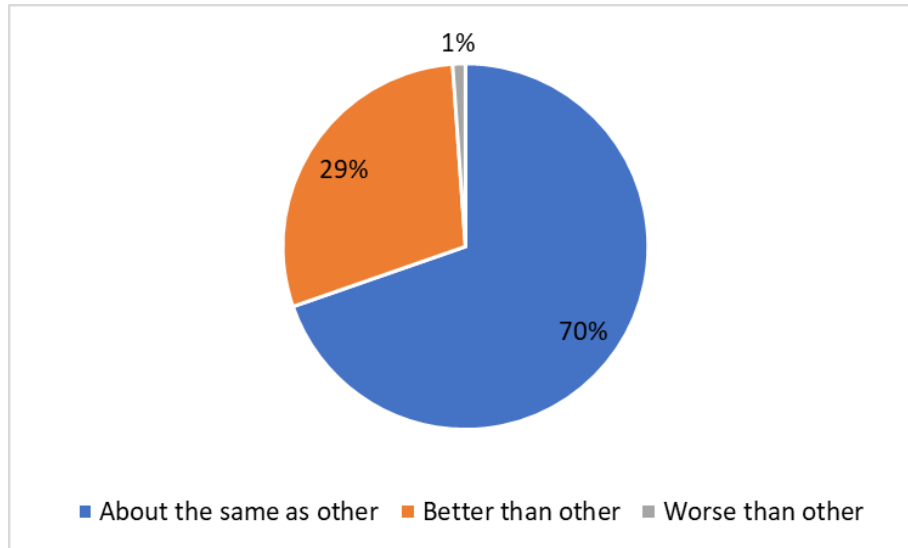


Figure 35: Comparison of job preparation received by LAU alumni to other graduates

vi. Skills acquired

When asked about the extent to which their LAU education contributed to the acquisition of major skills, the majority of alumni (68% - 92%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) ability to work under pressure, (2) work ethics, (3) teamwork, (4) problem solving skills, (5) communication skills, (6) public speaking skills, (7) conflict management/resolution skills, (8) presentation skills, (9) listening skills, (10) leadership skills, (11) time management skills, (12) positive attitude, (13) flexibility, (14) decision making 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.

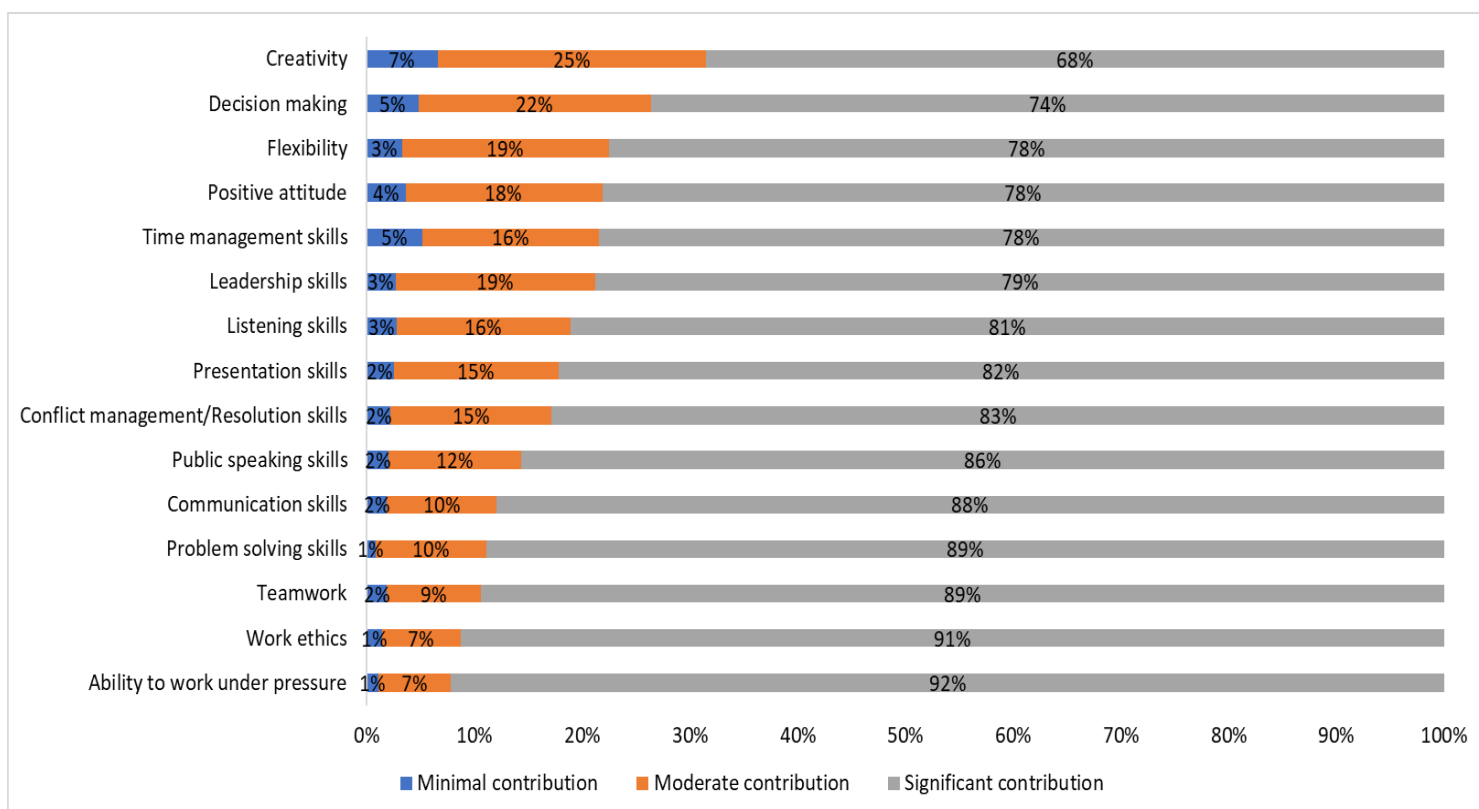


Figure 36: LAU's contribution to acquisition of skills by alumni